


**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
DISASTER MANGEMENT DIVISION
UNDP-MHA Project on
Development of Disaster Score Card**

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DATA COLLECTION FROM STATES/UTS

PART-I: RISK ASSESSMENT

[Mandates: DM Act: Sections 22(2)(b), 23(4)(a), 30(3)(iii), 31(3)(a); National DM Policy: Para 5.1.2; National DM Plan: para 3.2.1, 3.3.1, 3.4.1, 3.5.1, 3.6.1, 3.7.1, 3.8.1, 3.10.1, 3.11.1, Sendai Framework: Priority-1: Understanding Risk, Para 24]

1.1	Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment	
1.	Has the state Government undertaken Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (HRVA) of the State as part of Preparation of State, District and Departmental Disaster Management Plans ? Yes/No	Yes
2.	If Yes, name the agency that prepared the HRVA study and the year when the study was undertaken.	Gujarat State has prepared a Taluka/Tahsil wise Composite Risk Index of all Hazards for the year 2012-13. As per this index all Talukas of Gujarat has been categorized into five (5) categories:- Very High (IX to X D) High (VII to VIII D) Moderate (V to VI D) Low (III to IV D) Very Low (I to II D) Since District of Daman is surrounded by Valsad district of Gujarat, so the Composite Risk Index of all Hazards will be applied on Daman district also. According to this index Valsad and Pardi Talukas fall under low category and Umbergaon Taluka falls under very low category. Thus Daman district comes under low to very low category of Hazard Risk index.
3.	Is the HRVA available online in public domain? Yes/No.	Yes, Gujarat State has prepared
4.	If yes, mention the URL	Daman District Disaster Management Plan http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.pdf

1.2	Digital Risk Mapping in Public Domain	
5.	Are hazard-wise district-wise risk maps of the State available online in digital format? Yes /No.	<p>Yes</p> 
6.	If yes, mention the URL	http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.pdf
7	What is the resolution of the maps? What is the lowest administrative unit for which the map is available?	www.mapsofindia.com
1.3	Real Time Data on Risks and Disasters	
8.	Is disaster risk related data such as earthquake, tsunami, flood cyclone etc available to the stakeholders on a real time basis? Yes/No	Yes, flood cyclone etc available to the stakeholders on a real time basis
9.	If yes, please provide a link to the database.	http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.pdf
1.4	Micro Zonation of Earthquake Risks:	
10.	How many cities and towns of the State/UT have micro-zonation of earthquake? Give details (Give URL if the study report is available online)	<p>The UT of Daman is geographically part of Gujarat on the Arabian Sea Coast. During last 200 years, Gujarat recorded 9 earthquakes of moderate to severe intensity in the years 1819, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1864, 1903, 1938, 1956, 2001. The last one of the worst earthquakes in the history was in 2001 with death toll of 26.</p> <p>On 4 October, 1851, Daman suffered moderate earthquake. According to one recorded version, it sounded like underground explosions and heavy rumblings which continued for some seconds.</p>

		<p>According to earthquake hazard map of India, Daman is located in the moderate damage risk zone with probable earthquake of 5.0 to 6.0 magnitudes on Richter scale.</p> <p>http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.Pdf</p>
11	<p>If it is not available online, give a brief resume mentioning inter alia the names of the cities, year the study was undertaken and the agency that did the study.</p>	<p>Earthquakes strike suddenly without warning, and are unpredictable. Therefore preventive measures for ensuring safety of buildings, structures, communication facilities, water supply lines, electricity and life are of utmost priority.</p> <p>Earthquakes are caused by natural tectonic interactions.</p> <p>As per the Seismic Zoning Map of India, there are five seismic zones depending on the High Damage to Low Damage Risk Zone. The object of this Seismic Zoning map is to classify the area of country site a number of zones in which, one can reasonably forecast the intensity of earthquake shock which will occur in the event of a future earthquake. The magnitude and intensity of earthquake can be quantified as per the Richter scale. The magnitude M of an earthquake is denoted by a number which is a measure of energy released during earthquake occurrence.</p>
1.5	Flood Risk Assessment	
12	<p>Has the State/UT undertaken any study for assessing risks of flood, particularly for urban flood? Yes/No</p>	Yes
13	<p>If yes, give the URL if the study report is available online.</p>	http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.pdf
14	<p>If it is not available online, give a brief resume mentioning inter alia the year the study was undertaken and the agency that did it.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood Forecasting and warning 2. Community based flood forecasting and warning systems. 3. Procedure for disseminating warning to remote areas. 4. Trigger Mechanism: Plan Activation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify exact resources required. • The type of assistance to be provided. • The time limit within which assistance is needed. • The UT. District or other contact

		<p>persons/agencies for the provision of the assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Task Forces with which co-coordinator should take place. <p>5. Roles and Responsibilities.</p> <p>6. Relief : Food & Nutrition, water, Health, Clothing & Utensils, Shelter, Relief Camp, Sanitation and Hygiene.</p> <p>7. Interim Relief Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements to be made for quick identification and maintenance of the records of disposal of dead bodies in the affected areas (PWD Dept., Revenue Dept., Health Dept. and Local Authorities). Arrangements to be made to record the complaints of all persons reported missing. Follow up action in terms of verification of the report also needs to be made. (Home Dept., Revenue Dept.) • District Magistrates and sub-divisional magistrates to be empowered to exempt the requirement of identification and post-mortem in case of mass casualties. Revenue Dept may depute additional sub-divisional magistrates to expedite disposal of the dead bodies. (Revenue & Home Dept.) • Unclaimed/unidentified dead bodies to be disposed off with the help of pre identified voluntary Agencies at the earliest after keeping their records. (Home Dept., Revenue Dept., Health Dept. & Local Bodies) • Additional manpower to be deployed in the affected areas for supplementing the efforts of the local administration. (GAD). • Regular meetings of the different stakeholders/departments should be organized at UT level for sharing information, developing strategies for relief operations. (Commissioner of Relief & Collectors at District Level). • Information & Public Relation Dept to coordinate with the media to play a positive role in disseminating appropriate information to public and the government in order to facilitate the speedy recovery. <p>8. Assessment of Damage/Loss and Relief needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administrator to issue instructions to the district collectors to provide the 'Need
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		<p>Assessment Report'. The Commissioner of Relief should consolidate the same and to prepare "UT's Need Assessment Report".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administrator to issue instructions to the District the District Collectors to provide the "Damage and Loss Assessment Report". The Administrator to consolidate the same and to prepare "State's Damage and Loss Assessment Report" which will be useful in planning and implementing the relief operations for disaster victims. • Adequate manpower, vehicles, stationery etc. should be provided to supplement the efforts for need/loss assessment. (Commissioner of Relief & Revenue Dept.) • The relief need assessment report should be provided by the Collectors. (Commissioner of Relief & Collectors) • Identification and demolition of dangerous structures in the affected areas to minimize further loss of life and injuries. (Revenue Dept and Local Bodies) • Arrangements to be made for survey of human loss and distribution of ex-gratia relief to the families of deceased persons. (Revenue Dept.) • Teams to be formed and dispatched to the affected areas for detailed assessment of houses and property damage assessment. (Revenue Dept. and Local authorities)
1.6	Drought Risk Assessment	
15	Have the State/UT undertaken any special study for assessing the risks of drought? Yes/No.	Daman has a rain fed area about average rain fall is 2000 mm/year. Hence, risk of drought is negligible.
16	If yes, give the URL if the study report if is available online	N.A.
17	If it is not available online, give a brief resume mentioning inter alia the year the study was undertaken and the agency that did it.	N.A.
18	What are the key indicators monitored by the State/UT for declaring drought? How are data on the indicators collected?	N.A.

1.7	Dissemination of Risk Information to People	
19	<p>Give a brief resume of the steps taken by the State/UT for the dissemination of risk assessment to the general public, particularly at the community level.</p>	<p>Flood forecasting is a process whereby the authorities are alerted to impending conditions where floods may be likely. Flood forecasting requires understanding of meteorological and hydrological conditions, and is therefore the responsibility of the appropriate government agencies, National Organization is required, but information needs to be made available at a river basin scale.</p> <p>The main components of a national flood forecasting and warning system are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of real-time data and prediction of flood severity and time of onset of particular levels of flooding. • Preparation of warning messages, describing what is happening, predictions of what will happen and expected impact. Messages can also include what action should be taken. • The communication and dissemination of such messages. • Interpretation of the predictions and other flood information to determine flood impacts on communities. • Response to the warnings by the agencies involved and communities. • Review of the warning system and improvement in the system after flood event. • If predictions fail, the reasons of prediction failure should be communicated to communities in order to establish trust. <p>Community based flood forecasting and warning systems: It is important that the people in each community receive information as early as</p>

possible about the possibility of flooding in their area. In addition to the valuable information from the official flood warning system, communities should attempt to develop their own warning systems. At community level, it is important that warnings are received by all individuals. The way in which messages are disseminated in communities will depend on local conditions, but may include some or all of the following:

- Media warnings (print and electronic).
- General warning indicators, for example sirens
- Warnings delivered to areas by community leaders or emergency services.
- Dedicated automatic telephone warnings to at-risk properties
- Information about flooding and flood conditions in communities upstream. One approach to disseminating messages is to pass warning messages from village to village as the flood moves downstream.
- Keep watch and be regularly informed about the river level and embankment conditions in the local area. The monitoring of the river and embankment should be increased as the water level increases and crosses the critical danger level.
- A community-based warning system to pass any information about an approaching flood to every family.

Procedure for disseminating warnings to remote areas.

Communities in remote areas may not be able to receive the types of warnings described in the previous section. Responsibilities need to be defined clearly for lower tiers of administration and the emergency services to have predefined links with communities in remote areas.

		<p>This should include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local radio, which should be supplied with clear and accurate information • Local means of raising alarms, for example church bells, sirens, loud hailers, loudspeakers etc. The latter could be the responsibility of selected individuals or wardens, who need to be provided with equipment and transport, for example motor cycles or bicycles; • High Priority Telegram • Doordarshan and the local cable channels (TV channels & radio Channels including FM radio) • Bulletins in the Press • Satellite Based disaster Warning Systems • Fax • Telephone • Whatsup Monsoon Group <p>Following steps have been taken by Fisheries Department, UT Administration of Daman & Diu for dissemination of Risk to general public particularly of the Fisherman.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24x7 hrs.3 nos. of Fisheries Guard Centers (Diu-2 + 1 Daman) are working. These Centres are posted/situated near by fishing jetties of Vanakbara Diu, Ghoghla-Diu and Nani Daman Jetties. • As an when any warning received from Metrology Department, Flood Control Room of the Administration, immediately message forward and communicate to the community through Mobiles and display at Jetties. • All the fishing boats are equipped with the VHF, so that warning can be immediately disseminate to the Fisherman/boat owners those are in the sea. • Warning signal is also display near the light houses of Daman & Diu.
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1.8	Assessing Traditional and Local Knowledge	
20	Does the State make use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge for risk assessment? Yes/No.	No.
21	If yes explain the process for using such knowledge, such as documentation, analysis and integration of such knowledge with scientific knowledge of risk assessment.	N.A.
1.9	Assessing Patterns of Emerging Risks	
22	What are the emerging risks of disasters (such as climate change, urban risks, and technological risks)? Have these risks been assessed in the State. Give details.	Due to close proximity of Arabian sea, there are risks of high rising of sea level. These risks including with flooding has been assessed in the state disaster plan.
1.10	Developing Database on Disasters	
23	Has the State/UT developed any database on any aspect of disasters, such as risks or events of disasters or damage and loss due to disasters or impacts thereof?.	<p>1. Madhuband Dam basin:</p> <p>The Madhuban Dam has a large catchment area. Even if the rainfall in Daman is moderate, the heavy rainfall in catchment area in the adjoining States of Gujarat and Maharashtra result in constant flow of large volume of water to the Dam. In addition Piparia river and Sakhartoda rivers also merge in Damanganga river on the way to Daman. Hence, it becomes imminent to coordinate with Madhuban Dam Authorities, so as to ensure that heavy discharge of water is not releases during high tide and heavy rains in the Territory. The Executive Engineer, Madhuban Dam is therefore informed to ensure that water should be released from the Dam during monsoon season keeping in view the rain situation as well as the prevailing high tide period to avoid flood situation in Daman. Care should also be taken to note that excess water should not reach Daman when it is high tide at the coast of Daman.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Maximum Inflow Outlay data for the Last Sixteen Year from Madubhan Dam 3. High Tide Data from Port Department 4. Installation of Marker by PWD for Established SS Level Gauge/RCC Pillars 5. Forecast of Rainfall from Wirless Station CWC, Daman/ Silvassa/Sub Div. Damanganga 6. Places of Shelters. 7. Warning Message/Fax received from India Meteorological Department, M.C. Ahmedabad (IMD) time to time release press note & forward in Media (print and electronic).

	If yes, enclose a copy of the same or give the URL if it is available online.	http://Collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Flood-Control Plan-2017.pdf
	Others	
25	If the State/UT has undertaken any other imitative for risk assessment that are not covered by the questions above, give a brief resume of the same.	N.A

PART-2 RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

[Mandates: DM Act: Section 18(2)(d),(f),(g),(h), 22(2)(e), 23 (4)(b),(c), 30(3)(iv), (v),(vi),(viii),(xx),(xxii), 31(3)(b); National DM Policy: Para 4.4.2, .4.3, 5.1.4 to 5.1.7,6.1.1 to 6.4.1: National DM Plan 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.4.3, 3.4.4, 3.5.3, 3.5.4, 3.6.3,3.6.4,3.7.3, 3.7.4,3.8.3, 3.8.4,3.10.3, 3.10.4, 3.10.3, 3.10.4, 3.11.3, 3.11.4, 3.12, Sendai Framework: Priority-3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, Para 29]

2.1 Disaster Risk Mitigation Projects	
1.	<p>Has the State Govt/UT Adm. implemented any State/UT specific disaster risk mitigation project after 2005? Yes/No.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) 2. VSAT Pilot Project 3. MOU for Pilot Project UT Administration of Daman & Diu with NDMS 4. MOU NDMA with AIGP for MRDS equipments and Training of Trainers (ToTs) 5. MOU for Implementation of the Scheme for Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authority & District Disaster Management Authority under the other Disaster Management Project(ODMP) 6. A training / workshop programme of Practicing Engineers / Architects under National Programme for Capacity Building of Architects in Earth quack Risk Management. 7. A Training of Flood Mock Drill with NDRF, Gandhinagar 8. A Training Fire & Chemical hazard organized on Month of October /November, 2017 with NDRF, Gandhinagar 9. Flood Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). 10. Grant to victim Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
2	If yes, provide complete details as per Schedule-A
2.2 Mainstreaming DRR in Development	
3.	<p>Has the SDMA/ State Govt/UT Adm. issued any general or sector-specific guidelines for integration and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development? Yes/ No.</p> <p>As per Guideline of SDMA,NDMA & Disaster Management Act, 2005</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A prepare District Disaster Management Plans (DDMA) 2. The District Administration of the UT. of Daman & Diu has a prepared a Daman District Disaster Management plan (DDDMP) 3. the UT. Administration of Daman & Diu Disaster Management Plan (UTDMP-1) 4. Daman Disaster Management prepared a Flood Control Plan 2017 booklet (UTDMP-2)

4.	If yes, attach copies of these guidelines	
2.3	State and Disaster Risk Mitigation Fund	
5.	Has the State Government constituted the State Disaster Mitigation Fund and District Mitigation Fund as mandated by the DM Act? Yes/No.	Yes But it is flexi fund, with prior approval of Higher Authority
6.	If yes, provide complete details as per Schedule-B attached with the questionnaire.	As per Schedule- B attached h/w
7.	Has the State/ UT made use of flexi-funds under centrally sponsored programmes for disaster risk management? If so, give details.	Yes we use it for awareness generation and settlement of claim in disaster situation.
2.4	Safety standards for constructions and land use	
8.	Has the State Govt/ UT Adm./ Municipal Bodies incorporated the BIS standards/ National Building Codes regarding earthquake and other hazard resistant construction of houses and infrastructures in relevant codes and bye laws? Yes/No.	Yes
9.	If yes, provide details as per Schedule-C attached with the questionnaire	The existing bye-laws has a provision as regard to provide earthquake resistance building which is also in compliance to the National Building Code.
10.	Has the State Govt/ UT Adm. amended the Town Planning / Urban Development Acts and Regulations to conform to ecologically sensitive and disaster reducing land use standards? Yes/No.	Yes
11.	If yes, provide details as per Schedule-C attached with the questionnaire.	The low laying area which is effected by tidal water of sea is either zoned as Green Zone (G2) Marshy Land wherein no construction is permitted or in Zoned as Recreational Zone (RC) wherein low density development is ensured.
2.5	Safety audit/ retrofitting of life line infrastructure/ buildings	
12.	Has the State Govt./UT Adm. conducted safety audit of life line structures/ critical infrastructures? Yes/No.	The point No. 12 to 17 is relating to structures safety

		which is not pertaining to the Fire Department.
13.	If yes, give total number of such buildings audited as per use of the buildings	However, so far as fire safety audit is concerned, fire safety audit of Hospital, Multi Storied/High Rise building, Govt. office buildings and report have been sent to the Component Authority for further necessary action. The fire safety audit of Hotel and School building is being conducted and report will be sent in short time.
14.	Are earthquake/ other hazard resistant designs and specifications incorporated in the type design of school buildings, dispensaries and social housing schemes for economically weaker sections? Yes/ No.	
15.	If yes, enclose copies of relevant notifications	
16.	Has the State Govt./UT Adm. retrofitted/ strengthened some of these structures? Yes/No.	
17.	If yes, provide details as per Schedule-D attached with the questionnaire.	
2.6	Construction of cyclone/ flood shelters	
18.	What are the assessed needs of cyclone/ flood shelters in the State/UT? How many such shelters have been constructed so far?	Affected persons will be evacuated for relief and rehabilitation at following places: Schools, Colleges, Community halls, Education Hall, Zari & Bhimpore Ashramshall, village Panchyat Community Hall etc. Were identified which can be used as cyclone shelter.
2.7	Eco System Approach for Disaster Risk reduction	
19.	Do the State Govt/ UT Adm. have any plan/guideline/scheme for eco systems approach (integrated environmental and natural resource management) for disaster risk reduction? Yes/No	Yes
20.	If yes, enclose copy of relevant plan/guideline/scheme.	
21.	What is the total length of coastline in the State/UT? What is the length of coastline that had natural protection of bio-shield like mangroves? Assess the extent of damage, restoration, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coastline of Daman 10.00 km. approximate and Diu is 12.00 km approximate. The Department of Forest Daman & Diu is taking plantation in available Govt. Land and also as a enrichment plantation in proposed

	<p>regeneration of such bio-shields in the State/UT (Please refer to the sources on the basis of which such assessments are made).</p>	<p>Reserved Forest/Reserved Forest areas of Daman & Diu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These plantations generally taken up on coastal area which helps in arresting coastal erosion an also help as a shelterbelt during the heavy winds/cyclone etc., which help in minimizing the impact of the heavy winds. • Plantation also helps in increasing ground water table in the adjacent areas. • The department has also taken up Mangrove plantation past in Daman & present in Diu. • The Mangrove plantation taken up at Varkund in the past is now coming up well and has started naturally growing in other marshy areas, which protects the soil and eco-system of the coastline. • However, the Forest Department Daman & Diu, keeping in view the future disaster is protecting the natural wealth on the coast lines and marshy lands & also implementing Goa, Daman & Diu Preservation of Tree Act, 1984, to monitor the felling of trees in the ownership land areas, so to preserve the tree cover of the area outside the forest area too.
Social Safety Net for Poor and Vulnerable		
22.	<p>What social safety nets are available in the State/UT for protecting vulnerable groups of people like children, aged, disabled, destitute etc from the adverse impacts of disasters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and ensuring functionality of various shelters & treatment centers. • Identification of various teams to visit affected areas for surveillance and treatment. • Providing medicines and disinfectants to mobile teams and treatment centre. • Organizing mobile teams to transport patient to nearest treatment centre. • To carry out repairs of essential infrastructure, roads, drainages, vehicles, boats etc. Special directives to DMC & Panchayat to keep drainage system free of all blockages so that the rain water in the event of heavy rain drains out fast. • To replenishing stocks of food, essential commodities, medicines including first aid kits, relief material and for animal etc. wherever necessary, the Committee will also ensure availability of water at shelter points and other residential areas. • In case of cyclone treat the administrative machinery to be geared up

		<p>to meet the challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The co-ordination meeting of the related departments will take up the issue of, reviews of pre contracts and pre-agreements and ask all the contractual parties to gear up for the eventuality. • Planning of Evacuation, rescue and relief. • Planning for participation of Public Volunteers, NGO'S and charitable institutions. • The NGOs may take services of Food Caterers whenever required. The Indian Red Cross Society of Daman shall coordinate between the NGOs and Food Caterers. • Fishermen community live near to sea shore may have adverse impact of disaster due to flooding etc. • Fisheries department provide various assistance to procure boats, nets etc., insurance coverage.
23.	Give a brief resume of the plan/schemes/programmes implemented by the State/ UT to protect the poor, particularly for the restoration of their livelihood during or after disasters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood Control Plan – 2017 2. Daman District Disaster Management Plan 3. UT. Administration of Daman & Diu Disaster Management plan -1 and 2 4. As per Disaster Management Act, 2005 5. as per guideline of SDRF & NDRF
4.	Do the State Govt/ UT Adm. have any plan/guideline/scheme for protecting the animals and livestock from the risks of disasters? Yes/No.	Yes
25.	If yes, enclose copy of plan/guideline/scheme.	Copy enclosed.
2.9	Mitigation of risks of heritage	
26.	Do the State Govt/ UT Adm. have any plan/guideline/scheme for protecting the monuments, heritage buildings, museums etc. from disasters? Yes/No.	Yes
27.	If yes, enclose copy of plan/guideline/scheme.	<p>http://asi.nic.in/pdf_data/6.pdf The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958</p> <p>http://asi.nic.in/minutes/Act_2010.pdf</p>

		http://asi.nic.in/pdf_data/Draft_Guidelines_AMASR-09_14.pdf
2.10	Integration of climate change adaptation with DRR	
28.	Have the State Govt./UT Adm. taken any steps or measures for integrating disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation? Yes/No.	Yes
29.	If yes, give a brief narrative of such integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These plantations generally taken up on coastal area which helps in arresting coastal erosion an also help as a shelterbelt during the heavy winds/cyclone etc., which help in minimizing the impact of the heavy winds. • Plantation also helps in increasing ground water table in the adjacent areas. • The department has also taken up Mangrove plantation in Daman & Diu. • The Mangrove plantation taken up at Varkund in the past is now coming up well and has started naturally growing in other marshy areas, which protects the soil and eco-system of the coastline. • However, the Forest Department Daman & Diu, keeping in view the future disaster is protecting the natural wealth on the coast lines and marshy lands
	Others	
30.	What has been the overall impact of disaster risk reduction initiatives in the State in terms of number of deaths, affected and economic losses in disasters? Please provide details as per Schedule-E attached with the questionnaire.	
31.	Is the State Govt./UT Adm. promoting mechanisms for risk transfer such insurance/ micro-insurance etc. If so, give details.	
32.	If the State/ UT Adm. have implemented any other measures for risk prevention and mitigation (other than those already mentioned in the response to the questionnaire), please provide details. (Use separate sheet if required).	

PART- 3: RISK GOVERNANCE

[Mandates: DM Act: Sections 14-18, 20-34, 38, 41, 48; National DM Policy: Para 3.3.6 to 3.3.8,3.4.3 to 3.4.6, 5.3.1 to 5.3.5; National DM Plan: Para 5.1 to 5.3; Sendai Framework: Priority-2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance, Para 26, 27]

3.1 Institutional mechanisms for risk governance		
1.	Mention date-month-year of constitution of SDMA, SEC and DDMA's	1) Notification No. COL/DMN-88/SEC-UT/2013/53 dated 05/04/2014 (DDMA) for Daman District. 2) Notification No.COL/DMN-88/SEC-UT/2013/52 dated 05/04/2014 (DDMA) for Diu District 3) Notification No.COL/DMN-88/SEC-UT/2013/54 dated 05/04/2014 (DDDMA) for Daman & Diu. 4) Notification No.COL/DMN-88/SEC-UT/2013/55 dated 05/04/2014 (Executive Committee) for Daman & Diu.
2.	How many times SDMA has met year-wise since its constitution?	As when required
3.	Has the SDMA constituted its Advisory Committee? Yes/ No	No
4.	Does SDMA have its dedicated staff? Yes/ No	No
5.	If yes, give details.	N.A
6.	How many times the SEC has met year-wise since its constitution?	As when required
7.	Has the SEC constituted its Sub-Committees? Yes/ No	No
3.2 Disaster Management Policy and Plans		
8.	Has the SDMA laid down State Disaster Management Policy? Yes/No	Yes

9.	If yes, attach a copy of the Policy document.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood Control Plan – 2017 2. Daman District Disaster Management Plan 3. UT. Administration of Daman & Diu Disaster Mangement plan -1 and 2 4. As per Disaster Management Act, 2005 5. as per guideline of SDRF & NDRF
10.	How many guidelines have been laid down by the SDMA? Give details along with copies or URL if these are available on line.	<p>UT Disaster Management Plan Book-1 http://collectordaman.gov.in/document/2017/Daman_District_Management_Plan_Book_1.pdf</p> <p>UT Disaster Management Plan Book-2 http://collectordaman.gov.in/document/2017/Daman_District_Management_Plan_Book_2.pdf</p>
11.	Does the State/UT have a State Disaster Management Plan? Yes/ No	Yes
12.	If yes, when was the Plan prepared and revised/ updated? Give URL of the plan.	<p>UT Disaster Management Plan Book-1 http://collectordaman.gov.in/document/2017/Daman_District_Management_Plan_Book_1.pdf</p> <p>UT Disaster Management Plan Book-2 http://collectordaman.gov.in/document/2017/Daman_District_Management_Plan_Book_2.pdf</p> <p>http://Collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Flood-Control-Plan-2017.pdf</p> <p>Daman District Disaster Management Plan http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.pdf</p>
13.	How many Departments are there in the State Government?	17 Nos. of Departments will also have to play important role in disaster management
14.	How many Departments have prepared Departmental Disaster Management Plan?	15 nos. of Department have prepared departmental Disaster Management Plan.
15.	How many districts are there in the State/ UT? How many districts have prepared District Disaster Management Plans? Give details.	2 (Two) Nos. of Districts have prepare District wise plan (i.e Daman District and Diu District)

3.3 Disaster Management Manuals and Procedures		
16.	Has the State/ UT developed Manuals and Standard Operating Procedures, such as Relief Manual, SOP for Disaster Response, SOP for Emergency Operating Procedures etc? Give complete details of all the Manuals and SOPs along with URL	Daman : 1) Flood Controll Plan- 2017 2) Flood Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). 3) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) For Finalization of Compensation and disbursement of claims towards victims of Natural Calamities and Accident etc. under NDRF, SDRF and Guidelines of U.T. Administration of Daman & Diu.
3.4 Decentralization and Devolution of Functions		
17.	How are the Municipalities and Panchayats involved with disaster risk management in the State/UT? Has the State Govt./UT Adm. devolved any functions or resources to these self-governing institutions for disaster management? If so, give details.	1. 2 (Two) 1- Daman & 1- Diu Municipality 2. 2 (Two) 1- Daman & 1- Diu District Panchayat
3.5 Training and Capacity Development		
18.	Has the State/UT set up any Institute/Centre/Cell for training and capacity development of the functionaries of the government, its agencies and other stakeholders? Provide details as per Schedule-F.	1. A training / workshop programme of Practicing Engineers / Architects under National Programme for Capacity Building of Architects in Earth quack Risk Management. 2. A Training of Flood Mock Drill with NDRF, Ghandinagar 3. A Training Fire & Chemical hazard organized on Month of October /November, 2017 with NDRF, Gandhinagar. 4. attend Two Day Capsule Course for NDMS Pilot Project of VSAT at New Delhi
19.	Is disaster management included in the entry/induction level training curriculum of State Administrative Services and in sectoral training programmes of all relevant development departments? If so, give details.	

20.	Has the State Govt./UT Adm. introduced Disaster Management in the curriculum of school education in the schools? Yes/No.	
21.	If yes, give the year of introduction of the curriculum, the class/level where such curriculum has been introduced. Further mention if text books have been developed in local language has been developed for this purpose.	
22.	Is disaster risk management included in the curriculum of higher education in the State/UT? If so, give details of the streams/subjects of higher/technical education where such inclusions have taken place.	
3.6	Multi-Stakeholder Platform	
23.	Does the State/UT have multi-stakeholder coordination forum like State Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction? If so, give details, such as composition of the forum, date of constitution, and number of meetings it had so far.	
24.	Is there any mechanism for private sector engagement for disaster risk management in the State/UT? If so, give details.	
3.7	Community Involvement and Participation	
25.	Has the State/ UT developed any mechanism for the involvement and participation of the	

	communities, civil society, NGOs, volunteers etc in disaster management? If so, give details.	
3.8	Enforcement and Compliance	
26.	Has the State/UT or its agencies devised any mechanisms or incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the safety-enhancing codes and regulations, such as building codes and zoning regulations? Yes/No.	yes
27.	If yes, give details of such incentives.	The existing Development Control Rules are in compliance to the National Building Code.
28	Has the State/UT evaluated the effectiveness of enforcement of the safety-enhancing codes and regulations, such as building codes and zoning regulations? Yes/No.	
29.	If yes, enclose a copy of the evaluation report.	
3.9	Monitoring and Evaluation	
30.	Has the CAG or Parliamentary Committee conducted any Performance Audit/ Review of the functioning of disaster management system of the State? Yes/No.	No
31.	If yes, what were the main findings? Give citations of the report such as name of Committee, title of the report, year of publication	Not applicable

	etc. Provide link to the URL if it is available online.	
3.10	Transparency and Accountability	
32.	What are the mechanisms, and processes developed by the State/UT to ensure transparency and accountability in the delivery of relief and other disaster management services to the people affected by disasters? Give details.	In Daman district in any disaster situation gram panchayat and District Municipal Council provide the list of beneficiaries by Gram Sabha and Ward meetings. The identified beneficiary provided the relief and other things which required and as per norms.
	Others	
33.	Mention any other initiative taken by the State Govt./UT Adm. for improving the system of risk governance.	

PART-4: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

[Mandates: DM Act: Sections 18(2)(f)(h), 22(2)(f)(p), 23(4)(d), 30(2)(xi)(xii)(xiii)(xxv)(xxviii), 31(3)(c), 38(2)(h)(i); National DM Policy: Para 5.2.5 to 5.3.2, 3.4.3 to 3.4.6, 5.3.1 to 5.3.5; National DM Plan: Para 4.9, 7.1 to 7.7; Sendai Framework: Priority-4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, Para 32,33]

4.1	End-to-End Early Warning Systems	
1.	<p>While central agencies like IMD, CWC, GSI, INCOIS etc are responsible for early warning of most of the major hazards, it is the responsibility of the State Govt./UT Adm. to ensure that such warnings are communicated to the people, down to the last mile in urban and rural areas by every possible means. Give a brief resume of the technical, administrative and logistic arrangements made by the State government for dissemination of early warning of various types of hazards in the State.</p>	<p>Cyclone/flood forecasting is generally the responsibility of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), CWC, GSI, INCOIS are nodal agency for providing cyclone warning services. IMD's INSSAT satellite based Cyclone Warning Dissemination System (CWDS) is one of the best currently in use in India to communicate cyclone warning from IMD to community and important officials in areas likely to be affected directly and quickly. After getting information from (IMD), CWC, GSI, INCOIS, warning dissemination is a responsibility of UT Government (COR). The COR under the Revenue Department is responsible for dissemination cyclone warning to the public and Line Departments. The District administration and IG Police warning message are transmitted through wireless to all districts and Villages. District Collectors are provided with satellite phone and a Ham radio to maintain effective communication. The UT (EOC) control rooms of the other line department at UT level as well as district level also get the warnings. The control rooms are activated on receiving the warnings. Cyclone warning are also disseminated through teleprinters, telex, facsimile and telephones wherever such facilities exist with the recipient. Cyclones, heavy rainfall, and magnitude of destructive winds and inundation of coastal area by tem surges. Advisories for fisherman not venture into the sea and or evacuation of the people from the low-lying areas are also included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Civil Administration and other Agencies by Indian coast Guard at Daman. • Port Authorities. • Fisheries Officials. • Officials of the State and Central Government • Commercial Aviation. • General Public.
2.	<p>Has any general or specific guideline or SOP been issued for dissemination of early warnings of various types of hazards to the people in the State? Yes/No.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

3.	If yes, enclose a copy of the guidelines.	Copy enclosed.
4.2		
Emergency Operation Centre's		
4.	Has the State Govt./UT Adm. set up Emergency Operation Centers at the State, Metro and District levels equipped with modern communication and other facilities? If so give details of these facilities as per Schedule G.	<p>Emergency Operations Centre</p> <p>Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is a physical location and normally includes the space, facilities and protection necessary for communication, collaboration, coordination and emergency information management. At present District Disaster Cell (DDC) / Control Room is working as a form of EOC at District Level under the supervision of District Collector/ COR.</p> <p>UTDMA is in process of developing an EOC at UT as well as district level that will comprehensive network for effective disaster management which includes emergency communication, operation and response management. The EOC will be the hub of activity in a disaster situation. This is however, not to underestimate its normal time activities. The EOC, the key organizational structure, is flexible to expand when demand increases, and contracts when the situation comes to normal.</p>
5.	Has any Standard Operating Procedure been developed for the operation and management of Emergency Operation Centers? Yes/No.	Yes
6.	If yes, enclose a copy of the same.	Flood Control Plan 2017 http://Collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Flood-Control Plan-2017.pdf
4.3		
Disaster Communication System		
7.	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays important role in disaster risk management – before, during and after disasters. Give a brief resume on the initiatives taken by the State/ UT for the application of ICT for disaster management.	<p>Activation of EOC</p> <p>The EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work. In case of an L1 Disaster the DEOC will be activated, in case of an L2 disaster UTEOC will be activated along with the DEOC.</p> <p>The primary function of an EOC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive, monitor, and assess disaster information.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep track of available resources. • Monitor, assess, and track response units and resource requests. • Manage resource deployment for optimal usage. • Make policy decisions and proclaim local emergencies as needed. • Coordinate operations of all responding units, including law enforcement, fire, medical, logistics etc. • Augment comprehensive emergency communication from EOC to any field operation when needed or appropriate. • Maintain EOC security and access control. • Provide recovery assistance in response to the situations and available resources • Keep senior, subordinate and tenant officials informed. • Keep local jurisdictions (Village/town/City, district and State) informed. • Operate a message centre to log and post all key disaster information. • Develop and disseminate public information warnings and instructions.
4.4	Emergency Medical Preparedness	
8.	<p>How many government hospitals are in operation at the state and district level in the State/UT? How many of them have developed Emergency Medical Preparedness as per the guidelines of NDMA? Provide URL for accessing the plans.</p>	<p>1. District Hospital, District Hospital Marwad. Disaster Management Plan is developed for Govt. Hospital Marwad and Community Helath Centre, Moti Daman (Plan Enclosed)</p> <p>http://daman.nic.in/nhm/Disaster-Management.aspx</p>

9.	What steps have been taken for training and capacity building of the medical and para-medical staff of the hospitals for emergency medical preparedness, including trauma management and triage? Give details.	Dr. Meghal Shah and Dr. Priti Halpati from Daman have been trained on Disaster Management Plan at NIDM, New Delhi. Also, National Quality Assurance Standards are being implemented in all Govt. Hospitals of Daman, as a part of which all the medical and paramedical staff will be trained in emergency medical preparedness, trauma management and triage.
10.	Has the State developed any post-disaster disease surveillance system? If so, give details.	No
4.5	Scenario Building, Simulation and Mock Drills	
11.	Have the State/ UT developed worst case scenarios/ simulations of various possible disasters in the State? Yes/No.	Yes
12.	If yes, give the type of hazards for which scenarios have been developed. Enclose copies of the same if these are available.	The Fire Department regularly conducted Mock drill, basic fire safety training and demonstration in School, Industrial Unit, residential Societies, Govt. Employees etc. (Copy enclosed for kind perusal) http://daman.nic.in/websites/fire_and_emergency_services
13.	How many mock drills have been conducted by the SDMA/ DDMA in the State annually since 2016? Give details.	
4.6	Contingency Plans, SOPs, Manuals	
14.	Give a complete list of Contingency Plans, Standard Operating Procedures and Manualson various aspects of disaster management developed by the State Government/ SDMA.	Flood Control Plan 2017 http://Collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Flood-Control-Plan-2017.pdf Daman District Disaster Management Plan http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_Distrct_Disaster_Management.Plan.pdf
4.7	Community Based Disaster Preparedness	
15.	What measures have been taken for strengthening community based disaster preparedness in the State? Give details.	Community based Disaster Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community is not only the victim but invariably the first responder in any disaster • Any disaster revolves around the coping capacity of the community

Therefore, community should be closely associated with prevention, mitigation, preparedness, training, capacity building, response, relief, recovery i.e. short term and long term, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Community Preparedness	1. Selecting vulnerable community and most vulnerable groups at risk (keep gender issues in mind)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue Department • UTDMA • Finance Department • Local Bodies • Mamlatdar
	2. Disseminate information about vulnerability and risk to the community	
	3. Promote local level disaster risk management planning through participatory approach	
	4. Advice and issue direction wherever necessary for community disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness	
	5. Provide necessary resources and support for disaster risk reduction at community level	
	6. Promote community managed implementations	
	7. Review the preparedness at community level	
	8. Take appropriate	

			actions to enhance community preparedness	
			9. Promote community education, awareness and training	
			10. Ensure fail safe mechanism for timely dissemination of forecasting and warning of impending disaster to the community	
			11. Disseminate information to community to deal with any disaster situation	

4.8 Awareness Generation

16.	What measures have been taken for raising awareness of the common people about the measures to be taken for disaster preparedness? Give details.	Awareness		
		Task	Activity	Responsibility
		Information education And communication	Advertisement, hording, booklets, leaflets, banners, shake-table, demonstration, folk dancing and music, jokes, street play, exhibition, TV Spot, radio spot, audio-visual and documentary, school campaign, - Planning and Design - Execution and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue Dept. • Information Dept. • UTDMA • Education Dept. • Local Bodies

			Dissemination	
4.9	Resource Inventory			
17.	Has the State prepared inventory of material and human resources available with various public and private entities that can be made use for managing disasters? Yes/No.	Yes http://Collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Flood-Control-Plan-2017.pdf http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.pdf http://daman.nic.in/nhm/Disaster-Management.aspx http://daman.nic.in/websites/fire_and_emergency_services		
18.	Are these inventories registered with India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)? Give the district-wise dates of last updates of IDRN.			
4.10	Media Partnership			
19.	Media can play important role in dissemination of information and knowledge in all phases of disaster management. Both the national policy and nation plan have highlighted the critical role of print and electronic media in disaster management. Has the State Govt./District Adm. developed any guidelines or strategy for media partnership? Give details.	<p>DEALING WITH MEDIA DURING EMERGENCIES</p> <p>Liaison with the media on regular basis on any emergency is critical, so that rumors can be scotched and public awareness is correctly generated.</p> <p>Media relations do not have to be adversarial and in fact should not be. Dealing with the media during emergencies is not different from any other emergency function, the better the result will be. This is not to suggest that effective media management will turn bad news, but it can prevent bad news from becoming worse.</p> <p>Immediately following an emergency incident, or as soon as possible, the media should be notified, you will be judged to be forthcoming and credible if you talk to the media before they learn of the incident from other sources. One effective tool for providing information to the media is the press release. This can be distributed in person or by telex/telegram or mail. The fastest means of distribution is usually the most desirable.</p>		
	Others			
20.	Mention any other initiative taken by the State Govt./UT Adm. for strengthening disaster preparedness in the State.			

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PART-5: DISASTER RESPONSE

[Mandates: DM Act: Sections: 22(2)(g)(h)(o), 23(4)(f), 24(e)(f)(g)(k), 30(2)(xi)(xv) (xvi)(xvii)(xviii), 31(3)(d), 34, 36(c)(f)(g), 38(2)(j); National DM Policy: Para 7.4.1 to 7.11.1; National DM Plan: Para 4.9; Sendai Framework: Priority-4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, Para 32,33]

5.1	State Agencies for Disaster Response	
1.	Has the State constituted a specialized State Disaster Response Force? Yes/No.	Yes
2.	If yes, give details such as year of constitution, strength of the force, equipments provided and arrangements made for training.	Constitution of UT. Disaster Response Force Daman & Diu (UT DRF) vide order No.1/11/COL/DMN/DM/PART-1/2013-14/1898 dated 6/08/2014. (Copy enclosed)
3.	Is disaster management included in the training curriculum of State Police at all levels? Yes/No.	Yes
4.	If so, give details	10 officers train them as a Master Trainer for the rescue operations specially related to flood and fire disaster operation and other natural calamities at 6 th BN NDRF Group, Gandhinagar vide letter dated 7/10/2014 and Hyderabad (CISF) vide letter dated 09/12/2014. (Copy enclosed).
5.	Has the Fire Services been upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability? Yes/No.	
6.	If so, give details.	
7.	Civil Defense Act was amended in 2009 to enable the provisions of the Act to be applied during disasters. This requires expansion of the network of civil defense to all districts and reorientation and training of the civil defense volunteers. What actions have been taken in the State to reorient the civil defense for this new role?	
5.2	Incident Response System	
8.	Govt. of India had decided in 2002 to introduce Incident Command System for	

	<p>responding to disaster situations and trained a large number of administrators of State Govt./UT Adm. on different facets of incident management. National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 endorsed the system and National Guidelines on Incident Response System was issued in 2010 for adapting the system in the context of our administrative system. What steps have been taken by the State Govt./UT Adm. to introduce the system in the State? What is the current status of implementation of the guidelines in terms of training and actual practice during emergency situations?</p>	
5.3	Coordination with GOI, NDRF, Armed Forces	
9.	<p>Catastrophic or major disasters may overwhelm the capacity of the State Govt./UT Adm. to respond effectively, requiring assistance of Central Govt. and its agencies like the NDRF and the Armed Force. Quick responses of central agencies are effective if there are institutionalized mechanisms for liaison and coordination, such as civil-military liaison conference. Has any such mechanism been established in the State/UT? If so, give details.</p>	
5.4	Evacuation, Search and Rescue	
10.	<p>Disaster mortalities can be reduced considerably if contingency plans are in place regarding quick assessment of evacuation needs, identification of temporary shelters, determination of evacuation routes, mobilization of transportation arrangements, preparation of checklists etc. Is such contingency plan for evacuation available? Yes/No.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>UT. Administration of Daman & Diu has formulated Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for finalization of Compensation victims of Natural Calamities and Accident etc. under NDRF, SDRF and Guidelines of UT. Administration.</p>
11.	<p>If yes, enclose copy of the Contingency Plan.</p>	<p>Items & Norms of Expenditure for Assistance From SDRF and NDRF Guideline (Copy enclosed)</p>
12.	<p>Searching and rescuing people marooned in flooded areas or trapped in collapsed structures or debris is a specialized job requiring equipment, training, drills etc. To what extent are the concerned</p>	

	agencies of the State equipped and trained to handle such operations? Give details.	
5.5	Emergency Medical Response	
13.	Immediate impact of disasters is the surge of persons of different age group inflicted with severe and minor injuries for treatment in hospitals. Many such injuries may require medical attention even before hospitalization. This requires operational readiness of medical response teams, availability of ambulance, heli-ambulance and other logistic arrangements. What is the status of such operational readiness of medical response? Give an account of the achievements and challenges.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Medical response teams: Rapid response teams have been constituted and vide Notification No.DMHS/DD/Monsoon Advisory/2015-16/500 dated 12/05/2017 (Copy Enclosed). 2) Availability of Ambulances, Heli Ambulance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) EMRI :108 Total 4 Ambulance of which 3 are General Emergency and 1 is Cardiac Ambulance. (b) Other Ambulances: Total 9 Ambulance, 7 at Govt. Hospital, Marwad, 1 at CHC, Moti Daman. (c) Heli Ambulance : Nil 3) Logistic Arrangements: Central store at Directorate of Medical & Health Services, CHC, Moti Daman
5.6	Emergency Support Functions	
14.	Disaster response is not the job of responders alone. It requires performance of Emergency Support Functions (ESF) by the line departments and agencies, such as restoration of electricity, water supply and sanitation system, telecommunication, road and transportation network, supply chain of food and other essential items etc. Has the State Govt./UT Adm. prepared check lists of ESF, identified primary and secondary agencies and functionaries for the performance of these functions, outlined the process and timeline to be followed and provided resources for the same? Have the agencies made pre-arrangements for advance procurement of materials needed for such functions? Give details.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the affected area primarily lies in the territorial jurisdiction of Daman Municipal Council. • As inter departmental co-operation is needed in order to coordinate relief, rescue rehabilitation measures, the of Coast Guard becomes very important. • Military/Army Co-operation is in order to co ordinate Relief Rehabilitation measures. • Concerned food supplies to ensure food supply to victims/effected people. • Health Officer of PHC to take care for prevention of vector borne diseases. • Fire station for emergency services. • DMC control room for provision of civic amenities and demolition of unsafe structures. • Electricity Department for restoring power and safety of Electricity connection in effected buildings. • Sanitary conditions to be restored with the help of DMC staff and District Panchyat staff in respective areas. • Private organizations and NGOs such as Rotary Club, Lions club, etc. for pooling in resources for rescue, relief and

		<p>rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision to start immediate evacuation at various sites. [Collector/Dy. Collector (HQ)] • Identification of individual bus/trucks along with owners, telephone nos. place of parking etc. and Bringing of busses/trucks/to probable spots. [(Asstt. Director (Transport))]. • Intimation for arrangement of adequate police personnel [Collector/DIGP/COP] • Positioning of police personnel at sites of evacuation.[Collector/Dy. Collector(HQ)/Chief Officer (DMC), Mamlatdar/ Enquiry Officer(CS)]. • Intimation to Director of Health & Medical Services for stationing Amublances/Paramedical personnel at the site of evacuation and relief camp [Collector/DMHS]. • Provision of Labourers to facilitate loading of belonging of infirm, old and handicapped. [E.E. (PWD) / Chief Officer (DMC)].
5.7	Protection of vulnerable women and children	
15.	Vulnerable women and children often become victims of trafficking and sexual abuse after disasters. Is a surveillance system in place in the State/ UT for preventing such abuses and protecting the vulnerable? If so give details.	
5.8	Disposal of dead bodies	
16.	In the event of mass casualties in disasters proper collection, preservation, storage, identification and disposal of dead bodies according to the religious customs and rites of the deceased are ethical as well as legal issues. Has the State Govt./UT Adm. issued any guidelines to be followed in this regard? Yes/No.	<p>Yes, Daman District Disaster Management Pan (DDDMP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements to be made for identification and maintenance of the records of disposal of dead boadies in the affected areas. • Arrangements to be made to record the complaints of all persons reported missing follow up action in terms of verification of the report also needs tobe made. • Sub Divisional Magistrates to be empowered to exempt the requirement of post mortem in case of mass casualties. Revenue Department may depute additional SDMs to expedite disposal of lthe dead bodies.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unclaimed/unidentified dead bodies to be disposed off at the earliest after keeping their records.
17.	If yes, enclose a copy of the guidelines.	http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.pdf
5.9	Disposal of Animal Carcasses	
18.	Proper removal and disposal of animal carcasses at pre-identified sites is important to ensure that no health hazards are created to the staff as well as general public. Has the State Govt./UT Adm. issued any guidelines to be followed in this regard? Yes/No.	
19.	If yes, enclose a copy of the guidelines.	
5.10	Disposal of Debris	
20.	Major disasters like earthquakes and cyclones may cause widespread destruction of built up structures like houses and infrastructure as well as natural assets like trees and plantations. Removal and disposal of construction debris and fallen trees can be problematic in many urban areas where open sites are not available so easily unless these are pre-identified. Much of these materials can be also be recycled. Does the State Govt./UT Adm. or the municipal authorities have any plan for management of the debris? Yes/No.	<p>No</p> <p>At present U.T. Administration does not have any plan for management of debris after any major disaster.</p> <p>However, there are some low lying quarries areas which are not in use, can be used for dumping of waste material including debris.</p>
21.	If yes, enclose a copy of the guidelines.	--
	Others	
22.	Mention any other initiative taken by the State Govt./UT Adm. for effective response to disasters in the State.	

PART-6: DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

[Mandates: DM Act: Sections 19, 24(d)(f), 30(2)(xxiv), 38(2)(j), 41(d); National DM Policy: Para 8.2.1 to 8.6.1; National DM Plan: Para 6.1 to 6.4, 6.7; Sendai Framework: Priority-4: Build Back Better in **Recovery and Rehabilitation, Para 32,33]**

6.1	Minimum Standard of Relief	
1.	Has the State Disaster Management Authority laid down guidelines for providing standards of relief to persons affected by disasters in the State, as provided in section 19 of Disaster Management Act? Yes/No.	Yes
2.	If yes, enclose a copy of the guidelines.	Copy enclosed Minimum Standards of Relief for victims of disasters.
6.2	Ex-gratia Relief	
3.	Government of India has fixed norms of ex-gratia relief under State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund. Do the State Government/ UT Adm. provide additional ex-gratia relief over and above such norms? If so give details.	As per SDMA Guidline and Instructions
6.3	Relief Logistics and Supply Chain Management	
4.	Timely procurement, packaging, transportation, storage and distribution of relief materials immediately as the need arises make it imperative that there are well laid down operating procedures and manuals on relief logistics and supply chain management. Do the State Govt./UT Adm. have such SOP/ Manuals. Yes/No.	Yes
5.	If yes, enclose a copy of SOP/Manual or give link to the online resource.	http://Collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Flood-Control Plan-2017.pdf

6.	Major disasters attract humanitarian assistance, often in kind, from all over the world, Receiving, sorting, transporting and distributing these materials to the neediest in a transparent manner is quite challenging. Has the State Govt./UT Adm. evolved any guidelines to deal with such situations? Yes/No.	Yes
7.	If yes, enclose a copy of the guidelines.	As per the DDMA Guideline
6.4	Food and Essential Supplies	
8.	Supply of food including cooked food and other essential items to the affected people is one of the major functions of disaster relief. This involves procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of food in a transparent and accountable manner. This further involves pre-agreements/ MoUs with organizations, trusts and firms for setting up community kitchens in the affected areas. Describe the policies and practices followed in this regard, with special reference to any innovative practice introduced for better delivery of services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Nutrition: In an extreme flood situation, people lose standing crops and stored food grains. In such cases, free distribution of foods shall be made to avoid hunger and malnutrition, Wherever possible, dry rations should be distributed for home cooking. • Services of Food Suppliers: The NGOs may take services of Food Caters whenever required. The Indian Red Cross Society of Daman & Diu shall coordinate between the NGOs and Food Caterers. • Stock of Food and Essential Commodities: on receipt of the disaster warning, on the civil supply point of view, the following measures may be taken. To review the stock position item wise:- i) Food granis such as Rice, Wheat, ii) Sugar, iii) Kerosene, Diesel, Petrol & Cooking Gas, iv) Storae of Potato, v) Edible Oils/Vanaspati Ghee, vi) Candales/Dry Cells, vii) Salt, viii) Milk, Baby Food/Milk Powder.
6.5	Drinking Water, Dewatering and Sanitation	
9.	Supply of clean drinking water to disaster affected areas is extremely important to prevent water borne diseases. Every State/ UT faces its own challenge. Describe the minimum standards of the State for supply of drinking water to people affected by disasters and assess the compliance of the standards.	<p>Water supply is invariably affected in natural disasters. Availability of safe drinking water is very challenging particularly during floods. It must be ensured that affected people have adequate facilities and supplies to collect, store and use clear and safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.</p> <p>As and when such disaster occurs, the UT. Administration is well equipped to supply the minimum of 70 LPCD of water to the people affected by the disaster.</p>

10.	Providing sanitation facilities to men and women, particularly those in relief camps, is another important aspect of public health. Describe the minimum standards adopted by the State for providing sanitation services to people affected by disasters and assess the compliance of the standards.	Sanitation and Hygiene: Sanitation services are crucial to prevent and outbreak of epidemics in post disaster phase. Therefore a constant monitoring of any such possibilities needs to be carried out. It should be ensured that disaster-affected households have access to sufficient hygiene measures. The UT. Administration is ready to meet the minimum standards of providing sanitation facilities to Men & Women particularly those in relief camps during any such disaster occurs.
11.	Dewatering of flooded areas in urban pockets that have no outlets can be critical for public health as well as safety of lives and structures. Do the State/ UT face such situations? How does it address the problem?	The co-ordination committee and various departments shall take immediate action to provide immediate relief to the victims of flood. The shelter points, relief camps of cyclone will also work as shelter points and relief camps for floods. No such situation is faced by the U.T. However, the UT. Administration is well equipped for de-watering of flooded areas in urban pockets. There is sufficient outlets for dewatering of flooded areas in urban pockets.
6.6	Health and Mental Health Care	
12.	Health care of disaster affected pregnant and lactating mothers, neo-natal, aged and those suffering from chronic diseases should receive priority in health care as they suffer from double jeopardy. Do the State Govt./UT Adm. provide special dispensation for such people? If so give details.	Triage categorization is being done based on severity of illness. The pregnant women, lactating mothers, neonates, children and aged persons to be given priority (Triage annexure enclosed with Disaster Management Plan)
13.	Mental health care of the affected people suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is crucial at the initial stage for diagnosis and treatment. Have the State Govt./UT Adm. made arrangements for expert psycho-social counselling of such people? If so give details.	Manochikitsa Kendra is functional at PHC Kachigam. Services of psychiatrist and Clinical Psychologist are available at Manochikitsa Kendra Kachigam. Also for Govt. Hospital, Daman services Psychiatrist will be available shortly.
6.7	Management of Relief Camps	
14.	Provision of basic shelter, food,	Yes

	water and health care does not solve the problems of people in temporary relief camps, as there are many other issues, such as privacy, safety, security, gender based violence etc. that should also be addressed. These issues can be attended only if there are proper guidelines for management of relief camps. Have the State Govt./UT Adm. developed such guidelines? Yes/No.	The co-ordination Committee and various departments will have similar responsibility in floods as in cyclones. The shelter point's relief camps of cyclone will also work as shelter points and relief camps for floods.
15.	If yes, enclose a copy of the guidelines on the management of the relief camps.	http://Collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Flood-Control-Plan-2017.pdf
6.8	Veterinary Care	
16.	Veterinary care for disaster affected livestock and animals, including wild animals and arrangements for their evacuation, shelter, fodder / feed etc. are important for rehabilitation of animals. Do the State Govt./UT Adm. have any plan or guidelines for animal care during disasters. Yes/ No.	Yes
17.	If yes, enclose a copy of the plan/guidelines.	http://collectordaman.gov.in/documents/2017/Daman_District_Disaster_Management_Plan.pdf
6.9	Relief Employment	
18.	People affected by disasters often lose their livelihood. Relief employment under MNREGA is one of the several avenues for providing alternate source of livelihood to the affected people. What are the alternative avenues developed by the State Govt./UT Adm. for providing relief employment to the people? How many man days of relief employment have been provided in the State since 2006 under different schemes/ programmes? Give details.	As per SDMA instruction and Guidelines
6.10	Temporary and Intermediary Shelters	
19.	In case of devastating disasters	UT. Administration of Daman & Diu have identified

	<p>when the period of stay in temporary shelters is likely to be long and uncertain, or where extreme weather conditions can be life-threatening, construction of intermediary shelters shall become necessary. Did the State Govt./UT Adm. have to construct such intermediary shelters anytime in the past? Give year-wise details from 2006 onwards. Based on the experiences gained, has any general or specific guidelines been issued for future? If so give details.</p>	<p>community hall, school and other places as shelter in our area like. No new construction was carried out in Daman & Diu.</p>
	Others	
20.	<p>Mention any other initiative taken by the State Govt./UT Adm. for relief and rehabilitation of people affected by disasters in the State.</p>	No

PART-7: DISASTER RECONSTRUCTION

[Mandates: DM Act: 38(2(k), 39(f)(iii), 41(d); National DM Policy: Para 9.1.1.to 9.5.1; National DM Plan: Para 6.5 to 6.6; Sendai Framework: Priority-4: Build Back Better in Reconstruction, Para 32,33]

7.1	Damage and Loss Assessment	
1.	How are the damage and losses in disasters assessed in the State/ UT?	The Administrator to issue instructions to the District Collectors to provide the Damage and Loss Assessment Report. The Administrator to consolidate the same and to prepare state's Damage and Loss Assessment Report. Which will be useful in planning and implementing the relief operations for disaster victims
2.	Are there any guidelines or manual for damage and loss assessment in disasters? Yes/No.	Yes
3.	If yes, enclose a copy of the guidelines.	As per norms of (Guideline) SDRF & NDRF (Copy enclosed).
7.2	Post Disaster Need Assessment	
4.	How are the needs for post disaster recovery and reconstruction assessed in the State/ UT?	As per the DDMA Guidelines
5.	Are there any guidelines or manual for such Post Disaster Need Assessment? Yes/No.	Yes
6.	If yes, so enclose a copy of the guidelines.	attached
7.	Do the State/ UT have a policy or framework for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction? Yes/No.	Yes
8.	If yes, enclose a copy of the framework.	DDMA Guidel ine
7.3	Financing Reconstruction	
9.	Post disaster reconstruction is not permissible under the norms of SDRF/NDRF. How such reconstructions are financed in the State/ UT? How many such reconstruction projects have been implemented in the State since 2006? Give details stating inter alia the costs incurred on each reconstruction project, period of implementation of the	Since no major disaster was occurred since 2006 in this U.T., Hence no such post disaster reconstruction was /is carried out.

	projects and the sources for mobilization of the fund.	
7.4	Institutional Mechanisms for Reconstruction	
10.	How is reconstruction projects implemented in the State/UT? Give a brief description of the institutional mechanism(s) adopted in the State for the implementation of such projects.	The Revenue Department is primarily responsible for emergency response a relief in the District, while the U.T. Disaster Management Authority (UTDMA) is designated as the nodal agency for formulation of policies, long term planning, coordination and monitoring body for the same in this U.T.
7.5	Building Back Better	
11.	Do the State/ UT consistently follow the principle 'Build Back Better' in post-disaster construction projects? Give examples of practical application of the principles in past reconstruction projects.	For better construction, PWD of U.T. Administration is following Indian Standards & National Building Code for construction of major projects/works
12.	How have the reconstructed towns and villages behaved in repeat occurrences of disasters? Give examples from the reconstruction experiences of the past.	
7.6	Reconstruction of Houses	
13.	What strategies are followed for reconstruction of damaged houses? Are the houses reconstructed by the agencies of the government or by the owners themselves? How it is ensured that owners reconstruct their houses as per disaster resistant designs and technology?	PWD will ensure the construction of Govt. Building shall be as per disaster resistance design & technology.
14.	What material and financial supports are provided by the government to facilitate reconstruction of houses damaged in disasters?	It will be provided as per the Policy of Government & Disaster Management Plan of UT
15.	Are the reconstructed houses insured? Are these registered jointly in the name of present owner and spouse?	This will be taken up as per the Policy of decision of U.T. Administration.
7.7	Reconstruction of Infrastructure	
16.	What is the strategic approach of the State Govt./UT Adm. for reconstruction of damaged physical and social infrastructure? Are these reconstructed as per original plan and design or redesigned to provide additional elements of safety and resilience? Give	The U.T. Administration will ensure that reconstructed structure shall be as per additional elements of safety & resilience.

	examples from the reconstruction experiences of the past.	
7.8	Livelihood Reconstruction	
17	Disasters impact on the livelihood of people such as farmers, artisans, women headed households, and people belonging to marginalized and vulnerable sections. What strategic approach is followed for reconstruction of damaged livelihoods? Give examples from the reconstruction experiences of the past.	---
7.9	Regeneration of Ecology and Environment	
18.	Disasters cause considerable damages to ecology and environment. How such damaged environment have been restored during past 10 years. Give examples.	No major disaster was occurred in last 10 years. However, PWD will ensure to take necessary steps to avoid damage to ecology & environment while reconstruction.
7.10	Learning from Reconstruction and Recovery	
19.	What are the main lessons learnt from the experiences of reconstruction in the past? Have these been documented? Have these lessons been incorporated in the policies or guidelines? If so give details.	No major disaster was occurred in last ten years. However U.T. Administration prepared a Disaster Management Plan.
	Others	
20.	Mention any other initiative/ good practice of the State Govt./UT Adm. for disaster recovery and reconstruction.	--

Details of State Disaster Mitigation Fund and District Disaster Mitigation Fund

(Use additional sheets as required)

State Disaster Mitigation Fund				
Date of Notification	Year wise deposits	Source of fund	Year-wise expenditure	Risk-wise expenditure
	2006-2007	5.00 lakhs	2006-2007	Earthquake
	2007-2008		2007-2008	Flood
	2008-2009		2008-2009	Cyclone
	2009-2010		2009-2010	Landslide
	2010-2011		2010-2011	Drought
	2011-2012		2011-2012	Tsunami
	2012-2013		2012-2013	Industrial
	2013-2014		2013-2014	Chemical
	2014-2015		2014-2015	Others
	2015-2016		2015-2016	Others
	2016-2017		2016-2017	Others
District Disaster Mitigation Fund				
Date of Notification	Year wise deposits (all districts)	Source of fund	Year-wise expenditure (all districts)	Risk-wise expenditure (all districts)
	2006-2007		2006-2007	Earthquake
	2007-2008		2007-2008	Flood
	2008-2009		2008-2009	Cyclone
	2009-2010		2009-2010	Landslide
	2010-2011		2010-2011	Drought
	2011-2012		2011-2012	Tsunami
	2012-2013		2012-2013	Industrial
	2013-2014		2013-2014	Chemical
	2014-2015		2014-2015	Others
	2015-2016		2015-2016	Others
	2016-2017		2016-2017	Others

Status of Risk Resistant land Use and Construction Practices (Land Sanction / PWD)

Risk Resistant land Use Regulations
Has the State/UT Town Planning Act/ Regulations been amended to conform to risk reducing land use standards? Give details.
Has the State/UT Urban Development Act been amended to conform to conform to risk reducing land use standards? Give details.
Give an overview of the status of implementation/ enforcement of these laws/ regulations in major cities and towns. (Use separate sheet if required).
Risk Resistant Construction Practices
Has the State Municipal Laws/Bye Laws of the Municipal bodies been amended to conform to BIS/NBC standards of construction? Give details.
Give an overview of the status of implementation/ enforcement of these laws/ regulations in major cities and towns. (Use separate sheet if required).

Training and Capacity Development on Disaster Management

Name of the Institute/ Centre –

Year it was set up -

Number of faculty members (as on 1-1-2017) -

Number of supporting staff (as on 1-1-2017) –

Number of Training Modules developed –

Details of financial/physical progress – (to be furnished in the table given below)

Any other details -

Year	Number of training programmes conducted	Number of persons trained	Funds allocated by MHA/NIDM ₹ Lakhs	MHA/NIDM Funds utilised ₹ Lakhs	Funds allocated by Thirteenth Finance Commission	TFC Funds utilized ₹ Lakhs
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						

Emergency Operation Centres in the State/ Union Territory

No.	Type of EOC (State/Metro/Dist.)	Controlling Department (Revenue/DM/Police)	Does it operate 24x7? (Yes/ No)	Total Floor Area (Sq. ft.)	Details of Communication Systems/ Equipments (Take separate sheet, if needed)	Details of Staff Deployed	Does it have space for ESF agencies?
1.	State EOC						
2.	Metro EOC ¹						
3.	Metro EOC						
4.	Metro EOC						
5.	Metro EOC						
6.	District EOC ²	Collectorate office, Diu	No	18 x 40 Sq Ft		Yet not anyone specialize in it But District Disaster Project Officer Look after this	
7.	District EOC						
8.	District EOC						
9.	District EOC						
10.	District EOC						
11.	District EOC						
12.	District EOC						
13.	District EOC						
14.	District EOC						
	District EOC						
	District EOC						
	District EOC						
	District EOC						
	District EOC						
	District EOC						

¹ Metro EOC is an EOC set up at a metro city with population of more than 10 lakhs each. Mention separately for each metro city.

² Mention separately for each district of the State/ UT.

Details of State Disaster Mitigation Fund and District Disaster Mitigation Fund

(Use additional sheets as required)

State Disaster Mitigation Fund				
Date of Notification	Year wise deposits	Source of fund	Year-wise expenditure	Risk-wise expenditure
	2006-2007	5.00 lakhs	2006-2007	Cyclone: Purchase of Equipments provide to Fire Department, Daman
	2016-17	5.25 lakhs	2016-17	Flood : Grant of relief to victim for flood incident occurred to heavy rain on 1/08/2016
	2017-18	3.62 lakhs	2017-18	Flood :Purchase of Equipments
		1.21 lakhs	2017-18	Earthquake: A Training /Workshop programme of Practicing Engineer/Architects under National Promamme for Capacity Building of Architects in Earth Quack Risk Management for year 2017.
District Disaster Mitigation Fund				
Date of Notification	Year wise deposits (all districts)	Source of fund	Year-wise expenditure (all districts)	Risk-wise expenditure (all districts)
	2006-2007		2006-2007	Earthquake
	2007-2008		2007-2008	Flood
	2008-2009		2008-2009	Cyclone
	2009-2010		2009-2010	Landslide
	2010-2011		2010-2011	Drought
	2011-2012		2011-2012	Tsunami
	2012-2013		2012-2013	Industrial
	2013-2014		2013-2014	Chemical
	2014-2015		2014-2015	Others
	2015-2016		2015-2016	Others
	2016-2017		2016-2017	Others