

From,

S.A. Murugesan
Secretary (Incharge)
Disaster Management
Government of Uttarakhand

To,

Shri S.K. Jindal
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India

Dehradun

18 May, 2020

Ref.: Regarding revision of items and norms of assistance from SDRF / NDRF for disaster victims.

Dear Sir,

This bears reference to the communications received previously with regard to the above subject and discussions held during the videoconferencing organized on 6th May, 2020. In this regard this is to bring it to your notice that the items and norms of assistance out of SDRF / NDRF were revised in the year 2015. Moreover in the previous decade the per capita income and standard of living of the masses have witnessed significant positive change. The masses therefore look forward to proactive approach together with better relief package from the state in the event of a disaster incidence.

2. In view of the above it is requested that the relief payable to the disaster victims under all the items be enhanced significantly, taking note of the prevailing rate of inflation and change in consumer price index during the previous 05 years. Table depicting suggestive rates of relief admissible out of SDRF is enclosed for your reference.

3. It is put forth that most farmers in the state are small and marginal and landslides and floods routinely take major toll of their agricultural land together with the crops therein, particularly during the monsoon period. There being no minimal limit on the relief payable to disaster victims in case of loss of land and most land ownership being small the relief amount works out to be insignificant. It is therefore requested that minimum amount payable to the disaster victims be included in the revised norms of assistance.

4. It is further brought to your knowledge that animal rearing is the main source of livelihood for significantly large proportion of the people in the state, particularly in the higher reaches and the same contributes significantly to the

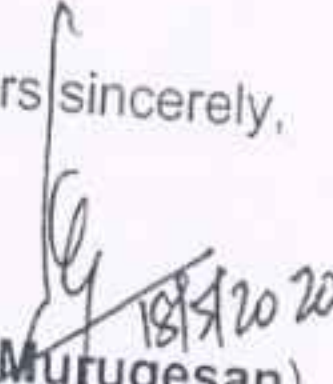
economy of the state. It may kindly be noted that relief admissible in case of loss of farm animals is presently restricted to the upper limit of 03 large or 30 small milch animals or 03 large or 06 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost larger number of animals. In view of the ground realities in the hills, it is requested that the relief be made admissible for actual number of animals lost in the natural calamity. This would help the disaster affected families in tiding over economic hardships and reduce misery of the disaster affected population.

5. It is brought to your notice that traditional and locally abundant building material, stone and wood, is not available easily and economically in the hills due to various environmental restrictions and forest conservation laws. All the construction material, cement, sand, grit and iron bars, has therefore to be transported from the plains. Moreover, large proportion of the construction works are at significant distance from the road head and manual transportation adds to the cost of building material. The existing norms of relief in case of loss of residential houses due to disaster incidence no doubt takes cognizance of this ground reality but the relief amount payable in the hills is only 7.2 percent more (Rs. 1,01,900) than what is payable in the plains (Rs. 95,100) which does not account for the transportation cost generally incurred in the hills. It is therefore requested that the relief admissible in case of loss of residential houses in the hills be at least 20 percent more than what is admissible in the plains.

6. In the end it would be worthwhile to suggest that in view of increasing global acceptability of insurance as a potential risk reduction tool, the payment of disaster insurance premiums be allowed out of SDRF.

Enclosure: As above

Yours sincerely,


(S.A. Murugesan)
Secretary Incharge

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REVISION OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE OUT OF STATE
DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) / NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)**

Sl.No.	Items	PRESENT NORMS OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
1	2	3	4
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.	Rs. 10.0 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 of eye(s).	Rs. 59,100/- 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.	Rs. 2.0 lakh per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60% Rs. 5.0 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	Rs. 30,000 per person, requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 10,000/- per person, requiring hospitalization for less than a week
	d) Clothing and utensils / household goods for families whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged / severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamit.	Rs. 1,800/- per family, for loss of clothing. Rs. 2,000/- per family, for loss of utensils household goods.	Rs. 10,000/- per family, for loss of clothing. Rs. 10,000/- 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 camp. 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 I of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case or 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% SDRF allocation for the year.	50% of the minimum daily wages declared by the state government for adult and 25% of the minimum daily wages for child, not housed in relief camp. 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 or 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% 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.	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	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).



		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.	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 case 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)	As per actual and as assessed 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 case 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) Airdropping 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	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

		supplies and rescue operations only.	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.	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 in be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central Team for assistance of be provided under NDRF.	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 in be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central Team for assistance of 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)	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 actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF)	As per actual, 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	Rs. 12,200/- per hectare for each item (Subject to the condition	Rs. 24,400/- per hectare for each item with minimum amount being not less than Rs.

	more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)	2,000/-. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural and 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.	Rs. 75,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records with minimum amount being not less than Rs. 5,000/-.
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. 1,000/- and restricted to sown areas.	Rs. 13,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 27,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 1,250/- 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. 2,000/- and restricted to sown areas	Rs. 35,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 2,500/- and restricted to sown areas
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 4,800/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Muga.	Rs. 8,000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 10,000/- per ha. for Muga.
(ii)	<i>Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 ha of landholding</i>	Rs. 6,800 per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 13,500/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas.	Rs. 13,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 27,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas and restricted to sown areas.

		Rs. 18,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops and restricted la sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.	Rs. 35,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops and restricted la 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 / Gnat / 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 03 large animals or 30 small milch animals or 03 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 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. Note: - Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government	Milch animals- Rs. 50,000/- Buffalo / cow / camel / yak / mithun etc. Rs. 6,000/- Sheep / Gnat / Pig Draught animals- Rs. 50,000/- Camel / horse / bullock etc. Rs. 32,000/- Calf / donkey / pony / mule The assistance be provided for actual loss of economically productive animals. The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government. Poultry:- Poultry @ 100/- per bird bird. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity. 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.

		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.	
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	Large animals - Rs. 70/- per day. Small animals - Rs. 35/- per day. 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. 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.	Large animals - Rs. 150/- per day. Small animals - Rs. 70/- per day. 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. 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.
	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	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.

		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.)	Rs. 4,100/- for repair of partially damaged boats only Rs. 2,100/- for repair of partially damaged net Rs. 9,600/- for replacement of fully damaged boats Rs. 2,600/- for replacement of fully damaged net	Rs. 6,600/- for repair of partially damaged boats only Rs. 3,400/- for repair of partially damaged net Rs. 16,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats Rs. 4,200/- for replacement of fully damaged net
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs. 8,200 per hectare. (This Assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department or Animal; Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture).	Rs. 13,000 per hectare. (This Assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department or Animal; Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture).
8	HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS		
	i) For replacement of damaged tools / equipment	Rs. 4,100 per artisan for equipments. Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the government about damage and its replacement.	Rs. 8,000 per artisan for equipments. Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	Rs. 4,100 per artisan for raw material Subject to certification by	Rs. 8,000 per artisan for raw material Subject to certification by

		competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement	competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement
9	HOUSING		
	a) Fully damaged/destroyed house		
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plain areas.	Rs. 3.0 lakh per house, in plain areas.
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 1,01,900/- per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.	Rs. 3.6 lakh per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.
	b) Severely damaged houses		
	i) Pucca House		
	ii) Kutcha House		
	c) Partially Damaged House		
	i) Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs. 5,200/- per house	Rs. 10,000/- per house
	ii) Kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs. 3,200/- per house	Rs. 7,000/- per house
	d) Damaged / destroyed huts	Rs. 4,100/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit. inferior to Kutcha house. made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities) Note:- The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.	Rs. 8,000/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit. inferior to Kutcha house. made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities) Note:- The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle Shed attached with house	Rs. 2,100/- per shed.	Rs. 5,000/- per shed.