

Natural Calamities

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Natural Calamities Cell deals with Agricultural crop damages due to Natural Calamities i.e Cyclone / Heavy rains/ Unseasonal rains/ Drought / Floods / Hailstorms / Fire/ Landslide /Avalanche / Cloud burst/ Pest attack/ Frost & Cold wave/ Earthquake / Tsunami and Thunder bolt (State Specific Disaster).

Objectives:

1. To provide immediate relief to the affected farmers whose crops are damaged more than 33% loss due to any Natural calamity
2. Preparation of contingency plan for alternate crops under adverse seasonal conditions.

Whenever any natural calamity occurs :

- ★ Control rooms will be opened in the Joint Directors of Agriculture office in the district head quarters and responsible persons will be made in – charge providing help line numbers for the farmers to contact.
- ★ Immediately after the occurrence of any Natural Calamity i.e., Heavy rains, Cyclones, Floods and Hailstorms, the technical teams comprising of ADA, MAO along with Scientists from DAATTC and KVKS visit extensively the affected fields to assess the impact of Calamity on crops and also suggests necessary technical measures required for restoring the crops.
- ★ The preliminary crop damages will be collected from the districts on daily basis and the same will be reported to the Government through C & DA.
- ★ In case of occurrence of Drought, to assess the drought affected areas / mandals in the state, several reports like Mandal wise rainfall data, no. of dry spells occurred, Area sown particulars and crop damages more than 33% etc will be obtained from District JDAs through District Collectors.
- ★ Department will prepare Contingency Plan for supply of alternate crops seed on subsidy in case of late onset of Monsoon / dry spells / Cyclones / Floods.
- ★ Wide publicity will be given among farming community through print media on measures to be taken for different crops affected due to any natural calamity.
- ★ Detailed enumeration will be done by the Joint teams comprising of Agriculture & Revenue officials at Village and Mandal level visits field to field and enumerate the farmer wise Agricultural Crop damages more than 33% and displays the enumerated lists in Grama Panchayat for three days.
- ★ The enumeration team, while enumerating the crop loss records the names and extent of the tenant farmers along with the owner’s name with the consent of the owner of land OR a resolution will be passed in the Gram Sabha in the absence of owner for extending input subsidy to the tenant farmers.
- ★ The crop losses will be collected at village level in 26 column Proforma on famer wise, crop wise area damaged (more than 33%) with the number of farmers affected and category (SMF/OF) of farmers along with bank account numbers and Aadhar numbers of the farmers. The crop damage reports will be consolidated at mandal level, District level in turn at State level.

- ★ Final consolidated report (in state norms & NDRF norms proforma) along with the beneficiary list in 26 column proforma of all the affected districts will be submitted to the Government for sanction of input subsidy.
- ★ After release of funds from the Government, the input subsidy amounts are directly credited to the affected farmer's bank accounts by concerned District authorities through online.

Criteria to declare drought prone areas:

As per **Manual for drought management 2016** published by ministry of Agriculture , Govt of India , the proposals for declaration of drought should be examined with reference to the following norms.

1. Rain fall deficit –
 - ❖ -15% annual rainfall of < 750 mm
 - ❖ -20% annual rainfall of 750 – 999 mm
 - ❖ -25% annual rainfall of > 1000 mm
2. Compression/ Reduction in cropped area > 50% under all principal crops.
3. Reduction in crop yields by 33% and above , comparative with normal yields
4. Dry spells and their impact on crop damages.
5. Percentage Available Soil moisture (PASM)
6. Normalized difference Vegetation index (NDVI),
7. Normalized difference Wetness Index (NDWI).
8. Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI)
9. Standardized precipitation Index (SPI)
10. Reservoir storage Index (RSI)
11. Stream flow Drought Index (SFDI)
12. Ground water Drought Index (GWDI)

For considering declaration of drought Out of the (4) norms suggested .The first norm of rainfall deficiency must be satisfied and out of the remaining (3) norms, any two norms must be fulfilled, apart from norms (5) to (12) that would be prepared by NRSC, ANGRAU ,CWC and CGWB respectively.

Drought Preparedness:

- ★ Establishing close linkage with IMD to disseminate the local specified weather report through Mandal /Village level Officials to prepare for adverse seasonal conditional well in advance.
 - ★ Agriculture Department prepares contingency plan in consultation with CRIDA, DAATTC, KVK, ARS Scientists of ANGRAU
 - ★ Recommending Short Duration Crops like Maize, Blackgram, Greengram, Redgram, Horsegram, Cowpea, Ragi, Korra and short duration varieties of Paddy.
 - ★ Stocking of quality seeds of short duration varieties well in advance for immediate distribution for re-sowing/delayed sowing in affected areas on subsidy.
 - ★ Creating awareness among the farmers for application of **booster doses of fertilizers** for recovery of crop and **soil conservation methods** for effective utilization of the available moisture to save the crop in the drought prone areas.
 - ★ Various soil moisture conservation methods will be adopted for effective utilization of the available soil moisture to save the crops in drought prone areas.
- ★ **Existing scale of relief:** GoI No.32-7/2014-NDM-1, MHA(DM Division), GoI, Dt:08.04.2015.

S. No	Crop	A.P. State Govt. (SDRF) norms	GOI (NDRF) norms
1	Paddy, Groundnut, Cotton and Sugarcane	15000	Rs.6800/- for Rainfed crops and Rs.13500/- for irrigated crops
2	Maize	12500	
3	Pulses, Sunflower, Soybean, Wheat	10000	
4	Tobacco	10000	
5	Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Castor, Sesamum	6800	
6	Mesta, Jute, Safflower, Korra, Sama, variga and Musturd	5000	
7	Sand casting	12200	12200
8	Soil erosion	37500	37500

