

15 -ാം കേരള നിയമസഭ

13 -ാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്ര ചിഹ്നം ഇല്ലാത്ത ചോദ്യം നം. 1525

12-02-2025 - ൽ മറുപടിയ്ക്ക്

വെള്ളപ്പൊക്ക നിവാരണ പദ്ധതി ഫണ്ടുകളുടെ വിനിയോഗം

ചോദ്യം		ഉത്തരം	
ശ്രീ. കെ. പി. മോഹനൻ		ശ്രീ. കെ. രാജൻ (റവന്യൂ-ഭവനനിർമ്മാണ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രി)	
(എ)	<p>കാലവർഷക്കെടുതിയിൽ തകർന്ന പ്ലഡ് റോഡുകളുടെ ശാശ്വതമായ സംരക്ഷണമുറപ്പാക്കാൻ സൈഡ് കോൺക്രീറ്റ് ഉൾപ്പെടെ ചെയ്ത് നവീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് പകരം റീടാറിംഗ് നടത്തിയാൽ അടുത്ത മഴയിൽ റോഡ് വീണ്ടും തകർന്ന് പോകുമെന്ന വിഷയം ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ; എങ്കിൽ പ്രസ്തുത വിഷയം പരിഹരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യം പരിശോധിക്കുമോ; വ്യക്തമാക്കുമോ;</p>	(എ)	<p>ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല.</p> <p>പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തത്തിൽ തകർന്നുപോയ റോഡുകളുടെ അടിയന്തര അറ്റകുറ്റ പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കായാണ് (immediate restoration/repair) സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത പ്രതികരണ നിധി മാനദണ്ഡപ്രകാരം തുക അനുവദിക്കുന്നത്. സൈഡ് കോൺക്രീറ്റ് ഉൾപ്പെട്ട നവീകരണം മാനദണ്ഡ പ്രകാരം അനുവദനീയമല്ല. കേരളത്തിന്റെ സവിശേഷമായ ഭൂപ്രകൃതിക്ക് ഇണങ്ങുന്ന രീതിയിൽ മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ ചില മാറ്റങ്ങൾ വരുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ടെന്ന കാര്യം സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നത് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരാണ്. ഫ്ളഡ് റോഡിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ട മാറ്റങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിശദമായ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളുമായി റവന്യൂ മന്ത്രിയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിലുള്ള ടീം കേന്ദ്ര മന്ത്രിയുമായി ചർച്ച നടത്തി. മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി 2 തവണ കേന്ദ്രത്തിന് കത്തയച്ചു. പാർലമെന്റ് സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ഇക്കാര്യം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ കേരളത്തിൽ നിന്നുള്ള പാർലമെന്റ് അംഗങ്ങളോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
(ബി)	<p>വെള്ളപ്പൊക്ക നിവാരണ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഫണ്ടുകൾ വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിന് നേരത്തെയുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ; എങ്കിൽ വിശദമാക്കുമോ;</p>	(ബി)	<p>പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തങ്ങൾമൂലം സംഭവിക്കുന്ന നാശനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്ക് സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത പ്രതികരണ നിധിയിൽ നിന്നാണ് ധനസഹായം അനുവദിക്കുന്നത്. കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ കാലാകാലങ്ങളിൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്ന മാർഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ആണ് സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിധിയിൽ നിന്നും ധനസഹായം അനുവദിക്കുന്നത്. 10.10.2022 തീയതിയിലെ കേന്ദ്ര ആഭ്യന്തര മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ 33-03/2020-NDM-I നമ്പർ കത്ത് പ്രകാരം (അനുബന്ധം 2) പ്രകൃതിദുരന്തത്തിൽ സംഭവിച്ച നാശനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ധനസഹായം കേന്ദ്ര</p>

			<p>സർക്കാർ പുതുക്കിനിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ 18.06.2023-ലെ സ.ഉ(കൈ)നം.6/2023-ഡിഎംഡി പ്രകാരം (അനുബന്ധം 1) SDRF-ൽ നിന്നുള്ള ധനസഹായം പുതുക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൂടാതെ 14.08.2024-ാം തീയതിയിലെ കേന്ദ്ര ആഭ്യന്തര മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ 33-07/2021-NDM-I നമ്പർ കത്ത് പ്രകാരം (അനുബന്ധം 3) സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിധിയുടെ "Recovery & Reconstruction window" യിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ധനസഹായം പുതുക്കിനിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാർ വീണ്ടും പുതുക്കിയ മാനദണ്ഡം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിരുന്നു. പ്രസ്തുത മാനദണ്ഡത്തിലെ നിരക്കുകൾ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി പ്രകൃതിദുരന്തത്തിൽ തകർന്ന വീടുകൾക്കുള്ള ധനസഹായം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ച് 09/01/2025-ലെ സ.ഉ(കൈ)നം.1/2025-ഡിഎംഡി (അനുബന്ധം 4) പ്രകാരം 01.04.2022 മുതൽ മുൻകാല പ്രാബല്യത്തോടെ സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
(സി)	<p>വെള്ളപ്പൊക്ക നിവാരണ പദ്ധതികളുടെ നേരത്തെയുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളും പുതുക്കിയ മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ച ഉത്തരവുകളുടെയോ സർക്കുലറുകളുടെയോ പകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമാക്കുമോ;</p>	(സി)	<p>പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നു. (അനുബന്ധങ്ങൾ 1, 5)</p>
(ഡി)	<p>വെള്ളപ്പൊക്ക നിവാരണ പദ്ധതികളുടെ നിലവിലുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ പുനഃപരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് എന്തൊക്കെ നടപടികളാണ് സ്വീകരിക്കുകയെന്ന് വിശദമാക്കുമോ?</p>	(ഡി)	<p>സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിധിയുടെ മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നത് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരായതിനാൽ മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ പുനഃപരിശോധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യം കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാരിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്</p>

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Disaster Management Department- Natural Calamity Norms for Relief Assistance to the victims from SDRF/NDRF for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26
- Revised-Orders Issued

DISASTER MANAGEMENT (A) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms)No.6/2023/DMD Dated 18-06-2023, Thiruvananthapuram

Read:- 1 GO(Ms)No.194/2015/DMD dated 20.05.2015

2 GO(MS)143/2015/DMD dated 23/07/2015

3 Letter No. 33-03/2020-NDM-I (Vol-II) dated 10.10.2022 from Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India.

ORDER

Government of Kerala had revised the norms of relief assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund to the victims of natural calamities for the period 2015-20 in accordance with the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission as approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India as per the Government Order read as 1st paper above.

Government of India has further revised the items and norms for assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund/National Disaster Response Fund to the victims of natural calamities for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26 in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) on financing of disaster risk management and the report of Expert Committee set up by the Ministry.

Accordingly in supersession of the Government orders read above, Government are pleased to revise the norms of relief assistance as approved by the Government of India in the wake of notified natural disasters. The revised norms is annexed to this Order. This order will have retrospective effect from 01.04.2022.

State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window of the SDRF.

(By order of the Governor)
TINKU BISWAL
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

To

The Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (DM Division),
'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC-II, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001 (with covering
letter)

All Secretaries of the Secretariat, including Finance
Commissioner, Disaster Management

All Members of the State Disaster Management Authority

The Land Revenue Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram
The Resident Commissioner, 3, Jantar Mantar Road, Kerala House, New Delhi-
110001

All District Collectors

Member Secretary, KSDMA

The Director, Institute of Land and Disaster Management, PTP Nagar,
Thiruvananthapuram

The Accountant General (A&E) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

All District Treasury Officers

The Accountant General, Branch Office,
Kottayam/Ernakulam/Thrissur/Kozhikode

The Finance (BW) Department

The Information Officer, Web & New Media

Stock File/Office Copy

Forwarded /By order

Signed by

Sivaprasad V.N.

Section Officer

Date: 19-06-2023 10:53:53

Copy to:

All Departments of the Secretariat including Finance

Director of Agriculture

Director of Animal Husbandry

Director of Health Services

PS to Chief Minister

PS to all Ministers

OSD to Chief Secretary

PA to Principal Secretary (Revenue & DM)

CA to Joint Secretary, Disaster management

Finance Officer, Disaster Management

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

(Period 2022-23 to 2025-26, MHA Letter No. 33-03/2020-NDM-I Dated 10.10.2022)

S.No.	Items	Norms of Assistance
A	Response & Relief [40% of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) i.e. equal to 50% of SDRF allocation for the year]	
1	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs. 4.00 lakh per deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to the certification regarding cause of death from the appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	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%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 5400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week. Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna, will not be eligible for relief under this item.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families, whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs. 2,500/- per family, for the loss of clothing. Rs.2,500/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adults members of the affected family as per actual rate of MNREGA per day or average rate of all States/UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed

		<p>through DBT/cash(In case of exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind.</p> <p>State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provided. Further, the State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries, district-wise.</p> <p>Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per the assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Further, to ensure transparency, the list of persons to whom Gratuitous Relief is provided, should be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State Government shall notify the basis and proof for the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.</p>
2.	Search & Rescue Operations	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected.	<p>As per the actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities may be already over. Therefore, the SEC and the Central Team can recommend actual/ near-actual costs.</p>
	(b) Hiring of boats and other essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	<p>As per the actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and other essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>
3	Relief Measures	
	(a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, Gen-set etc. for	As per actual cost incurred, and assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period upto 30 days. The

	people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	<p>SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Medical care to be provided from National Health Mission (NHM).</p>
	(b) Air dropping of essential supplies and rescue by Air Force	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p>
	(c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water.	<p>As per actual cost, based on the assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days, which may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p>
4.	Clearance Of Affected Areas	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	<p>As per actual cost, for a period upto 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per the assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.</p>
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas ¹	<p>As per the actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).</p>
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses ¹	<p>As per the actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p>
5	Agriculture	
(i)	Assistance to small & marginal farmers having landholding upto 2 ha	

(A)	Assistance for land and other loss	
	a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs 18,000/- per hectare for each item. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,200/- per farmer. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
	c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs 47,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 5,000/- per farmer
(B)	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 8,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops/Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)	Rs. 22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops/ Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,500/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 7,500/- per ha. for Muga. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding	Rs. 8,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 22,500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops/ trees including agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland) and restricted to sown areas.

		Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
	Note: Assistance for input subsidy under item No. 5(i)(B) and 5(ii) will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim received under the Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY), for the instant calamity.	
6.	Animal Husbandry - Assistance To Small And Marginal Farmers And Landless Livestock Owners	
	i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	<p>Milch Animals-</p> <p>Rs. 37,500/- Buffalo/ cow/camel/ yak/ Mithun etc. Rs. 4,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig</p> <p>Draught animals -</p> <p>Rs. 32,000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock etc. Rs. 20,000/- Calf/Donkey/ Pony/ Mule/ Heifers</p> <p>The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals due to notified natural calamity and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals and /or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals and/or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals.</p> <p>(Claim for loss of animals will be considered only if number and type of animals owned by Small and Marginal Farmers/Landless Livestock Owners are registered with local/designated authorities.)</p> <p>Poultry:- Poultry @ 100/- per bird subject to a ceiling of an assistance of Rs 10,000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p> <p>Note: - Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Large animal - Rs. 80/- per day.</p> <p>Small animal - Rs. 45/- per day.</p>

	<p>Explanation: It will also include existing Gaushalas, if authorized by the State Government by Notification or Government Order, to act as a cattle camp subject to the following conditions:-</p> <p>(i) During the period of calamity, District Administration will assess the requirement of cattle shelter and number of gaushala required to be notified as cattle shelter in the District/Tehsil. After obtaining the base-line information on the cattle already sheltered and the number of more cattle it can accommodate, Gaushala may be notified as cattle shelter.</p> <p>(ii) The notified gaushala shall maintain a separate account of the additional cattle belonging to SMF and landless labourers for the notified drought period. The consolidated list of SMF and landless beneficiaries with number and types of animals will be displayed on the notice board of Gram Panchayat, Block, Tehsil and in the office of Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Magistrate as well as State/ District web-site for the purpose of verification and social audit.</p> <p>(iii) SDRF funds will only be released to such notified gaushala on reimbursement basis and will be limited to list of individual beneficiaries notified as in Sl.No. (ii) above.</p>	<p>Period for providing relief will be as per the assessment of the SEC and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be for the period of calamity upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	<p>iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camp</p>	<p>As per actual cost of transport during notified calamity, based on assessment of need by SEC and the recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>
7	Fishery	
	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of non-mechanized boats and damaged/ lost nets.</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/</p>	<p>Rs. 6,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats only</p> <p>Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged net</p> <p>Rs.15,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats</p>

	assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 4,000/- for replacement of fully damaged net (Assistance under this item will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim, if any, received by the fisherman, under any insurance scheme, for the instant calamity).
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers	Rs. 10,000/- per hectare. This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
8	Handicrafts/Handloom – Assistance To Artisans	
	i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools/ equipments	Rs. 5,000/- per artisan for equipments. Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	Rs. 5,000/- per artisan for raw material. Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	Locust Control	
	Hiring of vehicles, tractors, with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for pest control, hiring of water tankers and purchase of plant protection chemicals for locust control.	As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring vehicles, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust control during locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
B.	Recovery & Reconstruction: (30% Of SDRMF i.e. equal to 37.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
10	Housing	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses and severely damaged houses	

	i) Pucca house	Rs. 1,20,000/- per house, in plain areas.,
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 1,30,000/- per house, in hilly areas.
	b) Partially Damaged Houses (Other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 65,00/- per house
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 4,000/- per house,
	c) Damaged/ destroyed huts:	Rs. 8,000/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.) Note: The damaged house/hut should be an authorized construction, duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 3,000/- per shed,
11	Infrastructure [Repair/restoration(of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure]	
	(1) Roads & bridges, which may include the following activities:	Assessment of requirements: Based on the assessment of need, as per States' notified schedule of rates for repairs, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR is not available, then assistance will be provided as per rate prescribed in this item. However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower. Prescribed rate are as under:- ➤ Repairs of State Highways /Major District Roads(MDR) - in normal areas -- @ Rs. 1.0 lakh /km ; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs. 1.25 lakh /km ; ➤ Repairs of Rural/village Roads with culverts - in normal areas -- @ Rs. 60,000/- km ; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs. 75,000 / km ; ➤ Repairs of RCC Culvert/Bridge - in normal areas -- @ Rs 60,000 per culvert; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs 75,000/- per culvert.
	i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.	
	ii) Repair of breached culverts.	
	iii) Providing diversions to damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.	
	iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.	

<p>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes, which may include the following activities:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/spring-tapped chambers/public stand posts, cisterns. Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof). Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries/jetties. 	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged scheme.</p> <p>Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 10,000/ per well</p>
<p>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes, which may include the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/ masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones. Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments. Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system. Repair of embankments of minor irrigation projects. 	<p>In case of repairs of minor Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates (SOR) for repairs notified by the concerned State.</p> <p>In case SOR is not available, assistance for irrigation scheme/ canal will be provided as per actuals, subject to the ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged minor scheme.</p> <p>Note:- However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Assistance for restoration of damaged embankment of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p>
<p>(4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas):</p> <p>Damaged Poles/conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.</p>	<p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given for the damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV and LT lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder:</p> <p>➤ The rate of assistance will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rs.5000/pole; - Rs. 0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines; - Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer.

		(Note:-The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be re-used).
	(5) Schools Repair of damaged schools building	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per school.
	(6) Primary/Community Health Centres Repair of Primary/Community Health Centres	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per unit.
	(7) Community Assets Owned by Panchayat Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.	As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.50 lakh per unit.
C.	Preparedness & Capacity Building (10% Of SDRMF i.e equal to 12.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
12.	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc for response to disaster.	Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness & Capacity Building window of SDRF/ NDRF.
13	Capacity Building	
D.	State Specific Disasters	
	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window of the SDRF.	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the SEC.</p> <p>The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above;</p> <p>or</p> <p>In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF.</p> <p>The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and has notified transparent norms and guidelines, with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters', with the approval of SEC.</p>
E	Items Not Covered under SDRF/NDRF	
	a) Colleges and other educational institutions buildings b) Major/medium Irrigation Schemes c) Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	

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|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Hydro Power Project/HT Distribution systems/Transformers and sub stations e) High Tension Lines (above 11 kv) f) State Govt Buildings viz. departmental/office building, departmental/residential quarters, religions structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal/bird sanctuary etc. g) Long term/permanent restoration work h) Procurement of equipments/ machineries under NDRF i) National Highways j) Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/restoration works from their own funds/resources, are excluded. |
|--|

Note:-

- (i) For assistance under NDRF for items at S. Nos. 2 (a), (b), 3 (a), (b), (c), 4 (a), (b), (c), 6 (ii), (iii), and 9, while actual expenditure is allowed, the State Government will provide the item-wise details of expenditure to the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT)/ Central Government.

- (ii) Ex-Gratia payment of Rs 50,000/- per deceased person, to next of kin of the deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in the preparedness activities, subject to the cause of death being certified as COVID-19, as per the guidelines jointly issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Indian Council of Medical Research on 3rd September, 2021, will be given as per guidelines on minimum relief issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) dated 11.09.2021.

This ex-gratia assistance will be applicable from the date of first COVID-19 case reported in the country and will continue till de-notification of COVID-19 as a disaster or till further orders, whichever is earlier, to next of kin of the deceased due to COVID-19.

- (iii) There will be a Mid-Term review of the norms after 2 years, based on price level index.
- (iv) The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance is necessarily/ mandatorily disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer in the bank account of the beneficiary.
- (v) The scale of relief assistance against each item for all notified disasters including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF/ NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling, would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from SDRF.

F.No.33-03/2020-NDM-I (Vol-II)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC-II,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.
Dated, the 10th October, 2022

To

- (i) The Chief Secretaries of All States
- (ii) The Relief Commissioners/Secretaries (DM) of all States.

Sub: Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26 - regarding.

Sir/Madam,


I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter no 33-03/2021-NDM-I dated 12.01.2022(<https://ndmindia.mha.gov.in/images/gallery/Guidelines%20SDRF%20&%20NDRF.PDF>) and to state that based on the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) on financing of disaster risk management and the report of the Expert Committee set up by this Ministry, the Government of India has revised the items and norms for assistance from SDRF and NDRF. The FFC has recommended three sub-windows of (i) Response & Relief; (ii) Recovery & Reconstruction; and (iii) Preparedness & Capacity Building, within SDRF and NDRF. Accordingly, the items and norms of expenditure have been divided in these 3 sub-windows. The approved list of items and norms for assistance from SDRF and NDRF in the wake of notified natural disasters is annexed (English and Hindi), which will be effective from the financial year 2022-23.

2. The revised items and norms is also available on the website of Disaster Management Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

3. This supersedes Ministry of Home Affairs earlier letters No.32-7/2014-NDM-I dated the 8th April, 2015; No. 33-4/2020-NDM-I dated 14.03.2020, 28.03.2020, 14.07.2020, 23.09.2020, 15.04.2021 & 25.09.2021; No. 33-08/2020-NDM-I dated 27.05.2020; and No.04-01/2018-NDM-I dated 01.12.2020, on the subject.

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully,



(Pawan Kumar)

Director (DM-I)

Tel: 23438123

E-mail: mk.pawan65@gov.in

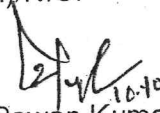
Copy for information and necessary follow up action to:

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2. Comptroller & Auditor General, (CAG), New Delhi.
3. Controller & Auditor General, (CAG), New Delhi.
4. Resident Commissioners of State Governments

....2/-

Distribution:

1. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure [Addl. Secretary (FCD)], North Block, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Joint Secretary (DM), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Member Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA Bhawan, Safdurjung Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. All concerned Central Ministries/Departments/Organizations.
5. PMO/Cabinet Secretariat.
6. PS to HM/PS to MOS(N)
7. Sr. PPS to Home Secretary/Addl. Secretary (DM & FFR)/Joint Secretary (DM)/NIC.


(Pawan Kumar)
Director (DM-I)
Tel: 23438123

E-mail: mk.pawan65@gov.in

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

(Period 2022-23 to 2025-26, MHA Letter No. 33-03/2020-NDM-I Dated 10.10.2022)

S.No.	Items	Norms of Assistance
A	Response & Relief [40% of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) i.e. equal to 50% of SDRF allocation for the year]	
1	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs. 4.00 lakh per deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to the certification regarding cause of death from the appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	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%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 5400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week. Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna, will not be eligible for relief under this item.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families, whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs. 2,500/- per family, for the loss of clothing. Rs.2,500/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adults members of the affected family as per actual rate of MNREGA per day or average rate of all States/UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed

		<p>through DBT/cash(In case of exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind.</p> <p>State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provided. Further, the State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries, district-wise.</p> <p>Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per the assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Further, to ensure transparency, the list of persons to whom Gratuitous Relief is provided, should be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State Government shall notify the basis and proof for the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.</p>
2.	Search & Rescue Operations	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected.	<p>As per the actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities may be already over. Therefore, the SEC and the Central Team can recommend actual/ near-actual costs.</p>
	(b) Hiring of boats and other essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	<p>As per the actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and other essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>
3	Relief Measures	
	(a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, Gen-set etc. for	As per actual cost incurred, and assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period upto 30 days. The

	people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	<p>SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Medical care to be provided from National Health Mission (NHM).</p>
	(b) Air dropping of essential supplies and rescue by Air Force	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p>
	(c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water.	<p>As per actual cost, based on the assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days, which may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p>
4.	Clearance Of Affected Areas	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	<p>As per actual cost, for a period upto 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per the assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.</p>
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas ¹	<p>As per the actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).</p>
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses ¹	<p>As per the actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p>
5	Agriculture	
(i)	Assistance to small & marginal farmers having landholding upto 2 ha	

(A)	Assistance for land and other loss	
	a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs 18,000/- per hectare for each item. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,200/- per farmer. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
	c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs 47,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 5,000/- per farmer
(B)	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 8,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops/Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)	Rs. 22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops/ Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,500/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 7,500/- per ha. for Muga. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding	Rs. 8,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 22,500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops/ trees including agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland) and restricted to sown areas.

		Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
	Note: Assistance for input subsidy under item No. 5(i)(B) and 5(ii) will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim received under the Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY), for the instant calamity.	
6.	Animal Husbandry - Assistance To Small And Marginal Farmers And Landless Livestock Owners	
	i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	<p>Milch Animals-</p> <p>Rs. 37,500/- Buffalo/ cow/camel/ yak/ Mithun etc. Rs. 4,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig</p> <p>Draught animals -</p> <p>Rs. 32,000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock etc. Rs. 20,000/- Calf/Donkey/ Pony/ Mule/ Heifers</p> <p>The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals due to notified natural calamity and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals and /or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals and/or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals.</p> <p>(Claim for loss of animals will be considered only if number and type of animals owned by Small and Marginal Farmers/Landless Livestock Owners are registered with local/designated authorities.)</p> <p>Poultry:- Poultry @ 100/- per bird subject to a ceiling of an assistance of Rs 10,000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p> <p>Note: - Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Large animal - Rs. 80/- per day.</p> <p>Small animal - Rs. 45/- per day.</p>

	<p>Explanation: It will also include existing Gaushalas, if authorized by the State Government by Notification or Government Order, to act as a cattle camp subject to the following conditions:-</p> <p>(i) During the period of calamity, District Administration will assess the requirement of cattle shelter and number of gaushala required to be notified as cattle shelter in the District/Tehsil. After obtaining the base-line information on the cattle already sheltered and the number of more cattle it can accommodate, Gaushala may be notified as cattle shelter.</p> <p>(ii) The notified gaushala shall maintain a separate account of the additional cattle belonging to SMF and landless labourers for the notified drought period. The consolidated list of SMF and landless beneficiaries with number and types of animals will be displayed on the notice board of Gram Panchayat, Block, Tehsil and in the office of Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Magistrate as well as State/ District web-site for the purpose of verification and social audit.</p> <p>(iii) SDRF funds will only be released to such notified gaushala on reimbursement basis and will be limited to list of individual beneficiaries notified as in Sl.No. (ii) above.</p>	<p>Period for providing relief will be as per the assessment of the SEC and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be for the period of calamity upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	<p>iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camp</p>	<p>As per actual cost of transport during notified calamity, based on assessment of need by SEC and the recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>
7	Fishery	
	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of non-mechanized boats and damaged/ lost nets.</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/</p>	<p>Rs. 6,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats only</p> <p>Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged net</p> <p>Rs.15,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats</p>

	assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 4,000/- for replacement of fully damaged net (Assistance under this item will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim, if any, received by the fisherman, under any insurance scheme, for the instant calamity).
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers	Rs. 10,000/- per hectare. This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
8	Handicrafts/Handloom – Assistance To Artisans	
	i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools/ equipments	Rs. 5,000/- per artisan for equipments. Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	Rs. 5,000/- per artisan for raw material. Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	Locust Control	
	Hiring of vehicles, tractors, with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for pest control, hiring of water tankers and purchase of plant protection chemicals for locust control.	As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring vehicles, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust control during locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
B.	Recovery & Reconstruction: (30% Of SDRMF i.e. equal to 37.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
10	Housing	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses and severely damaged houses	

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	i) Pucca house	Rs. 1,20,000/- per house, in plain areas.,
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 1,30,000/- per house, in hilly areas.
	b) Partially Damaged Houses (Other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 65,00/- per house
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 4,000/- per house,
	c) Damaged/ destroyed huts:	Rs. 8,000/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.) Note: The damaged house/hut should be an authorized construction, duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 3,000/- per shed,
11	Infrastructure [Repair/restoration(of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure]	
	(1) Roads & bridges, which may include the following activities: i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments. ii) Repair of breached culverts. iii) Providing diversions to damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity. iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.	Assessment of requirements: Based on the assessment of need, as per States' notified schedule of rates for repairs, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR is not available, then assistance will be provided as per rate prescribed in this item. However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower. Prescribed rate are as under:- ➤ Repairs of State Highways /Major District Roads(MDR) - in normal areas -- @ Rs. 1.0 lakh /km ; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs. 1.25 lakh /km ; ➤ Repairs of Rural/village Roads with culverts - in normal areas -- @ Rs. 60,000/- km ; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs. 75,000 / km ; ➤ Repairs of RCC Culvert/Bridge - in normal areas -- @ Rs 60,000 per culvert; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs 75,000/- per culvert.

	<p>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes, which may include the following activities:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/spring-tapped chambers/public stand posts, cisterns. ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof). iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries/jetties. 	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged scheme.</p> <p>Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 10,000/ per well</p>
	<p>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes, which may include the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/ masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones. ii) Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments. iii) Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system. iv) Repair of embankments of minor irrigation projects. 	<p>In case of repairs of minor Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates (SOR) for repairs notified by the concerned State.</p> <p>In case SOR is not available, assistance for irrigation scheme/ canal will be provided as per actuals, subject to the ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged minor scheme.</p> <p>Note:- However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Assistance for restoration of damaged embankment of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p>
	<p>(4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas):</p> <p>Damaged Poles/conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.</p>	<p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given for the damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV and LT lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder:</p> <p>➤ The rate of assistance will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rs.5000/pole; - Rs. 0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines; - Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer.

		(Note:-The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be re-used).
	(5) Schools Repair of damaged schools building	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per school.
	(6) Primary/Community Health Centres Repair of Primary/Community Health Centres	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per unit.
	(7) Community Assets Owned by Panchayat Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.	As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.50 lakh per unit.
C.	Preparedness & Capacity Building (10% Of SDRMF i.e equal to 12.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
12.	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc for response to disaster.	Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness & Capacity Building window of SDRF/ NDRF.
13	Capacity Building	
D.	State Specific Disasters	
	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window the SDRF.	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the SEC.</p> <p>The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above;</p> <p>or</p> <p>In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF.</p> <p>The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and has notified transparent norms and guidelines, with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters', with the approval of SEC.</p>
E	Items Not Covered under SDRF/NDRF	
	a) Colleges and other educational institutions buildings b) Major/medium Irrigation Schemes c) Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	


	<p>d) Hydro Power Project/HT Distribution systems/Transformers and sub stations</p> <p>e) High Tension Lines (above 11 kv)</p> <p>f) State Govt Buildings viz. departmental/office building, departmental/residential quarters, religions structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal/bird sanctuary etc.</p> <p>g) Long term/permanent restoration work</p> <p>h) Procurement of equipments/ machineries under NDRF</p> <p>i) National Highways</p> <p>j) Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/restoration works form their own funds/resources, are excluded.</p>
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Note:-

- (i) For assistance under NDRF for items at S. Nos. 2 (a), (b). 3 (a), (b), (c), 4 (a), (b), (c), 6 (ii), (iii), and 9, while actual expenditure is allowed, the State Government will provide the item-wise details of expenditure to the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT)/ Central Government.
- (ii) Ex-Gratia payment of Rs 50,000/- per deceased person, to next of kin of the deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in the preparedness activities, subject to the cause of death being certified as COVID-19, as per the guidelines jointly issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Indian Council of Medical Research on 3rd September, 2021, will be given as per guidelines on minimum relief issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) dated 11.09.2021.

This ex-gratia assistance will be applicable from the date of first COVID-19 case reported in the country and will continue till de-notification of COVID-19 as a disaster or till further orders, whichever is earlier, to next of kin of the deceased due to COVID-19.

- (iii) There will be a Mid-Term review of the norms after 2 years, based on price level index.
- (iv) The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance is necessarily/ mandatorily disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer in the bank account of the beneficiary.
- (v) The scale of relief assistance against each item for all notified disasters including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF/ NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling, would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from SDRF.



राज्य आपदा मोचन कोष (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से सहायता देने की मदों और मानदंडों की संशोधित सूची

[अवधि 2022-23 से 2025-26, गृह मंत्रालय का दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर, 2022 की पत्र संख्या 33-03/2020-एनडीएम-1 (खंड-II)]

क्रम सं.	मद	सहायता के मानदंड
क	मोचन एवं राहत [राज्य आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन कोष(एसडीआरएमएफ) का 40% अर्थात् वर्ष के लिए एसडीआरएफ आबंटन के 50% के बराबर]	
1	आनुग्राहिक राहत	
	क) मृतकों के परिवारों को अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान।	प्रत्येक मृतक के लिए 4.00 लाख रु । इसमें वे भी शामिल हैं जो राहत अभियानों में शामिल हैं अथवा तैयारी संबंधी कार्यकलापों से संबद्ध हैं। यह उपयुक्त प्राधिकारी द्वारा मृत्यु के कारण संबंधी प्रमाण के अध्यक्षीन है।
	ख) शरीर के किसी अंग (लिंब) अथवा आंख/आंखों की हानि होने पर अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान।	प्रति व्यक्ति 74,000/-रु. , जब अपंगता 40% और 60% के बीच हो। प्रति व्यक्ति 2.50 लाख रु. , जब अपंगता 60% से अधिक हो। अपंगता की सीमा और उसके कारण के संबंध में सरकारी अस्पताल अथवा डिस्पेंसरी के डॉक्टर द्वारा किए गए प्रमाणन के अध्यक्षीन।
	ग) ऐसा गहरा जख्म जिसमें अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की आवश्यकता है	प्रति व्यक्ति 16,000/-रु. , जब एक सप्ताह से अधिक अवधि के लिए अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की आवश्यकता हो। प्रति व्यक्ति 5400/-रु. , जब एक सप्ताह से कम की अवधि के लिए अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की आवश्यकता हो। नोट: 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' के तहत उपचार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति इस मद के तहत राहत के लिए पात्र नहीं होंगे।
	घ) किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण जिनके घर पानी में बह गए हैं/पूर्णरूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए हैं/दो दिन से अधिक पानी में डूबे हुए हैं, उन परिवारों के लिए कपड़े और बर्तन/घरेलू सामान।	2,500/-रु. प्रति परिवार, कपड़ों की हानि के लिए। 2,500/- रु. प्रति परिवार, बर्तनों/घरेलू सामान की हानि के लिए
	ड.) ऐसे परिवार जिनकी आजीविका का साधन बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है, को आनुग्राहिक राहत	जिन परिवारों की आजीविका गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित हुई है, ऐसे प्रभावित परिवारों के दो वयस्क सदस्यों को मनरेगा की प्रतिदिन वास्तविक दर या सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की औसत दर, जो भी कम हो, के अनुसार आनुग्राहिक राहत प्रदान की जाएगी। इस प्रयोजन के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी अधिसूचना का औसत दर की गणना के लिए संदर्भ लिया जा सकता

		<p>है। राहत राशि डीबीटी/नकद के माध्यम से वितरित की जानी चाहिए (केवल स्थिति की तात्कालिकता के मामले में) या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस तरह की राहत वस्तु रूप में प्रदान की जा सकती है।</p> <p>राज्य सरकार प्रमाणित करेगी कि आनुग्राहिक राहत प्रदान किए जाने की अवधि के दौरान चिन्हित लाभार्थियों को राहत शिविरों में नहीं रखा गया है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार ऐसे लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचने के लिए जिलेवार आधार और प्रक्रिया का निर्धारण करेगी।</p> <p>आनुग्राहिक राहत उपलब्ध कराने की अवधि राज्य कार्यकारी समिति और केन्द्रीय टीम (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) द्वारा किए गए आकलन के अनुसार होगी। सहायता की डिफॉल्ट अवधि 30 दिन की होगी, जिसे आवश्यकता पड़ने पर पहले 60 दिन और तदनंतर सूखा/कीट हमले के मामले में 90 दिन तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य कार्यकारी समिति इस अवधि को निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा सकती है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए किया गया व्यय वर्ष के दौरान एसडीआरएफ के लिए किए गए आबंटन के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो।</p> <p>साथ ही, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिन व्यक्तियों को आनुग्राहिक राहत प्रदान की जाती है, उनकी सूची राज्य सरकार की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड की जानी चाहिए। राज्य सरकार पारदर्शी तरीके से लाभार्थियों की पहचान के लिए आधार और प्रमाण को अधिसूचित करेगी।</p>
2.	खोज एवं बचाव अभियान	
	(क) खोज और बचाव उपायों/प्रभावित/जिनके प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, उन लोगों को खतरे की संभावना वाले स्थानों से निकालने की लागत।	<p>एस ई सी द्वारा आकलित और केन्द्रीय टीम (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) द्वारा अनुशंसित खर्च की गई वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार।</p> <p>जब तक केन्द्रीय टीम द्वारा प्रभावित क्षेत्र का दौरा किया जाता है, ये कार्यकलाप पहले ही खत्म हो जाते हैं। अतः राज्य स्तरीय समिति और केन्द्रीय टीम वास्तविक/लगभग वास्तविक लागतों की सिफारिश कर सकती है।</p>
	(ख) तात्कालिक राहत कार्यों हेतु तथा जीवन बचाने के लिए नावों एवं अन्य आवश्यक उपकरणों को किराए पर लेना।	<p>एस ई सी द्वारा आकलित तथा केन्द्रीय टीम (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) द्वारा अनुशंसित खर्च की गई वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार।</p> <p>सहायता की मात्रा, किसी अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदा के दौरान मानव जीवन को बचाने के लिए फंसे हुए लोगों के बचाव के लिए नौकाएं किराए पर लेने और अपेक्षित आवश्यक उपकरणों पर हुए वास्तविक खर्च तक सीमित होगी।</p>

3	राहत उपाय (क) प्रभावित/सुरक्षित निकाले गए और राहत कैंपों में आश्रय पाए लोगों के अस्थायी आवास, भोजन, कपड़ों, चिकित्सा देखभाल, जेन-सेट आदि हेतु प्रावधान।	30 दिन की अवधि के लिए, एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) द्वारा की गई अनुशंसा के अनुसार वास्तविक लागत के अनुरूप। एस ई सी द्वारा कैंपों की संख्या, उनकी अवधि और कैम्पों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या विनिर्दिष्ट करना आवश्यक होगा। सूखा, अथवा भूकंप अथवा बाढ़ आदि द्वारा हुई व्यापक तबाही जैसी आपदा के बने रहने की स्थिति में, यह अवधि 60 दिन तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है। वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य कार्यकारी समिति इस अवधि को निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा सकती है बशर्ते कि इसके लिए किया गया व्यय वर्ष के दौरान इस विंडो के तहत एस डी आर एफ के लिए किए गए आबंटन के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो। इलाज की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन (एन एच एम) द्वारा की जाए।
	(ख) आवश्यक वस्तुओं को हवाई जहाज से गिराना तथा वायु सेना द्वारा बचाव कार्य	एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) की अनुशंसा के आधार पर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार। सहायता की मात्रा रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अनिवार्य वस्तुओं को हवाई जहाज से जमीन पर गिराने संबंधी बिलों में दर्शाई गई वास्तविक राशि और बचाव अभियानों तक ही सीमित होगी।
	(ग) पेयजल की आपातकालीन आपूर्ति का प्रावधान	एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम द्वारा (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) की गई अनुशंसा के आधार पर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार 30 दिन की अवधि के लिए, जिसे सूखे के मामले में 90 दिन के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य कार्यकारी समिति इस अवधि को निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा सकती है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए किया गया व्यय वर्ष के दौरान एस डी आर एफ के लिए इस विंडो के तहत आबंटन के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो।
4.	प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की सफाई	
	क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों से मलबा हटाना	एस डी आर एफ के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सहायता के लिए एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन के आधार पर और एन डी आर एफ के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय टीम के आकलन के अनुसार कार्य आरंभ होने की तारीख के 30 दिन के भीतर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार।
	ख) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी	एस. डी. आर.एफ. के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सहायता के लिए एस.ई.सी. द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन के आधार पर और केन्द्रीय टीम (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) के आकलन के अनुसार कार्य आरंभ होने की

		तारीख से 30 दिन के भीतर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार।
	ग) शवों /मृतक शरीरों का निस्तारण	वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार, जो एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) द्वारा की गई अनुशंसा पर आधारित है।
5	कृषि	
(i)	ऐसे छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों, जिनके पास 2 हैक्टेयर तक भूमि है, को सहायता	
क.	भूमि और अन्य नुकसान के लिए सहायता	
	क) कृषि भूमि से गाद निकालना (जहां पर रेत/गाद निक्षेप की मोटाई 3सेमी0 से अधिक है, जिसे राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाएगा)।	प्रत्येक मद के लिए 18000/- रु. प्रति हैक्टेयर। उपरोक्त राशि प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 2200/- रु. की सहायता के अध्वधीन है।
	ख) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि भूमि से मलबा हटाना।	इस शर्त के अध्वधीन कि लाभार्थी द्वारा अन्य किसी सरकारी योजना के तहत कोई अन्य सहायता / सब्सिडी प्राप्त नहीं की गई है/तथा वह उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र नहीं है)
	ग) गाद निकालना/पुनरुद्धार/मछली फार्मों की मरम्मत।	
	घ) भू-स्खलन, हिमस्खलन, नदियों के मार्ग बदलने के कारण हुई पर्याप्त भू-भाग की हानि	केवल उन छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को 47000/- रु. प्रति हैक्टेयर, जिनकी भूमि का स्वामित्व राजस्व अभिलेखों के अनुसार वैध है। उपरोक्त राशि प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 5000/- रु. की सहायता के अध्वधीन है।
ख.	इनपुट सब्सिडी (जहां पर फसलों का नुकसान 33% और उससे अधिक है)	
	क) कृषि फसलों, बागवानी फसलों और वार्षिक बागान फसलों के लिए	8500/- रु. प्रति हैक्टेयर, वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में। उपरोक्त सहायता प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 1,000/- रु. के अध्वधीन है और बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है। 17,000/- रु. प्रति हैक्टेयर, सुनिश्चित सिंचित क्षेत्रों में। उपरोक्त सहायता प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 2000/- रु. के अध्वधीन है और बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।
	ख) बारहमासी फसलें/एग्रो फॉरेस्ट्री (अपने खेतों में वृक्षारोपण)	22,500/- रु. प्रति हैक्टेयर, सभी प्रकार की बारहमासी फसलों / कृषि वानिकी (स्वयं के खेत में वृक्षारोपण) के लिए और यह सहायता प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 2,500/- रुपये की सहायता के अध्वधीन तथा बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।
	ग) रेशमकीट पालन /उत्पादन	6000/- रु. प्रति हैक्टेयर, ऐरी, मलबरी, टसर के लिए। 7500/- रु. प्रति हैक्टेयर, मूगा के लिए।

		उपरोक्त सहायता प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 1000/- रुपये की राशि के अधीन है और बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।
(ii)	ऐसे किसानों को इनपुट सब्सिडी जिनके पास 2 हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा भूमि है	<p>8,500/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में और बुवाई वाले क्षेत्रों तक सीमित।</p> <p>17,000 / - रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर , सुनिश्चित सिंचाई क्षेत्रों के लिए और बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित।</p> <p>22,500/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, सभी प्रकार की बारहमासी फसलों/पेड़ों, जिसमें एगोफोरेस्ट्री (स्वयं के खेत में वृक्षारोपण) भी शामिल है, के लिए और यह सहायता बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित।</p> <p>जहां फसल का नुकसान 33% और उससे अधिक है, वहां सहायता प्रदान की जा सकती है, जो प्रति किसान 2 हेक्टेयर की सीमा के अधीन है।</p>
	नोट: मद संख्या 5(i)(ख) और 5(ii) के तहत इनपुट सब्सिडी के लिए सहायता को प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत प्राप्त बीमा दावे की सीमा तक तत्काल आपदा के लिए समायोजित किया जाएगा।	
6.	पशुपालन - छोटे और सीमांत किसानों तथा भूमिहीन पशु मालिकों को सहायता	
	i) दुधारू पशुओं, गैर दुधारू पशुओं अथवा दुलाई के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले पशुओं की भरपाई हेतु सहायता।	<p>दुधारू पशु- 37500/-रु.-भैंस / गाय /ऊँट/याक / मिथुन आदि के लिए 4000/- रु.- भेड़/बकरी/सूअर के लिए</p> <p>गैर-दुधारू पशु - 32,000/- रु. - ऊँट / घोड़ा/बैल आदि के लिए 20,000/- रु. -बछड़ा / गधा/टट्टू/खच्चर /हेफर आदि के लिए</p> <p>सहायता आर्थिक रूप से उत्पादक पशुओं के वास्तविक नुकसान तक हो सकती है और यह 3 बड़े दुधारू पशुओं और/या 30 छोटे दुधारू पशुओं या 3 बड़े गैर-दुधारू पशुओं और/या 6 छोटे गैर-दुधारू पशुओं की अधिकतम सीमा के अधीन होगी तथा इस बात पर ध्यान दिए बिना प्रदान की जाएगी कि किसी परिवार की भारी मात्रा में पशुओं की क्षति हुई है अथवा नहीं।</p> <p>(जानवरों के नुकसान के दावे पर तभी विचार किया जाएगा जब छोटे और सीमांत किसानों / भूमिहीन पशुधन मालिकों के स्वामित्व वाले जानवरों की संख्या और प्रकार स्थानीय / नामित अधिकारियों के पास पंजीकृत हों।)</p>

		<p>मुर्गीपालन:- प्रति लाभार्थी परिवार को 10000/- रु. की सहायता की सीमा के अधधीन मुर्गीपालन हेतु प्रति पक्षी 100/- रु.। कुक्कुटों की मृत्यु प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण होनी चाहिए।</p> <p>टिप्पणी: यदि सहायता किसी अन्य सरकारी योजना अर्थात् एवियन इन्फ्लुएंजा अथवा किसी ऐसी अन्य बीमारी जिसके लिए पशु पालन विभाग के पास पोल्ट्री मालिकों की क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु कोई अलग स्कीम हैं, के कारण पक्षियों का नुकसान हुआ है तो इन मानदण्डों के अंतर्गत राहत प्रदान किए जाने की पात्रता नहीं होगी।</p>
	<p>ii) पशु कैपों में जलापूर्ति एवं दवाइयों सहित चारे/फीड कन्सन्टेंट का प्रावधान</p> <p>व्याख्या: इसमें मौजूदा गौशालाएं, जिन्हे राज्य सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधधीन पशु शिविर के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अधिसूचना या सरकारी आदेश द्वारा अधिकृत किया गया है, भी शामिल होंगी:-</p> <p>(i) आपदा की अवधि के दौरान जिला प्रशासन पशु आश्रय की आवश्यकता और जिला/तहसील में पशु आश्रय के रूप में अधिसूचित किए जाने के लिए आवश्यक गौशालाओं की संख्या का आकलन करेगा। पहले से आश्रय में रखे गए मवेशियों के बारे में बेसलाइन की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बाद और अधिक मवेशियों की संख्या को प्राप्त करने के बाद, गौशाला को पशु आश्रय के रूप में अधिसूचित किया जा सकता है।</p> <p>(ii) अधिसूचित गोशाला अधिसूचित सूखे की अवधि के लिए एसएमएफ और भूमिहीन मजदूरों से संबंधित अतिरिक्त मवेशियों का लेखा-जोखा रखेगी। एसएमएफ एवं भूमिहीन लाभग्राहियों की समेकित सूची, पशुओं की संख्या एवं प्रकार सहित, सत्यापन और सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षा के उद्देश्य से ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक, तहसील के नोटिस बोर्ड पर तथा सब डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट एवं जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के कार्यालय के साथ-साथ राज्य/जिला की वेबसाइट पर प्रदर्शित की जायेगी।</p> <p>(iii) एसडीआरएफ निधियां केवल ऐसी</p>	<p>बड़े पशु - 80 रु. प्रतिदिन.</p> <p>छोटे पशु - 45 रु. प्रतिदिन</p> <p>राहत प्रदान किए जाने की अवधि राज्य कार्यकारी समिति द्वारा किए गए आकलन तथा केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिश (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) के आधार पर तय की जाएगी। सहायता के लिए डिफॉल्ट अवधि 30 दिन होगी जिसे प्रथम बार 60 दिन तथा गंभीर सूखे की स्थिति में 90 दिन तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य कार्यकारी समिति इस समय-सीमा को निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा सकती है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए किया गया व्यय वर्ष के दौरान एस डी आर एफ के लिए इस विंडो (मोचन एवं राहत) के तहत किए गए आबंटन के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।</p> <p>वास्तविक लागत, जो पशुधन गणना के अनुसार पशुओं के अनुमान के समनुरूप एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम की सिफारिश (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) पर आधारित होगी और दवाइयों व वैक्सीन की आवश्यकता के बारे में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान किए जाने के अधधीन होगी।</p>

	अधिसूचित गौशाला को प्रतिपूर्ति के आधार पर जारी की जाएंगी और यह ऊपर क्रम संख्या (ii) में अधिसूचित एकल लाभार्थियों की सूची तक सीमित होगी।	
	iii) पशु शिविरों से बाहर रह रहे पशुओं के लिए चारा पहुंचाना	अधिसूचित आपदा के दौरान परिवहन की वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार, पशुधन गणना के आधार पर पशुओं के अनुमान के समनुरूप एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम की सिफारिश (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) पर किया जाएगा।
7	मत्स्यपालन	
	i) मछुआरों को क्षतिग्रस्त/गुम हो गई गैर- यंत्रीकृत नावों, जालों की मरम्मत /उन्हें बदलने हेतु सहायता। (यदि लाभार्थी किसी अन्य सरकारी स्कीम के अंतर्गत तात्कालिक आपदा हेतु पात्र है अथवा उसने कोई सब्सिडी / सहायता प्राप्त की है तो उसे यह सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाएगी)	6000 रु.- केवल आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त नावों की मरम्मत के लिए 3000 रु.- आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त जालों की मरम्मत के लिए 15000 रु.- पूर्ण रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त नावों को बदलने के लिए 4000 रु.- पूर्ण रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त जालों को बदलने के लिए (इस मद के तहत सहायता किसी भी बीमा योजना के तहत मछुआरे को तत्काल आपदा के लिए प्राप्त बीमा दावे, यदि कोई हो, की सीमा तक समायोजित की जाएगी)।
	ii) छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को मछली के चारे हेतु इनपुट सब्सिडी	10,000 रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर । मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय की योजना के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली एकबारगी सब्सिडी को छोड़कर, यदि लाभार्थी किसी अन्य सरकारी योजना के तहत मौजूदा आपदा के लिए पात्र है या कोई सब्सिडी / सहायता प्राप्त की है, तो उसे यह सहायता प्रदान नहीं की जाएगी।
8	हस्तशिल्प / हथकरघा शिल्पकारों की सहायता	
	i) क्षतिग्रस्त मुख्य कार्यत्मक औजारों/उपकरणों को बदलने हेतु	उपकरणों के लिए प्रति शिल्पकार 5000 रु. सरकार द्वारा क्षति और इसकी भरपाई के संबंध में नामित सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणन के अधधीन ।
	ii) सामान तैयार होने के दौरान कच्चे माल/ तैयार माल की हानि के लिए	कच्चे माल के लिए प्रति शिल्पकार 5000 रु. सरकार द्वारा क्षति और इसकी भरपाई के संबंध में नामित सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणन के अधधीन ।

9	टिड्डी नियंत्रण	
	टिड्डी नियंत्रण के लिए पौध संरक्षण रसायनों के छिड़काव के लिए स्प्रे उपकरणों के साथ वाहनों, ट्रैक्टरों को किराए पर लेना, पानी के टैंकों को किराए पर लेना और टिड्डी नियंत्रण के लिए पौध संरक्षण रसायनों की खरीद करना।	एसईसी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन के आधार पर और केंद्रीय टीम द्वारा अनुशंसित (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) आधार पर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार। सहायता की मात्रा टिड्डियों के हमले के दौरान टिड्डी नियंत्रण के लिए पौधों के संरक्षण हेतु रसायनों के छिड़काव के लिए स्प्रे उपकरणों के साथ वाहनों, ट्रैक्टरों को किराए पर लेने पर होने वाले वास्तविक खर्च तक सीमित होगी। हालांकि, इस संदर्भ में व्यय, किसी भी स्थिति में, वर्ष के लिए इस विंडो (मोचन और राहत) के तहत एसडीआरएफ आवंटन के 25% से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
ख.	रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण: (एसडीआरएमएफ का 30% अर्थात् वर्ष के लिए एसडीआरएफ आबंटन के 37.50% के बराबर)	
10	आवासन	
	क) पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त / नष्ट हुए घर और गंभीर रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त घर	
	i) पक्का घर	मैदानी इलाकों में 1,20,000/- रु. प्रति घर
	ii) कच्चा घर	पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 1,30,000/- रु. प्रति घर
	ख) आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त मकान (झोपड़ियों के सिवाय) जहां क्षति कम से कम 15% है	
	i) पक्का घर	65,00/- रु. प्रति घर
	ii) कच्चा घर	4000/- रु. प्रति घर
	ग) क्षतिग्रस्त/ नष्ट हो गई झोपड़ियां:	8000/- रु. प्रति झोपड़ी, (झोपड़ी का अर्थ है अस्थायी तौर पर बनाई गई इकाई जो कच्चे मकान से कमजोर होती है, यह घास-फूस, मिट्टी प्लास्टिक की पत्रियों आदि से बनी होती है, राज्य/जिला प्राधिकरणों द्वारा इसे पारंपरिक तौर पर झोपड़ी के रूप में माना जाता है)। नोट: क्षतिग्रस्त घर राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित एक अधिकृत निर्माण होना चाहिए।
	ड.) घर से जुड़ा पशुओं का बाड़ा	3000/- रु. प्रति शेड

<p>11</p>	<p>अवसंरचना [क्षतिग्रस्त अवसंरचना की (तत्काल प्रकृति की) मरम्मत व पुनुरुद्धार]</p>	
	<p>(1) सड़कें और पुल, जिसमें निम्नलिखित गतिविधियाँ शामिल हो सकती हैं:</p> <p>i) दरारों और गड्ढों को भरना, जलमार्ग बनाने के लिए पाइप का उपयोग, तटबंधों की मरम्मत और पत्थर की पिचिंग।</p> <p>ii) टूटी पुलियों की मरम्मत।</p> <p>iii) तत्काल संपर्क बहाल करने के लिए पुलों के क्षतिग्रस्त/बह गए हिस्सों को डायवर्जन प्रदान करना।</p> <p>iv) पुलों/तटबंधों तक पहुंचने के अस्थायी मार्गों की मरम्मत, पुलों की क्षतिग्रस्त रेलिंग की मरम्मत, तत्काल संपर्क बहाल करने के लिए कॉजवे की मरम्मत, यातायात बहाल करने के लिए क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों पर दानेदार सब-बेस।</p>	<p>आवश्यकताओं का आकलन: एसईसी द्वारा किए गए आकलन और केंद्रीय टीम की सिफारिश (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) के आधार पर राज्यों द्वारा अधिसूचित दरों की सूची के अनुसार।</p> <p>सड़कों की मरम्मत के मामले में राज्य के अधिसूचित साधारण मरम्मत (ओआर) और आवधिक नवीनीकरण (पीआर) के आधार पर सहायता दी जाएगी। यदि ओआर एवं पीआर उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो इस मद में निर्धारित दर के अनुसार सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। <u>तथापि, किसी भी स्थिति में, जो भी कम हो, उस दर पर सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।</u></p> <p>निर्धारित दर इस प्रकार है:-</p> <p>राज्य राजमार्गों/प्रमुख जिला सड़कों (एमडीआर) की मरम्मत</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - सामान्य क्षेत्रों में -- 1.0 लाख रु. प्रति किमी की दर से; - पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में -- 1.25 लाख रु. प्रति किमी की दर से; <p>ग्रामीण सड़कों/पुलिया वाली गांव की सड़कों की मरम्मत</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - सामान्य क्षेत्रों में -- 60,000/- रु. प्रति किमी की दर से; - पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में -- 75,000 /- रु. प्रति किमी की दर से; <p>आरसीसी पुलिया/पुल की मरम्मत</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - सामान्य क्षेत्रों में -- 60,000/- रु. प्रति पुलिया की दर से; - पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में -- 75,000/- रु. प्रति पुलिया की दर से।
	<p>(2) पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाएं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित गतिविधियाँ शामिल हो सकती हैं:-</p> <p>i) हैंडपंप/रिंग वेल/स्प्रिंग-टैप्ड चैंबर्स/सार्वजनिक स्टैंड पोस्ट, सिस्टर्न के क्षतिग्रस्त प्लेटफार्मों की मरम्मत।</p> <p>ii) क्षतिग्रस्त स्टैंड पोस्टों का पुनर्निर्माण, जिसमें क्षतिग्रस्त पाइपों को नई पाइपों से बदलना, साफ पानी के जलाशय की सफाई (इसे लीक प्रूफ बनाना) शामिल है।</p> <p>iii) क्षतिग्रस्त पंपिंग मशीनों की मरम्मत, ओवरहेड जलाशयों और पानी के लीक हो रहे पंपों की मरम्मत, जिसमें क्षतिग्रस्त इंटेक-आउटटेक संरचना, एप्रोच गैन्ट्री / जेटी शामिल हैं।</p>	<p>- क्षतिग्रस्त पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाएँ प्रति क्षतिग्रस्त योजना के लिए 2.00 लाख रुपये की सीमा के अधीन वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार सहायता के लिए पात्र होंगी।</p> <p>- 10,000/- रुपये प्रति कुएं की सीमा के अधीन सामुदायिक पेयजल कुओं पर हुए वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार सफाई।</p>
	<p>(3) लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ, जिनमें निम्नलिखित गतिविधियाँ शामिल हो सकती हैं:</p>	<p>लघु सिंचाई कार्यों की मरम्मत के मामले में संबंधित राज्य द्वारा अधिसूचित मरम्मत के लिए दरों की अनुसूची (एसओआर) के अनुसार सहायता दी जाएगी।</p>

	<p>i) सीमेंट, रेत के बोरों और पत्थरों का उपयोग करके क्षतिग्रस्त नहर संरचनाओं और टैंकों और छोटे जलाशयों के मिट्टी/चिनाई कार्यों की तत्काल मरम्मत।</p> <p>ii) बांध की दीवारों/तटबंधों में पाइपिंग या रैट होल जैसे कमजोर क्षेत्रों की मरम्मत।</p> <p>iii) नहर और जल निकासी व्यवस्था से वनस्पति सामग्री/निर्माण सामग्री/मलबे को हटाना।</p> <p>iv) लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के तटबंधों की मरम्मत।</p>	<p>यदि एसओआर उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो प्रति क्षतिग्रस्त लघु योजना के लिए 2.00 लाख रुपये की सीमा के अध्यक्षीन सिंचाई योजना/नहर के लिए वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।</p> <p>नोट:- तथापि, किसी भी स्थिति में, जो भी कम हो, उस दर पर सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।</p> <p>लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्षतिग्रस्त तटबंधों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए सहायता, ग्रामीण सड़कों के मामले के समान ही, इस शर्त के अध्यक्षीन होगी कि किसी भी चालू योजना के संबंध में कार्य की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी।</p>
	<p>(4) बिजली (केवल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बिजली आपूर्ति की तत्काल बहाली तक सीमित):</p> <p>11 केवी तक के क्षतिग्रस्त पोल/कंडक्टर और ट्रांसफार्मर।</p>	<p>क्षतिग्रस्त विद्युत क्षेत्र की मरम्मत के संबंध में बेयर कंडक्टर के साथ 11 केवी और एलटी लाइन के स्तर तक के क्षतिग्रस्त कंडक्टरों, खंभों और ट्रांसफार्मरों के लिए सहायता निम्नानुसार दी जाएगी:</p> <p>सहायता की दर होगी:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5000 रुपये प्रति पोल; - क्षतिग्रस्त एलटी लाइनों की मरम्मत के लिए 0.50 लाख रु. प्रति किमी; - एक क्षतिग्रस्त डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ट्रांसफॉर्मर को बदलने के लिए 1.00 लाख रुपये। <p>(नोट:-उपरोक्त सहायता उन मदों के लिए लागू नहीं होगी जिनका पुनः उपयोग किया जा सकता है)।</p>
	<p>(5) विद्यालय 'क्षतिग्रस्त विद्यालय भवनों की मरम्मत'</p>	<p>प्रति विद्यालय 2.00 लाख रु. की सीमा के अध्यक्षीन वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार।</p>
	<p>(6) प्राथमिक/सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र 'प्राथमिक/सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की मरम्मत'</p>	<p>प्रति यूनिट 2.00 लाख रु. की सीमा के अध्यक्षीन वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार।</p>
	<p>(7) पंचायत के स्वामित्व वाली सामुदायिक संपत्ति 'महिला मंडल, युवा केंद्र, पंचायत घर, सामुदायिक भवन, आंगनबाड़ी आदि की अस्थाई मरम्मत।'</p>	<p>2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति यूनिट की अधिकतम सीमा के अध्यक्षीन वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार।</p>
ग.	<p>तैयारी और क्षमता-निर्माण (एसडीआरएमएफ का 10% अर्थात् वर्ष के लिए एसडीआरएमएफ आबंटन के 12.50% के बराबर)</p>	

Handwritten signature/initials

12.	आपदा से निपटने के लिए संचार उपकरणों आदि सहित आवश्यक खोज, बचाव और निकासी उपकरणों का प्रापण।	एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ की तैयारी और क्षमता निर्माण विंडो के लिए गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से जारी दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा तैयारियों और क्षमता निर्माण विंडो से जुड़े व्यय का लेखा-जोखा रखा जाएगा।
13	क्षमता निर्माण	
घ	राज्य विशिष्ट आपदाएं	
	राज्य में स्थानीय संदर्भ में राज्य विशिष्ट आपदाएं, जो एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ से सहायता के लिए पात्र आपदाओं की अधिसूचित सूची में शामिल नहीं हैं, से संबंधित व्यय की पूर्ति एसडीआरएफ के संबंधित विंडो की वार्षिक निधि आबंटन के 10% की सीमा के भीतर एसडीआरएफ से की जा सकती है।	एस ई सी द्वारा किए गए आकलन के अनुसार, व्यय केवल एसडीआरएफ (और एनडीआरएफ से नहीं) से किया जाना है। विभिन्न मदों के लिए मानदंड वही होंगे जो ऊपर सूचीबद्ध किए गए अनुसार अन्य अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं पर लागू होते हैं; या इन मामलों में, 'स्थानीय आपदा' हेतु प्रत्येक मद के लिए प्रदान की जाने वाली राहत सहायता, एसडीआरएफ के मानदंडों से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। छूट तभी लागू होगी जब राज्य ने औपचारिक रूप से आपदाओं को शामिल करने के लिए सूचीबद्ध किया है और एसईसी के अनुमोदन से ऐसी स्थानीय आपदाओं हेतु आपदा राहत के लिए लाभार्थियों की पहचान के लिए एक स्पष्ट प्रक्रिया के साथ पारदर्शी मानदंड और दिशानिर्देश अधिसूचित किए हैं।
ड.	एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं की गई मदें	
	क) कॉलेज और अन्य शैक्षणिक संस्थान भवन ख) प्रमुख/मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं ग) बाढ़ नियंत्रण और अपरदनरोधी संरक्षण कार्य घ) जल विद्युत परियोजना/एचटी वितरण प्रणाली/ट्रांसफॉर्मर और सब स्टेशन ड.) हाईटेंशन लाइन (11 केवी से ऊपर) च) राज्य सरकार के भवन अर्थात् विभागीय/विभागीय कार्यालय भवन /आवासीय क्वार्टर, धार्मिक संरचनाएं, पटवारखाना, कोर्ट परिसर, खेल का मैदान, वन बंगला संपत्ति और पशु/पक्षी अभयारण्य आदि। छ) लंबी अवधि/स्थायी पुनरुद्धार कार्य ज) एनडीआरएफ के तहत उपकरणों/मशीनरी की खरीद झ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग ञ) दूरसंचार और बिजली (बिजली आपूर्ति की तत्काल बहाली को छोड़कर) जैसे क्षेत्र, जो अपने स्वयं के राजस्व का अर्जन करते हैं, और अपने स्वयं के धन/संसाधनों से तत्काल मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य भी करते हैं, इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं।	

2020/2021

टिप्पणी:-

(i) क्रम संख्या 2 (क), (ख) 3 (क), (ख), (ग), 4 (क), (ख), (ग), 6 (ii), (iii), और 9 पर मदों के लिए एनडीआरएफ के तहत सहायता के लिए जब वास्तविक व्यय की अनुमति है, तो राज्य सरकार अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय टीम (आईएमसीटी)/केंद्र सरकार को व्यय का मदवार विवरण प्रदान करेगी।

(ii) यदि स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय और भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा 3 सितंबर, 2021 को संयुक्त रूप से जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार मृत्यु कोविड-19 की वजह से हुई है तो राहत कार्यों में शामिल या तैयारियों संबंधी कार्यों से जुड़े लोगों सहित, मृतक व्यक्ति के नजदीकी रिश्तेदार को राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) द्वारा दिनांक 11.09.19 को जारी न्यूनतम राहत संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार प्रति मृतक व्यक्ति 50,000/- रुपये की अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान किया जाएगा,

यह अनुग्रह सहायता देश में रिपोर्ट किए गए पहले कोविड-19 मामले की तारीख से लागू होगी और एक आपदा के रूप में कोविड-19 को डिनोटिफाइ किए जाने या अगले आदेश तक, जो भी पहले हो, तक कोविड-19 के कारण मरने वाले मृतक के परिजनों के लिए जारी रहेगी।

(iii) मूल्य स्तर सूचकांक के आधार पर 2 वर्षों के बाद मानदंडों की मध्यावधि समीक्षा की जाएगी।

(iv) राज्य सरकारों को अत्यधिक सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए और यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि सभी एकल लाभार्थी-उन्मुखी सहायता लाभार्थी के बैंक खाते में डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से आवश्यक रूप से/अनिवार्य रूप से वितरित की जाए।

(v) 'स्थानीय आपदा' सहित सभी अधिसूचित आपदाओं की प्रत्येक मद के लिए राहत सहायता का पैमाना एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के मानदंडों से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए और ऐसी आपदाओं के लिए राज्य द्वारा अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक खर्च की जाने वाली कोई भी राशि राज्य सरकार के संसाधनों से वहन की जाएगी, न कि एसडीआरएफ से।

पहले जारी

9024485

Immediate

No. 33-7/2021-NDM.I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

3rd Floor, B Wing, NDCC-II Building
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi- 110001
Dated the 14th August, 2024

To,

The Chief Secretaries.
(All States).

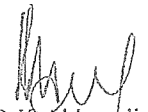
Subject: **Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).**

Sir/ Madam,

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) has made provision of funds under Recovery and Reconstruction funding window both within the SDRF and NDRF to help people affected by disasters on a long term basis. Keeping in view the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the recommendations of XV-FC, Government of India has framed Guidelines for the Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

2. A copy of the Guidelines is enclosed for further necessary action at your end. These Guidelines can also be downloaded from the website of Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

Encls: As above.


(R K Ahluwalia)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel.011- 23438071

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.
2. Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, New Delhi.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi.
5. Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, New Delhi.
6. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi.
7. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi.
8. Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
9. Member & HoD, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA Bhawan, A-1 Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi.
10. Secretaries of All Central Ministries / Departments.
11. Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of (All States).
12. Accountants General of all State Governments.
13. Controller General of Accounts (CGA), New Delhi.
14. Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG), New Delhi.

Ministry of Home Affairs
Disaster Management Division

Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF):

Introduction:

1. The guidelines on Constitution and Administration of NDRF and SDRF were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) vide OM No. 33-03/2021-NDM-I dated 12.01.2022. The guidelines for NDRF and for SDRF were issued under Section 46(2) and Section 62 respectively of the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005. The funds under NDRF are to supplement funds from SDRF of a State only for the purpose to facilitate expenditure in case of calamities of a severe nature. However, these guidelines do not completely cover funding for recovery and reconstruction activities to support States as these guidelines are exclusively oriented towards response and relief and the support for recovery and reconstruction is minimal.

Recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission (XV-FC):

2. The 15th Finance Commission (XV-FC) in its report in Chapter-8 titled "Disaster Risk Management" had considered the issue of recovery and reconstruction and had observed in various paras of the Report as reproduced hereunder:

Para 8.64: At present, there is no funding window for recovery and reconstruction to support States. State Governments, therefore, have to request the Union Government for assistance. However, the guidelines for the NDRF and SDRF are oriented towards response and relief, and support for recovery and reconstruction is minimal.

Para 8.65: When States are faced with disasters of rare severity, most of them seek loans from the World Bank, with the approval of the Union Government. However, access to such loans depends upon States' overall borrowings. Besides, States cannot approach the World Bank every time they suffer damage and loss because of such disasters.

Para 8.66: In the past, the Planning Commission and Finance Commission




have opined that resources for recovery should be allocated through development assistance. In the case of disasters of rare severity, the Union Government would provide a part of resources needed for recovery and reconstruction to States through additional Central allocation. However, with the discontinuation of the distinction between Plan and non-Plan expenditure, there is no such mechanism to support States at present.

Para 8.67: Recovery presents an opportunity to get development activities off the ground as governments and communities spend recovery assistance on rebuilding infrastructure and houses, reviving livelihoods and improving civic services. The present near-total expenditure focus on response and relief does not leave any resources left for recovery. Without recovery, development gets seriously affected, which deepens the incidence of poverty and backwardness. Many States in the northern and eastern parts of the country experience flooding on recurrent basis and, without much recovery, these States tend to lag in development, which contributes significantly to regional imbalances.

Para 8.68: Based on a clear appreciation of the pressing needs to rebuild assets and livelihoods, we have recommended setting up a Recovery and Reconstruction Facility, both within the SDRF and NDRF, and suggested that 30percent of the resources available with these two funds be earmarked for this purpose. When the resources are used for recovery and reconstruction, these would help people affected by disasters on a long-term basis.

Para 8.69: Assistance for recovery and reconstruction needs to be determined on the basis of an assessment of damage and loss. Governments do not pay for the entire cost of recovery and reconstruction, and the assistance could be a percentage of the total cost. Recovery and reconstruction is generally a multi-year programme and the assistance needs to be released annually against expenditures. Further, assistance for recovery and reconstruction needs to be shared between the Union and States. When we apply these filters -needs assessment, recovery assistance on a partial basis, annual releases against expenditures, and cost-sharing between the Union and States - the cost of recovery and reconstruction can be easily managed on a fiscally sustainable basis.

3. As per XV-FC recommendations assistance for recovery and reconstruction will be determined on the basis of assessment of damage & loss and assistance would be released in annual installments against expenditures. Further, the assistance for recovery and reconstruction will be shared between the Central and State Government as per



provisions of XV-FC recommendations and NDRF & SDRF guidelines issued in this regard. Central Government's assistance from NDRF would be a percentage of the total cost.

4. Therefore, in pursuance to the recommendations of XV-FC, following guidelines as hereunder are issued under Sections 46(2), 48(1)(a) and Section 62 of the, Disaster Management Act, 2005 for the operationalization of the Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) Funding Window under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). These guidelines will be operative from the date of issuance up to the award period i.e., up to financial year 2025-26. However, Projects/activities for which PDNA has already been conducted and PDNA reports have already been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration/appraisal etc. or projects / activities which are recommended by SC-NEC before the date of issuance of the guidelines will also be covered for financial assistance under these guidelines.

Recovery and Reconstruction Measures:

5. The DM Act, 2005 empowers the National, State and District Disaster Management Authorities to take measures for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation, or preparedness or capacity building or prompt response for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disasters and also evacuation, rescue and relief or rehabilitation and reconstruction.

6. While recovery and reconstruction has been defined by international agencies in multiple ways, however, in the context of these guidelines recovery means "the restoration or improvement of economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community". Further, as per Section 2(o) of the DM Act, 2005, reconstruction is defined as the "construction or restoration of any property after a disaster".

7. Further, Section 36 (f)(iv), Section 39(f)(iii) and Section 41 (1)(d) of DM Act, 2005 assigns responsibilities respectively to the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and Departments of State Governments and Local Authorities to provide assistance for carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Fund Allocation for Recovery and Reconstruction window:

8.1 Out of National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), 80 percent funds are



allocated to NDRF and 20 percent to NDMF. Within the NDRF, there would be three sub-allocations (i) Response and Relief (40 percent), (ii) Recovery and Reconstruction (30 percent) and (iii) Preparedness and Capacity Building (10percent). While the funding windows of NDRF and NDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of NDRF for that financial year subject to the condition that earmarked allocation shall not exceed 10 percent of the amount earmarked for the sub-window.

8.2 Similarly, out of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF), 80 percent funds are allocated to SDRF and 20 percent to SDMF. Within the SDRF, there would be three sub-allocations (i) Response and Relief (40 percent), (ii) Recovery and Reconstruction (30 percent) and (iii) Preparedness and Capacity Building (10percent). While the funding windows of SDRF and SDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of SDRF for that financial year.

Resource Allocation and Earmarking of funds from NDRF / SDRF

9. As recommended by the XV-FC, the aggregate size of the R&R Funding Windows under NDRF and under SDRF for the award period commencing from 2021-22 to 2025-26 would be Rs. 20,539 Crore and Rs. 48,046 crore respectively. Further out of the total allocation under NDRF, XV FC has allocated Rs 1000 Crore to address the issue of resettlement of displaced people affected by erosion at the national level. State-wise allocation from R&R Funding Window under SDRF is at Annexure-I. Total approval under the R&R funding window during the XV-FC award period shall not exceed the amount recommended by the XV-FC, as given above.

Calamities covered for Recovery and Reconstruction:

10.1 The SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for recovery & reconstruction needs of the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and frost & cold wave. Natural calamities of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, frost & cold waves, and requiring expenditure by a State Government in excess of the balances available in its own State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), will qualify for additional assistance from NDRF, as per the established procedure.



10.2 Funding for Recovery & Reconstruction from NDRF is meant to assist the State to provide additional funds in those cases of severe disaster, where the expenditure required is beyond the coping capacity of the State concerned.

10.3 The State Government is permitted to use 10% fund of the annual allocation under the R&R Funding Window of the SDRF for recovery and reconstruction measures to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in list of 12 disasters notified in the SDRF and NDRF guidelines, subject to the condition that the State Government has listed the State specific natural disasters and notified clear and transparent norms and guidelines for such disasters with the approval of the State Authority i.e. the State Executive Committee (SEC). Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling would be borne out of its own resources and would be subject to the same accounting norms.

Scope of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under NDRF/SDRF:

11.1 As per XV-FC recommendations for allocations from NDRF there will be a two-stage assessment. In the first stage, immediately after the disaster a smaller assessment, largely to ascertain humanitarian and relief needs is to be done. The second assessment will be inter-sectoral and more elaborate covering damage, loss and recovery needs through Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) as per the manual on PDNA designed and developed by the NIDM or any other standard methodology as approved by MHA for carrying out the assessment following a disaster event.

11.2 In the aftermath of a severe disaster, the State Government will constitute a multi-sectoral Team for conducting PDNA in consultation with SDMA/ NDMA (if need be) for detailed assessment of recovery and reconstruction needs. In case the State Government intend to take assistance of international agencies in conducting PDNA, the SDMA shall take the approval from the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India. On this request, the DEA will consult with MHA to decide upon the participation of international agencies in supporting PDNA. State Government shall not utilize Disaster management funds (SDRF/ NDRF) for taking assistance from International organizations

11.3 The representatives for multi-sectoral team will be constituted from the pool of resources depending upon the sectoral damage assessment. Constitution of the expert



group must ensure adequate representation of sector experts.

11.4 The State Government based on the assessment of PDNA Report will formulate the projects / activities for funding from SDRF allocated under the R&R window as per approval procedure envisaged in this guideline. In case of disaster of severe nature and beyond the coping capacity of the State, the State Government will submit the PDNA Report to the MHA for seeking additional financial assistance from R&R window of NDRF. State Government shall submit the PDNA Report / Memorandum to the MHA preferably within 3 months from the date of notification of Disaster/event of disaster. It will be ensured by the concerned State Government / SDMA that the activities conceived under the proposal is in convergence with ongoing Central / States schemes. It will also be ensured that there is no duplication while seeking assistance from R&R Funding Window.

11.5 A multi-sectoral team will be constituted by MHA having representatives of the sectoral Ministries/ Department/ Central Agencies. This Team may also have representatives of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), which assessed the initial financial assistance from NDRF for rescue and relief on humanitarian grounds. The Team for its assessment will visit the States for ground assessment and will also take into account the initial assessment report of the IMCT

11.6 The report of PDNA and multisectoral team will be shared with NDMA to give its recommendations with proper justification of additional requirement of funds. On the recommendation of NDMA, MHA will assess whether a case for additional assistance from NDRF is made out under these guidelines. The proposals of State Government(s) seeking Additional Central Financial Assistance under these guidelines, multisectoral team report and the recommendation of NDMA, before being placed in SC-NEC, will be sent to the administrative Ministries/Department of the Central Government concerned for their comments and inputs to ensure that there is no duplication with the financial assistance provided under their ongoing schemes or under any special approval for the said calamity.

11.7 For all projects / proposals for which assistance is sought by any State Government from R&R funding window of NDRF, the concerned State Government shall also share the cost on a graded basis from their budget i.e. States' share will be

10% for assistance upto Rs. 250 Crore;

20% for assistance upto Rs. 500 Crore and



25% for all assistance exceeding Rs. 500 Crore

11.8 Normative unit costs permissible under equivalent Government of India schemes will be considered for cost estimation of the eligible items as mentioned in Annexure-II. Wherever equivalent Government of India scheme is not available, the corresponding unit cost of State Scheme may be permitted. In addition, where neither GoI scheme nor State rates are available, detailed schedule of rates of the State Government may be considered. Ordinarily for the assistance for recovery and reconstruction under the guidelines, the normative unit cost has been arrived @ 50% of the unit cost for items / activities envisaged under such GoI schemes etc. Accordingly, the scale and quantum of assistance for recovery and reconstruction as per items and norms in respective sectors, is indicated in Annexure II.

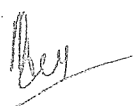
11.9 The assistance for damage will be provided only for total damage (more than 70%) and severe damage (30-70%). For partial damage, assistance from Response and Relief window may be provided.

11.10 The recovery and reconstruction activities shall be carried out on approved site by following the prescribed by-laws / norms of the authority concerned.

11.11 The assistance available for the items for immediate relief as envisaged under the present SDRF/ NDRF norms will be continued to ensure immediate restoration of livelihood and infrastructure, where ever required. While providing assistance for Recovery & Reconstruction needs, the assistance already extended under SDRF/NDRF will be subsumed in order to provide sequential assistance.

11.12 The sector-wise allocation under R&R Funding Window can be sanctioned by the SEC in case of SDRF and by SC-NEC/ HLC, MHA in case of NDRF, as per the prescribed procedure under these guidelines and sector-wise detailed proposal on Build Back Better (BBB) approach. A list of activities which can be considered under R&R project is given at Annexure-II. However, for providing additional assistance from NDRF where the State(s) has faced a disaster of severe nature, a flexible approach in sector-wise activities may be adopted in items other than those listed in Annexure-II on case-to-case basis provided that the items / activities have been assessed by IMCT /PDNA team essential and justified and apprised by NDMA and also recommended by SC-NEC.

Exclusions for utilization of R&R Funding Window of NDRF / SDRF



12.1 Resources under R&R Funding Window cannot be used towards establishment expenditures such as salaries, office expenditure, etc. to be incurred by the Disaster Management Authorities or other entities. These activities to be supported from State Government Budget.

12.2 Resources under R&R Funding Window shall not be used for creating the routine and regular works of State Governments /NDMA / SDMA/ District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA).

12.3 R&R Funding Window shall not be used as a source of funding for existing Government programmes / ongoing schemes etc. which are under implementation.

12.4 R&R Funding Window must have a predominant focus on reconstruction of damaged critical and important social infrastructure and should not be used for cost of any land parcel, any new building infrastructure, general environmental improvement, plantations, afforestation or landscape beautification etc. without a clear, logical and direct linkage to hazards.

12.5 All recovery and reconstruction activities would need to be undertaken and completed within the time-frame as specified in the approved proposal. Cost and time-frame for such proposals should ideally not be revised barring, some exceptional circumstances. Any cost escalation will have to be borne by the State Government. The liabilities committed from R&R window will be till the financial year 2025-26, the period of the XV-FC recommendation.

Implementation of Guidelines

13. NDMA will advise the SDMA in the projects launched /being implemented under the R&R Funding Window including prescribing specific format for seeking information /project proposals etc. In addition,

- The SDMA will be the nodal entity to implement recovery and reconstruction measures. Based on the outcomes of PDNA, the SDMA will be responsible for developing recovery and reconstruction plan, determining recovery framework, institutional structure, recovery strategy and policies along with the timeline.
- The SDMA will detail out the institutional arrangements and roles and



responsibilities of various stakeholders. The SDMA may constitute a Program Management Unit to manage the overall recovery program which will be funded from the budget of the State Government and not from SDRF/ NDRF.

- The SDMA may seek technical assistance from NDMA/ NIDM or other technical Institutions for building capacities of State Government Officials, District Officials, Line departments and grassroot functionaries to ensure effectiveness of recovery interventions.
- Projects to be undertaken from NDRF / SDRF must have verifiable and tangible/ measurable outcomes
- NDMA will constitute a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) headed by a Member of NDMA with representatives from the line Departments, State Government concerned and subject matter experts for technical advice on recovery and reconstruction plan.
- The expenditure of the TAC, if any, will be funded through the regular budget of NDMA and not from the R&R funding window.

Administrative Mechanism for processing of funding proposals Under SDRF: -

14. State Governments, will carry out a PDNA and prepare their respective recovery and reconstruction plan. The PDNA findings and recovery and reconstruction plan will be forwarded to SDMA for appraisal and approval. If needed, State Government may take technical assistance from NDMA & NIDM.
15. SDMA will constitute a committee to be headed by a Member of SDMA / Head of Department (HoD) with members from line Departments of the State Government and the State agencies / entitled for appraisal / evaluation of the proposals / projects under R&R Funding Window of SDRF / NDRF.
16. The recommendations of the committee shall be placed before the SEC for consideration and the procedure in place for incurring expenditure from SDRF shall continue to apply *mutatis-mutandis* for R&R Funding Window of SDRF/NDRF including all modalities.
17. SEC constituted by the State Government under the provisions of the DM Act, 2005, shall decide on all matters connected with the administration of R&R Funding Window of SDRF. The State Government will certify that funds released from R&R window of NDRF/ SDRF are utilized for the purpose they have been released and also monitor the



compliance to the guidelines of R&R. The State Govt. shall ensure that amount is not diverted to inadmissible project activities expenditure. The State Govt. has to ensure that expenditure is only on approved projects activities.

Under NDRF: -

18. Projects/ proposals/ PDNA report submitted by the State Government for funding under R&R Funding Window of NDRF should have approval of the State Executive Committee (SEC).

19. The proposal of the State Government will be examined to assess the likely requirement of funds. If the preliminary examination reveals that there are adequate funds in SDRF with the State for recovery and reconstruction as per norms, the State would be advised accordingly.

20. The Assessment Report of the Central Team along with comments of NDMA and Central Ministries/ Department shall be placed by MHA before the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) for consideration. Proposals, with the recommendations of SC-NEC, will be placed before High Level Committee (HLC). The HLC will approve the proposals for undertaking recovery and reconstruction activities.

20 (a). As the first charge for providing assistance during a disaster should be on SDRF, the release of additional assistance from NDRF will be subject to an adjustment of 50% of the balance available in the R&R window of SDRF as of 1st April of the financial year after the adjustment of committed liabilities of project approved under R&R window. From the date of issue of these guidelines the State Government will maintain receipts, expenditure and balance available in the R&R window in the prescribed format envisaged in the SDRF guidelines.

Release of funds:

21. Upon the approval of HLC, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance will release assistance from R&R Funding Window of NDRF to the State Government concerned based on the recommendations of the MHA. Procedure as *in vogue* in the State for the release of funds under NDRF shall apply for R&R Funding Window.

22. Upon sanctioned by SEC, funds will be released to the States from R&R



Funding Window under SDRF. Procedure as *in vogue* in the State for the release of funds under SDRF shall apply for R&R Funding Window.

23. In case, in the State Governments' projects, if the unit cost of component exceeds the amount prescribed as per the corresponding normative unit costs permissible under equivalent Government of India's schemes / State Government's concerned Schemes, the excess expenditure will be borne from the budget of the State Government and not be charged to SDRF or NDRF.

24. After the project is approved by HLC in case of NDRF, the funds will be released in three installments of 30%, 40% and 30% of the approved amount subject to utilization of 75% of the previously released amount. The disbursement of funds would be linked to the deliverables and Utilization Certificates. The unspent balance in the R&R Funding Window under SDRF account as at the end of a financial year shall be the opening balance of said account of the successive financial year. The Central Government will communicate the modalities for handling any balances available at the end of financial year 2025-26 in R&R Funding Window under SDRF of the State.

Supervision of Projects:

25. NDMA / SDMA's need to evaluate recovery and re-construction activities, prepare plans for the deficiencies observed either in recovery or re-construction. Such plans need to specify measures for hazard resilience infrastructure for future hazards.

26. NDMA / SDMA's shall supervise and monitor the implementation of the R&R projects and in this process can seek progress / performance reports from the Implementing Partners. NDMA shall submit progress report to MHA. In case of any shortfall in the progress of the R&R project, NDMA may take special measures, if required, for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

27. SDMA's shall assist and provide technical advice to the State Government / Line Ministries / Departments from conceptualization to completion of the R&R proposals under SDRF.

28. SDMA's shall supervise and monitor the R&R projects/ works and submit completion certificate with GIS tagging as well as actual benefits achieved from it including population benefited / nature of risks reduced/ impact analysis etc. to State Government



and NDMA.

Monitoring by the Ministry of Home Affairs:

29. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for overseeing the operation of NDRF / SDRF, and shall monitor compliance with the prescribed processes. MHA may issue directions/ instructions under the DM Act, 2005. MHA will oversee the utilization of funds released from NDRF and to ensure that funds are utilized for the purpose they have been released and monitor compliance with the guidelines of NDRF. States will need to provide the required information to MHA.

Procurement:

30. All the procurements made by government agencies for implementing the proposal would be in accordance with the General Financial Rules (GFR) 2017/ State Procurement Procedure and from GeM portal, as applicable. The implementing agencies would ensure that the project is implemented in a fair and transparent manner. In the entire implementation process, it needs to be ensured that there is no conflict of interest. Appropriate GFR will be followed by States and Government supported Organizations.

Project Database:

31. A disaster database should be developed to help assess the impact of expenditures on different aspects of disaster management. All the project-related processes would be digitized. NDMA will maintain a national portal of all the recovery and reconstruction projects that have been implemented through the NDRF / SDRF. This portal will contain a specific component for recovery and reconstruction including the details relating to loss & damage, recovery assistance, project components, expenditure, reviews, evaluation and outcome. MHA/ NDMA will also monitor the database by holding periodic review.

Release, Accounting, Auditing and other procedures

32. Save as otherwise provided under this Guidelines, the detailed funding pattern, release of funds, investment of funds, accounting & auditing procedures, progress monitoring, savings and cost of maintenance / implementation etc. in respect of the



projects initiated under R&R Funding Window would be same, as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA on NDRF/ SDRF for such purpose vide MHA's OM No.33-03/2021-NDM-I dated 12.01.2022. The composition of HLC and SC-NEC will also be same as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA for NDRF / SDRF.

Interpretation and Amendment

33. In case of any difficulty in interpretation of any of these guidelines, the matter shall be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, whose decision in consultation with Department of Expenditure shall be final. Any amendment in this guideline will be issued by MHA in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.



Annexure-I

State-wise allocation for R&R Funding Window under SDRF

(Rs. In Crore)

S. No.	Name of State	Union Share	State Share	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1854.9	616.8	2471.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	414.6	46.2	460.8
3.	Assam	1280.4	142.2	1422.6
4.	Bihar	2347.2	782.4	3129.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	716.1	238.8	954.9
6.	Goa	18.9	6	24.9
7.	Gujarat	2194.8	731.1	2925.9
8.	Haryana	814.5	271.2	1085.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	677.4	75	752.4
10.	Jharkhand	941.4	313.2	1254.6
11.	Karnataka	1310.7	436.5	1747.2
12.	Kerala	521.4	173.4	694.8 ✓
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3017.7	1005.6	4023.3
14.	Maharashtra	5340.9	1780.2	7121.1
15.	Manipur	70.2	7.8	78
16.	Meghalaya	108.9	12	120.9
17.	Mizoram	77.7	3.4	86.1
18.	Nagaland	68.4	7.8	76.2
19.	Odisha	2659.5	886.2	3545.7
20.	Punjab	820.8	273.6	1094.4
21.	Rajasthan	2455.8	818.1	3273.9
22.	Sikkim	83.7	9.3	93
23.	Tamil Nadu	1691.1	563.7	2254.8
24.	Telangana	744.9	248.1	993
25.	Tripura	113.4	12.6	126
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3205.5	1068.3	4273.8
27.	Uttarakhand	1553.4	172.2	1725.6
28.	West Bengal	1676.1	558.9	2235
	Total	36780.3	11265.6	48045.9

Items and Norms for Assistance under Recovery and Reconstruction Window			
Sector & Unit	Item	Totally Damaged (More than 70%) (In lakhs)	Severely Damaged* (30 - 70% damage) (In lakhs)
Housing (Unit- Number)	Plain Area - Pucca House/ Kuccha House.	1.80	0.90
	Hill Area - Pucca House/ Kutcha House.	2.00	1.00
Education (Unit- Number)	Primary School	15	7.5
	Secondary / Senior Secondary School	25	12.5
Health (Unit- Number)	Sub-centre (Plain)	18.4	9.2
	Sub-centre (Hilly)	15.81	7.91
Centre (Plain)	Primary Health centre (Plain)	41.97	20.99
	Primary Health Centre (Hilly)	49.45	24.72
	Community Health Centre (Plain)	158.12	79.06
	Community Health Centre (Hilly)	185.72	92.86
Community Buildings (Unit- Number)	Item	Totally Damaged (More than 70%) (In lakhs)	Severely Damaged* (30 - 70% damage) (In lakhs)
	Anganwadi	6	3
	Gram Panchayat/ Patwarkhana etc	10	5
Road & Transport (unit per K.M)	i) Major District Roads (MDR) Total damages including		

	breaches/severe damages)		
Plain Area	64.00		32.00
Hilly Area	187.75		93.75
ii)	Other District Roads (ODR) Total damages including breaches/severe damages)		
Plain Area	54.5		26.75
Hilly Area	159.88		80.00
iii)	Village Roads (ODR) Total damages including breaches/severe damages)		
Plain Area	36.75		18.25
Hilly Area	133.75		67.00
iv)	Other items		
Bridges (per number)	3500		1750
Embankments (per K.M.)	100		50
Box Culvert (per number as per meter or per meter whichever is lower)		10	

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Drinking Water (Unit- Number)	Water Filtration Plant	0.5	0.25
	Storage Tank	15	7.5
	Equipments and Machinery	1	0.5
	Intake Pipeline (Per M)	0.01	0.01
	Distribution Pipelines (Per M)	0.01	0.01
Sanitation (Unit- Number)	Decentralised STP- (Upto 5000 People)	7	3.5
	Decentralised STP- (More than 5000 People)	33	16.5
	Sewer Line (Per m)	0.01	0.01
	Community Toilets	3	1.5
Inland Fisheries (Units-Per Ha Maximum 1 Ha)	Fish Ponds - Plain Area/ Hilly Area	1.75	0.875
	Fish Ponds - Hilly Area	1.75	0.875

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Sericulture (Units-Number)	Physical Infrastructure-Farmer-Sericulture	2.5	1.25
Artisans (Units-Number)	Equipments and Machines	0.25	

- 1) The aforesaid norms/ assistance shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - i) The assistance from the R&R window of SDRF/ NDRF under the Road and Transport Sector shall be subject to the condition that expenditure, in no case, should exceed 50% of SDRF allocation under this window (Recovery and Reconstruction) for the year.
 - ii) Admissible assistance for the eligible items under the guidelines of Recovery and Reconstruction shall be the above amount prescribed under the items and norms or the amount estimated as per the State's Scheduled of Rates, whichever is lower.
- 2) Assistance for totally damaged is equivalent to 50% of the assistance provided in relevant Government of India Scheme, or derived through expert consultation and inputs from relevant ministries.
- 3) Assistance for severely damaged is equivalent to 50% of the assistance calculated of totally damaged.
- 4) Classification of damage (totally and severely) of the infrastructure to be determined during Post Disaster Needs Assessment as per NIDM guidelines.
- 5) The amount for financial assistance provided for recovery and reconstruction will also be subject to adjustment of assistance given for the particular time at the time of relief.

गृहमंत्रालय
आपदा प्रबंधन प्रभाग

राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) और राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) के तहत रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण निधि खिड़की के गठन और प्रशासन पर दिशानिर्देश:

परिचय:

1. गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) और राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) के गठन और प्रशासन पर दिशा-निर्देश अपने कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 33-03/2021-एनडीएम-1 दिनांक 12.01.2022 के माध्यम से जारी किए गए थे। एनडीआरएफ और एसडीआरएफ के दिशा-निर्देश आपदा प्रबंधन (डीएम) अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 46(2) और धारा 62 के तहत जारी किए गए थे। एनडीआरएफ के तहत निधियों का उद्देश्य केवल गंभीर प्रकृति की आपदाओं के मामले में व्यय की सुविधा के उद्देश्य से किसी राज्य के एसडीआरएफ से पूरक राशि जोड़ने के लिए है। हालाँकि, ये दिशा-निर्देश राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियों के लिए वित्त पोषण को पूरी तरह से कवर नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि ये दिशानिर्देश विशेष रूप से मोचन और राहत की ओर उन्मुख हैं और रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण के लिए सहायता न्यूनतम है।

15वें वित्त आयोग (XV-FC) की सिफारिशें:

2. 15वें वित्त आयोग (XV-FC) ने अध्याय-8 में "आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन" शीर्षक से अपनी रिपोर्ट में रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण के मुद्दे पर विचार किया था और रिपोर्ट के विभिन्न अनुच्छेदों में निम्नलिखित टिप्पणियाँ की थीं:

पैरा 8.64 वर्तमान में, राज्यों को प्रश्रय देने हेतु रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण के लिए कोई भी वित्तपोषण विंडो नहीं है। राज्यों को सहायता के लिए संघ सरकार से अनुरोध करना



"ഭരണഭാഷ- മാതൃഭാഷ"



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം

ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ വകുപ്പ് പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തത്തിൽ നാശനഷ്ടം സംഭവിച്ച വീടുകൾക്ക് സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിധിയിൽ നിന്നും ധനസഹായം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ അംഗീകരിച്ച് ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ (എ) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ.(കെ) നം.1/2025/DMD തീയതി 09-01-2025,തിരുവനന്തപുരം

- പരാമർശം:-
- 1) 21/06/2018 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ(കെ)നം.7/2018/ഡിഎംഡി ഉത്തരവ്
 - 2) 26/10/2018 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ(കെ)നം.24/2018/ഡിഎംഡി ഉത്തരവ്
 - 3) 23/08/2019 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ(കെ)നം.25/2019/ഡിഎംഡി ഉത്തരവ്
 - 4) 24/08/2019 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ(കെ)നം. 26/2019/ഡിഎംഡി ഉത്തരവ്
 - 5) 18/06/2023 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ(കെ)നം.6/2023/ഡിഎംഡി ഉത്തരവ്
 - 6) 14/08/2024 തീയതിയിലെ കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന്റെ 33-7/2021-NDM-I നമ്പർ കത്ത്
 - 7) 04/12/2024 തീയതിയിലെ മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി, KSDMAയുടെ MTO VII/1896/2024/Admin നമ്പർ കത്ത്
 - 8) 10/12/2024 തീയതിയിലെ ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണറുടെ LR/12217/2022/LR(H2) നമ്പർ കത്ത്
 - 9) 08/01/2025 തീയതിയിലെ മന്ത്രിസഭായോഗത്തിന്റെ നടപടിക്കുറിപ്പ്

ഉത്തരവ്

പരാമർശം 1 ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തത്തിൽ വീട് പൂർണ്ണമായും തകർന്ന (75%മോ അതിലധികമോ) /വാസയോഗ്യം അല്ലാത്ത/ ദുരന്തസാധ്യതയുള്ളതായി കണ്ടെത്തിയ മേഖലകളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്ക് സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിധിയിലെ വിഹിതവും മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ദുരിതാശ്വാസ നിധിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വിഹിതവും ചേർത്ത് ആകെ 4 ലക്ഷം (നാല് ലക്ഷം രൂപ) രൂപ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിരുന്നു.

ഇടർന്ന് ദുരന്ത ബാധിതർക്ക് ഭവന നിർമ്മാണ മേഖലയിൽ ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞ ധനസഹായം (Minimum relief code) ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കായി പരാമർശം 2, 3, 4 ഉത്തരവുകൾ പ്രകാരം ഭവനനാശത്തിന്റെ തോത് അനുസരിച്ച് SDRFൽ നിന്നും CMDRFൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള ധനസഹായത്തിന്റെ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി.

പരാമർശം 5 ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം, 2022-23 മുതൽ 2025-26 കാലഘട്ടത്തിലേയ്ക്ക് കേന്ദ്ര

സർക്കാരിന്റെ പുതുക്കിയ SDRF മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ 01/04/2022 പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. പ്രസ്തുത മാനദണ്ഡപ്രകാരം, പൂർണ്ണമായും തകർന്നതോ വാസയോഗ്യമല്ലാത്തതോ ആയ വീടുകൾക്ക് മലമ്പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ Rs.1,30,000/-രൂപയും, സമതല പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ Rs. 1,20,000/- അനുവദിക്കുകയും 15%-ൽ അധികം നാശനഷ്ടം നേരിട്ട ഭാഗികമായി തകർന്ന വീടുകൾക്ക് 6500/-രൂപയും അനുവദിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി.

മേൽപരാമർശം 6 പ്രകാരം , സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത പ്രതികരണ നിധിയുടെ Recovery and Reconstruction Window യിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ധനസഹായത്തിന്റെ മാനദണ്ഡം കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ വീണ്ടും പുതുക്കി നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ആയത് പ്രകാരം പൂർണ്ണമായും തകർന്ന (70%ത്തിലധികം തകർച്ച നേരിട്ട) വീടുകൾക്ക് (മലമ്പ്രദേശം) 2,00,000/- രൂപയും (സമതലം) 1,80,000/- രൂപയും ഗുരുതരമായ തകർച്ച നേരിട്ട (30-70%) വീടുകൾക്ക് (മലമ്പ്രദേശം) 1,00,000/- രൂപയും (സമതലം) 90,000/- രൂപയും അനുവദനീയമാണ്.

മേൽ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ എല്ലാ ദുരന്ത ബാധിതർക്കും അർഹമായ ധനസഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കായി സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിധിയിലെ വിഹിതവും(SDRF) മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ദുരിതശാസ നിധിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വിഹിതവും (CMDRF) ചേർത്ത് ധനസഹായത്തിന്റെ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യകത ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ, സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി എന്നിവർ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശുപാർശ സമർപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി .

സർക്കാർ ഈ വിഷയം വിശദമായി പരിശോധിച്ചു. പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തത്തിൽ വീടുകൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന നാശനഷ്ടത്തിന്റെ തോതിന് ആനുപാതികമായി സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിധിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വിഹിതവും മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ദുരിതശാസ നിധിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വിഹിതവും ചേർത്ത് ധനസഹായം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനായി, 01/04/2022 തീയതി മുതൽ മുൻകാല പ്രാബല്യത്തോടെ താഴെ പറയും പ്രകാരം സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ അംഗീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

നാശനഷ്ടത്തിന്റെ തോത്	SDRF(Rs)		CMDRF(Rs)		ആകെ തുക (Rs)	
	സമതലം	മലമ്പ്രദേശം	സമതലം	മലമ്പ്രദേശം	സമതലം	മലമ്പ്രദേശം
കുറഞ്ഞത് 15%	6500	6500	3500	3500	10,000	10,000
16-29%	45,000	50,000	15,000	10,000	60,000	60,000
30-59%	90,000	1,00,000	35,000	25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
60-70%	90,000	1,00,000	1,60,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
70%ത്തിലധികം	1,80,000	2,00,000	2,20,000	2,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000

(ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം)

ടീക്ക ബിസ്വാൾ

പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

കമ്മീഷണർ, ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ തിരുവനന്തപുരം

കമ്മീഷണർ, ദുരന്ത നിവാരണം, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി, സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി

എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർമാർക്കും

പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (ആഡിറ്റ്), തിരുവനന്തപുരം

അക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ (എ&ഇ), തിരുവനന്തപുരം

പൊതുഭരണ(എസ്.സി) വകുപ്പ് (OA)

ധനകാര്യ വകുപ്പ്

ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ ഓഫീസർ, വെബ് & ന്യൂ മീഡിയ

എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ ട്രഷറി ഓഫീസർമാർക്കും (ട്രഷറി ഡയറക്ടർ മുഖാന്തിരം)

സ്റ്റോക്ക് ഫയൽ/ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Disaster Management Department- Natural Calamity Norms for Relief Assistance to the victims from SDRF/NDRF for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26
- Revised-Orders Issued

DISASTER MANAGEMENT (A) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms)No.6/2023/DMD Dated 18-06-2023, Thiruvananthapuram

Read:- 1 GO(Ms)No.194/2015/DMD dated 20.05.2015

2 GO(MS)143/2015/DMD dated 23/07/2015

3 Letter No. 33-03/2020-NDM-I (Vol-II) dated 10.10.2022 from Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India.

ORDER

Government of Kerala had revised the norms of relief assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund to the victims of natural calamities for the period 2015-20 in accordance with the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission as approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India as per the Government Order read as 1st paper above.

Government of India has further revised the items and norms for assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund/National Disaster Response Fund to the victims of natural calamities for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26 in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) on financing of disaster risk management and the report of Expert Committee set up by the Ministry.

Accordingly in supersession of the Government orders read above, Government are pleased to revise the norms of relief assistance as approved by the Government of India in the wake of notified natural disasters. The revised norms is annexed to this Order. This order will have retrospective effect from 01.04.2022.

State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window of the SDRF.

(By order of the Governor)
TINKU BISWAL
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

To

The Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (DM Division),
'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC-II, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001 (with covering
letter)

All Secretaries of the Secretariat, including Finance
Commissioner, Disaster Management

All Members of the State Disaster Management Authority

The Land Revenue Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram
The Resident Commissioner, 3, Jantar Mantar Road, Kerala House, New Delhi-
110001

All District Collectors

Member Secretary, KSDMA

The Director, Institute of Land and Disaster Management, PTP Nagar,
Thiruvananthapuram

The Accountant General (A&E) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

All District Treasury Officers

The Accountant General, Branch Office,
Kottayam/Ernakulam/Thrissur/Kozhikode

The Finance (BW) Department

The Information Officer, Web & New Media

Stock File/Office Copy

Forwarded /By order

Signed by

Sivaprasad V.N.

Section Officer

Date: 19-06-2023 10:53:53

Copy to:

All Departments of the Secretariat including Finance

Director of Agriculture

Director of Animal Husbandry

Director of Health Services

PS to Chief Minister

PS to all Ministers

OSD to Chief Secretary

PA to Principal Secretary (Revenue & DM)

CA to Joint Secretary, Disaster management

Finance Officer, Disaster Management

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

(Period 2022-23 to 2025-26, MHA Letter No. 33-03/2020-NDM-I Dated 10.10.2022)

S.No.	Items	Norms of Assistance
A	Response & Relief [40% of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) i.e. equal to 50% of SDRF allocation for the year]	
1	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs. 4.00 lakh per deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to the certification regarding cause of death from the appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	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%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 5400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week. Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna, will not be eligible for relief under this item.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families, whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs. 2,500/- per family, for the loss of clothing. Rs.2,500/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adults members of the affected family as per actual rate of MNREGA per day or average rate of all States/UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed

		<p>through DBT/cash(In case of exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind.</p> <p>State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provided. Further, the State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries, district-wise.</p> <p>Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per the assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Further, to ensure transparency, the list of persons to whom Gratuitous Relief is provided, should be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State Government shall notify the basis and proof for the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.</p>
2.	Search & Rescue Operations	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected.	<p>As per the actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities may be already over. Therefore, the SEC and the Central Team can recommend actual/ near-actual costs.</p>
	(b) Hiring of boats and other essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	<p>As per the actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and other essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>
3	Relief Measures	
	(a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, Gen-set etc. for	As per actual cost incurred, and assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period upto 30 days. The

	people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	<p>SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Medical care to be provided from National Health Mission (NHM).</p>
	(b) Air dropping of essential supplies and rescue by Air Force	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p>
	(c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water.	<p>As per actual cost, based on the assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days, which may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p>
4.	Clearance Of Affected Areas	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	<p>As per actual cost, for a period upto 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per the assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.</p>
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas ¹	<p>As per the actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).</p>
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses ¹	<p>As per the actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p>
5	Agriculture	
(i)	Assistance to small & marginal farmers having landholding upto 2 ha	

(A)	Assistance for land and other loss	
	a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs 18,000/- per hectare for each item. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,200/- per farmer. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
	c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs 47,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 5,000/- per farmer
(B)	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 8,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops/Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)	Rs. 22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops/ Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,500/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 7,500/- per ha. for Muga. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding	Rs. 8,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 22,500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops/ trees including agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland) and restricted to sown areas.

		Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
	Note: Assistance for input subsidy under item No. 5(i)(B) and 5(ii) will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim received under the Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY), for the instant calamity.	
6.	Animal Husbandry - Assistance To Small And Marginal Farmers And Landless Livestock Owners	
	i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	<p>Milch Animals-</p> <p>Rs. 37,500/- Buffalo/ cow/camel/ yak/ Mithun etc. Rs. 4,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig</p> <p>Draught animals -</p> <p>Rs. 32,000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock etc. Rs. 20,000/- Calf/Donkey/ Pony/ Mule/ Heifers</p> <p>The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals due to notified natural calamity and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals and /or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals and/or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals.</p> <p>(Claim for loss of animals will be considered only if number and type of animals owned by Small and Marginal Farmers/Landless Livestock Owners are registered with local/designated authorities.)</p> <p>Poultry:- Poultry @ 100/- per bird subject to a ceiling of an assistance of Rs 10,000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p> <p>Note: - Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Large animal - Rs. 80/- per day.</p> <p>Small animal - Rs. 45/- per day.</p>

	<p>Explanation: It will also include existing Gaushalas, if authorized by the State Government by Notification or Government Order, to act as a cattle camp subject to the following conditions:-</p> <p>(i) During the period of calamity, District Administration will assess the requirement of cattle shelter and number of gaushala required to be notified as cattle shelter in the District/Tehsil. After obtaining the base-line information on the cattle already sheltered and the number of more cattle it can accommodate, Gaushala may be notified as cattle shelter.</p> <p>(ii) The notified gaushala shall maintain a separate account of the additional cattle belonging to SMF and landless labourers for the notified drought period. The consolidated list of SMF and landless beneficiaries with number and types of animals will be displayed on the notice board of Gram Panchayat, Block, Tehsil and in the office of Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Magistrate as well as State/ District web-site for the purpose of verification and social audit.</p> <p>(iii) SDRF funds will only be released to such notified gaushala on reimbursement basis and will be limited to list of individual beneficiaries notified as in Sl.No. (ii) above.</p>	<p>Period for providing relief will be as per the assessment of the SEC and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be for the period of calamity upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	<p>iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camp</p>	<p>As per actual cost of transport during notified calamity, based on assessment of need by SEC and the recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>
7	Fishery	
	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of non-mechanized boats and damaged/ lost nets.</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/</p>	<p>Rs. 6,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats only</p> <p>Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged net</p> <p>Rs.15,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats</p>

	assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 4,000/- for replacement of fully damaged net (Assistance under this item will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim, if any, received by the fisherman, under any insurance scheme, for the instant calamity).
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers	Rs. 10,000/- per hectare. This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
8	Handicrafts/Handloom – Assistance To Artisans	
	i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools/ equipments	Rs. 5,000/- per artisan for equipments. Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	Rs. 5,000/- per artisan for raw material. Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	Locust Control	
	Hiring of vehicles, tractors, with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for pest control, hiring of water tankers and purchase of plant protection chemicals for locust control.	As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring vehicles, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust control during locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
B.	Recovery & Reconstruction: (30% Of SDRMF i.e. equal to 37.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
10	Housing	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses and severely damaged houses	

	i) Pucca house	Rs. 1,20,000/- per house, in plain areas.,
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 1,30,000/- per house, in hilly areas.
	b) Partially Damaged Houses (Other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 65,00/- per house
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 4,000/- per house,
	c) Damaged/ destroyed huts:	Rs. 8,000/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.) Note: The damaged house/hut should be an authorized construction, duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 3,000/- per shed,
11	Infrastructure [Repair/restoration(of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure]	
	(1) Roads & bridges, which may include the following activities:	Assessment of requirements: Based on the assessment of need, as per States' notified schedule of rates for repairs, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR is not available, then assistance will be provided as per rate prescribed in this item. However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower. Prescribed rate are as under:-
	i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.	
	ii) Repair of breached culverts.	
	iii) Providing diversions to damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.	
	iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Repairs of State Highways /Major District Roads(MDR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in normal areas -- @ Rs. 1.0 lakh /km ; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs. 1.25 lakh /km ; ➤ Repairs of Rural/village Roads with culverts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in normal areas -- @ Rs. 60,000/- km ; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs. 75,000 / km ; ➤ Repairs of RCC Culvert/Bridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in normal areas -- @ Rs 60,000 per culvert; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs 75,000/- per culvert.

<p>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes, which may include the following activities:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/spring-tapped chambers/public stand posts, cisterns. Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof). Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries/jetties. 	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged scheme.</p> <p>Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 10,000/ per well</p>
<p>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes, which may include the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/ masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones. Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments. Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system. Repair of embankments of minor irrigation projects. 	<p>In case of repairs of minor Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates (SOR) for repairs notified by the concerned State.</p> <p>In case SOR is not available, assistance for irrigation scheme/ canal will be provided as per actuals, subject to the ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged minor scheme.</p> <p>Note:- However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Assistance for restoration of damaged embankment of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p>
<p>(4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas):</p> <p>Damaged Poles/conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.</p>	<p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given for the damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV and LT lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder:</p> <p>➤ The rate of assistance will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rs.5000/pole; - Rs. 0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines; - Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer.

		(Note:-The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be re-used).
	(5) Schools Repair of damaged schools building	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per school.
	(6) Primary/Community Health Centres Repair of Primary/Community Health Centres	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per unit.
	(7) Community Assets Owned by Panchayat Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.	As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.50 lakh per unit.
C.	Preparedness & Capacity Building (10% Of SDRMF i.e equal to 12.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
12.	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc for response to disaster.	Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness & Capacity Building window of SDRF/ NDRF.
13	Capacity Building	
D.	State Specific Disasters	
	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window of the SDRF.	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the SEC.</p> <p>The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above;</p> <p>or</p> <p>In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF.</p> <p>The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and has notified transparent norms and guidelines, with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters', with the approval of SEC.</p>
E	Items Not Covered under SDRF/NDRF	
	a) Colleges and other educational institutions buildings b) Major/medium Irrigation Schemes c) Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Hydro Power Project/HT Distribution systems/Transformers and sub stations e) High Tension Lines (above 11 kv) f) State Govt Buildings viz. departmental/office building, departmental/residential quarters, religions structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal/bird sanctuary etc. g) Long term/permanent restoration work h) Procurement of equipments/ machineries under NDRF i) National Highways j) Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/restoration works from their own funds/resources, are excluded. |
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Note:-

- (i) For assistance under NDRF for items at S. Nos. 2 (a), (b), 3 (a), (b), (c), 4 (a), (b), (c), 6 (ii), (iii), and 9, while actual expenditure is allowed, the State Government will provide the item-wise details of expenditure to the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT)/ Central Government.
- (ii) Ex-Gratia payment of Rs 50,000/- per deceased person, to next of kin of the deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in the preparedness activities, subject to the cause of death being certified as COVID-19, as per the guidelines jointly issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Indian Council of Medical Research on 3rd September, 2021, will be given as per guidelines on minimum relief issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) dated 11.09.2021.

This ex-gratia assistance will be applicable from the date of first COVID-19 case reported in the country and will continue till de-notification of COVID-19 as a disaster or till further orders, whichever is earlier, to next of kin of the deceased due to COVID-19.
- (iii) There will be a Mid-Term review of the norms after 2 years, based on price level index.
- (iv) The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance is necessarily/ mandatorily disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer in the bank account of the beneficiary.
- (v) The scale of relief assistance against each item for all notified disasters including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF/ NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling, would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from SDRF.

5684
25/5/15



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Disaster Management Department – Natural Calamity Norms for Relief Assistance to the Victims from SDRF/NDRF for the period 2015-2020 – Sanctioned – Orders issued

DISASTER MANAGEMENT(REVENUE-K) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms)No.194 /2015/DMD.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 20th May, 2015

Read: 1) G.O.(Ms)No.361/2014/DMD., dated, 21st August, 2014

2) Letter No.32-7/2014-NIDM-I, dated, 8-4-2015 from the Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

ORDER

Government of Kerala had revised the norms of relief assistance from State Disaster Response Fund to the victims of natural calamities for 2010-15 in accordance with the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission (TFC) approved by Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs as per Government Order read as 1st paper above. Government of India has recently further revised the items and norms for assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund/National Disaster Response Fund to the victims of natural calamities for 2015-20 in accordance with the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission (FFC) in the wake of identified natural calamities as per letter read as 2nd paper above.

2) Accordingly in supersession of the orders issued, read above, the norms and scale of assistance revised by the Government of India and given as annexure to this order will be followed for providing relief assistance to victims of natural calamities in the State. This order will have retrospective effect from 1.4.2015.

3) State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF. Orders in this regard will be issued separately.

(By Order of the Governor)

Dr.VISHWAS MEHTA

Principal Secretary to Government

To

The Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (DM Division), 'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC-II, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi - 110001 (with covering letter)

The Secretary, Kerala State Disaster Management Authority, Revenue Complex, Public Office Building, Thiruvananthapuram

All Secretaries of the Secretariat including Finance

All Members of State Disaster Management Authority

The Land Revenue Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram

The Resident Commissioner, 3, Jantar Mantar Road, Kerala House, New Delhi 110 001

All District Collectors

The Director, Institute of Land and Disaster Management, PTP Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram

The Principal Accountant General (Audit) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

The Accountant General (A&E) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

All District Treasury Officers
The Accountant General, Branch Office, Kottayam/Ernakulam/Thrissur/
Kozhikode
The Finance(BW)Department
The Information Officer, Web & New Media
Stock File/Office Copy

Copy to:

All Departments of the Secretariat including Finance.
Director of Agriculture
Director of Animal Husbandry
Director of Health Services
PS to all Ministers
PS to Principal Secretary (Revenue & DM)
Revenue K4 Seat

Forwarded/By Order



Section Officer

ANNEXURE
REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDS (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

(Period 2015-20, MHA Letter No.32-7/2014-NDM - I Dated 8th April 2015)

Sl. No	Items	Norms of assistance
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s)	Rs.59100/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60% Rs.2.00 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60% Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs.12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs.4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.
	d) Clothing and utensils / house-hold goods for families whose houses have been washed away/fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity	Rs.1,800/- per family, for loss of clothing Rs.2,000/- per family, for loss of utensils/household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected	Rs.60/- per adult and Rs.45/- per child, not housed in relief camps. State Govt. 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.

Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the condition that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25 % of SDRI allocation for the year.

2	Search & Rescue Operations	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/evacuation of people affected/likely to be affected	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/near-actual costs.</p>
	(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>
3	Relief Measures	
	a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	<p>As per assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF); for a period up to 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by</p>

		<p>earthquake or flood etc, this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the condition that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p> <p>Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)</p>
	b) Air dropping of essential supplies	<p>As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p>
	c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	<p>As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days, and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the condition that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p>
4	Clearance of Affected Areas	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	<p>As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.</p>
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	<p>As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).</p>

	c) Disposal of dead bodies / Carcasses	As per actuals, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5	Agriculture	
	<i>(i) Assistance to farmers having landholding upto 2 ha.</i>	
	(A) ASSISTANCE FOR LAND AND OTHER LOSS	
	a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)	Rs.12,200/- per hectare for each item. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/subsidy has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
	c) De-silting/Restoration/Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 37,500/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
	(B) INPUT SUBSIDY (WHERE CROP LOSS IS 33% AND ABOVE)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 6,800/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas Rs.13,500/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops	Rs.18,000/- per ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs.4,800/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar. Rs.6,000/- per ha. for Muga.
	<i>(ii) Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding</i>	Rs.6,800/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.13,500/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs.18,000/- per hectare for all types of

perennial crops and restricted to sown areas.

Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.

6	Animal Husbandry Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers	
	<p>i) Replacement of milch animals, drought animals or animals used for haulage</p>	<p><i>Milch animals –</i></p> <p><i>Rs.30,000/- Buffalo/cow/camel/yak/ Mithun etc</i></p> <p><i>Rs. 3,000/- Sheep/Goat/Pig</i></p> <p><i>Drought animals –</i></p> <p><i>Rs.25,000/- Camel/horse/bullock, etc</i></p> <p><i>Rs.16,000/- Calf/Donkey/Pony/Mule.</i></p> <p>The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals or 30 small milch animals or 3 large drought animals or 6 small drought animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a large number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government).</p> <p><i>Poultry –</i></p> <p>Poultry @ Rs.50/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 5,000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p> <p><i>Note:-</i> Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
	<p>ii) Provision of fodder/feed concentrate including water</p>	<p>Large animals- Rs.70/- per day.</p>

	supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Small animals- Rs.35/- per day.</p> <p>Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and Central Team (in the case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25 % of SDRF allocation for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
7	Fishery	
	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair/replacement of boats, nets-damaged or lost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boat - Dugout-Canoe - Catamaran - Net <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme)</p>	<p>Rs. 4,100/- for repair of partially damaged boats only</p> <p>Rs. 2,100/- for repair of partially damaged net</p> <p>Rs.9,600/- for replacement of fully damaged boats</p> <p>Rs.2,600/- for replacement of fully damaged net</p>
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs.8,200/- per hectare

(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

8	Handicrafts/Handloom Assistance to Artisans	
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/equipment	Rs.4,100/- per artisan for equipment Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/goods in process/finished goods	Rs.4,100/- per artisan for raw material Subject to certification by competent authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	Housing	
	a) <i>Fully damaged/destroyed houses</i>	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plain areas
	ii) Kutchra House	
	b) <i>Severely damaged houses</i>	
	i) Pucca house	Rs.1,01,900/- per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts
	ii) Kutchra House	
	c) <i>Partially damaged houses</i>	
	i) Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is atleast 15%	Rs.5,200/- per house
	ii) Kutchra (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs.3,200/- per house
	d) Damaged/Destroyed huts	Rs.4,100/- per hut (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to kutchra house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. Traditionally recognised as hut by the State/District authorities)

		Note: The damaged House should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.2,100/- per shed
10	Infrastructure	
	<p><i>Repair/restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure</i></p> <p>(1) Roads and bridges, (2) Drinking Water Supply Works, (3) Irrigation, (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas), (5) Schools, (6) Primary Health Centres, (7) Community assets owned by Panchayat Sectors Such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply, which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair / restoration works from their own funds / resources, are excluded.</p>	<p><i>Activities of immediate nature:</i></p> <p>Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the enclosed Appendix.</p> <p><i>Assessment of requirements:</i></p> <p>Based on assessment of need, as per States' costs/rates/schedules for repair by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF)</p> <p>As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains/floods, cyclone, landslide, sand dunes, etc. to restore traffic. For reference these norms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal and Urban areas: upto 15% of the total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR) • Hills: Upto 20% of total of OR and PR <p>In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR rate is not available, then assistance will be provided @ Rs. 1 lakh/km for State Highway and Major District Road and @ Rs.0.60 lakh / km for rural roads. The condition of "State shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair" will no longer be required, in view of the difficulties in monitoring such stipulation though it is a desirable goal for all the</p>

States.

In case of repairs of Bridges and Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates notified by the concerned States. Assistance for micro irrigation scheme will be provided @ Rs. 1.5 lakh per damaged scheme. Assistance for restoration of damaged medium and large irrigation projects will also be given for the embankment portions, on par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.

Regarding repairs of damaged drinking water schemes, the eligible damaged drinking water structures will be eligible for assistance @ Rs. 1.5 lakh / damaged structure.

Regarding repair of damaged primary and secondary schools, primary health centres, Anganwadi and community assets owned by the Panchayaths, assistance will be given @ Rs. 2 lakh/damaged structure.

Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given to damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV. The rate of assistance will be @ Rs. 4000/poles, Rs.0.50 lakh per km of damaged conductor and Rs. 1 lakh per damaged distribution transformer.

11	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc for response to disaster.	Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 10% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.
12	Capacity Building	Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.

13	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC).</p> <p>The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above or</p> <p>In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF.</p> <p>The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters, for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such 'local disasters', with the approval of SEC.</p>
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Note:

- (1) *The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary oriented assistance is necessary / mandatory disbursed through the bank account (viz, Jan Dhan Yojana etc.) of the beneficiary.*
- (2) *The Scale of relief assistance against each items for all disasters including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF/NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from SDRF.*

Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature

1. Drinking Water Supply

- (i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/spring-tapped chambers / public stand posts, cisterns.
- (ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof)
- (iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake—structure, approach gantries/jetties.

2. Roads

- (i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankment.
- (ii) Repair of breached culverts.
- (iii) Providing diversions to the damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.
- (iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges / embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.

3. Irrigation

- (i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.
- (ii) Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/embankments.
- (iii) Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system.
- (iv) Repair of embankments of minor, medium and major irrigation project.

4. Health

Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/Community Health Centres.

5. Community assets of Panchayath

- (a) Repair of village internal roads
- (b) Removal of debris from drainage/sewerage lines
- (c) Repair of internal water supply lines.
- (d) Repair of street lights.
- (e) Temporary repair of primary school, panchayath ghars, community halls, anganwadi, etc

6. Power: Poles/conductors and transformers upto 11 KV

7. The assistance will be considered as per the merit towards the following activities:

	Items/Particulars	Norms of assistance will be adopted for immediate repair
i)	Damaged primary school building	Up to Rs. 1.50 lakh / unit
	Higher secondary/middle/college and other educational institutions buildings	Not covered
ii)	Primary Health Centre	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh / unit

iii)	Electric poles and wires etc.	Normative cost (Upto Rs. 4000 per pole and Rs.0.50 lakh per km)
iv)	Panchayath Ghar/Anganwadi/Mahila Mondal/Yuva Kendra/Community Hall	Upto 2.00 lakh / unit
v)	State Highways/Major District road	Rs. 1.00 lakh/km*
vi)	Rural road/bridge	Rs. 0.60 lakh/km*
vii)	Drinking Water scheme	Upto 1.50 lakh/unit
viii)	Irrigation Sector:	
	Minor irrigation schemes/Canal	Upto Rs. 1.50 lakh/scheme
	Major irrigation scheme	Not covered
	Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	Not covered
ix)	Hydro Power Project/HT Distribution systems/Transformers and sub stations	Not covered
x)	High Tension Lines (above 11 KV)	Not covered
xi)	State Government Building viz. Departmental / office building, departmental/residential quarters, religious structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal/bird sanctuary etc.	Not covered
xii)	Long terms/Permanent Restoration work incentive	Not covered
xiii)	Any new work of long term nature	Not covered
xiv)	Distribution of commodities	Not covered (However there is a provision for assistance as GR to families in dire need of assistance after a disaster)
xv)	Procurement of equipments / machineries under NDRF	Not covered
xvi)	National Highways	Not covered (Since GOI born entire expenditure towards restoration works activities)
xvii)	Fodder seed to augment fodder production	Not covered

* if OR & PR rates are not provided by the State.