

No. 32-3/2013-NDM-I  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
(Disaster Management Division)

'C' Wing, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, NDCC- II,  
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001,  
Dated the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2013

To

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

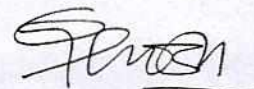
**Subject: - Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2010 – 2015.**

Sir/ Madam,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. 32-3/ 2012-NDM-I, dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 2012 regarding forwarding the list of revised items and norms from assistance from SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of identified natural calamities.

2. It has now been decided to further revise the norms in respect of S. No. 9 (a) (i) i.e. repair/ restoration of fully damaged/ destroyed Pucca houses from Rs. 35,000/- per unit to Rs. 70,000/- per unit, of the revised list of items and norms of assistance from SDRF and NDRF. Similarly, it has also been decided to further revise the norms in respect of S. No. 1(e) i.e. "provision of Gratuitous relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity; 5 (i) (B) (a) & (b) and 5 (ii) i.e. provision of input subsidy to SMF and OSMF (where crop loss is 50% and above) in respect of rainfed, irrigated and perennial crops; 6 (ii) & (iii) i.e. "provision of fodder/ feed concentrate and water supply in cattle camps". The State Governments concerned should draw up a separate plan with concerned Central Ministries and Planning Commission etc. for mitigating the drought situation. These revised norms, as cited above, will be effective from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2013.
3. The revised items and norms can also be downloaded from website of Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. [www.ndmindia.nic.in](http://www.ndmindia.nic.in).
4. Accordingly, a copy of further modified/ revised items and norms of assistance from SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of identified natural calamities is **Annexed**.
5. This supersedes this Ministry's earlier letter on this subject, the last being No.32-3/ 2012-NDM-I dated the 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2012.

Yours faithfully,



(Goutam Ghosh)  
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India  
Telefax: 23438123

**Encl:** As above.

Copy for information and necessary follow up action to:-

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

Copy to: -

1. Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA Bhawan, Safdurjung Enclave, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure [Shri Rajeev Kumar, JS (PF-I)], North Block, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of Agriculture [Joint Secretary (DM)], Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Planning Commission [Joint Secretary (SP)], Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. All concerned Central Ministries/ Departments / Organizations.
6. PMO / Cabinet Secretariat.
7. PS to HM/ PS to MOS (R)
8. Sr. PPS to Home Secretary/ Secretary (BM)/ Joint Secretary (DM)/ NIC.

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

(Period 2010-15, MHA Letter No. 32-7/2011-NDM-I Dated 16<sup>th</sup> January 2012, modified vide letter No. 32-3/2012-NDM-I, dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 2012, modified vide letter No. 32-3/2013-NDM-I, dated 21<sup>st</sup> June 2013)

SNO.	ITEM	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
1	2	3
<b>1</b>	<b>GRATUITOUS RELIEF</b>	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	<p><b>Rs.1.50 lakh</b> per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the case of an Indian citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be paid this relief.</li> <li>- In the case of a Foreign citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity within the territory of India, his family would also not be paid this relief.</li> </ul>
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	<p><b>Rs. 43,500/-</b> per person, when the disability is between 40% and 80%.</p> <p><b>Rs. 62,000/-</b> per person, when the disability is more than 80%.</p> <p>Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.</p>
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	<p><b>Rs. 9,300/-</b> per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week.</p> <p><b>Rs. 3,100/-</b> per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.</p>
	d) Clothing and utensils/ house-hold goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than a week due to a natural calamity.	<p><b>Rs.1,300/-</b> per family, for loss of clothing.</p> <p><b>Rs.1,400/-</b> per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.</p>
	e) Gratuitous relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity.  GR to be provided to those who have no food reserves, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support.	<p><b>Rs. 40/-</b> per adult and <b>Rs. 30/-</b> per child, not housed in relief camps. State Govt. will certify that (i) these persons have no food reserve, or their food reserves have been wiped out in the calamity, and (ii) identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise.</p> <p>Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack.</p>

<b>2. SEARCH &amp; RESCUE OPERATIONS</b>	
(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).  - By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/ near-actual costs.
(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).  The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
<b>3 RELIEF MEASURES</b>	
a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	As per assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period up to 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought.  Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
b) Air dropping of essential supplies	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).  - The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.
c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought.
<b>4. CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS</b>	
a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team(in case of NDRF).
c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcases	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
<b>5 AGRICULTURE</b>	
<b>(i) Assistance to small and marginal farmers.</b>	
<b>A. Assistance for land and other loss</b>	
a). De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	<b>Rs. 8,100/-</b> per hectare for each item.

	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	(Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	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. 25,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
B.	<b>Input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above)</b>	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 4,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas.  Rs. 9,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.750 and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops	Rs. 12,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 1500/- and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 3,200/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 4,000/- per ha. for Muga.
(ii)	<b>Input subsidy to farmers other than small and marginal farmers</b>	Rs. 4,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 9,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 12,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops and restricted to sown areas.  - Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 ha. per farmer and upto 2 ha per farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of holding being large.
6.	<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS</b>	
	i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	<i>Milch animals -</i> Rs.16,400/- Buffalo/ cow/ camel/ yak etc. Rs.1650/- Sheep/ Goat  <i>Draught animals -</i> Rs.15000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. Rs.10,000/- 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 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 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).  <i>Poultry:-</i> Poultry @ 37/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs 400/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.  <i>Note: -</i> Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.

	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Large animals- <b>Rs. 50/-</b> per day.</p> <p>Small animals- <b>Rs. 25/-</b> per day.</p> <p>Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
<b>7</b>	<b>FISHERY</b>	
	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Boat</li> <li>-- Dugout-Canoe</li> <li>-- Catamaran</li> <li>-- net</li> </ul> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)</p>	<p><b>Rs. 3,000/-</b> for repair of partially damaged boats only</p> <p><b>Rs. 1,500/-</b> for repair of partially damaged net</p> <p><b>Rs. 7,000/-</b> for replacement of fully damaged boats</p> <p><b>Rs. 1,850/-</b> for replacement of fully damaged net</p>
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	<p><b>Rs. 6,000</b> per hectare.</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal; Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.)</p>
<b>8</b>	<b>HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM – ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS</b>	
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipment	<p><b>Rs. 3,000</b> per artisan for equipments.</p> <p>- Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.</p>
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	<p><b>Rs. 3,000</b> per artisan for raw material.</p> <p>- Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.</p>
<b>9</b>	<b>HOUSING</b>	
	<b>a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses</b>	
	i) Pucca house	<b>Rs. 70,000/-</b> per house
	ii) Kutch House	<b>Rs.15,000/-</b> per house
	<b>b) Severely damaged houses</b>	
	i) Pucca House	<b>Rs.6,300/-</b> per house
	ii) Kutch House	<b>Rs.3,200/-</b> per house

	(c) <b>Partially Damaged Houses</b> – both pucca/ kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	<b>Rs. 1,900/-</b> per house
	d) <b>Damaged / destroyed huts:</b>	<b>Rs. 2,500/-</b> per hut,  <i>(Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.)</i>  <i>Note: -The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.</i>
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	<b>Rs.1,250/-</b> per shed.
<b>10</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
	<p><i>Repair/restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure:</i></p> <p><i>(1) Roads &amp; bridges (2) Drinking Water Supply Works, (3) Irrigation, (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas), (5) Schools, (6) Primary Health Centres, (7) Community assets owned by Panchayat.</i></p> <p>Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/ restoration works from their own funds/ resources, are excluded.</p>	<p><b>Activities of immediate nature :</b></p> <p>Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the enclosed <b>Appendix</b>.</p> <p><b>Assessment of requirements :</b></p> <p>Based on assessment of need, as per States' costs/ rates/ schedules for repair, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains/floods, cyclone, landslide, sand dunes, etc. to restore traffic. For reference these norms are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal and Urban areas: upto 15% of the total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR).</li> <li>• Hills: upto 20% of total of OR and PR.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Note: States shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair.</i></p>
<b>11</b>	<b>PROCUREMENT</b>	
	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC).</li> <li>- The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.</li> </ul>

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**Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature.**

**1. Drinking Water Supply :**

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

**2. Roads**

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

**3. Irrigation :**

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

**4. Health :**

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

**5. Community assets of Panchayat**

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

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