

Most immediate

No. 32-3/2010-NDM-1
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

'A' Wing, Lok Nayak Bhavan,
Khan Market, New Delhi
Dated the 28th September, 2010.

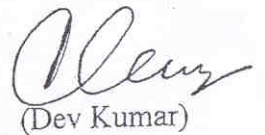
Office Memorandum

Subject: "Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund".

Section 46(I) and section 48(I) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 stipulates constitution of a National Disaster Response Fund at the National level and constitution of State Disaster Response Fund at the State level respectively. In pursuance to the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, the Government of India has notified the constitution of the National Disaster Response Fund vide the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II-Section 3- Sub-section(ii) Notification No. 1995 dated September 28th 2010. (Copy enclosed).

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) has made provision of funds for the State Disaster Response Fund in its recommendations which has been accepted by Government of India. Keeping in view of the provision of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission, Government of India has framed guidelines for administration of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) at the National level and for State Disaster Response Fund at the State level, which are enclosed herewith for necessary action.

As provided under the Act, all the State Governments are advised to constitute and notify the constitution of the State Disaster Response Fund and send a copy thereof to this Ministry for reference and record.



(Dev Kumar)
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Encl: As above.

Distribution:-

1. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi.
4. Chief Secretaries of (All States).
5. The Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of (All States).
6. Accountants General of all State Governments.
7. Controller General of Accounts (CGA), New Delhi.
8. Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG), New Delhi.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, सितम्बर 28, 2010/आश्विन 6, 1932

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NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2010/ASVINA 6, 1932

गृह मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2010

का.आ. 2346(अ).—केंद्रीय सरकार, आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 (2005 का 53) की धारा 46 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, किसी आपदा की आशंका की स्थिति या आपदा से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया निधि का गठन करती है।

[फा. सं. 32-3/2010-एन डी एम-1]

आर. के. श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2010

S.O. 2346(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005), the Central Government hereby constitutes the National Disaster Response Fund (hereinafter NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

[F. No. 32-3/2010-NDM-I]

R. K. SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

**Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the
State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)**

Introduction

1. The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is a fund constituted under section 48(1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005) (hereinafter DM Act, 2005). These guidelines are being issued under section 62 of the DM Act, 2005.

Period of Operation

2. These guidelines will be operative from financial year 2010-11 and will continue till funder orders.

Calamities covered under the SDRF

3. *The SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack.*

Constitution of State Disaster Response Fund

4. The State Disaster Response Fund will be constituted with the nomenclature "State Disaster Response Fund" in the Public Account under the Reserve Fund bearing Interest in the Major Head:8121-General and other Reserve Fund in the accounts of the State Governments concerned and would be invested as per provisions of paras 18-25 of these guidelines. The balance as on 31.03.2010 in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) shall be transferred to the SDRF; and CRF will cease to exist. The State Government shall pay interest to the SDRF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI. The interest will be credited on a half yearly basis. State Governments are required to issue appropriate notifications establishing SDRF as per section 48(1) (a) of the DM Act, 2005 in this regard.

Contributions to the Fund

5. The amount of annual contribution to the State Disaster Response Fund of each State for each of the financial years 2010-11 to 2014-15, would be as recommended by the 13th Financial Commission. The year-wise shares

of the Government of India and the State Governments are as per Annex 11.2 of FC-XIII Report, Vol.2 reproduced in Attachment-I. Of the total contribution indicated, Government of India will contribute 75% for general category States and 90% for special category States of the total yearly allocation in the form of a non-plan grant. The balance 25% in case of general category States and 10% in case of special category States will be contributed by the State Government concerned.

6. The share of the Government of India to the SDRF shall be paid as Grant-in-aid and accounted for in the Government of India accounts under the major head “3601-Grants-in-aid to State Governments-01 Non-plan grants-109 Grants towards contribution to State Disaster response Fund”. Accordingly, nomenclature of “109-grants towards contribution to Calamity Relief Fund” will change to “109-Grants towards contribution to State Disaster Response Fund”. The State Governments shall take these as receipts in their budget and account under the Major Head “1601-Grants-in-aid from Central Government-01 Non-plan Grant-109 Grants towards contribution to State Disaster Response Fund”. Accordingly, nomenclature of “109-Grants towards contribution to Calamity Relief Fund” will change to “109-Grants towards contribution to State Disaster Response Fund.

7. In order to enable transfer of the total amount of contribution to the SDRF (including the States’ share of contribution), the State Governments would make suitable Budget provision on the expenditure side of their budget under the head “2245-Relief on Account of Natural Calamities-05 State Disaster Response Fund-101 Transfers to Reserve Fund and Deposit Accounts- State Disaster Response Fund”. Accordingly in Major Head 2245 in sub Major Head:05, Minor Head-101 & 901 the nomenclature “Calamity Relief Fund” will be replaced by “State Disaster Response Fund”. Immediately upon receipt of Government of India’s share as per para 6 above, the States would transfer the amount, along with their share, if not already transferred, to the Public Account Head indicated in para 4 above.

Booking of Expenditure on Immediate Relief

8. The actual expenditure on relief works will be booked only under respective minor heads within Major Head:2245(01 for drought; 02 for flood, cyclones etc.; 05 for “State Disaster Response Fund” and 80 for General). The expenditure to be charged to the SDRF will be shown as a negative entry under 2245-05-901-deduct amount met from SDRF for relief expenditure.

9. Direct expenditure should not be made from the Public Account. Even if for some administrative reasons, expenditure on immediate relief has

been met under heads of account other than MH:2245, these should be finally booked under MH:2245 through inter-account transfers.

Release of Central Contribution to the Fund

10. The share of the Central Government in SDRF shall be remitted to the State Governments in two instalments in June and December in each financial year. Likewise, the State Governments shall also transfer their contribution to the SDRF in two instalments in June and December of the same year, provided that if Ministry of Home Affairs, upon being satisfied that exigencies of a particular calamity so warrant, may recommend an earlier release of the Central share upto 25% of the funds due to the State in the following year. This release will be adjusted against the instalments of the subsequent year.

11. The share of the Government of India to the SDRF due in a year shall be released to the State Governments subject to fulfilment of the following conditions:-

- (i) The first instalment of central contribution to SDRF for 2010-11 will be released unconditionally. The second instalment of central contribution to SDRF for 2010-11 and subsequent instalments will be released on receipt on confirmation of accounting procedure as mentioned in paras 6 to 9 above and other conditions as mentioned below in paras 11(ii) to (vii). Any deviations from these accounting practices could result in withholding of further releases until the required accounting procedure is adopted or restored.
- (ii) A 'State Disaster Response Fund' has been duly constituted by the State Government as specified in DM Act, 2005, following the accounting procedure and manner described in paras 4 to 9 above. The creation of the SDRF duly certified by the Accountant General (A&E) of the State shall be furnished by the State Government to the Ministry of Finance well before the release, say by October, 2010.
- (iii) State has constituted the State Executive Committee (SEC) as mentioned in para 12 below.
- (iv) The State Government shall furnish a certificate to the Ministry of Home Affairs and to Ministry of Finance in the months of April and October every year indicating that the amount received earlier has been credited to the SDRF along with the State's share of contribution, accompanied by a statement giving the up-to-date expenditure and the balance amount available in the SDRF. This

statement is to be provided in the format at Attachment-II, Once Finance Accounts are available expenditure reported for a particular year should match with expenditure figure in Major Head:2245 and balance in SDRF in MH:8121. In case of any discrepancy, the figures in MH:2245 and in MH:8121 in Finance Accounts will be considered.

- (v) The central contribution due in December every year shall be released after the receipt, in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Ministry of Finance of an 'Annual Reports on Natural Calamities', prepared by the State Government on any natural calamities, mentioned in para 3 above, faced in the previous year, by September of every year. This Annual Report shall, inter-alia, furnish details of expenditure incurred by the State Government on each of calamities, for each type of expenditure allowed as per the items and norms of expenditure of SDRF/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) so fixed by MHA with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance. Format will be prescribed in due course.
- (vi) Whenever SDRF of a State is replenished with additional grant-in-aid from NDRF, the State Government would treat this grant in the same manner as the funds in SDRF as far as transfer and accounting are concerned. However, in such cases, a specific utilization certificate will be required within three months of the financial year in which such a grant is released. Format will be prescribed in due course.
- (vii) The release of instalments shall be made by Ministry of Finance subject to the above conditions being satisfied unless advised by Ministry of Home Affairs to withhold or adjust the release to any State.

State Executive Committee

12. States will constitute State Executive Committee (SEC) as per section 20 of the Disaster Management, Act, 2005. The Chief Secretary to the State Government shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the SEC. A copy of the order in this regard shall be furnished to Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs by October 2010.

Functions of the State Executive Committee regarding affairs of SDRF

13. State Government shall entrust SEC, inter-alia, with following responsibilities:-

(i) SEC will decide on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure of immediate nature from SDRF.

(ii) SEC will arrange to obtain the contributions from the concerned Governments, administer the SDRF and invest the accretions to the SDRF in accordance with the norms approved by the Government of India from time to time. The norms of investment are indicated in paras 18-25 below.

(iii) The SEC shall ensure that the money drawn from the SDRF is actually utilised for the purposes for which the SDRF has been set up, expenditures are only on items of expenditure and as per norms as in para 15 below; and accounting procedures in para 6 to 9 above are followed.

(iv) The accretions to the SDRF together the income earned on the investments of the SDRF will be used by the SEC to meet items of expenditure covered under the approved norms as in para 15 below.

Expenditure of SEC

14. All administrative of the SEC and miscellaneous expenses shall be borne by the State Government under its normal budgetary provisions and not from the SDRF or NDRF.

Assessment of assistance under Items and Norms of Expenditure

15. The norms for the amounts to be incurred on each approved item of expenditure will be fixed by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, as amended from time to time. In case any State Government exceeds the amount prescribed, the excess expenditure should be borne on the budget of the State Government and not be charged to SDRF or NDRF.

16. The SEC will assess the requirements of assistance from the SDRF for financing relief expenditure. The provision for expenditure on relief will be made in the budget of the State Government as mentioned in para 7 above. The extent of relief expenditure to be financed from the SDRF as authorised by the SEC shall be withdrawn from the SDRF after liquidation of the investment holdings in the manner described in paras 26-27 below.

17. The provision for disaster preparedness, restoration, reconstruction and mitigation should not be a part of SDRF or NDRF. Such expenditure is needed to be built into the State Plan funds.

Patterns of Investment from the Fund

18. On receipt of the amounts of contributions from the Government of India and/or the State Government, the SEC would take action for investment of the funds as per the norms prescribed in para 20 of the Guidelines. The investment of the funds shall be carried out by the branch of the Reserve Bank of India (having Banking Department) at the headquarters of the State, or a Bank designated by RBI. In cases of Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim, these functions may be carried out by that State's bankers.

19. The accretions to the SDRF together with the income earned on the investment of the SDRF shall, till contrary instructions are issued by Government of India, be invested in one or more of the following instruments.

- (a) Central Government dated Securities;
- (b) Auctioned Treasury Bills; and
- (c) Interest earning deposits and certificates of deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Account of Investment Transactions

20. The SEC will, from time to time, issue instructions to the concerned local bankers indicated in para 18 above to invest specified amount(s) from the SDRF in the securities specified in clauses (a) to (c) under para 19. Banks will immediately arrange to make the necessary investment locally or through their branches /correspondent banks/RBI at Mumbai or other metropolitan centres. The banks would scroll to the Government the debit on account of the investment and other incidental charges like brokerage, commission etc. in the usual course. However, in order to ensure that the investment transactions of the SDRF do not get mixed up with other transactions these may be indicated distinctly in separate scrolls.

21. On receipt of the scrolls the investment transactions would be accounted for under the head "8121-General and Other Reserve Fund-'State Disaster Response Fund'. The incidental charges like brokerage, commission etc. shall be accounted for as a charge on the SDRF.

22. The bank will arrange to collect interest on these securities/bonds and credit the same to the account of the Government on the due date. These receipts shall form a part of the receipts of the SDRF and would be accounted for as such. Further, these would require to be invested by the SEC as in the case of the contributions by the Government i.e. in accordance with the investment norms prescribed in para 20 above. On maturity of the securities, the proceeds will be collected and credited to the account of the Government

or reinvested on the basis of instructions received from the SEC. As in the case of the debit scrolls the banks shall use separate scrolls for the receipts.

23. On receipt of instructions from the SEC, the concerned bank will arrange to sell the securities at the ruling price through its branches/correspondent banks/RBI at Mumbai or any other metropolitan Centre and credit the amount realised, less incidental charges, to the account of the Government.

24. The receipts on account of maturity or sale of the securities would be credited to the “State Disaster Response Fund”. The incidental charges on sale may be charged to the SDRF.

25. The auctioned Treasury Bills may be purchased by the bank either at the Treasury Bill auctions on the basis of a non-competitive bid or in the market.

Encashment of Securities

26. To meet liability on account of the claims sanctioned for relief, the SEC will first dispose of its holdings of auctioned Treasury Bills to the extent required, the oldest lot of bills being sold first and so on. If the amount obtained by the sale of auctioned Treasury Bills is not sufficient to meet the liability towards relief sanctioned, the SEC may encash the deposits with the local branches of the scheduled commercial banks. The Central Government dated securities may be sold only if the amount realised by the sale of treasury bills and encashment of the deposits is not adequate.

27. The concerned State Government will pay to the RBI/banks a commission at the rate determined by RBI in consultation with the concerned State Government. These charges shall also be borne by the SDRF as in the case of the charges indicated in para 27. The loss or gain on the sale of securities shall also be taken to the account of the SDRF.

Monitoring by the Ministry of Home Affairs

28. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overseeing the operation of SDRF, and shall monitor compliance with the prescribed processes. MHA may issue directions/instructions under DM Act.

Unspent Balance in the SDRF

29. Government of India will communicate the modalities for handling any balances available at the end of 2014-15 in States’ SDRF.

Accounts and Audit

30. The accounts of the SDRF (approved calamity-wise) and the investment shall be maintained by the Accountant General in charge of accounts of the State in the normal course. Disclosure about the position of the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance in respect of SDRF will be made in the Finance Accounts, as a separate appendix/line. The SEC will, however, maintain subsidiary accounts (calamity wise) in such manner and details as may be considered necessary by the State Government in consultation with the Accountant General.

31. Comptroller and Auditor General of India would cause audit of SDRF conducted every year in conformity with approved items & norms in terms of the purposes of the SDRF Guidelines. The State Government shall furnish a copy of the audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of SDRF to the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Saving

32. The Ministry of Home Affairs with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, shall alter/modify instructions as may be considered necessary from time to time. Further, in case of any difficulty in the operation of any provision of this instructions, the Central Government, if satisfied, may modify the provisions or by amending the DM Act.

XXXXX

State Disaster Response Fund 2010-15

Attachment-I

(Rs. in crore)

State		State Disaster Response Fund 2010-15						Central Share						State Share					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2010-15	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2010-15	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	508.84	534.28	560.99	589.04	618.49	2811.64	381.63	400.71	420.74	441.78	463.87	2108.73	127.21	133.57	140.25	147.26	154.62	702.91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36.74	38.58	40.51	42.54	44.67	203.04	33.07	34.72	36.46	38.29	40.20	182.74	3.67	3.86	4.05	4.25	4.47	20.30
3	Assam	263.77	276.96	290.81	305.35	320.62	1457.51	237.39	249.26	261.73	274.82	288.56	1311.76	26.38	27.70	29.08	30.53	32.06	145.75
4	Bihar	334.49	351.21	368.77	387.21	406.57	1848.25	250.87	263.41	276.58	290.41	304.93	1386.20	83.62	87.80	92.19	96.80	101.64	462.05
5	Chhattisgarh	151.32	158.89	166.83	175.17	183.93	836.14	113.49	119.17	125.12	131.38	137.95	627.11	37.83	39.72	41.71	43.79	45.98	209.03
6	Goa	2.96	3.11	3.27	3.43	3.60	16.37	2.22	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	12.27	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	0.90	4.10
7	Gujarat	502.12	527.23	553.59	581.27	610.33	2774.54	376.59	395.42	415.19	435.95	457.75	2080.90	125.53	131.81	138.40	145.32	152.58	693.64
8	Haryana	192.90	202.55	212.68	223.31	234.48	1065.92	144.68	151.91	159.51	167.48	175.86	799.44	48.22	50.64	53.17	55.83	58.62	266.48
9	Himachal Pradesh	130.76	137.30	144.17	151.38	158.95	722.56	117.68	123.57	129.75	136.24	143.06	650.30	13.08	13.73	14.42	15.14	15.89	72.26
10	Jammu & Kashmir	172.46	181.08	190.13	199.64	209.62	952.93	155.21	162.97	171.12	179.68	188.66	857.64	17.25	18.11	19.01	19.96	20.96	95.29
11	Jharkhand	259.45	272.42	286.04	300.34	315.36	1433.61	194.59	204.32	214.53	225.26	236.52	1075.22	64.86	68.10	71.51	75.08	78.84	358.39
12	Karnataka	160.96	169.01	177.46	186.33	195.65	889.41	120.72	126.76	133.10	139.75	146.74	667.07	40.24	42.25	44.36	46.58	48.91	222.34
13	Kerala	131.08	137.63	144.51	151.74	159.33	724.29	98.31	103.22	108.38	113.81	119.50	543.22	32.77	34.41	36.13	37.93	39.83	181.07
14	Madhya Pradesh	392.75	412.39	433.01	454.66	477.39	2170.20	294.56	309.29	324.76	341.00	358.04	1627.65	98.19	103.10	108.25	113.66	119.35	542.55
15	Maharashtra	442.69	464.82	488.06	512.46	538.08	2446.11	332.02	348.62	366.05	384.35	403.56	1834.60	110.67	116.20	122.01	128.11	134.52	611.51
16	Manipur	7.22	7.58	7.96	8.36	8.78	39.90	6.50	6.82	7.16	7.52	7.90	35.90	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.84	0.88	4.00
17	Meghalaya	14.65	15.38	16.15	16.96	17.81	80.95	13.19	13.84	14.54	15.26	16.03	72.86	1.46	1.54	1.61	1.70	1.78	8.09
18	Mizoram	8.55	8.98	9.43	9.90	10.40	47.26	7.70	8.08	8.49	8.91	9.36	42.54	0.85	0.90	0.94	0.99	1.04	4.72
19	Nagaland	4.97	5.22	5.48	5.75	6.04	27.46	4.47	4.70	4.93	5.18	5.44	24.72	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.60	2.74
20	Orissa	391.58	411.16	431.72	453.31	475.98	2163.75	293.69	308.37	323.79	339.98	356.99	1622.82	97.89	102.79	107.93	113.33	118.99	540.93
21	Punjab	222.92	234.07	245.77	258.06	270.96	1231.78	167.19	175.55	184.33	193.55	203.22	923.84	55.73	58.52	61.44	64.51	67.74	307.94
22	Rajasthan	600.66	630.69	662.22	695.33	730.10	3319.00	450.50	473.02	496.67	521.50	547.58	2489.27	150.16	157.67	165.55	173.83	182.52	829.73
23	Sikkim	22.75	23.89	25.08	26.33	27.65	125.70	20.48	21.50	22.57	23.70	24.89	113.14	2.27	2.39	2.51	2.63	2.76	12.56
24	Tamilnadu	293.52	308.20	323.61	339.79	356.78	1621.90	220.14	231.15	242.71	254.84	267.59	1216.43	73.38	77.05	80.90	84.95	89.19	405.47
25	Tripura	19.31	20.28	21.29	22.35	23.47	106.70	17.38	18.25	19.16	20.12	21.12	96.03	1.93	2.03	2.13	2.23	2.35	10.67
26	Uttar Pradesh	385.39	404.66	424.89	446.13	468.44	2129.51	289.04	303.50	318.67	334.60	351.33	1597.14	96.35	101.16	106.22	111.53	117.11	532.37
27	Uttarakhand	117.66	123.54	129.72	136.21	143.02	650.15	105.89	111.19	116.75	122.59	128.72	585.14	11.77	12.35	12.97	13.62	14.30	65.01
28	West Bengal	304.83	320.07	336.07	352.87	370.51	1684.35	228.62	240.05	252.05	264.65	277.88	1263.25	76.21	80.02	84.02	88.22	92.63	421.10
	Total	6077.30	6381.18	6700.22	7035.22	7387.01	33580.93	4677.82	4911.70	5157.29	5415.17	5685.95	25847.93	1399.48	1469.48	1542.93	1620.05	1701.06	7733.00

PROFORMA

(Rs. in lakhs)

(A) Statement of earlier released amounts to the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

1. Opening balance as on 01.04.20.....:
2. Centre share including advance release credited to CRF/SDRF:
3. Corresponding share of state:
4. Corresponding share of State credited to CRF/SDRF:
5. Amount received under NDRF/NCCF:
6. Expenditure as on 30th September:
7. Expenditure as on 31st March 20.....:
8. Amount transferred to investment account:
9. Amount received from investment account:
10. Closing balance (1+2+4+5+9) – (7+8): 31st March / 30th September

B) 1. Opening balance: 1st April / 1st October

- 1.1 Total investment made out of SDRF as on 31st March 201----.
2. Receipt during the current financial year
- (i) Centre's share:-----
- (ii) State's share: -----
- (iii) Assistance under NCCF/NDRF : -----
- (iv) Interest earned (including investment : -----
Made out of SDRF/CRF)
- (v) Others : -----
- (vi) Arrears of Centre's/State's share if any :-----
to be credited to CRF/SDRF
- (vii) Total (i) to (vi) : -----
- (viii) of which amounts credited to SDRF : -----
3. Total amount available in the SDRF {(1+2 (viii))} : -----
4. Total Expenditure incurred inconformity with items & norms of SDRF during the year out of the Fund:
 - i)As on 31st March, 201.....:-----
 - ii)As on 30th September, 201.....: -----

5. Balance available in the Fund (3 - 4) :----- 31st March/30th September

(C) Submission of 'Annual Report on Natural Calamities'.

(i) Whether "Annual Report on Natural Calamities" for the previous year _____ has been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs (Yes/No).:-----

(ii) If yes, date on which sent: -----

Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

**Operational Guidelines for Constitution and Administration of the
National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)**

Introduction

1.1 These guidelines shall be called 'National Disaster Response Fund' (NDRF) Guidelines. NDRF is a fund constituted under section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. These Guidelines are issued under section 46(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (hereinafter DM Act, 2005), to supplement funds from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of a State, to facilitate immediate relief in case of calamities of a severe nature.

Period of operation

2.1 The guidelines shall come into force with effect from the financial year 2010-11 after notification of NDRF and will continue till further orders.

Calamities covered under NDRF

3.1 Natural calamities of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack considered to be of severe nature by Government of India and requiring expenditure by a State Government in excess of the balances available in its own State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), will qualify for immediate relief assistance from NDRF.

National Disaster Response Fund

4.1 The existing National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) shall be merged into the National Disaster Response Fund, and NCCF will cease to exist. NDRF will be operated by the Government of India for the purpose of providing immediate relief to people affected by the above mentioned calamities which are assessed as being of severe nature, following the procedure described in para 7 of these guidelines. NDRF is classified in the Public Account in the sub-section (b) 'Reserve Funds not bearing Interest' of the Government of India under the major head 8235- 'General and other Reserve Funds' – 119- National Disaster Response Fund'. Accordingly,

nomenclature of the minor-head 119 will change from “National Calamity Contingency Fund” to “National Disaster Response Fund”.

Contribution to the NDRF

5.1 The closing balance of the NCCF at the end of financial year 2009-10 shall be the opening balance of the NDRF in the year 2010-11.

5.2 Funds will be credited into the NDRF in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

5.3 The budget provision for transferring funds to the NDRF as mentioned in para 5.2 above shall be made in the Demand for grants no. 35-“Transfers to State and UT Governments” (under non-plan provision). Releases to State Governments will be made by the Ministry of Finance from this provision.

5.4 During the years 2010-15 transfers to the NDRF established in the Public Account of India will be made by operating the following heads of account: Major Head “2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities – 80-General-797-Transfers to Reserve Funds and Deposit Account’-Transfer to National Disaster Response Fund.

5.5 Contributions made by any person or institution for the purpose of disaster management will also be credited to the NDRF. Modalities covering such contributions will be prescribed in due course.

Arrangements for Monitoring natural calamities

6.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs will make appropriate arrangements to monitor the occurrences of natural calamities relating to cyclones, earthquakes, fires, floods, tsunamis, landslides, avalanches and cloud bursts. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation will make appropriate arrangements to monitor calamities associated with drought, hailstorms and pest attacks.

Assessment of Relief Assistance from the NDRF

7.1 Upon a request made by a State not having adequate balance in its State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), Ministry of Home Affairs or the Ministry of Agriculture, as the case may *be*, will assess whether a case for additional assistance from NDRF is made out under these guidelines and the approved items and norms of assistance under NDRF/SDRF. The following procedure will be adopted for making such assessment:

- (i) The memorandum of the State Government will be examined to assess the likely requirement of funds as per items and norms of expenditure under SDRF/NDRF. If the preliminary examination reveals that there are adequate funds in SDRF with the State for providing relief as per norms, the State would be advised accordingly.
- (ii) If the preliminary examination reveals that the State is in need of assistance, a Central Team will be deputed for making an on the spot assessment.
- (iii) The report of the Central Team shall be examined by the National Executive Committee (NEC) constituted under section 8 of the DM Act, 2005. The NEC will assess the extent of assistance and expenditure which can be funded from the NDRF, as per the norms of NDRF/SDRF, and make recommendations.
- (iv) Based on the recommendations of NEC, a High Level Committee (HLC) will approve the quantum of immediate relief to be released from NDRF.

High Level Committee (HLC)

8.1 The High Level Committee will be constituted with Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister, Home Minister, and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as members. HLC is serviced by the Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ministry of Home Affairs to supervise

9.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) shall oversee the utilisation of releases from NDRF for the purposes for which funds have been released and monitor compliance with the guidelines of NDRF. States will need to provide the required information to MHA as per annex *in this regard.

Inadmissible assistance from NDRF

10. Expenditure from NDRF is meant to assist a State to provide immediate relief in those cases of severe calamity, where the expenditure required is in excess of the balance in the State's SDRF. Expenditure on disaster preparedness, restoration, reconstruction and mitigation should not be a part of SDRF or NDRF, and is to be met from the plan funds.

*to be provided by MHA

Releases to States

11.1 Upon the approval of HLC, Ministry of Finance will release assistance from NDRF to States.

11.2 Release of assistance to the State Governments from NDRF shall be made from the head “2245 – Relief on account of Natural Calamities – 80-General – 103 -Assistance to States from NDRF” with equivalent amount shown as recovery from the fund maintained in the Public Account under the head – “8235-General and Other Reserve Funds-119 National Disaster Response Fund”. Accordingly, nomenclature of the minor-head 103 under Major Head: 2245 will change from “Assistance to States from National Calamity Contingency Fund” to “Assistance to States from National Disaster Response Fund”. The amount recovered from NDRF shall be shown as below the line recovery in the Demand for grants no. 35.

11.3 On receipt of funds from the NDRF, the State Government shall treat them as receipts along with the receipts of Central/State shares of State Disaster Response Fund under the major head "1601" - Grants-in- aid from Central Government -01 Non-Plan Grants- 110 Grants from National Disaster Response Fund. The State Government would make suitable budget provision on the expenditure side of their budget under the relevant minor heads under the major head “2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities – 80 General-103 Assistance to States from National Disaster Response Fund”. The State’s SDRF account should distinctly show the receipt of assistance from NDRF apart from the remaining four sources of receipts into the fund; namely (i) Centre’s share of State Disaster Response Fund (ii) State’s share of Disaster response Fund (iii) Return on investments and (iv) redemption of investments.

11.4 The actual expenditure out of NDRF should be booked under respective minor heads within major head: 2245. Direct expenditure by State Governments from the Public Account should not be made. If for any administrative reason, expenditure on relief by State Governments has been met under a head of account other than MH: 2245, it should be finally booked under MH: 2245 through an inter-account transfer. Deviations from this accounting practice could lead to releases of assistance from NDRF to States being with-held until the above accounting procedure is adopted/reverted to.

11.5 The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Finance shall release payments to the State Governments. The detailed account of the Fund shall be

maintained by the Controller General of Accounts through the Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance.

Oversight by State Executive Committee

12.1 The State Executive Committee, constituted by the State Government under section 20 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, shall be responsible for ensuring that the expenditure incurred out of the funds received under the NDRF is in accordance with the items and norms of expenditure of NDRF/SDRF.

Unspent balance in NDRF

13.1 Government of India will communicate the modalities for handling any balances available at the end of 2014-15 in NDRF.

Accounts and Audit

14.1 The detailed accounts of NDRF shall be maintained by the Controller General of Accounts through the Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance.

14.2 The accounts of the NDRF shall be audited annually by Comptroller & Auditor General. The State Government shall furnish a copy of the audit Report of CAG to Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Saving

15.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance may amend these guidelines, in such manner as may be required to facilitate smooth operation of immediate relief efforts.

No. 32-7/2014-NDM-I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC- II,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001,
Dated the 8th April 2015

To

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

Subject: - Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2015 -- 2020.

Sir/ Madam,

I am directed to state that based on consideration of the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) on financing of expenditure on immediate relief during natural disasters for the period 2015-2020 and the report of the Expert Group set up by this Ministry, the Government of India has revised the items and norms for assistance from SDRF/NDRF. The approved list of items and norms for assistance from SDRF / NDRF in the wake of identified natural disasters is **Annexed**. The revised norms will be effective from 1st April 2015. However, the farmers affected by hailstorms in different parts of the country during February/ March 2015 will also be given assistance under the new norms.

2. The revised items and norms can also be downloaded from website of Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.ndmindia.nic.in.
3. As the first charge on SDRF should be on a disaster of severe nature, there has been a requirement to adjust balance amount of SDRF whenever NDRF amount is released. This procedure stands revised as follows:-

50% of SDRF balance, as on 31st March of the preceding financial year, will be adjusted while releasing the assistance from NDRF for the first disaster in a financial year. In case the same State faces another severe disaster during the same year, no adjustment will be made while releasing NDRF assistance.

4. A copy of the communication alongwith their enclosure is also being sent to the Accountants Generals of the States for necessary action.

5. This supersedes this Ministry's earlier letters on this subject, the last being No.32-3/2013-NDM-1 dated the 28th November, 2013 and No. 32-3/2013 NDM-1 dated 5th March 2014.

Yours faithfully,



(Goutam Ghosh)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

Telefax: 23438123

Encl: As above.

Copy for information and necessary follow up action to:-

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

Copy to: -

1. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure {Shri Vivek Joshi, JS (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 Enclave, New Delhi.
4. All concerned Central Ministries/ Departments / Organizations.
5. PMO / Cabinet Secretariat.
6. PS to HM/ PS to MOS (R)
7. Sr. PPS to Home Secretary/ Addl. Secretary (F)/ Joint Secretary (DM)/ NIC.

Revised list of items & norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ 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 to 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 that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
2.	SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). - 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.

	(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by 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 boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
3	RELIEF MEASURES	
	a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	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 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 that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
	b) Air dropping of essential supplies	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). - 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.
	c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	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 that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
4.	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	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.
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	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).
	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 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	Rs. 12,200/- per hectare for each item. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has

	of the State Government.)	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/- 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.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding	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	
	i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	Milch animals - Rs. 30,000/- Buffalo/ cow/ camel/ yak/ Mithun etc. Rs. 3,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig Draught animals - Rs. 25000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. Rs. 16,000/- Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule - 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 draught animals or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government). Poultry:- Poultry @ 50/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs 5000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.

		<i>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.</i>
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Large animals- Rs. 70/- per day.</p> <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 the Central Team (in 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	
	i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost -- Boat -- Dugout-Canoe -- Catamaran -- net (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>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	<p>Rs. 8,200 per hectare.</p> <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, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal; Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.)</p>
8	HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS –	
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipment	<p>Rs. 4,100 per artisan for equipments.</p> <p>- Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.</p>
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	<p>Rs. 4,100 per artisan for raw material.</p> <p>- Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its</p>

		replacement.
9	HOUSING	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plain areas.
	ii) Kutcha House	
	b) Severely damaged houses	Rs. 1,01,900/- per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.
	i) Pucca House	
	ii) Kutcha House	
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses –	
	(i) Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 5,200/- per house
	(ii) Kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 3,200/- per house
	d) Damaged / destroyed huts:	Rs. 4,100/- per hut, <i>(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.)</i> <i>Note: -The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.</i>
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 2,100/- per shed.
10	INFRASTRUCTURE	
	<i>Repair/restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure:</i> <i>(1) Roads & 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.</i> 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.	Activities of immediate nature : Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the enclosed Appendix . Assessment of requirements : 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). - 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 • 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. - 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 States.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 Panchayats, 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. 1.00 lakh per damaged distribution transformer.
11	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). - The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above. or - In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF. - 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.

Note:- (i) 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.

(ii) 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 embankments.
- 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 projects.

4. Health :

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

5. Community assets of Panchayat

- 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 schools, Panchayat 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. 2.00 lakh/ unit
	Higher secondary/ middle/ college and other educational institutions buildings	Not covered
ii)	Primary Health Centre	Upto Rs. 2.00 lakh/ unit
iii)	Electric poles and wires etc.	Normative cost (Upto Rs.4000 per pole and Rs. 0.50 lakh per km)
iv)	Panchayat 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 Govt Buildings 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 disasters).
xv)	Procurement if 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.
