

PREFACE

Following a cloudburst and flashfloods in the upper reaches of Himalayas on 16th and 17th June 2013 in the State of Uttarakhand, five districts were severely affected, among all the 13 districts that were impacted. Rudraprayag district was the worst hit, and we had thousands of stranded pilgrims and all the approach roads to Shri Kedarnath Dham and the National Highway leading to Shri Badrinath Dham were washed away at many places. It was indeed a herculean task to evacuate and rescue the pilgrims who were trapped in various places right from Kedarnathji to Gaurikund to Sonprayag to Guptkashi and various other places on the highway.

The rescue operations were especially done through the helicopter operations where we had around 40 helicopters operating simultaneously in the Kedar valley, rescuing people stranded at various places. This was regarded as one of the biggest heli-rescue operations to have happened in India. This was supplemented by a land-based rescue operation where the Indian Army, ITBP, Police forces, NDRF, and many other units played a stellar role.

Along with and immediately after the evacuation, there was the short term response phase, where the district administration worked on providing civil supplies, food, water, clothing, blankets, fuel, etc to the pilgrims, as well as the villagers, whose access points, roads, bridges, bridal trek routes, had been washed away. This was done by special officers deployed on the field, as well as the field level staff like the Patwaris and Village Development Officers. Many NGOs, Corporates and Trusts, also came forward to help the administration in the immediate response phase. They worked in multiple areas, quite often walking through mountainous routes and sometimes transporting rations like food and fuel through trolleys for the cut off villages and helped the administration side by side. These agencies supplemented and complemented the district Administration and the State Government efforts.

This was followed by rehabilitation and restoration phase, where the district Administration was able to restore the communication, electricity and water supply and roads in record time. Simultaneously compensation was provided under various heads like house damage, loss of life, damages to agricultural land and crops, loss of livestock, etc. as per the policies announced by the State Government, and the district administration executed them.

In the transitional phase also, NGOs, Corporate houses and Trusts, have played a commendable role, where they have been working on activities like building interim and permanent houses for the impacted individuals, distributing relief materials, providing healthcare and childcare, developing livelihood options, and construction of public infrastructure (schools, Inter-Colleges, ICDS Centres, and even temporary bridal bridges).

Around 90 agencies are working in the district in the past few months and it is estimated that INR 192 Cr has been deployed by these agencies for rebuilding of the district.

The role of United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), in supporting the District Administration by making Social Sector Plan and coordinating the response and rehabilitation initiatives between the Administration and support agencies, needs to be underlined. In Rudraprayag, UNDMT deputed two experts, Mr. Praveenkumar Pawar and Mr. Rishi Sanwal, who have worked with the district administration, day in and day out. They have been very helpful in providing us the expertise, because many of the activities, given the extent of the disaster were beyond the regular scope and knowledge of disaster management in the district.. They have helped the administration in developing and executing the procedures, for coordinating with the NGOs, Corporates and Trusts. They, along with our departmental heads and field staff, identified the needs of the district. The Social Sector Plan, Need-Gap matrix that they prepared was very handy in communicating the gaps to various agencies. They have also helped us in developing the SOPs and formats for various activities especially the Authorization Letters and MoUs.

Now we are focusing on completion of the permanent shelters for the 844 beneficiaries, whose houses have been taken up under the World Bank funded housing scheme. Some of these have already initiated construction with support from NGOs and Trusts. We are targeting to complete all shelter constructions before the onset of the next monsoon. Another priority for the district administration is the permanent restoration of the infrastructure including the roads, bridges, bridal paths, etc.

Livelihood generation is the other priority where besides the state and central government schemes, many NGOs are also active, and we are jointly working on generating more employment opportunities and self employment options.

Thirdly, we need to keep the families of the deceased in our focus. Both government and NGOs need to continue working on physical and mental health of the children and widows of the deceased, with continuous follow up and monitoring.

I feel that it was a holistic mix of efforts and coordination by all of us that helped us in overcoming the tough times after the *Himalayan Tsunami*. There is now a proper edifice available in the district for coordinating work with the external support agencies, and the district administration is committed to continue coordinating with those who are working in the district. It will only be our joint efforts and coordination in our working that will help us overcome the disaster impact completely and lead the people to better lives.

Dr. Raghav Langer, IAS
District Magistrate, Rudraprayag

SECTOR: HEALTH, HYGIENE AND CHILD NUTRITION

1.1 Organizational / Institutional / Administrative Context:

Nodal Departments: Department of Health, and Department of Women Empowerment & Child Development

Nodal Agency: Directorate of Health; State ICDS Cell

Flagship Programs: NRHM, JSY; ICDS

Frontline Worker: ASHA, ANM; Anganwadi Worker

Allied Departments/Agencies: Department of Social Welfare, Department of Education

Support Agencies active in the Sector

1. AmeriCares India
2. Border Security Force (BSF)
3. Catholic Health Association of India
4. Doctors For You
5. HelpAge India
6. Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust
7. Karuna Social Service Society
8. Ramakrishna Vivekananda
9. Reliance Foundation

1.2 Introduction

The recent flash floods put the health department and its system under severe pressure. The reporting of massive number of casualties, difficulties in assessing immediate needs, shortage of vehicles to transport materials to different locations, lack of medical personnel and uncertainty in transportation as many roads were cut off due to heavy rains and landslides were all compounding issues that put serious strains on the health department. The only mode of communication initially (for first three days, specifically) was through wireless radio with limited mobile phone access. Health centers that lacked medicine and other materials were asked to collect it from nearby centres. The army's assistance, in their provision of choppers, helped in mobilizing resources and materials.

A nodal officer of Additional Director rank was appointed at Guptkashi on 20th June 2013, who could take decision on behalf of CMO and keep the district updated with information and raise demands from the District Hospital periodically. Apart from the District Health staff that consisted of 35 doctors, 212 paramedics and 319 ASHA workers, an additional 35 doctors from State level were appointed initially.

Organizing post-mortem and arranging for DNA sampling also took significant amount of time and energy of the health department which was ably supported by the larger medical institutions in Dehradun and other major towns in the state. The district did not have to take care of many affected tourist populations as choppers directly flew them from the location of the incident to Dehradun. And while the local population was given treatment by the health centers, there was a shortage of basic equipment in the CHC, PHC and APHCs like stretchers, digital and mercury BP instruments, stethoscopes, clinical thermometers, and surgical gloves and masks. At the medical camps established at seven different locations initially, 4537 patients were treated and 397 patients were admitted. The district had received all required medicines and materials immediately from the State. It took 10 days for the systems to stabilize.

1.3 Health Infrastructure

The Health infrastructure in Rudraprayag was not much affected by the 2013 disaster. In all the three blocks the health infrastructures were available to those affected people. However, with the roads having been damaged, the issue was mainly that of access to services. The need for upgrading APHC Phata to a PHC and State Allopathic Dispensary (SAD), Guptkashi to CHC and the need for 42 Health Sub-centre to be upgraded to 24x7 Institutional delivery centers are yet to be taken up through government health management systems. All these above mentioned infrastructure upgradation are incorporated in the District Health PIP.

There are currently 71 Health Sub-Centers in the district, out of which 8 sub-centers are 24/7 institutional delivery centers. The District Administration had planned originally to convert 41 of the remaining health sub-centers into 24/7 institutional delivery centers. All 41 sub-centers that open for the projected renovations have 3 rooms, but in order to convert them to the stipulated guidelines the 41 should have had 5 rooms, along with water, electricity, and sanitation facilities.

The existing disparities in sub-center facilities were raised as a need by the District Administration to all support agencies, in the hopes that some might take up the task of converting all 41 into 24/7 institutional delivery centers. Initially, 5 to 6 organizations demonstrated interest in assuming up this project. The District Administration and UNDMT responded by supporting these agencies in visiting the sub-center sites that were projected for renovation. Ultimately, however, no centers were taken up by any of the potential support agencies; reasons cited were the long distances to reach the sites, as well as generally poor road connectivity, besides the common understanding that the NRHM is flush with money for undertaking such activities. Finally, the District Administration had to

incorporate the 41 unclaimed centers under the Health Department Plan of 2014 for raising funds and support before further progress could be made.

However support agencies have catered to the needs of the villages by building Hospitals in affected region. Some of the major initiatives are, Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT) – Jolly Grant has established a 130 bedded hospital in Koteshwar which is well equipped with operation theater, Cancer treatment centre, CT scanner, etc. Likewise static clinics have been established by other support agencies viz., Physiotherapy centre in Phata by HelpAge India, two static clinics established by Ramkrishna Vivekanand Sewashram and Hospital in Guptkashi by Maxwell group.

Besides these, there are few more Hospitals/ Static clinics in pipeline that would be established by Support agencies viz., a static clinic in Ransi by Smile Foundation, a health sub centre in Rampur by Lions Club International and a hospital by Karuna Trust will be set up on a PPP model.

With the coming up of such new centers, serious patients from the District that were referred to either nearby Government Hospital at Srinagar or to Dehardun, would be taken care within the District, thus increasing opportunity for saving more lives. More people in remote regions would have access to better health services and facilities either free or at nominal rates.

1.4 Mobile Medical Unit and Ambulances

Besides periodic medical camps, two support agencies viz., HelpAge India (covering 20 villages of Kedarnath valley; 2000 families) and Reliance Foundation (15 villages of Jakholi block; 1800 families) have provided mobile medical unit which will operate for the next 2–3 years.

Two Government Ambulances were washed away in the recent disaster. The demand for which was raised in the SSP. Dainik Jagran a daily journal had accepted the demand and has delivered 5 Ambulances for the District.

Making Wheels Roll for Health Care

Dainik Jagran entered the post-disaster environment with the intention of donating 5 ambulances to be used by the District Health Department in future relief efforts. They understood from reports of various organizations involved in the immediate relief and later by accessing the Social Sector Plan of the district that ambulances were needed in the district and should be made available to those who were at greatest risk in terms of future calamities. Dainik Jagran therefore offered this valuable resource of 5 ambulances to the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) and District Health Department. There arose, however, a critical issue in Dainik Jagran's attempt to donate the ambulances. Under government rules, the program must show who would bear the obligatory maintenance costs. It was calculated that the ambulances would cost 11

Rupees/Km – an unrealistic amount for most of the local public who were, ironically, supposed to be the primary beneficiaries of the donated ambulances. The District Administration (DA), seeking a beneficial resolution to this problem, it was requested that the ambulances instead be allocated to 108 Services. The Health Department also offered its support under the condition that all ambulances be offered to 108 Services. This organizational set up had the capacity to provide ambulance services at no cost to the beneficiary, and thus met the objective of Dainik Jargan. The UNDMT, with the support of District Administration, coordinated with the Health Department in the reallocation of the 5 ambulances to 108 Services. Through state intervention, Dainik Jagran received valuable guidance and was able to donate the 5 ambulances to the benefit of the target community. This instance of coordination exemplifies the importance of inter-organizational communication and how such relationships can change the outcome of many projects, big or small, to the increased benefit of the intended communities.

Details of Static clinic/ Hospital and Mobile Medical Unit in Rudraprayag

Sr. No	Name of the Agency	Duration of intervention	Static Clinic/ Hospital Established	Mobile Medical camps
1	Doctors for You	September – December 2013 (4 months)	1 in Ukhimath	
2	HelpAge India	August 2013 – for next 2 years	One Physiotherapy in Phata, Ukhimath Block	Earlier (relief phase) 450 camps in 65 villages, at present from 01.09.2013, regular weekly schedule for 24 villages.
4	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sewashram	January 2014 till at least next 5 years	Two Static clinics in Kotma and Guptkashi of Ukhimath Block	-
5	Hindustan Institute of Hospital Trust	Permanent hospital	130 bedded hospital at Koteswar, Augustyamuni Block.	-
6	Reliance Foundation	2 nd July till next 6 years	Identification of appropriate site for establishment of a Static Medical Unit in Mayali, Jakholi Block.	More than 4600 patients got benefited through Mobile Medical Van since 14 th August till 25.02.14 (50 villages)

1.5 Human Resource

In the aftermath of the disaster, central and state medical teams were sent for organizing health camps in the affected areas. A group of around 107 doctors, both from State and Centre were deployed for a period of 3 months. Simultaneously, the support agencies had also deputed doctors for supporting the Health Department. Karuna Social Service Society and Doctors for You had deployed one doctor each for one month. Both the Doctors had supported the District Administration as they were deputed in the Base Camp at Kedarnath for 15 days.

There was a need for 4 doctors and 8 specialists (1 General Surgeon at Ukhimath, 1 ENT and 1 Pediatrician 1 Radiologist and 1 Cardiologist required in District Hospital and 1 General surgeon, 1 Anesthetist, 1 ENT in Augustyamuni). Out of the above mentioned demand the District currently has 3 doctors and 3 specialists. Besides these, HelpAge India, Ramkrishna Vivekanand Sewashram and Reliance Foundation have deployed 1 Doctor each for the next 2 – 3 years. HIHT – Koteshwar has 2 Doctors and 2 specialists (1 Gynecologist and 1 pediatrician) working full time in the Hospital and 5 specialists (Ophthalmologist, General Surgeon, Orthopedic, ENT and Dentist) visiting the hospital on a weekly basis.

Details of Doctors and Specialists deployed in Rudraprayag

S. No	Name of the Agency	Duration of intervention	Doctors Deployed	Specialists
1	Doctors for You	September – December 2013 (4 months)	5 Doctors	-
2	Karuna Social Service Society	Three months: Oct-2013 to Dec. 2013.	2 doctors were deputed in PHCs of Augustyamuni and Ukhimath Block	-
3	Hindustan Institute Hospital Trust	Permanent hospital	7 doctors	Full time - 1 Gynecologist and 1 pediatrician and weekly visit – Ophthalmologist, General Surgeon, Orthopedic, ENT and Dentist
4	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sewashram	January 2014 till at least next 5 years	2 doctors	-
5	HelpAge India	August 2013 – for next 2 years	1 doctor	1 Physiotherapist
6	Reliance Foundation	2 nd July till next 6 years	1 doctor	

7	Government	17.09.2013 to 31.10.2013	District (15 doctors deployed) State (29 doctors) and from center (57 doctors) and Safdarjung, New Delhi hospital (6 doctors) - Total 107 Doctors deployed
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1.6 Supplies and Equipment

Understanding the various Health and Hygiene issues in the district, UNDMT and District Administration had raised the need for hygiene kit, medicines, vaccine storage facility, equipments to sub-centers, and safe delivery kits. The following are the Support Agencies Interventions -

Sr. No	Name of the Support Agency	Item Specification	Quantity (in Nos.)
1	Indo Global Social Service Society	1. Mug, Buckets, Water Filter	1000
2	AmeriCare India	2. Safe Delivery Kits to 100 Dais (30 Dais x 25 kits)	1500
		3. 'Mother Care Kits' with nutritional supplement to expectant and lactating mothers	2000
		4. ' Child Care Kits' with nutritional supplement to children below six years	2000
		5. Family Health and Hygiene Kit for protection from water/vector borne diseases	2000
		6. Ice Lined Refrigerators	05
		7. Kits for Road construction labourers working at risky terrain (500 helmets, 500 Sluz jackets, 100 Life Jackets, 500 Safety Shoes	500

		8. First Aid Kit for road construction sites	30
		9. Baby Weighing Machine, labour table, AMBU bag, incubators for Sub-centres	17
4	Oxfam India Trust	10. Hygiene Kit	2171
7	Emmanuel Hospital Association	11. First Aid Kits	1000

1.7 Service Delivery & Capacity Building:

a. Medical Camps –

In the initial stage after the disaster, affected people found difficulties in having access to medical facilities. The Health department with support from Army and Private chopper services for logistics and through Central and State Government medical teams have done a substantial work and succeeded in keeping the situation under control. There were no reported incidences of any epidemics in the region post disaster. However the Government priorities were on emergency medical treatment. Health issues like non-communicable diseases like hypertension and diabetes, fever, etc. which have nevertheless been addressed by support agencies through medical camps.



People enlisting for a medical camp: Courtesy – Karuna Social Service Society

The medical camps organized by Government and support agencies were more than expected. According to the Social Sector Plan, only 149 affected villages required regular medical camps, but through support agencies intervention, even the remote villages / hamlets of the District were covered. Ever since the disaster and as till date around 500 medical camps have been conducted.

Camping for Better Health

Doctors For You is an NGO that focuses on health and was involved in the medical relief efforts of the district after the floods that claimed countless lives, livelihoods, and stole many peoples' access to adequate healthcare facilities. Representatives from Doctors for

You worked in 40 villages in the district, and focused on organizing medical camps and catering to health needs of the numerous communities. In total, it was a group consisting of 5 committed MBBS Doctors who reached out to the most remote villages in order to meet the medical needs of the people. The team would start early in the morning at 5am, and wind through a long day, which would not end until the sun was down. Not to mention the difficult and selfless work these doctors accomplished, their efforts were much more incredible given that their only mode of transportation was by walking to and from these remotest mountainous villages. These doctors literally had to “walk the extra mile” for their patients, often climbing steep distances of 8 km or more on foot. Along the way they carried mercury BP, stethoscopes, basic equipments, and sufficient amounts of medicine into these villages, as they felt responsible to meet the diverse set of needs brought on by the peoples’ unique and unfortunate situation in a remote rural post-disaster environment.

Sr. No	Name of the Agency	Duration of intervention	Total Medical camps organized
1	Doctors for You	September – December 2013 (4 months)	24 medical camps (treated 926 patients) covering 40 villages or 24 medical camps through multiple doctors over three months covering 4307 patients / persons
3	Karuna Social Service Society	Three months: Oct-2013 to Dec. 2013.	Held 18 camps covering 22 villages
6	Reliance Foundation	2 nd July till next 6 years	40 Camps benefiting more than 2414 Patients in various remote 70 villages.
7	AmeriCares India	July – November 2013	49 medicals camps and helped 5240 survivors from across 159 villages.
8	Border Security Force (BSF)	July – October 2013	60 medicals camps and helped around 6000 people from across 40 villages of Kalimath valley.
9	Save the Children	August – October 2013	30 medicals camps and helped around 1000 people from across 20 villages in Ukhimath Tehsil.
10	Government	June – October	140 Medical camps

b. Capacity Building

Capacity Building was one of the critical interventions taken up by support agencies in Rudraprayag. Such processes have helped in strengthening the existing system and improve the knowledge and skill levels of Government frontline workers, officials, PRIs and communities. The details of capacity building interventions done by support agencies are as follows –

Sr. No	Name of the Agency	Duration of intervention	Capacity Building Initiatives
1	Doctors for You	September – December 2013 (4 months)	Organized 11 one day workshops on Exclusive Breast Feeding – 254 ASHA workers trained.
			Organized 2 three days training course on Public Health in Emergencies for 62 ANMs
			IEC programs were carried out with active support and participation of ASHA workers, AWWs among children and adults in villages. The messages conveyed in these activities are: *Importance of exclusive breast feeding *Complimentary feeding *Safe motherhood practices *Immunization *Hygiene and hand washing techniques. The activities included distribution of posters, banners, role plays, health related group discussions etc. The activities were carried out in 37 villages in Rudraprayag covering 1280 people.
2	Ambuja Cement Foundation	October 2013	Capacity Building Training on Hygiene Promotion for Medical and Non-Medical Health Professionals - 431 persons trained.
3	RedR India - UNICEF	August 2013	One day training on WASH in Emergencies for PRIs, School Teachers and Block administration in Augustyamani. A total of 30 people attended this training.
		September 2013	One day training on Health and Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies for ASHA, ANMs, MOIC, Health officials in Guptkashi. A total of 48 persons attended this training.
4	Catholic Health Association of India / Karuna Social Service Society	December 2013	Three day training course on Safe Delivery Practices in Emergencies for Dais (Traditional Birth Attendant) covering 37 Dais.

c. Routine Immunization and Vaccination

Though this was largely taken up the Health department, in the Initial phase of response there were difficulties to reach villages due to inaccessibility, and 86 villages were cut off for the first three months. This led to difficulties in organizing immunization and vaccination drive. Even airlifting would not have been possible as it would not be cost effective and there were not many safe places for landing either. The district

administration however later organized a vaccination campaign to cover all missed out children during the cut-off period.

In order to be better prepared to next disaster, few support agencies like AmeriCares have donated 5 Ice Lined Refrigerators. These are placed in strategic locations so that the vaccines could be pre-positioned and then taken by ANMs during emergency situations and for vaccination children and pregnant women for routine immunization.

d. Psycho Social Support (PSS)

There were few specialized agencies working on PSS but looking at the extent of damage caused and the number of people who were exposed to the disaster, particularly women and children, this was one of the sectors that had been under-addressed in the health sector. Plan India, in their intervention area had identified 12 cases that required Psycho social support. The Health department in most cases was keen in addressing the concerns related to reducing high mortality and morbidity; however, non communicable diseases were not placed on priority.

e. Tracking Malnutrition

There are cases of Malnutrition that is evident in the district. However it is not recorded as there are lack of equipment at the AWC for measuring and recording malnutrition cases, or the recording is not followed up. AmeriCares India had catered to providing weighing machines to 17 sub centres. However more such equipments need to be made available by the Women Empowerment & Child Development Department. Government and support agencies should carry out detailed assessment to study the issue and improve through strategic intervention and capacity building.

Currently, through Maternal and Child Tracking System (MCTS), the respective ANMs are given the workload sheet and the pregnant women are tracked. The routine immunization is still happening in all the villages.

f. Disease and Nutritional Surveillances

The disease and nutritional surveillance system are done periodically by the health and WEC departments respectively. However studying the nutritional conditions and promoting traditional nutritional food practices is very much essential. During the Emergency situation, the WEC department provided apples, as apples could not be lifted out of the districts due to lack of connectivity, it was purchased from GMVN. Thus the effort helped in supplementary nutrition, while provided some respite that the apples were purchased, which would otherwise have got rotten as they would not have been sent to the market. The District has a separate cell to carry out Disease surveillances through the IDSP. There were no reports of epidemics in the post-disaster period.

g. Health Department Emergency Preparedness Plan:

The health department does not have an emergency preparedness and contingency plan with detailed SOP. The Disaster Response systems are based on the orders issued from the District Magistrate. However looking at the grave concern and geographical situation, it is very much essential that the health department should have a separate Disaster Risk Management plan in place.

1.8 Success, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

a. Success

1. Situation got well under control within 10 days of the disaster.
2. No casualties reported ever since the completion of rescue operations
3. No outbreak of any communicable diseases.
4. Mobilization of additional HR from the state and other parts of the country
5. Better coordination between Health Department and Support Agencies.
6. Health department was open to receive resource from support agencies and also provided medicines free of cost; it also deployed doctors for health camps organized by support agencies.
7. Using of the needs arising from the SSP for District PIP

b. Challenges

1. Inaccessibility of most of the target villages by road posed logistical challenges in reaching the villages and organizing health camps and other activities by support agencies and the government.
2. Lack of personnel and unplanned movement of medical personnel in the immediate aftermath of disaster, where medical personnel themselves were stuck without food / water.
3. High altitude of the area made working difficult with support agencies' staff needing to acclimatize before being active in the field.

c. Lessons Learnt

1. The Social sector Plan prepared by the UNDMT will be used as a model that could be replicated in any future disaster.
2. District Health Department has the confidence in dealing with external agencies.

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND CHILD PROTECTION

2.1 Organizational / Institutional / Administrative Context:

Nodal Departments:

Department of Education, Ministry of
Human Resource Development

Nodal Agency:

Directorate of Education, State SSA Cell

Flagship Programs:

SSA, Mid-Day Meal

Frontline Worker:

School Teacher

In Rudraprayag there are 594 primary (1st – 5th grade), 117 upper primary (6th – 8th grade) and 54 High and 48 Higher Secondary Schools. There are 4 degree colleges in the district.

The flash flood of 16-17 June 2013 was one of the most severe disasters the district had ever experienced. 11 Primary and 4 Upper Primary schools were completely damaged. Likewise, 07 Primary and 04 Upper Primary schools were partially damaged. At the secondary education level, 2 Inter-Colleges were completely damaged and 41 Inter-Colleges suffered partial losses. A total of around 31 schools were identified as either damaged or in potentially high risks. Apart from the government schools, around 12 private schools were also reported to be damaged.

Many children were traumatized, being witness to the damage wrought on schools and parts of villages and, in some cases, on their own families' homes, properties, and even lives. In addition, due to lack of appropriate counseling, some children were said to be suffering from stress and depression. There was a need to track schools' functioning, to set up Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), and to monitor children attendance in schools and CFS. All

Support Agencies active in the Sector

1. AADHAR, Empathy Foundation
2. Border Security Force
3. Christain Aid
4. Doon School
5. Hero Motors
6. Himadri Jan Kalyan Sansthan
7. Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust
8. JK Groups
9. Lupin Foundation
10. Param Shaktipeeth
11. Patanjali Ashram
12. Plan India
13. Pratham Council for Vulnerable Children
14. Ramakrishna Vivekananda
15. Reliance Foundation
16. Round Table 51
17. Satya Sai Trust
18. Save the Children
19. Seeds India, New Delhi
20. Shri Bhuaneshawari Mahila Ashram
21. Tata Relief Committee
22. The Doon School, Dehradun
23. The Grand Lodges of India
24. The Indian Express Foundation
25. U Turn Foundation
26. UP Samaaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam

affected schools did not have proper recreational kits, ECDs or School in Box kits. There were a few schools where some items were available for recreation.

Four children were orphaned and 282 were single parented, and the focus necessarily shifted to the welfare of these children.

2.2 Transition schools

As numbers of school buildings were completely damaged, transitional arrangements were required to re-initiate studies and minimize the impact on education. Approximately around 50 tents were provided by different support agencies to restart the classes in 10 schools, and many of these are still being used. In places, where feasible, the education department made alternative arrangements for classes in nearby buildings like Panchayat Ghars, as well as other Schools and/or Colleges. The



Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Vijaynagar on a temporary tents after part of the school got damaged

tents put up for CFS were used as alternate school locations in few locations.

2.3 Reconstruction / Repair of Intermediate Colleges

In the first phase of allocation, during the first GO-NGO Coordination Meeting held on 04 Sep 2013, a number of support agencies offered to support the reconstruction of educational infrastructure and submitted their Expression of Interest to the district administration. After taking action to prevent duplications, the District Administration made in-principle allocations of damaged Inter-Colleges to different agencies, which had expressed their interest in offering support.

The agencies that started working in the district were later directed towards the remaining needy Inter-Colleges through the guidance of UNDMT Coordination team. Based on their field surveys, they confirmed their intentions to take up the reconstruction and repair projects at the Inter-College(s) of their choice. Through this process, Inter-Colleges were in-principle allocated to the respective agencies.

Based on the in-principle allocations and the guidelines for construction issued by the Rural Engineering Services (RES) Department at Rudraprayag, the agencies conducted technical field studies and prepared layouts for the new structures, and submitted their Detailed Project Proposals (DPPs). The proposed layouts were reviewed and agreed upon by the Education Department of Rudraprayag and modified appropriately, if there was a need. Once the DPP was agreed to by the District Administration, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the support agency and the Chief Education

Officer, Rudraprayag, outlining the agreement between the two parties on the design, type of construction, timelines, roles, and accompanying responsibilities. A copy of a MOU is attached as Annexure 1.

In places where the existing or damaged structure had to be dismantled, the department of Education along with the PWD prepared the ready-for-demolition certificates. The assessment of the remaining value of the building was prepared by the RES department. Depending on the preferences given by the support agencies, such damaged structures were either auctioned off by education department or demolished by the support agency, which were also allowed to re-use any fit components from the debris.

The Education department has also taken up repair of some Inter-Colleges under SSA, some of which have already been repaired. Reconstruction/Repair at more Inter-Colleges is now being funded through UDRP (Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project), the World Bank, and ADB aided by Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Program (UDRP).



GIC Tyunkhar, built by Lupin Foundation

Both RCC and Pre-fabricated structures are being built in the district. Multiple agencies are in different phases of planning and execution. While some structures have been completed and handed over, construction is in progress after signing of MoUs and planning/designing is in its final stages for few others. The following table lists the reconstruction/repair status of various Inter-Colleges.

Inter-Colleges being Reconstructed / Repaired in Rudraprayag			
Name of Inter College	Block Name	Support Agency	Current Status
Girls GIC, Rudraprayag	Augustyamuni	Lupin Foundation	Completed
GIC Ladoli	Augustyamuni	Masonic Lodge	Under Construction
GIC Nagraasu	Augustyamuni	Masonic Lodge	Under Construction
GIC Thenti	Augustyamuni	Reliance Foundation	Being Planned
GIC Kandara	Augustyamuni	Round Table 51	Being Planned
GIC Nagjagai	Augustyamuni	Satya Sai Trust	Being Planned
GIC Phata	Augustyamuni	State Government	Completed
GIC Bada	Augustyamuni	State Government	Under Construction
GIC Ganesh nagar	Augustyamuni	State Government	Under Construction
GIC Paunthi	Augustyamuni	State Government	Under Construction
GIC Chandrapuri	Augustyamuni	Tata Relief Committee	Being Planned
GIC Dasjula	Augustyamuni	U Turn Foundation	Under Construction

GIC Basukedar	Augustyamuni	UP Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam	Completed
GIC Ghimtoli	Augustyamuni	World Bank Aid	Being Planned
GIC Peeda Dhanpur	Augustyamuni	World Bank Aid	Being Planned
GIC Bhanaj	Augustyamuni		
GIC Kotgi	Augustyamuni		
GIC Tilaknagar	Jakholi	Hero Motocorp	Under Construction
GIC Tyunkhar	Jakholi	Lupin Foundation	Completed
GIC Ramasharma	Jakholi	State Government	Completed
GIC Budna	Jakholi	State Government	Under Construction
GIC Chauriya	Jakholi	State Government	Under Construction
GIC Kharged	Jakholi		
GIC Kalimath	Ukhimath	BSF	Completed
GIC Narayankoti	Ukhimath	Empathy Foundation, AADHAR Society	Under Construction
GIC Paldwari	Ukhimath	Empathy Foundation, AADHAR Society	Under Construction
GIC Parkhandi	Ukhimath	World Bank Aid	Being Planned
GIC Lwara	Ukhimath	Reliance Foundation	Being Planned
GIC Lamgondi	Ukhimath	Satya Sai Trust	Being Planned
GIC Khumera	Ukhimath	State Government	Under Construction
GIC Triyugi Narayan	Ukhimath	The Indian Express	Under Construction

The following table lists the Inter-Colleges requiring further support

Inter-Colleges Needing further support		
Name of GIC	Block Name	Requirement
GIC Barsudi	Augustyamuni	Repairing of 6 Classrooms - Tin roof to be repaired / Complete reconstruction of 6 rooms
GIC Kyunja	Augustyamuni	The existing building is in risky zone (separate land is currently not available)
GIC Kotbangar	Jakholi	6 Rooms Reconstruction needed
GIC Swilsem	Jakholi	Repair of Tin shed roof for 4 big and 2 small rooms, plus toilets
GIC Raulek	Ukhimath	Damaged building. Need 4 rooms to be reconstructed. Also as the land is sinking, new building in a new area might be needed in sometime

2.4 Reconstruction / Repair of Primary and Upper Primary Schools

Initially Rotary Trust interacted with the State Government and offered their services to repair/reconstruct all damaged Primary and Upper Primary Schools in the district of Rudraprayag. The Trust and the Secretary, Department of Education, Dehradun had also signed a MoU to this effect. However by end of March 2014, the Trust and State Government had terminated the contract due to delays in starting of work.

The school education department through support from SSA is planning to take up few schools for repair / reconstruction. A final list needs to be done. Meanwhile, there is a need for agencies to take up these schools and support in rebuilding / repairing them so that children have regular and better access to education.

Details of Damaged Primary and Upper Primary Government Schools in Rudraprayag			
School Type	Village	Block Name	Allocated to
Primary School	Gabni Gaon	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Baniyadi	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Chamaili	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Bhiri	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Nagraasu	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Nari	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Dungri	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Baradsaini	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Danda Pipal	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Kyunja	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Gair	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Ladoli	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Bhunka	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Gudhsiyal	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Sidhapeth	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Toriyal	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Chamsil	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Gandhari	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Gwefad	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Jola Badeth	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Falasi	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Shivanandi	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Kyark Sann	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Kokhandi	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Barsu	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Dangi Gunao	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Kaira	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Gair	Augustyamuni	

Primary School	Varambadi	Augustyamuni	
Primary School	Kunjethi	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Badasu	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Kalimath	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Soud Bathgaon	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Khadiya	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Khadiya	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Bethsem	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Khumera	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Singoli	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Lwara	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Devli Bhanigram	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Kavilta	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Jaltalla	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Pienj	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Kaungad	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Andrawadi	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Pav	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Aktholi	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Nirvali	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Gagardhar	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Givani Gaon	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Chunni Mangoli	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Peling	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Usada	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Kavidhar	Ukhimath	
Primary School	Bhanga	Jakholi	
Primary School	Sumadi	Jakholi	
Primary School	Kafna	Jakholi	
Primary School	Liswalta	Jakholi	
Primary School	Tat	Jakholi	
Primary School	Kimana	Jakholi	
Primary School	Barsal	Jakholi	
Primary School	Dharkudi	Jakholi	
Primary School	Suari	Jakholi	
Primary School	Satni	Jakholi	
Primary School	Mathgaon	Jakholi	
Primary School	Gorthi	Jakholi	
Primary School	Chamachouri	Jakholi	
Primary School	Kot Bangar	Jakholi	
Primary School	Uchana	Jakholi	
Primary School	Bhelunta	Jakholi	
Primary School	Hariyali	Jakholi	
Primary School	Silgaon	Jakholi	

Primary School	Dangi Bhardar	Jakholi	
Primary School	Pandrola	Jakholi	
Primary School	Pali	Jakholi	
Primary School	Kudi	Jakholi	
Primary School	Mosad	Jakholi	
Primary School	Mahergaon	Jakholi	
Primary School	Chouriya	Jakholi	
Primary School	Palipur	Jakholi	
Primary School	Dhonda	Jakholi	
Primary School	Tarwadi	Jakholi	
Primary School	Byuta	Jakholi	
Primary School	Kurchula	Jakholi	
Primary School	Bhatwadi	Jakholi	
Primary School	Mawan Gaon	Jakholi	
Primary School	Raunthiya	Jakholi	
Primary School	Kalapaad	Jakholi	
Primary School	Seur Bangar	Jakholi	
Upper Primary	Patalidhar	Augustyamuni	
Upper Primary	Ginwala	Augustyamuni	
Upper Primary	Falai Ganganagar	Augustyamuni	
Upper Primary	Kamaoldi	Augustyamuni	
Upper Primary	Kiyark Barsudi	Augustyamuni	
Upper Primary	Patue	Augustyamuni	
Upper Primary	Pata	Augustyamuni	
Upper Primary	Kund	Ukhimath	
Upper Primary	Devli Bhanigram	Ukhimath	
Upper Primary	Ukhimath	Ukhimath	
Upper Primary	Sersi	Ukhimath	
Upper Primary	Gagardhar	Ukhimath	
Upper Primary	Garwali	Ukhimath	
Upper Primary	Chakka	Jakholi	
Upper Primary	Koti	Jakholi	
Upper Primary	Liswalta	Jakholi	
Upper Primary	Seur	Jakholi	
Upper Primary	Medanpur	Jakholi	
Upper Primary	Khod Dangi	Jakholi	

2.5 Reconstruction / Repair of Private schools

There were a number of damaged private schools in the district that needed external support in repair/reconstruction. Various agencies have adopted such schools, and are working on planning/executing the rebuilding process. Allocations for such schools were made by the Coordination Team based on the expression of interest by the support agencies. Based on submission of Detailed Project Plans, Authorization Letters were issued

by the District Magistrate Rudraprayag, to allow these support agencies to start construction based on an agreement to be signed between them and the school management. In many places, where land itself was damaged, the school management found it challenging to locate suitable land. Most schools now have been able to overcome this by either land purchase or land donation by villagers.



Both RCC and pre-fab constructions are being done for private schools as well. The following table shows the schools that are being constructed by various support agencies.

Private Schools being Reconstructed / needing support in Rudraprayag					
S. No	Block	Village	Name of the School	Type	Agency
1	Augustyamuni	Tilwara	M. R. Children Academy	Primary	SEEDS
2	Augustyamuni	Vijaynagar	Saraswati Vidya Mandir	Inter-College	SEEDS
3	Augustyamuni	Augustyamuni	Blooming Bud Grammar School	Primary	SEEDS
4	Augustyamuni	Chandrapuri	Saraswati Vidya Mandir	Up to Class 8	SEEDS
5	Augustyamuni	Chandrapuri	Saraswati Sishu Mandir	Primary	JK Group
6	Augustyamuni	Vijay Nagar	Saraswati Sishu Mandir	Primary	Himadri Jan Kalyan Sansthan
7	Augustyamuni	Silli	Taxila Public School		Doon School
8	Jakholi	Jakholi	Yudhbir Singh Junior High School	Junior High School	
9		Devidhar	Saraswati Shishu Mandir	Primary	Suggested to Goonj
10	Jakholi	Bharanga – Silgarh, Jakholi	Janta Uchhtar Madhyamic Vidyalay	Intermediate College	
11	Augustyamuni	Sumari (Tilwara)	Pt. TRP Saraswati Vidya Mandir		
12	Augustyamuni	Sheshon (Manda)	Lata Baba Intermediate College	Intermediate College	Private Donor – Kewal Khanna

2.6 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)

Multiple CFSs were set up by the support agencies to supplement the Anganwadi Centres and some schools, because the need of the hour was to ensure protection, education, and nutrition of children. In places where the Anganwadi Centre was damaged, tents were set up. Support agencies also donated toys and teaching-aids, and deployed trained caretakers to work with the Government Anganwadi workers and function as counselors for the children. Similarly adolescent children were also able



Children in joyful mood at a CFS
Picture Courtesy – Karuna Social Service Society

to reach these Child Friendly spaces where they were able to learn, play and feel protected. The CFS was also used as places where women and adolescent girls can gather for health education and personal hygiene related services.

The following table lists the CFS run by various support agencies in the district.

CFS for Primary School being run in Rudraprayag District					
S.No	Village	Block	Duration	No. of Children	Support Agency
1	Buruwa	Ukhimath	5 Months	82	Save the Children
2	Jaggi Bagwaan	Ukhimath	5 Months	102	Save the Children
3	Chunny Mangoli	Ukhimath	5 Months	86	Save the Children
4	Bedula	Ukhimath	5 Months	50	Save the Children
5	Peling	Ukhimath	5 Months	30	Save the Children
6	Paliphaphanj	Ukhimath	5 Months	63	Save the Children
7	Kalimath	Ukhimath	5 Months	72	Save the Children
8	Gaid	Ukhimath	5 Months	64	Save the Children
9	Hudoo	Ukhimath	5 Months	65	Save the Children
10	Gagal Dhar	Ukhimath	5 Months	75	Save the Children
11	Premnagar	Ukhimath	5 Months	50	Save the Children
12	Kunjethi Talli	Ukhimath	5 Months	51	Save the Children
13	Sari Dilmi	Ukhimath	5 Months	112	Save the Children
14	Kimana	Ukhimath	5 Months	70	Save the Children
15	Pench	Ukhimath	5 Months	72	Save the Children

16	Dungar	Ukhimath	5 Months	151	Save the Children
17	Kund	Ukhimath	5 Months		Plan India
18	Parkhandi	Ukhimath	5 Months		Plan India
19	Tulanga	Ukhimath	5 Months		Caritas/ KSSS
20	Lamgondi	Ukhimath	5 Months		Caritas/ KSSS
21	Lwara	Ukhimath	5 Months		Caritas/ KSSS
22	Dungar Semla	Ukhimath	5 Months		Caritas/ KSSS
23	Jalmalla	Ukhimath	5 Months		Caritas/ KSSS
24	Khat	Ukhimath	5 Months		Caritas/ KSSS
25	Banyadi	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Caritas/ KSSS
26	Soudi	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Caritas/ KSSS
27	Nakot	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Plan India
28	Chandrapuri	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Plan India
29	Gabnigaon	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Plan India
30	Vijayanagar - 1	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Plan India
31	Vijaynagar - 2	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Plan India
32	Ginwala	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Plan India
33	Falai	Augustyamuni	5 Months		Plan India

CFS for Anganwari Centres (0-6 years) being run in Rudraprayag District					
S.No	Village	Block	Duration	No. of Children	Support Agency
1	Lamgondi - 1	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid
2	Lamgondi - 2	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid
3	Lwara	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid
4	Kalimath	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid
5	Dunagar Semla	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid
6	Kavilta	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid
7	Kotma	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid
8	Jaltalla	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid
9	Ushada	Ukhimath	6 Months		Christian Aid

2.7 Hostels for Orphans and children with single parent



Children studying at the hostel by Param Shakti Peeth for orphaned and single parented children

Focus has been placed on the welfare of abandoned, orphaned, and single parented children. Rehabilitation centres have been opened by many support agencies, where students receive free lodging and boarding. While the students study in regular schools, remedial classes for subjects like English and Maths are being arranged in the hostels. The following table lists the hostels that have been set-up in the district as part of disaster mitigation efforts.

Student Hostels set-up in Rudraprayag District				
S. No	Village	Block	No. of Children	Support Agency
1	Rampur	Augustyamuni	32	Pratham
2	Nala	Ukhimath	40	Param Shaktipeeth
3	Ukhimath	Ukhimath	18	Param Shaktipeeth
4	Kotma	Ukhimath	22	Ramakrishna Vivekananda
5	Kavilta	Ukhimath	11	Ramakrishna Vivekananda
6	Narayankoti	Ukhimath	45	Patanjali Ashram

2.8 Education Kits and Financial Support to needy students

Support agencies have also mitigated the needs of marginalized students by providing education materials and scholarships.

Support to Needy Students			
S. No	Support Agency	Details of Support	No. of Children Supported
1	Pratham	Providing Hostel	32
2	HIHT	Merit-cum-means scholarships	157
3	Paramshakti Peet	Providing Hostel	103
4	Ramakrishna Sevashram	Providing Hostel	33
5	Goonj	Provided school kits to children	223
6	Plan India	Education support of Rs. 10000 per child for Children up to 18 years	320
7	Plan India	Provided schools kits (1 table, 4 chairs, water filter, 10 chalk boxes, 2 black boards, 2 tarpaulins, 1 plastic sheet) for 20 schools	

2.9 Risk Assessment of Schools

All schools that have potential risks need to be surveyed and assessed.

A detailed, comprehensive assessment on the school safety needs to be carried out in different locations of the district. Third party technical support may be taken for risk assessment and risk zonation of schools, to ensure the way forward for the “whole school concept” under SSA. Based on the findings, 10 model-school safety plans in line with appropriate norms of SSA could be potentially developed. In the process, there may be a need to improve the SSA guidelines for School Structure under the “Whole School Development Planning”. However, so far no agency has come forward to support this need.

2.10 Success, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

a. Success

1. Support Agencies are interested in building schools, GIC infrastructures
2. Majority of post disaster needs in education sector such as infrastructure, transitional/ make shift schools, needs of single parented/orphaned children, scholarship for poor children, etc. were addressed.
3. District Administration being proactive in addressing issues like issuing *nishprojan praman patra* (a letter for providing clearance for breaking the infrastructure) using the Disaster Management Act-2005, setting guidelines in demolition of damaged and dilapidated structures and setting up monitoring committees for overseeing the infrastructures.

b. Challenges

1. District Administration was not involved while signing MoU with Support Agencies at the State level, thereby leading to lack of coordination and delayed response in some cases or increasing possibilities of duplication, which had to be resolved.
2. Inaccessibility of most of the target villages by road posed logistical challenges in reaching the villages and organizing school reconstruction and other activities by support agencies.

c. Lessons Learnt

1. The Social sector Plan prepared by the UNDMT will be used as a model that could be replicated in any future disaster by the concerned departments.
2. District Education Department has the confidence in dealing with external agencies after having gone through the rigorous process of identifying problems, identifying agencies, signing appropriate MoUs and finally having the needs of children met in most cases.
3. While discussions may take place at the State Level, it is better that all MoUs relating to implementation are signed only at the District level.
4. The method of first issuing an interim approval, and then signing an MoU has a better chance of an accomplishing an activity than signing an MoU first, and then withdrawing from the same due to whatever reason.

SECTOR : FOOD, FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD

3.1 Needs / Quantification of Needs / Status

Nodal Department: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Rural Development Department

Nodal Agency: Directorate of Civil Supplies, Directorates of relevant line departments (Agriculture, Irrigation, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry etc)

Flagship Programs: PDS (Fair Price Shops); Antodaya Yojana, MNREGA, Ajeevika

Frontline Implementer: PDS dealer (with PRI), Elected Representatives – Panchayati Raj Institutions

Support Agencies active in the Sector

1. Appropriate Technology of India
2. EFICOR
3. Goonj
4. HelpAge India
5. I For Nation
6. Karuna Social Service Society
7. Mandakini Weavers Association
8. Mata Amrithanandamai Math
9. Mazgaon Dock/ Delhi University
10. Oxfam India
11. Parmarth Nikethan
12. People Science Institute
13. Pragya
14. Reliance Foundation/ GRASS
15. Save the Children
16. Tata Relief Committee/ HIMOTHAN

3.2 Immediate Response Measures

Food security was initially a main issue in post disaster scenario. During the relief and rescue phase, 15 Relief Camps were operated by the district administration between 17th and 30th June 2013 and 82,825 pilgrims were supported in these camps. Food and Relief materials were provided either through the Relief camps or dropped through helicopters in the non-accessible areas; around 30,000 food packets were dropped in which pre-cooked meals, biscuits and bottled water dropped by the helicopters to the stranded pilgrims. Helicopters took the relief materials from bases, supplied/ dropped it and brought back rescued pilgrims. Several humanitarian organizations, NGOs, faith based organizations, business groups and individuals too served the affected people through several food aid measures.

Food supplies had been disrupted due to inaccessibility in 74 villages that were totally cut off. This led to shortage of food supplies and need for special provision of food for children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and aged persons. Early recovery measures such as distributing food ration to cut off villages was taken up immediately; food ration like rice, wheat-flour, pulses, spices, sugar, salt, milk and vegetables and non-food items like kerosene, blankets, warm clothes, torches, solar lights were distributed systematically. Irrespective of the challenges, the District Administration was able to bring back normalcy within a month's time post disaster.

3.3 Livelihood

a. Pilgrim Tourism

The main livelihood option was tourism during the yatra season. People earn for full year during the yatra season. This Tourist season starts from May and continues till July. During these days Livelihood of maximum number of families depends on yatra related hospitality activities and they get handsome amount of money. But the district was severely hit during the flood of 16-17 June 2013.

The Tourism and Hospitality sector which cater to the needs of tourists coming to Kedarnath and Badrinath shrines every year have collapsed. The hotel industry, restaurants, transport and travel companies, mule operators and porters are badly affected due to drop in the tourist inflow to the area.

b. Agriculture

Agriculture is another major source of income after pilgrim tourism. Agriculture covers 15-18 percent of the annual income of the district. Potato, Soyabean, Amaranths, Malta and Pulses are main crops which are grown traditionally. A total of 206.612 Hectares agriculture land was washed away or damaged with debris during the June 2013 disaster. Few agencies like Karuna Social Service Society had distributed organic seeds and support for land improvement; Save the Children provided farm tools to farmers as early recovery interventions.

Vegetables cultivation: Pragya organization is working on Agri-horticulture activities and trying to promote vegetables through poly houses. Similarly Karuna social service society, GRASS, Appropriate Technology of India (ATI) and Peoples Science Institute are intervening in agri - horticulture affected areas.

Spice cultivation (Spice and Ginger): ATI has focused its intervention on spice cultivation. Spice cultivation crop is free from the attack of wild animals. These products make good price if good packaging and branding is done. Therefore ATI through the Devbhumi Company has started to promote and sell these products in their outlets.

c. Livestock and Mules

Besides pilgrim tourism and agriculture–horticulture, many families have livestock, mostly milching animals. Though there are no major companies in Rudraprayag, however, milk collection from the households takes place at a tiny level. Livestock among most families is seen as a backyard business. There is a huge potential for large scale milk and milk related livelihood options in the District. Only few NGOs like Samast Mahajan, Morari Babu Trust, were involved in supporting small number of families by donating cows/ Buffaloes. Karuna Social Service Society gave away goats. A total of 1073 livestock died for which Rs 509.63 Lakhs was disbursed to livestock owners as compensation from the District Administration.

In the floods of June 2013 most of the mule owners have lost their mules. Initially it was not possible for these mule owners to claim compensation as there were issues related to registration of mules; majority of mule owners did not register with the concerned departments and there were issues on post mortem of dead mules. This was not possible as most of the mules were washed away in the floods and could not be traced. These issues led to more complication of getting compensation. Moreover the compensation per mule was Rs. 11,000/- and the market price per pair of mule is 80,000 – 150,000 rupees. Mule owners were one of the most vulnerable persons affected by the disaster. However seeing the ground realities, the Government of Uttarakhand relaxed the process of compensation claim for dead mules and also has increased compensation to Rs. 50,000/- per mule. Currently Brooks Hospital has undertaken a comprehensive assessment on mules in the district.



Women practicing weaving skills. Courtesy : Mandakini Women Weavers' Association

The District has high potential for Weaving and spinning related trade. Few NGOs viz., ATI activities related to weaving and spinning. Currently around 150 women are being benefited through their intervention and this is in its initial stage. Currently all these women are undergoing training. It is estimated that around 600 Women would be benefited by Mandakini women association. These organizations lack financial resources and have sent proposal to the State which is waiting funding.

d. Commercial outlets:

During the disaster, there were families who had lost their business establishments which was their only source of income. Poor and marginal families were identified by World Vision India and have catered to their needs.

World Vision India had carried out a survey in Rudraprayag to identify poor and marginalized families who were affected by the June 2013 disaster. The organization was able to identify 96 families in the district who had lost their petty shops which was the only source of income. World Vision India planned to support these families by giving Rs. 30000/- worth of products to each families. By March 2014, all the families had been covered with individual plan for every family for its recovery. With the progress of intervention, all these small vendors have put up their shops back on foot.

e. Unconditional and Conditional Cash Transfers:

Few agencies such as Plan India, Save the Children, Oxfam India and EFICOR have done exclusive work for benefitting the disaster affected communities. The following are the details of their Intervention –

Support for Unconditional and Conditional Cash Transfers			
S. No	Support Agency	Details of Support	No. of Persons Supported
1	Plan India	Conditional cash transfer – cash for widow for livelihood support (Rs. 10000/- per widow)	300
2	Plan India	Cash transfer to children for education support (Rs. 10000/- per child in two installments)	350
3	Plan India	Vocational training to unemployed youth for their livelihood generation	340
4	Save the Children	Cash for work program	400
5	Oxfam India	Cash for work program	600
6	EFICOR	Cash for work program	200

MNREGA:

The District Rural Development Department had mobilized Rs 11.62 crore against the supplementary plan for works that could be undertaken as post disaster measures under MNREGA. Both Individual and community works were undertaken. Individual works like

horticulture, goat rearing could also be undertaken within the expanded scheme of things in the district. Community works such as creating play grounds, debris clearance, drought proofing, land development, etc were undertaken. Moreover certain structural mitigation works like construction of small level check dams/ earthen dam at community and farm level, gabion structures at landslide locations were also planned. The State had extended the support by increasing the number of man days from 100 to 150 days, while flexibility was allowed that two persons from same family could also be working at the same time in the year.

Year	Op. Balance (A)	Released for Current Year (B)	Total Available (A+B)	Total Expense	Target Mandays of Labor (in 000 days)	Completed Mandays (in 000 days)	Percent / Target
	In hundred thousand (lakh) rupees				In thousand days		
2012-13	197.813	506.790	704.603	672.430	3340	3459	104 %
2013-14	32.17	2240.68	2272.85	2243.41	3918	10548	269 %

f. Inter-departmental Coordination

In the coming days the District will witness various joint initiatives by Government and support agencies. Departments such as Agriculture and soil conservation, Horticulture, DRDA, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries have submitted their plan. ILSP – IFAD a Government institution has been directed to start project interventions in Rudraprayag post disaster. The team had carried out a survey and has submitted a plan for approval. The team has proposed to support Government departments working on livelihood interventions. ILSP – IFAD have also proposed to provide gap funds to support agencies. Though it will not be a direct support, this support will be through CDO office. In such case the support agencies and District Administration will sign a MoU.

A detailed response plan by agencies, including some of the government departments is available as **Annexure - 3**

3.4 Success, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

a. Success

1. Livelihood interventions have been addressed by support agencies since the early phase of the disaster.
2. There are 15 support agencies willing to carry out livelihood intervention covering 5927 families in the district.
3. ILSP – IFAD has been directed to fund livelihood interventions along Government departments and also provide gap funds to support agencies.

b. Challenges

1. Strong belief among communities that yatra season shall commence by June 2014. Due to this belief, there are challenges in mobilizing the affected community to work on alternate livelihood models.
2. Government has planned for various large scale livelihood interventions, these plans are yet to be executed at ground level by departments. There is no coordinated actions amongst these departments and are mostly compartmentalized.
3. Planning of livelihood interventions through NGOs is sent to government for government funding support. Delay in approval may delay some of the projects.
4. Compensation was not available to businesses affected by the disaster. Support through compensation and insurance coverage remains challenging need for the families of the businessmen to recover.

c. Lessons Learnt

1. The Social sector Plan prepared by the UNDMT will be used as a model that could be replicated in any future disaster by the District.
2. CDO office has the confidence in dealing with external agencies.

Cloth for Works

Goonj's flagship initiative 'Cloth for work', brought the attention of locals in reviving the local infrastructure; got them to address their daily challenges and earn material as reward instead of a charity. Intensive community meetings were held to identify the gaps, needs, to create opportunities for people to participate and use local wisdom and resources.. 'Relief not as a charity but as a resource' is now well understood and accepted by the locals. Rural communities enthusiastically participated in this approach and did *shramdaan* to fill up lot of these infrastructural gaps like Building bridges over the river, Cleaning and mending the roads, Making stone walls, Cleaning water tank, Village sanitation, Cleaning drainage system etc.. Thousands of people participated from Rudraprayag district (in Jakholi and Ukhimath block) and initiated over 50 such development activities in different villages.

SECTOR: SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

4.1 Needs / Quantification of Needs / Status

Nodal Departments: Rural Development Department / Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project (UDRP) supported by World Bank

Nodal Agency: Rural & Urban Housing / Infrastructure, PMU & PIU for Housing Reconstruction

Flagship Programs: Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana, Owner Driven House Construction (ODHC)

Frontline Worker: Panchayat Representatives and Panchayat Employees, designated district officials

Allied Agencies: Public Works Department, Uttarakhand Institute of Rural Development, Uttarakhand Rural Engineering and Service Department, SUDHA - Sudha, an organization engaged for ODHC programme by the Government of Uttarakhand.

Support Agencies active in the Sector

1. Amar Ujala/ GRASS
2. CARE India Solution
3. Look Society
4. Malankara Orthodox Church
5. Mata Amrithanandamai Math
6. Oxfam India Trust
7. People Science Institute
8. Reliance Foundation/ GRASS
9. Hemadri Jan Pratistan Sanstha
10. Indo Global Social Service Society

4.2 Relief Camps

Fifteen relief camps were operated by the district administration between 17th and 30th June 2013 in Guptkashi, Rudraprayag, Augustyamuni, Phata, Jakhdhar, etc. A total of 82,825 pilgrims were supported by the relief camps. Relief materials were provided by both government and non-government agencies, including local businesses in these camps.

Relief Camps	From Date	To Date	Pilgrims supported
Rudraprayag – Main Bazaar	21 Jun	23 Jun	8000
GIC Augustmuni	17 Jun	6 Jul	2965
Mayali	19 Jun	22 Jun	6500
Guptkashi – GIC	18 Jun	30 Jun	12000
Guptkashi – Main Bazaar	18 Jun	28 Jun	22000

Guptkashi – Vidyadham	18 Jun	30 Jun	20000
Helipad Phata	19 Jun	23 Jun	5000
Helipad Jaakhdhar	18 Jun	30 Jun	1500
Others (7 Camps)	17 Jun	30 Jun	4860
Total			82825

4.3 Cash Compensation

Initially the Government had given cash compensation of Rs. 200,000 and Rs. 100,000 per family whose houses were washed away and massively damaged due to the disaster respectively. For those whose houses were partially damaged they had received Rs. 15,000 as cash compensation. The Government was proactive in distributing the cash compensation. For families who did not have houses to stay, these families were also supported with rent of Rs. 4000 per family till February 2014, and those whose houses are under construction, similar rental support is expected to continue till the house reconstruction is complete or for two years, whichever is earlier.

4.4 Transitional shelter

Since the Government – Civil Society Coordination Meeting held on 4th September 2013 about six agencies / their partners (namely, PSI, Care India Solution/ SHARD, Reliance Foundation/ Grass, Amar Ujala/ Grass, CASA and Santikunj Haridwar) had shown interest in building transitional shelter. Agencies willing to build transitional shelter have been successful in providing such to the affected families. This was done almost by November 2014, keeping in view the severe winter. The number of transitional shelters built by various agencies is as follows –



Transitional house construction in Chakka, Jakholi

Transitional house construction in Chakka, Jakholi

Sr. No	Name of the organization	Total Amount
1	People Science Institute	25
2	Care India Solution/ SHARD	84
3	Reliance Foundation/ Grass	100

4	Amar Ujala/ Grass	50
5	CASA (provided 12 GI sheets per family)	100
6	Santikunj Haridwar	34
	Total	393

4.5 Permanent Shelter

Five agencies viz., Mata Amrithananmai Math, TCI Foundation, Hemadri Jan Pratistan Sanstha and Malankara Orthodox Church had shown interest in constructing permanent houses for the affected beneficiaries. The number of Permanent shelter built by various agencies is as follows –

Sr. No	Name of the organization	Total Amount	Remarks
1	Mata Amrithanandamayi Math	48	As till 31 st March, the organization has completed 11 houses.
2	Malankara Orthodox Church	32	All 32 houses are in process around 25 houses are already completed and are in the finishing stage.
3	TCI	6	Houses nearly completed; are in finishing stage
4	Hemadri Jan Pratistan Sanstha	6	Houses nearly completed; are in finishing stage
	Total	92	

The District Administration with support from UNDMT has prepared guidelines to NGOs, Corporate, Trusts, Institutions and Individuals Supporting Housing Reconstruction of Disaster Affected Families in the District of Rudraprayag. Refer Annexure 2. Under the guidelines the agencies can support the communities in building houses that are also covered under the World Bank supported ODHC program. This could be done by either building bigger houses and/ or by building additional rooms apart from what is specified in ODHC guidelines. In short, the support agencies were allowed to build houses for the following category of families –

Category – 1: Families whom the government is supporting for ODHC – for additional rooms or improving facilities

Category – 2A: Families who have been affected in previous disasters not covered under the ODHC

Category – 2B: Families whose houses are severely damaged or in extremely high risk location

Category – 2C : Families of widows / orphans / physically challenged, but not covered under any other housing project, but are in need of such support – a list of such extremely vulnerable families requiring housing support is available at the Office of the DDMA, Rudraprayag

The Guidelines prepared for the NGOs / Corporate agencies and Civil Society Organizations for participation in housing in the district is attached as **Annexure - 2**

4.6 World Bank – ODHC Houses:

In the 16 – 17 June 2014 Disaster, 1234 houses were damaged, of which 844 houses were either washed away or massively destroyed. The Government of Uttarakhand has taken support from the World Bank to build back these houses. Initially, World Bank had accepted to either build prefabricated houses or follow the Owner Driven House Construction (ODHC) process. Later it was learnt that communities were not in acceptance of the prefabricated houses and had chosen the ODHC process. Accordingly, the provision for prefabricated houses was scrapped, and the beneficiaries were allowed to rebuild their own houses following the rules set out for ODHC process. In the District of Rudraprayag, 844 houses would be built for those families whose houses were either washed away or massively damaged. Those houses that were partially damaged will not receive fund under the ODHC process. Families will receive funds in 4 installments. Each Installment is released in advance, at the completion and verification of the portion for which an advance had been transferred by the government to the account of the beneficiary. The Government has carried out Geological survey in all the 844 sites chosen by the Beneficiaries. All the land records are verified. The District Administration has gathered details from each beneficiary relating to land record details, bank account number, etc.

4.7 Provision of Relief Kits / Winter Kits:

Post Disaster situation was witnessed by lot of intended and unintended needs from affected people. Around 300 support agencies had come forward to distribute immediate relief materials like food ration, water, etc. However, during the rehabilitation and recovery intervention, there was still a need for such materials. With the onset of winter, affected communities were in



need of winter cloths and other essential materials. With the request from the District Administration and UNDMT, many support agencies had come forward to provide winter kits for the affected communities. The following are the details of support agencies provided either by way of winter kits and/or other essential materials –

Sr. No	Name of the Support Agency	Item Specification	Quantity (in Nos.)
1	Indo Global Social Service Society	12. Mug, Buckets, Water Filter	1000
2	AmeriCare India	13. Winterized Kits (2 Blankets, 1 Shawl, 1 sweater) per family	1000
3	AAGAAS Federation	14. Winterized Kits (Blankets, Woolen sweater and jackets)	2000
4	Oxfam India Trust	15. Blankets	4342
		16. Solar Lantern	1939
		17. Hygiene Kit	2171
5	BHEL Haridwar	18. Solar Lanterns	800
6	UREDA	19. Solar Lanterns	6858
7	Narsingh Bhavan Trust	20. Distribution of winter kits	514
8	Satya Sai Trust	21. Distribution of solar lanterns	600
9	Looks Society	22. Distribution of winter kits	1500
10	SBMA – Plan India - BP/ SIDA	23. Distribution of NFI – Solar lanterns, Shelter kit (2 blankets, two tents, 2 mats, 2 mosquito nets, one 10 meter rope), cooking kit – 7 liter vessel with cover, 5 liter vessel with cover, 2.5 liter fry pan with cover, 4 steel plate, 4 steel bowl, 4 steel spoon, 4 steel glass, 1 knife, 2 serving spoon, 1 scotch bright), water kit (15 lt. plastic bucket with cover, 1 lt. plastic mug,	700

		10 chlorine tabs.), Hygiene kit (2 – Tooth brush (adult), 4 – tooth brush (children), 2 – tooth paste, 1 big towel, 2 small towel, 2 sanitary napkins, 1 shampoo bottle, 2 soaps, 3 combs, 2 kg detergent powder, 2 soap case, 3 children nappies)	
11	SBMA – Plan India - BP	24. Solar latent distribution	1900
12	Andaman and Nicobar Government	25. Winterized Kits (Blankets, Wollen sweater and jackets)	1000
13	Asha Kiran Trust, Pune	26. Winter Kits	1400

4.8 Success, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

a. Success

1. Immediate cash compensation to all affected victims. Rs. 2 lakhs for those whose houses were washed away. Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 15 thousand for whose houses were massively or partially damaged respectively – this support helped families recover from the initial shock of the disaster.
2. The Government adopted a participatory process of identifying the beneficiaries. Several rounds of meetings were organized and one to one interaction was held with the affected victims. There was no time line to end the process of identification.
3. The Owner Driven Housing Construction process was well accepted by the people. Support Agencies were encouraged to support the affected victims under the ODHC process by helping them build better and bigger houses.
4. The new houses will be built on the concept of build back better and all these houses will be earthquake resilient.

b. Challenges

1. Initially due to lack of clarity of housing policy, most of the support agencies who wanted to build houses had to cancel their proposal or change their intervention activities.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Besides the sectoral response, there are few support agencies who had carried out recovery and rehabilitation intervention as per the need and to support the District Administration.

Machines, equipments for restoration works –

In the post disaster restoration work, there was need for machines and equipments for making roads. Tata Relief Committee had provided 6 JCBs to the PWD department for construction of roads. Due to such initiatives, within 3 months after the disaster, 79 access roads that were blocked in multiple places, and 86 villages that were cut off were reconnected. Tata Relief had also provided electrical engineers for restoration of power lines who worked along with the the Uttarakhand electricity department for restoration of power supply to most of the towns in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

Web Portal –

There was need for rehabilitation projects implemented by various support agencies to take shape which would require effective coordination and communication for tangible outcomes. The basic purpose to setup such information gateway is to help Government and support agencies to coordinate ongoing relief, rehabilitation and recovery works effectively and to avoid duplication during interventions. The web portal is also expected to document success case studies and models that would be shared and replicated in other affected locations.

Society for Inclusive Development (SFID) and SEWA – THDC had supported the District Administration, Rudraprayag to create a web portal. For further details, the link is – www.rebuilduttarakhand.in

Safety equipments for workers working for road construction –

Due to Disaster, 79 access roads and 29 bridges were damaged respectively. Rapid restoration of roads was needed and that many labourers were appointed for the constructions of roads at war footing speed. These laborers worked in difficult terrains risking their lives, as occasional rains and minor landslides were making the task riskier. The District Administration felt the need for providing safety equipments for the laboures and had approached various agencies for support. AmeriCare India accepted to support with providing these equipments to the labourers. The organization provided 500 helmets, 500 Sluz jackets, 100 Life Jackets and 500 Safety Shoes.

Community Disaster Preparedness and Response Measures –

Since 15th June 2013, Uttarakhand experienced heavy rains. On 16th morning, the cloud burst in Kedarnath resulted in overflow of the river Mandakini. The river changed its course prompting multiple landslides resulting in mass casualties, loss of private and public assets and damage to infrastructure.



Among the 13 districts in the state, Rudraprayag is the worst affected—specifically the blocks of Ukhimath, Jakholi and Augustyamuni. Apart from the damage along the river, there were a number of landslides in isolated areas that has cut-off connectivity to a large number of villages. Flash flood affected the villages and small business places along the river banks of the Mandakini and Alakananda rivers, taking away peoples’ lives and livelihoods. Continued rainfall has hampered relief distribution and attempt by affected population for early recovery. Families residing in remote areas are still facing difficulties in accessing market and essential goods and services.

For the District, such massive catastrophe was beyond its normal capacity to bounce back easily. There were invariable challenges faced by the district, one of which was collapse of communication systems and links that were either cut off or washed away by the floods. The heavy down pour added more challenges to the situations and this led to the setback in response. It took around 36 hrs for the relief and response activities to start. The lack of skilled first responders and communities in place was yet another gap which led to large number of deaths and injuries. If there were skilled first responders in place and/ or had

the communities known how to respond to the situation, lots of lives would have been saved and communities could have been better prepared to save the lives of other pilgrims.

Looking back at the loss of lives, livestock and the properties damaged and also through the lessons learnt from the recent calamity, there is a need for Disaster preparedness to be taken up by various support agencies. Two organizations, Reliance Foundation and Emanuel Hospital had undertaken such initiatives. These organizations identified committed youths from the villages and trained them on Disaster Preparedness and were supported with Disaster equipments.

Community Radio –

The community Radio is at another innovative intervention initiated by Peoples Power Collective, an INGO partnering along with a local NGO called Madakini Ki Awaaz. Through this communities are well informed on the various the various government schemes and other developments happening in Rudraprayag,. During Disasters, communities would also be alerted and updated on the ongoing situations. This would also be a platform for communities raising their concerns and needs. Currently the organization is awaiting the license from the centre. However their programs are continued through narrowcast.

Establishing Computer centers

There is a high level of literacy among youth in Rudraprayag District. However, youth of few villages that are far away and are not connected by roads travel a a lot of distance for seeking education and also do not have access to computer centres. Identifying this as a need, few organizations have established computer centers in such villages. This will provide direct access to the youth to learn computer and also seek information/

updates on various developments. The following are the organizations that established computer centers –



Computer center in Parkhandi village by Noida Lokmanch

Sr. No	Name of the Support Agency	Quantity (in Nos.)
1	Noida Lokmanch, Noida	02
2	Sewa Bharat, New Delhi	02
3	Nishtaa, New Delhi	01

Centre Of Excellence (COE)

Due to the limited choices and economic constraints, the youth of the region can normally imagine reaching up to under-graduate level, with very limited success in the post-graduation or higher if they are willing to shift to other major cities in the state or the country. This shifting normally requires higher cost, burdening the students and their families. The poorer ones, due to lack of access to appropriate coaching and opportunities cannot imagine sitting in competitive examinations. This is the gap that a Center of Excellence aimed at developing human resources in Himalayan region can resolve.

As a center of excellence it refers to a shared facility that provides leadership, support and/or training for developing skills in – facing competitive examinations for IIM, IIT, IAS, IPS and will prune their skills towards taking up jobs in sectors that require more soft skills. It is aimed at revitalizing stalled initiatives among the youth to reach higher.

The COE shall be the cultivation club of youth power to reach to higher education so that youth of both sexes, not counting their wealth, can aim at taking up bigger positions in companies, institutions and government.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has taken initiatives to undertake this intervention. A three storey building will be created in which the following facilities will be available –

- a) Preparatory courses for competitive exams – IIT, IIM, IAS, IPS, IFS
- b) Computer trainings Centre – Advanced employable skills, tied up with a bank or company for absorption
- c) Soft Skills – Spoken English and Interview skills
- d) A Library with at least 2500 books.

Once the infrastructure is complete, IOCL will commit to operate this for a minimum 2 years.

Social Vulnerability Survey –

In the district there are many vulnerable people being affected by the disaster of June 2013. However, the State Government would only provide financial support to those families/ individuals whose houses were either completely or partially damaged, compensation to dead and missing people, and people who have lost their agricultural land, mules and domestic animals. The state is not in a position to support other vulnerable people apart from the above mentioned. Therefore the District Administration has asked few support agencies for providing unconditional cash support to such socially vulnerable people. Morari Bapu Trust has shown interest in supporting such people; therefore it has appointed a local organization, Look Society to carry out a survey. Currently 350 socially deprived people viz., widow, orphans, people with disability, old aged people, unemployed youth and deprived children are identified. The survey has been completed and the final distribution of Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) would be done by June 2014 (post national elections).

Study on Mules

In the June 2013 disaster, the people operating and owning mules were known to be one of the most vulnerable sections. A pair of mule would cost around Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The mule owners had no proper records (registers, insurance, etc.) to claim their lost mules. The State however had revised the compensation for the mules. The compensation for dead missing mule was increased to Rs. 51000/- from the previous rate of Rs. 11000/-. However, the fact of the matter was, the District Administration was keen to know the post disaster status and conditions of such communities. It has requested an expert organization for support to study the situation. Brooks Hospital, New Delhi has accepted to conduct a comprehensive survey and study. The study is almost completed and will soon share the report with the Government.

Interventions for People with Disability

Asha Bhawan Centre, a NGO working specifically for People with Disability, has shown interest in working in the District. Currently the NGO is carrying out detailed needs assessment and based on the findings will support the PWD with aid/ equipments.

Building Temporary Bridge in Vijaynager and Silli –

Due to the Disaster two Suspension bridges in Vijaynager and Silli were washed away and people particularly school going children and women found it difficult in crossing the river by using hand pulled trolleys. Moreover at peak hours, people had to wait in long queue for their turn. There were incidences of people falling down from the trolleys, injury while pulling the trolleys, etc. Government had no immediate provisions for building these temporary bridges. The District Administration requested few support agencies to carry

out this intervention. Abeda Ganga Mayya Trust, Haridwar had shown their willingness to support the District Administration in constructing these bridges. The total estimate for Vijaynagar and Silli bridges are Rs. 9.31 lakhs and 62 lakhs respectively. The Trust had taken commitment for donating the entire amount for Vijaynager and Rs. 21 lakhs for Silli bridge. The Vijaynager bridge has been completed and in use. The Silli bridge is almost completed and will be opened shortly for use.

Whole Village Adoption -

Few Support Agencies where interested in adopting the entire village for carrying our Rehabilitation and Recovery interventions. These organizations would build infrastructures and also aim to improve the socio - economic status of the community through capacity building, livelihoods interventions, women empowerment, etc. Totally 49 villages have been adopted by various support Agencies. The following are the list of support agencies and the villages adopted.

Sr. No	Block Name	Village name	Support Agencies
01	Ukhimath	Badasu	Mata Amrithanandmayi Math (MAM)
02	Ukhimath	Bedula	MAM
03	Agastmuni	Bhatwari (Sunnar)	MAM
04	Agastmuni	Bhiri	MAM
05	Ukhimath	Chilond	MAM
06	Ukhimath	Chunni	MAM
07	Ukhimath	Devle Banigram	MAM
08	Ukhimath	Khat	MAM
09	Ukhimath	Khunnu	MAM
10	Ukhimath	Lamgond	MAM
11	Ukhimath	Lwani	MAM
12	Ukhimath	Lwara	MAM
13	Ukhimath	Mangoli	MAM
14	Ukhimath	Phata	MAM
15	Ukhimath	Rail	MAM
16	Ukhimath	Rudrapur	MAM
17	Ukhimath	Semi	MAM
18	Ukhimath	Tulanga	MAM
19	Ukhimath	Ukhimath	MAM
20	Ukhimath	Kadhiya	MAM
21	Ukhimath	Khera	MAM

22	Ukhimath	Khumera	MAM
23	Ukhimath	Devar	MAM
24	Ukhimath	Jaamu	MAM
25	Ukhimath	Banasu	MAM
26	Ukhimath	Devshal	MAM
27	Ukhimath	Kemana	MAM
28	Ukhimath	Bedasari	MAM
29	Ukhimath	Chunni	MAM
30	Ukhimath	Mangoli	MAM
31	Ukhimath	Devali	MAM
32	Augustyamuni	Chamrada	MAM
33	Augustyamuni	Matghadgaon	MAM
34	Augustyamuni	Bedubagar	MAM
35	Augustyamuni	Temriya	MAM
36	Augustyamuni	Giwala	MAM
37	Augustyamuni	Falai	MAM
38	Augustyamuni	Gabni Gaon	Tata Relief Committee (schools Infrastructure, Livelihood), Mazgaon Dock (women Empowerment) and Malankar Orthodox Church (House construction)
39	Augustyamuni	Gabhichakbhajwad	Mazgaon Dock
40	Augustyamuni	Chandrapuri	Tata Relief Committee (schools Infrastructure, Livelihood), Mazgaon Dock (women Empowerment)
41	Ukhimath	Kalimath	Tata Relief Committee
42	Augustyamuni	Ganganagar	Sewa - THDC
43	Augustyamuni	Banyadi	Sewa - THDC
44	Augustyamuni	Nakot	Sewa - THDC
45	Augustyamuni	Silli	Sewa - THDC
46	Jakoli	Sumari	Sewa - THDC
47	Ukhimath	Kabiltha	Tata Relief Committee
48	Jakoli	Chakka	Goa Government
49	Jakoli	Phaleti	Goa Government

Annexure 1 – Memorandum of Understanding: A Model

State of Uttarakhand and XXXXX Foundation Memorandum of Understanding

This Memorandum of Understanding made and executed at District Administration, Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand on day of 2013, By and between

The Government of Uttarakhand, represented by Mr. Harishankar Varma, Chief Education Officer (CEO), Education Department, Rudraprayag (Hereinafter referred to as the “Government”)

AND

XXXXX Foundation, Dehradun a trust registered under Indian Trust Act 1882, having its registered office at XXXX, XXXXXX, Dehradun - 248001 represented by XX. XXXXX XXXXX, XXXXXX XXXXXXXX (Hereinafter referred to as the ‘Trust’).

Whereas the Government has the obligation of achieving Quality Education for all the children who are resident in the district and provide infrastructural facilities to all the schools, thus the government intends to collaborate with individuals, corporate bodies, trusts and such other entities as are engaged in the implementation of quality education and providing infrastructural facilities across the state/country.

And

Whereas the XXXXX Foundation is a non profit organisation for the purpose of improvement of environment conditions and education and is now focusing on the need of providing proper schooling facilities in the calamity hit parts of the state of Uttarakhand, in collaboration with the XXXXX XXXX, a reputed XXXXX XXXX based at XXXX XXXXXX.

A. Background

In an effort to improve the schooling facilities in the district of Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand post natural catastrophe / flash floods in 2013, the Government and Trust have agreed to jointly implement the following program to provide infrastructural facilities in the Government Inter-College at XXXXX, of Agastyamuni Block, Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand.

B. Scope of partnership

1. The state and Trust will as and when required during the period of this Memorandum of Understanding, collaborate on such mutually agreed initiatives and programs that have potential to improving the infrastructural facilities in GIC, XXXXX in a systemic manner.
2. The Trust will bring in all financial resources and budgets as mutually agreed from time to time for such initiatives.
3. The Trust will bring in necessary technical resources for such initiatives as required.

4. The **CEO, Education department, Rudraprayag** shall on behalf of Government ensure that all necessary formalities and Government orders are issued in timely manner to provide adequate time and scope to **Trust** to contribute and participate.
5. Both parties will fulfill their respective roles and responsibilities as outlined in the subsequent sections of this Memorandum of Understanding
6. The **CEO, Education department, Rudraprayag** will provide time and leadership to enable the district to derive optimum benefit and leverage from this partnership. This is specifically mentioned to ensure that procedural delays, transfer of senior personnel and such events do not slow down the planned schedule of activities under the partnership

C. Areas for joint initiatives

The trust has developed the following 2 phased approach towards developing the infrastructure at GIC XXXX XXXX

- 1. Phase 1: Re-construction of a sustainable prefabricated structure:** The **Trust** will provide all the financial resources and execute the physical activities for reconstruction of the school building as detailed in their proposal
For administrative support and implementation review of the reconstruction work, the Government will setup the following committee:

1. District Magistrate - Chairperson
2. Chief Education Officer - Member Secretary
3. Member, Technical, as nominated by the District Magistrate
4. Member, Revenue Department, as nominated by the District Magistrate
5. The Principal, GIC Das Jwala Kande - Member

This committee will review the re-construction work and help in expediting government support and approvals as and when required.

The Member-Technical will be responsible for the following activities

- a. Finalizing / approving the architectural design & layout of the building
- b. Providing procedural approvals for the same
- c. Technical supervision of the construction work

The **Trust** will hand over the building and other assets to the legitimate competent authorities, in a phased manner. The structures will be built on the existing land allocated to the 2 schools.

- 2. Phase 2: Supply and establishment of basic amenities, facilities and services:**

The **Trust** will provide all the financial resources and supply these as listed in their DPP.

The **Principal, GIC XXXXX** would accept these and signoff on behalf of the government.

D. Roles & Responsibilities:

1. The Government:

1. **Top Management support and time:** Chief Education Officer, Rudraprayag District will chair a monthly review meeting of both parties. This will also help to ensure that necessary clearances are provided on time without the need for excessive follow up by **Trust** members.
2. **Feedback:** Under this Memorandum of Understanding the Government can arrange its own machinery for taking feedback and will have the right to act accordingly.

2. The Trust:

1. **Nodal Person:** **Trust** will nominate a nodal person/persons for the initiatives in the Memorandum of Understanding.
 2. **Allocation of necessary resources:** The **Trust** will make available the financial resources for above mentioned purposes. No budget support would be provided by the government.
 3. **Project Execution:** The **Trust** would conduct and supervise the re-construction activities as detailed in its proposal.
 4. **Dismantling of Existing Structure:** The **Trust** will execute and supervise any demolition activities, after due approvals from the Government. The **Trust** will be allowed to re-use any usable materials in the debris resulting from the demolition of the existing structures, after adjusting the scrap price of the re-used debris in the cost of new construction.
 5. The **Trust** shall accept and abide by the “Humanitarian Principles & Environment Protection Principles for Non-Governmental Organizations, Corporate Agencies, Institutions and Individuals Engaging in Recovery Program in the State of Uttarakhand”
 6. **Building Norms:** The Society shall ensure that the construction of the School building is as per the departmental norms.
 7. **Documentation:** The **Trust** can utilize its resources to develop comprehensive documentation on all joint initiatives and programs. The **Trust** can install a display board in **the school campus** showing the name/names of donor/donors.
- E. FORCE MAJEURE:**

Neither party shall be liable to the other in respect of anything which, apart from this provision, may constitute breach of this Agreement arising by reason of Force Majeure, namely circumstances beyond the reasonable control of either party which shall include (but shall not be limited to) acts of God, military authority, acts of the public enemy, war, riots, civil disturbances, insurrections, accidents, explosions, fires, earthquakes, floods, transportation embargoes, epidemics. However, if as a consequence of such cause, performance by a party under this Agreement shall be prevented for a period longer than one (1) month, then the other party shall have the right to terminate this

Agreement. The terms of termination under this condition will be with no liabilities or penalties.

F. GENERAL PROVISIONS:

1. **Governing Law and jurisdiction :** The parties hereby agree that this Agreement and all questions arising with it are governed by and will be construed according to the laws from time to time in force in India and the State of Uttarakhand and the parties irrevocably submit to the authority of the courts having jurisdiction in that state
2. **Severability:** In the event of any of these terms, conditions or provisions of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, unlawful or unenforceable to any extent, such term, condition, provision shall to that extent be severed from the remaining terms, conditions and provisions which shall continue to be valid to the fullest extent permitted by law and both parties agree to replace any invalid provision with a valid provision which most closely approximates the intent and economic effect of the invalid provision.

G. Time Period of the MoU

The handover of the building is expected to be completed by **31 Mar 2014**.

MoU will be valid till **31 December 2014** from the date it is signed by both parties. It can be extended for another one year or it's scope increased by mutual agreement. During the validity of the MoU, either party can terminate the agreement by giving two months notice. In the notice period, both parties will strive to bring the program to a smooth closure.

Both parties are expected to follow and complete their responsibilities as detailed above. Failure to complete it would be construed as non-compliance of accepted action, as the intended beneficiaries may lose out on the benefits. In the unlikely event of the **Trust** not performing the committed obligations such as non-completion of work as per the agreed schedule under this Memorandum of Understanding and in such a manner as may be laid down, it shall be lawful for the Government to terminate the agreement and take over the incomplete work under "as is where is" condition without any liability on the **Trust** after issue of notice not exceeding 30 days.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE PARTIES HERE UNTO HAVE SET THEIR RESPECTIVE HANDS AND SEALS ON THE DAY MONTH AND YEAR FIRST HEREIN BEFORE MENTIONED

Mr. Harishankar Varma, Chief Education Officer (CEO), Education Department, Rudraprayag	XXXX XXXXX XXXXX, XXXXXXXXx XXXXXX
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Place:

Dated:

ANNEXURE – 2: GUIDELINES TO NGOS, CORPORATES, TRUSTS, INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTING HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION IN THE DISTRICT OF RUDRAPRAYAG

Whereas several NGOs, Corporates, Trusts, Institutions and Individuals have come forward to support the reconstruction of houses for the people of the District of Rudraprayag, considering that hundreds of families have been impacted in the past disasters and that the Owner Driven House Construction (ODHC) promoted by the Government of Uttarakhand is covering 3500 families with a support 500,000 rupees per family for the reconstruction of the houses damaged in the massive floods of 2013, the District Administration issues these guidelines for all the humanitarian agencies and individuals for supporting the housing reconstruction in the district.

Approach: The approach to participation in housing reconstruction shall be taken up in the spirit of supporting people affected in disasters not excluding the following principles given hereunder:

- *Authorization:* All plans for reconstruction shall be discussed with the district administration and a proposal to the effect shall be presented to the District Administration. A prior authorization is required for starting or participating in any house reconstruction.
- *Community Participation:* The agency shall engage the affected families and the local community in a participatory manner for appropriate decision making and rebuilding.
- *Transparency:* All agencies shall declare (a) beneficiaries, (b) financial volume of support to the family, (c) type of support provided, and (d) source of funding
- *Impartiality and Protection against Discrimination:* “Any such assistance must be provided according to the principle of **impartiality**, which requires that it be provided solely on the basis of need and in proportion to need. This reflects the wider principle of **non-discrimination**: that no one should be discriminated against on any grounds of status, including age, gender, race, colour, ethnicity, sexual orientation, language, religion, disability, health status, political or other opinion, national or social origin.” (Sphere Handbook 2011)

Target Group:

The district administration has taken up the housing reconstruction for 844 numbers of families. A detailed list of beneficiaries is available at: <http://dmcc.uk.gov.in/pages/view/60-housing>. The government is supporting these families by giving Rs. 500,000 per family in four allotments and the construction of ODHC is

facilitated by Sudha, an organization engaged by the Government of Uttarakhand, and the finances are made available from the World Bank.

The following are proposed as the target group for NGOs, Corporates, Trusts, Institutions and Individuals who are interested in supporting the housing reconstruction.

- Category – 1: Families whom the government is supporting for ODHC
- Category – 2A : Families who have been affected in previous disasters not covered under the ODHC
- Category – 2B : Families whose houses are severely damaged or in extremely high risk location
- Category – 2C : Families of widows / orphans / physically challenged, but not covered under any other housing project, but are in need of such support – a list of such extremely vulnerable families requiring housing support is available at the Office of the **DDMA, Rudraprayag**

Area of Support:

NGOs, Corporates, Trusts, Institutions and Individuals may support in the following areas of housing:

Support for Category 1 families: Families whom the government is supporting for ODHC

- Assistance for purchase of land for house reconstruction
- Additional rooms – For construction of additional rooms, following guidelines shall be take to considerations :
 - i. The agency can either support the beneficiary in cash or in kind (providing materials, labour, etc.) or both.
 - ii. In case if the agency wishes to give in cash, then it should be ensured that the cash is deposited in the beneficiaries' bank account.
 - iii. The room(s) supported by the agency shall be in addition to (not same as the house provided by the government).
 - iv. Book of accounts - Separate records/ muster book shall be maintained by the agency at its end for all materials, labour, and land – whichever work provided to the family.
 - v. The additional room(s) could be built simultaneously with the government supported ODHC process or can also be done after the completion of building under the OHDC process.
- Supply of furnitures, utensils, cutleries and crockeries, electrification or solar lighting related costs

- Construction of animal shelters in case of select beneficiaries who have milch or domestic animals or mules

Condition: If an agency takes up one or more families who are getting benefited under the ODHC for giving additional benefit of a particular kind in a village, all the families under ODHC in that village must be given such support. This condition is placed to ensure that social fabric is not disturbed due to want of equality in the support given. Agencies must plan therefore accordingly. For example, if in a village 10 families are getting benefited under ODHC, and if an agency plans to give a table to these families, it must plan for 10 tables to be provided to the 10 families.

Support for 2 Category families:

- Construction of houses – not less than the minimum standards given in : [http://rural.nic.in/sites/downloads/latest/Draft IAY Guidelines stakeholder comments.pdf](http://rural.nic.in/sites/downloads/latest/Draft_IAY_Guidelines_stakeholder_comments.pdf) (see section 4.5 & 4.6) and more details can be accessed at the Office of the District Magistrate, Rudraprayag
- Assistance for purchase of land for house reconstruction / relocation
- Additional rooms if the present housing is inadequate, if such is existing already and if there is no need of relocating the family
- Supply of furnitures, utensils, cutleries and crockeries, electrification or solar lighting related costs.
- Construction of animal shelters in case of select beneficiaries who have milch or domestic animals or mules

Clarification: An agency may take up any number of families under Category – 2 with appropriate justification. It is important that the beneficiaries are carefully chosen under this. The level of support given may vary depending on the need of each family. So, it will be up to the agency to plan and execute the support that the agency can offer against the needs of the beneficiary families.

Methodology:

The agencies shall follow the present system in existence for supporting in housing reconstruction with the following points taken into planning.

- If an agency plans to support house reconstruction, it shall provide the same in writing as a Letter of Intent with a basic outline of the plan of action to the District

Administration which shall after carefully going through the plan shall issue an interim letter of approval.

- Based on this, the agency / NGO / Corporate / Trust / Institution / Individual shall submit a detailed plan (Detailed Project Plan – DPP) against which the district administration shall issue a Letter of Authorization. The detailed plan must contain name of beneficiary, type of support to be provided, approximate total cost of support, approximate schedule of activities and completion.
- An agency can present any number of Letters of Intent and DPPs based on its capacity and resources.

ANNEXURE - 3
PLANNED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS BY AGENCIES AND GOVERNMENT

Identification of agencies working in each block:

The list of Non-Government Organizations, Trusts, Foundations and Companies which are working in livelihood promotion activities in each project district/block are as follows:

SNo	Block	Agency
Rudraprayg	Agastyamuni	AT-India, Mandakini Mahila Vikas Sansthan, SPACE, KSSS, Pragya, PSI etc.
	Jakholi	AT-India, GRASS, Partham, PSI
	Ukhimath	AT-India, Mahila Bunkar Samiti, Helpage India, I for Nation, World Vision and Pragya , KSSS, PSI etc.

Annex-III

Name of NGO/Agency working in the district on Livelihood Improvement

S No	Name of Agency /NGO	Pre-disaster/ Post-disaster	Name of block	No of villages covered	Sector (Housing/ Livestock/ irrigation/ agriculture/Horticulture/ Tourism/RNFS etc.)	Expected Fund allocated (in Rs. lakh)	Source of fund	Duration (in months/ year)	Name of contact person and phone no
Rudraprayag									
1	ATI	Pre	Ukhimath, Augustmuni, Jakholi	26	Bee keeping/weaving and spinning (Tassar Silk)/spices and dairy	17	Christian Aid, caritas india and Royal bank of Scotland	1991	Kamal Badoni 8006407501
2	Mandakini Mahila Bunker Samiti	Post	Ukhimath	7	Woollen product/Weaving (RNFS)	10	Panchachuli	3 years	Dr HK Bagwari 7536869466
3	Karuna Social Service society	Post	Ukhimath	10	Embroidery, livestock, agriculture	NA	Caritas India	4 years	Shiwani Agarwal 819209916-76
4	Helpage India	Post	Ukhimath	24	Livelihood, SHGs, Vocational Training Village ecotourism	100	Helpage, J.K Singhanian and HDFC	4 years	Praveen Roy 9458184634
5	World Vision	Post	Agustmuni	11	RNFS (Tea stall/petty shop, repairing shop, saloon, floor mill etc.)	29.10	World vision and gates foundation	Till march 2014	NA
6	I for Nation	Post	Ukhimath	3	Eco –tourism	10	Self funding	4 years	Ritesh Garg 8650133136
7.	GRASS	Pre	Jakholi	26	Agriculture and Horticulture	NA	Reliance foundation	4 years	R Kandwal 9411125688
8	Pragya	Pre	All the block	50	Horticulture, Health Sanitation	NA	NA	4 years	Rohit Gupta 8057108390
9	Himothan	Post	Ukhimath and Augustmuni	11	Agr-Horti, vocational trg	NA	SRTT	NA	Mr Diwakar Prohit 9412966157
Total						166.1			

Mapping Some Good Practices in the District

Sector (Livestock/agriculture/Horticulture/Ecotourism etc.)	Lesson learned, best practice, result	Barriers/constraints	Implementation agency
District- Rudraprayag			
Bee keeping/weaving and Spinning (Tassar Silk)/spices and dairy	ERI, Mulberry, Oak Silk Cocoon rearing and spinning as livelihood option for disaster	Raw material availability, Technical and Training, Machinery (Looms, spinning charkha etc.	AT India
Livelihood- Textile (Handloom) & Handicraft (Ringal Weaving)	The women accepted the skill development initiative taken by NGO in Woolen craft as livelihood option	Low Skill, Based on Resources, Backward and Forward Linkages. The products developed through training is of inferior quality has low price in market	Mandakini Mahila Bunker Samiti
Agriculture and Livestock	The community based irrigation efforts has led to more productivity in agriculture The livestock intervention as been successful as livelihood option	Lack of technical support for Agriculture and livestock management practices. Non availability of fodder as constraint	Karuna Social Service society
Eco Tourism	Involvement of local people in Eco tourism has led to more incomes of rural people. This is also attracting new locations instead of Kedarnath.	Road connectivity and lack of western toilets in villages.	I for Nation and Samar Foundation
Vocational and Skill Development training	Mason training, Jute bag making and hospitality training seems better for youth and women	Non availability of Good organisational and regularity of training	SPACE, AMBUJA Cement and DDMC cell etc.
Rescue and relief and reconstruction (Rope way and other construction and other facility	Working successfully, life line for the villagers during disaster	Lack of technical knowledge, availability of technology, labour and accessibility etc.	Boarder Security force

ANNXURE – 4 : CONTACT DETAILS OF AGENCIES OPERATING IN RUDRAPRAYAG

The details of support Agencies who have been issued Letter of Authorization and/ or have signed MoU with the District Administration for carrying out Recovery and Rehabilitation interventions in Rudraprayag District is as follows.

SR NO	AGENCY NAME	CONTACT PERSON	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ID
1	AADHAAR, An Association for Development, Harmony & Action Research	Mr. Kamleshwar Singh	CEO	Mob: +91 81716 60578	mailaadhaar@gmail.com
2	Aagaas Foundation	Mr. J P Maithani	Chairperson	Mob: +91-1372-266450	jpmaithani@gmail.com
3	Abeda Ganga Maiya Trust	Swamy Samvidanand	Secretary	Mob: +917579260564	samvidanand@gmail.com
4	Amar Ujala Foundation	Mr. Sandeep Thapliyal	District Incharge	Mob: +919675897127	sthapliyal09@gmail.com
5	Ambuja Cement	Mr. Pradip Kumar	Area Programme Manager (UK & HP)	Mob: +919816602447	pradip.kumar@ambujacement.com
6	AmeriCares	Mr. Anirban Mitra	Director Operations	Mob: +919029082322	amitra@americares.org
7	Appropriate Technology India	Kamal Badoni	Director	Mob: +918006407502 Mob: +919412992176	kamal@atindia.org
8	Asha Bhavan Centre	Mr. Pralayendu Biswas	Programme Officer	Mob: +918961495828	pralayendu@yahoo.com
9	Asha Kiran	Mr. Manish	Nodal Person	Mob: +917385629888	foundation@asha-kiran.org.in
10	Azim Premji Foundation	Mr. Ajender Chawla		Mob: +919412052533	ajender.chawla@azimpremjifoundation.org
11	BHEL	Mr. Prabhat Kumar Srivastava	AGM/TAX-CSR	Mob: 91 98370 89463 Office: 01334-281535	pks@bhelhwr.co.in
12	Boond	Ms. Ila Joshi	Director	Mob: +919711540494	ila.joshi1301@gmail.com
13	Brooke Hospital				
14	CARE India Solution	Mr. Dilip Sarvate	Team Leader	Mob: +919425286060	

15	Care India Welfare Association	Mr. Ravi Agarwal		Mob: 91 9999731113	ravi_agarwal07@yahoo.co.in
16	Caritas	Anjan Bag	Head of Programs	Mob: +919503864764	bag.anjan@gmail.com
17	CASA India				
18	Catholic Health Association of India	Fr. Pious Philip	Director	Mob: +919012228575	karunasociety@gmail.com
19	Christian Aid	Mr. Yeeshu Shukla	Programme Coordinator		
20	Dainik Jagran	Mr. Anurag Gupta	General Manager	Mob: +919837061117	anuraggupta@drn.jagran.com
21	Dehradun Round Table	Mr. Pranav Oberai	Director	Mob: +919837300058	
22	Doctors for you	Dr. Ravikant Singh	Director	Phone: +91-40-2784845/ 27848392/ 27841610 Fax: +91-40- 278411982 Mob: +919012228575	projects@chai-india.org
23	Doon School	Wing Commander, Anupama Joshi	Head, Dept of Personnel	Mob: +91 9760696778	dop@doonschool.com
24	Empathy Foundation				
25	GATI	Mr. Tirumaleshwara Rao	Nodal Person	Mob: +918008578719	pretamrao@gmail.com
26	Goonj	Mr. Anshu Gupta	Director	Mob: +919717863458	anshu@goonj.org
27	GRASS - Gramin Sudhaar Avam Shramik Seva Sanstha	Mr. Raghuvir Kandwal	Secretary	Mob: +919411125688	grass_rudraprayag@yahoo.co.in
28	Helpage India	Dr. Aapga Singh	State Head (UK)	Mob: +919415010644	aapga@helpageindia.org
29	Hero MotoCorp	Mr. Lav Sharma		Mob: +91 1334 238 500/ 662 500 Mob: 9997805555	lav.sharma@heromotocorp.com
30	Himadri Jan Kalyan Sansthan	Mr. Rajendra Bariyal	Secretary	Mob: +919690711598	rkbariyal@gmail.com ; rkbariyalhimagriks@gmail.com
31	I for Nation Foundation	Mr. Ritesh Garg		Mob: +91 86501 33136	ritesh.garg01@gmail.com

32	IBN 7	Mr. Chandan Kapoor		Mob: 91 98187 99946	chandan.kapoor@network18online.com
33	IDBI	Mr. Raju	Branch Manager, Dehradun	Mob: +91 88004 68018	
34	IGNOU	Ms. Asha Sharma		Mob: 91 87556 55511	
35	Indian Express	Mr. Swadesh Talwar	Nodal Officer - UK	Mob: +919316002779	swadeshtalwar@gmail.com
36	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Mr. HD Gandhi		Mob: +918860171780	spp1952@gmail.com
37	Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd	Col. Vijay Kumar	Consultant	Mob: +919717529403	vkp205@gmail.com
38	Janakpuri Dharmik Evam Samajik Mahasangh, New Delhi	Mr. J P Sharma	General Secretary	Mob: +919654915496	ipdsmr@gmail.com
39	Karuna Social Service Society	Fr. Pious Philip	Director	Mob: +919012228575	karunasociety@gmail.com
40	Lions Club International	Lion Dheeraj Makhija	Director, Rishikesh Unit	Mob: +91 99272 50000	lionsclubrishikeshdivine@gmail.com
41	Lupin Foundation	Mr. S K Tomar	Programme Manager	Mob: +919012915405	lupinfoundationrishikesh@gmail.com
42	Malankara Orthodox Church	Mr. Jacob	Program Coordinator	Mob: +919758069553	mar.demetrios@gmail.com mathewlwsi@gmail.com
43	Manav Seva Sansthan	Mr. Vaibhav Sharma	Program Director	Mob: +919839339403	directorsafe@gmail.com
44	Mata Amritanandamayi Trust	Mr. Mukesh	Member	Mob: +917895773783	ammasmukesh@gmail.com
45	Mazgaon Docks	Mr Dinesh Kumar	Nodal Officer	Mob: +919958677799	dineshpipal@gmail.com
46	Mesonic Lodge	Mr. Sumeet Nanda	Nodal Officer	Mob: +919997322272	sumeetnanda.ddn@gmail.com
47	Morari Babu Group	Mr. Arun Saraf Arvind Rajgarhia	Chairman & Managing Director, UAL Industries Limited	Mob: +919831005655 Mob: +919792101629	arunsaraf@ualind.com arvindrajgarhia@ualind.com
48	Narsingh Bhawan Trust	Mr. Rajendra Rai	Manager	Mob: +919837322523	rbbm.narsinghbhawantrust@gmail.com

49	Oxfam India	Mr. Zubin Zaman	Indian Humanitarian Programme Manager	Phone: +91-33-24456650 Mob: +919831034706	zubin@oxfamindia.org
50	Mandhakini Women Weavers	Ms. Mukti Datta	Director	Mob:+918006658964	mukti_datta2002@yahoo.co.in
51	Parmarth Niketan	Mr. Ram Mahesh Mishra	Director, Program Implementation	Mob: 91 94111 06609	mishraji@parmarth.com
52	People's Power Collective	Ms. Saritha Thomas	Director/ Managing Trustee	Mob: +917351559798	saritha@peoplespower-co.org
53	People's Science Institute	Mr. Puran Bartwal	Program Manager	Mob: +919411138810	puranb@rediffmail.com
54	Piramal Foundation	Mr. Paresh Parasnis Mr. Atul Kotnala		Mob: +91-7534076389	paresh.parasnis@piramal.com atul.kotnala@piramal.com
55	Plan India	Mr. Venkat Velagala	Head Emergency Response – UK	Mob: +919810500100	venkat.velagala@planindia.org
56	PNVS - Parvatiya Niyojan and Vikas Sansthan				
57	Pragya	Mr. Rohit	Programme Coordinator	Mob: +918057108390	rupesh@pragya.org
58	Param Shaktipeeth Vatsalyagram Org	Sadvi Vichitrarachana	Coordinator	Mob: +919759286271	vichitrarachana@gmail.com
59	Pratham Org	Mr. Kishor Bhamre	Director Programs	Phone: +91-22-28819561/62 Mob: +91-9769761882	kishor.bhamre@pcvc.org
60	Private Donor	Mr. Tharge	Ex-Chief Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Mob: +91 94593 87738	
61	Reliance Foundation	Mr. K. D. Kandpal	Programme Manager	Tel: 91-22-4477 5459 Mob: +917738045226	kdkandpal@gmail.com
62	Rotary Foundation	Mr. Prem Bhala	Nodal Person	Mob: +919319056084	guneetsinghrajian@gmail.com
63	Save the Children	Mr. AJAZ MIR		Ph. +91 351 27 33 730 Mob. +91 9761479210	a.mir@savethechildren.in

64	Seeds India	Mr. Yezdani Rahman	Sr. Manager - Emergency and Preparedness	Phone: +91 1126174272 Mob: +919650747952	rahman@seedsindia.org
65	ShantiKunj, Hardwar	Rakesh Jaiswal	Disaster Management Cell	Mob: 09258369500, 7351708114	rakeshshantikunj@gmail.com
66	SHARD	Dr. Kailash Bhatt	Secretary	Mob: +91 99975 65704	kcbhatt5@gmail.com
67	Smile Foundation	Dr. Satnam Singh	Program Coordinator	Mob: +919650009357	satnam@smilefoundationindia.org
68	Society For Inclusive Development	Mr. Anil Jaggi	Board Member	Mob: +919412009273	jaggianil@gmail.com
69	SPACE, Dehradun	Ms. Kavita Chaturvedi	Secretary	Mon: +919557722660	spacedehradun@gmail.com
70	Sri Bhubneswari Mahila Ashram	Mr. Girish Dimri	Program Manager	Ph. +91 9568129892	gairsain.pu@planindia.org
71	Sri Satya Sai Trust	Mr. Kishori Lal	Member	Mob: +919410390907	saimukand@yahoo.co.in ; kishorilal67@yahoo.com
72	State Farm	Mr. Rastogi	Nodal Officer	Mob: +919891453036	
73	Prem Vikas Mandal Trust, Jaipur	Suresh ji			
74	Tata Relief Committee	Mr. Sourav Roy	Task Manager	Mob: +919223582235	sourav.roy@tatasteel.com
75	TCI	Rakesh Dwivedi	Divisional Manager	Mob: +919391627737	rakesh.dwivedi@tcifreight.in
76	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Limited (THDC IL)	Mr. Rakesh Khare	Chief General Manager	Mob: +91 917133991	s.ethdc@yahoo.com
77	U turn Foundation	Mr. Hemant Nav Kumar	President	Phone: +91-135-2668909 Mob: +919760272029	president@uturnfoundation.org
78	UNDMT Rudraprayag	Mr. Praveenkumar Pawar	District Coordinator	MoB: +91 9897654043	undmtrudraprayag@gmail.com
79	Union Bank	Subhash Kumar	Branch Manager	Mob: +918937000743	cbsrudraprayag@unionbankofindia.com
80	UP Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam	B S Kathait	Nodal Person	Mob: +91 9411128341	dehradunossce_upsknn@rediffmail.com

81	Uttarakhand Welfare Association of United Kingdom	Mr. Ramvir Singh Panwar		Mob: +91 96342 58995	ramvirsinghpanwar@yahoo.co.uk
82	Uttarakhand Yuva Manch, Chandigarh	Mr. Rajendra P. Naudiyal	President	Mob: +91 94172 84661	president@uttarakhandyuvamanch.com
83	Vardan	G. N. S. Gurudatt	Secretary	Mob: +919412059310	vardango@rediffmail.com
84	World Vision, India	Mr. D Relton Samuel	National Coordinator	Mob: +919444415401	relton_samuel@wvi.org
85	Sri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashrama	Ms. Mangala	Coordinator	Mob: +91 8477950417	
86	Noida Lok Manch	Mr. Arbindo Mukerjee	Director	Mob: +91	
87	Sewa Bharat	Ms. Anohita	Programme Coordinator	Mob: +91	
88	EFICOR	Mr. Ramesh Babu	Programme Coordinator	Mob: +91	
89	Nishtaa NGO				

All opinion, data and information given here are based on the status of recovery programs in Rudraprayag district as on 30 March 2014. Some changes may have taken place since then in few sectors / needs.

*Courtesy:
Office of the District Disaster Management Officer
Rudraprayag District
With technical support from United Nations Disaster Management Team*