

Summer Training at



**Sphere India Secretariat
New Delhi
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Report on Review of Jodhpur Disaster management Plan

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**Under the guidance of
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**Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management
2011-2013**



**Institute of Health Management Research,
Jaipur
2012**

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Certificate

This is to certify that Rajendar Godara has undergone summer training in **Sphere India , Jaipur, Rajasthan** from 9th April to 01st June, 2012.

The candidate carried out all the studies related to summer training himself. His approach to the studies has been sincere, scientific, and analytical. This summer training in partial fulfillment of the course requirement is recommended for the award of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management.

I wish his success in all future endeavors.

Dr .P. R.Sodani

(Dean Academics and student affairs)

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(Assistant Professor)

IIHMR, Jaipur



Date: 7 July, 2012

Certificate for Excellent Work

It is certify that Mr. Rajendra Godara studying in previous year of MBA in Rural management at Indian Institute of Health, Medical and Research (IIHMR), Jaipur spent 6 week with Sphere India and IAG Rajasthan for summer placement.

He worked with full efficacy for the programmes; DDMP development being implement in Jodhpur, Unified response strategy and others programme of the IAG Rajasthan and Sphere India. Outcomes of his work are excellent. He is hard working and cooperative by nature.

We wish him to better and fruitful opportunities in future.

Parasnath

Paras Nath Sldh

State Coordinator

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|It is not a matter of if...it is a matter of when|

|Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst|

Create your personalized pre-emptive plan. Invite your network of family and friends to join in, construct and implement your survival plan. By constructing your personalized Survival House plan, you and your loved ones will be empowered in today's ever-changing environment.

"ACT NOW" and invest in safety and security to ensure peace of mind for your future.

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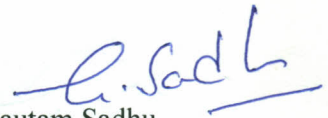
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Date: 7 July, 2012

Certificate for Excellent Work

It is certify that Mr. Lokesh Bhakar studying in previous year of MBA in Rural management at Indian Institute of Health, Medical and Research (IIHMR), Jaipur spent 6 week with Sphere India and IAG Rajasthan for summer placement.

He worked with full efficacy for the programmes; DDMP development being implement in Jodhpur, Unified response strategy and others programme of the IAG Rajasthan and Sphere India. Outcomes of his work are excellent. He is hard working and cooperative by nature.

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Disclaimer:

I certify that this report is my own work and that all sources of information used in this report have been fully acknowledged.

Signature

Date:

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ACRONYMS

Acronyms

DDMP- District Disaster Management Plan

IAG- Inter Agency Group

NDMA- National Disaster Management Act

SDMA-State Disaster Management Authority

DDMA- District Disaster Management Plan

HRVA- Hazards Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

Q & A- Quality and Accountability

SI- Sphere India

DLD,s - District Line Departments

CDO-Civil Defence Officer

DRR- Disaster Risk Reduction

DM- Disaster Management

NDRF-National Disaster Response Force

AFRI- Arid Forest Research Institute

UNDP- United Nations Development Project

IFRC- International Federation of Red-cross

MB- Madhubani

BSDMA- Bihar disaster management authority

ESF-Essential support function

TSC- Total Sanitation Campaign

DMC- Disaster Management Committee

GP- Gram Panchayat

GPDMC- Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

The Disaster Management Act 2005, under its various sections, mandates the authorities at National, State and District levels to develop policy, guidelines, plans for disaster management, proper implementation of plans etc. so as to reduce the negative impact of disasters on the communities, to facilitate timely and effective response to the disasters, and to facilitate holistic disaster management through integration of mitigation, preparedness and DRR measures into development.

As per the provisions of Disaster Management Act 2005, Chapter IV, Clause 31(1), the District Disaster Management Authorities (District Authorities) should have a plan for disaster management in the district. Subsequent to this, district plans for disaster management has been developed in few districts.

However, most of the existing plans have a lot of gaps largely due to non-availability of any model framework, lack of resources and subject matter expertise to develop the plan. The plans, wherever made, have rarely been used or tested in the recent disasters. Moreover, poor or little participation of different stakeholders during the preparation of the district plans has restricted the ownership among the intended users and beneficiaries of the plan.

Considering the above observations and analysis, Sphere India, in collaboration and support from its member agencies, NDMA, NIDM, SDMA, and Disaster Management Department, is proposing to develop a model district disaster management plan as a pilot intervention in district Jodhpur of Rajasthan state.

The scope of study is to review of existing disaster management plan of Jodhpur district with support of government, community and volunteer organization stakeholders. The study focused on pre-disaster, during-disaster and post-disaster planning at district level of Jodhpur.

The district disaster management plan of Jodhpur prepared in 2007 according to guideline of National Disaster Management Authority. Sphere

India and IAG Rajasthan will be developing modal disaster management plan of the Jodhpur District. The sphere India gave task to IIHMR intern for the prepare report on review of this DDMP

CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(1) Das, B. (2002). Some Aspects of Disaster Mitigation and Management in India.

Indian Journal of Public Administration.

The author's primary focus in the article is on approaches to manage and mitigate disasters. There is a reference to the efforts at the level of United Nations and the attempts made to carry them forward at the national level. The author expresses dismay at the gap between what is decided at the policy level and what is translated into practice. In the light of this, specific suggestions are offered for transforming the field reality. An emphasis within them is laid on critical and scientific analysis of disaster related data for making preparedness and response plans. The author also carries out a discussion on minute details of interventions during the various phases.

(2) Kumar, R., & Goel, S. L. (Eds.). (2001). Disaster Management. New Delhi: Deep

& Deep Publications.

The book is a compilation of 13 different articles written by social scientists and health experts in disaster management. It was compiled in the wake of the devastating earthquake that hit Gujarat in 2001 and shook the nation. It puts together the dimensions of organization, management and rehabilitation in times of disasters. The 13 articles within the book are divided into 4 parts. Part A gives the introduction from the editors talking about issues and challenges in disaster management. Part B discusses the organization, planning and management in times of disasters including role of local institutions. Part C talks about health management of human beings and animals. Part D is about the rehabilitation aspect and gives a case study of Kutch in respect of that. The book also provides guidelines and concepts for Hazard Assessment and Vulnerability Progress in International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), legislation on disaster management and Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a safer world.

(3) Chakrabarti, P. G. D., & Bhat, M. R. (Eds.). (2006). Micro Finance and Disaster

Risk Reduction. New Delhi: Knowledge World.

The book is based on the proceedings of the International Workshop on 'Disaster Risk Mitigation: Potential of Micro-finance for Tsunami Recovery', held at New Delhi in 2005. The backdrop to the workshop and thereafter the book was the comparatively higher level of suffering that the

economically poorer sections of society have to go through in the aftermath of a disaster and the potential of micro credit in enabling them to recover from the disaster. The book begins by the proposition that while the rich have their assets insured such is not the case with the poor. Further in the virtual absence of proprietary or tenancy rights over their little property, they stand little chance of getting compensation from the authorities. In such a situation, the jewellery of the women becomes the first collateral for obtaining credit from money lenders at a very high rate of interest. This begins an unending cycle of indebtedness. It is in this backdrop that micro credit is explored to examine its potential in acting as a safety net and shock absorber for people to cope up with a disaster situation. To this end the workshop wanted to draw a comparison between the coping capacity of communities with micro credit groups and without micro credit groups. It also wanted to understand the problems that such groups faced in maintaining liquidity when everybody wanted to withdraw their savings and in further advancing credit at an affordable rate. The linkage of these groups to relief and rehabilitation agencies of the local government was also explored through the means of this workshop.

(4) Gandhi, P.J. (2007). Disaster Mitigation and Management: Post Tsunami

Perspectives. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.

The book that has used the tsunami of 2004 as the beginning point of its discussions has been brought out to commemorate the decennial celebrations of Vellore Institute of Development Studies. The 26 chapters in the book are divided into six parts. The first part of the book termed as Disaster Dynamics primarily looks at factors that contribute towards the ability of affected communities to deal with disasters. The second and the third part focus on the aspects that are critical in the process of rehabilitation. It highlights the need for community involvement in the process of designing and executing rehabilitation measures. The role of NGOs in the process of relief and rehabilitation is

discussed in the fourth part of the book. The psycho social impact on the communities and the strategies for handling the same form a part of the subsequent section. Finally the last part of the book deliberates on the relevant legislation, policy and programmes for disaster mitigation and management within India.

(5) Gaur, S., & Chandrashekhar, T. (2006). Environmental Management: Role of NGOs, Risk Perception and its Mitigation. Jaipur: Book Enclave

Given the role of environmental management in disaster risk reduction, the book examines principally three themes: the nature of environmental dilapidation, the roles that NGOs have played and have the potential to play, the risk perception within the society given the environmental mismanagement and the response of the people to the environmental threats.

The environmental threats that get discussed within the book include the scarcity of fresh water resources, the food security crisis and increasing fuel needs. Regional institutions are becoming an important component of the global architecture for environmental governance. In this context a section within the book seeks to answer the questions about the role that regional institutions can and do play in managing environmental concerns, the parameters that could be used for gauging their effectiveness and the manner in which they relate to other actors such as the State, NGOs in managing the environment. Even while acknowledging the potential risk that any area poses in respect of disaster occurrence, the human responses to it greatly vary. A section in the book presents a typology of human adjustments and the factors determining the same. The various theoretical perspectives that explain the risk perception of communities are also explored. Finally, the methods or approaches of dealing with the present ecological dilemmas are also examined for their respective potential in addressing this issue.

(6) Joshi, M.V. (2004). Environmental Disaster: Causes, Impact and Remedies.

Delhi: Adhyayan Publishers & Distributors

The present book views various forms of environmental misuse from the perspective of the potential that they hold for various disasters. The discussions on the various environmental concerns are carried out under three broad categories- the magnitude of the concern, the causes for the same and the possible ways of avoiding such concerns.

Environmental policies of the government and the efforts by civil society organisations to address the environmental concerns are touched upon briefly. Finally the author examines the Gandhian approach to deal with environmental problems. The book touches upon each of the topics in a brief manner and has overlooked certain spelling errors. The book has been written based on a review of the existing literature on the subject.

(7) Narayan, S. (Ed). (2000). Anthropology of Disaster Management. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House

The book owes its origin to the 14th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences that was held in August 1998 in Williamsburg, Virginia, USA. The congress stressed the need for

anthropologists to deal with disaster management. The book laments that while drought, flood, epidemic are frequently affecting the tribals, ethnographic studies and the applied anthropology fail to cater to the needs of tribals and thus the need to focus attention on this aspect. The book is divided into 12 chapters written by 11 contributors including the editor. Some of the themes explored in the book are elucidated below. Displacement and Rehabilitation issues of tribals and the need for appropriately managing it are discussed minutely detailing out the steps of rehabilitation. The specific issues concerning tribals in places where their cultivable land has been acquired for the purposes of coal mining have been deliberated. Given the limited benefits that the tribals derive from such projects, a model of revenue sharing is suggested. The role that ought to be played by various national bodies up to the district level also finds mention. The role that governance plays in precipitating disasters is also explored. The book also delves on the disasters that have struck coal mines in the past century and the impact that it has left and consequently the efforts that ought to be made to mitigate these disasters. At a generic plane a chapter in the book explores the methods of mitigating the loss through major disasters. Anthropogenic disasters have also been briefly deliberated on as part of the book.

(8) Roy, S. (2004). Natural Disaster Management: A Case Study of Tornado. Delhi: Abhijeet Publications

The book uses the case study of a tornado for explicating the actual and desired role of various agencies during and after a natural disaster. The research based on primary data was conducted in Sarta village situated in Dantan block, Midnapore district in the state of West Bengal. The study was conducted in the aftermath of a tornado that had struck four blocks of West Bengal and Orissa on March 24, 1998. The study attempted to study the influence of economic, social, political and environmental factors in activities of disaster management. In addition, the disaster management policies of the government and the effectiveness of such policies at different phases of disaster management were studied. The disaster preparedness work of the government was also a subject of this study. At the stage of rehabilitation the governmental interventions in area of housing and employment generation would be compared with the people's perceptions of the rehabilitation programmes.

The study was divided into two phases with the first phase meant to ascertain the dimensions of disaster mitigation that need to be understood. Thereafter the second phase involved a study of these dimensions. The principal sample included 80 houses out of 161 houses in Sarta village.

The study was divided between fully destroyed houses and partially destroyed houses. Other sample groups included key informants such as the Sabhapati of Panchayat Samiti, local political leaders. The methods of data collection included interview and observation.

(9) Sethi, V.K. (2006). Disaster Management. New Delhi: Max Ford Books
The book bases itself on the premise that a proactive stance is required to reduce the toll of disasters. This would entail a comprehensive approach that encompasses both pre-disaster risk reduction and post disaster recovery. The nature of activities that need to be undertaken to this end have been detailed out. The broad measures that find place in the book are risk analysis to identify the kinds of potential impacts on people, preventive measures that could be taken to reduce the impact of the disaster if it were to occur and post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction to support effective recovery and to safeguard against future disasters. The book also provides specific insights on the steps being taken by the Indian Government to deal with disasters. Various international policy guidelines find mention at different places in the book.

(10) Andharia, J. (2002). Institutionalising Community Participation: The Challenge in Disaster Management Practice. Indian Journal of Social Work.

The paper briefly discusses the need and scope of participatory approaches in disaster management practices emphasising the contradictions of institutionalised participation. The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the significance of devolution of power are stressed. The paper argues for a need to reduce the gap between policy statements and actual practice.

(11) Parasuraman, S., & Unnikrishnan, P.V. (2002). Disaster Response in India: An Overview. Indian Journal of Social Work.

‘Act of God’ or ‘Act of Man’, a mind boggling spectrum of disasters wreaks havoc in the Indian subcontinent. Disasters are a shared reality spanning individuals, villages, blocks, districts, states, nations and even regions, and have to be responded with a multi-pronged approach. About 211 million people are affected by ‘natural disasters every year. According to the World disasters Report, 2001, two – thirds of the people affected are from countries with low human development index. Experts note that political insensitivity, increasing poverty, climatic change and globalisation are the major factors that amplify the vulnerability and impacts of disasters. Disasters set back the development process by decades.

(12) Sahni, P., & Dhameja, A. (2001). Managing Disasters in the New Millennium.

Man and Development.

The article begins by offering a description of the factors contributing to increased vulnerabilities to disasters. It brings out the differentiation between the terms 'hazard' and 'disaster'. India's recent encounters with disasters also find mention to build up the context for further discussion. The major part of the article focuses on a description of the various phases in the disaster management cycle. The article also provides a detailed description of the interventions that are of critical importance in disaster management. Disaster Mapping, Sustainable Development, Target Oriented Training Modules, Involvement of Informed Community, Research on Strategies to combat Disasters and Proactive Role of Media in Disaster Education are some of the strategies that have been deliberated for their usefulness in disaster management.

(13) Bhatta, B.B. (1997). The Natural Calamities in Orissa in the 19th Century. New

Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers

The book that emanates from the doctoral research of the author principally focuses on studying the natural calamities in Orissa in the 19th century (from

1803 A.D. to 1900 A.D.) and the consequent British policies towards it.

More specifically, the natural calamities included for the purposes of the study are the floods and cyclones that occurred in the entire 19th century, the famines in the first half of the 19th century, the great famine of 1866 and other famines during the second half of their century. The study also delves on the causes, courses and consequences (specifically economic) of the various disasters cited above. In terms of geographical scope the study restricts itself to the so called British Orissa, covering Cuttack, Puri, Balasore districts and some parts of the tributary states. The study is based only on the secondary literature available on the subject.

(14)

Choudhury, R.C. ; Prasada Rao, K; Jena, A.C. & Chakravarty, B. (2001). Disaster Management: Orissa Cyclones, Floods and Tidal Waves Disaster (October 1999). Hyderabad: National Institute of Rural Development.

The book that has been published by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad is an outcome of a research study conducted in the aftermath of the Orissa Super Cyclone of 1999. The study was conducted with a two fold objective of providing an account of the devastation and damages that the super cyclone resulted in and to also provide an appraisal of rescue, relief, rehabilitation, revival and

reconstruction activities. Nine districts of Orissa were included for the purposes of the study which were Ganjam, Puri, Khurdha, Cuttack, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Bhadrak and Balasore. Case studies were developed for the people affected by the cyclone. Selection of sites and respondents for case studies was purposive. Their availability, accessibility, willingness and ability to communicate were the determining factors. Focussed group discussions were held with the state, district and block officials to elicit information on the initiatives for mitigation prior to, during and post event periods. Primary data was collected over a period of two weeks from December 14 to 30, 1999. Along with the primary sources of data collection, the study also used information published by the print media and government reports to understand the damages, relief, revival, reconstruction of infrastructure and relocation of the victims. The study however admits to its limitation of not delving upon the recovery of a cross-section of people to pre-disaster status as the rehabilitation process was still in progress and the rehabilitation had just begun during the study period.

CHAPTER-3

GOAL & OBJECTIVES

3.1Goal & Objectives:

The goal of the study is “to prepare report on review of existing district disaster management plan of Jodhpur”.

Objectives:

1. To find out existed mechanism and guideline for the emergency response in district disaster management plan Jodhpur.
2. To find-out gaps in existing district disaster management plan Jodhpur.
3. To find out possibilities of improvement in existed DDMP through consultation with different types of stakeholders and review of existed DDMP, Jodhpur.

CHAPTER-4

METHODS AND DATA COLLECTION

4.1 Methods and Data Collection

Primary Data Collection:

- Group Discussion
- Observation
- Consultation
- Individual Stakeholder Consultation

Secondary Data Collection

- Collection and review of DDMP Jodhpur from collect orate
- Assessment report of IAG and Sphere India
- Review of different DDMP
- Data from state disaster management authority
- Review of HRVA maps
- Secondary information from Sphere Handbook

CHAPTER-5

PROFILE OF ORGANISATION

5.1 Profile of Organization

The Sphere Project – or ‘Sphere’ – was initiated in 1997 by a group of humanitarian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Their aim was to improve the quality of their actions during disaster response and to be held accountable for them. They based Sphere’s philosophy on two core beliefs: first, that those affected by disaster or conflict have a right to life with dignity and, therefore, a right to assistance; and second, that all possible steps should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of disaster or conflict.

Striving to support these two core beliefs, the Sphere Project framed a Humanitarian Charter and identified a set of minimum standards in key life-saving sectors which are now reflected in the Handbook’s four technical chapters: water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion; food security and nutrition; shelter, settlement and non-food items; and health action. The Core Standards are process standards and apply to all technical chapters.

The minimum standards are evidence-based and represent sector-wide consensus on best practice in humanitarian response. Key actions, key indicators and guidance notes (described in the ‘How to use the standards’ section below) accompany each standard, providing guidance on how to attain it.

The minimum standards describe conditions that must be achieved in any humanitarian response in order for disaster-affected populations to survive and recover in stable conditions and with dignity. The inclusion of affected populations in the consultative process lies at the heart of Sphere’s philosophy. The Sphere Project, consequently, was one of the first of what are now known as the quality and accountability (Q&A) initiatives.

The Humanitarian Charter and the minimum standards are published together as a Handbook, the latest edition of which you are reading now. The Sphere Handbook is designed for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation during humanitarian response. It is also an effective advocacy tool when negotiating for humanitarian space and for the provision of resources with authorities. Furthermore, it is useful for disaster preparedness activities and contingency planning, with donors increasingly including the standards in their reporting requirements.

Because it is not owned by any one organisation, the Handbook enjoys broad acceptance by the humanitarian sector as a whole. It has become one of the most widely known and internationally recognised set of

standards for humanitarian response and is used as an inter-agency communication and coordination tool.

Understanding the context during humanitarian response

Effective humanitarian response must be based on a comprehensive, contextualised diagnosis (assessment, monitoring and evaluation), in order to analyse people's needs, vulnerabilities and capacities in each context.

The Handbook is essentially designed as a tool to recognise different contexts and to adapt response programmes accordingly: it guides practitioners in their reflections around reaching a universally applicable standard in a concrete situation or context, with particular focus on specific vulnerabilities and capacities.

5.2 IAG RAJASTHAN

1. Introduction

This Charter describes the agreement between Agencies (undersigned) for a coordinated and collective effort as a unified strategy to humanitarian response in the state of Rajasthan. The need to initiate the formation of State Inter Agency Group (IAG) of Rajasthan arises from the past experiences and lessons learnt from some of the major humanitarian responses in the state. The establishment of the State Inter Agency Group (IAG) of Rajasthan will improve the coordination between agencies and the GoR to address gaps that arise before / during / post emergencies

2. Background

Rajasthan has many slow onset and fast acting emergencies, predominately drought and flood. A state vulnerability profile has been annexed to the Charter, for common reference. The likelihood of disaster may be affected by climate change. Agencies responding to these emergencies have identified a common need for improved coordination between agencies. To fill this gap the concept of an IAG emerged, and in May 2010, the process of IAG formation was initiated. IAG provides a coordinated response mechanism, to reduce the loss of lives, livelihood assets and prevent post-disaster worries including health, shelter, livelihood etc. The IAG is a network between various organisations, institutions, agencies and Government of Rajasthan, to strengthen i) coordinated preparedness and response prior, during and post disasters; ii)

Promote Disaster Risk Reduction. This should ultimately lead to improved accountability and equitable access to services, especially to vulnerable communities, including women, children, dalits (SC), tribals (ST), disabled, PLWHIV/AIDS etc.

3. Vision of Rajasthan IAG

An effective humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction in the state to reduce the vulnerability

4. Mission of Rajasthan IAG

Within the inter-agency mechanism, address humanitarian needs, for better coordination and risk reduction

5. Objectives of Rajasthan IAG

- a) Institutionalise inter agency co-ordination, and promote unified response strategy to reduce duplication, improve accountability, maximise impact and outreach during emergencies.
- b) Sensitization & empowerment of the stakeholders on integration of risk reduction strategies.
- c) Improve the standards of disaster response and continual improvement, through providing a forum for knowledge management, exchange of information and feedback.
- d) Advocacy and policy dialogue with the State & Central Government through sharing information and suggested action.
- e) Promote minimum standards, joint assessments and common assessment tools
- f) Mobilize resources for sustainability of IAG through linkages and networks

6. Principles of IAG

g) Non-Negotiable Principles

- Respect the mandate and values of each IAG member organisation.
- Protect rights and dignity of every vulnerable community.
- IAG is a collective identity to benefit all
- Without the authorisation of the IAG secretariat no individual IAG member can make any public representation on behalf of IAG.
- Any member found disqualified/disapproved by the Appropriate Regulatory Authority for non-compliance to requisites and law of the land will not have rights to continue as a member of IAG Rajasthan.

h) General Principles

- Red Cross Code of Conduct and SPHERE minimum standards should be respected

(<http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/code-of-conduct-290296>;
)

- Promote unified response and encourage team work.
- Share useful information and timely feedback.
- Provide scope for mutual learning.
- Accountability to stakeholders and community.
- Ensure equitable access to services, especially to vulnerable communities, including women, children, dalits (SC), tribals (ST), disabled, PLWHIV/AIDS etc.

i. Secretariat

The Secretariat will be the working office of the IAG Rajasthan with 1 Focal Point (from member agency) and 1 Coordinator (staff). The coordinator would be a paid person from the IAG by appointment, while the focal point would be an honorary position selected by nomination from among the Executive Committee.

Programmes and Projects of Sphere

Sphere Projects

1. Humanitarian Accountability Partnership – International – HAP:

2. Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE)

.

3. Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)

4. The SEEP Network

5. Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP)

6. People in Aid

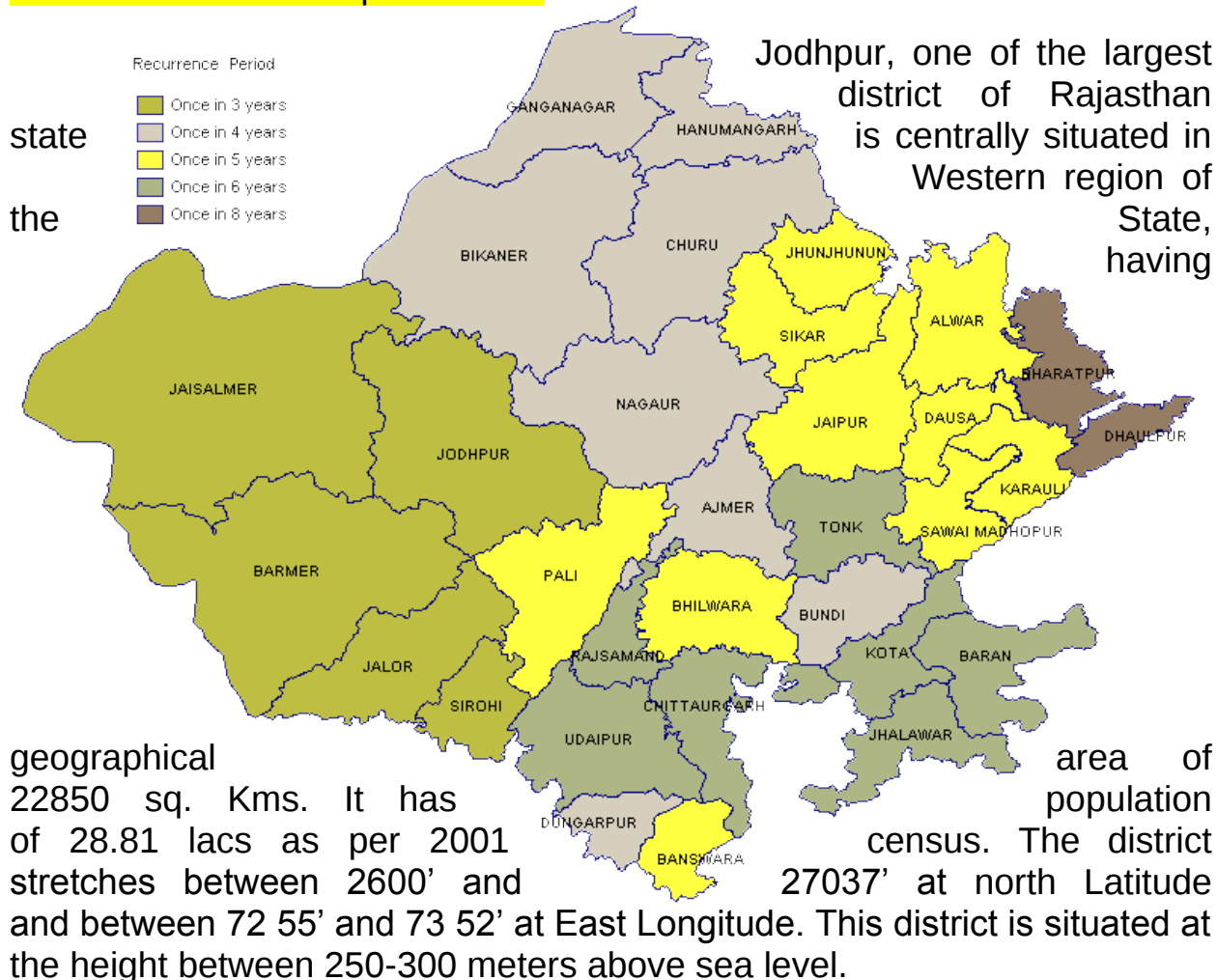
Sphere Programmes:

- 1. Inter Agency Coordination and Unified Response Strategy:**
- 2. Training and Capacity Building Programme**
- 3. Information Knowledge and Learning Management**
- 4. Inter-Agency Collaborative Advocacy**
- 5. Sphere India Quality and Accountability Initiatives**
- 6. Sphere India Peace and Harmony Interventions**

CHAPTER-6

PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

6.1 Profile of the Jodhpur District:



Jodhpur is bound by Nagaur in East, Jaisalmer in west, Bikaner in North and Barmer as well as Pali in the South. The length of the district from North to South and from East to West is 197 Km.& 208 Km. respectively.

This district comes under Arid zone of the Rajasthan state. It covers 11.60% of total area of arid zone of the state. Some of the area of Great Indian Desert THAR also comes with in the district. General slope of the terrain is towards west. Despite its arid climate, Jodhpur is blessed with a variety of flora and fauna. A survey conducted by district administration with the help of forest officials shows 162 flora and 144 fauna at Machia Safari situated only 10 kms from Jodhpur.

Extreme of heat in summer and cold in winter is the characteristic of the desert. Jodhpur is no exception. The temperature varies from 49 degree in

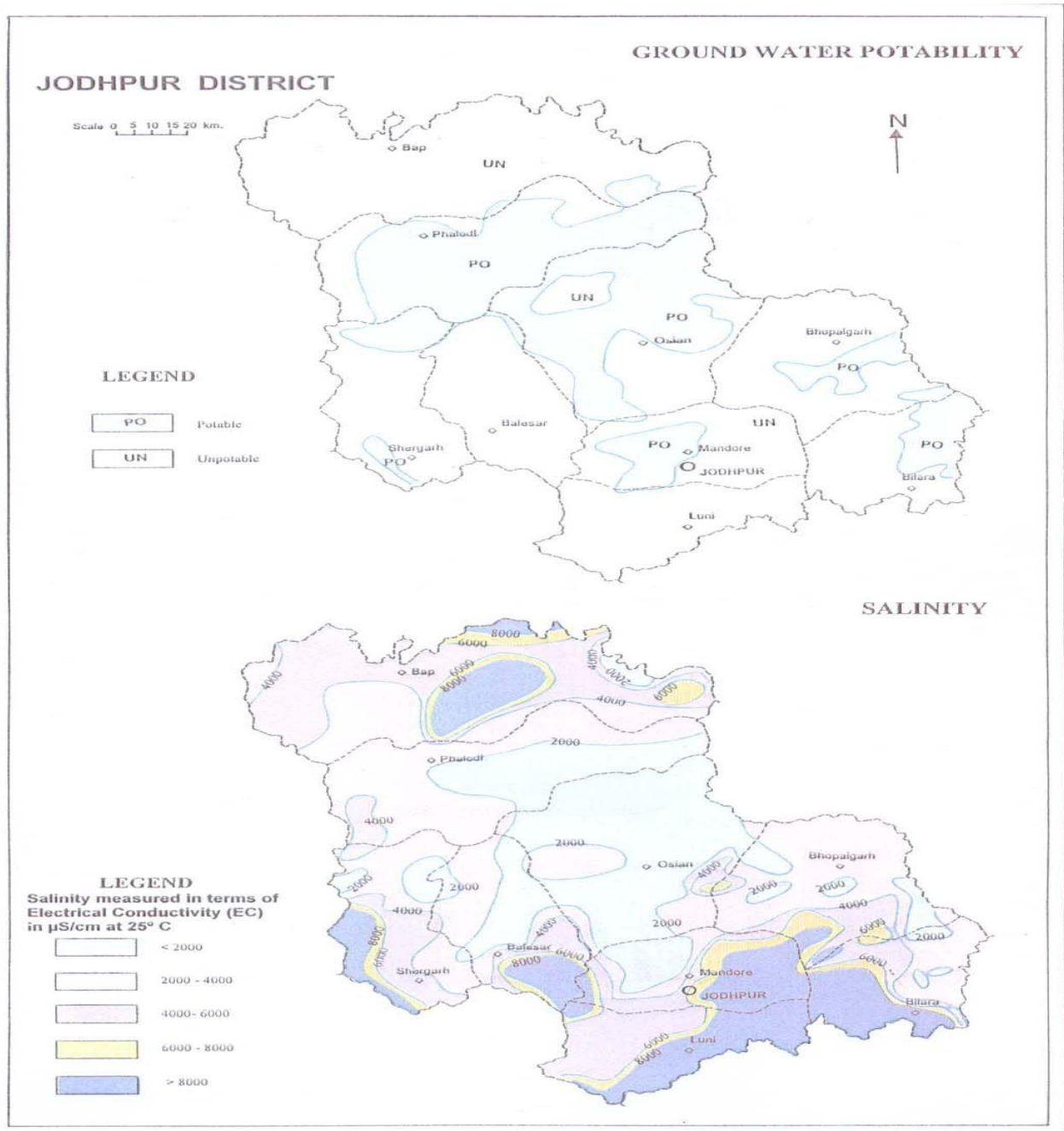
summer to 1 degree in winter. The Sandstorm (andhi) spectacle for people from other region of India. The rainy days are limited to maximum 15 in a year. The average rainfall is 302 mm.

Drought zone JODHPUR

Soil of the district is classified mainly as sandy and loamy. Bajra (pearl millet) is the major crop in Kharif. Jodhpur has excellent ground water taste in many part of district. In Rabi Wheat, Pulse and a variety of masala like Jeera, Dhania and Red chilly are also grown. Jodhpur has a name for its red chilly, onion and garlic. It is one of the major production centre for Guar.

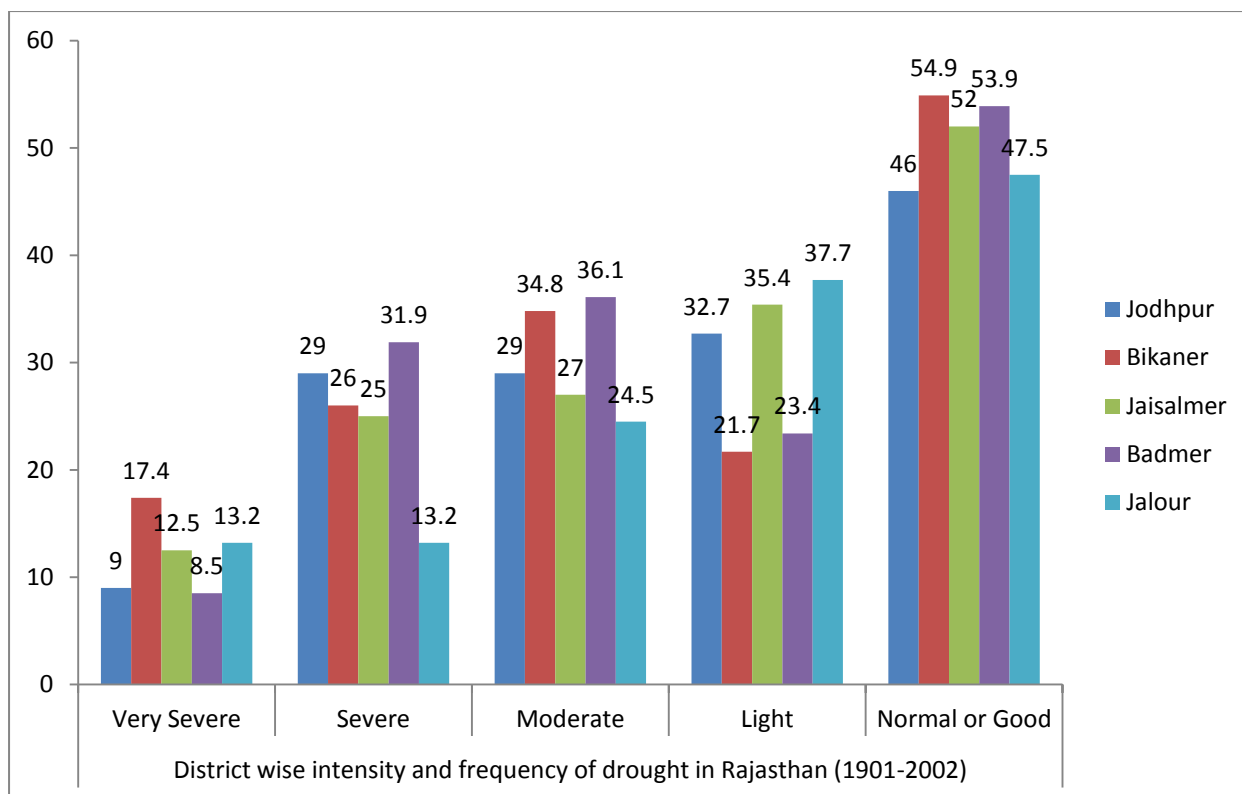
There is no perennial river in the district. However, there are important rivers in the district viz. Luni and Mithri rivers but their basis saline water. Main sources of irrigation besides rainwater are dug-wells tube-wells. The heighest-irrigated area in district is in Bilara Tehsil followed by Bhoplgarh and Osian tehsil.

The major and important minerals of the district are sand stones and Lime stones. Fawn & Red colours sandston of the district is very popular and found in abundance. Besides this Buliding stones, stone slabs and flagstones are mined in the district on regular basis. Minerals like quartz & clays of various colours & dolomite are also available in the district.



Source: Jodhpur collectorate

District wise intensity and frequency of drought in Rajasthan(1901-2002)



Source : IAG Base Indicator

Interpretation:

1. Jodhpur: In this district, the frequency of very severe droughts is quite less as compared to other districts. However, frequency of severe and moderate droughts is 29 which is more than Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jalour districts. Intensity of light droughts is 32.7 and it is 46 for normal drought. So, it can be analyzed that in Jodhpur the frequency of drought is highest among all the five districts.
2. Bikaner: Here, the frequency of very severe and normal drought is highest i.e. 17.4 and 54.9 respectively. The frequency of moderate droughts is second highest here and that of light droughts is lowest.

DISTRICT WISE POPULATION

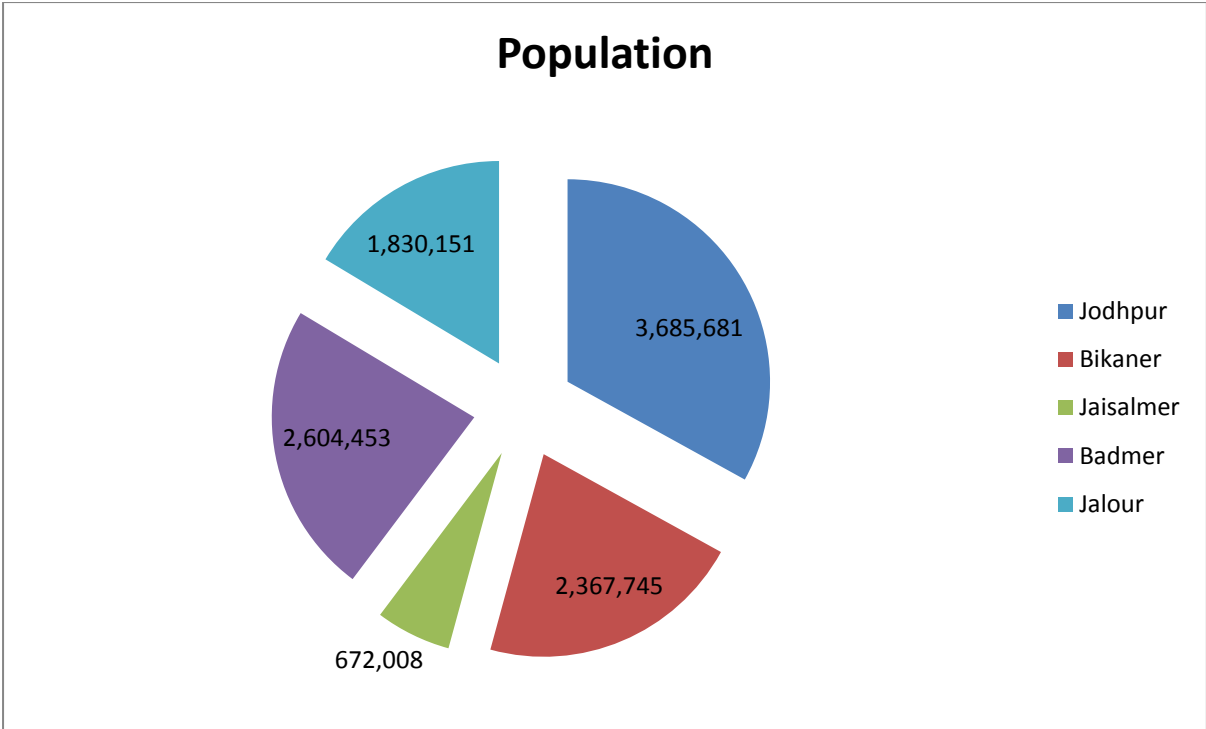
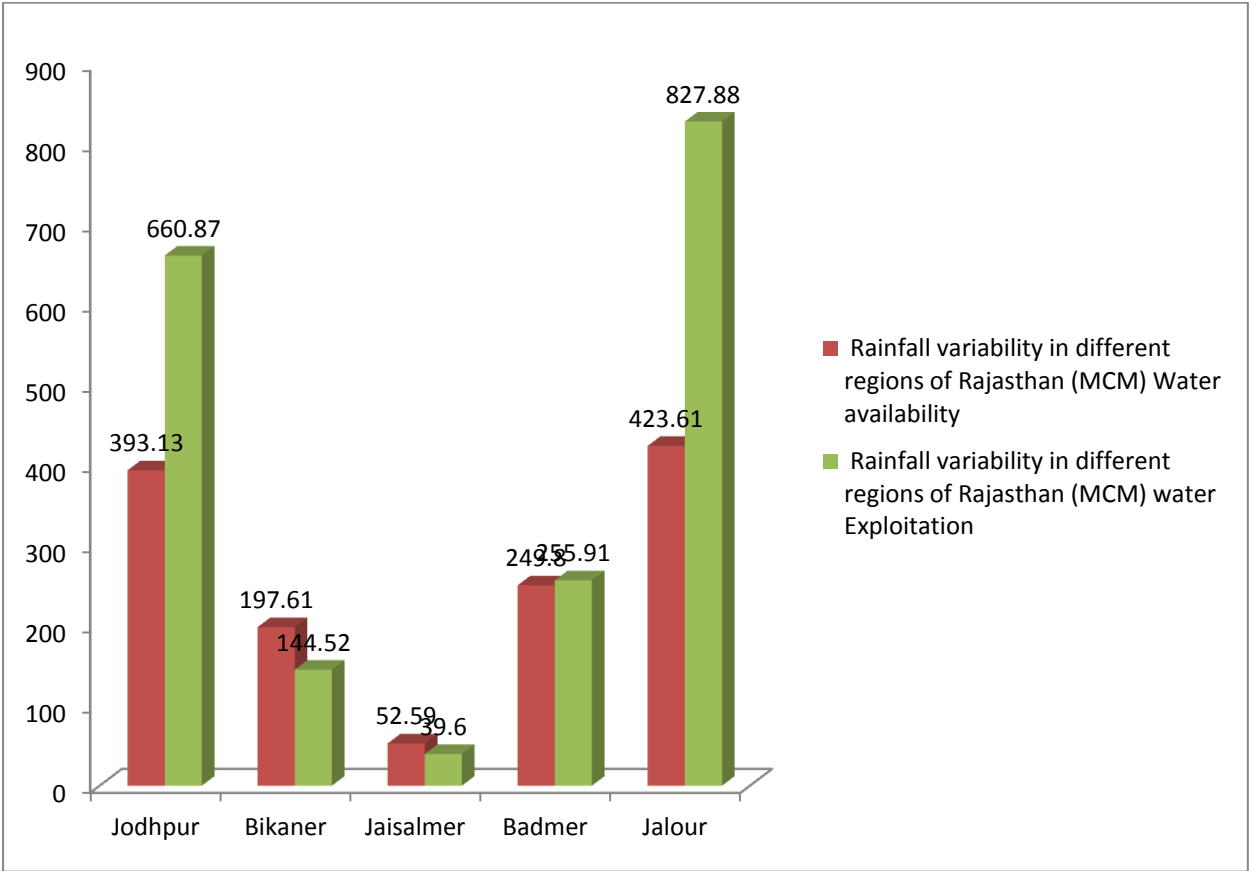


FIGURE NO. (4) RAIN FALL VARIBALITY



SOURCE : IAG INDICATOR

CHAPTER-7

General Findings in existing Disaster Management plan

7.1 General Findings in existing Disaster Management plan:

- Existed DDMP plan focusing on history of Climatic, Geographic & natural features of Jodhpur District concern to hazards.
- The database of Jodhpur DDMP Plan was updated in 2007 after that it could not be updated again.
- Hazards Identified and emergency Contact list is prepared in 07.
- Emergency Operations Centre is existed in DDMP.
- District Disaster Management Committee is in function but need to regular updating of committee members
- Need comprehensive response plan is prepared for drought, earthquake, road accident & fire at community level
- Contains basic profile of Jodhpur
- Basic Guideline of earthquake, fire, road accident and drought is available in existed DDMP.
- Response mechanism is available and mapping of some hazards specific areas are mentioned in DDMP.
- Search & Rescue team and resource mapping is available in existed DDMP
- Role & Responsibilities of line department and response mechanisms are available at District level but not at block level.
- Emergency kits are mentioned in Jodhpur DDMP & emergency Contact list is also available

- Mainstreaming of DRR into some development programmes is available in existed DDMP

CHAPTER-8

RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Recommendations: Pre-disaster Management

- Need to develop information systems at local level for the preparedness from any disaster in Jodhpur district
- Formation of local level teams and groups for early warning at community level in the district
- Preparation and distribution of lists of community level stakeholders of Jodhpur District.
- Need a strategic intervention for drought management and develop guideline according local requirement in DDMP
- There should be mainstreaming of different schemes in the DDMP like: MNREGA, Hariyali Yojna, Mahila Vikas Yojna, Samudayik Bhagidari Yojna, Vocational Training Schemes etc.
- There should be integration of all Departments' Disaster Management Plans into the District Disaster Management Plan.
- Need to time to time updation Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- There is a need to form some Task-forces on – Regular Training and Mock-drills, Gram Rakshak Dal, on Use of Technology, and immediate rescue and search.
- Need of Gram Panchayat level Disaster Management Plans,
- Develop disaster management plan district level to block and GP level
- Guideline for the capacity building of community people in disaster management plan
- Identification of most vulnerable communities and give priority them in DMP
- Guideline for the utilization of local and community resources for disaster management
- Budget and action plan will be prepared in advance
- Timely Hazard Vulnerability Risk analysis and capacity analysis

- Give priority to economic rehabilitation in disaster management plan for the affected communities
- Explore and identification of traditional coping mechanism
- Guideline for the media in district disaster management plan
- Provision of Village Disaster Management Committee and its guideline
- Guideline for the role and responsibilities of volunteer organization
- Decentralized resource mapping and participatory approach
- Localized specific priorities and specify responsibilities and coordination mechanism at top to bottom
- Development of communication pattern
- Quality of services and goods(Minimum standard)
- Emphasize on geographical and topographical aspects
- Provision of related stakeholders and community capacity building
- continues revision of DDMP, Implementation and enforcement of act,
- Advocacy at all level
- Inclusion/Mainstreaming of DRR into development programmes
- Futuristic approach in development of preparedness mechanism
- Sensitization of duty barriers , Reviving of traditional capacities
- revision of primary services, Define role of Govt. and other stakeholders

8.2 During-Disaster

- Guideline in the DDMP for Relief Distribution during floods should be in consultation with the community dwellers as per their needs.
- Use of latest technologies should be promoted to control crisis.
- There should be guideline of integration of all Departments' Disaster Management Plans into the District Disaster Management Plan during disaster

- A Task-force to work on Drought prevention is needed.
- Guideline for response should be on Community itself and nearby communities during the disasters.

8.3 Post-Disaster

- There should be space in the DDMP for Communication, Motivation and Training to be done by NGOs and other stakeholders.
- Migration is a result of continuous drought in this region, to stop migration from Jodhpur some indigenous businesses should be promoted in the district.
- There is need to conduct research with farmers about their needs and consequences of scientific development and Govt. schemes – CAZARI may take this lead in the district.
- Utilization of Traditional wisdom for any crisis management should be promoted; we should preserve the required things during normal times.
- There should be need of preventive measures for drought in the DDMP.
- There should be three different SOPs – Preventive, Mitigative, and Response.
- All the innovative work to prevent and mitigate drought is going on in the district should be popularized with the help of media so that more and more people can get benefit of these schemes.
- Guideline for the Plantation in farms and near homes is required.
- Indira Aavas Yojna – there is no safety policy in construction; we should write to Government to include safety measures in the Construction of Houses under this scheme.
- IEC material for Construction standard should be developed and distributed.
- Monitor all the buildings against safety measures including Fire. (Specifically Schools and Hospitals).

CHAPTER-9

CONCLUSION

9.1 Conclusion: Suggestive outline for modal DDMP of Jodhpur:

1. Document Control

The guideline for the document control is needed in district disaster management plan according to guideline of state disaster management authority for disaster management plan. District disaster management committee (DDMC) is the responsible for amendment Control and amendment register for the any changes in DDMP according to guideline of SDMA for disaster management plan. DDMC will distribute DDMP and related documents to line department and concern stakeholder.

2. Rationale

According to guideline for the development of district disaster management, there have need of rationale with purpose, objective and scope of plan needed in the Jodhpur district disaster management plan. Process Documentation of DDMP Development is also important for the effective and comprehensive document.

3. Administration and Governance

The district magistrate is the chairperson of DDMC and related line department include health, education, PHED, DRDA, Police Line and others concern chief of department also member of the DDMC. The DDMC is authorized for the district plan according guideline. Purpose and strategic Policy Frameworks also needed in DDMP for the disaster response and preparedness.

There are needs of Disaster Management Priorities, continue review and updation according to requirement of district. Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements is also important for the comprehensive and effective DDMP. The role and responsibility with guideline for the Inter Agency Group/ volunteer organization also needed in DDMP document. The GIS based social mapping at Village, Block and District level in the DDMP also important.

4. Hazard Risk Assessment

There have different types of climatic and geographic condition in the community Context in the Jodhpur district. Need to hazard risk assessment at community level include severity, onset, duration and

frequency of hazards. Time to time updation of hazards risk assessment is also important for the preparedness and planning for the any emergency in the district.

5. Vulnerability analysis

The analysis of geographic and infrastructure vulnerability and identification of weak and vulnerable points on embankments include Social Structure Vulnerability against Hazards and GIS based Vulnerability Map also needed in Jodhpur DDMP .

6. Capacity/ Resource Inventory Analysis

Each community have an own resources and capacities for response after disaster. Disaster management plan also need a comprehensive community coping mechanism and capacity analysis with GIS based capacity map. There is also need of separate guideline for utilization of local resources during disaster response at community level.

7. Resource Analysis

Resource Inventory is also required in disaster management plan for the managed response. There are different types of stakeholders at community level with different role and capability. The stakeholder's analysis is very important for the disaster management plan. The listing and mapping of **Public** Infrastructure with GIS Resource Map is also useful.

8. Hazard Specific Arrangements/ Contingency Plans

Few contingency plan include earthquake, fire, flood available in existed DDMP of Jodhpur but their need of more contingency plan include drought contingency plan, contingency Plan for Cold waves and heat wave, plan for chemical disaster, mine, cyclone etc. with GIS Risk Map (Highly Hazardous Spot Map).

9. Mitigation Plan

Existed district disaster management plan of Jodhpur focused on response but not focusing on mitigation and preparedness. So there are need of mitigation plan include sector wise Vulnerability reduction measures such as infrastructure development, Health and Animal Husbandry, Livelihood, Insurance, Planning and Response mitigation plan. Also can included GIS based Safe Shelter & Evacuation Route Map, GIS based Warehouse & Route Map in the mitigation plan.

10. Capacity Building

Capacity building and awareness is important part of disaster preparedness and it is need to include in Jodhpur district disaster management plan such as community Awareness, training, exercise and mock-drills. The capacity building for govt. stakeholders, for the volunteer organization and academia stakeholders can be included in disaster management plan.

11. Response Plan

Response plan is base of disaster management plan and emergency response. In the response plan Incident Response System, Unified Response Strategy, Early warning system, Standard Operations Procedure (SOP), Search, Evacuation and Rescue response, Medical and First Aid, Department wise response structure can be included according to guideline of DDMP Rajasthan.

Sectoral Response with minimum standards such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Food and Nutrition, Shelter, Public Health, Education and Livelihood response plan also needed to include in disaster management plan.

12. Recovery Plan

Recovery plan was not included in existed disaster management plan Jodhpur in 2007u. During the study it is found that Early Recovery (with focus on DRR), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Food and Nutrition, Shelter, Public Health, Education **and** Livelihood related recovery plan need to include in disaster management plan.

Recovery plan with Mainstreaming of DRR into Existing Development Programs, Infrastructure Restoration and Housing Recovery (Owner Driven Reconstruction Concept) also can be included in DDMP.

13. Cross Cutting Issues

The cross-cutting themes in the disaster management plan can be focus on particular areas of concern in disaster response and address individual, group or general vulnerability issues. In this section can be included each theme such as Coordination Mechanisms, Vulnerable sections of society, Environment, Adaptation and Role of Media.

14. Financial Resource Management

There have not mentioned in existed plan about budget allocation and source of fund. But it is very important part of disaster management plan and it can be included in the plan of Jodhpur disaster management.

15. District Disaster Management Authority

The guideline for the Establishment of DDMA with functional and supporting Committees needed in disaster management plan. Roles and Responsibilities (Police, Fire, Hospital, revenue, irrigation, Voluntary organization, village development committees and village disaster management committees etc) need to include in the disaster management plan.

The provision of monthly meeting with guideline also can be included in the disaster management plan and review of existing institutional mechanisms (reporting structure according to Disaster Management Act, 2005), Status of reporting structure and ground difficulties in reporting.

16. Implementation Arrangements

Implementation guideline of the programmes and policies is needed in the disaster management plan include Program Management Advisory Committee, Implementation Mechanisms and role of various Govt. Departments at district level to community level.

17. Monitoring & Evaluation

There are need of establish Monitoring priorities of disaster management plan according to requirement with roles and responsibilities of concern stakeholders at community level for the monitoring and evaluation with tools and techniques of monitoring and evaluation.

18. Annexure

The contact list of DDMA and distribution list in the annexure of district disaster management plan needed with time to updation. District Risk Register, Media Contact List, District Inter Agency Group Contact List and other Stakeholder's Contact List must be included in the annexure of DDMP. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) document is important part of disaster management plan. There have need of different types of assessment format and checklist include water and sanitation Initial Needs Assessment Checklist, Food Security Assessment Checklist, Supply Chain Management Logistics

Checklist, Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items Initial Needs Assessment Checklist, Health Services Assessment Checklist, Calendar Check list, Inventory list, Checklist of do's and don'ts pre, during and post disaster and Checklist - Who needs to be contacted for what (Emergency Contact List) in the disaster management plan.

Roles and Responsibilities from top to bottom i.e. district, block, tehsil, Panchayat and gram Panchayat level also included in the disaster management plan.

19. Other suggestions:

- Role of NGOs in reducing the Hazards Multi-Disaster level Plan Making the District totally disaster free Emphasis on prevention of hazards During earthquake people die because of infrastructure – weak buildings etc. Problems arising due to water level in Jodhpur Interaction and coordination among different agencies is lacking. Focus should be on preventive measures. There is a need for Resource Centre, Data Bank, Vulnerability and Risk analysis at District level. Emphasized and reviewed 5 Chapters of existing District Disaster Management Plan of Jodhpur.
- Population residing at the banks of Loni River Data Management by Remote Sensing Preparation of Database by Government How to prevent man made disasters Invited all to visit the AFRI Centre for exposure
- Monitor Agri-drought conditions Global circulation models NIDM Drought Manual Study of 100 years hazard data of Rajasthan Emphasis on Climate Change
- Emphasis on awareness and preparedness Importance of coordination Recovery processes
- Cooperation with Government is required Utilization of resources with NGOs Coordination between Government and Non-government organizations
- Participation by all, Govt. and NGOs is required to make the disaster management plan successful There should be all stakeholder's support in developing the DDMP Jodhpur has different disaster scenarios – Drought, Fire, Flood etc. Ensured all possible support from District Administration in every step of DDMP.

- Geographic and Demographic study of Jodhpur is required. Emphasized on limitation of resources with the District Jodhpur

9.2 Conclusion

- Role of NGOs in reducing the Hazards Multi-Disaster level Plan Making the District totally disaster free Emphasis on prevention of hazards During earthquake people die because of infrastructure – weak buildings etc. Problems arising due to water level in Jodhpur Interaction and coordination among different agencies is lacking. Focus should be on preventive measures. There is a need for Resource Centre, Data Bank, Vulnerability and Risk analysis at District level. Emphasized and reviewed 5 Chapters of existing District Disaster Management Plan of Jodhpur.
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- Geographic and Demographic study of Jodhpur is required. Emphasized on limitation of resources with the District Jodhpur.

CHAPTER-10

REFERENCE

10.1 References:

- District Disaster management Plan Jodhpur, 2007
- National Disaster management Act-2005
- Sphere Handbook
- NDMA Guideline for the district disaster management plants
- www.rajiod.nic.in
- www.rajrelief.nic.in
- www.sphereproject.org
- [www,sphereindia.org.in](http://www.sphereindia.org.in)
- Vulnerability assessment report of IAG Rajasthan

CHAPTER-11

ANNEXURE

11.1Annexure:

- DDMP, Jodhpur
- Assessment report, IAG Rajasthan
- Report of state level consultation on DDMP, Jodhpur

11.2 State level consultation participations

List of attendees:

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11.3 photographas of consultancy on DDMP jodhpur:-



