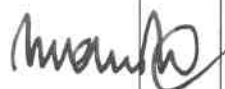


REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)**MHA letter No. 33-03/2020-NDM-I (Vol-II) dated 10th October 2022 & (Period 2022-23 to 2025-26)**

SR. NO.	ITEM	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	RELIEF ASSISTANCE	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs. 4.00 lakh (Four Lakh) per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated with preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding the cause of death from the appropriate authority. Note:- I. This Relief will be provided to all irrespective of their place of residence or nationality. II. This relief would also be admissible to residents of Himachal Pradesh if they meet with an accident outside the State and where no relief is provided to them. In such case, an application has to be made to the local Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) in whole jurisdiction the dependents reside alongwith relevant documents. The application would be duly supported by an affidavit stating that no relief has been received from the family from the authority where the accident/ calamity took place.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	Rs. 74,000/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. Rs. 2.50 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60%. Note: Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of the Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 5400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less



		<p>than a week.</p> <p>Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojana, will not be eligible for relief under this item.</p>
<p>Note: In addition to (b) and (c) above all the victims would be provided free treatment in Government hospitals/medical facilities up to 48 hours of their admission immediately after the accident. Any bills raised can be charged to the SDRF. Payment should be directly made to the hospital on receipt of bills by the concerned SDO (C).</p>		
✓	<p>d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families, whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.</p>	<p>Maximum Rs. 15,000/- per family including the cost of material such a clothes, blankets, food grains, etc. given to the family, if any.</p>
	<p>e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected</p>	<p>Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adult members of the affected family as per the actual rate of MNREGA per day or the average rate of all States/UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by the Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred to for calculating the average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed I through DBT/cash(In case of the exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind.</p> <p>State Govt, will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provided. Further, the State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries, district-wise.</p> <p>The period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per the assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in the case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Further, to ensure transparency, the list of persons to whom Gratuitous Relief is provided, should be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State</p>

		Government shall notify the basis and proof for the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.
2.	SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS	
	a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/near-actual costs.
	b) The hiring of boats and other essential equipments 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 other essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
Note: -		
i) The cost of hiring specialized persons such as divers, mountain search and rescue personnel can be charged to this head.		
ii) A proper record of expenditure incurred in this regard would be kept by the concerned authorities.		
3	RELIEF MEASURES	
	a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, Gen-set etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	As per actual cost incurred and assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period upto 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. Medical care may be provided from National Health Mission (NHM)
	b) Air dropping of essential supplies and rescue by Air Force	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 actual amount the 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.	As per actual cost, based on the assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days, which may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
4.	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost, for a period upto 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per the assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas'	As per the actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team(in case of NDRF).
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses.	As per the actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5.	AGRICULTURE	
(i)	Assistance farmers having landholding upto 2 hac.	
A	Assistance for land and other loss	
	a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs 18,000/- per hectare for each item. The above is subject to minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,200/- per farmer. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agriculture land in hilly areas.	
	c) De-silting / Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslides, avalanche,	Rs 47,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to minimum

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	change of course of rivers.	assistance of not less than Rs. 5,000/- per farmer
	e) Loss to agriculture/ horticulture crops	i) Loss between 50% - 75% = Rs. 300/- per bigha ii) Loss above 75% = Rs. 500/- per bigha Subject to a maximum loss per family = Rs. 7,000/- only.
B.	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops.	Rs. 8,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas. Above is subject to minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas. Above is subject to minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops/ Agroforestry (Plantation in own farmland)	Rs. 22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops/ Agroforestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,500/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 7,500/- per ha. for Muga. The above is subject to minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 ha of landholding.	Rs. 8,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 22,500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops/ trees including agroforestry (Plantation in own farmland) and restricted to sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
	Note: Assistance for input subsidy under items No. 5(i)(B) and 5(ii) will be adjusted to the extent of the insurance claim received under Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY), for the instant calamity.	
6.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS	
	i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for	Milch Animals

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<p>haulage.</p>	<p>Rs. 37,500/- Buffalo/ cow/camel/ yak/ Mithun etc.</p> <p>Rs. 4,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig Draught animals –</p> <p>Rs. 32,000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock etc.</p> <p>Rs. 20,000/- Calf/Donkey/ Pony/ Mule/ Heifers</p> <p>The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals due to notified natural calamity and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals and /or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals and/or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals.</p> <p>(Claim for loss of animals will be considered only if the number and type of animals owned by Small and Marginal Farmers/Landless Livestock Owners are registered with local/designated authorities.)</p> <p>Poultry:-</p> <p>Poultry @ 100/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs 10,000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p> <p>Note: - Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
<p>ii) Provision of fodder/ feed concentrates including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.</p> <p>Explanation: It will also include existing Gaushalas, if authorized by the State Government by Notification or Government Order, to act as a cattle camp subject to the following conditions:-</p> <p>(i) During the period of calamity, District Administration will assess the requirement</p>	<p>Large animals- Rs. 80/- per day.</p> <p>Small animals- Rs. 45/- per day.</p> <p>The period for providing relief will be as per the assessment of the SEC and the Central Team (in the case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be for the period of calamity upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p>


	<p>of cattle shelter and the number of Gaushalas required to be notified as cattle shelters in the District/Tehsil. After obtaining the baseline information on the cattle already sheltered and the number of more cattle it can accommodate, Gaushala may be notified as cattle shelter.</p> <p>(ii) The notified gaushala shall maintain a separate account of the additional cattle belonging to SMF and landless laborers for the notified drought period. The consolidated list of SMF and landless beneficiaries with the number and types of animals will be displayed on the notice board of Gram Panchayat, Block, Tehsil and in the office of Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Magistrate as well as the State/ District website for the purpose of verification and social audit.</p> <p>(iii) SDRF funds will only be released to such notified gaushala on a reimbursement basis and will be limited to a list of individual beneficiaries notified as in Sr.No. (ii) above.</p>	<p>Based on the assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	<p>iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps.</p>	<p>As per the actual cost of transport during the notified calamity, based on assessment of need by SEC and the recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FISHERY</p>	


	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair/replacement of nonmechanized boats and damaged/ lost nets.</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.)</p>	<p>Rs. 6,000/- for the repair of partially damaged boats only</p> <p>Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged net</p> <p>Rs. 15,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats</p> <p>Rs. 4,000/- for replacement of fully damaged net</p> <p>(Assistance under this item will be adjusted to the extent of the insurance claim, if any, received by the fisherman, under any insurance scheme, for the instant calamity).</p>
	<p>ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers</p>	<p>Rs. 10,000/- 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 the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.</p>
8.	HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM – ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS	
	<p>i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools/ equipments</p>	<p>Rs. 5,000/- per artisan for equipments.</p> <p>Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.</p>
	<p>ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/finished goods.</p>	<p>Rs. 5,000/- per artisan for raw material.</p> <p>Subject to certification by a Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.</p>
9.	LOCUST CONTROL	
	<p>The hiring of vehicles, tractors, with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for pest control, hiring of water tankers and purchase of plant protection chemicals for locust control.</p>	<p>As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in the case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring vehicles, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust control during locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p>
B.	Recovery & Reconstruction: (30% O f SDRMF i.e. equal to 37.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
10.	HOUSING	

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	a) Fully damaged/destroyed houses and severely damaged houses	Rs. 1,20,000/- per house, in plain areas., Rs. 1,30,000/- per house, in hilly areas
	i) Pucca house	
	ii) Kutcha House	
	b) Partially Damaged Houses (Other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 12,500/- per house for pucca house Rs. 10,000/- per house for kutcha house
✓	(i) Pucca House (ii) Kutcha House	
✓	c) Loss/damage to business premises, Gharats.	Maximum Rs. 10,000/-
✓	d) Belonging of Shops	Maximum Rs. 25,000/- (In the case of rental shops, relief would be paid to the shopkeeper).
Note: No relief would be admissible for encroached house/Shops/structure on Government land.		
	e) Damaged/destroyed huts:	Rs. 8,000/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, makeshift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets, etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.) Note: The damaged house/hut should be an authorized construction, duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
✓	f) Cattle shed attached with house	Maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per shed
11.	INFRASTRUCTURE [Repair/restoration(of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure]	
	(1) Roads & bridges, which may include the following activities: i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments. ii) Repair of breached	Assessment of requirements: Based on the assessment of need, as per States' notified schedule of rates for repairs, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). In case of the repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR is not available, then assistance will be provided as per rate

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	<p>culverts.</p> <p>iii) Providing diversions to damaged/washed-out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.</p> <p>iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.</p>	<p>prescribed in this item. However, in any case, assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>The prescribed rate are as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Repairs of State Highways /Major District Roads(MDR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in normal areas ~ @ Rs. 1.0 lakh /km ; - - in hilly areas - @ Rs. 1.25 lakh /km ; ➤ Repairs of Rural/village Roads with culverts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in normal areas - @ Rs. 60,000/- km ; - - in hilly areas - @ Rs. 75,000 / km ; ➤ Repairs of RCC Culvert/Bridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in normal areas - @ Rs 60,000 per culvert; - - in hilly areas -- @ Rs 75,000/- per culvert. of
	<p>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes, which may include the following activities:-</p> <p>i. Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/spring-tapped chamber /public stand posts, cisterns.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>iii. Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake structure, and approach gantries/jetties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged scheme. - Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 10,000/ per well
	<p>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes, which may include the following activities:</p>	<p>In case of repairs of minor Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates (SOR) for repairs notified by the concerned State.</p>

	<p>i. Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sandbags and stones.</p> <p>ii. Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/embankments.</p> <p>iii. Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system. iv) Repair of embankments of minor irrigation projects.</p>	<p>In case SOR is not available, assistance for irrigation scheme/ canal will be provided as per actuals, subject to the ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged minor scheme.</p> <p>Note:- However, in any case, assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower. Assistance for the restoration of damaged embankments of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p>
	<p>(4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas):</p> <p>Damaged Poles /conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.</p>	<p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given for the damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV and LT lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder:</p> <p>➤ The rate of assistance will be: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rs.5000/@ per pole; - Rs. 0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines; - - Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer. <p>(Note:-The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be reused).</p>
	<p>(5) Schools Repair of damaged schools building</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per school.</p>
	<p>(6) Primary/Community Health Centres Repair of Primary/Community Health Centres</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per unit.</p>
	<p>(7) Community Assets Owned by Panchayat Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.</p>	<p>As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.50 lakh per unit.</p>

C	Preparedness & Capacity Building (10% of SDRMF i.e equal to 12.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
12.	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipment including communication equipment, etc. for response to response	Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness & Capacity Building window of SDRF/ NDRF.
13.	Capacity Building	
D	State Specific Disasters	
	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the SEC.</p> <p>The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF.</p> <p>The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and has notified transparent norms and guidelines, with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters', with the approval Of SEC.</p>
E	Items Not Covered under SDRF/NDRF	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Colleges and other educational institutions buildings b) Major/medium Irrigation Schemes c) Flood control and anti-Erosion Protection work d) Hydro Power Project/HT Distribution systems/Transformers and substations e) High Tension Lines (above 11 kv) f) State Govt Buildings viz. departmental/office building, departmental/residential quarters, religions structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, playground, forest bungalow property and animal/bird sanctuary etc. g) Long term/permanent restoration work h) Procurement of equipments/ machineries under NDRF i) National Highways j) Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except the immediate restoration of the power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/restoration works form their own funds/resources, are excluded. 	
