

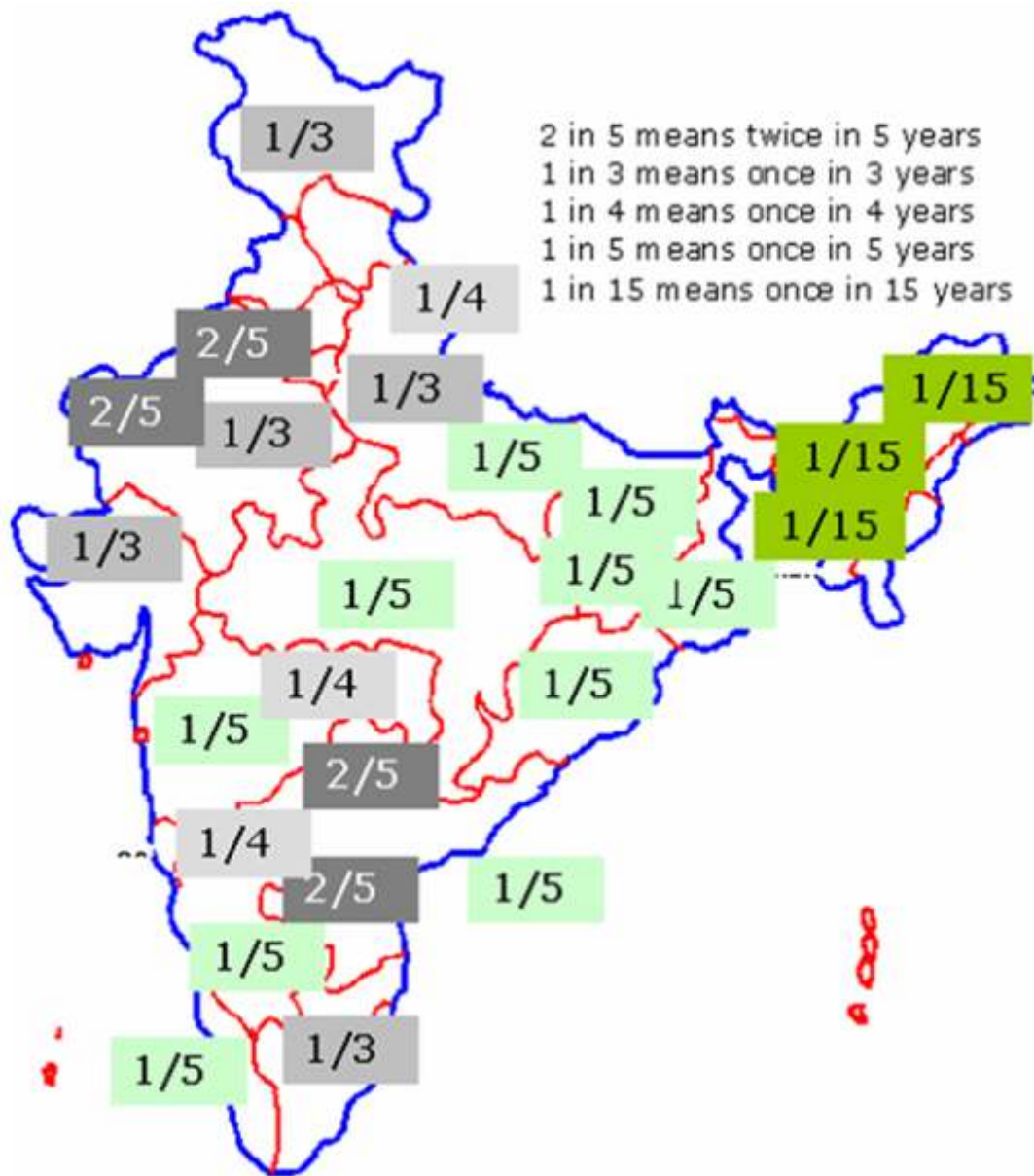


Government of India  
Ministry of Agriculture  
(Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)

CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN  
DROUGHT  
(NATIONAL)

Drought Management Division

Periodicity of occurrence of Drought in various parts of the country.



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# **Crisis Management Plan**

## **1. Evolving a CMP....**

Crisis Management Plan refers to the actionable programme, which is pressed into action in the event of a crisis situation to minimise damages to life, property and environment.

Being prepared to respond to a Crisis situation, helps in reducing the time taken to mobilize resources for an effective response. It also helps us to maintain cordial relations among stakeholders, enabling us to return to normal business operations more quickly. The goal of crisis management is to facilitate over all management of the crisis situation to minimize adverse impact on the community at large, maintaining individual and sovereign credibility, and controlling and strengthening the Government's credibility with the public.

CMP helps us to develop preventive measures in a time framed manner and provides for continuous improvement in managing crisis situation. CMP ensures factual and timely communication of what needs to be done under a specific circumstance to all the stake holders to minimise the losses.

The crisis recovery model based upon past experiences, on identified priorities and trigger-points with appropriate response matrix viz. contingency

action plans of different agencies could be known as Crisis Management Plan (CMP). The identified priorities of CMP is to clarify the goals and in defining the roles and responsibilities of various responders (Ministries / Departments, Organisations and individuals) involved in crisis management, and putting together a communication process for quickly notifying the Public in the event of a crisis.

The Plan outlined in this document does not replace the emergency procedures or contingency action plans already drawn by different agencies, but has been developed to address crisis that have the potential for a much greater impact on the Nation. Despite the fact that care has been taken to include all aspects of crisis management in the document, it cannot be negated that still there may be occasions when an entirely new and unforeseen crisis situation could arise during the same type of crisis. Thus, it is necessary that the team of officers included in the Crisis Management Group (CMG) evolve a strategy to handle such unforeseen situations which can later be included as a part of the CMP as a continuing process.

**This Crisis Management Plan (CMP) is part of overall spectrum of Drought Management Plan but is restricted to the management interventions required during the time of Crisis.**



## 2. Drought – a Crisis

Generally, drought is not considered as a crisis of urgent nature but considered as a management issue. Drought is a natural, recurring climatic feature which stems from the lack of rainfall over an extended period of time (i.e. a season or several years resulting in severe shortage of water resources). It occurs almost in all climatic regions of the world. Drought is a normal phenomenon in arid zone areas, a common phenomenon in semi- arid zone areas and a rare to very rare phenomenon in dry humid and humid areas. It is a natural disaster, which can be anticipated and also expected on the basis of rainfall pattern, temperature etc. In a large country like India having many agro-climatic zones, though drought cannot be prevented totally, its impact on the community at large can be minimized. The documents on drought management during droughts of 1987 and 2002 are testimony to this fact.

Drought connotes a situation of water shortage for human, cattle and agriculture consumption resulting in economic losses, primarily in agriculture sector. Drought is classified as **Meteorological, Hydrological and Agricultural**. Unlike the Hydrological and Agricultural droughts, the **Meteorological Drought**, which connotes specific rainfall reduction below -19% of normal rainfall, may not necessarily have any serious impact if the departure from normal is not significant and the rainfall is sufficient enough to sustain the soil moisture.

In India, drought essentially occurs due to failure of south-west monsoon (June – September). Areas affected by drought needs to wait till the next monsoon, as more than 73% of annual rainfall in the country is received during the SW Monsoon season.

***The available data on rainfall indicate on drought perspective that –***

- ❖ 16% of the Country's total area is drought prone and annually about 50 million people in the country are exposed to the crisis of drought;
- ❖ A total of 68% of sown area is subject to drought in varying degrees;
- ❖ 35% of area receives rainfall between 750-mm - 1125-mm and is drought prone;
- ❖ Most of drought prone areas lie in the arid (19.6%), semi-arid(37%) and sub-humid(21%) areas of the country that occupy 77.6% of its total land area of 329 million hectares.
- ❖ Annual Average Rainfall is 1160 mm in India. However, 85% is concentrated in 100-120 days (SW Monsoon)
- ❖ 33%of area receives less than 750-mm rainfall and is chronically drought prone;
- ❖ 21% area receives less than 750 mm rainfall (large area of Peninsular and Rajasthan)
- ❖ Rainfall is erratic in 4 out of 10 years.
- ❖ Irrigation Potential is 140 Million Ha (76 MHa Surface + 64 MHa Groundwater)

- ❖ Depletion of Ground water and limitation of surface water imply that not all net sown area is amenable to irrigation.
- ❖ Per Capita Water availability is steadily declining due to increase in population, rapid industrialization, urbanization, cropping intensity and declining ground water level. Problems are likely to aggravate.
- ❖ **Net Result – Inevitability of Drought in Some Part or Other.**

The mechanism for anticipating and managing droughts necessarily differs from similar arrangements concerning other disasters, natural calamities (like earthquakes, floods, cloudbursts, tsunami etc) or man-made disasters, for the following reasons:

- (i) Slow onset and prolonged course of droughts as against the other disasters, which have rapid onset, and a limited duration; and
- (ii) Early warning indicators in case of droughts are necessarily ambiguous because they may or may not culminate in a full-blown drought.

The Government of India in 2002 decided to retain the issue of management of drought with the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation when it was decided to transfer the management of all other type of natural and man-made disasters with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Unlike other natural disasters its onset is slow but has a very serious impact on the economy due to its intensity and longer duration over a period of time.

### **State Government's primary responsibility:**

The primary responsibility of managing drought (or any other natural disasters) is of the respective State Governments. The role of the Central Government is to supplement the efforts of the State Government in effective management of disasters and provide additional resources (food grains / financial assistance etc.) to combat the situation.

The risk management plan having early warning indicators in case of drought are ambiguous, as they may or may not culminate into a full-blown drought. In such situations the relief based management approach has to be launched to contain the impact of drought. Thus, it is to be understood that besides having a general risk management plan for handling drought with long-term and short-term approaches, we need to have a Crisis Management Plan (CMP) to deal with drought situation by the Central Government and the State Governments to minimize its impact.

### ***Early indicators of Droughts...***

The following constitute 'early warning indicators':

#### **For Kharif (sowing June to August)**

- i) Delay in onset of South-West Monsoon.
- ii) Long 'break' activity of South-West Monsoon.
- iii) Insufficient rains during the month of July.

- iv) Rise in Price of fodder.
- v) Absence of rising trend in Reservoir Levels.
- vi) Drying up sources of Rural Drinking Water Supply.
- vii) Declining trend in progress of sowing over successive weeks compared to corresponding figures for “normal years”.

#### **For Rabi (sowing November to January)**

- i) Deficiency in closing figures for South-West Monsoon (30<sup>th</sup> September).
- ii) Serious depletion in level of Ground Water compared to figures for “normal years’.
- iii) Fall in the level of Reservoirs compared to figures of the corresponding period in the ‘normal years’ – indication of poor recharge following SW Monsoon.
- iv) Indication of marked soil moisture stress.
- v) Rise in price of fodder.
- vi) Increased deployment of water through tankers

*(For Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry the crucial period is North East Monsoon – October to December)*

#### **Other Seasons**

For areas like Gujarat, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and North Interior Karnataka the crucial period is March / April when due to chronic hydrological drought, many areas develop acute scarcity of Drinking Water.

For specific states and particular crops there are particular times in a year when progress of rains is of special significance e.g. February rains in Kerala for plantation crops.

### 3. Crisis Management Framework

It is the framework of crisis analysis aimed at identification of fundamental aspects of Crisis situation (Phases of crisis, magnitude, outcome of crisis (impact), trigger mechanism and strategic response matrix).

Level	Phases of Crisis	Vulnerability Magnitude (area specific) (Scale : Zero - 10)	Outcome of the Crisis Phase	Identified Trigger mechanism	Strategic Response Matrix / Action
1.	<b>Normal</b>	<b>Zero.</b> <i>(Rainfall is above +19% to -19% cumulatively for more than 4 weeks period through out the season )</i>	<b>Nil</b>	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Developing and Strengthening drought preparedness</li> <li>➤ assessing food and water requirements and resources,</li> <li>➤ constant monitoring drought-related characteristics</li> <li>➤ Drawing up of perspective plans with the vision of <b>drought proofing</b> under NREGA</li> </ul>

2.	<b>Alert</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1 - 2</b></p> <p>Forecast of late onset of monsoon coupled with continuing water crisis and heat wave.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Apr - Jun)</b></p> <p><i>(Rainfall forecast is expected to be less than the normal rainfall and below - 19% and the deficit continues for more than 2-3 weeks &amp; Soil moisture level is unsustainable)</i></p>	<p><b>Incipient.</b> (Sudden acceleration of demand of employment.)</p>	<p>CAP (Crop) CAP (Water) CAP (Health)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preparation of updated Contingency Crop Plan and its propagation through effective agro-advisory services</li> <li>➤ Propagation of short-term water conservation measures, water-budgeting,</li> <li>➤ Proper health advisories and ensuring availability of emergency medical services</li> <li>➤ Continuation of ongoing alternative employment generation programmes in drought affected / prone areas, through NREGA as a part of supplementary employment and as a social safety net support under NREGA</li> <li>➤ Monitoring over exploitation of ground water for non-agricultural and non-drinking purposes (i.e. industrial / commercial / entertainment purposes)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Advisory Note:</b> <b>(The ULBs may be directed to control the extraction of water)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Energising the Identified alternative sources for the requirement of water, food, fodder and power.</li> <li>➤ Meeting of Crisis Management Group (CMG) to review and revitalise the role of concerned machineries.</li> </ul>
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3.	<b>Warning</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3-4</b></p> <p>Delayed onset of monsoon. Deficit Rainfall for more than two weeks. Acute water crisis. <b>(May – Mid July)</b></p> <p><i>(Rainfall is less than the normal rainfall and below - 19% and the deficit continues for more than 3 – 6 weeks &amp; Soil moisture, GW &amp; SW level is lower than previous normal average)</i></p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>CAP (Crop) CAP (Water) CAP (Health) CAP (Food &amp; PD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Effective role of Extension machinery and realising the objectives of Contingency Crop Plan.</li> <li>➤ Operationalising short-term water conservation measures by municipal and district agencies, water-budgeting by irrigation and Drinking Water Department.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Advisory Note:</u></b> <b>Identify alternative sources when the town is in “Warning” period and the supply of water may be restricted to 70 lpcd instead of 135 lpcd</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Judicial use of drinking water (restricted supply of water for basic requirement and alternative non-potable water for other purposes)</li> <li>➤ Meeting of CMG to review the action initiated by line Departments and affected State Governments and taking decision for movement of water and fodder from surplus areas (States) to the deficit areas (States).</li> <li>➤ Review and Visit by Area Officers in the deficit rainfall States.</li> <li>➤ Apprising the developments to National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC)</li> <li>➤ Action Plan for meeting out the shortage of secondary and tertiary sectors</li> </ul>
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4.	<b>Emergency</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5-7</b></p> <p>Deficit or No rainfall during the sowing period. Mid-season withdrawal of monsoon. Dry spell for more than 4 weeks. Deficit rainfall in the range of -20% to -40%. Wilting of Crops due to shortage of water and continuing heat wave conditions. <b>(JUL –SEP)</b></p> <p><i>(Rainfall is less than the normal rainfall and below -25% and the deficit continue for more than - 6 weeks &amp; Soil moisture, GW &amp; SW level is alarmingly low).</i></p>	<b>Severe</b>	<p>CAP (Crop) CAP (Water) CAP (Cattle Care) CAP (Health) CAP (EGP) CAP (Food &amp; PD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Referring the issue to NCMC for taking up with Cabinet for taking certain vital decisions like deferment / rescheduling /fresh loan, movement of water and fodder through railways, additional allocation of food grains, establishing cattle camps, alternative employment generation programmes, enhancing PDS allocations, import of food grains to meet the gap between demand and supply, checking up of inflation etc.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Advisory Note:</u></b> <b>In the 'Emergency' period, water may be supplied at 40 lpcd and non-potable water may be supplemented for other uses.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Early release of instalments under CRF and ensuring that the State Governments utilise it for initial emergency measures.</li> <li>➤ Enabling employment under NREGA as a part of supplementary employment and as a social safety net support.</li> <li>➤ Monitoring and visiting of deficit rainfall States personally by each designated area officer in the Department Apprising the developments to National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) on regular basis</li> <li>➤ Measures for meeting out the shortage of secondary and tertiary sectors</li> </ul>
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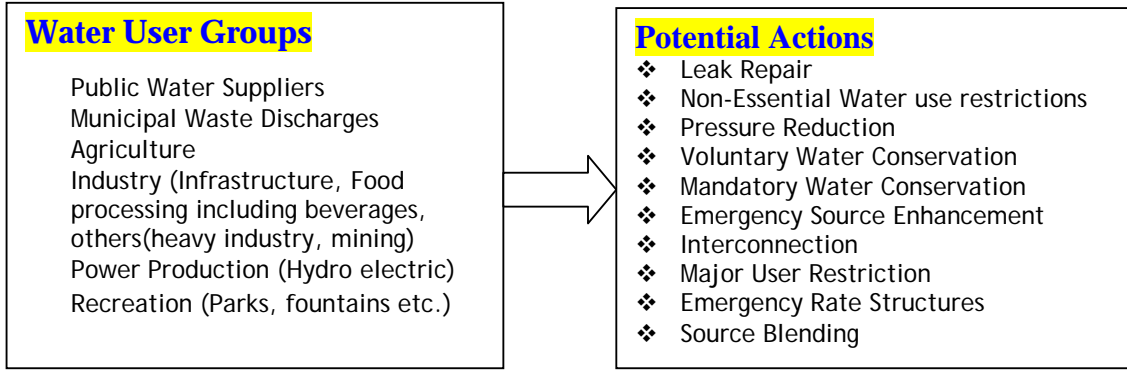
5	<b>Acute (Potential Disaster)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>7-10</u></p> <p>Early withdrawal of monsoon. Midseason withdrawal..</p> <p>Severe deficit of cumulative annual rainfall. Severe soil moisture deficit.</p> <p>No rainfall for more than 4-6 weeks in sown area, resulting in crop damage</p> <p>Severe shortage in availability of GW and SW. (JUL-OCT)</p> <p><i>(Rainfall is less than the normal rainfall and below - 25% and the deficit continue for more than - 6 weeks &amp; Soil moisture, GW &amp; SW level is alarmingly low).</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Extreme</b></p> <p>(FULLY BLOWN DROUGHT)</p>	<p>CAP (Water)</p> <p>CAP (Cattle Care)</p> <p>CAP (Social Sector)</p> <p>CAP (Energy Sector)</p> <p>CAP (Health)</p> <p>CAP (Food &amp; PD)</p> <p>CAP (Labour &amp; Employment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Decision by Cabinet for Constitution of GoM / Task Force under the chairmanship of a Union Minister of Cabinet rank to take decisions during acute crisis</li> <li>➤ Monitoring of drought affected States individually by each designated area officer in the Department about ongoing relief measures.</li> <li>➤ Weekly CMG meeting and monitoring the progress of drought relief measures</li> <li>➤ Review of visit by Area Officers to the deficit rainfall States.</li> <li>➤ Strict Water conservation measures and monitoring the release of canal water for irrigation</li> <li>➤ Constitution of Central Team to visit to drought declared States.</li> <li>➤ Assessment of damages and estimation of losses for release of funds from NCCF</li> <li>➤ Special assistance to farmers / dairy / poultry / fishery sector</li> <li>➤ Enabling employment under NREGA as a part of supplementary employment and as a social safety net support</li> <li>➤ Revitalising the ongoing programmes for vulnerable sections of society</li> <li>➤ Preventive measures for loss of human /cattle life on account of potential disaster.</li> <li>➤ Measures for meeting out the shortage of secondary and tertiary sector and measures for economic revival.</li> <li>➤ Legislative measures like issue of control orders for maintaining the sustained supply of essential commodities.</li> <li>➤ Video Conferencing with drought affected States.</li> </ul>
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6	<b>Recovery (Post Disaster)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>&gt;10-0</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OCT-JUN)</b></p> <p><i>Normal rainfall in Rabi and subsequent seasons. Easing of soil moisture stress situation Farming /Rural community's livelihood requirements Returning to normal activity.</i></p>	<b>Mitigated</b>	<p>CAP (Water)</p> <p>CAP (Cattle Care)</p> <p>CAP (Energy Sector)</p> <p>CAP (Health)</p> <p>CAP (Employment Guarantee Programmes)</p> <p>CAP (Food &amp; PD)</p> <p>CAP (Labour &amp; Employment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Rescheduling of farm loans</li> <li>➤ Early release of input subsidy</li> <li>➤ Payment of losses in time to the beneficiaries i.e. agri-insurance, NCCF / CRF benefits etc.</li> <li>➤ Adequate availability of seeds for sowing in next season</li> <li>➤ Monitoring of the ongoing relief measures and taking necessary course correction</li> <li>➤ Simultaneous documentation</li> <li>➤ Monitoring of the climate and ensuring alternative arrangements against relapse of the drought.</li> </ul>
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➤ CAP – Contingency Action Plan

*Note: **Contingency Action Plans (SOP)** (in respect of Crop, Water, Cattle Care, Health, Energy Sector, Food and livelihood Security) – (To be prepared by concerned Central Government Ministries / Departments)*

## Specific Attention to Water User Groups:



## 4. Strategic Activity Planner

Activity	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
<b>DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS</b>												
<b>Reviewing CMP</b>												
<b>Monitoring</b>												
Rainfall												
Temperature												
Surface water level												
Normal Area Vs Sown area												
<b>Assessment</b>												
Drinking water availability												
Irrigation water availability												
Soil Moisture												
Fodder availability												
Food grains availability												
Energy Sector requirement												
Inputs and Seed availability												
<b>Water Conservation measures</b>												
Check dams / Water sheds												

<i>Activity</i>	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Rain Water Harvesting												
Ground Water Recharge												
Protection of aquatic resources for aquaculture												
<b>DROUGHT REPORTING</b>												
<b>Early Warning System (EWS)</b>												
Forecast of Contingency Cropping												
Forecast of Crop Loss												
Forecast of Water Deficiency												
Forecast of Food insecurity												
Forecast of Cattle feed deficit												
<b>Declaration of Drought</b>												
<b>Estimation</b>												
Unsown area												
Crop Loss due to drought												
Potential Water deficit												
For irrigation												
For drinking												
Fodder requirement, availability, additional demand for cattle care												
Loss to AH/ Fisheries												
Loss to Energy Sector (fuel and hydroelectricity)												

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>
<b>DROUGHT RESPONSE</b>												
Propagation of Forecast through Extension Services												
Propagation of contingency cropping												
Promotion of agro forestry												
Issue of Agro advisories												
Issue of General advisories												
CRF release												
Alternative employment												
Food Security to vulnerable Sections												
Food grain requirement of farming community												
Processing of request for additional financial assistance												
Water and Fodder movement												
Energy Sector requirement (Import / Indigenous procurement from outside the State)												
Cattle & animal welfare (Vet.)												
Cattle camp												
Encouraging of community welfare organizations for mitigation efforts and monitoring of their activity												

## 5. Agencies responsible for Identified Activities

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>
<b>Reviewing CMP</b>			
Monitoring	DAC	MHA / NDMA	NCCM
Rainfall	IMD	States	Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC)
Temperature	IMD	States	DAC
Surface water level	IMD	States	DAC
Ground Water level	IMD	States	DAC
Monitoring of Agricultural Drought	Drought Research Unit, IMD Pune / NRSA	States	DAC
<b>Assessment</b>			
Drinking water availability	States	DWS & MoWR (CGWB)	DAC
Irrigation water availability	States	MoWR	DAC
Soil Moisture	States	NRSA / IMD / MoWR (Irrigation Wing)	DAC
Fodder, cattle feed and poultry feed availability	States	Do AH&D	DAC
Food grains availability	States	D/o F&PD	DAC
Energy Sector requirement	States	M/o Power / PNG	DAC
Inputs and Seed availability	States	DAC (Seeds & NRM Div)	
<b>Water Conservation measures</b>			
Check dams / Water sheds	States	DAC / RD (LR) / MoWR	DAC
Deficit irrigation, Sprinkler and drip irrigation, reuse of irrigation water, use of water of suboptimal quality	States	MoWR (Irrigation Wing)	DAC
Rain Water Harvesting & Water Shed Management	States	MoWR / CGWB	DAC

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>
Ground Water Recharge	States	CGWB	MoWR
Adjustment in sanction water /Water Pricing	States	CWC	MoWR
Monitoring of Water levels in Headworks such as Jackwells and Tubewells	ULB / Implementing Agency	Public Health Engineering Department / State Government	DAC
Judicial use of available water	ULB / Department in- charge of O&M	State Government	MoWR
Planning of naturally drought restraint crops with less water consumption and duration	States	ICAR / Directorate of Extension	DAC (Crops Division)
Water Supply system for drought prone areas for arranged supply of water to commercial and industrial activities having low water consumption	States	CWC	MoWR
Reduction in conveyance loss, evaporation from soil surface, renovation and percolation of tanks, water consciousness	States	CWC	MoWR
<b>Early Warning System (EWS)</b>			
Forecast of Contingency Cropping	States	ICAR / DAC (Extn.)	DAC
Forecast of Crop Loss	States	ICAR / DAC (Extn.)	DAC
Forecast of Water Deficiency	States	MoWR / DWS	DAC
Forecast of Food Insecurity	States	D/o Food & PD	DAC
Forecast of Cattle feed deficit	States	D/o AHD	DAC

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>
<b>Declaration of Drought</b>	States		
<b>Estimation</b>			
Normal Area Vs sown area	States	DAC	
Unsovn area	States	DAC	
Crop Loss due to drought	States	DAC	
Loss to Animal Husbandry & Fisheries Sector	States	DoAHD&F	
Potential Water deficit			
For irrigation	States	MoWR	DAC
For drinking	States	DWS	DAC
Fodder / cattle feed / poultry feed requirement, availability, additional demand for cattle care	States	DoAHD&F	DAC
Loss to Energy Sector	States	Power / PNG	DAC
<b>Drought Mitigation</b>			
Propagation of Forecast through Extn. Services	States	DAC	
Propagation of contingency cropping	States	ICAR	DAC
Propagation of agro forestry	States	M/o E&F	DAC
Issue of Agro advisories	States	DAC	
Issue of General advisories	States	DAC	
CRF release	M/o Finance	States	
Alternative employment	States	D/o Rural Development	DAC
Food Security to vulnerable Sections	States	M/o WCD / SJ & E / RD	DAC
Food grain requirement of farming community	States	D/o FPD	DAC
Request for additional financial assistance from NCCF etc.	States	DAC	HLC / Finance
Water and Fodder movement	States	Railways	DAC
Packaged / Bottled water	States	D/o DWS, WCD, SJ&E, RD	DAC

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>
Energy Sector requirement	States	Power / PNG	DAC
Cattle & animal welfare (Vet.)	States	DoAHD	DAC
Cattle camp	States	DoAHD	DAC
Monitoring and encouraging of NGOs / VOs	States	Panchayati Raj	DAC
Taking over of the exploratory wells in drought prone areas	States	CGWB	MoWR
Adoption of traditional methods of water storage and completion of ongoing storage projects	States	CWC	MoWR

## **6. Crisis Management Group**

There shall be a Crisis Management Group (CMG) for Drought Management as is defined in the Crisis Management Plan (National) to deal with various phases of drought. The composition of the CMG for Drought is at **Appendix-1**. Joint Secretary (Drought Management), the nodal officer nominated by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to coordinate with NCMC will be the Member-Secretary of CMG. CMG under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary & Central Drought Relief Commissioner would periodically review the drought preparedness, take appropriate decisions and report the developments to the Agriculture Secretary and to National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC). The issues to be decided by the Cabinet would be referred to NCMC for further necessary action by the Cabinet Secretariat.

At State level, a similar set up as envisaged for the Centre shall be made to review the crisis of drought.

At District level, the District Magistrate / Collector would be the head of the Crisis Management Group to deal the issue at sub-district / block / Taluk level.

## **7. Nodal Officers**

Besides State Relief Commissioners and State Agriculture Secretaries, line Departments / Ministries/ offices / agencies of the Central Government, responsible for different sets of activity connected with crisis management of drought shall nominate an officer not below the rank of Director or equivalent in the Government of India. The list of nodal officers containing their name, designation, telephone (office / residence), FAX, e-mail, mobile number and address shall be maintained in the Drought Monitoring Cell (Control Room) of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India and got updated every month. (**Appendix-2**.)

At District level, the District Magistrate / Collector would be the nodal officer of the drought affected district, who will be co-opted in the drought management spectrum at the time of acute crisis in their district.

## 8. Drought Management Contacts

Composition of Crisis Management Group (CMG) – **Appendix-1**

List of Nodal Officers of Line Ministries / Departments – **Appendix-2**

List of Officers of Drought Management Division– **Appendix-3**

## 9. Conclusion

The aim of the CMP (Drought) is to help all stake holders to be more prepared and less vulnerable to drought. It will also result in a timely and effective response by government agencies to reduce impacts during a drought crisis. The strategic activity planner and identification of agencies responsible for managing the crisis is aimed at demarcation of the duties of respective personnel in the identified activity.

This plan enables the officials who are responsible to focus their efforts on emerging crisis situations, which may require a unique response. As much as decisions taken in advance of a Crisis would make the remaining decisions are taken easily and go through the Crisis. However, existence of a National level mechanism and a holistic and integrated drought management plan would reduce the focus of the Crisis Management Plan (CMP) towards relief and rehabilitation in the event of fully blown drought.



## Appendix -1

### LIST OF MEMBERS OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT GROUP

1. **Chairman** - Additional Secretary & Central Drought Relief Commissioner
2. **Members -**  
**Nodal Officers of Line Ministry / Departments:**
  - i. D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries
  - ii. D/o Drinking Water Supply
  - iii. M/o Earth Sciences
  - iv. M/o Environment & Forests
  - v. D/o Food & Public Distribution
  - vi. M/o Health & Family Welfare
  - vii. M/o Home Affairs
  - viii. India Meteorological Department
  - ix. M/o Labour & Employment
  - x. M/o Panchayati Raj
  - xi. M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas
  - xii. M/o Power
  - xiii. M/o Railways
  - xiv. D/o Rural Development
  - xv. M/o Urban Development
  - xvi. M/o Water Resources
  - xvii. M/o Women & Child Development
3. **Member Secretary – Joint Secretary** (Drought Management)

**Appendix -2**

**LIST OF NODAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE  
MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Ministry / Department &amp; Address</b>	<b>Details of Nodal Officer / Alternate Nodal Officer</b>
1.	D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Ms. S. Rawla, Joint Secretary (P&F) Tele : 23382354  <u>Alternate Nodal Officer</u> Shri V.K. Jain Deputy Secretary (GC) Tele : 23381622
2.	D/o Drinking Water Supply, CGO Complex, Paryavaran Bhavan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	Shri A. Bhattacharya, Jt. Secretary 24361643 Shri R. K. Sinha, Director 24364518
3.	M/o Earth Sciences Mahasagar Bhavan, Block No.12, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003	Dr. K.J. Ramesh Scientist G / Adviser (Multi Hazards) Tele fax – 24622059 Mobile – 9868733464 E-mail : <a href="mailto:kj.ramesh@nic.in">kj.ramesh@nic.in</a> , <a href="mailto:kjramesh26@gmail.com">kjramesh26@gmail.com</a>
4.	M/o Environment & Forests 7 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road New Delhi – 110 003	Shri Rajbir Singh Bondwal Assistant Inspector General of Forests National Afforestation and Eco- Development Board , M/o Environment & Forests, Tele : 24364981 Fax : 24361704 E-mail : <a href="mailto:rajbir_singh_ifs@yahoo.com">rajbir_singh_ifs@yahoo.com</a>

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Ministry / Department &amp; Address</b>	<b>Details of Nodal Officer / Alternate Nodal Officer</b>
5.	D/o Food & Public Distribution Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	1) Shri Siraj Hussain, Joint Secretary(P&FCI), 194 Krishi Bhavan, Tel : 011-23381177 (o) 95120-2586161 ® 9818518384 (M)  2) Shri H.S. Bajwa, Joint Director(Movt.) 182-B, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001 011-23382709 (o) 011-24673145 ® 9811204651 (Mob.)
6.	M/o Health & Family Welfare Directorate General of Health Services (EMR) Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	Shri Vineet Chawdhry Joint Secretary Tele No. 23062579 <u>Alternate Nodal Officer</u> Dr. P.R. Ravindran Director (EMR) Tel. No. 23061302 Fax : 23061457
7.	M/o Home Affairs, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan, Lodi Road New Delhi	1) Shri Dev Kumar, Director (NDM-I) Tel: 24642853 (Telefax), 26266708®, 9871087616 (Mob.)
8.	India Meteorological Department Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road, New Delhi	Shri B.K. Bandopadhyay DDGM (Services) Tel. No.24635664 E-mail : <a href="mailto:bkbando1705@yahoo.co.in">bkbando1705@yahoo.co.in</a>  <u>Alternate Nodal Officer</u> Shri Awadhesh Kumar, Director Tel. No. 24611068 E-mail : <a href="mailto:awdk54@gmail.com">awdk54@gmail.com</a>

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Ministry / Department &amp; Address</b>	<b>Details of Nodal Officer / Alternate Nodal Officer</b>
9.	M/o Labour & Employment Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi	Shri R.L.Singh, Director 23715137
10.	M/o Panchayati Raj Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi	Shri Avtar Singh Sahota Joint Secretary Tel : 23747910 Fax: 23747930
11.	M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	Ms. Rashmi Aggarwal Director Tele : 23385359  Shri Prakash DS (Genl.) Tele 23383508
12.	M/o Power Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg New Delhi	Shri ICP Keshari, Joint Secretary (OM), Room No.218 Tel : 23714367(o), 26175584 ® E-mail : <a href="mailto:ikeshari@gmail.com">ikeshari@gmail.com</a> <u>Alternate Nodal Officer</u> Shri A.K. Saxena Director (OM), Room No. 219 Tele : 23716674 (o), 26266166 ® E-mail : <a href="mailto:akumar.saxena@nic.in">akumar.saxena@nic.in</a>
13.	M/o Railways Railway Board Rail Bhavan, New Delhi	Shri Rajeev Director (Traffic)  Shri Amitabh Director (Safety)
14.	D/o Rural Development Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Shri N. Chandra Director (NREGA) Tele 23388431

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Ministry / Department &amp; Address</b>	<b>Details of Nodal Officer / Alternate Nodal Officer</b>
15.	M/o Urban Development (CPHEEO) Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	Shri R. Sethuraman Adviser, (PHEE) Tel : 23062482 Fax : 23062559  Shri M. Sankaranarayanan, Dy. Adviser (PHE) Tel : 23061571 Fax : 23062559 Fax : 23062482
16.	M/o Water Resources, Block No.11, 8 <sup>th</sup> Floor, CGO Complex, Lodi Road New Delhi	Shri H.K. Sahu, Sr. Joint Commissioner (Indus), Tele fax : 24392095 <u>Alternate Nodal Officer</u> Shri Y.K. Sharma Director, Water Management Directorate Room No.205 Sewa Bhavan, R.K. Puram Tele : 26107403
17.	M/o Women & Child Development Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	Smt.Kalyani Chadha, Director Ministry of Women & Child Development, Room No.640-A Shastri Bhavan. Tel. No. 23384714 (o), 26863303 ®

**Appendix-3**

**DETAILS OF OFFICERS OF DROUGHT  
MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Room No.</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
1	Shri P.K. Basu Additional Secretary & Central Drought Relief Commissioner	134	23382219 23388656 (F) 24673823 ®	<a href="mailto:pkbasu@nic.in">pkbasu@nic.in</a>
2	Shri Atanu Purkayastha Joint Secretary	138	23381503 23387669 Fax	<a href="mailto:jsrkvy-agri@nic.in">jsrkvy-agri@nic.in</a>
3.	Shri C.M. Sharma Deputy Secretary	248B	23384752	<a href="mailto:sharma.cm@nic.in">sharma.cm@nic.in</a>
4.	Shri S. Janakiraman Under Secretary	387	23383309	<a href="mailto:sjraman.krishi@nic.in">sjraman.krishi@nic.in</a>
5.	Shri S.V. Patil Under Secretary	22	23389453	<a href="mailto:drought.krishi@nic.in">drought.krishi@nic.in</a>
6.	Section Officer (DM Section)	387	23383309	
7.	Drought Monitoring Cell (Control Room)	22	23389453 23384555(Fax)	<a href="mailto:drought.krishi@nic.in">drought.krishi@nic.in</a>