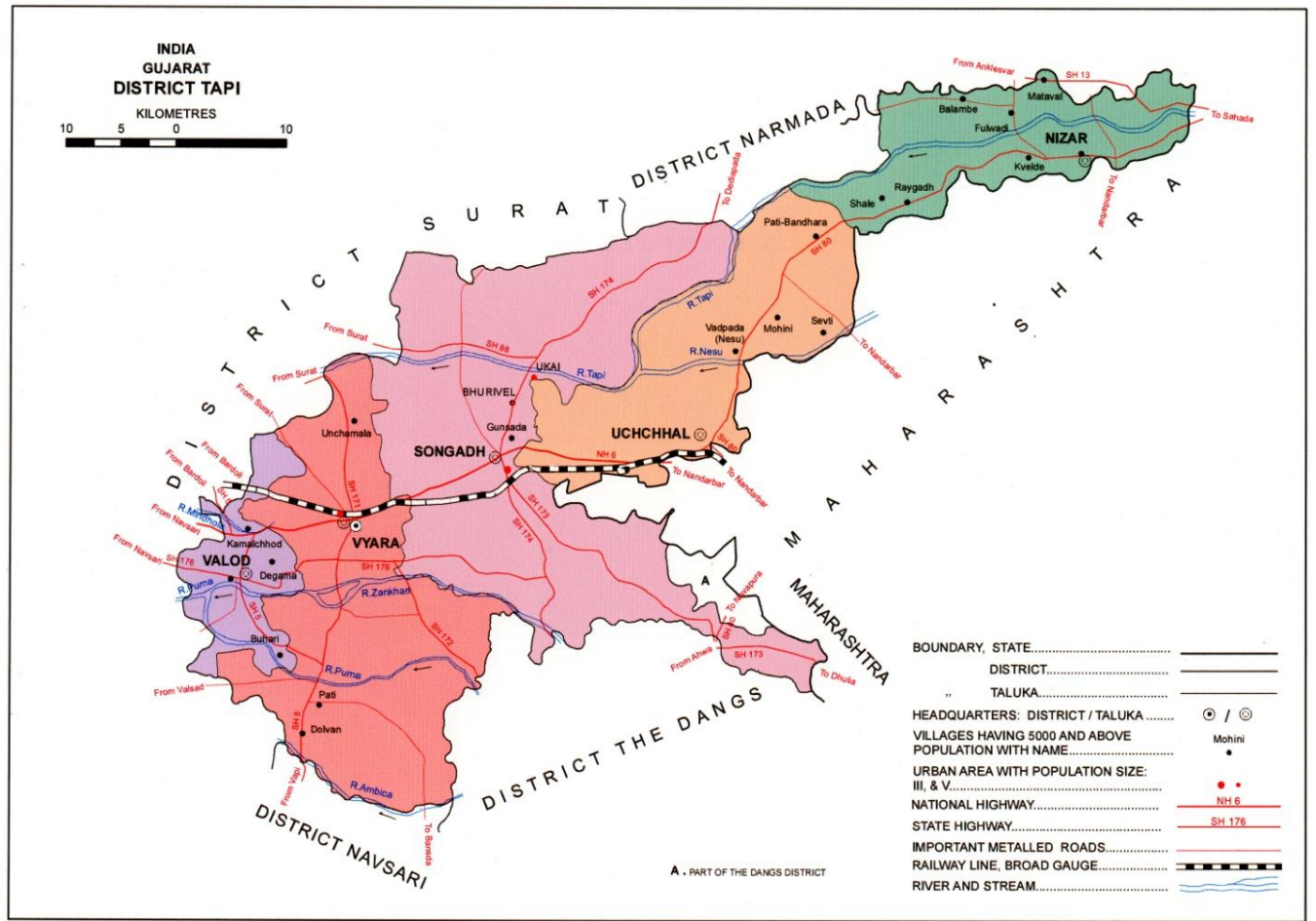




Disaster Risk Management Programme
District Disaster Management Plan-2017 (Vol:2)
Tapi District



Ministry of Home Affairs
And
Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA)
Collector Office, Tapi-Vyara



Shree. N.K Damor IAS


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Prologue

Tapi District has been divided from Surat District as Independent district on 2nd of October 2007. After the establishment of Tapi District the need for preparation of Multi Hazard/Disaster Management Plan has been emerged.

Tapi had faced multitude of Disaster as Floods, Cyclone, Heavy Rain, Lightening, Earthquake, Firesand also in vulnerable with Nuclear hazards. Experience has shown that pre-planned and practiced procedures for handling an emergency can considerably reduce loss of life and minimize damage too. However the industries have onsite emergency plans but those were limited to the particular territory, but now under the Disaster Risk Management Programme Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, and Collector Office Tapi are preparing the communities from grass root level to top level for securing quick response mechanism right from bottom to top level under the three DRM Components these are Awareness generation, Plan Preparation and Capacity Building.

This Disaster Management Plan for Tapi District has been updated and additional details have been incorporated. The Role of each agency in the event of an emergency is specified in the plan. Needless to say that the success of disaster management depends upon the co-coordinator and effective performance of the duties assigned to each and every agency, In Tapi we succeed to bring corporate sector, NGO's Volunteers, SHG's NSS, NYKS, Civil Defense and all Government departments at a common platform for quick response and disaster risk reduction under the DRM, for that I take this opportunity to place on individuals, agencies, organizations who have contributed for the preparation and updation of the Multi Hazards / Disaster Management Plan of Tapi. This plan is a necessary document for reducing risks due to hazards and vulnerability; I hope this great document would be really helpful for protecting life and properties as well as sustainable development in future.


N.K Damor. (IAS)
Collector
Tapi-vyara

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List Of Abbreviation

Sr. No	Abbreviation	Full form of Abbreviation
1	AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
2	APMC	Agricultural Produce Market Committee
3	AE	Assistant Engineer
4	AH	Animal Husbandry
5	ATI	Administrative Training Institute
6	ATS	Anti Terrorist Squad
7	ATVT	ApnoTaluko Vibrant Taluko
8	BPL	Below Poverty Line
9	BRC	Block Resource Centre
10	CBO	Community Based Organization
11	CDHO	Chief District Health Officer
12	CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
13	CHC	Community Health Center
14	CRC	Community Resource Centre
15	CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
16	CSO	Civil Society Organization

17	DCMG	District Crisis Management Group
18	DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
19	DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
20	DDO	District Development Officer
21	DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
22	DGVCL	Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited
23	DISH	Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health
24	DM	Disaster Management
25	DPO	District Project Officer
26	DRM	Disaster Risk Management
27	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
28	DSO	District Sports Officer
29	DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
30	Dy. Eng.	Deputy Engineer
31	Dy SP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
32	EMRI	Emergency Management & Research Institute
33	ESR	Elevated Surface Reservoir
34	EWS	Early Warning System
35	Ex. Eng.	Executive Engineer
36	FCI	Food Corporation of India
37	FPS	Fair Price Shop
38	FWP	Food for Work Program
39	GDCR	General Development Control Regulation
40	GEB	Gujarat Electricity Board
41	GIDM	Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management
42	GLR	Ground Level Reservoir
43	GMB	Gujarat Maritime Board
44	Goi	Government of India
45	GPs	Gram Panchayats
46	GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
47	GWSSB	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board
48	HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
49	HHs	Households
50	HPC	High Powered Committee
51	HQ	Head Quarter
52	HRVC	Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity
53	IAY	Indira AawasYojana
54	IMA	Indian Medical Association
55	ICS	Incident Commander
56	ICS	Incident Command System
57	IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
58	IEC	Information Education Communication
59	IMD	Indian Meteorological Department

60	ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
61	ISR	Institute for Seismic Research
62	ITI	Industrial Training Institute
63	IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Program
64	LCMG	Local Crisis Management Group
65	LO	Liaison Officer
66	MAH	Major Accident Hazard
67	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
68	MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
69	MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
70	MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
71	Mm	Mili Meter
72	MP	Member of Parliament
73	NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
74	NCC	National Cadets Corps
76	NCCF	National Calamity Contingency Fund
77	NDM	National Disaster Management
78	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
79	NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
80	NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
81	NEC	National Executive Committee
82	NFSM	National Food Security Mission
83	NGO	Non Government Organization
84	NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
85	NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Program
86	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
87	NSS	National Service Scheme
88	NYK	National Yuva Kendra
89	PCPIR	Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Special Investment Region
90	PDS	Public Distribution System
91	PHC	Primary Health Center
92	PI	Police Inspector
93	PMGY	PradhanMantriGramodyanYojna
94	PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
95	R & R	Recovery & Reconstruction
96	R&B	Roads & Buildings
97	RTO	Regional Transport Office
98	SC	Scheduled Caste
99	SDM	Sub District Magistrate
100	SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
101	SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
102	SDRN	State Disaster Response Network

103	SE	Superintending Engineer
104	SEOC	State Emergency Operation Centre
105	SFO	Sub Focal Officer
106	SEZ	Special Economic Zone
107	SHGs	Self Help Groups
108	SMC	School Management Committee
109	SMS	Short Message Service
110	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
111	SRPF	State Reserve Police Force
112	SRT	Special Response Team
113	SSA	SarvaShikshaAbhiyan
114	ST	Scheduled Tribe
115	S& R	Search and Rescue
116	Supt. Eng.	Superintendent Engineer
117	SWO	Social Welfare Officer
118	TDMA	Taluka Disaster Management Authority
119	TDMC	Taluka Disaster Management Committee
120	TDMP	Taluka Disaster Management Plan
121	TDO	Taluka Development Officer
122	TEOC	Taluka Emergency Operation Centre
123	THO	Taluka Health Officer
124	TNA	Training Needs Assessment
125	TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
126	TSO	Taluka Supply Officer
127	ULB	Urban Local Body
128	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
129	UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
130	VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
131	WASMO	Water and Sanitation Management Organization

Chapter 1:

Introduction:

Disaster management is a process or strategy that is implemented when any type of catastrophic event takes place. Sometimes referred to as disaster recovery management, the process may be initiated when anything threatens to disrupt normal operations or puts the lives of human beings at risk. Governments on all levels as well as many businesses create some sort of disaster plan that make it possible to overcome the catastrophe and return to normal function as quickly as possible.

A disaster is an event triggered by natural manmade causes that lead to sudden disruption of normalcy causing widespread damage to life and property. The High Power Committee of Government of India has identified 30 major and minor disasters, which frequently occurs in our country. It is now a recognised fact that while natural disasters is primarily due to imbalance in the nature but losses due to them on account of human feelings. Human sufferings and misery from a large number of natural disasters can be minimised by taking timely action, preventing mechanisms and undertaking capital works of long and medium terms.

In India, 199 districts have been identified to be multi – hazard prone. At the district level, the district administration is the focal point to manage any disaster or eventuality. It is therefore, imperative to equip and train the district disaster management committee and disaster management team headed by the District Collector/ Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner.

The district administration is also required to prepare a District Disaster Management Plan based upon the type of disasters likely to affect the district. The actual day –to day function of administering preparedness, response, and mitigation is the responsibility of the District Collector/ Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner along with the DDMC and the DDMTs.

The previous disaster management plans of the Tapi district are mainly disaster specific contingency plans. Those plans reveal following facts:

- i) Plan document is too voluminous to be easily understood by users.
- ii) The command and control of relief efforts is not optimal
- iii) Integration of response is not effective
- iv) The mitigation, prevention and preparedness aspects are not addressed.

Secondly, separate plans for each disaster have produced multiple documents with considerable duplication, which would work against potential users reading and knowing any of the plans.

Recognizing the fact that most tasks and actions before and following a disaster are common at the district level, the Tapi district administration has used a multi-disaster approach (all disasters covered by one plan) while developing disaster management plan for the district.

1.1: Aims and Objectives

- To determine the risk and vulnerabilities associated with various hazards.
- To identify the hazardous areas and to create appropriate strategies to address the issues in these areas
- To develop appropriate strategies for effective prevention and mitigation of disasters
- To build the capacity of people working in the field of disaster management
- To aware the citizens
- To define and assign roles and responsibilities to various stakeholders associated with disaster management for pre disaster and post disaster phases.
- To develop and maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disasters
- To defines the risks and Vulnerabilities of the citizens of the district to different disasters.
- To Identifies the private and public sector parties with prime and supporting responsibilities to reduce or negate these vulnerabilities
- To Mainstreaming disaster management concerns into the developmental planning process
- To Defines actions to be taken by these parties to avoid or mitigate the impact of possible disasters in the district

1.2: Evolution of the Plan

Gujarat Act No. 20 of 2003, THE GUJARAT STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003 clearly stated to mandatory provision of the DM plan as per the following clause & sections

Clause 15 of Chapter VI

1. The authority shall develop or cause to be developed guidelines for the preparation of disaster managements plans and strategies and keep them update and shall assist such departments of Government, local authorities and person, as may be specified by the authority in preparation of plans and strategies and coordinate them
2. The plan preparing authority while preparing the plan under subsection (1) shall make suitable provisions in the plan after considering the following namely:
 - (a) The types of disaster that may occur and their possible effects;
 - (b) The communities and property at risk;
 - (c) Provision for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
 - (d) Inability to deal with disasters and promote capacity building;
 - (e) The integration of strategies for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects with development plans, programme and such other activities in the State;
 - (f) Provision for assessment of the nature and magnitude of the effects of a disaster;
 - (g) Contingency plans including plans for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the event of a disaster, providing for-
 - (i) Allocation of responsibilities to the various stakeholders and coordination in carrying out their responsibilities;
 - (ii) Procurement of essential goods and providing essential services;
 - (iii) Establishment of strategic communication links;
 - (iv) Dissemination of information; and

- (v) Other matters as may be provided for in the regulations.
- (h) Any other matter required by the Authority.

(3) The Authority shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and maintained a master plan for the State/District

1.3: How to use the plan

The present plan is not intended to provide comprehensive explanations and background information about a disaster, or serve as a training manual on how to respond to a disaster or conduct a disaster related task. The approach taken is that plans and SOPs should be limited to the minimum information need to respond to a specific disaster or undertake a disaster related task. Steps to address disaster specific requirements can be covered in procedures related to actions. This approach does require that task forces develop disaster specific procedures where appropriate.

In other words, this plan is intended for use by persons who are technically competent in the tasks or responsibilities set out in each plan. The SOPs are intended to be used by persons who are unfamiliar with disaster management topics but are intended to be task specific and not as replacements for full plans.

1.4: Authority for the plan

Gujarat state Disaster Management Authority shall be primarily responsible for promoting an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management including prevention or mitigation of disaster by the State, local authorities, stake holders and communities, The Authority shall- act as the central planning, coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management and post-disaster reconstruction, rehabilitation, evaluation, and assessment. Assist the State Government in formulation of policy relating to emergency relief notwithstanding that the implementation of emergency relief shall be the responsibility of the Revenue Department and other departments of the Government. Inform the State Government and departments of Government on progress and problems in disaster management. Promote general education and awareness on disaster management, emergency planning and response and matters incidental thereto. The State Government, the Collector, concerned officers of the State Government and the local authorities in the State shall give such assistance and support to the Authority in performing its functions as may be required by the Authority.

At the district level, District Collector is responsible for responding any disaster situation in consultation with other line departments at district HQ are responsible to deal with all phases of disaster management within district

1.5: Stakeholders and their responsibilities

At the district level, District Collector is responsible for responding any disaster situation in consultation with other line departments at district HQ are responsible to deal with all phases of disaster management within district.

Technical institutions, NGOs, Local authority, private sector, Community groups, volunteer agencies and citizens.

According to Disaster Management Act-2003 Stakeholders and their responsibilities are:

District Collector:

During the period, an area is an affected area the Collector may issue directions to the officers of the departments of the Government and the local authority in the affected area, to provide emergency relief in accordance with the disaster management plans.

The District Collector may-

1. Make arrangements for release and use of available resources
2. Control and restrict traffic to, from and within the area affected by a disaster
3. Control and restrict the entry into, movement within and departure from any disaster area or part of it
4. Remove debris
5. Conduct search and rescue operations
6. Make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead body, by appropriate means
7. Provide alternative shelter
8. Provide food, medicines and other essentials
9. Require experts and consultants in the matters relevant to the disaster to provide relief under his direction and supervision
10. To take possession and make use of any property, vehicles, equipment, buildings and means of communication on such terms and conditions as may be prescribe
11. Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities as and when required
12. Construct temporary bridges or other structures
13. Demolish unsafe structures which may endanger the public
14. Coordinate with non-governmental organizations and ensure that such entities carry out their activities in an equitable manner
15. Disseminate information to the public to deal with the disaster
16. Direct and compel evacuation, of all or part of the population from any affected area for the purpose of preservation of life and for such evacuation, and for such evacuation use such force as may be necessary
17. authorize any person, to make any entry into any place, to open or cause to be opened, any door, gate or other barrier, if he considers such an action is necessary for preservation of life and property, if the owner or occupier is absent, or being present, refuses to open such door, gate or barrier

The Collector may exercise the powers contained in subsection (2) to the extent only that this is necessary for the purpose of -

- (a) Assisting and protecting the community
- (b) Providing relief to the community

- (c) Preventing or combating disruption
- (d) Dealing with the destructive and other effects of the disaster

The Collector may issue such directions to any person or government agency and take such other steps, as may be necessary to curtail the escalation of the disaster or to alleviate, contain or minimize the effects of disaster.

1.6: Role and responsibility

The Collector

- Facilitate and, coordinate with, local Government bodies to ensure that pre and post - disaster management activities in the district are carried out.
- Assist community training, awareness programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.
- Take appropriate actions to smoothen the response and relief activities to minimize the effect of disaster.
- Recommend CoR and State Government for declaration of disaster.

Local Authority

- Provide assistance to GSDMA, CoR and Collector in disaster management activities.
- Ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for use in the event of a disaster.
- Ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications laid down.
- Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. Carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area within its jurisdiction.

Private Sector

- The private sector should ensure their active participation in the pre-disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the GSDMA or the Collector.
- They should also adhere to the relevant building codes and other specifications, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.

Community Groups and Voluntary agencies

- Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs should actively assist in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the GSDMA or the Collector.
- They should actively participate in all training activities as may be organized and should familiarize themselves with their role in disaster management

Citizen

It is a duty of every citizen to assist the Collector or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever his aid is demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

1.7: Scope of the Plan:

The District Disaster Management and Response Plan for Kutch District have been prepared for its operation by various departments and agencies of the district and other Non-governmental Agencies expected to participate in disaster management. This plan provides for Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Analysis, Preventive Measures, Mainstreaming disaster management concerns into Developmental Plans, Preparedness Measures, Response Mechanism, and Partnership with Stakeholders, Financial Arrangement, Roles and Responsibilities of the various agencies interlinks in disaster management and the scope of their activities. An elaborate inventory of resources has also been formalized.

1.8: Approach to Disaster Management

The Government of Gujarat takes an inclusive approach to disaster management. Disaster impact decrease is divided into three broad areas:

Warning, Relief and Recovery

Necessary actions are intended to eliminate the loss of life and property and hardship due to disasters. Plans and SOPs at District level should provide as seamless as possible provision of warning, relief and recovery assistance to avoid or reduce losses and hardship.

The focal point for early warning, relief and recovery is the District Collector, who directs and coordinates these efforts within the district. The Collector is also answerable for coordinating warning, relief and recovery with similar activities in neighboring districts and with the Revenue Department and GSDMA.

The Collector is further responsible for developing long-term relief, recovery and rehabilitation plans during the course of a disaster. These plans will include steps to reduce disaster impact in the future and be coordinate with the GSDMA in terms of policy and implementation.

Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention

Mitigation, preparedness and prevention actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the probability of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability;

- Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
- Enforcement of regulations, particularly building and safety codes and land use plans,
- Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability, and,
- Capacity building including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community-level identification of risk and vulnerability

The overall approach to disaster management is based on six elements;

1. Precise risk and Vulnerability assessment
2. Planning and efficient allocation of resources,
3. Capacity building and training
4. Provision of ample resources
5. The assignment of disaster management roles and responsibilities which correspond to normal roles and responsibilities (if possible) and,
6. Use of diverse legal and operational mechanisms to accomplish disaster management objectives

Base on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention;

- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- Improvement of off-site Preparedness near industrial sites.

1.9: Finance

The finance arrangement as per the fund granted by GSDMA / State nodal agencies to the district

District Collector has authorities to distribute / impart the fund to the counter partners of Disaster management in the District as per required activities, according to the instructions of Government of Gujarat.

The Collector, assisted by the District Development Officer, is responsible for developing plans and activities to effect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above

1.10: Plan review and updation

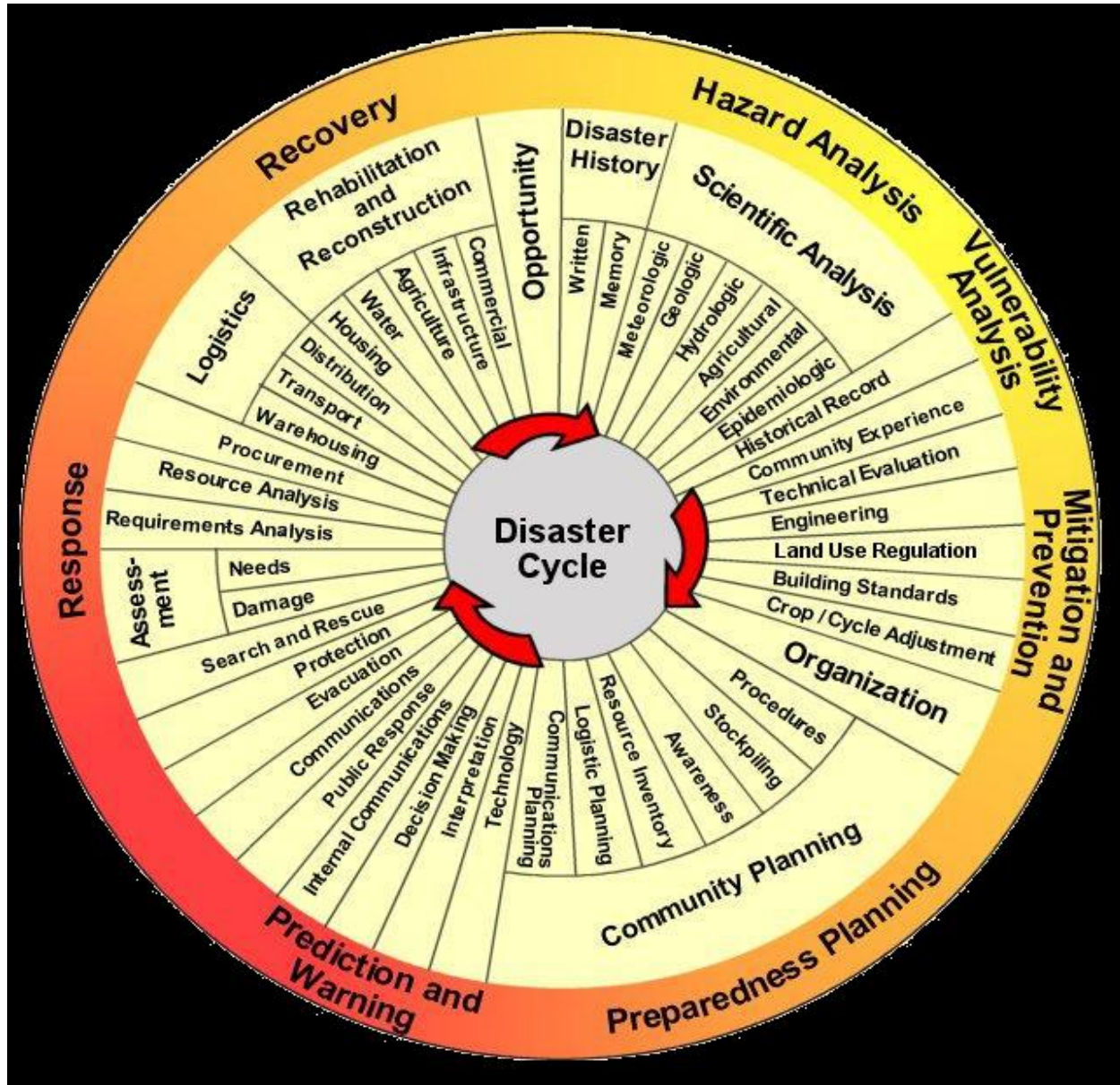
The District Collector is responsible for the preparation and revision of the District Disaster Management Plan in collaboration with the line departments and other organizations in the district.

Plan maintenance is a dynamic process of updating the plan on a periodic basis. The backbone of maintaining the plan is carrying out mock drills and updating the plan based on the lesson learnt as an outcome of the mock exercise, which consists of identifying the gaps and putting in place a system to fill the same. The District Disaster Management Plan shall be reviewed and updated regularly by annually/half yearly and updated

- When significant changes in the nature of any hazards
- Lessons learnt following any major disaster or
- When there is any significant change to organization or responsibility of primary members of the task forces defined in the plan.
- DDMC shall compile its learning and proposed new mechanisms for improvement of the capacity to deal with disasters
- Drills and Rehearsals
- Recommendations from all line Depts. in their Report
- Lessons learnt from any disaster event in other district and state

- Directions from National Disaster Management Authority, GSDMA, Government of Gujarat, Revenue Department etc.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE



Chapter 2: Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment:

Risk and Vulnerability Ranking-Analysis

All events or activities carry some risk and are associated with some level of vulnerability. Risk and vulnerability ranking is the process of assigning scores to the risk and possible impact of hazards to be able to compare the likely vulnerability and make informed management decisions about which hazards are of greatest concern and when planning and preparation efforts should be directed. A crude risk and vulnerability ranking process can be accomplished in five steps.

Table No.: 1
Matrix of past Disaster

Disaster	Year	Magnitude /extent	Talukas & no. of villages affected	Life & cattle loss	Damage to property	Economic al losses
Earthquake	2001	-	-	-	-	-
Cyclone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat wave	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cold wave	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial disaster	--	--	--	--	--	--

- Tapi District is in Seismic zone III so as it is in Moderate Risk zone, the 2001 Earthquake has not caused much devastating effect, even it has not coastal areas so the vulnerability from Tsunami or Cyclone is even less. Seasonal flood is affecting Tapi regularly but the effect of flood is Marginal. In sort in Tapi district particularly no major incident has been taken place.

Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA)

Complete the hazards column for the following table. Typical hazards have already been identified, but these should be confirmed at this step and additional hazards added as appropriate.
Risk and Vulnerability Analysis-TapiDistrict

Table No.: 2

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Vulnerability Rating (Probability times Impact)	Specific Locations and populations of concern
Earthquake (resulting in	3	5	light-9	Uchchhal, Nizar, Songadh, Vyara, Valod

damage)				
High Wind (Cyclone)	1	3	Light- 9	Uchchhal, Nizar, Songadh, Vyara, Valod
Sea Surge (Cyclone)	-	-	-	-
Flood				Uchchhal, Nizar, Songadh, Vyara, Valod
Industrial Accident	2	1	Low-2	Vyara, Songadh
Drought	2	2	Low-4	Nizar, Uchchhal, Songadh
Heat wave	3	2	Low-6	Uchchhal, Nizar, Songadh, Vyara, Valod
cold wave				
Landslides Mudflows	1	1	Low-1	
Dam Failure	1	1	Low-1	Ukai
Mine fires/collapse	2	1	Low-2	Songadh
Road/rail/air accident	5	3	High-25	Vyara, Songadh, Uchchhal
Oil spill & Road (marine)	2	5	Low-2	Vyara, Songadh
Boat sinking	-	-	-	-
Building collapse	1	2	Low-2	Nizar, songadh, Vyara
Communal Disease (epidemics)	1	1	Low-1	Vyara, Songadh, Uchchhal
Food poisoning	1	1	Low-1	Uchchhal, Nizar, Songadh, Vyara, Valod
Animal disease (epidemics)	1	1	Low-1	Uchchhal, Nizar, Songadh, Vyara, Valod
Terrorism (consequences)	-	-	-	-
Critical Infrastructure Failure (e.g. extended power outage)	1	3	Low-3	Ukai Dam
Civil Unrest	1	1	Low-1	
WAR	-	-	-	-
Tsunami	-	-	-	-
Nuclear Emergency	5	5	16 high	Songadh, Vyara, Valod

Note: For the understanding of Table: 7 there is more information are given in respective table No. 8,9, and 10.

Assess the probability-or "livelihood" of each hazard by reaching a consensus on probability and then assign each hazard a "Probability Level," as indicated in the following table. Enter the score for each hazard in the probability column of the table in.

Table No. 3
Probability

Probability	Score	Description
Almost certain	5	A regular event, on the average at least once in a 12 month period
Likely	4	Will occur at least once every two years.
Moderate	3	Will occur at least once every 5 years.
Unlikely	2	Will occur sometime in a 25 years period.
Rate	1	Can be expected to occur sometime in a 50 to 100 year period

Assign the Impact Ratings

Assess the potential magnitude or impact of each hazard and assign each an "Impact Level" as in the following table. Enter the impact score for each hazard in the table.

Table No. 4
Impact Ratings

Impact	Scope	Description
Catastrophic	5	Massive insecurity, substantial loss of life likely. Large and generalized assistance urgently needed for large segments of population. Additional management, administrative, and technical expertise urgently needed. Large volumes of materials inputs needed.
Major	4	Security threatened for large segments of population; substantial impacts on vulnerable groups likely. Some loss of life likely. Life-saving programs likely needed to handle impact of emergency situation. Large volumes of material inputs and additional administrative staff and technical expertise likely to be needed.
Moderate	3	Security is threatened for potential target groups, some interventions may be needed, particularly for groups who likely face increase in vulnerability. Organization can likely respond with existing country/regional management structures.
Minor	2	Momentary insecurity local groups able to respond adequately to those in need. Some technical assistance by organization may be helpful to local respondents, although not urgently needed.
Insignificant	1	Little or no significant change in conditions, no expected loss of life, injuries or significant loss of property for usual target groups as the result of the hazard Normal operations continue.

Assign the "Vulnerability" Ranking

Multiply the probability and the impact scores in the table in Step 1. The resulting score indicates crude vulnerability. Scores above 15 indicate high vulnerability; scores between 7 and 15 indicate medium vulnerability and scores below 7 indicate low vulnerability.

Table No.5
Vulnerability" Ranking

Probability Rating: Class and (score)	Impact Rating: Class and (score)				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Catastrophic (5)
Almost certain (5)	Low-5	Moderate - 10	Moderate - 15	High-20	High-25
Likely (4)	Low-4	Moderate-8	Moderate - 12	High-16	High-20
Moderate (3)	Low-3	Low-6	Moderate - 9	Moderate - 12	Moderate -15
Unlikely (2)	Low-2	Low-4	Low-6	Moderate - 8	Moderate -18
Rare (1)	Low-1	Low-2	Low-3	Low-4	Low-5

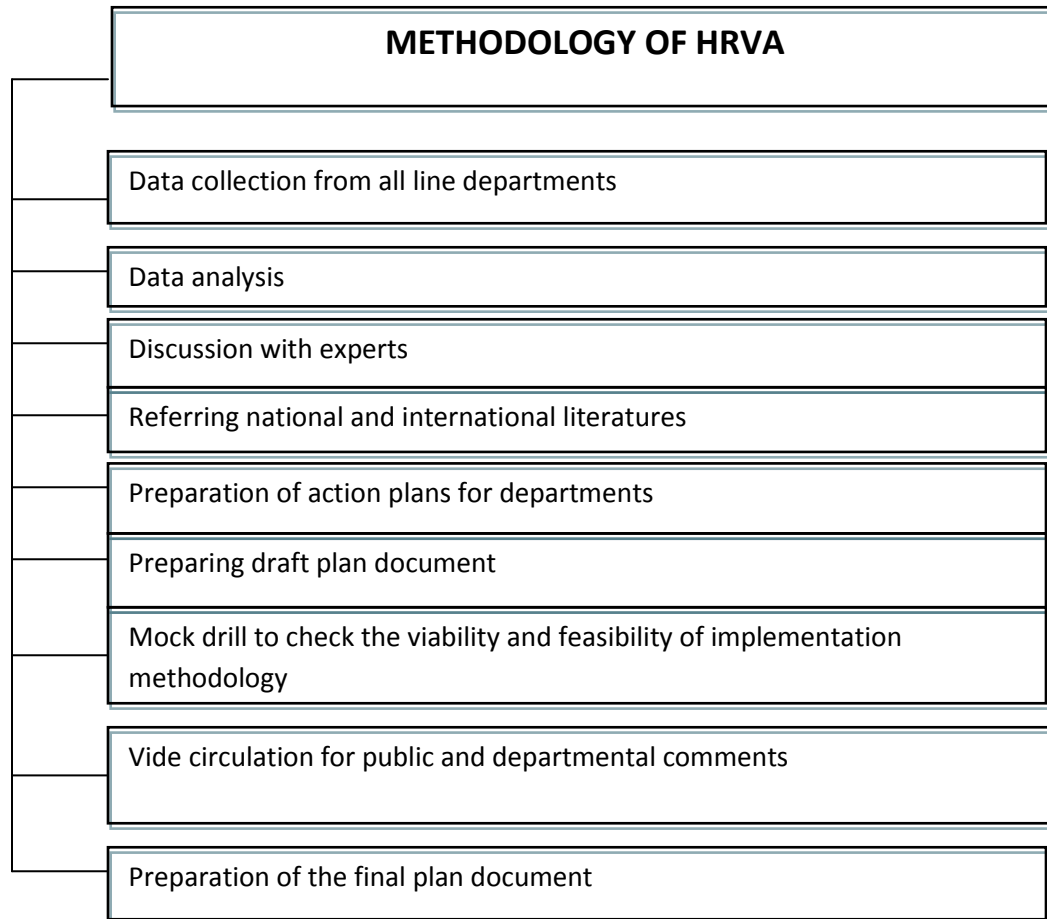
These three classes related to the immediate vulnerability to disaster and provide guidance on disaster response planning. Assessing risk and vulnerability to low likelihood but high impact hazards (e.g., earthquakes) requires a different, more long-term focused, assessment process.

Note that the rating process presumes that:

- Populations are better able to respond to disaster which more likely and do not have severe (major) impacts and,
- Steps taken to prepare for moderate or high vulnerability events will also improve the ability to respond to low vulnerability events.

The divisions between low, moderate and high crude vulnerability can be changed but should be used consistently for all similar assessments in the state.

Tool and methodology used for HRVA



List of hazards with probability (frequency and magnitude) to be addressed in this plan

Probability of Occurrence of disaster

Type of Hazard	Time period											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Earthquake												
Cyclone												
Flood												
Tsunami												
Fire												
Nuclear Emergency												

Identify Areas with Highest Vulnerability

Once vulnerability ranks have been identified, the locations and populations considered most vulnerable should be identified. This aids in knowing where disaster assistance may be most needed, as well as providing a quick indication of where vulnerability reduction efforts could be most productive. Note that vulnerability reduction can include education, structural measures, and non-structural measures like evacuation planning. Where possible, the areas of high vulnerability should be mapped and included in disaster planning documents.

Outcome

Hazards are defined as “Phenomena that pose a threat to people, structures or economic assets and which may cause a disaster. They could be either man-made or naturally occurring in our environment.” A disaster is the product of a hazard coinciding with a vulnerable situation, which might include communities, cities or villages. Vulnerability is defined as “the extent to which a community, structure, service or geographical area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard, on account of their nature, construction and proximity to a hazardous terrain or disaster prone area.

Hazard analysis:

A detailed analysis of the hazards likely to impact the state will be carried out by the Department of Disaster Management, in consultation with the DMC of the state H.C.M. RIPA and experts from the field. Hazard assessment is concerned with the properties of the hazard itself. The Vulnerability Atlas of Gujarat, developed by BMTPC, Govt of India, will be used as the baseline for all analyses. The State Disaster Management Authority shall take all appropriate steps to complete a comprehensive hazard assessment of the State.

1. Earthquake

The District is located in Zone-III of seismic vulnerability as captured in the Vulnerability Atlas. While earthquakes cannot be predicted, a detailed mapping of seismic fault systems and seismic source regions, quantification of probability of experiencing various strengths of ground motion at a site in terms of return period for intensity will be carried out and appropriate regulations put in place to decrease the vulnerability of built environment.

Different types of ground do shake with different severity in an earthquake. Softer soils and those with high water content generally shake more than rocky sites. Wherever possible site structures on firmer ground. This will reduce the severity of vibrations experienced in an earthquake. Capital intensive infrastructure, hazardous facilities and materials, and other important buildings should not be located in the vicinity of a known fault. Since early warning is not possible in case of earthquakes, the best choice is to ensure that seismicity is monitored and integrated with the GIS. It is necessary that mitigation strategy considers instrumentation of all other areas in order to have a total assessment of the seismic activity. This would enable reconfirmation and up gradation of micro zonation activities.

2. Flood

Flood is a major disaster in Tapi District. There are many small and big rivers in Tapi District like, Tapi, Purna, Mindhola, Ambika, Valmiki, Neshu, etc. Ukai Dam is situated in Tapi District and due to the heavy rainfall in catchment area of Ukai Dam Site leads to released high amount of water and which affects the Many Villages of Tapi District and Surat District as well.

Regulations would include.

- Not permitting unrestricted new development in the hazard prone areas
- Anchoring and flood proofing structures to be built in known flood prone areas
- Built-in safe guards for new water and sewage systems and utility lines from flooding
- Enforcing risk zone, base flood elevation, and flood way requirements
- Prohibition on development in wetlands

Prescribing standards for different flood zones on flood maps.

To meet these requirements, local governments will have to adopt specific flood planmanagement into zoning and subdivision regulations, housing and building codes, and resource protection regulations.

In low-lying areas, close to the coast, and on flat land in river valleys, there may be apotential for coastal or river flooding. In geologically younger river valleys, in mountains, andfoothills there may be a potential for flash-flooding.

It is important to check the history of flooding in the area. Wherever possible

- Map the extent of land covered by past flood waters
- Get an indication of the depth of past floodwaters
- Find out about the severity of past floods; how much damage they have caused, how fastthey flowed and how much debris they left behind and
- Find out how often flooding has happened, over at least the past 20 years.

3. Cyclone

In meteorology, a cyclone is an area of closed, circular fluid motion rotating in the same direction as the Earth. This is usually characterized by inward spiraling winds that rotate counter

clockwise and clockwise of the Earth. Most large-scale cyclonic circulations are centered on areas of low atmospheric pressure. The largest low-pressure systems are cold-core polar cyclones and extra tropical cyclones which lie on the synoptic scale.

Tapi District does not have its border directly connected to the sea shore so the effects and possibilities of Cyclone in Tapi district is meager but the Cyclone emerged from the Arabian Sea are effecting some extent.

4. Chemical Disasters

Growth of chemical process industry in Gujarat has received a dramatic accelerated momentum in last one decade. Sophisticated technology complex processes and a wide range of chemicals and chemical products have emerged to provide better standards and improved way of living to millions of people.

There are no major MAH industries in Tapi District in spite of J.K.Paper Mill so the Chemical Hazards Vulnerability is also less in Tapi District.

5. Tsunami

Tsunamis are ocean waves produced by earthquakes or underwater landslides. Tsunamis are often incorrectly referred to as tidal waves, but a tsunami is actually a series of waves that can travel at speeds averaging 450 (and up to 600) miles per hour in the open ocean. However, waves that are 10 to 20 feet high can be very destructive and cause many deaths or injuries.

Tsunamis are most often generated by earthquake-induced movement of the ocean floor. Landslides, volcanic eruptions, and even meteorites can also generate a tsunami. Areas at greatest risk are less than 25 feet above sea level and within one mile of the shoreline.

So far as Tapi District is concern there is no coastal area in Tapi district so the Vulnerability rate of Tsunami is less.

6. Epidemics

The Public Health Department is the nodal agency responsible for monitoring and control of epidemics. Local governments and municipal authorities also have a responsibility for taking appropriate steps in this context. Therefore, success of mitigation strategy for control of epidemics is depending on the type of coordination that exists between the Health Department and local authorities. Mitigation efforts for control of epidemics would include

1. Surveillance and warning
2. Preventive and Primitive measures
3. Strengthening institutional infrastructure... Like...

- Promoting and strengthening community hospitals with adequate network of Para-professionals will improve the capacity of the Health Department for surveillance and control of epidemics.
- Establishing testing laboratories at appropriate locations in different divisions within the State will reduce the time taken for diagnosis and subsequent warning.
- Establishing procedures and methods of coordination between Health Departments and local authorities.

7. Drought:

Of all the natural disasters, drought can have the greatest impact and affect the largest number of people. Drought invariably have a direct and significant impact on food production and the overall economy. Drought, however, differs from other natural hazards. Because of its slow onset, its effects may accumulate over time and may linger for many years. The impact is less obvious than for events such as earthquakes or flood but may be spread over a larger geographic area. Because of the pervasive effects of drought, assessing their impact and planning assistance becomes more difficult than with other natural hazards.

Tapi District is Gaining annual average rainfall which is evading the situation of drought, so the vulnerability from the drought is less and in even in such kind of situation the availability of resources may about to combat the situation.

8 Fire:

Fires may be caused due to earthquakes, explosions, electrical malfunctioning and various other causes. The State shall take up detailed assessment of fire hazards like preparation of inventories/maps of storage locations of toxic/hazardous substances, provision and regular maintenance of firefighting equipment, identification of evacuation routes, fail-safe design and operating procedures, planning inputs, transportation corridors etc.

The possibility of fire in Tapi district is moderate. the small fires are taking places in the district during summer time, and in the forest of Songadh taluka many times the insidents of forest fire may taking place.

9 Nuclear Emergency:

Kakarapar Atomic Power Station is situated in Kakarapar village of Mandvi taluka of Surat District. So far Kakarapar village is in surat District but 69 villages of Tapi district are coming under the Emergency Planning Zone of KAPS or under the 16 KM radius from KAPS. So these all 69 villages of Tapi District are vulnerable from nuclear hazard.

KAPS has its own On-site as well as Off-site emergency Management Manual but as this plans reflects about each hazard affecting Tapi district more or less in this plan evacuation plan for each village has been prepared and attached as attachments.

Chapter 3:

Institutional Arrangements

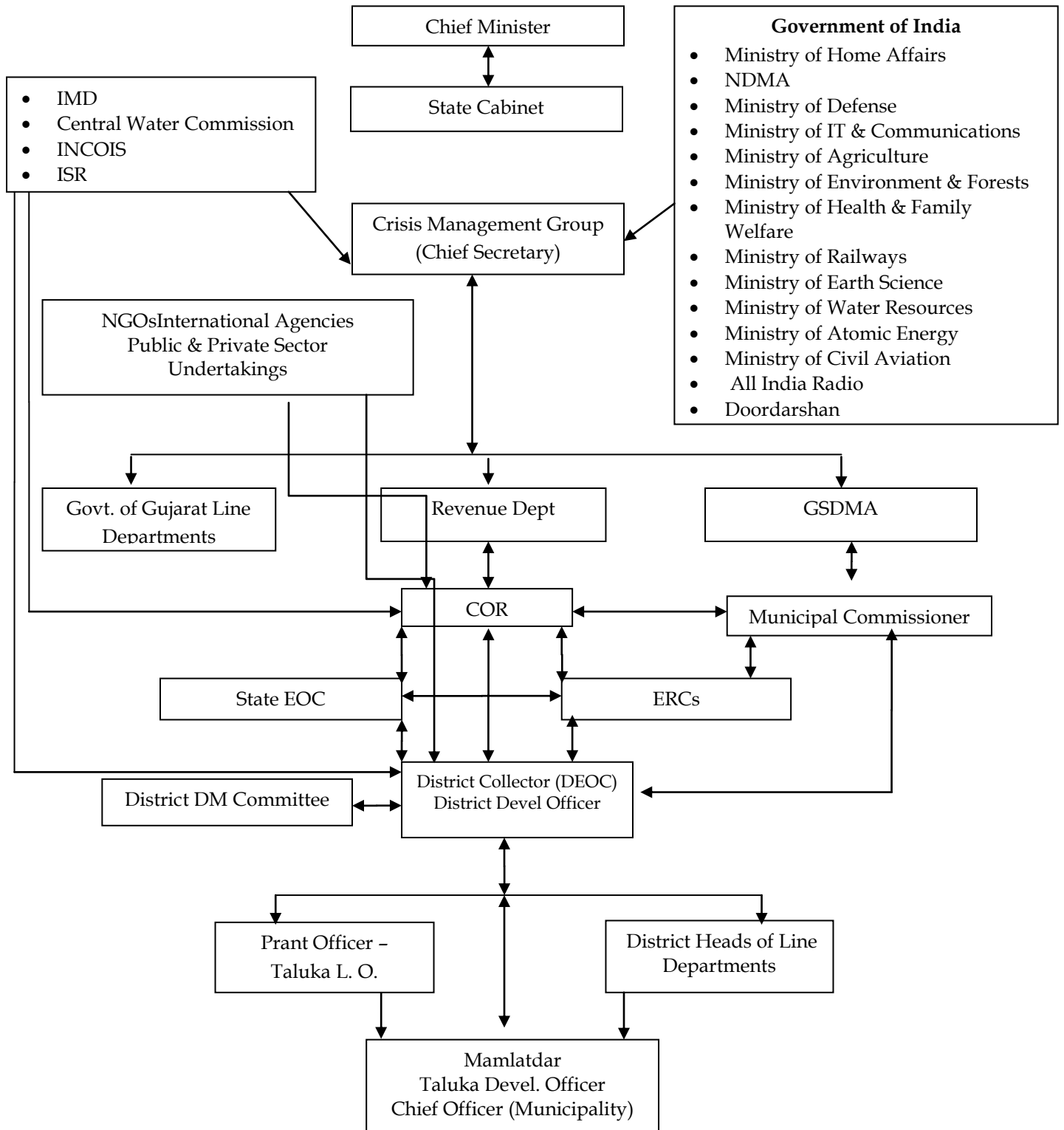
The plan incorporate multi level institutional as well as response planning mechanism at district level. That is.....

The DM structure in the State is as per the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act – 2003. The National Disaster Management Act – 2005 resembles the State Act with only a few provisions which are not a part of the State Act but are there in the Central Act. Those provisions include designating a Vice Chairman to the GSDMA, constitution of a State Executive Committee, establishment of a District Disaster Management Authority in each District and creation of a District Disaster Response & Mitigation Funds. The State has existing institutional arrangements in place for addressing the roles / responsibilities envisaged through the above provisions and hence does not find it compelling to implement the provisions afresh.

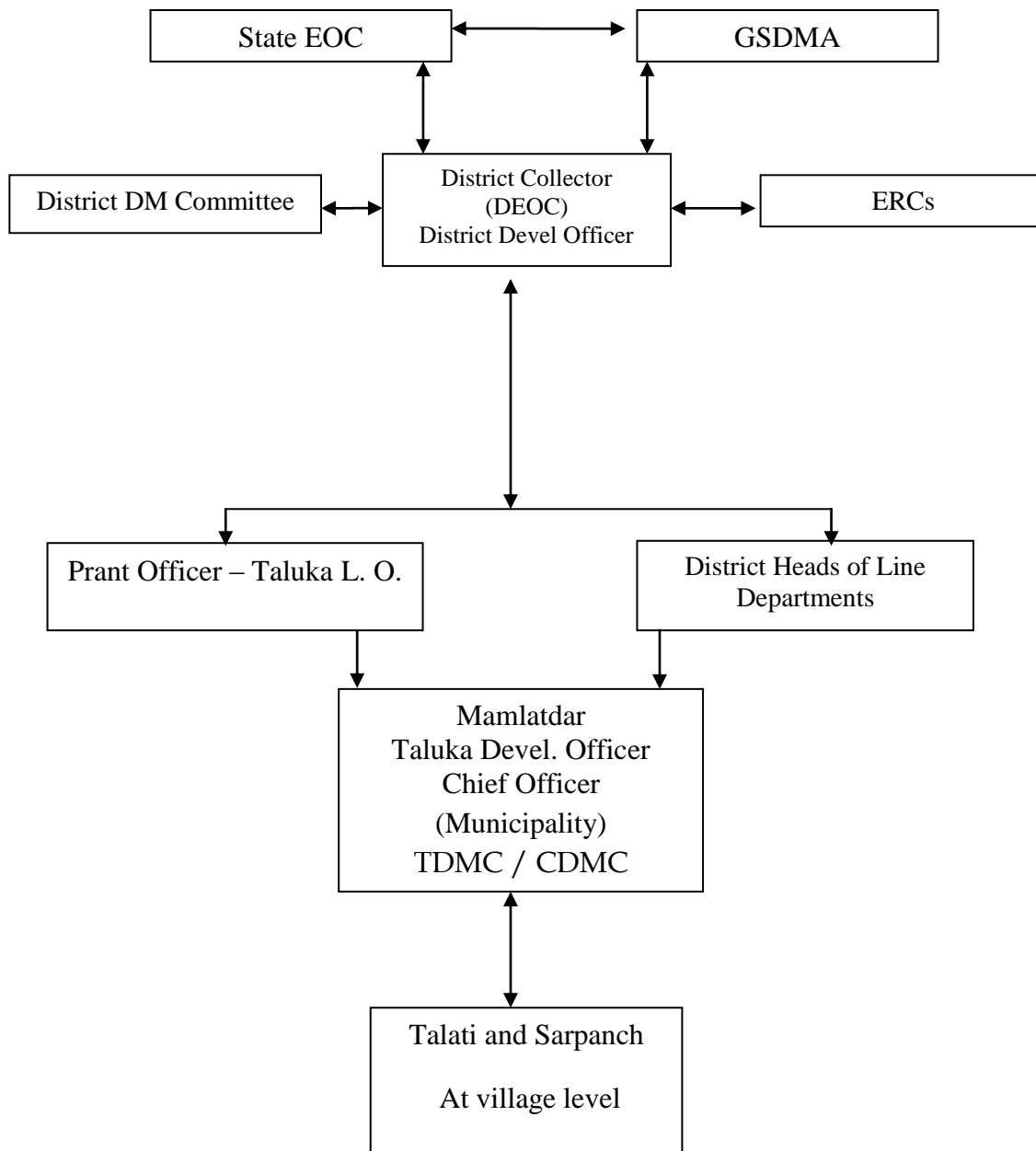
The Revenue Department of the State is the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other concerned line departments should extend full cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response management of the disaster whenever it occurs. The State EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the State level as well as district control rooms should be activated with full strength. The State Government may publish a notification in the official gazette, declaring such area to be disaster-affected area under GSDMA Act (Section 32 (2) (a)).

Under this State Disaster Management Plan, all disaster specific mechanisms would come under a single umbrella allowing for attending to all kinds of disasters. The existing arrangements therefore will be strengthened by defining this administrative arrangement. This arrangement proposes Chief Secretary as the head supported by the Relief Commissioner through the branch arrangements at the Emergency Operations Centres (EOC), both at State level and at the district levels. There is a formal Incident Response System in the State. The GSDMA Act 2003 empowers Commissioner of Relief to be the Incident Commander in the State and District Collector in the respective districts.

3.1 D.M. Organizational Structure In The State



3. 2 D.M. Organizational Structure In The District



3.3 District Disaster Management Committee

The District Collector will be responsible for coordinating all disaster management activities at the district level. There shall be a District Disaster Management Authority headed by Collector. The District Disaster Management Authority shall approve a district disaster management planning and review all measures relating to preparedness and response to various hazards. The District Disaster Management Committee comprises members from Jilla Panchayat, different line departments, NGOs and others to be notified by the Department of Disaster Management from time to time. In times of disasters, Dist. Collector shall constitute a District Relief Committee to oversee management of relief. Following member should ne club at district level committee.

Sr. No.	Designation	Position in DCMG
1	Collector/ District Magistrate	Chairmen
2	District Development officer	Member
3	District Superintend Police	Member
4	District Additional Collector	Member
5	District Supply Officer	Member
6	Exe. Engineer-R&B State	Member
7	Exe. Engineer-R&B Panchayat	Member
8	Exe. Engineer-R&B State Irrigation	Member
9	Superintending Engineer- PGVCL	Member
10	District Home guard commandant	Member
11	Superintendent Civil Hospital	Member
12	Port Officer-KPT	Member
13	District forest Officer (west)	Member
14	District forest Officer (east)	Member
15	Dy. Director-Information Department	Member
16	District Municipality Officer	Member
17	Regional Officer-GPCB	Member
18	District Agriculture Officer	Member
19	All S D M	Member
20	Regional Transport officer	Member
21	Divisional Controller-State transport	Member
22	Dy. Controller –Civil Defense	Member
23	District Education Officer	Member
24	District Primary Education officer	Member
25	NGO Member	Member
26	Media Person	Member

3.4 Incident Response System in the Tapi District

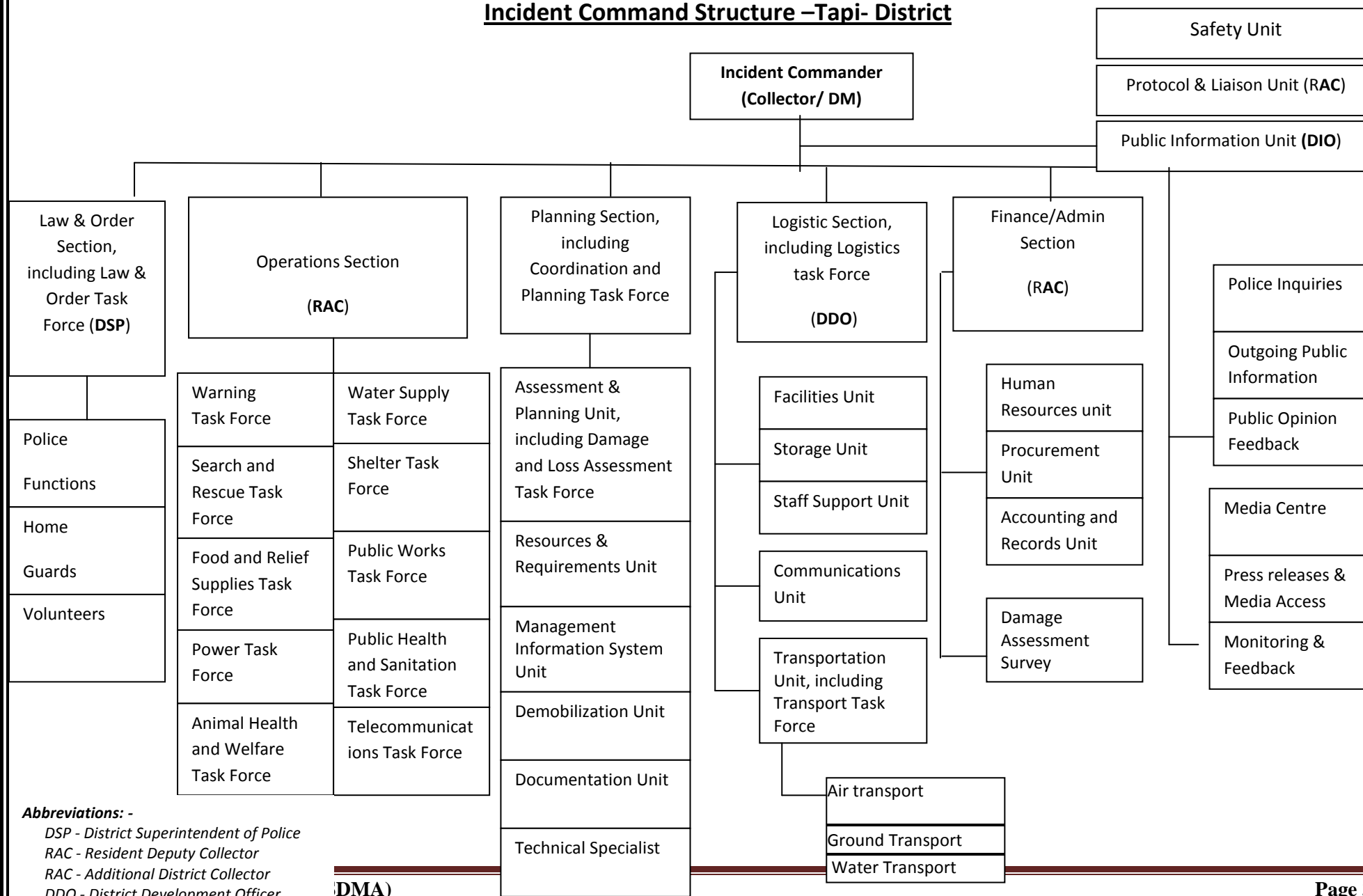
1. Disaster Response and District Incident Command System

The response to disasters in the district will be organized according to the Incident Command System as adopted to conditions in Gujarat State (ICS/GS). The argument for the ICS is that its fundamental elements –unity of command, clarity of objectives and efficient resource use are common to the effective response to any disaster.

In Tapi district, the multi-hazard response plan focused on sector specific action plans unlike the department specific planning approach in the previous plan documents. The disaster response is led by the **District Emergency Operation Center (EOC)** under the command and control of the District Collector.

The organizational structure of the Incident command system of Tapi district is given in the next page.

Incident Command Structure –Tapi- District



2. ICS-Basic Functions

The basic functional descriptions for key elements in the district Incident command System is describe below. Not all these functions need to be filled (activated) in every disaster. However, the ensemble of these functions represents all the key tasks, which need to be accomplishes in a well-planned manner and execute in effective and cost efficient disaster response effort.

I. Incident Commander :

Responsible for overall management of an incident based on clearly stated mandate from higher authority and based on focused objectives responding to the immediate impact of the incident.

An Incident Commander, who can be assistby a Dy. Incident Commander, leads the Incident command. In each incident will have as many as many commanders and other staff as there are shifts in the incident operation. Shifts will normally not exceed 12 hours at a time and should be standardized to 8 hours each as soon as possible after the start of the incident.

II. Command Staff Units

A) Safety unit:

Responsible for ensuring the safe accomplishment of all activities undertaken in response to the incident. This task is accomplishes through developing incident specific safety guidance documents, reviewing and advising on the safety of plans and monitoring actual operations to ensure safety of personnel and survivors.

B) Protocol and Liaison unit:

Responsible for all official visits as well as liaison between the incident command and organizations providing personnel or material support being used to manage the incident. The first point of contact for NGOs and others coming to the disaster as well as responsible for managing coordination meetings (some of which may actually be held by taskforces or sections).

C) Public Information Unit:

Responsible for all media and public information tasks related to the incident. To accomplish its task, the unit can have the following sub units:

- **Public inquiries:** To handle non media requests for information
- **Outgoing public information:** To handle public information dissemination
- **Public opinion feedback:** To collect information from the public (incident survivors and the non-affected)
- **Media center:** To provide a single point of contact for all media involved in the incident.
- **Press release and media access:** Produce all releases and provide a single point of contact to arrange media access to the incident.
- **Monitoring and Feedback:** To monitor media reports and provide feedback to the incident management on coverage of the incident and to also take corrective measures and issue contradictions if required.

III. Law and Order Section

Responsible for assuring the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident. The law and order section incorporates law and order task force that may be create to deal with a disaster.

Police functions: As determined by the normal mandate for and special duties assigned to the police service

Home guard: As determined by the normal mandate for and special duties assigned to the home guard

Volunteers: Supporting police and home guards in non-enforcement tasks, such as patrolling, monitoring and evacuations

IV. Operation Section

Responsible for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. Taskforces under the operation section will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search and rescue, the provision of water or shelter. The composition and size of these taskforces depends on the nature of the incident.

The District administration of Kutch has identified 16 expected task forces for key response operation functions that are describe below. Additional taskforces can be added under the operations section as needed by the circumstances of a disaster. Each Taskforce is led by one organization and supporter by other organizations.

Emergency Operation Taskforce Functions

Sr. No.	Emergency Operation Taskforce	Functions
1	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4	Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.
5	Search and Rescue (including Evacuation)	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.
6	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to reestablish normally operating infrastructure.
7	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as

		appropriate.
8	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9	Power	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10	Public Health and sanitation (including First aid and all medical care)	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.
11	Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster.
12	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analysis data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15	Telecommunications	Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

The specific response roles and responsibilities of the taskforces indicated above is that these roles and responsibilities will be execute and coordinated through the ICS/GS system. For example, in flood, search & rescue would come under the Operations section, Transport would come under the Logistics Section and Public Information under the Public Information Unit.

V. Planning Section

Responsible for collecting and analyzing information and developing plans to address the objectives set to address the incident. The overall work of the planning section will include efforts undertaken by any planning and coordination taskforce which is established as part of the response to a disaster. Units under the section include:

1. Assessment and planning
2. Resources and Requirements
3. Management information system

4. Documentation
5. Demobilization and
6. Technical specialists

VI. Logistic section

Responsible for all task and functions related to provision of material and other resources needed for operations and the physical and material support and operation of the incident management team. This section include transportation taskforce established to support disaster operations. Logistics tasks are through the following units:

1. Storage and supply
2. Facilities
3. Staff support
4. Communications
5. Transportation (include ground, air water)

VII. Finance and Administration

Responsible for managing all financial and administrative tasks related to incident field operations. These tasks may, but would not usually include disbursement of financial aid to those affected by an incident .The task of this section are accomplished through following units: 1. Human resources

2. Procurement
3. Accounting and records

Cross-Task Force Action Matrix

(Gray areas indicate where cooperation between task forces was noted as needed during action plan development.)

Task Force	Warning	Law & Order	SAR & Evacuation	Public Works	Water	Food & Relief Supplies	Power	Health	Animal Health	Shelter	Logistics	Damage Assessment	Tele-communications	Media
Coordination & Planning														
Warning														
Law & Order														
S & R/Evacuation														
Public Works														
Water														
Food & Relief Supplies														
Power														
Health														
Animal Health														
Shelter														
Logistics														
Damage Assessment														
Telecommunications														

Task force, supporting organizations Vis-a vis ICS/GS section matrix

The composition of the taskforces is given in the table below:

S. No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members / Organizations	ICS/GS Section / Unit
1.	Planning and Coordination	Collector/ DM	DDO, DSP, RAC, SDM and Mamlatdar	Planning
2.	Administration & Protocol	RAC	DDO, DSP, RAC and Mamlatdar	Finance & Administration
3	Damage Assessment/Survey	RAC	DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries	Planning
4	Warning	RAC	RAC, Dy. Mamlatdar, Control Room, District Information Officer (DIO)	Operation
5	Communications	RAC	Dy. Mamlatdar, Mobile Operators, TV, Radio, Port Office GMB, Police, Forests	Logistics
6	Media	District Information Officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs	Public Information
7	Logistics	DDO	RTO, DSO, FPS, Private & Public sector, Municipal water supply board, Mamlatdar, Dist. Supply Mamlatdar	Logistics
8	Law & Order	DSP	Dy. SP, Home Guards Commandant, NGOs, Para-military and Armed Forces	Law & Order
9	Search & Rescue	Dy. Collector Civil Defense	Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., Fire Brigade, RTO, State Transport, Health Deptt.	Operation
10	Public Works	Ex. Engr. R&B (State)	Irrigation, Ex. Engr., Panchayat, NGOs, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police	Operation
11	Shelter	Dist. Primary Education Officer	School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO.	Operation
12	Water Supply	Ex. Engr. GWSDB / Ex. Engr. Water Works	Dy. Ex. Engr., Talati, Mamlatdar, TDO, Health, Dy. Engr.	Operation
13	Food & Relief Supplies	Dist. Supply Officer	FPS, PDS, Mamlatdar, NGO, RTO, State Transport, Municipality, DRDA, Police, Home guard	Logistics
14	Power	Supt. Engr. GEB	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport	Operation
15	Public Health & sanitation	Chief district health	Supt. Hospital, PHCs, CHCS, Municipality, Fire Brigade,	Operation

		Officer (CDHO)	CivilDefense, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO, Mamlatdar	
16	Animal Health & Welfare	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Veterinary Inspector, NGOs	Operations

DISTRICT INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE-KEY OFFICERS

Incident Commander -District Collector: - 9978405364

Alternate Incident Commander- Resident Additional Collector: -9978405415

Sr. No.	Taskforce	Taskforce Operation Room/Contact Number	Taskforce leader/Contact Number	TASKFORCE-Alternate LEADER /Contact Number
1	Warning and Communications	RAC Office	RAC 02626-224450 9978405415	Mam. Disaster Management 02626-223332 02626-220012 7567007247
2	Law & Order	Police Control Room (CR)	DSP:- 02626- 221500/222700 9978405488	Dy. SP/ P:02626-221500,
3	Search & Rescue	Dy. Collector Chief Fire Officer	Chief fire Officer 02626-222022 02626-220101	Chief Officer 02626-222022
4	Public Works	R&B-CR	Ex. Engr, R&B/ 02626-220418	Dy. Engr. 02626-220081
5	Shelter	Education . Office- CR	District Edu. Officer/ 02626-221624	Dy. District Primary Edu. Officer
6	Water Supply	GWSDB-CR	Ex. Engr. GWSDB/ 02626-220338	Ex. Engr. Water orks, /
7	Food & Relief supplies	DSO-CR &DDO office	District Supply Officer/ 02626-224401	Dy. DDO office
8	Public Health & Sanitation	District Health Centre,	CDHO/ 02626-221812	Add. CDHO
9	Power	GEB-CR	Supt. Engr. GEB/ 02626-220218	Ex. Egg. GEB 02626-220218 Divisional Engineer-
10	Logistics	DDO office	DDO 02626-222141	Dy. DDO/ 02626-220405
11	Animal Health &	A & H Office	Dy. Director, A&H/	Ass. Director A&H

	Welfare		02626-222167 9427052248	9427052248
12	Damage Assessment/Survey	RAC office	RAC 02626-224450 9978405415	Mam. Disaster Management 02626-223332 02626-222012 7567007247
13	Media/public Information	Information Dept. CR	District Info Officer/ 02626-222980	Dy. DIO:
14	Planning and coordination	Collector's office	Collector/ 02626-224460 9978405364	RAC 02626-224450 9978405415
15	Finance/ Administration/ protocol	RAC office	RAC 02626-224450 9978405415	Mam. Disaster Management 02626-223332 02626-222012 7567007247

Note: for municipal areas, the Chief fire Officer is the taskforce leader of the Search & Rescue. While a Deputy collector should be appointed as taskforce leader for search and Rescue operation in non-municipal areas.

3.5 EOC setup and facilities available with the location

District Emergency Operation Centers/Control Rooms (DEOC)

- District Control Room (DCR) / District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOC)**

The District Control Room is located in front of Court, Near Taluka Panchayat, Vyara, District Tapi. It is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster. Most of the strategic decisions are taken in this control room with regard to the management of disaster based on the information gathered and processed. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart.

All the task force leaders shall take position in the District Control Room along with Incident Commander to enable one point co-ordination for decision-making process.

- Facilities at District Emergency Operation Centers**

The District Control Room equipped with to the following items in Table:

Sr. No.	Item/ Facility	Unit/ Number of item
1	Telephones	2
2	Handheld Radios and Base Stations	0
3	Satellite Telephone	1 not working
4	PC with Broadband and GSWAN Internet and web site facilities	1
5	Marker board -	1

6	Conference table	1
7	A copy of Disaster Management Plan	2
8	Drawings showing Disaster information	10
9	Other relevant documents of district information	--
10	Chairs	20
11	Fax machine	0
12	Printer	1

- **Taluka Emergency Operation Centers (TEOC)**

The Taluka Emergency Operation Centers located at the Office of Mamlatdar. The Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas shall take charge of the Control Room. The respective Liaison Officers shall coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TFOR for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TFOR/DEOC.

- **Task Force Operation Room (TFOR)**

Individual Task Force function shall activate & operate their respective control rooms in their office manned by a competent person who is proficient in communication and technically capable of coordinating with Taluka Level Control Room and District Control Room and mobilize requisite resources to the disaster site.

- **Facilities at Task Force Operation Rooms (TFOR)**

The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:

- Telephones
- Facsimile
- Satellite Phone (no immediately) - it is desirable.
- Hand held Radios/Base Stations
- Marker board (1)
- A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Task Force Plan
- Other relevant documents, if any

- **Facilities at Taluka Level Control Rooms (TLCR)**

The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:

- Telephones
- Facsimile
- Satellite Phone (desirable)
- Hand held Radios/Base Stations
- Marker board (1)
- A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Taluka Level Plan
- Other relevant documents, if any

Responsibility of up keeping and maintenance of all the above items / facilities in the respective Control rooms is given as below.

DCR (DEOC) : District Collector or any person nominated

TFCR : Respective Task Force Leader

TLCR (TEOC) : Respective Taluka Liaison Officer

The above responsible Depts./ personnel shall carryout periodic inspection of such facilities in their respective control rooms at the frequency set by them and maintain records on the same.

Emergency Communication Systems

Communication system is very crucial for effective control of any disaster. The communication philosophy adopted by Disaster Management team during the disaster is given as below:

In the event of collapse of any communication facility / Communication infrastructure as a cascading effect/consequence of disaster, Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure immediate restoration of such facility or infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted communication for effective disaster management operations.

Synthesized Radio Communication

All the Control Rooms are equipped with Radio base stations and all the task force leaders and their teams are provided with hand held radio sets. The different user groups are operating at different frequency channels allotted to them for ease in communication in respective groups. The table below shows the allotted frequency channel for individual Task Force. All the sets are programme for different groups' frequencies to facilitate horizontal communication among the different task groups.

Sr. No.	Task Force / Functional Area	Channel
1.	DCR	1
2.	Law & Order & its TFOR	2
3.	Search & Rescue & its TFOR	3
4.	Public Works & its TFOR	4
5.	Shelter & its TFOR	5
6.	Water Supply & its TFOR	6
7.	Food & Social Service & its TFOR	7
8.	Power & its TFOR	8
9.	Public Health & Sanitation & its TFOR	9
10.	Logistics & its TFOR	10
11.	Animal Health & Welfare & its TFOR	11
12.	Relief Supplies & its TFOR	12
13.	Communication & its TFOR	13
14.	Survey & its TFOR	14
15	Taluka Level Control Room (TLCR)	15

At present, "Hand held radio sets" are with the District Magistrate, DDO, DSP, fire Brigade and Forest department. If possible, Health Personnel may be given these sets later.

Telephones

Telephones and Fax Machine had provided at DEOC and all TEOCControl Rooms.

3.6 Alternate EOC available and its location

In case of any emergency when the main district Emergency Operation Centre may collapse, the control room of New Collector Office, Jilla Seva Sadan, Collector Office Panvadi, Vyara might be use as the Alternative Control room. It is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster but when such kind of situation where DEOC will collapse so alternate EOC will started at Collector office.

Alternate Communication System

There could be a situation when all the communication facilities and systems may come to halt due to collapse of communication facilities/infrastructures. In the event of such a failure, till the facility/infrastructure is restored made functional, following alternate systems shall be used based on the seriousness of the situation:

Satellite Communication System

Satellite communication shall be activated once all the communication systems fail. This facility is installed at all the control rooms. The Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure that this facility is resumed on all such occasions.

Messengers

- Use of messengers as a last resort to carry the hand written messages to persons concerned in dealing with the disaster.
- A dedicated vehicle shall be made available by the Transport Task Force Leader upon request

Right use of Communication facility

- The sense of urgency that every one experiences during disaster may lead to a chaotic situation if communication systems are not properly used.
- Communication shall be brief and simple.
- Telephones/ Hot Lines shall be used wherever possible to avoid congestion of Radio communication.
- All task force members shall communicate only through their allotted frequency channel to avoid congestion in the particular channel.

Personnel who use Radios should be acquainted with the operation of the equipment, various channels, code words, length of speech, etc.

3.7 Public and private emergency service facilities available in the district

Tapi district has two Fire stations in Respective two nagarpalika. These emergency services are fully equipped with various equipmentand trained personal which are use in search and rescue operation during disaster situation.

3.8 Forecasting and warning agencies

Alert Mechanism – Early Warning

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency, which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation. The Chief

Secretary/Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations during the emergency. The details of agencies competent enough for issuing warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below;

Sr. No.	Disaster	Agencies
1	Earthquakes	IMD, ISR
2	Floods	IMD, Irrigation Department
3	Cyclones	IMD
4	Tsunami	IMD, ISR, INCOIS
5	Drought	Agriculture Department
6	Epidemics	Health & Family Welfare Department
7	Industrial & Chemical Accidents	Industry, Labor& Employment Department, DISH
8	Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

Chapter 4

Prevention and Mitigation Measures:

4.1: Prevention measures in development plans and programmers

For disaster prevention and mitigation, both structural and non-structural interventions can be planned. Structural interventions include construction of physical engineering and non engineering structures to reduce hazard risks. Non structural mitigation includes awareness and capacity building at official and community level, formulation of new plans and overall promoting a commitment for safety.

Mitigation measures can be divided in two categories:

- i) Structural measures: On site works, construction, and engineering works and
- ii) Non-structural measures: Which include studies, research, regulations, policy changes and capacity building activities that support the structural measures.

The taluka disaster management plan includes hazard specific structural and non structural mitigation plans in consultation and convergence with various Departments. For example, the MGNREGA work can take up activities on construction of embankment for flood safety or the forest department may take up mangrove plantation in the coastal areas, while the water supply department can construct hand pumps on raised platforms.

Departments shall draw out its own plan, goals and milestones and review it annually for its achievements and planning for next year.

Mitigation, preparedness and prevention actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability;

- Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
- Enforcement of regulations, particularly building and safety codes and land use plans,
- Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability, and,
- Capacity building, including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community-level identification of risk and vulnerability.

The Collector, assisted by the District Development Officer, is responsible for developing plans and activities to effect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above.

Base on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention;

- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- Improvement of Off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

Hazard wise Structural and Non- structural Mitigation Measures

Hazard: Flood

Table No. : 4.1

Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood
(Identified works of concerned Departments)

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Desalting and deepening of water channel (khans)	Irrigation and Rural Development, GLDC	Departmental program & MGNREGS,	Regularly
Construction of embankments/ protection wall	Rural Development, Forest	Departmental program & MGNREGS, watershed	Regularly
Repair of embankments/ protection wall	Rural Development, R&B department	Departmental program & MGNREGS	Regularly
Repair and maintenance of Flood Channels, canals, natural drainage, storm water lines	Irrigation department Concern Municipality	Departmental or special plan	Regularly
Construction of Safe Shelters (new construction through Indira Awas, Sardar Awas and Ambedkar Awas)	Collector and R&B District Panchayat		Regularly
Protection wall and mangroves and vegetative cover against sea level intrusion and land erosion	Forest and Rural development department GEC	Department schemes, MGNREGS, IWMP	Regularly
Desalting of water bodies like river and ponds	Irrigation DDORural Development	MGNREGA and Land Development	2014-15

Table No. : 4.2
Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood
 (Identified works of concerned Departments)

Non-Structural measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/program	Time Frame
Safety audit of existing and proposed housing stock in risk prone areas	DDO, Rural development	IAY, Sardar Awas and other rural housing schemes	Regularly
Promotion of Traditional, local and innovative practices like bamboo/plastic bottle rafts etc, clean city green city	DDMC, TDMC, CDMC, SHGs and youth groups, NGOs Volunteers	Training and capacity building plan for disaster management At all level	Regularly
Capacity building of volunteers and technicians	DDMC, TDMC, CDMC	Training and capacity building plan for disaster management	Regularly
Awareness generation on health and safety of livestock	veterinary officer, rural development	Departmental Scheme	Regularly

Hazard: Cyclone

Table N.: 4.3
Structural Mitigation Measures for Cyclone

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/Program	Time Frame
Plantations (mangroves) and Shelter Belt in the Coastal Area		Forest department, Port Authority, DIC, TDO, Rural development department, GEC	Departmental schemes, MGNREGA	
Identification and repair/ retrofitting of houses and buildings unsafe for cyclone		R & B (District Panchayat)	Departmental Scheme	Regularly

Table No.: 4.4
Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Cyclone

Non-Structural measures	Location/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/ program	Time Frame
Strengthening of Early warning mechanisms		DDMC, TDMC	District administration Line department	Regularly
Training and awareness generation for use of safety jackets/rings/buoys/rope etc for fisher folks		DDMC, TDMC, VDMC, CDMC	TDMP, VDMC	2014-15
Enforcing strict compliance to coastal regulation zone and awareness regarding hazard		Department of Environment & Forest Dept. Fishing GEC	Integrated Coastal Zone Management CRZ Regulation	
Registration of fishing boats		Fisheries Department	CRZ Regulation	
Regulate and issue orders for poor quality hoardings/buildings or any other objects		R & B Department		

Hazard: Earthquake

Table No. : 4.5
Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Retrofitting (if required) of public utility buildings like offices, schools/ banks/ markets etc	Earthquake prone 5 Taluka under zone 3	R & B (State and Panchayat), DDO, Rural department	TP Plan and all development plan	Regularly
Retrofitting of unsafe rural houses	In district	DDMC, DDO, R & B State and panchayat	Rural housing schemes and departmental programs	Regularly
Identifying and safely dismantling unsafe structures		R & B department	Development plan	Regularly
Issue permission for Earthquake registrant house		Area Development Authority	TP plan	Regularly

Table No. : 4.6
Non Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake

Non-Structural measures	Location/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/ program	Time Frame
Capacity building of architects, engineers and masons on earthquake resistant features	under zone 3	R & B (State and Panchayat) DDMC, TDMC, CDMC	DRM, DRR, special training programme	Regularly
Registration of trained and certified mason		R & B (State and Panchayat), DDMC	--	Regularly
Strict enforcement of guideline pertaining to seismic safety for government rural housing, urban development structure		DDO, DDMC, CDMC, TDMC, VDMC	Rural housing schemes	Regularly
Mock-drills for Schools, Hospitals and , Public Buildings and trainings for mason, engineers and architects		DDMC, Schools	DRM, Nssp, DRR DM regulation	Regularly

Hazard: Drought

Table No. : 4.7
Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Development of Pasture land in common property, seed farms and trust land		Forest, Rural Development, Panchayat	Departmental Scheme, MGNREGA	Regularly
Rain Water Harvesting storage tanks at household level and public buildings		GWSSB, (WASMO), Rural Development	MGNREGA, Swajaldhara	Regularly
Structures for water harvesting and recharging like wells, ponds, check dams, farm ponds, etc		DDO, Rural development, irrigation department	MGNREGA ,Watershed program, departmental schemes	Regularly
Development of fodder plots/banks		DDMC, Forest department , animal husbandry department	Development plan	Regularly
Repair and maintenance, de-silting of water sources, check		Irrigation, Rural Development	MGNREGA, Watershed	Regularly

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
dams, hand pumps etc.				

Table No. :4.8
Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Non-Structural measures	Locations/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/ program	Time Frame
Listing/developing shelf of work for drought proofing/scarcity works including Identification of potential sites of water bodies		Rural Development	MGNREGS	Regularly
Farmer education to practice drought resistant crops and efficient water use		Agriculture & horticulture department	Departmental schemes	Regularly
Set up control mechanism for regulated water use (ponds, small dams, check dams) on the early onset.		Panchayats		Regularly

Hazard : Industrial (Chemical)

Table No. 4.9

Industrial (Chemical) Structural Measures
(in coordination with LCG, DCG district and state level authorities)

Structural measures	Activities	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/ program	Time Frame
Monitoring impact of industries on NRM (land, water and air)	Data collection of impact on natural resources (ground water monitoring wells, air quality test, etc)	DDMC, DCG GPCB	Environment protection act	Regular intervention
Safety assessment	Carry out structural safety inspection/audit	DISH, DCG (Asst.Director. Industrial safety and health)	Industrial act	Regular intervention
Protection wall	Build protection wall for minimize risk of disaster	Industrial unit	Industrial act	Regular intervention

Table No.: 4.10
Industrial (Chemical) Non-Structural Measures
(in coordination with LCG, DCG, district and state level authorities)

Non structural Measures	Activities	Implementing Departments	Convergence Agencies	Time Frame
Planning	Prepare an onsite and offsite emergency plan	Occupier, DISH	Various Industrial act	-
	Conduct mock drills as per the regulations	DISH and LCG	Various Industrial act	Regular intervention
	Update the DM plan as per the requirement	Occupier, DISH	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
	Monitor similar activities in all the factories/ industries	DISH and LCG	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
Capacity Building	Develop IEC material for Publication & Distribution	TDMC	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
	Awareness generation to general public and medical professional residing near MAH factories for immediate steps	TDMC, LCG	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
	Organize training programmers, seminars and workshops (e.g. for drivers of HAZMAT transport, line departments officers, Mamlatdar etc)	TDMC, LCG	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
	List of experts/ resource person/ subject specialist (District emergency Off site plan)	TDMC, LCG	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
	Encourage disaster insurance	Labor& employment department	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
Medical	Listing of hazardous chemicals and gases.	Occupier, LCG, DISH, THO	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
	Keep check on availability and validity of relevant antidotes for chemical hazards prevalent in Taluka	Occupier, LCG, DISH, THO	Various Industrial act	Industrial act
	Workshops and trainings for medical professionals to handle potential chemical and industrial hazard	THO, Occupier, LCG, DISH	Various Industrial act	Regularly
Compliance	Environmental Protection Act, Factory Act, Mutual Aid	DISH , GPCB	Various Industrial act	Regular interval

Non structural Measures	Activities	Implementing Departments	Convergence Agencies	Time Frame
	SOPs			

At the District level, the District Crisis Management Group (DCG) is an apex body to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for handling them. DCG has a strength of 34 members which includes District Collector, SDM and Dy. Collector, DDO, Dy. Director – Industrial Safety & Health, DSP, PI, Fire Superintendent of the City Corporations or important Municipalities, Chief District Health Officer, Civil Surgeon, SE, Chief Officer, Dy. Chief Controller of Explosives, Commandant – SRPF, Group-I, Dy. Director – Information to name a few. At Taluka level Local Crisis Management Group (LCG) is formed for coordination of activities and executing the operations.

Hazard: Tsunami

Table No. 4.11
Structural Mitigation Measures for Tsunami

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Constructing shelter belts in coastal areas	No coastal area	Rural Development	Departmental programs , MGNREGA	Long term planning
Contraction Sea water brake structure		R & B State and panchayat	Departmental programs , MGNREGA	Long term planning

Table No. : 4. 12
Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Tsunami

Non-Structural measures	Locations/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/program	Time frame
Provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone to be effectively implemented	No Coastal Area	Department of Environment & Forest GEC	ICZMP	Long term planning
Capacity building of task forces in coastal villages		TDMC, DDMC, CDMC, VDMC,	DRM,	Periodically
Awareness activity in prone/ vulnerable area		DDMC , TDMC, CDMC, VDMC	DRM	Regularly

4.2: Special projects proposed and ongoing programmers for preventing the disasters

1. Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM)

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has taken strong roots at various levels of administration in Gujarat. The Department of Revenue & Disaster Management is the nodal Department in Government of Gujarat that handles the subject with GSDMA. Disaster Management Committees are formed at various levels and are assigned the task of implementing the programme. Representation for these committees are drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defense, NGO and CBO representatives and local opinion leaders. Major Activities are being carried out under DRM program are Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN / IDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilization, Disaster Awareness through Orientations, Campaigning, Media Management and IEC distribution. Coordinate District Administration for all Disaster Management Activities with expertise knowledge, logistics and fund allocation.

4 National School Safety Programme:

A national school safety programmer is pilot project of NDMA and Government of India. Under a, project Kutch and Jamnagar are selected from Gujarat state and 200 school selected from Kutch District. NSSP project focus of School safety and done various activity like Capacity building of Teacher, student, Awareness programme at school level on Disaster management, conducting hazards wise mock drill, preparation of school disaster management plan etc.

This Program is not functioning in Tapi District.

Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme-I

Initiative (GSSI) – I & II. The pilot programs were designed for promoting a culture of disaster safety in schools and reduce risk through structural and non-structural measures in the schools. One hundred and fifty schools were selected from the cities of Ahmadabad (100), Jamnagar (15) and Vadodara (35) cities on basis of the school's disaster vulnerability, number of students and willingness to implement the suggested measures. The following activities were conducted in each of the project schools:

School management was first approached and a presentation was made about why and how the concerned school can work on school safety

A School Safety Committee was formed with the help of school administration

A three-day programme on orientation of the school disaster management committee on school disaster management planning

Orientation about basic disaster awareness to coordinators and members of the school task forces

Detail training of the task force members on task force skills such as activities to be done for search and rescue, first aid, etc

Imparting lessons on emergency response in each classroom
Conducting mock drill and holding a debriefing meeting to evaluate the mock drill

Gujarat School Safety Initiative – I is completed in all the 152 schools, covering training of 1,00,000 students (primary and secondary standards) and 1,500 teachers in the basics of disaster management. School based DM plans were prepared for all the 152 schools. Earthquake drills were conducted in 80 schools attended by around 40,000 students and 640 teachers. As part of the long-term sustainability of the program, an assessment of non-structural mitigation measures was completed and school safety clubs have been opened in all the project schools. A short play on disaster awareness was also organized in 68 schools.

Gujarat School Safety Initiative – II

This initiative was designed for creation of cadre of master trainers and a pool of trained teachers at district level in disaster risk reduction across all the 25 districts of the State. It was designed for creating a pool of 100 Master Trainers (4 from each district). These master trainers would provide training to 625 teachers (25 from each district). Twenty five model schools were selected & School DM Plans were prepared involving the trained teachers. It was planned that trainings will be conducted for 1,000 teachers and 7,500 students in model schools.

5 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP):

Gujarat being prone to cyclones, it is the topmost priority of the State Government to reduce the effect of cyclone and minimize the loss to property and lives in the coastal regions of the State through creation of suitable infrastructure. Gujarat has therefore been included in the NCRMP initiated by the National Disaster Management Authority and funded by the World Bank. Under NCRMP project various activity will carry out like Construction of cyclone shelter for selected area.

As Tapi district's vulnerability is less from Cyclone so this Program is not functioning in Tapi district.

4.3: Structural: Structural Mitigation Measures

- a. **Retrofitting of Buildings:** Tapi district come in Zone III in Earthquake. In Tapi region maximum buildings are engineered or, having good seismic resistant capacity. There are mainly four major types of constructions:

Category A:	Adobe, fieldstone Masonry Buildings
Category B:	Brick Construction Masonry Buildings
Category C:	R. C. C. Construction
Category X:	Traditional & Conventional Construction

The buildings of Category A are very weak and may be damage even due to a lower intensity earthquake. There is a need for detailed assessment of buildings, which are vulnerable and may cause losses to life. Assessment of these buildings will help to evolve a strategy for their retrofitting.

After assessment of vulnerability of buildings the priority for structural mitigation has to be defined. Generally, public buildings are given first priority because they are lesser in number and at the time of disaster, people can take shelter in these public buildings. Some examples of important buildings are hospitals, clinics, communication buildings, fire and police stations, water supply, cinema halls, meeting halls, schools and cultural buildings such

as museums, monuments and temples. The second priority goes to other type of buildings like housing, hostels, offices, warehouses and factories.

b. Construction control: The best protection against earthquake is a strong built environment. The quality of buildings, measured by their seismic resistance is of fundamental importance. Minimum design and construction standards for earthquake and flood resistant structures legislated nationally, are an important step in establishing future minimum levels of protection for important structures. India now has building codes and regulations for seismic and flood resistant design. These codes are in constant review by the experts. The below mentioned building codes are generally practiced in India:

- **IS: 1893, 1984** - Criteria for earthquake resistance design of structures
- **IS: 13828, 1993** - Guidelines for improving low strength earthquake resistant masonry buildings
- **IS: 13920, 1993** - Ductile detailing of reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces- code of practice
- **IS: 13827, 1993** - Guidelines for improving earthquake resistance of earthen buildings
- **IS: 13935, 1993** - Guidelines for repairing & seismic strengthening of buildings

In building by-laws and the Seismic Code must be enforce by the municipal, Area Development Authority and Panchayat bodies.

4.4: Non-structural:

Land use planning: Damage to a building depends primarily upon the soil conditions and topology of the area. Tapi district comes under Moderat risk zone in terms of earthquake (Zone 3)

Training and awareness programmers: Mitigation also includes training of people for making the houses safe from earthquakes and floods. Training modules have to be prepared for different target groups viz. engineers and masons about safe building practices and general 'do's and don'ts' for public.

Mitigation strategies

The mitigation strategy for Tapi district involves the following elements:

- Further growth of human settlements in the low-lying areas should be check through land-use planning. Such areas are vulnerable not only from flood hazards but are also vulnerable to earthquake liquefaction, which may increase the damage manifold. The department of Town and Country Planning will take care of seismic hazards while preparing the development plans for the district;
- Appropriate building codes will be making applicable for new engineered & non-engineered constructions, and should be strictly enforce by local body. The Municipal Corporation of local area will ensure the construction as per Indian Standard Building Codes;
- Infrastructure department will do the retrofitting of public buildings under their maintenance charge. Generally, PWD, Rural Engineering Services and Housing Board maintain the public buildings. The expenditure for such retrofitting will be taken care under maintenance head.
- Community awareness will be rising regarding seismic resistant building construction techniques and seismic retrofitting of existing buildings. Housing Board will be the nodal agency to provide training through workshops and demonstrations. PWD and RES will support MPHB in these efforts;

- Community awareness will be raised regarding 'do's and don'ts' in the event of an earthquake with the involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions and CBOs. Revenue department will be the nodal agency for this activity.

4.5: Special Projects for Vulnerable Groups:

Development Schemes:

MGNREGS:

The MGNREGA achieves twin objectives of rural development and employment. The MGNREGA stipulates that works must be targeted towards a set of specific rural development activities such as: water conservation and harvesting, a forestation, rural connectivity, flood control and protection such as construction and repair of embankments, etc. Digging of new tanks/ponds, percolation tanks and construction of small check dams are also given importance. The employers are given work such as land leveling, tree plantation, etc. It has a very broad spectrum which can be used for the benefit of the population that are vulnerable and are likely to be affected.

1. Construction of Tube wells can be done.
2. Building of Roads for places which are not connected to other parts of the district.
3. Leveling of low lying areas during flood to a higher level to prevent those areas.
4. Construction of check dams and embankments and drainage systems to prevent flooding of those areas.

Indira Awas Yojana :

This scheme can be used for the rehabilitation of the affected villages by making constructions for the affected population.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:

This scheme can be used for creating awareness about mitigation and preparedness about accidents that are in control of man, in collaboration with educational institutions to the people so that they can make use of it when required.

NRHM:

This scheme can be used to facilitate for voluntary first aid during disaster and training the local population to deal with minor injuries so that they do not have to wait for professional help to help any individual. Training of nurses can be carried out as a preparatory plan.

Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana:

The scheme can facilitate the rehabilitation programs among the affected villages or the ones that are likely to be affected and lie in the vulnerable zone. They can come up with collaboration with the construction norms.

Jal- Abhishekh Abhiyan:

The aim of the scheme is to provide safe drinking water so it can be used to provide for clean drinking water during response and relief period .It can work in collaboration with

sanitation systems during relief period and help in avoiding any kind of future epidemics in the affected region.

Samagra Swachta Abhiyan:

This scheme can also be used for providing sanitation in the relief camps to the affected population. Since relief camps are the places where lot of diseases and epidemics may break out, proper defecation and sanitation should be ensured by this scheme.

Madhyanah Bhojan Karyakram:

The scheme can provide for food supply during emergency situations in the affected areas or even in the relief camps.

Risk Management Funding

Short term provisions are expected to cover the immediate loss, incurred due to disasters. Whereas long term provisions include the set up of fire stations, watershed management, planting trees along the river etc.

Insurance schemes are important source of funds for restoration of private business enterprises. The Collector will coordinate with Insurance Companies to speed up settlement of insurance claims. It will help in restoration of private business enterprises. He will also coordinate with commercial banks for ensuring smooth flow of financial assistance from commercial banks for restoration of private business enterprises.

Agriculture department shall provide seeds and the required finance as loans through local banks for the resumption of agriculture activities. The district administration shall elicit the support funding of agencies like Care, CRS etc. for the resumption of agriculture and livelihood activities.

Revenue/Book Circulars contains standing instructions of the Government for distribution of ex-gratia payments to poor families, who suffer from disasters to initiate their recovery process. This assistance will be provided very promptly to the poor families by the functionaries of the Revenue Department.

In order to achieve the objectives, rollout workshop was held for sensitization of education department officials, district level administrators (District Education Officers & District Primary Education Officers), teachers and students. Eighty six master trainers were trained in 4 regional workshops, 593 teachers were trained throughout the State in 3 day workshops. Twenty five model schools were selected where 25,543 students and 861 teachers have been trained. One model school developed for each district. Methodology for School Safety program has been developed and tested, including templates for developing a School Disaster Management Plan. Training and awareness material has been developed. Also, draft text books for class VII, VIII IX were prepared incorporating the basics of Disaster Management.

Over and above the softer issues highlighted above, GSDMA has provided all the existing Government schools in Gujarat with ISI marked portable Water-CO2 type of Fire Extinguisher (31746 Government schools covered of which 31336 are primary and 410 are secondary and higher secondary schools). For the necessary guidance/instruction for use of fire extinguishers, GSDMA has prepared an 18-minute short education film in Gujarati on fire safety for schools. This was show to all government primary schools through the satellite network.

Chapter 5:

Preparedness Measures:

5.1: Formation of Persons and training for

Search & rescue

It is the duty of the DDMA to provide specialized life saving assistance to district and local authorities. In the event of a major disaster or emergency its operational activities include locating, extricating and providing on site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. In the event of any disaster the Home Guards along with the support of the Police dept. form teams to locate injured and dead and try to rescue the ones in need. There are other bodies too that help these departments in this work, like the PWD, Health dept, Fire dept and also the people that voluntarily form teams to help the ones in need. Proper training for search and rescue process needs to be undertaken so as to minimize the time taken in rescuing someone. Also proper methodology and resources are needed to carry out a search & rescue mission.

The tactics used in the search & rescue process vary accordingly with the type of disaster that we are dealing with. In case of flood, a boat and trained swimmers are a must while in case of an earthquake sniffer dogs and cutting tools with trained manpower is a binding requirement. The household register that is maintained by the warden should be maintained for every village as it proves to be of great help in case of a disaster like an earthquake. Because in case of the aforementioned disaster people get trapped in the debris of buildings and houses and it becomes difficult to estimate how many people are present in the debris. But if a household register is maintained then the task becomes quite easy and effective to find out almost correctly that how many people would be present in any building/house at any given time. Thus the resources can be justifiably distributed and more lives can be saved. This kind of process is highly recommended in this particular district which lies in moderate earthquake prone region.

For flood it is recommended that the boats that are used should be light weight and the motor should be of 'luma' type, so that it becomes easy for the rescue team to lift the boat and carry it to the spot.

Search & rescue Team Designation of trained S&R Team member

The Search & Rescue team is formed as and when required and the members & equipments are taken according to the nature of the disaster (and also on their availability).

- Police Officers (2 or more)
- Home guards (2 or more)
- Swimmers (In case of flood)
- A construction engineer (From P.W.D.)
- Driver (For Every vehicle)
- Any person with the prior experience of the disaster (From Home Guard/Police Dept.)
- A doctor or nurse or at least a person having first aid training

- A Class IV Officer (Health Dept.)

Early Warning:

The early warning systems for different disasters should be in place so that the concerned administrative machinery and the communities can initiate appropriate actions to minimize loss of life and property. These should give an indication of the level of magnitude of the mobilization required by the responders. The goal of any warning system is to maximize the number of people who take appropriate and timely action for the safety of life and property. All warning systems start with the detection of the event and with their timely evacuation. Warning systems should encompass three equally important elements viz detection and warning, dissemination of warning down to the community level and the subsequent quick response.

The State acknowledges the crucial importance of quick dissemination of early warning of impending disasters and every possible measure will be taken to utilize the lead-time provided for preparedness measures. As soon as the warning of an impending calamity is received, the EOCs at the State, District and Block levels will be on a state of alert. The Incident Commander will take charge of the EOC and oversee the dissemination of warning to the community. The District Collector will inform the District Disaster Management Committees who will alert the block and Village level DMCs and DMTs to disseminate the warning to the community. On the basis of assessment of the severity of the disaster, the State Relief Commissioner (Incident Commander) shall issue appropriate instructions on actions to be taken including evacuation to the District Collector, who will then supervise evacuation. In situations of emergency, the District Collector will use his own discretion on the preparedness measures for facing the impending disaster.

At the village level, members of the VDMCs and DMTs or village level will coordinate the evacuation procedures to the pre-designated relief centers, taking special care of the vulnerable groups of women, children, old people etc. according to the plans laid down earlier.

Evacuation:

Evacuation is a risk management strategy, which may be used as a means of mitigating the effects of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location. However, to be effective, it must be correctly planned and executed. The process of evacuation is usually considered to include the return of the affected community.

Shelter provides for the temporary respite to evacuees. It may be limited in facilities, but must provide protection from the elements as well as accommodate the basic personal needs, which arise at an individual level in an emergency.

The plan must allocate responsibility for management of each of the elements of shelter. Considering the wide range of services, agencies and issues to be managed, it becomes essential for 'shelter' to be managed within a structure, which facilitates the coordination of agencies and services and support of emergency workers. The following factors may need consideration:

- Identification of appropriate shelter areas based on safety, availability of facilities, capacity and number of victims
- Approaches to the shelter location in light of disruption due to hazard impact and traffic blockades
- Temporary accommodation
- Provision of essential facilities like drinking water, food, clothing, communication, medical, electrical and feeding arrangements, etc
- Security
- Financial and immediate assistance
- First-aid and counseling

Types of evacuation

For planning, all evacuations may be considered to be one of two generic types:

(a) Immediate evacuation, which allows little or no warning and limited preparation time as in the case of earthquakes and air accident

(b) Pre-warned evacuation resulting from an event that provides adequate warning and does not unduly limit preparation time as in the case of flood and cyclones.

Principles of Evacuation Planning

- Establishment of a management structure for organization, implementation, coordination and monitoring of the plan
- Determination of legal or other authority to evacuate
- Clear definition of rules and responsibilities
- Development of appropriate and flexible plans
- Effective warning and information system
- Promoting awareness and encouraging self-evacuation.
- Assurance of movement capability
- Building confidence measures and seeking cooperation of the affected community.
- Availability of space for establishment of relief camps having requisite capacity and facilities
- Priority in evacuation to be accorded to special need groups like women, old and sick, handicapped and children
- For effective evacuation, organization and running of relief centers, cooperation and involvement of all agencies viz. Community, volunteers, NGOs, NCC / NSS, Home guards and civil defense, district and village bodies be ensured
- Security arrangement and protection of lives and property
- Preparation and updating of resource inventories
- Appropriate welfare measures throughout all stages
- Test exercise of prepared plans and recording of lessons learnt
- Documentation

Stages of Evacuation

There are five stages of evacuation as under:

- Decision of authorities to evacuate victims
- Issue of warning and awareness
- Ensuring smooth movement of victims to designated relief camps

- Ensuring provision of all requisite facilities like security, safe-housing, feeding, drinking-water, sanitation, medical and allied facilities
- Safe return of personnel on return of normalcy

Decision to Evacuate

Vulnerability analysis may indicate that for certain hazards and under certain conditions, sheltering in place could well be the best protection. Available lead-time may influence the decision to evacuate the public before the impact of emergency (e.g. floods) and reducing the risk to lives and property. Decision would also be dependent on factors like ready availability of suitable accommodation, climatic condition, and severity of likely hazard and time of the day.

The Collector would be the authoritative body to issue directions for evacuation. The OIC of DECR would convey directions to Desk Officers of concerned agencies, which are responsible to execute evacuation.

Basic consideration for Evacuation

The DCG will define area to be evacuated as also the probable duration of evacuation based on meteorological observations and intimations by the concerned forecasting agencies. It should also identify number of people for evacuation, destination of evacuees, lead-time available, welfare requirements of evacuees as also identify resources to meet the needs of victims, viz. manpower, transport, supplies equipments, communications and security of the evacuated area.

The evacuating agency should set priorities for evacuation in terms of areas likely to be affected and methodology to execute evacuation:

- Delivery of warning
- Transport arrangement
- Control and timing of movement
- Fulfill welfare needs including medical treatment
- Registration of evacuees

All agencies involved in evacuation operation like Home guards, Police, PWD, PHED, etc. will coordinate in field. They will remain in touch with the Desk officials in the DECR for issuing warning, information and advise the public.

Evacuation Warning

An evacuation warning must be structured to provide timely and effective information. Factors, which may influence the quality and effectiveness of warning, include time, distance, visual evidence, threat characteristic and sense of urgency e.g. the more immediate the threat, the greater the resilience of people to accept and appropriately react to the warning.

The warning should be clear and target specific. The warning statement issued to the community should be conveyed in a simple language. The statement should mentioned:

- The issuing authority, date and time of issue
- An accurate description of likely hazard and what is expected
- Possible impact on population, area to be in undated or affected due to earthquake
- Need to activate evacuation plan
- Do's and Don'ts to ensure appropriate response
- Advise to the people about further warnings to be issued, if any

Damage & Loss Assessment

Immediately after the disaster, there is an urgent need of damage assessment in terms of loss of life, injury and loss of property. The objectives of damage assessment are to mobilize resources for better rescue and relief, to have detailed information of damage extent and severity of disaster and to develop strategies for reconstruction and restoration facilities.

Damage is assessing with regard to building stock, standing crops, agricultural area, livestock lost, forest cover decimated, vital installations etc. In damage assessment of building stock, generally three types of flags are used; green, yellow and red. The green color is given to the buildings that are safe and require 2-3 days to return to their original function. Yellow flags depict the considerable damage to the buildings and considered unsafe for living, as they require proper structural repairs and careful investigation. The red flag is assigned to buildings that are partially or completely collapsed. Immediately after a disaster event, damage assessment will be conducted in 2 phases viz. Rapid Damage Assessment and Detailed Damage Assessment.

5.2: Training need analysis -Education and Capacity Building and arrangement for training:-

Although education about disaster mitigation and prevention and capacity building would seem to be ideal district-level efforts, the lead for both probably best rests with the state level, with districts having a facilitating role. The issue is that if 26 districts independently embark on education and capacity building it will be hard to coordinate and standardize the results across districts. A significant consequence would be an inequality in capacities across districts, and thus uneven mitigation and prevention results. How to fund these activities remains open. Options range from GSDMA grants to set-asides in budget allocations. Project Impact in the US and similar programs in Australia and Canada are good models for the former approach.

5.3: Training, capacity building and other proactive measures Training:

Table No. 5.3

Sr. No.	Task / Activity	Responsibility
1	Training to civil defense personal in various aspect of disaster management	Home Department
2	Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue	Dy. Controller Civil Defense District Home Guards Commandant
3	Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management	Education Department NCC Collector Office
4	Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management	DDMC

5	Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management	DDMC
6	Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management	Fire Dept, CDMC DDMC
7	Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management	DDMC Police Dept.
8	Training to media in various aspect of disaster management	DDMC Information Dept.
9	Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster management	DDMC
10	Training to engineers, architects, structural engineers, builders and masons in various aspect of disaster management	DDMC, R & B

Awareness

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Information, education And communication	Advertisement, hording, booklets, leaflets, banners, shake-table, demonstration, folk dancing and music, jokes, street play, exhibition, TV Spot, radio spot, audio-visual and documentary, school campaign, Rally, - Planning and Design - Execution and Dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/> Information Dept <input type="checkbox"/> Education Dept <input type="checkbox"/> All line dept <input type="checkbox"/> Dist. Collectors <input type="checkbox"/> Chief officer <input type="checkbox"/> Other Dist. Authorities

5.4: Activation of Incident Response System in the District and identification of quick response team

Command:

This function establishes the framework within which a single leader or committee can manage the overall disaster response effort. A single Incident Commander is responsible for the successful management of the response during operational period in an area. If the incident grows in size and extends throughout many jurisdictions, multiple incident commanders can be useful with an area command authority may be established to coordinate among the incidents. Incident Commander requires the following Command Staffs to support him, which are as followings,

- Public Information Officer – the single media point of contact
 - Safety Officer – Responsible for identifying safety issues and fixing them, he has the authority to halt an operation if needed.
 - Liaison Officer – Point of contact for agency to agency issues.
1. **Operations:** this section carries out the response activities described in the Incident Action Plan (IAP) along with coordinating and managing the activities taken the responding agencies and officials that are directed at reducing the immediate hazard, protecting lives and properties. This section manages the tactical fieldwork and assigns most of the resources used to respond to the incident. Within operations,

separate sections are established to perform different functions, such as emergency services, law enforcement, public works...etc.

2. **Planning:** this section supports the disaster management effort by collecting, evaluating, disseminating, and uses information about the development of the emergency and status of all available resources. This section creates the action plan, often called “Incident Action Plan” (IAP), which shall guide emergency operations/response by objectives.

Followings are the six primary activities performed by the planning section, including,

- Collecting, evaluating, and displaying incident intelligence and information
 - Preparing and documenting IAPs
 - Conducting long-range and contingency planning
 - Developing plans for demobilization
 - Maintaining incident documentation
 - Tracking resources documentation
3. **Logistics:** the process of response includes personnel, equipments, vehicles, facilities...etc, all of which will depend upon the acquisition, transport, and distribution of resources, the provision of food and water, and proper medical attention. The Logistic section is responsible for the mentioned process.
 4. **Finance and Administration:** this section is responsible for tracking all costs associated with the response and beginning the process for reimbursement. The finance and administration section becomes very important when the national government provides emergency funds in place that guarantee local and regional response agencies that their activities, supply use, and expenditures will be covered.

A traditional command structure exists in the administrative hierarchy which manages disasters in India. It has been planned to strengthen and professionalise the same by drawing upon the principles of the ICS with suitable modifications. The ICS is essentially a management system to organise various emergency functions in a standardised manner while responding to any disaster. It will provide for specialist incident management teams with an incident commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management, such as logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. It also aims to put in place such teams in each district by imparting training in different facets of incident management to district level functionaries. The emphasis will be on the use of technologies and contemporary systems of planning and execution with connectivity to the joint operations room at all levels.

The local authorities do not have the capacity to play an efficient role at local level to support the DEOC’s requirements for field information and coordination. The DEOC will therefore need to send its own field teams and through them establish an Incident Command System. The system will comprise:

- Field command
- Field information collection
- Inter agency coordination at field level

Management of field operations, planning, logistics, finance and administration

5.5: Checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

Kutch district has various types of logistics and equipment. It should be checked and certified by concern officer periodically. Disaster Management cell is regularly monitoring this activity and got certification of this equipment. (Detail information of Equipment is given in Annexure)

5.6: Operational check-up of Warning System

Warning system are checked periodically like, Satellite phone, Hot Line, Telephone connection, GSWAN connectivity etc, In Pre- monsoon meeting also give direction for checking warning system like, port signals.

5.7: Operational check-up for Emergency Operation Centre

Operational checkup of Emergency Operation Centre are carry out month wise and check out all facility and equipment in DEOC.

5.8: NGOs and other stakeholders coordination – identify their strengths and allocation of responsibilities in area/sector/duty/activities – Activate NGO coordination cell

NGO and Voluntary group are doing very important activity and response during disaster. DDMA also organized capacity-building programmers, awareness programmers on Disaster Management for NGO and Voluntary group. For arrangement of water supply, temporary sanitation facilities, search and Rescue activity, Relief distribution can be sought with help of special agencies, NGOs and CBOs. (Information of NGO and Voluntary group refer Annexure)

Awareness Generation: -

As a part of Preparedness Awareness, generation among community will be continuous process. From District to Taluka, Village level awareness programme must be conducted with the help of Print Media, Electronic media, folk media authority can create awareness among community.

5.9: Seasonal preparedness for Seasonal Disaster like Flood and Cyclone: -

Whether personal or institutional, all collections are subject to risks that can seriously affect the lifetime and value of a collection. For many museums, galleries, and private collectors, an essential aspect in Collection Management is maintaining a loss prevention plan for seasonal disasters.

Hazards from these storms come in many forms including high winds, tornadoes, storm surges and flooding. Natural disasters make all of us acutely aware of our

vulnerabilities to disaster. Fortunately, catastrophes of a large magnitude are rare, but disaster can strike in many ways. Large or small, natural or man-made, emergencies put collections in danger. Hazards can often be mitigated or avoided altogether by a comprehensive, emergency-preparedness plan. Such plans provide a means for recognizing and responding effectively to emergencies. The goal is to hopefully prevent damage or, at least, to limit the extent of the damage.

Identifying Risks

A prudent first step is to list geographic and climatic hazards and other risks that could jeopardize the building and collections. These might include geographical susceptibility to hurricanes, tornadoes, flash flooding, earthquakes, or forest fires, and even the possibility of unusual hazards such as volcanic eruptions. Consider man-made disasters such as power outages, sprinkler discharges, fuel or water supply failures, chemical spills, arson, bomb threats, or other such problems. Take note of the environmental risks that surround you. Chemical industries, shipping routes for hazardous materials, and adjacent construction projects all expose you to damage. Any event that is a real possibility should be covered under your Emergency Preparedness Plan. It is also important to determine the vulnerability of the objects within the collections. What types of materials are included? Are they easily damaged? Are they particularly susceptible to certain types of damage such as moisture, fire, breakage, and the like? How and where are collections stored? Are they protected by boxes or other enclosures? Is shelving anchored to structural elements of the building? Is it stable? Are any artifacts stored directly on the floor where they could be damaged by leaks or flooding? All items should be raised at least four inches from the floor on waterproof shelves or pallets. Are materials stored under or near water sources? Analyze your security and housekeeping procedures. Do they expose collections to the dangers of theft, vandalism, or insect infestation? Consider vulnerabilities. Are your collections insured? Is there a complete and accurate inventory? Is a duplicate of the inventory located at another site? Although there may be a wide range of disaster scenarios, the most common are water, fire, physical or chemical damage, or some combination of these. The specific procedures of a disaster plan focus on the prevention and mitigation of these types of damage.

Decreasing Risks

Once your hazards are specified, the disaster planner should devise a program with concrete goals, identifiable resources, and a schedule of activities for eliminating as many risks as possible. While water damage is the most common form of disaster for collections, everyone needs a good fire-protection system. Wherever possible, collections should also be protected by a fire suppression system. Preservation professionals now recommend wet-pipe sprinklers for most collections. In addition, water misting suppression systems have become available within the last several years; these can provide fire suppression using much less water than conventional sprinkler systems. Before choosing a fire-protection system, be sure to contact preservation professional or a fire-protection consultant for information about the latest developments in fire protection and for advice appropriate to your collections and situation. An inventory will provide a basic list of holdings, and will be essential for insurance purposes. Improved collection storage, such as boxing and raising materials above

the floor level, will reduce or eliminate damage when emergencies occur. Comprehensive security and housekeeping procedures will ward off emergencies such as theft, vandalism, and insect infestation. They will also ensure that fire exits are kept clear and fire hazards eliminated.

Identifying Resources

An important step in writing your plan is to identify sources of assistance in a disaster. Research these services thoroughly--it is an essential part of the planning process. These can range from police, fire, and ambulance services to maintenance workers, insurance adjusters, and utility companies. If possible, invite local service providers to visit in order to become familiar with your site plan and collections in advance of an emergency. For example, you may want to provide the fire department with a list of high-priority areas to be protected from water if fire-fighting efforts permit.

Other valuable sources of assistance are local, state, or federal government agencies.

5.10: SDRN/IDRN data updation: -

State disaster Resource network and India Disaster Resource Network is a crucial databases for response any disaster. SDRN, a decision support tool, is layered using the existing IT Wide Area Network (WAN) of the State - GSWAN. SDRN uses the map-based Geospatial Information Systems developed by the Gujarat based organization Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG). Currently, the SDRN network is being integrated with the GIS based Decision Support System using Java, MS-Access, Visual Studio 2005 with Database SQL Server 2005. The GIS Visualize does not require any GIS software. The GIS visualize contains multi layered options depicting roads-highways, taluka, district boundaries, rivers, ports, airways, etc. SDRN and IDRN updation are regularly base work and it is updation.

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) : -

IDRN, a web based information system, is a platform for managing the inventory of equipments, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. The primary focus is to enable the decision makers to find answers on availability of equipments and human resources required to combat any emergency. This database will also enable them to assess the level of preparedness for specific vulnerabilities. Total 226 technical items listed in the resource inventory. It is a nationwide district level resource database. Each user of all districts of the state has been given unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on IDRN for resources available in their district. The IDRN network has functionality of generating multiple query options based on the specific equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies with their location and contact details.

the IDRN inventory of Tapi District is combined with Surat District's inventory so for the access of Tapi District's IDRN data we need to access Surat District's Portal on IDRN

5.11: Community Warning System, Education, Preparedness

DRM Programme: -

GSDMA DRM activities:

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has taken strong roots at various levels of administration in Gujarat. The Department of Revenue & Disaster Management is the nodal Department in Government of Gujarat that handles the subject with GSDMA. Disaster Management Committees are formed at various levels and are assigned the task of implementing the programme. Representation for these committees are drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defense, NGO and CBO representatives and local opinion leaders. Major Activities are being carried out under DRM program are Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN / IDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilization, Disaster Awareness through Orientations, Campaigning, Media Management and IEC distribution. Coordinate District Administration for all Disaster Management Activities with expertise knowledge, logistics and fund allocation.

The Disaster Risk Management Program (DRM) being implemented by Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) aims to strengthen the response, preparedness and mitigation measures of the community, local self-governments, the District administration and the State in Gujarat. Under the DRM Programme

For the Prepared level specific plan following process will followed.

District Level Process

1. Orientation of District level officers and PRI members including line department officials
2. Formation of District Disaster Management Committee
3. Development of manuals and guidelines Capacity building of DDMC members, government officials, training institutes, other concerned organizations at district level
4. Development of the District Disaster Management Plan
5. Use of IEC materials for awareness generation for preparedness, risk reduction and mitigation
6. Data updation on IDRN

Taluka level process

1. Orientation cum sensitize Taluka level officers and PRI members.
2. Formation of Taluka Disaster Management Committee
3. Capacity building of government officials
4. Development of the TDMP
5. Use of IEC material and media sources for create awareness at taluka level
6. TDMP update on SDRN

City-ULB level process

1. Orientation of City level officers, elected members & leaders.

2. Formation of CDMP
3. Capacity building of municipal official and concerned organizations at city level
4. Development of the CDMP.
5. Use of IEC material for create awareness at city level
6. CDMP updation on SDRN

Village Level Process

1. Formation Cluster within 10 to 12 village and conduct cluster meetings over 10-12 villages
2. Organize Gramsabha in each village
3. Undertake PRA exercise at village level for hazard, vulnerability assessment and resource analysis
4. Facilitate the formation of the Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC)
5. Conduct training programs for DMT and DMC Members and volunteers
6. Awareness campaigns on risk reduction mechanisms, Risk Transfer- insurance, disaster resistant construction
7. Developed Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP)
8. Conduct mock drills for test the VDMP
9. Update VDMP twice in a year (by VDMC)

Kutch district had taken the preparedness measures from village level to District level. At the villages village Task forces was formed and trained about First aid and Health, Search and Rescue and Disaster Management. Some volunteers were also trained in Disaster Management and plans like VDMP were prepared and updated. Officers reviewed the disaster preparedness of the villages and interacted with the Village level Disaster Management team members, in the pre-monsoon meeting all departments, and stakeholders were asked to get prepared departmental plan. SOP's were also discussed with them so that quick response can be assured and any kind of risk due to water lodging, flood, heavy rainfall and dam overflow can be reduced.

Prevention and Mitigation and preparedness actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction.

Base on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, certain majors for mitigation, preparedness and prevention has been taken with respect to Kutch District. These are...

The proposed state-level disaster-planning format sets out priorities for mitigation, prevention and preparedness activities. The underlying concept is to incorporate these three types of activities into normal (developmental) policies, procedures and undertakings and targeting specific areas for concerted effort.

Complementary priorities, plans and activities need to be established at the district level. This process is complicated by five realities:

1. Developmental policies and budgets are set at the state-level and project implementation is not always under the control of district authorities
2. District authorities have limited policy and funding independence.
3. The range of possible mitigation, prevention and preparedness actions within a district is significant but can be difficult to prioritize.

4. Many activities require popular participation and should be focus on the family or community, which requires time and effort to effectively organize.
5. The local commercial sector is cost-conscious and tends to avoid investments in activities which do not immediately improve profits.

A set of possible district-level approaches to mitigation, prevention and preparedness are summarized below based on these realities. These approaches need to be reviewed at the district and state level and, to the degree possible, harmonized vertically within the government structure and across public and private sector organizations and districts. At the same time, the focus of efforts can vary between and even within districts depending on their particular hazards, risks and vulnerabilities.

One approach to developing this harmonization is to hold a state-district conference on mitigation, preparedness and prevention, complemented by annual review workshop. The initial conference would define and harmonize policies, procedures and approaches vertically and horizontally. The workshop would serve to recognize progress and adjust plans to take into account changing local and state-level conditions.

District-level Approaches to Mitigation, Prevention and Preparedness

Preventive measure (for all disasters)

Preventive actions have to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability.

1. Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
2. Enforcement of regulations, particularly Structural-building and safety codes and land use plans,
3. Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability, and,
4. Capacity building, including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community-level identification of risk and vulnerability.

The Collector, assisted by the District Development Officer, is responsible for developing plans and activities to effect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above. Base on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the Kutch District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention;

- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- Improvement of off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

Mitigation measure (for all disasters)

Town and Country Planning Acts and their related provisions:

The Department of Disaster Management, being a member of all regulatory bodies will coordinate with the Town & Country Planning Board and constitute a committee of experts to evaluate the provisions of the State Town & Country Planning Act in place. The

Committee will consist of experts from the fields of disaster management, town and country planning and legal experts and will be chaired by the State Relief Commissioner.

Zoning Regulations and their related provisions:

The State Urban Development Department, in consultation with the Department of Disaster Management will constitute a committee of experts with, members from the Institute of Town Planners, town development, State Pollution Control Board, Chairpersons of major Development Authorities/Notified Area Authorities, eminent faculty from planning, architecture and civil engineering departments of engineering colleges, eminent resource persons and such other experts nominated from time to time to study the existing zoning regulations and suggest necessary amendments to incorporate components for vulnerability reduction. The State Chief Town Planner will be the Convener of the Committee.

Development Control regulations:

The same committee of experts constituted to evaluate the zoning regulations will also evaluate the development control regulations and suggest measures to incorporate the disaster management concerns into them.

Government-sponsored programmers and schemes:

The State Planning Department will prepare a report on the government sponsored programmers, schemes running in the State and how far each programme/scheme addresses the issue of disaster management, and submit to the government. The Disaster Management Group which is constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with concern Secretaries of the Departments of Disaster Management, Urban Development, Rural Development, Health, Home, Finance, Science & Technology, Transport, and Agriculture to evaluate and suggest disaster mitigation measures to be incorporated.

5.12: Community Warning system-Early Warning System (EWS)

It is often observed that communities living in remote and isolated locations do not receive timely and reliable warnings of impending disasters. Hence, it is necessary to have robust and effective early warning systems, which can play crucial role in saving lives and limiting the extent of damage to assets and services. Outreach and reliability of warnings are key factors for planning and implementing response measures. Post disaster advisories like information on rescue, relief and other services are important to ensure law, order, and safety of citizens.

Early Warning Action Plan

Type of Action	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Existing EWS	Irrigation department /dam authority/ IMD ↓	IMD ↓ Collector ↓	Industrial Association/industries ↓	IMD ↓ Collector ↓

	Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages	Mamlatdar/TD O ↓ Villages	DCG ↓ LCG ↓ Mamlatdar ↓ Villages	Mamlatdar /TDO ↓ Villages
Responsible Agency for warning dissemination	DDMC Mamlatdar office/TDO VDMC	DDMC Mamlatdar office/TDO VDMC	DDMC Mamlatdar office/TDO VDMC	DDMC Mamlatdar office/TDO VDMC
Trained personnel and operators available (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	No (Team to be formed and trained)	No (Team to be formed and trained)
Villages covered	All risk prone villages			
Villages/habitat not covered or difficult to access	Communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, maldharis etc) VDMC			
Measures required to improve timeliness and outreach (For example, voice enabled SMS)	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisher folk, saltpan workers, Maldharis etc)			

During and Post Disaster Advisory Action Plan

Type of Hazard	Flood	Cyclone	Earthquake	Drought	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Responsible Agency	DDMC, Mamlatdar office & TDO					
Villages covered	All risk prone villages					
Villages/habitat not covered or difficult to access	communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, Maldharis etc)					
Measures required for outreach	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, Maldharis etc)					

5.13 Procurement various Resource : -

Provide logistical support to government and agencies for procurement of relief goods, transportation, Tents, blankets, tarpaulins, equipment etc, and monitoring illegal price escalations, stocking etc. during crisis. DDMA and other local authority should do procurement of such resource and If they have such resource so keep them in ready to use in disaster situation.

5.14: Protocol and arrangement for VIP Visit

It is important that immediately inform VIPs and VVIPs on impending disasters and current situation during and after disasters. Appeals by VIPs can help in controlling rumors and chaos during the disaster. Visits by VIPs can lift the morale of those affected by the disaster as well as those who are involved in the response. Care should be taken that VIP visits do not interrupt rescue and life saving work. Security of VIPs will be additional responsibility of local police and Special Forces. It would be desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits, in which case the police will liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to minimum.

5.15: Media Management

The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness. Media through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information.

The State Government has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. At the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), a special media cell has been create which is made operational during emergencies. Both print and electronic media areregularly brief at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. A similar set up is also active at the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC).

5.16: Documentation

Documentation is very important activity in disaster management. DDMA also appoint duty for Documentation to the information department. Documentation should be in good manner. It can be in summary and detail form. It is reliable and authenticate.

Chapter 6:

Response Measures (Multi-Hazard):

Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over. Since response is conducted during periods of high stress in a highly time-constrained environment and with limited information and recourses (in majority of the cases), it is by far, the most complex of four functions of disaster management. Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear perception/vision about hazards, its consequences and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

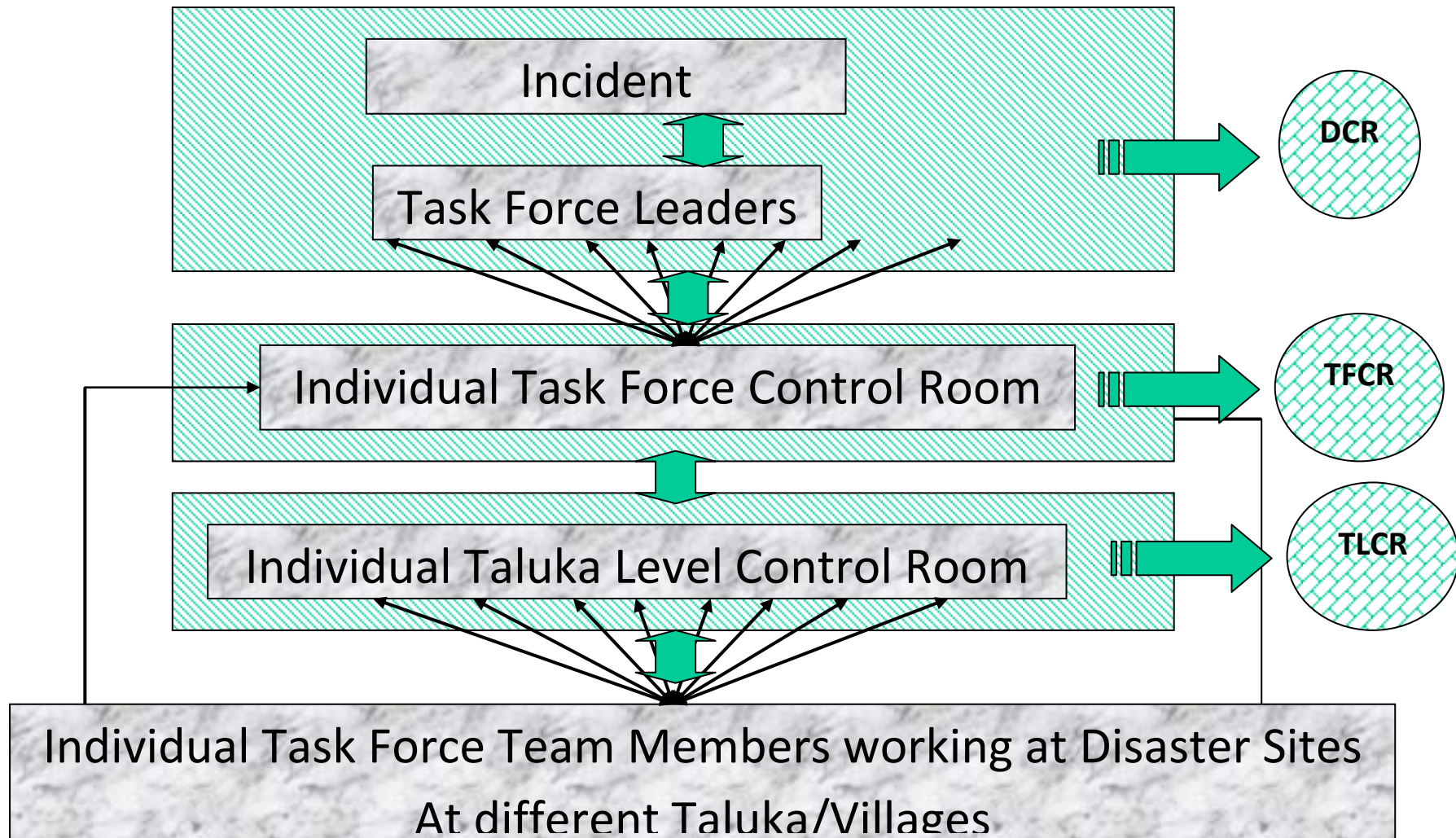
The Revenue Department of the State is the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other concerned line departments should extend full cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response management of the disaster whenever it occurs.

The District EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the District level should be activate with full strength and begun active for search and rescue according disaster.

6.1: Response flow chart

Response flow chart on nest page

Response flow chart and Communication Flow Chart during Disaster Management



6.2: Warning, alert and warning dissemination

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency, which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations during the emergency. The details of agencies competent enough for issuing warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below;

Sr. No.	Disaster	Agencies
1	Earthquakes	IMD/ISR
2	Floods	Meteorological Department, Irrigation
3	Tsunamis	IMD/ISR/INCOIS
4	Cyclones	IMD
5	Epidemics	Public Health Department
6	Road Accidents	Police
7	Industrial and Chemical Accidents	DISH, Police, Collector
8	Drought	Agriculture, Scarcity department
9	Fire	Fire Brigade, Police, Collector
10	Rail Accident	Railways, Police, Collector
11	Air Accident	Police, Collector, Airlines
12	Ammunition Depot-Fire	Army, Police, Collector.

1. Cyclone/flood forecasting is generally the responsibility of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD). IMD is the nodal agency for providing cyclone-warning services. IMD's INSAT satellite based Cyclone Warning Dissemination System (CWDS) is one of the best currently in use in India to communicate cyclone warnings from IMD to community and important officials in areas likely to be affected directly and quickly. There are 19 CWDS stations in Gujarat.

2. After getting information from IMD, warning dissemination is a responsibility of State Government (COR). The COR under the Revenue Department is responsible for disseminating cyclone warnings to the public and Line Departments.

3. On receiving an initial warning, the office of the COR disseminates the warning to all Line Departments, the District administration and DG Police. Warning messages are transmitted through wireless to all districts and Talukas. District Collectors are provided with satellite phones and a Ham radio to maintain effective communication, even if terrestrial and cell-phone communication fails.

4. The state EOC and control rooms of the other line departments at the State level as well as district level also get the warnings. The control rooms are activated on receiving the warnings.

6.3: District CMG meeting

At the District level, the District Crisis Management Group (DCG) is an apex body to deal with major chemical accidents, disaster and to provide expert guidance for handling them. DCG has a strength of 34 members which includes District Collector, SDM and Dy. Collector, DDO, Dy. Director – Industrial Safety & Health, DSP, PI, Fire Superintendent of the City Corporations or important Municipalities, Chief District Health Officer, Civil Surgeon, SE, Chief Officer, Dy. Chief Controller of Explosives, Commandant – SRPF, Group-I, Dy. Director – Information to name a few. At Taluka level Local Crisis Management Group (LCG) is formed for coordination of activities and executing the operations. DCGs as well as LCG meeting will meet periodically twice in a year.

6.4: Activation of EOC

Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is a physical location and normally includes the space, facilities and protection necessary for communication, collaboration, coordination and emergency information management.

The EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work. In case of a Level 1 Disaster the Local Control room will be activate, in case of a Level 2 disaster DEOC will be activated along inform with the SEOC.

6.5: Resource Mobilization

Any disaster happens in district so resources are very important for response disaster. Resource mobilization is one of most important crucial activity. As mansion above about IDRN and SDRN portal are have information regarding which kind of resource are available and location of its. IDRN and SDRN should use for resource mobilization. DDMC, TDMC, CDMC and VDMC should be update regularly.

6.6: Media Management

The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information.

The State Government has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. At the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), a special media cell has been created which is made operational during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. A similar set up is also active at the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC).

Media can play crucial role during response time. Media management to ensure precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders;

6.7: Emergency Response Functions:

Responsible for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. Taskforces under the operation section will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search and rescue, the provision of water or shelter. The composition and size of these taskforces depends on the nature of the incident.

The District administration of Kutch has identified 16 expected task forces for key response operation functions that are describe below. Additional taskforces can be added under the operations section as needed by the circumstances of a disaster. Each Taskforce is led by one organization and supporter by other organizations.

Emergency Operation Taskforce Functions

Sr. No.	Emergency Operation Taskforce	Functions
1	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4	Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.
5	Search and Rescue (including Evacuation)	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.
6	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to reestablish normally operating infrastructure.
7	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.
8	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9	Power	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.

10	Public Health and sanitation	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.
11	Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster
12	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analysis data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15	Telecommunications	Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

The specific response roles and responsibilities of the taskforces indicated above is that these roles and responsibilities will be execute and coordinated through the ICS/GS system. For example, in flood, search & rescue would come under the Operations section, Transport would come under the Logistics Section and Public Information under the Public Information Unit.

Each Department and Government agency involved in Disaster Management and Mitigation will:

- Designate a Nodal officer for emergency response and will act as the contact person for that department/agency □
- Ensure establishment of fail-safe two-way communication with the state, district and other emergency control rooms and within the organization.
- Emphasis on communication systems used regularly during LO with more focus on the use of VHF's with automatic repeaters, mobile phones with publicized numbers, VHF radio sets etc. It should be remembered that SAT phones fail during prolonged emergencies and electric failure if the phones cannot be re-charged.
- Work under the overall supervision of the IC / the District Collectors during emergencies.

Other Departmental plan incorporated in DMRP

Agriculture

Prevention Activities:

- Awareness generation regarding various plant diseases, alternate cropping practices in disaster-prone areas, Crop Insurance, provision of credit facilities, proper storage of seeds, etc.
- Hazard area mapping (identification of areas endemic to pest infections, drought, flood, and other hazards)
- Develop database village-wise, crop-wise, irrigation source wise, insurance details, credit etc.
- Regular monitoring at block level; the distribution and variation in rainfall
- Prepare the farmers and department officers to adopt contingency measures and take up appropriate course of action corresponding to the different emerging conditions.
- Detail response manuals to be drawn up for advising the farmers for different types of disasters, e.g., rain failure in July or September & development of a dynamic response plan taking into account weekly rainfall patterns.
- Develop IEC materials to advise the farming communities on cropping practices and precautionary measures to be undertaken during various disasters
- Improving irrigation facilities, watershed management, soil conservation and other soil, water and fertility management
- Measures keeping in mind the local agro climatic conditions and the proneness of the area to specific hazards.
- Promotion of alternative crop species and cropping patterns keeping in mind the vulnerability of areas to specific hazards
- Surveillance for pests and crop diseases and encourage early reporting.
- Encourage promotion of agro service outlets/enterprise for common facilities, seed and agro input store and crop insurance.

Preparedness Activities before disaster seasons

- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures, especially ascertain that adequate stock of seeds and other agro inputs are available in areas prone to natural calamities.
- Review the proper functioning of rain gauge stations, have stock for immediate replacement
- of broken / non-functioning gadgets/equipments, record on a daily basis rainfall data, evaluate the variation from the average rainfall and match it with the rainfall needs of existing crops to ensure early prediction of droughts.

Response Activities:

1. Management of control activities following crop damage, pest infestation and crop disease to minimize losses
2. Collection, laboratory testing and analysis of viruses to ensure their control and eradication
3. Pre-positioning of seeds and other agro inputs in strategic points so that stocks are readily available to replace damage caused by natural calamities.
4. Rapid assessment of damage to soil, crop, plantation, irrigation systems, drainage, embankment, other water bodies and storage facilities and the requirements to

salvage, replant, or to compensate and report the same for ensuring early supply of seeds and other agro inputs necessary for re-initiating agricultural activities where crops have been damaged.

5. Establishment of public information centers with appropriate and modern means of communication, to assist farmers in providing information regarding insurance, compensation, repair of agro equipments and restarting of agricultural activities at the earliest.

Recovery Activities

1. Arrange for early payment of compensation and crop insurance dues.
2. Facilitate provision of seeds and other agro inputs.
3. Promotion of drought and flood tolerant seed varieties
4. Review with the community, the identified vulnerabilities and risks for crops, specific species, areas, which are vulnerable to repetitive floods, droughts, other natural hazards, water logging, increase in salinity, pest attacks etc. and draw up alternative cropping plans to minimize impacts to various risks.
5. Facilitate sanctioning of soft loans for farm implements.
6. Establishment of a larger network of soil and water testing laboratories
7. Establishment of pests and disease monitoring system
8. Training in alternative cropping techniques, mixed cropping and other agricultural practices which will minimize crop losses during future disasters

Health Department

Disaster Events

Prevention Activities:

- Assess preparedness levels at State, District and Block levels.
- Identification of areas endemic to epidemics and natural disasters
- Identification of appropriate locations for testing laboratories
- Listing and networking with private health facilities
- Developing a network of volunteers for blood donation with blood grouping data
- Strengthening of disease surveillance, ensuring regular reporting from the field level workers (ANMs/LHV etc) and its compilation and analysis at the PHC and District levels, on a weekly basis (daily basis in case of an epidemic or during natural disasters), forwarding the same to the State Disease Surveillance Cell and monthly feedback from the State to the district and from the District to the PHC
- Formation of adequate number of mobile units with trained personnel, testing facilities, communication systems and emergency treatment facilities
- Identification of locations in probable disaster sites for emergency operation camps
- Awareness generation about various infectious diseases and their prevention
- Training and IEC activities
- Training of field personnel, Traditional Birth Attendants, community leaders, volunteers,
- NGOs and CBOs in first aid, measures to be taken to control outbreak of epidemics during and after a disaster, etc
- Arrangement of standby generators for every hospital
- Listing of vehicles, repair of departmental vehicles that will be requisitioned during emergencies for transport of injured

Preparedness Activities before Disaster Seasons

For heat wave :

Preparation and distribution of IEC materials, distribution of ORS and other life-saving drugs, training of field personnel on measures to be taken for management of patients suspected to be suffering from heatstroke;

For flood and cyclone:

- Assessment and stock piling of essential medicines, anti snake
- venom, halogen tablets, bleaching powders. ORS tablets, Pre-positioning of mobile units at vulnerable and strategic points

Response activities:

Stock piling of life-saving drugs, detoxicants, anesthesia, Halogen tablets in vulnerable areas

Strengthening of drug supply system with powers for local purchase during Level-0

Situational assessment and reviewing the response mechanisms in known vulnerable pockets

Ensure adequate availability of personnel in disaster site

Review and update precautionary measures and procedures.

Sanitation

- Dispensing with post-mortem activities during L1, L2 and L3 when the relatives and/or the competent authority are satisfied about cause of death
- Disinfections of water bodies and drinking water sources
- Immunization against infectious diseases
- Ensure continuous flow of information.

Recovery Activities

- Continuation of disease surveillance and monitoring
- Continuation of treatment, monitoring and other epidemic control activities till the situation is brought under control and the epidemic eradicated
- Trauma counseling
- Treatment and socio-medical rehabilitation of injured or disabled persons
- Immunization and nutritional surveillance
- Long term plans to progressively reduce various factors that contribute to high level of vulnerability to diseases of population affected by disasters

Epidemics

Preventive Activities:

- Supply of safe drinking water, water quality monitoring and improved sanitation
- Vector Control programme as a part of overall community sanitation activities
- Promotion of personal and community latrines
- Sanitation of sewage and drainage systems
- Development of proper solid waste management systems
- Surveillance and spraying of water bodies for control of malaria
- Promoting and strengthening Primary Health Centers with network of para-professionals to improve the capacity of surveillance and control of epidemics

- Establishing testing laboratories at appropriate locations to reduce the time taken for early diagnosis and subsequent warning
- Establishing procedures and methods of coordination with the Health Department, other local authorities/departments and NGOs to ensure that adequate prevention and preparedness
- measures have been taken to prevent and / or minimize the probable outbreak of epidemics
- Identification of areas prone to certain epidemics and assessment of requirements to control and ultimately eradicate the epidemic
- Identification of appropriate locations and setting up of site operation camps for combating epidemics
- Listing and identification of vehicles to be requisitioned for transport of injured animals.
- Vaccination of the animals and identification of campsites in the probable areas
- Promotion of animal insurance
- Tagging of animals
- Arrangement of standby generators for veterinary hospitals
- Provision in each hospital for receiving large number of livestock at a time
- Training of community members in carcasses disposal

Preparedness activities before disaster seasons

- Stock piling of water, fodder and animal feed
- Pre-arrangements for tie-up with fodder supply units
- Stock-piling of surgical packets
- Construction of mounds for safe shelter of animals
- Identification of various water sources to be used by animals in case of prolonged hot and dry spells
- Training of volunteers & creation of local units for carcass disposal
- Municipalities / Gram Pranchayats to be given responsibility for removing animals likely to become health hazards.

Response Activities:

- Control of animal diseases, treatment of injured animals, Protection of lost cattle.
- Supply of medicines and fodder to affected areas.
- Ensure adequate availability of personnel and mobile team.
- Disposal of carcasses ensuring proper sanitation to avoid outbreak of epidemics.
- Establishment of public information centre with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information.
- Mobilizing community participation for carcass disposal.

Recovery Activities:

- Assess losses of animals assets and needs of persons and communities.
- Play a facilitating role for early approval of soft loans for buying animals and ensuring insurance coverage and disaster proof housing or alternative shelters/ mounds for animals for future emergencies.
- Establishment of animal disease surveillance system

Water Supplies and Sanitation (GWSSB)

Prevention Activities:

- Provision of safe water to all habitats
- Clearance of drains and sewerage systems, particularly in the urban areas
- Assess preparedness level
- Annual assessment of danger levels & wide publicity of those levels
- Identify flood prone rivers and areas and activate flood monitoring mechanisms
- Provide water level gauge at critical points along the rivers, dams and tanks
- Identify and maintain of materials/tool kits required for emergency response
- Stock-pile of sand bags and other necessary items for breach closure at the Panchayat level

Preparedness Activities for disaster seasons

- Prior arrangement of water tankers and other means of distribution and storage of water.
- Prior arrangement of stand-by generators
- Adequate prior arrangements to provide water and halogen tablets at identified sites to used as relief camps or in areas with high probability to be affected by natural calamities.
- Rising of tube-well platforms, improvement in sanitation structures and other infrastructural measures to ensure least damages during future disasters
- Riser pipes to be given to villagers

Response Activities:

- Disinfections and continuous monitoring of water bodies.
- Ensuring provision of water to hospitals and other vital installations.
- Provision to acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of distributing water on an emergency basis.
- Arrangement and distribution of emergency tool kits for equipments required for dismantling and assembling tube wells, etc.
- Carrying out emergency repairs of damaged water supply systems.
- Disinfection of hand pumps to be done by the communities through prior awareness activities & supply of inputs.
- Monitoring flood situation.
- Dissemination of flood warning.
- Ensure accurate dissemination of warning messages to GPs & Taluka with details of flow.
- Monitoring and protection of irrigation infrastructures.
- Inspection of bunds of dams, irrigation channels, bridges, culverts, control gates and overflow channels.
- Inspection and repair of pumps, generator, motor equipments, station buildings.
- Community mobilization in breach closure

Recovery Activities:

- Strengthening of infrastructure.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training to staff, Review and documentation.
- Development of checklists and contingency plans.
- Strengthening of infrastructure and human resources.
- Review and documentation.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training of staff.

- Development of checklists and contingency plans.

Police:

Prevention Activities:

- Keep the force in general and the RAF in particular fighting fit for search, rescue, evacuation and other emergency operations at all times through regular drills.
- Procurement and deployment of modern emergency equipments while modernizing existing infrastructure and equipments for disaster response along with regular training and drills for effective handling of these equipments.
- Focus on better training and equipments for RAF for all types of disasters.
- Rotation of members of GSDRAF so that the force remains fighting fit.
- Ensure that all communication equipments including wireless are regularly functioning and deployment of extra wireless units in vulnerable pockets.
- Ensure inter changeability of VHF communication sets of police and GSDMA supplied units, if required.
- Keeping close contact with the District Administration & Emergency Officer.
- Superintendent of Police be made Vice Chairperson of District Natural Calamity Committee.
- Involvement of the local army units in response planning activities and during the preparation of the contingency plans, ensure logistics & other support to armed forces during emergencies.

Response Plan:

- Security arrangements for relief materials in transit and in camps etc.
- Senior police officers to be deployed in control rooms at State & district levels during L 1
- level deployment onwards.
- Deploy personnel to guard vulnerable embankments and at other risk points.
- Arrangement for the safety.
- Coordinate search, rescue and evacuation operations in coordination with the administration
- Emergency traffic management
- Maintenance of law and order in the affected areas
- Assist administration in taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers etc.

Civil Defense

Prevention Activities

- Organize training programmes on first-aid, search, rescue and evacuation.
- Preparation and implementation of first aid, search and rescue service plans for major public events in the State.
- Remain fit and prepared through regular drills and exercises at all times.

Response Activities

- Act as Support agency for provision of first aid, search and rescue services to other emergency service agencies and the public.
- Act as support agency for movement of relief.
- Triage of casualties and provision of first aid and treatment.

- Work in co-ordination with medical assistance team.
- Help the Police for traffic management and law and order.

Fire Services:

Prevention Activities:

- Develop relevant legislations and regulations to enhance adoption of fire safety measures.
- Modernization of fire-fighting equipments and strengthening infrastructure.
- Identification of pockets, industry , etc. which highly susceptible to fire accidents or areas,events which might lead to fires, building collapse, etc. and educate people to adopt safety measures. Conduct training and drills to ensure higher level of prevention and preparedness.
- Building awareness in use of various fire protection and preventive systems.
- Training the communities to handle fire emergencies more effectively.
- VHF network for fire services linked with revenue & police networks.
- Training of masons & engineers in fireproof techniques.
- Making clearance of building plans by fire services mandatory.

Response Activities:

- Rescue of persons trapped in burning, collapsed or damaged buildings, damaged vehicles,
- including motor vehicles, trains and aircrafts, industries, boilers, trenches & tunnels.
- Control of fires and minimizing damages due to explosions.
- Control of dangerous or hazardous situations such as oil, gas and hazardous materials spill.
- Protection of property and the environment from fire damage.
- Support to other agencies in the response to emergencies.
- Investigation into the causes of fire and assist in damage assessment.

Civil Supplies:

Preventive Activities

- Construction and maintenance of storage goods storage at strategic locations
- Stock piling of food and essential commodities in anticipation of disaster.
- Take appropriate preservative methods to ensure that food and other relief stock are not damaged during storage, especially precautions against moisture, rodents and fungus infestation.

Response Activities

- Management of procurement
- Management of material movement
- Inventory management

Recovery Activities

Conversion of stored, unutilized relief stocks automatically into other schemes like Food for Work. Wherever, it is not done leading to damage of stock, it should be viewed seriously.

Public Works/ Rural Development Departments

Prevention Activities :

- Keep a list of earth moving and clearing vehicles / equipments (available with Govt. Departments, PSUs, and private contractors, etc.) and formulate a plan to mobilize those at the earliest
- Inspection and emergency repair of roads/ bridges, public utilities and buildings

Response Activities

- Clearing of roads and establish connectivity. Restore roads, bridges and where necessary make alternate arrangements to open the roads to traffic at the earliest
- Mobilization of community assistance for clearing blocked roads
- Facilitate movement of heavy vehicles carrying equipments and materials
- Identification and notification of alternative routes to strategic locations
- Filling of ditches, disposal of debris, and cutting of uprooted trees along the road
- Arrangement of emergency tool kit for every section at the divisional levels for activities like clearance (power saws), debris clearance (fork lifter) and other tools for repair and maintenance of all disaster response equipments.

Recovery Activities:

- Strengthening and restoration of infrastructure with an objective to eliminate the factor(s)
- Which caused the damage.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training to staff, Review and documentation.
- Development of checklists and contingency plans.

Energy: DGVCL

Prevention Activities:

- Identification of materials/tool kits required for emergency response.
- Ensure and educate the minimum safety standards to be adopted for electrical installation and equipments and organise training of electricians accordingly.
- Develop and administer regulations to ensure safety of electrical accessories and electrical installations.
- Train and have a contingency plan to ensure early electricity supply to essential services during emergencies and restoration of electric supply at an early date.
- Develop and administer code of practice for power line clearance to avoid electrocution due to broken / fallen wires.
- Strengthen high-tension cable towers to withstand high wind speed, flooding and earthquake, modernize electric installation, strengthen electric distribution system to ensure minimum damages during natural calamities.
- Conduct public/industry awareness campaigns to prevent electric accidents during normal times and during and after a natural disaster.

Response Activities:

- Disconnect electricity after receipt of warning.
- Attend sites of electrical accidents and assist in undertaking damage assessment.
- Stand-by arrangements to ensure temporary electricity supply.
- Prior planning & necessary arrangements for tapping private power plants like those belonging to ICCL, NALCO, RSP during emergencies to ensure uninterrupted

power supply to the Secretariat, SRC, GSDMA, Police Headquarters, All India Radio, Doordarshan, hospitals, medical colleges, Collector Control Rooms and other vital emergency response agencies.

- Inspection and repair of high tension lines /substations/transformers/poles etc.
- Ensure the public and other agencies are safeguarded from any hazards, which may have occurred because of damage to electricity distribution systems.
- Restore electricity to the affected area as quickly as possible.
- Replace / restore of damaged poles/ salvaging of conductors and insulators.

Fisheries

Prevention Activities

- Registration of boats and fishermen.
- Building community awareness on weather phenomena and warning system especially on Do's and Don'ts on receipt of weather related warnings.
- Assist in providing life saving items like life jackets, hand radios, etc.
- Certifying the usability of all boats and notifying their carrying capacities.
- Capacity building of traditional fishermen and improvisation of traditional boats which can be used during emergencies.
- Train up young fishermen in search & rescue operation and hire their services during emergency

Response Activities

- Ensure warning dissemination to fishing communities living in vulnerable pockets.
- Responsible for mobilizing boats during emergencies and for payment of wages to boatmen hired during emergencies.
- Support in mobilization and additional deployment of boats during emergencies.
- Assess the losses of fisheries and aquaculture assets and the needs of persons and communities affected by emergency.

Recovery Activities

Provide compensations and advice to affected individuals, community.

Forest Department

Prevention activities

- Promotion of shelter belt plantation
- Publishing for public knowledge details of forest cover, use of land under the forest department, the rate of depletion and its causes
- Keep saws (both power and manual) in working conditions
- Provision of seedling to the community and encouraging plantation activities, promoting nurseries for providing seedlings in case of destruction of trees during natural disasters

Transport Department:

Prevention Activities

- Listing of vehicles which can be used for emergency operation.
- Safety accreditation, enforcement and compliance
- Ensuring vehicles follow accepted safety standards.

- Build awareness on road safety and traffic rules through awareness campaign, use of different IEC strategies and training to school children.
- Ensure proper enforcement of safety regulations Response Activities.
- Requisition vehicles, trucks, and other means of transport to help in the emergency operations.
- Participate in post impact assessment of emergency situation
- Support in search, rescue and first aid.
- Cooperate and appropriation of relief materials.

Recovery Activities

- Provision of personal support services e.g. Counseling.
- Repair/restoration of infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges, public amenities.
- Supporting the GPs in development of storage and in playing a key role and in the coordination of management and distribution of relief and rehabilitation materials.
- The G.P. members to be trained to act as an effective interface between the community,
- NGOs, and other developmental organizations.
- Provide training so that the elected representatives can act as effective supportive agencies for reconstruction and recovery activities.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

Preventive Activities

- Develop prevention/mitigation strategies for risk reduction at community level.
- Training of elected representatives on various aspects of disaster management
- Public awareness on various aspects of disaster management
- Organize mock drills
- Promote and support community-based disaster management plans.
- Support strengthening response mechanisms at the G.P. level (e.g., better communication, local storage, search & rescue equipments, etc.).
- Clean drainage channels, trimming of branches before cyclone season.
- Ensure alternative routes/means of communication for movement of relief materials and personnel to marooned areas or areas likely to be marooned.
- Assist all the government departments to plan and priorities prevention and preparedness activities while ensuring active community participation.

Response Activities

- Train up the G.P. Members and Support for timely and appropriate delivery of warning to the community.
- Clearance of blocked drains and roads, including tree removal in the villages.
- Construct alternative temporary roads to restore communication to the villages.
- PRIs to be a part of the damage survey and relief distribution teams to ensure popular participation.
- Operation emergency relief centers and emergency shelter.
- Sanitation, drinking water and medical aid arrangements.
- IEC activities for greater awareness regarding the role of trees and forests for protection during emergencies and also to minimize environmental impact which results owing to deforestation like climate change, soil erosion, etc.

- Increasing involvement of the community, NGOs and CBOs in plantation, protection and
- other forest protection, rejuvenation and restoration activities.
- Plan for reducing the incidence, and minimize the impact of forest fire.

Response Activities:

- Assist in road clearance.
- Provision of tree cutting equipments
- Units for tree cutting and disposal to be put under the control of GSDMA, SRC, Collectorduring Level 1.
- Provision of building materials such as bamboos etc for construction of shelters

Recovery Activities:

Take up plantation to make good the damage caused to tree cover.

Information & Public Relations Department

Prevention Activities

- Creation of public awareness regarding various types of disasters through media campaigns.
- Dissemination of information to public and others concerned regarding do's and don'ts of various disasters
- Regular Liasoning with the media

Response Activities

- Setting up of a control room to provide authentic information to public regarding impending
- emergencies
- Daily press briefings at fixed times at district level to provide official version
- Media report & feedback to field officials on a daily basis from Level 1 onwards
- Keep the public informed about the latest emergency situation (area affected, lives lost, etc).
- Keep the public informed about various post-disaster assistances and recovery programmers.

Revenue Department

- Co-ordination with Govt. of Gujarat Secretariat and Officers of Govt. of India
- Overall control & supervision
- Damage assessment, finalization of reports and declaration of Level 1/Level 2 disasters
- Mobilization of finance

Home Department

- Requisition, deployment and providing necessary logistic support to the armed forces
- Provide maps for air dropping, etc.

Gujarat Disaster Rapid Action Force

Response

- To be trained and equipped as an elite force within the Police Department and have the capacity to immediately respond to any emergency.
- Unit to be equipped with life saving, search & rescue equipments, medical supplies, security arrangements, communication facilities and emergency rations and be self-sufficient.
- Trained in latest techniques of search, rescue and communication in collaboration with international agencies

6.8: Reporting

Media & information Management:

Taskforce Leader: District Information Officer

Note: As per the above format the Media taskforce of the district will prepare its taskforce action plan.

➤ Activation of the Plan

The District Disaster Response structure is activated on warning or occurrence of a disaster. Task Forces are activated on a specific request of the District Collector or according to pre-determined SOPs, as appropriate for the nature of the hazard or disaster. Activation can be:

- In anticipation of a District level disaster, or
- Occur in response to a specific event or problem in the district.

On activation, coordination of warning and response efforts will operate from the District Control Room and Information Centre (DCIC). The DCIC operations plan and SOPs are provided in Annexure.

To activate a task force, the Collector or designated Incident Commander will issue an activation order. This order will indicate:

- The nature of needs to be addressed
- The type of assistance to be provided
- The time limit within which assistance is needed
- The District or other contacts for the provision of the assistance
- Other Task Forces with which coordination should take place, and
- Financial resources available for task force operations.

Special powers are conferred on Incident Controller during disasters. The Principle organization leading each task force is responsible for alerting the appropriate authority

when use of these special powers is required to accomplish warning, relief or recovery objectives give to a task force.

End of Emergency

The end of emergency shall be declared through an ALL CLEAR siren/message. The Incident Controller in consultation with the ICS GROUP leaders shall declare the same once the situation is totally controlled and normalcy is restore.

6.9: Humanitarian Relief and Assistance

Response defines provision for assistance/ intervention during and after emergency. Response plan includes clear Incident Command System (ICS) operated through emergency operation centers (EOCs) with effective 3C (Command, Control and Communication) mechanism. ICS covers early warning, search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, medical response, relief, temporary shelter, water and sanitation, law and order, animal care, public grievance, recovery and rehabilitation.

Specific Task Forces should be formed for Food distribution, drinking water management, medicine and health related facility, clothes distribution and other essential needs.

Helpline

Establish Information/ reception centers and setting up telephone helpline numbers for public utility. True information must be release by media to the concerned person and in case of rescue activity public can call on help line number. in that point of view help line must be activate at DEOC

Arrangement of VIP Visit: -

It is important that immediately inform to VIPs and VVIPs on impending disasters and current situation during and after disasters. Appeals by VIPs can help in controlling rumors and chaos during the disaster. Visits by VIPs can lift the morale of those affected by the disaster as well as those who are involved in the response. Care should be taken that VIP visits do not interrupt rescue and life saving work. Security of VIPs will be additional responsibility of local police and Special Forces. It would be desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits, in which case the police will liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to minimum.

6.10: Responsibility Matrix should be evolve for each response measures with period and responsibility matrix for major stakeholders should be given in annexure

Responsibility matrix for response functions

TASKFORCE ACTION PLANS

Coordination and Planning:

Coordinate early warning, response and recovery operations.

Task Force Leader: Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish a disaster management structure to the village level. (DDMC)	Links to State level and establishment of ICS structure	On-going
Develop disaster plans at all levels down to the village level. (DDMC)		On-going
Hold regular meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs and private sectors. (DDMC)		Quarterly
Continual training, including public awareness. (DDMA and Media Task Force)	Involvement of GSDMA	On-going
Check warning, communications and other systems (DDMC), including the use of drills		On-going
Warning		
Hold Crisis Management Committee (Collector)	Communications between Districts and with State Control Room	On receipt of warning.
Mobilize task forces at all levels (District, Taluka, village depending on disaster) (CMC, Telecommunications, Media Task Forces)	Communications systems and procedures	As decided by CMC.
Disseminate Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		As decided.
Mobilize resources to be positioned near vulnerable points depending on type of disaster.	Telecommunications systems, plans	As decided.
Establish alternate communications system (Telecommunications Task Force)		As decided.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Start Search, Rescue and Evacuation activities. (CMC)	SAR Task Force operational	Immediately
Begin Collecting Information on extent of damage and areas affected. (CMC)	Assessment teams have communications and transport	Started in 4 hours
Start plan development and provide instructions on where Task Forces should go and what they should do. (CMC, Collector)	Information on damage and areas affected	Started in 4 hours
Mobilize outside resources (CMC)	Information on damage and needs	Started in 5 hours
Provide Public Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		should be started in 6 hours)
12 Hours		
Begin regular reporting on actions taken and status by Task Forces. (Task Forces)	Operating communications system	Started at 12 hours
Reassess damage information, resources, needs and problem areas/activities. (CMC)		Started at 12 hours
Begin rotation of staff (CMC)		Start at 12 hours
Establish regular liaison with State Control Room.	Working communications systems	Start at 12 hours
Shift focus of efforts to relief. (CMC)		Open
Restore key infrastructure (CMC through Public Works and other Task Forces)		Before 48 hours
48 hours		
Continue review and reassessment of operations (CMC)	Information on operations	
Conduct broad damage assessment (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Establish Temporary Rehabilitation Plan (CMC)		
Begin demobilization based on situation. (CMC)		
Focus on creating a sense of normalcy. (CMC)		Before 72 hours
72 hours		
Start Rehabilitation activities. (CMC)	Plan	
Conduct detailed survey of damage and needs. (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Begin regular reporting on operations	Information on operations	As early as possible
Restore all public and private sector services (CMC)		As early as possible
Lessons Learned meeting. (CMC and others)		After 2 weeks
Final Report/Case Study (CMC)		After activities completed

Warning:

Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters

Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Verify communication and warning systems are functioning – drills		Every 15 days
Have warning messages prepared in advance.		
Warning		
Receive and dispatch warnings. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Telecommunications Task Force	As received.
Verify warnings received and understood. (Task Force)		Within 1-2 hours of dispatch.
Independently confirm warnings if possible (Task Force)		As time allows.

Law and Order:

Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.

Task Force Leader: District Superintendent of Police

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Evaluate expected disaster needs verses normal resources. (Task Force)		Completed in 8 days.
Estimate personnel and resources needed for disasters. (Task Force)	Based on standard for number of security personnel per population depending on severity of disaster	Completed in one week
Planning and coordination with Revenue Dept. (Task Force)		
Conduct drills, including public awareness raising. (Task Force)	Includes participation of Media Task Force	Every 45 days

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Warning		
Verify communications system. (Wireless Inspector)		1-2 hours of warning
Alert police and other Task Force members (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Implement duty distribution SOP for personnel and other resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Develop preliminary estimate of requirements to support other Task Forces. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Disaster		
Get orders on deploying personnel from Control Room. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	Immediately
Determine status of staff and facilities. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	1-2 hours of disaster
Deploy additional staff. (Superintendent of Police)	Transport available	2-3 hours of disaster
Monitor resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1 hour of disaster
Establish VVIP unit. (Superintendent of Police)		Immediately
Request additional resources, if needed. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	4 hours of disaster
12 hours		
Institute regular reporting. (Task Force)	Operating communications systems	At start of period
Begin staff rotation. (Task Force)		At start of period
Address crowd control problems. (Task Force)		As needed
Implement anti-looting/anti-theft SOP. (Task Force)		As needed
Establish rumor control. (Task Force)	Involves Collector, Media Task Force, NGOs, and local eminent persons	As needed

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Provide information to public, e.g., road status. (Task Force)	Involves Control Room, Media Task Force, and Deputy Magistrate	As needed.
48 hours		
Implement a Force Management Plan (increase, reduction, redeployment, of forces). (Superintendent of Police)		From start of period
Plan for return to normal ((Superintendent of Police, Task Force, Control Room)		From 72 hours after the disaster
Conduct Lessons Learned Session (Task Force with input from other parties.)		1 week after the disaster
Final Report		2 weeks after the disaster

Search and Rescue (including evacuation):

Provide human and material resources to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.

Task Force Leader: Deputy Commander (Civil Defense) /Chief Fire Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Risk assessment and vulnerability mapping (Task Force)		Before warning
Develop inventory of personnel and material resources. (Task Force)		Before warning
Training (Task Force)	Input from GSDMA and NDMA	Before warning
Establish public education program. (Task Force)	Media Task Force	Ongoing
Establish adequate communications system. (Task Force)	Additional equipment required.	
Drills. (Task Force).		Before warning
Establish transport arrangements for likely SAR operations. (Task Force)	With Logistics Task Force	Before warning
Develop Rescue SOP. (Task Force)		Before warning
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action	Timeframe

	can occur.	
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force and SAR teams. (Task Force)		On warning
Verify equipment is ready. (Task Force)		On team activation
Confirm transport is ready. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force.	On warning
Undertake precautionary evacuation. (Task Force)	Logistics and Shelter Task Forces	As directed.
Re-deploy teams and resources, if safe. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force	Based on conditions
Start public awareness patrols. (Task Force)	Media, Law and Order and Logistics Task Forces.	As required
Disaster		
Assure safety of staff.		Immediately
Restore own communications. (Task Force)		Immediately
Dispatch rescue/evacuation teams based on assessments. (Task Force)	Input from Control Room.	Immediately
Call for additional resources if needed. (Task Force)	Communications systems in operation	3-4 hours of disaster
Provide reports on operations. (Task Force)		Starting at 3-4 hours
Begin handling of deceased per SOP. (Task Force)	Various Revenue officers and Police involved.	Starting at 3-4 hours
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system. (Task Force)		Starter at 12 hours
Begin specialized rescue (may begin earlier). (Task Force)	May require outside resources, coordination with Logistics Task Force	Started at 12 hours
Begin debris removal in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Focus on critical infrastructure. Liaison with Control Room	Start at 12 hours
Secure additional resources (e.g., fuel, personnel) for continued operations. (Task Force).		Start at 12 hours.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
48 hours		
Demolish/Stabilize damaged buildings in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Logistics Task Force, workers,	Starting at 48 hours.

	equipment.	
Demobilization, reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster.
Remain on stand-by for additional operations, particularly related to safety of recovery work. (Task Force).		As needed.
72 hours		
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.

Public Works:

Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Inventory of personnel, equipment and status of infrastructure. (Task force)	Link to UNDP project data based development.	One week before warning.
Identify critical infrastructure. (Task Force)	Need to define what is critical infrastructure.	Before warning.
Identify alternate transport routes and publish map. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Plan for prioritized post-disaster inspection of infrastructure. (Task Force)		
Establish and maintain a resources and staffing plan. (Task Force)		
Plan to provide sanitation and other facilities for shelters. (Task Force)		
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Warning		
Establish Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning
Mobilize Task Force and personnel.	Requires communications	No later than 6 hours from warning

Liaise with District Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning
Verify status and availability of equipment and re-deploy if appropriate and safe. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	24 hours from warning
Review plans. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning
Disaster		
Begin damage assessment and inspections. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Within 12 hours of disaster
Develop operations plan and communicate to Control Room.		Within 12 hours of disaster
Mobilize and dispatch teams based on priorities. Teams will (1) repair, (2) replace, (3) Build temporary structures (e.g., rest facilities, shelters).	Coordination with Logistics, Water, Power Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 12 hours of disaster
Collaborate with other Task Forces.		Continuous
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system and manpower planning. (Task Force)		Start at 12 hours
Mobilize additional resources based on expected duration of operations. (Task Force).	Coordination with Logistics Task Force, Contractors. May need additional funding.	Started at 12 hours
Assure safety. (Task Force)		Start at 12 hours
Establish security arrangements. (Task Force)	Law and Order Task Force.	Start at 12 hours.
Provide public information on roads, access and infrastructure. (Media Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Start at 12 hours.
48 hours		
Start detailed survey. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Damage Assessment Task Force	Starting at 48 hours.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Begin reporting on operations (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days
Reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster
Plan and start demobilization. (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days
72 hours		
Develop long term restoration plan and start		From 72 hours

activities. (Task Force)		
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed

Water Supply:

Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Gujarat Water Supply Board

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish water availability, capacities, reliabilities and portability. (Task Force)	Standard of 20 liters of drinking water per person per day.	3 months before warning.
Plan for alternate water delivery and storage (Task Force)	May need tankers, tanks, generator set.	3 months before warning.
Secure new and additional equipment. (Task Force)	Requires funding.	
Secure extra stocks of chemicals, expendable supplies and equipment. (Task Force)	May require additional funding.	3 months before warning.
Open Water Control Room in Monsoon. (Task Force)		Done.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Warning		
Establish staff rotation and shift system. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from warning
Provide public awareness on use of water. (Task Force)	Media Task Force.	No later than 24 hours from warning
Provide instructions to government and private sectors on protection of water supplies. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from warning
Mobilize Task Force members		24 hours from warning.
Mobilize additional personnel and vehicles. (Logistics Task Force)	May be difficult to locate additional personnel locally. Recourse to outside or contractor sources may be required.	24 hours from warning.
Coordinate activities with Power and other Task Forces.	Involves District Control Room.	24 hours from warning.
Verify water source status and protection. (Task Force).		No later than 24 hours from warning.
Disaster		
Plan and prioritize supply of water to users. (Task Force)	Requires information on needs, damage and demand.	Completed by 24 hours into disaster.
Assess status and damage to water systems. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Completed by 24 hours into disaster.
Mobilize water tankers. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Repair/restore water systems, based on plan. (Task Force)	Coordination with Power and Logistics Task Forces.	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Assure supply point/distribution security. (Law and Order Task Force)		Started as soon as distributions begin.
Coordinate distribution of water and storage and provision of information on safe water use. (Task Force).	Coordination with Media Task Force and Control Room	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe

12 Hours		
Establish temporary water systems. (Task Force)		Up to 72 hours from disaster.
Move toward permanent water supply system. (Task Force)		After 72 hours.
Complete long term recovery plan and needs. (Task Force)		After 72 hours.
Begin reporting and documentation. (Task Force)		From 48 hours.
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)	Coordinated with Control Room.	From 48 hours.
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed

Food and Relief Supplies:

Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.

Task Force Leader: District Supply Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish procedures and standards. (Task Force)	Need standards.	On-going.
Maintain two months stock of essential supplies. (Task Force)		Done.
Develop transportation plan. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Logistics Task Force.	Completed in 8 days
Develop list of NGOs. (Task Force)		Done
Plan staffing for disaster. (Task Force)		Done
Identify locations, which can be isolated and increase stock as needed. (Task Force)		On-going.
Identify food preparation locations. (Task Force)		Done

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Warning		
Pass on warning. (Task Force)		Within 12 hours of receipt of warning.
Alert NGOs to prepare food. (Task Force)	Contact with NGOs.	Within 12 hours of receipt of warning.
Verify stock levels and make distribution plan. (Task Force)	Possible cooperation with Logistics Task Force.	Within 48 hours of receipt of warning.
Alert transport contractors to prepare for transport. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Logistics Task Force.	Within 5 hours of receipt of warning.
Mobilize staff. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receipt of warning.
Disaster		
Receive and respond to instructions from Control Room. (Task Force)		As received.
Monitor conditions of stocks and facilities. (Task Force)	Need for communications.	
Develop distribution plan. (Task Force)	Need information on needs and locations.	As requested by Control Room.
Order food packets and provide supplies as needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force.	Per distribution plan.
Establish relief supplies receptions centers. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	As required.
12 Hours		
Start distribution operations. (Task Force)	In coordination with Logistics and Shelter Task Forces.	At beginning of period.
Formalize reporting, communications and monitoring. (Task Force)		Completed by 48 hours.
Start staff rotation system. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin mobilizing and managing additional supplies.	Coordination with Logistics and, Control Room.	Underway in 48 hours.
Establish security for all sites. (Law and Order Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe

Begin public announcement of distribution plan and standards. (Media Task Force)		Underway in 48 hours.
48 Hours		
Shift to normal operations. (Task Force)		Within 1 week.
Reconcile receipts and distribution records. (Task Force)		Within 30 days.
Continue providing relief to special areas/populations. (Task Force)		For 15 days from the disaster
72 Hours		
Restore Public Distribution System. (Task Force)		From 1 week after the disaster.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days

Power:

Provide resources to re-establish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities

Task Force Leader: Superintending Engineer, Gujarat Electricity Board

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster and Warning Phases		
Develop inventory of current status of power system and resources. (Gujarat Electricity Board – GEB)		
Establish minimum stock levels and procure necessary additional stocks. (GEB)		
Conduct monthly meetings. (GEB)		On-going
Develop contact lists. (GEB)		
Conduct informal hazard and risk assessment. (GEB)		Completed.
Develop disaster plan. (GEB)		
Disaster		
Assess impact according to SOP. (GEB)	Coordinate with Control Room and Damage Assessment Task Force.	
Prioritize response actions. (GEB)	Need to establish priorities.	
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Collect more information. (GEB)		
Mobilize additional resources. (GEB)	Coordination with Control Room and other	

	Task Forces.	
Check for unforeseen contingencies.		
12 Hours		
Revise plans based on feedback and assessments. (GEB)		Continuous
Monitor status of actions. (GEB)		Continuous
Begin staff rotation plan. (GEB)		At beginning of period.
Disseminate public information. (Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Secure support for staff (food, lodging) from NGOs. (GEB)		
Assure security as needed. (Law and Order Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	
Establish constant communications on needs, requirements and resources with Control Room and GEB/HQ.		
48 Hours		
Look for improvements in efforts. (GEB)		
Reinforce central coordination. (GEB)		
Conduct regular coordination meetings with other actors. (GEB)		
Begin formal documentation of efforts. (GEB)		
72 Hours		
Review shift plan for safety. (GEB)		
Plan for return to normal, including additional security if needed. (GEB)	Involvement of Law and Order Task Force.	

Public Health and Sanitation

(Including first aid and all medical care):

Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems

Task Force Leader: Chief District Health Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop inventory of personnel, resources and facilities. (Task Force)		1 week.
Training. (Task Force)	Coordination with GSDMA	6 months.
Establish Control Room.		Completed.
Prepare for specific diseases by season (e.g.,		Completed.

monsoon)		
Establish Epidemiological Reporting System (ERS). (Task Force)		Completed.
Identify disease vulnerable areas. (CDHO)		Completed.
Improve public awareness. (Media Task Force)		
Warning		
Send out warning to health facilities. (Task Force)		As received.
Mobilize health teams to possible disaster areas. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	As needed.
Activate Task Force for whole district. (CDHO)		On warning.
Disaster		
Begin first aid efforts. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Establish status of health care system. (Task Force)	Requires communications.	Within 6 hours of disaster.
Begin referral of injured to upper-level facilities. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Implement SOP for management of deceased. (Task Force)	Involves cooperation with Law and Order and SAR Task Force.	Within 1 hour of disaster.
Coordinate efforts with Control Room and other Task Forces.		Within 2-3 hours of disaster.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
12 Hours		
Begin to call in outside resources. (Task Force)	Involves Telecommunications and Logistics Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 3 hours.
Establish temporary medical facilities where needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Public Works, Power, Water, and Law and Order Task Forces.	Within 24 hours.
Expand surveillance of health status. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Establish shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Visit and review health status in shelters. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Develop health care system recovery plan. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	2-3 hours.
48 Hours		
Establish formal health care system reporting. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start solid waste and vector control management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start waste water management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Focus health status surveillance on children 0 to 5 years.		Implements in one week.
Establish public awareness and IEC efforts. (Task Force and Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.
72 Hours		
Develop demobilization plan.		By beginning of period.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster.

Animal Health and Welfare:

Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster

Task Force Leader: Deputy Director, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Update animal list. List of staff & training for disposal of carcass. (Task Force)		Done.
Stock medical supplies and vaccines. (Task Force)		Done
Warning		
Alert staff (by phone). (Task Force)		As warnings received.
Distribute supplies to vulnerable areas. (Task Force)		During warning period.
Contact Control Room. (Task Force)		As required.
Disaster		
Remove and destroy carcasses. (Task Force)	Need fuel and logistics.	As soon as possible.
Treat injured animals. (Task Force)		As soon as possible.
Issue certification of death. (Task Force)	For insurance purposes.	Within 48 hours.
Call in staff from other districts as needed. (Task Force)		As needed.
Assist local authorities in survey of damage and reconciliation of records.		As required.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Assist local authorities in providing fodder as needed.		As required.
Collect feedback. (Task Force)		
Final Report. (Task Force)		In 15 days.

Shelter:

Provide materials and supplies to assure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations.

Task Force Leader: District Primary Education Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop shelter operating procedures. (Task Force)		
Develop inventory of shelters (location, capacity,). (Task Force)	SDRN updating, project inventory.	On going
Provide information to other Task Forces on location of shelters. (Task Force)	Logistics, Water, Power, SAR, Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces and Control Room	
Training for shelter managers. (Task Force)	Need training module.	
Warning		
Mobilize shelter managers. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Review shelter locations for operating status. (Task Force)	Communications needed.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Open shelters as instructed.	Coordination with Control Room.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Mobilize additional resources for shelters and camps. (Task Force)	Cooperation with Logistics, Food and Relief Supplies, Water and Power Task Forces.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Provide public announcements on locations and status of shelters. (Media Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Beginning logging-in of occupants. (Shelter managers).		Immediately.
Report on status of shelters. (Task Force)	To Control Room.	As needed.
Plan for prioritization of shelter use. (Task Force)	Coordination with evacuation operations and Control Room.	Immediately.
Coordinate with other Task Forces on water, power, food, health, security. (Task Forces)		Immediately.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Provide support and assistance to occupants. (Task Force)	Liaise with Animal Task Force on management of animal and with Health Task Force on health care.	
12 Hours		
Continue operations. (Task Force)		Continuously
Monitor shelter status and movement of people. (Task Force)		Continuously
Mobilize additional resources. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	Continuous.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Begin Demobilization as appropriate. (Task Force)		
Begin reconditioning/repairs to shelters. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	As needed.
Lessons Learned session. (Task Force)	Involvement of other Task Forces and evacuees.	14 days after completion of operations.
Final Report. (Task Force)		1 month after completion of activities.

Logistics:

Provide air, water and land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other Task Forces and competent authorities.

Task Force Leader: District Development Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Conduct resource inventory (air/land/water transport and storage; inside and outside district.). (Task Force)		1 month.
Establish deployment requirements, procedures and alternate options. (Task Force)		1 month.
Conduct drills. (Task Force)		1 month.
Coordinate with other Task Forces.	Work though Control Room.	As needed.
Warning		
Alert and mobilize Task Force members. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Mobilize transport and other resources for action on short notice depending on disaster expected. (Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Within 2-3 hours of warning.
Liaise with Control Room and SAR, Shelter and Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces.		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Review plan and determine if outside resources are needed. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receiving warning.
Plan for logistics based depending on nature of disaster. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	As needed.
Disaster		
Take action based on instruction from Control Room. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving warning.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Continually review requirements and resources. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Develop operations plan. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	Within 2 hours of receiving warning.
Strengthen liaison with Control Room and key Task Forces. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving warning.
Verify quality of service. (Task Force)	Requires set standard of service and information on operations.	Daily.
12 Hours		
Respond to increased demand for logistics. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin rotation of staff. (Task Force)		At start of period.
Establish logistics bases as needed. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	Continuous.
Review plans and communicate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin regular reporting and documentation. (Task Force)		At start of period.
48 Hours		
Reassess needs and requirements. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin demobilization as appropriate. (Task Force)		
72 Hours		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in meeting.	Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster.

Damage Assessment and Survey:

Collect and analyze data on the impact of the disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.

Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish assessment procedures and forms. (Task Force)	Collaboration with GSDMA and COR.	
Compile baseline data. (Task Force)	Collaboration with GSDMA project.	
Establish assessment groups and teams. (Task Force)		
Develop an assessment coordination plan. (Coordination and Planning Task Force)		
Develop a communications plan. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Telecommunications Task Force	
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Review Plan. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Consider pre-disaster impact assessment. (Task Force)	Based on expected nature of disaster.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Active village-level assessment teams. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Consider safety of assessment teams. (Task Force)		Immediately.
Start planning for assessment. (Task Force)		As initial impact information is available.
Begin initial assessment procedures. (Task Force)		When conditions allow.
Communicate assessment plans to Control Room. (Task Force)		Once initial plan is developed.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe

12 Hours		
Publicly disseminate assessment plans and reports. (Media Task Force)		As available.
Initiate continual up-dating of assessment information. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Coordination and Planning Task Force.	
Initiate continual up-dating of assessment plans. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Coordination and Planning Task Force.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Begin staff rotation and secure more staff as needed.		At beginning of period.
48 Hours		
Prepare detailed damage, losses, needs assessment and long term recovery plans. (Task Force)	Coordinate with other Task Forces.	3-5 days after disaster.
Coordination of requirements, plans and activities.	Working through Control Room and Coordination and Planning Task Force.	Continuous.
72 Hours		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in meeting.	Within 14 days of disaster.

Telecommunications:

Coordinate and assure operation of all communications systems (e.g., radio, TV, phones, wireless) required to support early warning or post-disaster operations.

Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop telecommunications inventory and SOPs. (Task Force)	Telecommunications training.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Identify sites of vulnerable system components (e.g., switches). (Task Force)		
Ensure redundancy in communications systems. (Task Force)	May require close liaison with private sector providers.	
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Training in communication skills and methods. (Task Force)		

Warning		
Verify communication systems are working. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize Task Force.		Within 24 hours of warning.
Repair down systems and establish alternate communications systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize resources. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Facilitate telecom demands of other Task Force members. (Task Force)		
Disaster		
Check status of communications systems. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Identify damage to systems. (Task Force)		First information available in 2-3 hours.
Contact Control Room and other Task Forces on telecom needs. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Start repairs. (Task Force)		In 2 hours.
12 Hours		
Mobilize outside resources (may start earlier). (Task Force)		Continuous.
Complete plans for repairs and re-establishment of systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Continuous.
Liaise with Control Room and other Task Forces.		
Start shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Continue to assist other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Continue repair work. (Task Force)		
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies	Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report. (Task Force)	Involve other Task Forces.	Within one month of end of operations.

Chapter-7

Recovery Measures

Recovery is defined as decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to “restoring or improving life and assets of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk. Recovery and reconstruction (R&R) or comprehensive rehabilitation is the last step in cycle of disaster management. In addition, this is the phase of new cycle, where the opportunity to reconstruction and rehabilitation should be utilized for building a better and more safe and resilient society.

Strategies for restoring physical infrastructure and lifeline services may be:

Build Back Better:

This ensures greater resilience, preparedness; and minimum loss in an event of future disaster.

Participatory Planning:

Infrastructure improvement measures need to be balanced with, or at least be in line with, the social and cultural needs and preferences of beneficiaries

Coordination:

A plan of recovery will help better coordination between various development agencies. Damage Assessment and Needs Assessment shall be the basis of recovery planning
Various Sectors for recovery process may be

- Essential Services- Power, Water, Communication, Transport, Sanitation, Health
- Infrastructural: Housing, Public Building and Roads
- Livelihood: Employment , Agriculture, Cottage Industry, Shops and Establishments

Basic services such as power, water supply, sanitation, wastewater disposal etc. should be restored in shortest possible time. Alternate arrangement of water supply, temporary sanitation facilities can be sought with help of special agencies.

Special arrangements for provision of essential services should be ensured. It can include creating temporary infrastructure for storage and distribution of water supply, running tankers, power supply and sanitation facilities

7.1: Damage Loss Assessment

Restoration of Essential Services and Infrastructure

Following tables are to be filled after an event of disaster

Table No. 7.1
Power

Item/ Services	No. of unit damaged	No of villages affected	Populati on affected	Recovery measures	Implementi ng agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Feeder							
Transformers							
HT Lines							
LT Lines							
Electric Poles							

Note:To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments

Table No. 7.1
Health

Item/ Services	PHC (village name)	CHC	Sub Centre	Drug Store	Recovery Measure s	Implementin g agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
No of buildings damaged								
No of health centres inaccessible								
Refrigeratio n and other vital equipment for storage								
Drugs and medicines perished	(Location and qty)							
No of Ambulance damaged								

Note:To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments

Table No. 7.3
Social

People in need of immediate rehabilitation including psychosocial support (due to disaster)

Village	Men	Women	Children	Total	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget

Table No. : 7.4
Water Supply

Type	Village	No. of unit affected	Faliya/ Population affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Well							
Bore wells							
Pond							
Water Supply Disrupted							
Contamination							
ESR damaged							
GLR Damaged							
Sump damaged							
Pipe lines damaged							
Stand post damaged							
Cattle trough damaged							
Hand pump							

Table No. 7.5
Road and Transport

Road damage	Location	Severity	Km	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Panchayat							
State Roads							
National Highway							
Nagar Palika							

Item/ services	Village /Ward	Population	Alternate road/route	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Road Cut off							
Rail Connectivity							

Table No. : 7.6
Communication

Type	Office/Tower Damaged	Villages affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Landline connectivity	(No. of unit and location)					
Mobile connectivity						
Wireless Tower						
Radio						

Table No. : 7.7

Food Supply

List of village affected by disruption in food supply

Type	No. of godown damage	Type of grains perished (Ton)	Qty of grain perished (Ton)	Qty of grain at risk (Ton)	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Civil Supply								
APMC								
Other								

**Table No. :7.8
Housing**

Partial Damage		Fully Damaged / Collapsed		Recovery Measures	Prog. / Scheme	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Kucha	Pucca	Kucha	Pucca					

**Table No. :7.9
Public Utilities**

Public Buildings	Partial damage (No. of units)	Fully Damaged / Collapsed (No. of Unit)	Recovery Measures	Prog/ Scheme	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Panchayat							
Educational Buildings							
Aanganwadi							
Hospitals							
Office Buildings							
Market							
Police station							
Community Halls/ Function plots							

**Table No. : 7.10
Restoration of Livelihood
Provisioning of Employment**

Occupational category	No. of workers	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Skilled laborers				
Unskilled and Agricultural laborers				
Small and marginal				

farmers				
Construction workers				
Salt pan workers				
Fisher folk				
Weavers				
Other artisans				

Table No. : 7.11
Land Improvement

Land erosion / siltation (Hectare)	HHs affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget

Table No.:7. 12
Agricultural

Crop failure (Hectare)	HHs affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget

Table No. : 7.13

Nonfarm livelihood

Cottage Industry	Extent of damage/disruption		Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
	Tools and equipment (Specify no. and type)	Goods and material (Specify type and qty)				
Handloom						
Pottery						
Food Processing						
Diamond sorting etc						
Printing/ Dying						
Other						

Table No. : 7.15

Shops and establishment

Extent of damage/disruption			Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Building (No. and location)	Tools and equipments (Specify no. and type)	Goods and materials (Specify type and qty)				

7.2: Long-term recovery programme

Disaster recovery typically occurs in phases, with initial efforts dedicated to helping those affected meet immediate needs for housing, food and water. As homes and businesses are repaired, people return to work and communities continue with cleanup and rebuilding efforts. Many government agencies, voluntary organizations, and the private sector cooperate to provide assistance and support.

Some individuals, families and communities that are especially hard hit by a disaster may need more time and specialized assistance to recover, and a more formalized structure to support them. Specialized assistance may be needed to address unique needs that are not satisfied by routine disaster assistance programs. It may also be required for very complex restoration or rebuilding challenges. Community recovery addresses these ongoing needs by taking a holistic, long-term view of critical recovery needs, and coordinating the mobilization of resources at the, and community levels.

Oftentimes, committees, task forces or other means of collaboration formed with the goals of developing specific plans for Community recovery, identifying and addressing unmet or specialized needs of individuals and families, locating funding sources, and providing coordination of the many sources of help that may be available to assist. Some collaboration focuses on the community level and relies on the expertise of community planning and economic development professionals. Other collaborations focus on individual and family recovery and are coordinated by social service and volunteer groups. All such efforts hope to lay the groundwork for wise decisions about the appropriate use of resources and rebuilding efforts.

Under the National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 Community Recovery coordinates the resources of federal departments and agencies to support

the long-term recovery of States and communities, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents. While consideration of long-term recovery is imbedded in the routine administration of the disaster assistance and mitigation programs, some incidents, due to the severity of the impacts and the complexity of the recovery, will require considerable interagency coordination and technical support.

ESF #14 efforts are driven by State/local priorities, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the local economy. When activated, ESF #14 provides the coordination mechanisms for the Federal government to:

- Assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate Federal efforts to address Community recovery issues resulting from an Incident of National Significance;
- Advise on the Community recovery implications of response activities, the transition from response to recovery in field operations, and facilitate recovery decision-making across ESFs;
- Work with State, local, and tribal governments; NGOs; and private-sector organizations to conduct comprehensive market disruption and loss analysis and develop a forward looking market-based comprehensive long-term recovery plan for the affected community;
- Identify appropriate Federal programs and agencies to support implementation of the Community recovery plan, ensure coordination, and identify gaps in resources available;
- Avoid duplication of assistance, coordinate to the extent possible program application processes and planning requirements to streamline assistance, and identify and coordinate resolution of policy and program issues; and
- Determine/identify responsibilities for recovery activities, and provide a vehicle to maintain continuity in program delivery among Federal departments and agencies, and with State, local, and tribal governments and other involved parties, to ensure follow-through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts.

Grievances Redressed System

Grievance redressed is important aspect in the context of providing need based assistance to affected communities with transparency and accountability. It also ensures the protection of their rights and entitlements for disaster response services.

Grievance Redressed System

No.	Key Person/ Establishment	Contact No	Address
1	DEOC/ RAC	02626-223332,224460, 224450	Collector Office-District Emergency Operation centre
2	DDO	02626-222141,220405	District Panchayat
3	Police	02626-221500/222700	S.P.Office, Tapi

Matrix form of Short term and long-term recovery programme

Disaster recovery has three distinct but interrelated meanings. First, it is a goal that involves the restoration of normal community activities that were disrupted by disaster impacts –in most people’s minds, exactly as they were before the disaster struck. Second, it is a phase in the emergency management cycle that begins with stabilization of the disaster conditions (the end of the emergency response phase) and ends when the community has returned to its normal routines. Third, it is a process by which the community achieves the goal of normal life.

7.3: SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM RECOVERY TIME TABLE

Recovery and Reconstruction

Activity/Action	Estimate of Duration	
	Short-Term	Long-Term
Warning	Hours to a few days	
Response/Operations	Ongoing	Ongoing
Emergency	1-15 days	1-60 days
Preparation of damage assessment	1-4 days	4-8 days
Disaster declaration (state or federal)	1-10 days	0-30 days
Federal/State mitigation Strategy	1-15 days	15-30 days
Recovery	7-150 days	150-365 days
Temporary building moratorium	<=30 days	<=60 days
Letter of intent to submit HM Grant	<=60 days	<=60 days
Short-term reconstruction	<= 1 year	200-365 days
State mitigation	<= 180 days	365 days
HMGP proposal	70-200 days	200-365 days
Long-term reconstruction	100 days to 5 years	5 to 10 years

Chapter-8

Financial Arrangement

To ensure the long-term sustenance and permanency of the organization funds would be generated and deployed on an ongoing basis. There are different ways to raise the fund in the State as described below

8.1: State Disaster Response Fund

To carry out Emergency Response & Relief activities after any disaster the State Disaster Response Fund is making available to Commissioner of Relief, Revenue Department under which the Central Government will share 75% and the Govt. of Gujarat has to share 25% as per the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission.

8.2: State Budget

The Authority, submit to the State Government for approval a budget in the prescribed form for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, and the sums which would be required from the State Government during that financial year. As per the provisions of The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003 the Authority may accept grants, subventions, donations and gifts from the Central or State Government or a local authority or any individual or body, whether incorporated or not.

8.3: District Planning Fund

For preparedness, mitigation, capacity building and recovery fund can be raised from MP or MLA grant as received for developmental work .also from departmentally arrangement.

8.4: Partnerships

There are projects/schemes in which funding can be done by a public sector authority and a private party in partnership (also called on PPP mode funding). In this State Govt. along with Private organizations and with Central Govt., share their part.

8.5: Centrally Sponsored scheme

Name	Purpose	Finance Arrangements	Activities that can be take under scheme	Nodal Agency
NDRF (NCCF)	Relief Assistance	100% Central Govt	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
SDRF (CRF)	Relief Assistance	75% Centre, 25% State	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
Planning Commission (13 Finance commission) Year 2011-15	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Trainings Awareness Generation IEC material Mock drills	Revenue Department

8.6: Disaster Insurance

Risk Transfer / Risk Distribution

Risk transfer or risk distribution refers to compensation cover against loss of life or assets in case of any disaster event. Insurance and reinsurance mechanisms and products against natural and manmade disasters have rapidly evolved in last decade. According to UNISDR, “Insurance is a well-known form of risk transfer, where coverage of a risk is obtained from an insurer in exchange for ongoing premiums paid to the insurer. Risk transfer can occur informally within family and community networks where there are reciprocal expectations of mutual aid by means of gifts or credit, as well as formally, where governments, insurers, multi-lateral banks and other large risk-bearing entities establish mechanisms to help cope with losses in major events. Such mechanisms include insurance and re-insurance contracts, catastrophe bonds, contingent credit facilities and reserve funds, where the costs are covered by premiums, investor contributions, interest rates and past savings. Linkages with government insurance schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana can be extensively taken up for risk transfer. Linkages can be done for teaching staff and children with existing insurance schemes. Livestock insurance can also be taken up through animal husbandry department. Coverage of crop insurance should be increased specifically for small and marginal farmers. Weather/rainfall insurance can also be explored with various existing schemes. *(DDMC should draw up their own risk transfer/distribution framework and a c t i o n p l a n i n t h i s r e g a r d)*

Chapter-9

Maintenance of Plan

9.1: Annual Plan Maintenance

DDMC shall compile its learning and proposed new mechanisms for improvement of the capacity to deal with disasters.

Schedule for updation of plan

Every year as a part of pre monsoon DDMC will update plan in the month of May-June and revise in the month of October-November every year

Plan Maintenance is a dynamic process of updating pal on a periodic basis. It is based on learning and from the last disaster (As per under Mention)and mockdrill exercise.

Major Learning based on experience of last disasters and mock drills (on planning/implementation/compliance)	Revisions adopted/proposed	Remarks
Flood	May-June	Highly affected area of the district
Chemical disaster	Jan, Feb	Due to MAH unit (Under Factory act-1947)
Tsunami	June, Oct	Due to coastal belt
Cyclone	May-June and Oct.Nov.	Due to Coastline

Prepared By DDMC Members, Tapi

Certified/ Approved By _____ Collector Tapi

A N N E X U R E

Annexure: 1

Profile Of Tapi District

Tapi - An Overview

- Located in the southern part of Gujarat.
- On 27 September 2007, the district of Surat was bifurcated into two new districts, viz. Surat district with its headquarter at Surat and Tapi district with its headquarter at Vyara.
- The newly constituted Tapi district consists of seven talukas viz. Vyara, Songadh, Uchchal, Nizar and Valod, Dolvan, Kukarmunda.
- Vyara and Songadh in Tapi district are known for dense forests with a major production of bamboos.
- Key tourist destinations: Fort of Songadh, Gaumukh, Dosvada Dam, Hindustan Bridge, Tapi River and Ukai Dam.

Tapi -Demography

Geographical Location	73.5° to 74.23 ° East (Longitude) 21.0 ° to 21.23 ° North (Latitude)
Temperature	45 ° Centigrade (Maximum) 10 ° Centigrade (Minimum)
Average Rainfall	1926 mm
Rivers	Tapi, Midoda, Purna and Ambika
Area	3434.64 Sq Km
District Headquarter	Vyara
Talukas (Blocks)	7
Population (as per 2011 Census)	8,06,489
Population Density	249 persons per Sq Km
Sex Ratio	1004 females per 1000 males
Literacy Rate	69.23 %
Seismic Zone	Zone III (Moderate damage risk zone)

Area & Administration:-

The District has 5 Talukas . The information of Taluka is as under:-

Table No.: 1

No	Taluka Name	Total Number of Villages	Population
1	Vyara,Dolvan	149	249810
2	Valod	40	87127
3	Songadh	177	204270
4	Uchchhal	67	73042
5	Nizar,Kukarmunda	87	105385
6	Vyara City	-	36226
7	Songadh City	-	22431
Total		521	778291

History of past disasters in District

Disaster	Year	Magnitude /extent	Talukas & no. of villages affected	Life & cattle loss	Damage to property	Economic losses
Earthquake	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyclone	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flood	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat wave	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cold wave	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial disaster	--	--	--	--	--	--

- Tapi District is vulnerable with the multitudes of hazards but Tapi District is in Seismic zone III so the 2001 Earthquake has not caused much devastating effect, even it has not coastal areas so the vulnerability from Tsunami or Cyclone is even nominal. Seasonal flood is affecting Tapi regularly but the effect of flood is nominal too. From KAPS 69 villages of Tapi District are vulnerable but till date no major incident of Nuclear emergency has been reported. In sort in Tapi district, particularly no major incident has been taken place.

Annexure: 2

List of vulnerable talukas and villages with risk ranking (Hazard wise)

1. List of Villages Vulnerable for Flood Due to Dam

VYARA AND DOLVAN TALUKO:

No.	VILLAGE NAME
1	KANJA
2	KALAVYARA
3	BEDKUVADUR
4	VANKLA
5	CHUNAVADI
6	KANPURA
7	VYARA
8	PANVAADI
9	ANDHARVAADI NAJIK

UCHCHHAL TALUKO:

No.	VILLAGE NAME
1	KAROD
2	VAGHSEPA NANA
3	NARANPUR
4	KHABADA
5	BABARGHAT
6	SUNDARPUR
7	UCHCHHAL
8	BHITBUDRAK
9	BHITKHURD
10	KATASVAAN
11	SAKARDA
12	JAMALI
13	AARKATI
14	KUIDA
15	MIRKOT

NIZAR AND KUKARMUNDA TALUKO:

No.	VILLAGE NAME
1	MATAVAL
2	KULVAADI
3	UBHAD
4	SADGAVAAN
5	BHAMSHALA
6	HOD
7	SATOLA
8	NIBHOR
9	VYAVAL

10	HINGANI
11	HINGANI
12	JUNAKAVTHA
13	PISHAVAR
14	SULVAADA
15	JUNA HATHODA
16	JUNA UTAVAD
17	JUNA PIPLAD
18	JUNA ASHRAVA
19	JUNA BAHURUPA
20	JUNA BEJ
21	JUNA GORSA
22	KOTHLI BUDRAK
23	JUNA ANTULI
24	JUNA AAMODA
25	KORALA

Remarks: in Nizar Taluka Korala Village has been emerged as

Flood prone village during last monsoon's flood

VALOD TALUKO:

No.	VILLAGE NAME
1	SYADALA
2	KAMALCHHOD (HARIJANVAAS) (NADIPAR HALPATIVAAS) (PURVA HALPATIVAAS) (TEKARI FALIYU)
3	VALOD (PUL FALIYU) (IDGANTH FALIYU)
4	BUHARI (BORADI FALIYU) (JIN FALIYU) (GAFUR BASTI) (MARKET YARD) JUNA KUMBHARVAADA)
5	PELAD BUHARI
6	VIRPOR
7	KANJOD
8	DUMKHAL
9	MORDEVI
10	ANDHATRI (GHADIYA FALIYU) (AMLI FALIYU) PATEL FALIYU) (CHAR RASTA)
11	VEDACHHI
12	AMBACH
13	KAMALCHHOD (HARIJANVAAS)

SONGADH TALUKO:

No.	VILLAGE NAME
1	GHASIA MEDHA
2	PANCH PIPLA
3	BHANPUR
4	VAGHNERA
5	SISOR
6	NINDWAADA
7	KHERVAADA
8	BHATVAADA
9	JUNAI
10	LIMBI
11	SINGALKHAI
12	BORISAVAR
13	VAADI BHENSROT
14	PATHARDA
15	AAMALPADA
16	SARJAMLI
17	VAINKUR
18	KUILVEL
19	AJWAAR
20	DOSWAADA
21	KANADA
22	TICHKIYA
23	HANUMANTIYA
24	MAHUDI
25	MONGHVAN
26	MOTA SATSHILA
27	TAPARWAADA
28	BORPADA
29	UMARDA
30	GHANMAULI
31	AAMTHAWA
32	KHADI
33	SHRAVANIYA
34	HINDALA
35	OZAR
36	LAVCHAALI
37	GHUNTVEL
38	KHOGADGAAM
39	SHIRISHPADA
40	CHIKHALPADA
41	KAPADBANDH
42	VAADIRUPGADH
43	PAHADADA
44	MAAL
45	GOLAN
46	BORTHAVA

2. List of Villages vulnerable from Nuclear Hazard

TAPI DISTRICT					
SR. NO.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SR. NO.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SR. NO.	NAME OF VILLAGE
VYARA TALUKA					
1	Kanja	13	Vadkui	25	Andharwadi Najik
2	Bedkuvadur	14	Wanskui	26	Umarkuva
3	Kalavyara	15	Champawadi	27	Katiskuva
4	Khodtalav	16	Chikhalvav	28	Dungargam
5	Unchamala	17	Katasvan	29	Bhanawadi
6	Limarada	18	Indu	30	Lotarva
7	Waghpani	19	Rampura Najik	31	Khushalpura
8	Sadadvan	20	Tadkuva	32	Kohli
9	Sarkuva	21	Vyara	33	Maipur
10	Katiskuva Najik	22	Kanpura	34	Tichakpura
11	Bedkuva Najik	23	Bhatpur	35	Ghata
12	Katgadh	24	Panihari	36	Borkhadi
SONGADH TALUKA					
37	Samarkuva	46	Waghnera	55	Wanzarda
38	Amald	47	Panchpipla	56	Amli
39	Ghasiamedha	48	Dhajamba	57	Nishana
40	Bhatwada	49	Vekur	58	Bedi
41	Khervan	50	Jamapur	59	Kawla
42	Sarjamli	51	Ukhalda	60	Bedvan bhensrot
43	Junai	52	Velzar	61	Mandal
44	Sisor	53	Zadpati	62	Agaswan
45	Bhalpur	54	Chikhalibhesrot	63	Chakhalia
VALOD TALUKA					
64	Dhamodla	66	Kaher	68	Beldha
65	Kalamkui	67	Titwa	69	Bedkuva

Annexure: 3

List of resources available in district Life Jacket, Life buoy, Ropes etc

Taluko									
	Boat	Life Jacket	Life Ring	Ropes	Tent	JCB	Crain	Tempo	Tractor
Valod	1	25	20	4	20	4	-	-	-
Vyara	15	80	55	55	178	5	1	-	-
Songadh	2	70	45	70	25	-	-	-	-
Uchchhal	45	80	61	71	1	-	-	-	-
Nizar	-	22	12	80	50	-	-	-	-
Kukarmund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dolvan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vyara Nagarpalika	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	6	4
Songadh Nagarpalika	-	10	10	6	-	1	-	6	1

De-Watering Pumps

Name	Number of de-Watering Pumps	Total
Vyara Nagarpalika	1	1
Songadh Nagarpalika	2	2
Total		3

Other resources

Name	Water Bowser	Mini Fire Tender	Portable Inflatable Emergency Lighting System	Motor Cycled Mounted Water Mist
Vyara Nagarpalika	2	1	2 (2at DEOC)	1
Songadh Nagarpalika	1	1	2	0
Tapi District	0	0	2	0

ખાનગી માલિકીના સાધનો ની વિગત:-

ક્રમ	એજન્સીનું નામ માલિકનું નામ	મોબાઇલ નંબર	સાધનો				
			ટ્રેક્ટર ટ્રક	જેસીબી/ લોડર	ગ્રેડર	રોલર	હિટાચી
૧	સૈજ ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર પ્રા.લિ., સોનગઢ	૯૮૨૫૧૨૨૧૧૨ ૯૮૨૫૧૨૩૨૦૧	૨૪	૨	૨	૨	૧
૨	રોયલ ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર સોનગઢ	૯૮૭૯૭૬૬૪૭૭	૮	૨	૨	૨	
૩	શ્રીજી કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન - ચિખલી ભેંસરોટ	૯૮૨૫૧૧૫૦૫૭	૬	૧	૨	૧	
૪	જે.એમ.શાહ બારડોલી	૯૮૨૫૧૪૪૩૬૯	૧૪	૨	૨	૨	
૫	સોના બિલ્ડર્સ, ઉંઝા	૯૮૨૫૧૩૫૧૭૦ ૯૮૨૫૮૭૩૪૭૫	૬	૨			૧
૬	શાંતિલાલભાઈ ચૌધરી કેઇન	૯૯૨૫૧૩૫૬૩૪	કેઇન- ૫				
૭	ભરતભાઈ (ચિખલી)	૮૩૪૭૩૮૦૦૧૪		૧			
૮	નરેશભાઈ (વ્યારા)	૯૪૨૬૭૭૨૨૦૧	કેઇન- ૧				
૯	ચંપકભાઈ (ખુટાડીયા)	૯૯૦૯૨૬૫૨૨૪		૧			
૧૦	ટીબાભાઈ (વ્યારા)	૯૯૨૫૩૨૮૮૫૨		૧			
૧૧	નારૂભાઈ ગઢવી (વ્યારા)	૭૫૬૭૭૮૧૯૮૨		૧			
૧૨	એન જે સોલંકી (વ્યારા)	૯૮૨૫૩૭૯૩૯૩		૧			
૧૩	ઠાકોરભાઈ પ્રજાપતિ વ્યારા	૮૪૬૯૦૩૯૫૫૯		૧			
૧૪	જેઠાભાઈ ચાવડા (વ્યારા)	૯૫૩૭૩૦૮૦૭૭		૧			

Annexure: 4

તાપી જિલ્લામાં આવેલ સેવાભાવી સંસ્થાઓની યાદી

ક્રમ	સ્વૈચ્છિક સંસ્થાઓનું નામ	પ્રમુખનું નામ	મોબાઇલ નં
૧	ઇન્સીસ્ટીટ્યુટ ઓફ સોશ્યલ વેલ્ફેર એક્શન, તાપી	કમલેશભાઈ સોલંકી	૯૪૨૯૦૯૪૩૩૫
૨	ઓલ ઇન્ડિયા કાઇમ રીફોર્મ્સ ઓર્ગેનાઇઝેશન વ્યારા	અબરાર સાબદીનભાઈ	૯૮૭૯૯૫૮૭૮૬
૩	અનવિસ્કા હુમન રાઇટ ફાઉન્ડેશન	અબરાર સાબદીનભાઈ	૯૮૭૯૯૫૮૭૮૬
૪	સેવા ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	કુલીનભાઈ સીરીશભાઈ પ્રધાન	૯૮૨૪૧૧૫૩૨૨
૫	શ્રી લિમડા ગણેશ ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	દિલીપભાઈ કાનજીભાઈ પટેલ	૯૮૨૫૩૮૩૮૮૩
૬	રોટરી ક્લબ	બીપીનભાઈ શાહ	૯૩૭૭૬૮૩૫૯૦
૭	ધંન્વતંત્રી ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	ડો.અતુલભાઈ દેસાઈ	૯૮૭૯૦૩૧૬૨૧
૮	જે.સી.આઈ ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	નીહિરભાઈ પંચોલી	૯૯૨૪૩૨૨૦૯૯
૯	એનર વ્હીલ ક્લબ	દિપાલીબેન શાહ	૯૬૮૭૦૦૨૫૬૬
૧૦	વર્ધન ફોન્ડેશન ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	ડો.કીનશુકભાઈ મોદી	૯૮૨૫૪૯૯૪૭૭
૧૧	ચૌધરી સમાજ ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	ડો.સુરેશભાઈ ચૌધરી	
૧૨	તાપી એજ્યુકેશન ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	રાજેશભાઈ બાબુભાઈ પટેલ	૯૯૦૯૮૯૦૦૦૭
૧૩	યંગ મુસ્લીમ વેલ્ફેર સોસાયટી ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ	અયાજભાઈ પટની	૯૮૯૮૬૯૯૧૯૪

Annexure: 5

પશુપાલન વિભાગ, જિલ્લા પંચાયત જિ.તાપી

ક્રમ	નામ	હોદ્દો	નંબર
૧	ડૉ. સી.એમ.રાણા	નાયબ પશુપાલન નિયામકશ્રી જિતાપી .પં.	૦૨૬૨૬૨૨૦૬૭૯- ૯૪૨૭૦૫૨૨૪૮
૨	ડૉ. વિશાલકુમાર આર રાહોડ	પશુચિકિત્સા અધિકારી વાલોડ	૦૨૬૨૫-૨૨૦૦૭૩ ૯૭૧૨૮૧૭૦૭૧
૩	ડૉ. પંકજભાઈ કે કુલેત્રા	પશુચિકિત્સા અધિકારી વ્યારા ડોલવાણ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૦૯૯ ૯૮૨૫૦૪૦૩૮૬
૪	ડૉ. વિજયકુમાર કે પરમાર	પશુચિકિત્સા અધિકારી સોનગઢ	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૨૧૬૫ ૯૮૨૫૬૬૯૭૨૦
૫	ડૉ. અનિલકુમાર એ વાઢેર	પશુચિકિત્સા અધિકારી ઉચ્છલ	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૩૧૧૧૧ ૮૧૨૮૫૦૩૭૬૦
૬	ડૉ. જુનેદ મફત	પશુચિકિત્સા અધિકારી કુકરમુંડા	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૪૪૦૧૩ ૯૮૨૫૮૯૯૮૫૦

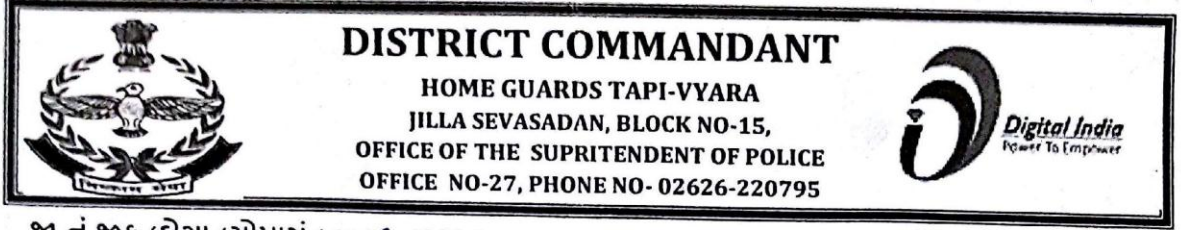
પશુપાલન શાખા,જિ.પં.તાપીનું મોનસુન પ્લાનીંગ

ચોમાસામાં પશુઓ માટે રાખવાની કાળજી

૧. ચોમાસામાં પશુઓને બાંધવાની જગ્યા કોરી તથા સૂકી રાખવી જરૂરી છે.
૨. પશુઓની આજુબાજુ પાણીથી ભરેલા ખાડા ખાબોચિયા પૂરી દેવા.
૩. ચોમાસામાં વિચાણની સીઝન હોવાથી ડૉક્ટરનો ફોન નંબર હાથવગો રાખવો. તરવાઈ ગયેલા પશુના મૃત બચ્ચાં, મેલીને ખાડો ખોદી ડી.ડી.ટી., ચૂના, મીઠું, કોસ્ટીક સોડા સહિત દાટી દેવા.
૪. મૃત પશુને ગમે ત્યાં ન નાંખતા યોગ્ય નિકાલ માટે ખાડો ખોદી ડી.ડી.ટી., ચૂના, મીઠું, કોસ્ટીક સોડા સહિત દાટી દેવા.
૫. વધારે પડતો લીલો ચારો ખાવાને પરિણામે આફરો-અપચો વગેરે થાય છે. તેથી સૂકો ઘાસચારો અવશ્ય મળવો જોઈએ.
૬. કુમળા-છોડ વનસ્પતિ જેમ કે જુવાર (પુખ્ત થતાં પહેલાં) માં ઝેરી તત્વો હોય છે. જેના બચાવ માટે આવો ઘાસચારો કાપીને અને તડકે સૂકવ્યા બાદ જ ખવડાવવો જોઈએ.
૭. ઘાસચારો આપતાં ભેજ અને ફૂગવાળો ન હોય તેનું ધ્યાન રાખવું.
૮. ચોમાસામાં સૂકું ઘાસ ઘેર નિર્ચા પછી જ પશુઓને ચરવા છોડવામાં આવે તો ઝાડાના કેસોનું પ્રમાણ ઘટાડી શકાય.
૯. પશુઓનું રહેઠાણ, પાણી ભરાય નહિં તેવી જગ્યાએ રાખવું.
૧૦. ચોમાસામાં પુષ્કળ પ્રમાણમાં ચારો તેમજ વાતાવરણમાં ઠંડક હોવાના કારણે પશુઓ ગરમીમાં આવે છે. તો સમયસર કૃત્રિમ બીજદાનનો કરાવી લેવું.
૧૧. ભેંસોને ચોમાસાની ઋતુમાં પાણી ગમે છે. પણ ગાયોને વરસતા પાણીવાળું વાતાવરણ ઓછું માફક આવે છે.
૧૨. ચોમાસાની ઋતુ દરમિયાન રોગચાળાનો પ્રશ્ન ન ઉભો થાય તે માટે રસીકરણ કરાવી લેવું અને બિમારીમાં નજીકનાં પશુસારવાર સંસ્થાનો તાત્કાલિક સંપર્ક કરવો.

Annexure: 6

તાપી જિલ્લા હોમગાર્ડસ તરવૈયાઓની યાદી:



જા.નં.જીક/હોગા/ચોમાસું/૩૫૩ /૨૦૧૭

તા.૧૨/૦૫/૨૦૧૭
૧૬

પ્રતિ

મે. કલેક્ટર અને જિલ્લા મેજિસ્ટ્રેટશ્રી

તાપી - વ્યારા

વિષય :- ચોમાસા અંતર્ગત તરવૈયાની યાદી મોકલવા બાબત..

સંદર્ભ :- મે કલેક્ટર અને જિલ્લા મેજિસ્ટ્રેટની કચેરીના પત્ર ક્રમાંક:જીએસડીએમએ/ડીડીએમપી/
વશી/૪૬-૪૭/૨૦૧૭ તા.૨૪/૦૫/૨૦૧૭

સવિનય સહ ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અને સંદર્ભ અન્વયે જણાવવાનું કે અત્રેની તાબા હેઠળની યુનિટ કચેરી - સોનગઢ, તથા ઉચ્છલ, ના તરવૈયા હોમગાર્ડઝ સભ્યોની યાદી નીચે મુજબ તૈયાર કરી મોકલી આપવામાં આવે છે. જે આપ સાહેબશ્રીને વિદિત થાય.

બિડાણ :- (૧) સોનગઢ - ૨૩, (૨) ઉચ્છલ - ૧૫

જિલ્લા કમાન્ડન્ટ
હોમગાર્ડઝ તાપી-વ્યારા

ક્રમ	સ.નં	હોમગાર્ડઝ સભ્યોના નામ	યુનિટનું નામ	સરનામું	મોબાઇલ નંબર
૧	૫૫૫	રાજેશ સી. કોટવાડીયા	સોનગઢ	પાથરડા	૯૭૨૬૭૯૩૫૫૬
૨	૫૫૬	સોનીયા સી. કોટવાડીયા	સોનગઢ	પાથરડા	૯૭૨૬૩૩૬૮૦૫
૩	૫૫૭	દિવાંજી ડી. કોટવાડીયા	સોનગઢ	પાથરડા	૯૯૭૮૪૭૨૯૭૮
૪	૫૯૦	એન.જે. કોટવાડીયા	સોનગઢ	પાથરડા	૯૬૩૮૯૮૭૬૮૩
૫	૫૯૬	મંજી એન. કોટવાડીયા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૭૫૬૭૯૭૭૦૪૪
૬	૬૨૮	આર. એ. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૯૭૨૭૯૭૭૬૧૦
૭	૬૨૯	એમ.જી. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૯૭૨૭૭૦૨૦૪૮
૮	૬૩૦	આર. ડી. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૯૦૧૨૭૮૭૫૮૯
૯	૬૩૨	એચ. કે. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૯૬૩૮૧૬૫૮૩૯
૧૦	૬૩૫	પ્રભુ આઇ. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૯૫૩૭૩૮૮૧૯૭
૧૧	૬૩૬	રોહિત આર. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૯૯૨૫૫૯૦૩૭૮
૧૨	૬૫૦	ડી.એ. ગામીત	સોનગઢ	બાવલી	૮૭૫૮૪૯૪૭૨૦
૧૩	૬૫૩	રવીન્દ્ર એલ. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	લીમ્બી	૯૭૨૬૨૫૫૧૬૪
૧૪	૬૯૨	રમેશ ડી. કોટવાડીયા	સોનગઢ	પાથરડા	૯૬૮૭૦૨૪૨૦૪
૧૫	૬૯૫	વાય. વી. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૯૦૯૯૮૧૨૫૬૬
૧૬	૬૯૬	કે.ડી. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સેરુલા	૭૪૩૩૦૯૨૬૬૬
૧૭	૭૨૬	પી.એલ. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	કુઇલીવેલ	૯૫૩૭૫૩૨૫૩૬
૧૮	૭૩૧	ડી.આર. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	કુઇલીવેલ	૮૨૩૮૦૪૫૪૯૨
૧૯	૭૩૫	એમ. એ. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	કુઇલીવેલ	૭૫૬૭૫૦૦૪૬૦
૨૦	૭૪૧	એ.એમ. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	સાતકાંશી	૯૬૨૪૭૨૯૭૩૫
૨૧	૭૪૨	આર.આર. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	કુઇલીવેલ	
૨૨	૭૪૩	આઇ.જી. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	કુઇલીવેલ	૮૪૬૯૯૦૧૬૮૧
૨૩	૭૪૫	કીટીયા એ. વસાવા	સોનગઢ	કુઇલીવેલ	૯૫૮૬૯૩૧૭૭૧
૨૪	૧૬૦	વિરસિંગ એમ. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૯૫૩૭૪૫૮૫૧૦
૨૫	૧૯૬	રશિત જી. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૯૯૦૯૪૨૮૭૯૬
૨૬	૧૫૨	યસવંત જી. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૯૯૧૩૨૩૩૩૧૨
૨૭	૧૭૨	રાજેશ બી. વળવી	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૯૭૨૬૨૦૮૪૯૩
૨૮	૧૧૪	વસંત ડી. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૩૧૧૮૮
૨૯	૨૩૯	ઇશાક બી. કોટવાડીયા	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	
૩૦	૨૨૨	ઉમેશ દીના. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	

(૨)

૩૧	૨૨૪	અસ્વિન ગોના. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	
૩૨	૧૨૭	શાંતીલાલ એફ. વસાવા	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૯૦૯૯૮૩૨૩૩૦
૩૩	૧૭૭	મહેશ એમ. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૯૭૨૬૧૬૭૫૯૨
૩૪	૧૫૩	શૈલેસ એમ. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૯૯૧૩૧૪૫૮૭૬
૩૫	૨૧૫	હિતેશ મોત્યા. ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	
૩૬	૨૨૫	રફિક એ. કોટવાડીયા	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	
૩૭	૨૧૯	અનેશ મેરા ગામીત	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	
૩૮	૧૧૦	જેરમ્યા ડી. કોટવાડીયા	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	૯૭૨૬૦૧૯૫૨૫

[Signature]

ડી જિલ્લા કમાન્ડન્ટ,
હોમગાર્ડઝ, તાપી (વ્યારા)

તાપી જિલ્લામા આપત્તિ સમયે ઉપયોગી બોટ ની તથા તરવૈયાની યાદી:

બચાવ કામગીરી માટે ઉપયોગ મા લઇ શકાય તેવી બોટોની યાદી

ક્રમ	જિલ્લો	તાલુકો	બોટનું નામ	બોટ માલિકનું નામ	બોટ માલિકનું સરનામું	સંપર્ક	નોંધ
૧	૨	૩	૪	૫	૬	૭	૮
1	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી ભામટીયાભાઈ નોપરીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. સેલુડ	9909209089	
2	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી છોટુભાઈ ચામડીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. સેલુડ	9909209089	
3	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી દિનેશભાઈ શાંતાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામકાં	9909209089	9925797060 સરપંચ શ્રી
4	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી સુરેશભાઈ નુરજીભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામકાં	9909209089	
5	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી ગોવિન્દભાઈ ઉકડીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામકાં	9909209089	
6	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી મિરાજીભાઈ રડતીયાભાઈ કોટવાડીયા	મુ. મીરકોટ	9726281411	
7	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી નુરજીભાઈ રડતીયાભાઈ કોટવાડીયા	મુ. મીરકોટ	9726281411	9979353736 સરપંચ શ્રી
8	તાપી	સોનગઢ	નથી	શ્રી બંદલીયાભાઈ હેદલીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. બાવલી	9427163762	શ્રી પ્રતપભાઈ કે વસાવા 9909532329
9	તાપી	સોનગઢ	નથી	શ્રી રામાભાઈ ભીલાભાઈ પાડવી	મુ. લીમ્બી	9925826188	
10	તાપી	સોનગઢ	નથી	શ્રી કાલુસિંગ નવસીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. લીમ્બી	9925826188	
11	તાપી	સોનગઢ	નથી	શ્રી ભાદુભાઈ ઇસરીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. બાવલી	9427163762	શ્રીમતી સોનીબેન નરેશભાઈ વસાવા
12	તાપી	સોનગઢ	નથી	શ્રી દાસુભાઈ ખાપરીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. બાવલી	9427163762	
13	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી કાકડીયાભાઈ સાકડીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામણે	9979551604	
14	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી જિવાભાઈ ઇસરીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામણે	9979551604	
15	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી કાસીયાભાઈ રણજીભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામણે	9979551605	
16	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી હાલુભાઈ મહાદુભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામણે	9979551606	
17	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી નોવગ્યાભાઈ ઇસરીયાભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામણે	9979551607	
18	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી ગંજીભાઈ સાવરુભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામણે	9979551607	
19	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	નથી	શ્રી મગનભાઈ નવસુભાઈ કાથુડ	મુ. જામણે	9979551608	

મદદનીશ મત્સ્યોદ્યોગ નિયામક
ઉકાઇ

બચાવ કામગીરી માટે ઉપયોગી થઈ શકે તેવા તરવૈયા માછીમારો ની યાદી

ક્રમ	જિલ્લો	તાલુકો	તરવૈયા નુ નામ	તરવૈયા નુ સરનામુ	સંપર્ક	બચાવ કામગીરી માટે ની તૈયારી	નોંધ
૧	૨	૩	૪	૫	૬	૭	૮
1	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી ધનુભાઇ છગનભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
2	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી ગોમાભાઇ નુરીયાભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
3	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી રવિશભાઇ મોગિયાભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
4	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી સંજયભાઇ ગમાભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
5	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી વનુભાઇ ગાડરીયાભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
6	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી પ્રકાશભાઇ જિવલીયાભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
7	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી સમુવેલભાઇ પોસલીયાભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
8	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી વિરસેગભાઇ ગુરજીભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
9	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી વજિયાભાઇ આનીયાભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
10	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી અમુતભાઇ હરજીભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9909209089	હા	
11	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી દિનેશભાઇ શીવરુભાઇ ગામીત	મુ.સેલુડ	9925612014	હા	
12	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી મિરાજીભાઇ રડતીયાભાઇ કોટવાડીયા	મુ.મીરકોટ	9726281411	હા	
13	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી શાંતુભાઇ કોતીયાભાઇ કોટવાડીયા	મુ.મીરકોટ	9726281411	હા	
14	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી કિકાભાઇ મિરાજીભાઇ કોટવાડીયા	મુ.મીરકોટ	9726281411	હા	
15	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી નુરજીભાઇ રડતીયાભાઇ કોટવાડીયા	મુ.મીરકોટ	9727593373	હા	
16	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી જિવલીયાભાઇ મગનભાઇ કોટવાડીયા	મુ.મીરકોટ	9727593373	હા	
17	તાપી	ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી રમેશભાઇ મગનભાઇ કોટવાડીયા	મુ.મીરકોટ	9727593373	હા	
18	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી અર્જુનભાઇ શંકરભાઇ વસાવા	સેરુલા	9979510287	હા	
19	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી અરવિન્દભાઇ શંકરભાઇ વસાવા	સેરુલા	9979510287	હા	
20	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી બારકીયા કાસીયાભાઇ વસાવા	સેરુલા	9979510287	હા	
21	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી નારણભાઇ જલમીયાભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826188	હા	
22	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી ઇસુભાઇ લાલજીભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826188	હા	
23	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી પ્રકાશભાઇ સોમાભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826188	હા	
24	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી જયન્તીભાઇ સીડીયાભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826188	હા	
25	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી વિજુભાઇ જલાભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826188	હા	
26	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી ગુલાબભાઇ કુંવજીભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826188	હા	
27	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી વિદેશભાઇ મિરાવીભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826188	હા	
28	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી અરસેગભાઇ જલમીયાભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826189	હા	
29	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી અજીતભાઇ નુરીયાભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826190	હા	

30	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી દિનેશભાઇ બાબુભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826191	હા	
31	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી વિનોદભાઇ નાંનજી ભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826192	હા	
32	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી રાજેશભાઇ ગોપાળભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826193	હા	
33	તાપી	સોનગઢ	શ્રી રવિન્દ્રભાઇ લાલજીભાઇ વસાવા	લીંબી	9925826194	હા	

મદદનીશ મત્સ્યોદ્યોગ નિયામક
ઉકાઇ DMP

Annexure: 7

Infrastructure in the District (Public and Private)

Name	Number
Anganwadi	896
Primary School	800
Secondary and Higher Secondary School	109
General Hospital	1
CHC	6
PHC	30
Sub Centre	228
Veterinary Hospital	8

Annexure:8

Facilities available in the District

રસ્તા અને રેલવે

આ જિલ્લો, જિલ્લાના ને.હાઈવે નં-૫૩ ઉપર ૧૮ ગામ આવેલ છે. વસ્તીવાળા કુલ ૫૨૧ ગામડામાંથી, ૪૫૦ ગામડા રાજ્ય માર્ગ પરિવહન સવલતોથી સંકળાયેલા છે.

આ જિલ્લો કુલ ૪૫ કિ.મી. લાંબો રેલવેપાટો ધરાવે છે.

રાજ્યના મુખ્ય શહેરોથી રોડના માધ્યમથી વ્યારા શહેરનું અંતર જોઈએતો સુરતથી ૬૮ લશ્મણ બારડોલી થી ૩૨ કી.મી, મહારાષ્ટ્ર ના નંદુરબાર શહેર થી તાપી જિલ્લાના મુખ્ય મથક વ્યારાનું અંતર ૧૨૭ કી.મી અને જિલ્લાના છેવાડાના તાલુકા નિઝરથી ૧૭ કી.મી છે.

આ જિલ્લો સુરત-ભુસાવલ બ્રોડગેજ લાઈન પર આવેલું છે.

તાપી જિલ્લામાં કોઈ પણ પ્રકારનું એરપોર્ટ આવેલ નથી પરંતુ તાપી જિલ્લાથી ૬૮કિ.મીના અંતરે સુરત ખાતે ડોમેસ્ટીક પ્રકારનું એરપોર્ટ આવેલ છે. તથા વ્યારાથી ૩૪૮ કિ.મી. ના અંતરે દક્ષિણ દિશા તરફ મુંબઈ ખાતે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય એરપોર્ટ આવેલ છે.

આરોગ્ય સવલતો

આરોગ્ય

લોકોને આરોગ્ય સવલત પૂરી પાડવા માટે જિલ્લામાં ૩૦ પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર અને ૬ કુટિર આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રો હજલુ છે. જુદા જુદા તાલુકામાં આવેલા કુટિર આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રો હજલુ અને પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રોના સ્થળ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે:-

અનુક્રમાંક	તાલુકા	કુટિર આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રનું નામ	પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રનું નામ
૧.	વ્યારા,ડોલવણ	વ્યારા, ગડત	કાળા વ્યારા, કરંજ ખેડ, માયપુર, ડોલવણ, લખાલી, ચાપાવાડી, લાલપુર, જેસીગપુર, પંચોલ
૨.	વાલોડ	વાલોડ	લુહારી, કલમકુંઈ, અલગટ, દેગામાં
૩.	સોનગઢ	સોનગઢ	ઉખલદા, બોરદા, ઉકાઈ, અગાસવાણ, જામખડી, વિરથળા, બંધરપાડા
૪.	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	ચિત્તપુર, ભડભૂજા, કરોડ
૫.	નિઝર,કુકરમુંડા	નિઝર	વેલદાજ ગંગથા, કુકરમુંડા, રાયગઢ, વાંકા

નાગરિક પુરવઠા વિતરણ:-

જીલ્લાની નાગરિક પુરવઠા વિતરણ વ્યવસ્થા નીચે મુજબ છે.

૧.	વાજબી ભાવની દુકાનની સંખ્યા	246
૨.	ગેસ એજન્સીની સંખ્યા	6
૩.	પેટ્રોલ પંપની સંખ્યા	19
૪.	રેશન કાર્ડની સંખ્યા	162,712
(અ)	ગરીબી રેખા ઉપરના	63,126
(બ)	ગરીબી રેખા હેઠળના	70,733
(ક)	અંત્યોદય	28,853
	રેશન કાર્ડની સંખ્યા	162,712

તાલુકાની નાગરિક પુરવઠા વિતરણ વ્યવસ્થા નીચે મુજબ છે.

તાલુકાનું નામ	વાજબી ભાવની દુકાનની સંખ્યા	ગેસ એજન્સીની સંખ્યા	પેટ્રોલ પંપની સંખ્યા	રેશન કાર્ડની સંખ્યા	ગરીબી રેખા ઉપરના	ગરીબી રેખા હેઠળના	અંત્યોદય
નિઝર	39	1	1	12,551	3,210	7,044	2,297
ઉચ્છલ	32	-	2	19,435	1,963	12,035	5,437
સોનગઢ	68	2	6	43,622	18,312	17,265	8,045
વ્યારા	76	2	6	38,400	22,309	11,913	4,178
વાલોડ	71	1	4	19,224	5,977	8,921	4,322
કુકરમુંડા	-	-	-	9,444	2,214	5,486	1,44

ડોલવણ	-	-	-	20,036	9,141	8,069	2,826
કુલ	૨૪૬	૬	૧૮	162,712	63,126	70,733	28,853

Annexture:9

Medical and Hospital Management Plan

MANAGEMENT OF MASS CASUALTIES

TRIAGE AND COLOR TAGGING

- Airway
- Breathing
- Circulation

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHOULD BE CONTAINED IN THE PATIENT'S COLOR TAG:

1. Patient's sequence number
2. Name of patient
3. Latest diagnosis and suspected injury
4. Previous treatment as stated on the tag which was placed on the patient at the scene of the disaster
5. Blood type (cross matching/signature)
6. X-ray number

PRIORITY FOR IN-HOSPITAL CARE

RED TAG (1ST PRIORITY): LIFE THREATENING

- A. obstruction/damage to airway

- B. breathing disturbance (RR >30/min)
- C. circulation disturbance (no radial pulse, weak, irregular or absent carotid pulse)
- D. altered level of consciousness
- E. need for life-saving measures
- F. victims whose injuries demand definite treatment in the hospital but which treatment may be delayed without prejudice to ultimate recovery?

YELLOW TAG (2ND PRIORITY): URGENT

- A. needs to be treated within 4-6 hours otherwise they will become Unstable
- B. severe burns; burns involving hands, feet or face (excluding Respiratory tract); burns complicated by major soft tissue trauma
- C. hospital admission is required moderate blood loss; back injuries; heat injuries with a normal level of consciousness.

GREEN TAG (3RD PRIORITY): DELAYED

- A. minor injuries not threatened by ABC instability
- B. minor fractures, minor soft tissue injuries, minor burns
- C. victims whose injuries are so severe that survival cannot be expected even under the most ideal conditions; obviously mortal wounds where death is certain (such as head injuries or massive burns)

BLACK TAG (LAST PRIORITY):

- A. patient is dead
- B. victim is also clinically dead
- C. those who die while awaiting treatment and those in cardiac arrest following trauma.

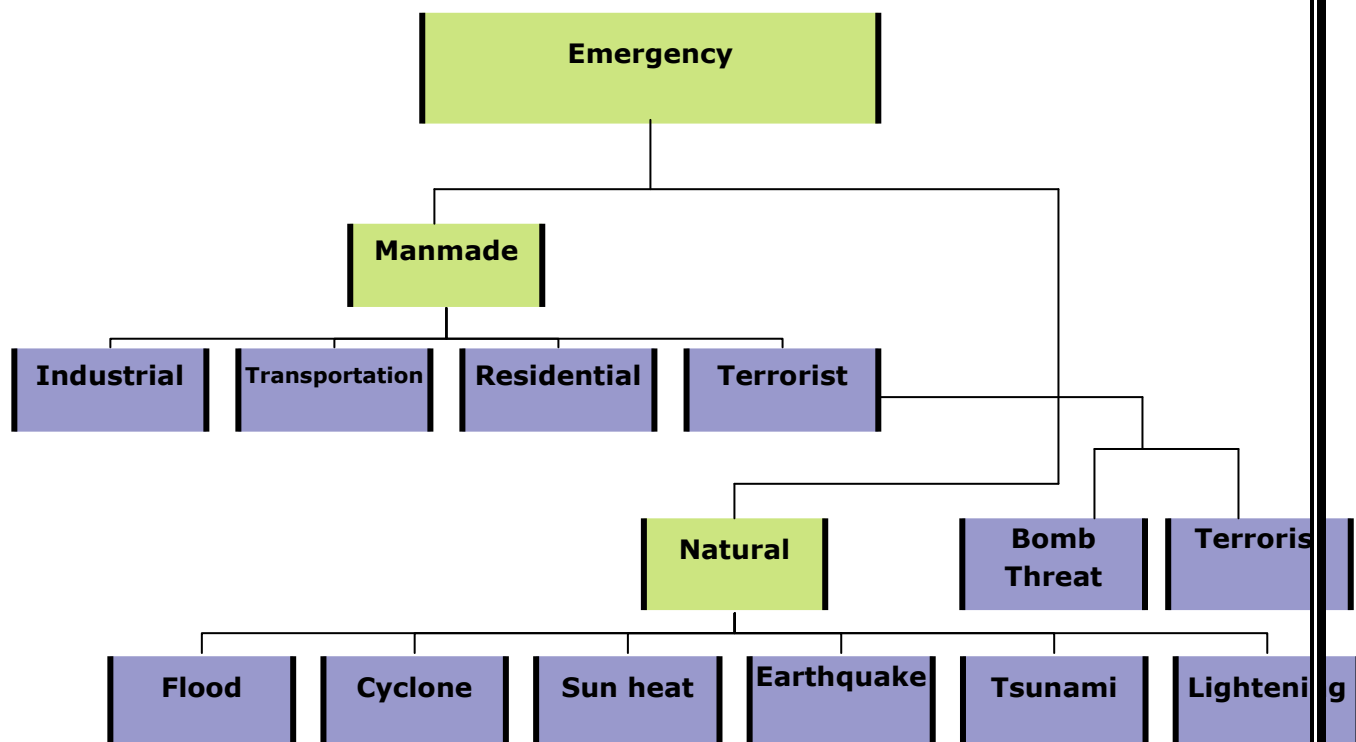
TYPE OF EMERGENCY

The off-site emergency, as identified by the management in their onsite emergency plans, may affect the surrounding people and the environment outside their premises. The emergency can be classified broadly in the following manner;

(1) Natural Calamity.

(2) Man made Emergency

Further, Emergency can be divided in the following way, please see next page



HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE VICINTY

No.	PARTICULARS	NO.	CENTRE
1	District Hospital	1	Vyara
2	COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	5	{the referral unit of taluka} Valod, Songadh, Uchchhal, Nizar, Gadat
3	PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	30	All 30 PHC in Tapi
4	MOBILE COMPREHENSIVE	4	Songadh, Kalamkui, Uchchhal, Nizar

MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The health and medical services have to play vital role following the emergency. One fold is proper & timely treatments to the victims injured or affected. Persons other fold is to safe guard the public health.

The following actions are suggested for health & medical services.

- A). To ensure the arrangement & preparedness for special medical treatment antidotes and trained doctor Para-medical staff as specified in toxicology at the time of industrial emergency in local pocket area.
- B). On declaration of emergency or on receiving the message or information, prompt medical facilities should be set up e.g. first aid post, casualty. Receiving center/ camp, as per gravity of situation at site. Similarly, arrangement for emergency
- B). operation or special treatment on chemical burn, injury, gas dispersion etc with adequate arrangement, which will can serve the purpose of Base Hospital.

- C). Identification of dead bodies and post mortem arrangement.
- D). To maintain up to-date list with telephone nos. of services of doctors, hospitals, ambulance, primary health center, Para- medical staff, vehicle to meet the emergency situation.
- E). Arrangement to inform the up to-date status time to time to Central Control Room,. Chair Person, Relatives of injured or admitted patients, emergency services etc.
- F). Arrangement to safe guard the public health in case of development of epidemic situation & announcement on safety measure to be taken by public at the time of industrial emergency situation.
- G). To advice & guide the District Crisis Group in respect of medical & health part time to time.
- H). Provision for proper and adequate medicines, life saving drugs, equipments, antidotes etc. related to industrial emergency.
- I). To participate meetings, mock drills / examine and training.
- J). To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of industrial emergency.
- K). Liaison with Central Control Room, Chair Person, Emergency Services organization, agency and other related person.
- L). other duties as required during actual emergency

Human Resources

Sr.No.	Cadre	Institution								
		PHC	CHC	SDH	DH	Medical College	NGOs	Private Hospital	Education Department	Other (if any pls specify)
1	Specialist Doctors	0	1	0	8	0	3	7	0	0
2	Medical Officer	68	24	0	8	0	1	2	0	0
3	AYUSH	16	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
4	BPNA Staff	6	27	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
5	Supevisors (FHS/MPHS/SI/MS etc)	40+35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	FHW	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	MPHW	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Pharmacist	38	5	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
9	Lab Technician	38	5	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
10	ASHA	795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Anganwadi Worker	1108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Volunteers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Other (if any pls specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total									

Bed Strength

		Available			Extensible	Total
Sr.No.	Institution	AC	Non AC	Total		
1	PHC	-	168	168	120	350
2	CHC	-	160	160	200	500
3	SDH	-	-	-	-	-
4	DH	-	150	150	200	350
5	Medical College	-	-	-	-	-
6	NGOs	-				
7	Private Hospital	-				
8	Community Hall	-				
9	School	-				
10	Other (if any pls specify)	-	-	-	-	-

TRANSPORTATION

Sr. No.	Institution	Vehicle On Road				
		Ambulance with Ventilator	Ambulance without Ventilator	Total	Other Vehicle	Total
1	PHC	0	0	0	12	12
2	MMU/MHU	0	1	1	2	3
3	CHC	0	4	4	0	4
4	SDH	0	0	0	0	0
5	DH	1	2	3	2	5
6	Medical College	0	0	0	0	0
7	108	2	9	10	0	10
8	NGOs	1	3	4	2	6
9	Private Hospital	1	2	3	0	3
10	Other (if any pls specify)	0	0	0	0	0
				0		0

* Janak Smarak Hospital & Jivan Deep Hospital Vyara.

KEY EQUIPMENT

S. No.	Name of Equipment	No of Instrument available at Institute							
		Medical College	District Hospital	Municipal Hospital	SD H	CH C	PH C	Trust Hospitals	Private Hospital
1	Ventilator	0	4	-	-	-	-	2	2
2	O ₂ Cylinder	0	10	-	-	12	0	5	10
3	Enchotrachal tube	0	2	-	-	10	0	3	7
4	Laryngoscope	0	2	-	-	0	0	2	2
5	Defibrication	0	1	-	-	0	0	1	0
6	Refrigerator	0	2	0	0	5	25	2	7
7	Lagrange Mask Airway	0	3	0	0	5	0	3	7
8	Ambu Bag	0	4	0	0	5	12	4	7
9	PPE (Personnel Prevention Examination) Kit.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Pulse Oximeter	0	3	0	0	5	3	0	0
11	ECG Machine	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	7
12	Endotrachal tube	0	1	0	0	5	0	4	0
13	Straturas	0							
14	Vehicle Chair	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	2
15	Pulse Monitor	0	2	0	0	5	0	4	7
16	Cervical	0	3	0	0	5	0	5	8

	Coller								
17	Long Spring Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
18	N – 25 Masks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Autoanalyser	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	X – ray Machine	-	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
21	Generator	-	2	0	0	5	30	1	10
22	Other (if any pls specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Details Of communication

Sr No	Name of officer	Designation	Mobile No	Landline		Email id
				STD CODE	Number	
1	Dr. G.B.Varma	CDHO	9099943336	02626	221815	cdho.health.tapi@gmail.com
2	Dr.Naitik Chaudhari	CDMO	9638650000	02626	220053	drnaitik_16@yahoo.com
3	Dr. R.A. Rangoonwala	ADHO	9727709655	02626	222231	adho.health.tapi@gmail.com
4	Dr. Sneha I B patel	DSO/EMO	9727709592	02626	220378	emo.tapi@gmail.com
5	Dr.K.T.Chaudhari	DQAMO	9727774633	02626	220039	qamotapi@gmail.com
6	Dr.Hasmukh Chaudhari	DTO	9825303057	02626	223391	DTOGUVYR@rntcp.org
7	Shri D.B.Chhasatiya	DMO	9727709637	02626	220376	dmo.tapi@gmail.com
8	Shri Dineshbhai Chaudhari	DIECO	9727797294	02626	222231	dieco.tapi@gmail.com
9	Dr.yogesh shrma	DPC	9727709515	02626	220003	dpc.health.tapi@gmail.com
10	Ajaybhai Prajapati	DFO	8980950000	02626	220003	dfotapi@yahoo.in

PHC /Ayurvedic Disp./Sub Centre (Taluka wise)- Tapi District

No.	Taluka	No. of PHC	No. of Ayurvedic Disp.	No. of Sub Centre
1	Valod	5	3	30
2	Vyara-Dolavan	13	7	74
3	Songadh	10	0	64
4	Uchchhal	4	4	30
5	Nizar-kukarmunda	6	2	43
Total		38	16	241

Information about PP Unit – District –Tapi

No.	PP Unit	Telephone No.
1	Vyara	02626 220053

Information about Nagarpalika – District –Tapi

No.	Nagarpalika	Population	Telephone No.
1	Vyara	36213	02626 222022
2	Songadh	22426	02624 221689

Grant in Aid Hospital – District –Tapi

No.	Hospital	Address	Telephone No.
1	Janak Smarak Hospital,	Vyara	02626 220121

Communication
Rapid Response Team
Department of Health
District Panchayat- Tapi

Details Of communication

Sr No	Name of officer	Designation	Mobile No	Landline		Email id
				STD CODE	Number	
1	Dr. G.B.Varma	CDHO	9099943336	02626	221815	cdho.health.tapi@gmail.com
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5	Dr.K.T.Chaudhari	DQAMO	9727774633	02626	220039	qamotapi@gmail.com
6	Dr.Hasmukh Chaudhari	DTO	9825303057	02626	223391	DTOGUVYR@rntcp.org
7	Shri D.B.Chhasatiya	DMO	9727709637	02626	220376	dmo.tapi@gmail.com
8	Shri Dineshbhai Chaudhari	DIECO	9727797294	02626	222231	dieco.tapi@gmail.com
9	Dr.yogesh shrma	DPC	9727709515	02626	220003	dpc.health.tapi@gmail.com
10	Ajaybhai Prajapati	DFO	8980950000	02626	220003	dfotapi@yahoo.in

T.H.O. Contact detail

Sr No	Taluka	Name of THO	Mobile No	Landline Number	
				STD Code	Number
1	Uchchhal	Dr. Vilas C. Gavitt (I/C)	7874355209	02628	231005
2	Nizar	Dr R.P.Patil (I/C)	9727709603	02628	244855
3	Songadh	Dr.D.C.Chaudhari	9727709586	02624	223071
4	Valod	Dr Prayan patel	9427163497	02625	222601
5	vyara	Dr.R.S.Soni	9727709576	02626	220352
6	Dolvan	Dr.R.S.Soni	9727709576		
7	kukarmunda	Dr R.P.Patil (I/C)	9727709603		

અ.નં	તાલુકા	પ્રા.આ.કેન્દ્ર	મેડિકલ ઓફિસરશ્રી નું નામ	મોબાઇલ નંબર
૧	ઉચ્છલ	ચિતપુર	ડૉ.જે.કે.અગ્રવાલ	7574835110
૨	ઉચ્છલ	ભડભુંજા	ડૉ.અજીત વસાવા	9727561402
૩	ઉચ્છલ	કરોડ	ડૉ. ફિલિપ ગામીત	9712781092
૪	ઉચ્છલ	બાબરઘાટ	ડૉ. આર. જે ગાવિત	7574835109
૫	સોનગઢ	બંધારપાડા	ડૉ. સુજાતા એમ પટેલ	9727709589
૬	સોનગઢ	અગાસવાણ	ડૉ. જે.વી.ગામીત	9727709593
૭	સોનગઢ	બોરદા	ડૉ. તેજસ સી જાગીરદાર	9727709591
૮	સોનગઢ	ખેરવાડા	ડૉ.પ્રિયંકા બી .ચૌધરી	9687660957
૯	સોનગઢ	સિંગપુર	ડૉ.દિપ્તી વસાવા	9727732150
૧૦	સોનગઢ	ઉકાઇ	ડૉ. કલ્પેશ જી ચૌધરી	7874943629
૧૧	સોનગઢ	ઉખલદા	ડૉ. મયંક ડી.ચૌધરી	9727709590
૧૨	સોનગઢ	વિરથવા	ડૉ.ભૌમિક ચૌધરી	9727709588
૧૩	સોનગઢ	ગુનખડી	ડૉ.ચિરાગ પટેલ	9426540936
૧૪	સોનગઢ	જામખડી	ડૉ.એસ.એમ.વાઘ	9727709587
૧૫	સોનગઢ	અર્બન હેલ્થ સેન્ટર- સોનગઢ	ડૉ.પ્રિયંકા ગાઠીયા	8238058710
૧૬	વ્યારા	ચાંપાવાડી	ડૉ એન આર ચૌધરી	9727709577
૧૭	વ્યારા	કાળાવ્યારા	ડૉ તેજશ ચૌધરી	9727709581
૧૮	વ્યારા	ખાનપુર	ડૉ અશોક ત્રિવેદી	9638377028
૧૯	વ્યારા	માયપુર	ડૉ.આર.ઓ નાયક	9727709583
૨૦	વ્યારા	બાલપુર	ડૉ આર એન ચૌધરી	9727709578
૨૧	વ્યારા	લખાલી	ડૉ આશિષ ચૌધરી	9727709585
૨૨	વ્યારા	જેસીગપુરા	ડૉ.એસ.એન.ચૌધરી	9727709579
૨૩	વ્યારા	છીડીયા	ડૉ પ્રિયકાબેન ચૌધરી	9978325696
૨૪	વ્યારા	પદમડુગરી	ડૉ સુમિત પટેલ	9979211833
૨૫	વ્યારા	પીપલવાડા	ડૉ કે કે ચૌધરી	9426540936
૨૬	વ્યારા	અર્બન હેલ્થ સેન્ટર-વ્યારા	ડૉ.હિરેન સાવલીયા	9998883655
૨૭	ડોલવણ	ડોલવણ	ડૉ.બિનેશ આર ગામીત	9727709584
૨૮	ડોલવણ	કરંજખેડ	ડૉ. નેહલ ઢોડીયા	9727709582
૨૯	ડોલવણ	પંચોલ	ડૉ. સ્મીતા એમ. ચૌધરી	9727709580

૩૦	વાલોડ	અલગટ	ડૉ. સ્નેહા પટેલ	9727709557
૩૧	વાલોડ	કલમકુઇ	ડૉ. નિકુંજ એન. ચૌધરી	9727709555
૩૨	વાલોડ	બુહારી	ડૉ. તરલીકા ચૌધરી	9727709554
૩૩	વાલોડ	દેગામા	ડૉ. પ્રણય પટેલ	9727709556
૩૪	વાલોડ	કંજોડ	ડૉ. ભાગ્યશ્રી પટેલ	7069018619
૩૫	નિઝર	વેલ્દા	ડૉ. યોગેશ ઘોગારી	7574829796
૩૬	નિઝર	વાંકા	ડૉ. દિનેશ વળવી	9727709608
૩૭	નિઝર	રાયગઢ	ડૉ. જી. એન. વળવી	9727709607
૩૮	કુકરમુંડા	કુકરમુંડા	ડૉ. આર. પી. પાટીલ	9727709603
૩૯	કુકરમુંડા	ગંગથા	ડૉ. હાર્દિક પટેલ	9537571828

CHC Superintendent

Sr No	Taluka-CHC	Name of Superintendent	Designation	Landline No		Mobile No
				STD Code	Number	
1	Uchchhal	Dr.Vimal Patel	Superintendent	02628	231201	7567873636
2	Nizar	DR.R.VALVI	Superintendent	02628	244235	7567873642
3	Songadh	Dr.Vimal Patel	Superintendent	02624	223060	7567873636
4	Valod	Dr. Vibhuti patel	Superintendent	02625	220049	7567873649
5	Vyara	DR.V.M.chaudhari	Superintendent (I/C)	02625	292299	7567873647
6	Dolvan	Dr. Binesh Gamit	Superintendent			9727709584
7	Kukarmunda	Dr R P Patil	Superintendent			9727709603
8	Hindla	Dr. S wagh	Superintendent			9727709587
9	Gadat	Dr. Axay Rana	Superintendent			7574834928

TIECO Contact Detail

SN	District	Taluka	TIECO Name	Mobile No
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tapi	Uchchhal	Vacant	
1	Tapi	Nizar	Mohan C Patel (I/C)	9724114150
3	Tapi	Songadh	Vacant	
4	TAPI	Valod	Urmilaben Chaudhari	9727797292
5	Tapi	Vyara	Urmilaben y chaudhri (I/C)	9727797292

CHC-MO Contact Detail

Sr No	Taluka	CHC	Name of MO	Designation	MBBS/Ayush MO	Mobile No
1	Uchchhal	Uchchhal	Dr. Mita r. Gamit	Medical Officer	MBBS	9979886255
2	Uchchhal	Uchchhal	Dr. Bhavin U. Gamit	Medical Officer	MBBS	9825385200
3	Uchchhal	Uchchhal	Dr. DR. Bharat P. Gamit	Medical Officer	MBBS	8238063950
4	Nizar	Nizar	DR.B.R.SHINDE	Medical Officer	MBBS	7567873643
5	Songadh	Songadh	Dr.D.S.Gamit	Medical Officer	MBBS	7567873639
6	Songadh	Songadh	Dr.P.B.Gamit	Medical Officer	MBBS	7567873639
7	Songadh	Songadh	Dr.Amit Patel	Medical Officer	MBBS	7567873638
8	Songadh	Songadh	Dr.Mayur A.Chaudhari	Pediatrician	Pediatrician	7600496531
9	Valod	Valod	Dr. Sanjay G.Chaudhri	Medical Officer	MBBS	9724302716
10	Valod	Valod	Dr. V.M. Vasava	Medical Officer	MBBS	9879269044
11	Vyara	Gadat	Dr.Vipul M.Chaudhari	Medical Officer	MBBS	7567873646
12	Vyara	Gadat	Dr.Axay M.Rana	Medical Officer	MBBS	7567873645

Lab. Tech. Contacts							
5	Tapi	Uchchhal	Uchchhal		Trupti D. Gamit	Regular	9537242921
15	Tapi	Songadh		Bandharpada	Vanraj Vasava	Regular	8469325628
16	Tapi	Songadh		Ukhalda	Hitesh Shah	Regular	9898714133
21	Tapi	Songadh	Songadh		Smt. S. A. Chaudhari	Regular	8469027327
23	Tapi	Valod	-	Algat	Bavesh Vahiya	Regular	9099095839
24	Tapi	Valod		Buhari	Hasmukh Chaudhari	Regular	9099095830
25	Tapi	Valod		Degama	Bavesh Vahiya (I/C)	Regular	9099095839
27	Tapi	Valod	Valod		Sneha C. Chaudhari	Regular	76000-58332
29	Tapi	Vyara		Kala vyara	Vimal chaudhari	Regular	9879254959
30	Tapi	Vyara		Maypur	Nilamben	Regular	9712476387
31	Tapi	Vyara		Balpur	Ketan Patel	Regular	9979510414
33	Tapi	Vyara		Jesingpur	Devubhai Chaudhari	Regular	8141275123
35	Tapi	Vyara		Panchol	Ketan Patel (I/C)	Regular	9979510414
36	Tapi	Vyara		karjkhed	Nilamben (I/C)	Regular	9712476387
37	Tapi	Vyara		Gadat	shree kavshikbhai chaudhari	Regular	

Annexure: 10

તાપી જિલ્લાના તમામ સંરપચશ્રીઓના નામો અને મોબાઇલ નંબર

		વ્યારા તાલુકા	
અ.ક	ગ્રામ પંચાયત	સંરપચશ્રીનુ નામ	મોબાઇલ નંબર
૧	અંધારવાડી નજીક	કિશનભાઈ ઠગણીયાભાઈ ગામીત	9537242656
૨	આંબિયા	રેખાબેન અમીતભાઈ ચૌધરી	8980996812
૩	ઈન્દુ	પ્રદિપભાઈ ગોકુળભાઈ ગામીત	7600553344
૪	ઉમરકુઈ	નીતાબેન અર્જુનભાઈ ચૌધરી	9913662284
૫	ઉમરકુવા	હીરાલાલ નારસિંગભાઈ ચૌધરી	9726005359
૬	કટાસવાણ	જીતુબેન અર્જુનભાઈ ગામીત	8725485185
૭	કણજા	સુનિતાબેન સુનિલભાઈ ચૌધરી	8469545830
૮	કપુરા	કિશોરભાઈ ગિરિયાભાઈ ગામીત	9913593275
૯	કરંજવેલ જુથ	સુમીત્રાબેન ધીરુભાઈ ગામીત	9925262709
૧૦	કસવાવ	પ્રકાશભાઈ નટુભાઈ ચૌધરી	9099080857
૧૧	કાંજણ	ધનકલાબેન કિરણભાઈ ચૌધરી	9687371399
૧૨	કાટકુઈ	ચંદિકાબેન સુરેશભાઈ ગામીત	8238196772
૧૩	કાટીસકુવા નજીક	ગામીત રાજુભાઈ જેરામભાઈ	7698878102
૧૪	કાટીસકુવાદુર	ગીતાબેન પ્રવીણભાઈ ચૌધરી	8758502613
૧૫	કાનપુરા	પીનાભાઈ મણીલાલ ગામીત	9638439001
૧૬	કાળાવ્યારા	ચૌધરી કેવજીભાઈ હોલિયાભાઈ	7567595001
૧૭	કેળકુઈ	ઉદેસિંગભાઈ માધુભાઈ ચૌધરી	9426394075
૧૮	કોહલી	નજીસભાઈ રાયસિંગભાઈ ગામીત	9687187727
૧૯	ખાનપુર	સરોજબેન તેજસભાઈ ચૌધરી	9638694407
૨૦	ખુટાડીયા	વાસંતાબેન પંકજભાઈ ગામીત	9913697162

૨૧	ખુરદી	ગામીત નયનાબેન નરેશભાઈ	૯૬૩૮૪૪૩૦૪૨
૨૨	ખુશાલપુરા	સુરેશભાઈ બાલુભાઈ ગામીત	9712784015
૨૩	ખોડતળાવ	ચૌધરી અર્જુનભાઈ વિરસિંગભાઈ	9825463419
૨૪	ઘાટા	ગામીત શર્મિલાબેન કમલેશભાઈ	8238588081
૨૫	ઘેરીયાવાવ	ભારતીબેન મંગુભાઈ ગામીત	9712064110
૨૬	ચાંપાવાડી જુથ	ગામીત સવિતાબેન અશ્વિનભાઈ	9099272315
૨૭	ચીખલદા	વિણાબેન જગદીશભાઈ ગામીત	9712302556
૨૮	ચીખલવાવ	હસમુખભાઈ ગોવિંદભાઈ ગામીત	9978474402
૨૯	ચીખલી જુથ	દેવેનભાઈ ચંદુભાઈ ગામીત	9898650703
૩૦	છીંડીયા	કુમિન્દ્રાબેન પુનીયાભાઈ ગામીત	8469372828
૩૧	છીરમા	ગામીત કમલાબેન દિનેશભાઈ	9687464541
૩૨	જેસિંગપુરા	અનિષભાઈ અજીતભાઈ ચૌધરી	9913895107
૩૩	ઝાંખરી જુથ	ગામીત શાંતાબેન ઝિણકાભાઈ	9879850290
૩૪	ટીચકપુરા	રાજેશભાઈ ભીખુભાઈ ગામીત	9687370772
૩૫	ડુંગરગામ	જયાબેન નિતિનભાઈ ચૌધરી	7573060780
૩૬	ડોલારા	નિતેષભાઈ નાથુભાઈ ગામીત	9978324441
૩૭	તાડકુવા જુથ	સુનિલભાઈ ભુખીયાભાઈ ગામીત	9638674334
૩૮	દડકવાણ	રમીલાબેન શૈલેષભાઈ ચૌધરી	9727921009
૩૯	ઘાટ	રાધાબેન હિરેનભાઈ ગામીત	9978328701
૪૦	પનિયારી	જીતેન્દ્રભાઈ રવિયાભાઈ ગામીત	9913207687
૪૧	પાનવાડી	પ્રફુલ્લચંદ્ર મણીલાલ ચૌધરી	9998290505
૪૨	પેરવડ	હેમલતાબેન જગદીશભાઈ ગામીત	9879658650
૪૩	બાલપુર	સેવંતીબેન ચામડીયાભાઈ ગામીત	9925936880
૪૪	બેડકુવા નજીક	જગુભાઈ ભીલકાભાઈ ગામીત	9913399597
૪૫	બેડકુવાદુર	રાજેન્દ્રભાઈ ઝીણાભાઈ ગામીત	8469374958
૪૬	બોરખડી	વિનોદભાઈ બાબુભાઈ ગામીત	9913209753

૪૭	ભાટપુર	ગીતાબેન દિલિપભાઈ ગામીત	9687633064
૪૮	ભાનાવાડી	પ્રિતેશભાઈ ચંપકભાઈ ગામીત	7069526105
૪૯	ભોજપુર નજીક	શકુંતલાબેન હોળીયાભાઈ કોંકણી	9726206955
૫૦	મગરકુઈ	હંસાબેન સન્મુખભાઈ ગામીત	9825551554
૫૧	મદાવ જુથ	કમલેશભાઈ કાનજીભાઈ ગામીત	9978354951
૫૨	માયપુર	દાઉદભાઈ ચીમનભાઈ ગામીત	9787339022
૫૩	માલોઠા	અંજનાબેન હરીશભાઈ ચૌધરી	9913254244
૫૪	મેઘપુર જુથ	પીનાબેન કિશનભાઈ ગામીત	9978225815
૫૫	રામકુવા જુથ	અનિલાબેન ડાહ્યાભાઈ ચૌધરી	9712782072
૫૬	રૂપવાડા	સરસ્વતીબેન જીતેન્દ્રભાઈ ચૌધરી	9537209537
૫૭	લખાલી	ફીલીપભાઈ મોહનભાઈ ગામીત	9925709080
૫૮	લીમડદા	હિનાબેન નિતિનભાઈ ગામીત	8980475066
૫૯	લોટરવા	રવિન્દ્રભાઈ નાનુભાઈ ચૌધરી	9879674697
૬૦	વડકુઈ	સુનિતાબેન કલ્પેશભાઈ ગામીત	7359093782
૬૧	વાંદરદેવી	રસીલાબેન રૂપાજીભાઈ ગામીત	8141901628
૬૨	વાંસકુઈ	કુંતાબેન ધનસુખભાઈ ચૌધરી	8558299076
૬૩	વાઘઝરી	મનિષાબેન સામજીભાઈ ગામીત	9974965312
૬૪	શાહપુર	મોહનભાઈ રણછોડભાઈ ગામીત	9979014320
૬૫	સરકુવા	અંજુબેન નિલેશભાઈ ગામીત	9925656510
૬૬	સરૈયા	ગામીત રાકેશભાઈ અર્જુનભાઈ	9978960124
૬૭	સાંકળી	સવિતાબેન મનિષભાઈ ચૌધરી	9913967179
૬૮	સાદડવાણ	અંજનાબેન અલ્પેશભાઈ ગામીત	9925328831
૬૯	ઉચામાળા	શૈલેષભાઈ જી ચૌધરી	
૭૦	મીરપુર	અરૂણાબેન ડી. ગામીત	
૭૧	રાણીઆબા	સુરેશભાઈ સી. ગામીત	

તાલુકા પંચાયત સોનગઢના વિજેતા સરપંચશ્રીની વિગત-૨૦૧૬
તાલુકા પંચાયત કચેરી સોનગઢ

ક્રમ	તાલુકાનું નામ	ગ્રામ પંચાયતનું નામ	સરપંચશ્રીનું નામ	ફોન નંબર
૧	સોનગઢ	અગાસવાણ	રણજીતભાઈ કોઠીયાભાઈ ગામીત	૮૪૬૯૫ ૦૩૩૬૬
૨	સોનગઢ	આંબા	સુનિલાબેન ગુલાબભાઈ કોંકણી	૯૦૯૯૬ ૪૭૮૮૮
૩	સોનગઢ	આમલગુંડી	સ્નેહલતાબેન જયેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૮૨૫૯ ૩૪૯૪૩
૪	સોનગઢ	આમલપાડા જુથ	રામીબેન ઈશ્વરભાઈ વસાવા	૭૬૩૮૧ ૬૧૭૧૫
૫	સોનગઢ	આમલી	મમતાબેન અનિલભાઈ ગામીત	૯૫૩૭૯ ૮૪૫૨૨
૬	સોનગઢ	આમલીપાડા	પ્રેમિલાબેન ઇલેશભાઈ ગામીત	૮૭૫૮૬ ૩૧૮૮૩
૭	સોનગઢ	ઉકાઈ જુથ	રોહિતભાઈ રામુભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૭૮૫ ૦૧૭૮૧
૮	સોનગઢ	ઓટા જુથ	અનાજીભાઈ છગનભાઈ ગામીત	૯૦૧૬૨ ૧૬૭૯૭
૯	સોનગઢ	કનાળા	દિવ્યાબેન રાજેન્દ્રભાઈ ગામીત	૭૮૩૪૪ ૫૪૧૧૮
૧૦	સોનગઢ	કાકડકુવા પ્ર ઉમરદા	રવિન્દ્રભાઈ બાબુભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૧૩૨ ૦૬૩૩૩
૧૧	સોનગઢ	કિકાકુઈ જુથ	કમળાબેન રાજેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૧૩૬ ૬૧૧૪૮
૧૨	સોનગઢ	કમકુવા જુથ	નઝીનાબેન રાકેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૮૭૯૭ ૮૧૮૩૧
૧૩	સોનગઢ	ખરસી જુથ	શુક્કરભાઈ રતનજીભાઈ ગામીત	૯૮૨૪૧ ૯૨૨૯૦
૧૪	સોનગઢ	ખાંજર જુથ	મહેન્દ્રભાઈ ધનાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૦૯૯૮ ૫૬૪૩૦
૧૫	સોનગઢ	ખેરવાડા	ગીરજાબેન અશોકભાઈ વસાવા	૯૮૭૯૯ ૧૭૫૫૪
૧૬	સોનગઢ	ગાયસાવર	સુકરીયાભાઈ પુનીયાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૭૯૩ ૯૧૯૪૯
૧૭	સોનગઢ	ગાળકુવા	રોમાબેન વીજયભાઈ ચૌધરી	૭૫૬૭૪ ૪૯૯૬૨
૧૮	સોનગઢ	ગુણસદા	નગીનભાઈ લક્ષ્યાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૧૨૪ ૩૦૮૫૮
૧૯	સોનગઢ	ગુનખડી	કૈલાશબેન રમેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૮૭૯૫ ૫૮૩૯૭
૨૦	સોનગઢ	ગોપાલપુરા	જયસીંગભાઈ મગનભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૧૨૬ ૩૬૩૯૦
૨૧	સોનગઢ	ઘાસીયામેઢા	જીજ્ઞેશકુમાર બુધિયાભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૯૧૩૨ ૦૭૬૭૦
૨૨	સોનગઢ	ઘુંટવેલ જુથ	રીટાબેન અજીતભાઈ ગામીત	૮૯૮૦૩ ૧૫૩૫૧
૨૩	સોનગઢ	ઘોડચીત	શાંતિલાલ લાલજીભાઈ ગામીત	૯૬૩૮૪ ૪૦૬૧૮
૨૪	સોનગઢ	ઘોડા જુથ	જેશનીબેન મનોજભાઈ ગામીત	૮૭૫૮૭ ૦૩૨૦૮
૨૫	સોનગઢ	ચાકળીયા	વર્ષાબેન પ્રનયભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૯૮૪ ૦૩૨૧૩
૨૬	સોનગઢ	ચીખલી ખડકા	ચંદુભાઈ ભગુભાઈ ચૌધરી	૮૧૪૦૨ ૧૩૨૬૨
૨૭	સોનગઢ	ચીખલી ભેંસરોટ	દાનિયેલભાઈ પ્રેમજીભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૧૩૬ ૬૧૩૩૦
૨૮	સોનગઢ	ચીમેર	લાલજીભાઈ છેતરીયાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૪૨૭૭ ૨૨૫૦૬
૨૯	સોનગઢ	ચોરવાડ	ઈન્દિરાબેન ગિરીષભાઈ ગામીત	૭૪૩૩૦ ૯૨૨૯૩

૩૦	સોનગઢ	જમાપુર	સવિતાબેન યુનીલાલ ગામીત	૯૯૧૩૩ ૫૨૩૦૪
૩૧	સોનગઢ	જામખડી	દિલીપભાઈ કીકુભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૨૬૫ ૧૭૭૪૮ ૯૭૧૨૨ ૫૭૨૫૫
૩૨	સોનગઢ	જુનવાણ જુથ	સંજયભાઈ વસંતભાઈ ગામીત	૯૦૯૯૯ ૫૭૨૫૨
૩૩	સોનગઢ	ટોકરવા જુથ	ધર્મેશભાઈ બાબુભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૦૯૫ ૩૦૩૦૮
૩૪	સોનગઢ	ડોસવાડા	જીતેન્દ્રભાઈ કાંતીલાલભાઈ ગામીત	૯૫૭૪૨ ૩૧૨૯૧
૩૫	સોનગઢ	દુમદા	વસંતભાઈ જશવંતભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૭૯૩ ૯૩૯૯૧
૩૬	સોનગઢ	ધજાંબા	ચૌધરી હોલિયાભાઈ રૂવજીભાઈ	૯૫૮૬૮ ૮૮૬૫૩
૩૭	સોનગઢ	ધમોડી	લીલાબેન મહેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૬૩૮૦ ૪૮૮૬૮
૩૮	સોનગઢ	નાની ખેરવાણ	હેમલતાબેન દાનીયેલભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૧૩૮ ૧૪૩૮૨
૩૯	સોનગઢ	નિંદવાડા	કેશુબેન વેચ્યાભાઈ વસાવા	૯૭૨૬૫ ૨૯૨૬૨
૪૦	સોનગઢ	નિશાણા	દેવલાભાઈ કનુભાઈ ગામીત	૮૭૫૮૩ ૪૮૭૦
૪૧	સોનગઢ	પાંચપીપળા	મીરાબેન પીનલભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૧૨૭ ૯૮૦૧૯
૪૨	સોનગઢ	પીપળકુવા	ગામીત લતાબેન ઇશાકભાઈ	૯૯૦૯૨ ૦૯૧૧૧
૪૩	સોનગઢ	ફતેપુર	મંજુબેન કાલુસિંગભાઈ વસાવા	૯૭૨૭૯ ૧૭૬૭૫
૪૪	સોનગઢ	બાવલી	જયોતિબેન યસવંતભાઈ વસાવા	૯૫૧૨૯ ૫૧૦૬૩
૪૫	સોનગઢ	બેડવાણ પ્ર ભેંસરોટ	વિનોદભાઈ મગનભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૧૩૫ ૯૩૩૯૮
૪૬	સોનગઢ	બેડી	અમ્રિતાબેન વિરલકુમાર ગામીત	૭૫૭૨૮ ૩૪૦૦૮
૪૭	સોનગઢ	બોરકુવા	નવીનભાઈ હોલ્લાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૨૭૦ ૯૧૬૭૩
૪૮	સોનગઢ	બોરદા જુથ	ગંભીરસિંહ કાથુડીયાભાઈ વસાવા	૯૭૧૨૦ ૦૬૫૯૩
૪૯	સોનગઢ	ભટવાડા	મેનાબેન મનસુખભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૯૭૯૩ ૨૪૧૪૪
૫૦	સોનગઢ	ભરાડદા	સંગીતાબેન મુકેશભાઈ ગામીત	૮૭૫૮૬ ૪૫૦૦૭
૫૧	સોનગઢ	મલંગદેવ	સવિતાબેન ભુલજીભાઈ ગામીત	૯૫૧૦૩ ૦૫૩૩૩
૫૨	સોનગઢ	માંડળ જુથ	કિસનભાઈ નપરિયાભાઈ ગામીત	૭૫૬૭૦ ૦૪૧૦૨
૫૩	સોનગઢ	મેઢસીંગી	શકુંતલાબેન ભીલાભાઈ ગામીત	૮૨૩૮૧ ૨૪૪૧૭
૫૪	સોનગઢ	મેઢા જુથ	ગમનભાઈ વસનજીભાઈ ગામીત	૯૬૩૮૩ ૬૮૪૪૦
૫૫	સોનગઢ	મોંઘવાણ જુથ	અંકિતાબેન યોગેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૨૭૭ ૫૨૯૬૭
૫૬	સોનગઢ	મોટા તારપાડા	મણિલાલ નગીનભાઈ ગામીત	૯૪૦૮૬ ૨૫૯૨૬
૫૭	સોનગઢ	મોટા બંધારપાડા	સ્નેહલતાબેન ઇસરીયાભાઈ ચૌધરી	૮૪૬૯૪ ૭૦૬૦૫
૫૮	સોનગઢ	મોટી ખેરવાણ	ગામીત જયાબેન વસનજીભાઈ	૯૯૨૫૯ ૩૧૯૮૬
૫૯	સોનગઢ	રાણીઆંબા	મહેસભાઈ રમેશભાઈ ધનગર	૯૮૭૯૨ ૯૨૫૮૫
૬૦	સોનગઢ	લીંબી	રાહુલભાઈ પાચીયાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૬૮૭૨ ૪૫૬૫૫
૬૧	સોનગઢ	વડપાડા પ્ર ઉમરદા	સંજયભાઈ શિવાજીભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૧૨૨ ૫૭૨૧૦

૬૨	સોનગઢ	વડપાડા પ્ર ટોકરવા	શંકુબેન કાનજીભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૭૮૨ ૧૮૧૦૭
૬૩	સોનગઢ	વાઘનેરા	ચૌધરી વિનોદભાઈ માલજીભાઈ	૯૯૦૯૮ ૬૪૬૦૯
૬૪	સોનગઢ	વાજપુર	તલુબેન અરવિંદભાઈ ગાવિત	૮૧૪૧૨ ૭૩૫૩૫
૬૫	સોનગઢ	વાઝરડા	સુરેશભાઈ ગોમાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૨૫૬ ૯૬૦૦૭
૬૬	સોનગઢ	વાડી ભેંસરોટ	ચૌધરી પ્રદીપભાઈ ઠગાભાઈ	૮૪૬૯૬ ૨૭૯૪૦
૬૭	સોનગઢ	વેકુર	ચૌધરી નિર્મલાબેન અજીતભાઈ	૯૭૧૪૬ ૫૯૦૨૫
૬૮	સોનગઢ	વેલઝર	રેખાબેન સુરેશભાઈ ગામીત	૭૩૫૯૨ ૨૨૭૫૭
૬૯	સોનગઢ	શ્રાવણીયા	ગંગાબેન રાયસિંગભાઈ ગામીત	૯૮૨૪૩ ૫૨૭૦૬
૭૦	સોનગઢ	સાદડકુવા	ગીતાબેન ચીમનભાઈ ગામીત	૯૮૭૯૭ ૭૩૨૪૮
૭૧	સોનગઢ	સાદડવેલ જુથ	અરૂણાબેન છનાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૨૭૩ ૪૭૨૪૩
૭૨	સોનગઢ	સાદડુન	બારકીબેન મંજીભાઈ ગામીત	૯૪૨૯૫ ૧૪૧૦૧
૭૩	સોનગઢ	સિસોર જુથ	રવિનભાઈ દાજીભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૬૩૮૫ ૧૧૮૬૫
૭૪	સોનગઢ	સીંગપુર	ગામીત વિક્રમભાઈ શંકરભાઈ	૯૯૧૩૭ ૩૧૦૮૭
૭૫	સોનગઢ	હીરાવાડી જુથ	રેખાબેન ભગુભાઈ ગામીત	૭૦૬૯૫૪૬૩૩૦ ૯૭૨૬૦૨૦૧૨૨

ડોલવણ તાલુકાના સરપંચ તથા તલાટીઓની માહિતી				
ક્રમ	કર્મચારીનું નામ	હોદ્દો	ફોન નં / મોબાઇલ નંબર	ગામનું નામ
1	વિજયભાઈ માવજીભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૯૨૫૬૯૫૮૧૨	અંતાપુર
૨	પ્રેમિલાબેન નરેન્દ્રભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૯૦૯૨૦૭૧૭૨	અંધારવાડીદુર
3	રવિન્દ્રભાઈ હીરાભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૮૨૫૪૭૬૨૬૮	ઉમરકચ્છ
૪	નીકીતાબેન સુંદરભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૭૧૨૩૧૩૧૦૪	ઉમરવાવ દુર
5	નયનાબેન અર્જુનભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૮૧૪૧૧૪૪૬૨૧	ઉમરવાવ નજીક
૬	પાર્વતીબેન પ્રફુલભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૭૨૭૮૧૧૩૬૩	કણધા
7	મમદાબેન ખીમચંદભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૯૧૩૬૬૨૫૨૧	કરંજખેડ
૮	જસુભાઈ સુરજીભાઈ પટેલ	સરપંચ	૯૯૮૨૫૪૭૨૯૪૦	કલકવા
9	પ્રિતિબેન અલ્પેશભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૯૭૯૩૯૧૭૬૦	કાકડવા જુથ
૧૦	ફતેસિંગભાઈ ટાંગણીયાભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૯૭૮૩૦૩૩૨૨	કુંભિયા
11	રૂપિભાઈ શાંતુભાઈ ગામીત	સરપંચ	૯૯૦૯૪૯૪૧૯૩	ગડત

૧૨	શીલાબેન પ્રકાશભાઈ પટેલ	સરપંચ	૯૭૨૬૫૫૫૮૬૫	ગાંગપુર
13	નગિનભાઈ ભીલાભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૯૨૫૭૭૫૯૫૮	ગારવણ
૧૪	નિમેષભાઈ ગોવિંદભાઈ પટેલ	સરપંચ	૮૯૮૦૮૩૦૬૨૯	ઘાણી
15	કૌશિકભાઈ ભીલાભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૮૨૪૬૮૨૫૬૮	યુનાવાડી
૧૬	ધનસુખભાઈ હોલીયાભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૬૮૭૭૯૭૭૪૭	ડોલવણ
17	મીરાબેન રમેશભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૯૭૯૪૮૭૪૩૦૮	તકીઆંબા
૧૮	દીનાબેન દીનેશભાઈ ગામીત	સરપંચ	૯૫૮૬૦૯૧૩૩૧	ધંતુરી જુથ
19	ઉષાબેન બચુભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૯૭૮૩૩૦૬૬૮	ધાંગધર
૨૦	નયનાબેન નિતેશભાઈ ગામીત	સરપંચ	૯૯૧૩૨૧૧૪૮૨	ધામણદેવી
21	અતુલભાઈ સુમજીભાઈ ગામીત		૯૦૯૯૩૦૪૦૩૫	પંચોલ
૨૨	સુરેખાબેન રાકેશભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૫૮૬૪૩૪૭૦૪	પદમડુંગરી
23	રેણુકબેન નિલેશભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૯૦૯૬૮૧૩૬૬	પલાસીયા
૨૪	દિલખુશભાઈ દિવાનજીભાઈ ગામીત	સરપંચ	૯૭૨૭૨૬૪૬૫૦	પાટી
25	વિજયભાઈ ભગુભાઈ પટેલ	સરપંચ	૯૯૧૩૪૪૩૬૮૭	પાઠકવાડી
૨૬	સંજયભાઈ ગુલાબભાઈ ગામીત	સરપંચ	૮૨૩૮૯૩૫૯૨૭	પીઠાદરા
27	લલીતાબેન જયંતીભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૪૨૭૬૭૮૧૧૭	પીપલવાડા
૨૮	છીતરીયાભાઈ કાળુભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૭૮૭૪૧૪૯૧૦૨	બરડીપાડા
29	શૈલેશભાઈ વિરસીંગભાઈ પટેલ	સરપંચ	૯૯૭૮૭૭૮૧૦૨	બેડા રાયપુરા
30	કલાબેન દિલીપભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૮૭૫૮૪૯૯૩૧૫	બામણામાળદૂર
31	રાજેશભાઈ ભીમસીંગભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૯૦૯૮૯૦૪૧૩	બેડચીત
૩૨	માલાબેન શંકરભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૬૨૪૫૭૬૮૯૨	બેસનીયા
33	વિજયકુમાર ધનજીભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૦૯૯૭૩૯૯૪૩	બોરકચ્છ
૩૪	સરોજબેન બકુલભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૯૧૩૮૩૩૦૭૯	મંગળીયા
35	નીતાબેન વિજયભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૪૨૯૮૫૭૪૪૯	રાયગઢ
૩૬	સુધાબેન અર્જુનભાઈ ચૌધરી	સરપંચ	૯૮૨૫૪૯૨૦૨૦	રેગણકચ્છ
37	વાસંતીબેન નવીનભાઈ પટેલ	સરપંચ	૯૭૧૨૨૫૬૩૧૨	વરજાખણ
૩૮	વિજયભાઈ લીમજીભાઈ ગામીત	સરપંચ	૯૭૧૨૭૮૩૮૨૭	વાંકલા
39	સોનીબેન ખાનસીંગભાઈ કોંકણી	સરપંચ	૯૪૨૯૫૬૧૯૮૭	હલમુડી

વાલોડ સરપંચોના નામ સરનામાની વિગતો

ક્રમ	તાલુકાનું નામ	ગ્રામ પંચાયતનું નામ	સરપંચનું નામ	મોબાઈલ નંબર
૧	વાલોડ	ગોડધા	રમેશભાઈ મોહનભાઈ હળપતિ	૯૭૨૭૪૦૪૩૧૨
૨	વાલોડ	જામણીયા	કાંતુભાઈ છીબાભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૯૦૯૭૨૦૭૭૫
૩	વાલોડ	દેલવાડા	ધર્મેશકુમાર મોહનભાઈ નાયકા	૮૯૮૦૪૨૦૬૩૮
૪	વાલોડ	બુટવાડા	મનોજકુમાર મગનભાઈ રાઠોડ	૮૧૪૧૯૧૪૫૦૮
૫	વાલોડ	શાહપોર ગૃપ	આશિષભાઈ રમેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૨૫૯૧૩૬૬૯
૬	વાલોડ	અંધાત્રી	રાજુભાઈ સુરેશભાઈ પટેલ	૯૮૭૯૫૪૫૨૨૯
૭	વાલોડ	અંબાય	નિતુબેન મનહરભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૨૫૧૩૬૭૬૧
૮	વાલોડ	અદ્યાપોર	ચંચળબેન દિનેશભાઈ ચૌધરી	૭૮૭૪૮૧૦૩૦૦
૯	વાલોડ	અલગટ	તેજલબેન ચેતનાઈ ગરાસીયા	૯૪૨૭૮૨૮૬૪૩ ૯૯૦૪૭૨૮૬૪૩
૧૦	વાલોડ	ઇનમા ગૃપ	ગીતાબેન કેતનભાઈ હળપતિ	૯૯૨૫૭૯૧૩૬૯
૧૧	વાલોડ	કણજોડ	રાધાબેન કિર્તીભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૫૮૬૦૩૫૫૦૫
૧૨	વાલોડ	કમાલછોડ	મુકેશભાઈ છીબાભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૯૭૯૦૫૪૦૦૭
૧૩	વાલોડ	કલમફૂઇ	ઉષાબેન અનિલભાઈ ચૌધરી	૮૯૮૦૩૬૩૨૨૮
૧૪	વાલોડ	કહેર	ગજેન્દ્રભાઈ દુરસીહભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૯૨૫૩૨૯૦૭૨
૧૫	વાલોડ	કુંભીયા	સરલાબેન સંદિપભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૦૯૯૮૪૭૪૪૫
૧૬	વાલોડ	કોસંબીયા	પ્રીતીકુમારી અરવિંદભાઈ ગામીત	૯૬૮૭૫૧૬૭૫૪
૧૭	વાલોડ	ગોલણ	શકુંતલાબેન સતિષભાઈ કોંકણી	૯૬૩૮૭૯૭૬૩૦
૧૮	વાલોડ	ધામોદલા	અમીનાબેન ગીરીશભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૮૭૯૪૮૧૯૫૧
૧૯	વાલોડ	ડુમખલ	લક્ષ્મીબેન જોસેફભાઈ ગામીત	૯૪૨૬૦૭૯૪૬૬
૨૦	વાલોડ	તીતવા	સુરતાબેન પરભુભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૭૨૭૯૯૪૯૬૮
૨૧	વાલોડ	દાદરીયા	સ્વાતિબેન મુકેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૨૫૮૯૭૦૦૮
૨૨	વાલોડ	દેગામા	રીતાબેન દેવેન્દ્રભાઈ કોંકણી	૭૫૬૭૯૪૫૬૩૮
૨૩	વાલોડ	નાલોઠા	લતાબેન દર્શનભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૯૨૫૪૫૩૦૧૩
૨૪	વાલોડ	પેલાડ બુહારી	બાબુભાઈ છગનભાઈ ગામીત	૮૨૩૮૧૭૦૫૭૪
૨૫	વાલોડ	બુહારી	રમેશભાઈ છનાભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૨૫૧૭૨૨૮૨
૨૬	વાલોડ	બેડકુવા	ઈન્દુબેન વિકેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૯૨૫૬૫૬૪૩૪
૨૭	વાલોડ	ભીમપોર	જશુબેન ઈસ્પિનભાઈ ગામીત	૯૭૨૬૨૭૦૭૩૨
૨૮	વાલોડ	મોરદેવી	રીટાબેન અનિલભાઈ ચૌધરી	૮૯૮૦૦૬૮૨૦૬
૨૯	વાલોડ	રાનવેરી ગૃપ	નીતાબેન રાકેશભાઈ ગામીત	૯૬૩૮૫૮૩૩૮૯
૩૦	વાલોડ	વાલોડ	જયોતિબેન કમલેશભાઈ નાયકા	૯૬૮૭૨૨૩૬૯૦

૩૧	વાલોડ	વિરપોર	વિજયભાઈ ચંપકભાઈ નાયકા	૯૯૦૯૪૯૪૮૪૩
૩૨	વાલોડ	વેડછી	જિકિત્સાબેન અનંતરાય ચૌધરી	૯૫૮૬૩૫૩૫૦૨
૩૩	વાલોડ	શિકેર	કૌશિકભાઈ રવજીભાઈ રાઠોડ	૮૭૫૮૫૧૧૫૪૧
૩૪	વાલોડ	સ્યાદલા	સુનિલભાઈ નાનુભાઈ હળપતિ	૯૯૦૯૪૪૮૯૪૯
૩૫	વાલોડ	હથુકા	અશ્વિનભાઈ નારણભાઈ ધનગર	૮૧૪૦૪૦૮૨૩૧

કુકરમુંડા તાલુકાનાં સરપંચશ્રીઓની યાદી

અ.નં.	સરપંચશ્રીઓનાં નામ	મોબાઇલ નંબર	ગામ
૧	શ્રીગજેન્દ્રભાઈ કે. પાડવી	૯૩૭૭૫૧૮૪૫૪	કુલવાડી
૨	શ્રી જશવંતભાઈ	૦૯૫૧૨૬૮૩૬૭૯	મોરંબા
૩	શ્રી રાજેશભાઈ	૦૯૦૯૦૪૦૩૦૧૭	તોરેદા
૪	શ્રી મોતનબેન તુકારામભાઈ	૦૭૦૫૭૪૧૨૧૨૩	નિંભોરા
૫	શ્રી રવિન્દ્રભાઈ ગોરકહ્ભાઈ	૦૯૭૯૪૨૯૦૬૧૬	બાલ્દા
૬	શ્રીમતી જંગલીબેન ડી.	૦૯૬૨૩૭૫૩૨૪૫	પિશાવર
૭	શ્રી રાજેન્દ્રભાઈ બી.	૦૮૮૮૮૩૬૫૬૫૮	ઉભદ
૮	ચેતનભાઈ ચન્દુભાઈ	૦૯૬૩૭૬૧૨૭૫૩	બહુરૂપા
૯	શર્મિલાબેન રવિદાસ	૦૯૪૨૦૨૨૨૩૭૮	ચોખીઆમલી
૧૦	ધનીબેન ડિંગંબરભાઈ	૯૯૭૮૦૮૭૩૮૦	ઇંટવાઇ
૧૧	લતાબેન નિરાકારભાઈ	૦૮૮૦૬૭૭૩૩૧૨	સદગવાણ
૧૨	જયસિંગભાઈ વળવી	૦૯૭૨૭૧૫૫૮૯૪	રાજપુર
૧૩	કલ્યાણભાઈ ડી.	૦૯૫૩૭૪૩૫૦૩૫	કેવડામોઇ
૧૪	તારાસિંગભાઈ બારક્યાભાઈ	૦૭૪૩૪૦૬૯૩૭૦	મટાવલ
૧૫	નીતુબેનક લક્ષ્મણભાઈ	૮૦૦૦૫૬૪૫૮૪	ચિરમટી
૧૬	સુમિત્રાબેન વસંત	૯૬૮૭૦૬૭૦૯૨	આષ્ટા
૧૭	સુમાભાઈ વળવી	૦૯૭૨૬૧૭૭૭૨૫	બાલંબા
૧૮	રાજેન્દ્રભાઈ વળવી	૦૯૯૦૯૭૧૩૮૧૨	મોદલા

ઉચ્છલ તાલુકાનાં સરપંચશ્રીઓની નામ, મોબાઇલ નંબર

અં.નં	ગ્રામ પચાયતનુ	સમાવિષ્ટ ગામો	સરપંચશ્રીનું નામ	મોબાઇલ નંબર
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	નામ			
૧	ઉચ્છલ	ઉચ્છલ	વસાવા લાજરસભાઇ વામનભાઇ	૯૭૨૫૯૭૮૧૨૦
૨	કટાસવાણ	કટાસવાણ	ગામીત જગદીશભાઇ મગનભાઇ	૯૯૨૫૯૬૦૦૪૪
૩	ખાબદા	ખાબદા,ખાબરઘાટ	વસાવા સુરેશભાઇ મોતીયાભાઇ	૯૭૨૩૧૨૧૬૫૦
૪	ગવાણ	ગવાણ	વસાવા બેબીબેન જાલમસિંગભાઇ	૯૯૧૩૫૨૩૪૨૧
૫	છાપટી	છાપટી,કમલાપુર	વસાવા પાનઠીબેન મનુભાઇ	૯૦૯૯૭૩૨૯૬૦
૬	જામલી	જામલી	વસાવા રતિલાલભાઇ અર્જુનભાઇ	૮૧૪૦૧૩૫૫૩૩
૭	ઝરણપાડા	ઝરણપાડા	ગામીત જશોદાબેન અરવિંદભાઇ	૭૫૬૭૭૭૭૫૨૯
૮	થુટી	થુટી,પરચુલી,જામણે	ગામીત સુમિત્રાબેન સુરજીભાઇ	૯૫૩૭૪૮૯૩૪૬
૯	પાંખરી	પાંખરી	ગામીત રમીલાબેન ગણપતભાઇ	૮૨૩૮૦૬૫૨૩૦
૧૦	પાટીબંધારા	પાટીબંધારા,ચિત્તપુર, મોહપાડા,મોગરાણ, ટાવલી,સયાજીગામ	વસાવા ગીરધનભાઇ એબુભાઇ	૯૪૨૭૮૨૫૫૫૮
૧૧	ભડભુંજા	ભડભુંજા	ગામીત નરેશભાઇ વિરસિંગભાઇ	૯૬૮૭૬૨૨૮૫૭
૧૨	ભીંતખુર્દ	ભીંતખુર્દ,વડપાતલ, રાવજીબુંદા	વળવી માલિનીબેન બાલુભાઇ	૯૯૧૩૮૪૭૧૦૦
૧૩	ભીંતબુદ્રક	ભીંતબુદ્રક,હરિપુર	ગામીત કમલાબેન રીમુભાઇ	૯૪૨૭૮૬૯૭૮૯
૧૪	માણેકપુર	માણેકપુર,સુંદરપુર	કોંકણી મીનાબેન પ્રવિણભાઇ	૮૪૬૯૦૦૪૦૫૧
૧૫	મીરકોટ	મીરકોટ	ગામીત સંદીપભાઇ વંત્યાભાઇ	૯૬૮૭૦૦૦૬૬૭
૧૬	મોહિની	મોહિની,વડગામ,ધુપી, કાટીસકુવા,ટોકરવા, આમકુટી,જામવાણ,	વસાવા નિર્મળાબેન સુરેન્દ્રભાઇ	૯૭૨૬૨૦૭૧૯૩
૧૭	વડદેખુર્દ	વડદેખુર્દ,જામકી, લીબાસોટી	ગામીત પ્રવિણાબેન સુનિલભાઇ	૯૬૮૭૦૫૬૧૦૮
૧૮	વડપાડાનેસુ	વડપાડાનેસુ, નારણપુર	ગામીત નાથુભાઇ નીંબાભાઇ	૯૯૧૩૬૬૦૯૫૭
૧૯	વાઘસેપામોટા	વાઘસેપામોટા,વાઘસેપાના, ચંદાપુર	વસાવા સુમિલાબેન મહેન્દ્રભાઇ	૭૫૬૭૨૩૧૨૪૩
૨૦	સાકરદા	સાકરદા,ધજ,સસા,નુરાબાદ	ગામીત ટીનુબેન વિનોદભાઇ	૯૯૧૩૨૩૧૫૮૮
૨૧	સેલુડ	સેલુડ,આનંદપુર,નાનછલ	ગામીત સુલીબેન છોટુભાઇ	૯૯૨૫૮૯૭૦૬૭
૨૨	સેવટી	સેવટી,કુઇદા,આરકાટી, આડગામ	વસાવા ગેમજીભાઇ સાનુભાઇ	૯૬૩૮૦૫૫૫૪૧
૨૩	કુલઉમરાણ	કુલઉમરાણ,આમોદા, કુલવાડી	વસાવા નવલસિંગભાઇ સ્વરૂપસિંગભાઇ	૯૬૩૮૯૫૯૦૮૦

૨૪	કરોડ	કરોડ	વળવી સંગીતાબેન સંદીપભાઈ	૯૯૭૯૨૮૧૬૪૭
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Hospitals Contact Details

S.No	Hospital Name	Hospital Type	Hospital Address	Hospital District	Block Name	Contact No.	
1	Sanjivani Hospital	Private	Surat Dhuliya Road, Vyara	Tapi	Vyara	9825361754	
2	Modi Children Hospital	Private	2nd Floor, Doctor House, Near Vaibhav Theater, Old Bus Stop, Vyara	Tapi	Vyara	9825499477	
3	Gayatri Orthopaedic & Children Hospital	Private	City Mall, 3rd Floor, Vyara	Tapi	Vyara	9898097360	
4	Dhiraj Hospital	Private	Fort. Songadh	Tapi	Songarh	9825143607	
5	Love & Care Hospital	Private	Surbhi Tower, Near Vaibhav Theater, Vyara	Tapi	Vyara	9825169162	
6	Shree Mahavir Hospital	Private	Opp. City Mall, Near Old Bus Stop, Vyara	Tapi	Vyara	9824112816	
7	Adarsh Children Hospital	Private	2nd Floor, Anjali Chamber, Vyara	Tapi	Vyara	9825499465	
8	Sanjeevani Children Hospital	Private	Opp. Vaishali Cinema, National Highway - 6, Fort - Songadh,	Tapi	Songarh	9909681555	
9	Sai Krupa Maternity Hospital	Private	Opp. Sarvajani High School, National Highway - 6, Songadh Fort	Tapi	Songarh	9586548995	
10	CHC UCHHAL	Public	Referral Hospital/Samuhik Aarogya Kendra, Uchhal	Tapi	Uchhal	7567873636	
11	CHC SONGADH	Public	Referral Hospital/Samuhik Aarogya Kendra, Songadh	Tapi	Songarh	7567873636	
12	CHC Valod	Public	Referral Hospital/Samuhik Aarogya Kendra, Valod	Tapi	Valod	(2625-220049)	
13	Jeevandeep Surgical Hospital	Private	Gayatri Nagar Soc, Opp. New Bus Station, Vyara	Tapi	Vyara	9825499474	
14	District Hospital	Public	District Hospital, Tapi	Tapi	Vyara	9727742501	
15	CHC Gadat	Public	Referral Hospital/Samuhik Aarogya Kendra, Gadat	Tapi	Gadat	9727742501	
16	CHC Nizar	Public	Tal. Nizar Dist. Tapi	Tapi	Nizar	7567873642	
17	PHC CHITTPUR	Public	Tal. Uchhal Dist. Tapi	Tapi	Uchhal	9727709607	
18	PHC VELDA	Public	Tal. Nizar Dist. Tapi	Tapi	Nizar	9727709604	
19	R.H & CHC Khadsupa	Public	Referral Hospital Khadsupa.	Navsari	Navsari	7567873666	
20	R.H & CHC Ambada	Public	R.H & CHC Ambada Ta & Dist-navsari.	Navsari	Navsari	7567873666	
21	Gandevi Taluka Sang kalyan trust	Private	opp.petrol pump.at.po.-gandevi.	Navsari	Gandevi	9712523282/9227	0905
22	ASHIRWAD HOSPITAL	Private	N.H. 8- chikhli, Dist- Navsari.	Navsari	Chikhli	9427129710	
23	R.H & CHC MANDIR	Public	MANDIR TA-JALALPORE, DIST- NAVSARI	Navsari	Jalalpore	02637-269235	
24	CHC CHIKHLI	Public	R.H & CHC CHIKHLI, NEAR BUSSTAND, CHIKHLI, DIST- NAVSARI	Navsari	Chikhli	7567873670	
25	Gram seva trust	Private	At-po, kharel, ta- gandevi, Dist- Navsari	Navsari	Gandevi	02637-246248	
26	R.H & CHC GANDEVI	Public	Opp. SBI bank Gandevi	Navsari	Gandevi	7567873684/7567	87368
27	R.H & CHC RUMLA	Public	CHC RUMLA, TA- CHIKHLI, DIST- NAVSARI	Navsari	Chikhli	7567873678	
28	R.H & CHC KHERGAM	Public	BALEJ ROAD, KHERGAM	Navsari	Chikhli	02634-221619	
29	Mangalaba Hospital	Private	Bhoolahouse, feedev road, bilimora	Navsari	Vansada	9825173047	
30	Kejal sarvajani Hospital	Private	N.H.-8, Opp- swaminarayan Temple, kabilpore, navsari	Navsari	Navsari	9924575126	

31	Yesha super speciality Hospital	Private	Near Anurodhay hotal, railway station road, navsari	Navsari	Navsari	8905499705	
32	Madhuban Orthopaedic hospital	Private	premji complex, shantadevi road, navsari	Navsari	Navsari	02637-257385	
33	Amrutlal desai general Hospital	Private	N.H.-8, At po- vesma, ta- jalalpore, Dist- navsari	Navsari	Jalalpore	9904168787	
34	RH&CHC MAROLI	Public	CHHINAM ROAD, NR.GEB, TA- JALALPORE, DIST-NAVSARI.	Navsari	Jalalpore	9909041444	
35	RH&CHC LIMZAR	Public	LIMZAR TA-VANSADA, DIST- NAVSARI	Navsari	Vansada	9428274600/0263	02440
36	COTTAGE HOSPITAL VANSADA	Public	COTTAGE HOSPITAL VANSADA	Navsari	Vansada	9714879800	
37	M.G.GENERAL HOSPITAL, CIVIL NAVSARI	Public	OPP- JEHangIR CINEMA, STATION ROAD, NAVSARI	Navsari	Navsari	9687685804	
38	New Atrik Hospital	Private	shantiniketan soc.3,nr anavil wadi,Bilimora	Navsari	Vansada	9824113961	
39	N.J Damaniya sarvajanic clinic	Private	khatriwad talav road, Gandevi	Navsari	Gandevi	9825969520	
40	Ami Hospital	Private	N.H-8 Samroli chikhli, Ta- chikhli, Dist- Navsari	Navsari	Chikhli	9825118996	
41	General Hospital Ahwa	Public	High school road,Ahwa-Dang	Dang	Ahwa	9426868087	
42	Gaurang Nursing Home	Private	At-Post- Sardar Bazar Mandir Road, Ahwa, Dist- Dang	Dang	Ahwa	9426440787	
43	Shree Om Sairam Clinic	Private	At- Waghai, Ta-Ahwa, Dist-Dang	Dang	Waghahi	9428715727	
44	Waghahi CHC	Public	At- Waghai, Ta-Ahwa, Dist-Dang	Dang	Waghahi	02631-246561	
45	Shraddha Hospital	Private	Near B.O.B, Opposite Bus Station Ahwa, Dist- Dang	Dang	Ahwa	9426164312	
46	PHC Sakarpatal	Public	At- Sakarpatal, Ta-Ahwa, Dist-Dang	Dang	Ahwa	9428823492	
47	PHC Saputara	Public	At- Saputara, Ta-Ahwa, Dist-Dang	Dang	Ahwa	9428823492	
48	PHC Shamghan	Public	At- Shamghan, Ta-Ahwa, Dist-Dang	Dang	Ahwa	9428823492	
49	PHC Subir	Public	At- Subir, Ta-Ahwa, Dist-Dang	Dang	Ahwa	9428823484	
50	PHC Kalibel	Public	At- Kalibel, Ta-Ahwa, Dist-Dang	Dang	Ahwa	9428823350	
51	CHC MANGROL	Public	At-CHC Mangrol	SURAT	Mangrol	7567873617	
52	P.H.C. Kadodara	Public	PHC Kadodra, Ta-Palsana, Surat	SURAT	Palsana	9727709536	
53	P.H.C. Sachin	Public	PHC Sachin, Ta-Choryasi, Surat	SURAT	Surat	9727709526	
54	P.H.C Vankal	Public	At-Vankal,Ta Mangrol	SURAT	Mangrol	9727709507	
55	P.H.C Kosamba	Public	At-Kosamba,Ta Mangrol	SURAT	Mangrol	02629231268	
56	pHC kevdi	Public	At-Kevdi,Ta-Umarpada	SURAT	Umarpada	9727709573	
57	lyoti surgical nursing home	Private	260,3rd floor,ambikanagar 2,Katargam road Surat	SURAT	Surat	02612535945/942	61245
58	Surgen Hospital	Private	Behind Bhugwak Socity, Kamrej Gam Road, Kamrej	SURAT	Kamrej	02621-252383	
59	C.H.C. Areth	Public	At-Post-Areth, Ta-Mandvi, Dist- Surat	SURAT	Mandvi	7567873603	
60	C.H.C.Umarpada	Public	At-Post-Umarpada, Ta-Umarpada, Dist-Surat	SURAT	Umarpada	7567873599	
61	C.H.C. Bardoli	Public	Limda Chowk, Bardoli	SURAT	Bardoli	7567873618	
62	Khushi Hospital	Private	1st Floor, Sai Complex, Near Nedam Hotal, Kadodra, Surat	SURAT	Surat	9898044408	

63	C.H.C.Olpad	Public	At-Olpad	SURAT	Mahuva	7567873596	
64	C.H.C.Anaval	Public	At-Anaval,Ta-Mahuva	SURAT	Mahuva	7567873624	
65	C.H.C.Zankhvav	Public	At-Zankhavav,Ta-Mangrol	SURAT	Mangrol	7567873615	
66	C.H.C.Mahuva	Public	At-Mahuva,Ta-Mahuva	SURAT	Mahuva	02625255750	
67	C.H.C.Palsana	Public	At-Palsana,Ta Palsana	SURAT	Palsana	9913762876/7567	87361
68	C.H.C.SAYAN	Public	AT-Sayan,Ta-Olpad,Dist-Surat	SURAT	Surat	9825065464/7567	87361
69	C.H.C.KHARVASA	Public	AT-Kharvasa,Ta-Choryasi,Dist-Surat	SURAT	Surat	9825892387	
70	Yasodaba hospital	Private	Jay Jalaram Society, At.po. Karchelia, Ta: Mahuva, Surat	SURAT	Mahuva	9426869559	
71	C.H.C.MANDVI	Public	AT-Mandvi,Ta-Mandvi,Dist-Surat	SURAT	Mandvi	9825647574	
72	Tejas Eye Hospital	Private	Mandvi	SURAT	Mandvi	9979470241	
73	Ayush hospital	Private	patelsociety,opp.rambagh,shastry-road,bardoli dist,surat	SURAT	Surat	9824478556	
74	Vishalakshi netramandir eye hospital	Private	104 gopal darshan complex opp paras police station katargam	SURAT	Surat	9727419979	
75	PRADIP CHILDREN General Hospital	Private	Pawanhans complex,Besides Chamunda Hotel,Opp.Subjail, Ring Road, Surat	SURAT	Surat	9825255918/9724	7111
76	Sonani Hospital	Private	13,14 JKP nagar, Katargam-singanpor road, surat	SURAT	Surat	0261-2407305	
77	Araf general hospital	Private	Opp. Railway station,Junagam, Kosamba	SURAT	Kosamba	9974133406	
78	RHCHC KAPRADA	Public	RH&CHC KAPRADA	VALSAD	Kaprada	9586503036	
79	STAT HOSPITAL DHARAMPUR	Public	GARDEN ROAD DHARAMPUR DIST- VALSAD	VALSAD	Dharampur	9428411822	
80	RH CHC NANAPONDHA	Public	RH&CHC NANAPONDHA TA- KAPRADA	VALSAD	Kaprada	7567873860	
81	GMERS MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL	Public	NANAKWADA VALSAD	VALSAD	Valsad	9978905371	
82	P.H.C SANJAN	Public	P.H.C SANJAN TA- UAMRGAM	VALSAD	Umargam	N/A	
83	RH CHC BHILAD	Public	RH&CHC BHILAD TA- UMARGAM DIST- VALSAD	VALSAD	Umargam	9979374497	
84	RH CHC UMARGAM	Public	UMARGAM TOWN OPP- BUS DEPO	VALSAD	Umargam	9925227811	
85	CHC ROHINA	Public	RH & CHC ROHINA TALUKA PARDI VALSAD	VALSAD	Valsad	7567873860	
86	DR.DALWARI EYE HOSPITAL	Private	3DR FLOOR WHITE HOUSE VALSAD	VALSAD	Valsad	9925055517	
87	RH CHC VAPI	Public	NEAR SWAMINARAYAN GURUKUL SCHOOL,CHALA	VALSAD	Vapi	7567873850	
88	RH CHC PARDI	Public	DAMNI ZAPA KILA PARDI	VALSAD	Valsad	7567873847	
89	VIDHI NURSING HOME I.C.C.V	Private	GROUND FLOOR AVI ARCADEF HALAR ROAD	VALSAD	Valsad	9825120397	
90	SHREE JANANI MATERNITY HOME	Private	OPP.S.T. BUS DEPOT. DHARAMPUR	VALSAD	Dharampur	9825793334	
91	SHRIMAD RAJCHANDRA HOSPITAL	Private	OPP.S.T. BUS DEPOT. DHARAMPUR	VALSAD	Dharampur	02633-243020	
92	CHILD CARE HOSPITAL	Private	OPP.S.T. BUS DEPOT. DHARAMPUR	VALSAD	Dharampur	9825267444	
93	RENUKA HOSPITAL	Private	SOLSUMBA UMARGAON VALSAD GUJRAT	VALSAD	Umargam	8905864445	

94	SHREE JI HOSPITAL	Private	BHILAD PLAZA BHILAD TALUK UMARGAM	VALSAD	Umargam	9913322666	
95	AADIT HOSPITAL	Private	CUSTOM ROAD CHALA,VAPI	VALSAD	Vapi	9727746971	
96	CHC Dungri	Public	CHC dungri taluka district Valsad	VALSAD	Vapi	9879532155	
97	Samrpan Hospital	Private	yogidhara sosiety ,yogichowk,punasimade road	SURAT	Surat	9825296279	
98	Aaram Hospital	Private	aaram hospital mota mandir road,kosamba R.S	SURAT	Kosamba	2629231919	
99	Lathiya Woman Hospital	Private	second floor,sai plaza,hans society,baroda pristage,varachha main road,surat	SURAT	Surat	9727779796	
100	Shivkrupa Hospital	Private	sainath society, kim road , mandvi	SURAT	Mandvi	9825872170	
101	C H C Kamrej	Public	R.H CHC Kamrej , Ta.Kamrej , Dist. - Surat	SURAT	Kamrej	7567873626	
102	C H C Kathor	Public	Referral hospital and chc kathor, Ta kamrej, dist. Surat	SURAT	Kamrej	9426046162/966	52298
103	Chiranjivi Hospital	Private	1st Floor, Gala no. 12, Thakordhwar Society, Vibhag-4, Palanpur Road, Surat.	SURAT	Surat	9825171162	
104	Rhythm Hospital	Private	G-1,R M Dhalival Township,Vyara Songadh road Tadkuva	Tapi	Vyara	9913107619	
105	Sita Hospital	Private	Near Sabjail, Ring Road, Surat	Surat	Surat	2612632100	
106	New Civil Hospital	Public	Near Majura, Ring Road, Surat	Surat	Surat	-	
107	Prathna Hospital	Private	3rd Floor, Thakorji Complex, Kadodara, Ta Palsana, Dist Surat	Surat	Surat	9825255918	
108	Umergam hospital	Private	1stfloor, laxmi appartment,Umergam, district Valsad	Valsad	Umergam	9825237635	

Roll and Responsibility:-

અ. નં.	પ્રવૃત્તિ	કોણ કરશે ?	ક્યારે ?
૧	<p>આરોગ્ય શિક્ષણ :-</p> <p>અતિવૃષ્ટિ/પુરથી અસરગ્રસ્ત થવાની શક્યતાવાળા ગામો (સામેલ યાદી મુજબ) માં વાવર રોગો/દુષિત પાણી જન્ય રોગો વિશે જનજાગૃતિ લાવવા આરોગ્ય શિક્ષણ શિબીરો, જુથ ચર્ચા યોજવી. આ સાથે ક્ષેત્રિય આરોગ્ય કર્મચારીઓ મારફત તેમની નિયત ફેરણી દરમિયાન આ. શિક્ષણ પત્રિકાઓનું વિતરણ કરાવડાવવી, દુષિત પાણી જન્ય અને વાવર રોગો બાબતે જનજાગૃતિ લાવવી.</p>	<p>ડી.આઈ.ઈ.સી.ઓ.શ્રી અને ઈ.એમ.ઓ.શ્રીનાં માર્ગદર્શન અનુસાર મે.ઓ. પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર તમામ, આ કાર્યવાહી હાથ ધરશે/ધરાવડાવશે.</p>	<p>એપ્રિલ અને મે - ૨૦૧૭</p>
૨	<p>સ્વયં સેવકો તૈયાર કરવા :-</p> <p>સામેલ યાદી મુજબનાં ગામોમાં, આકસ્મિક પરિસ્થિતિમાં તાત્કાલિક પ્રાથમિક પગલાં લઈ શકાય તે હેતુથી આરોગ્ય સ્વયં સેવકો તૈયાર કરવા. આ સ્વયં સેવકોને પ્રાથમિક સારવાર બાબતે સમજણ આપવી તેમજ ટી.સી.એલ. પાવડર, કલોરીન ટેબલેટ, ઓ. આર.એસ. અને પ્રાથમિક સારવારની દવાઓ પુરી પાડી તેનાં ઉપયોગ બાબતે સમજણ આપવી. કોઈ પણ રોગ ચાળા બાબતની જાણ સંલગ્ન પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્રનાં મે. ઓ. ને શક્ય તે માધ્યમથી વહેલી તકે કરવા માર્ગદર્શન આપવું.</p> <p>ગામવાર સ્વયંસેવકોની યાદી તૈયાર કરી પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર પર ઉપલબ્ધ રાખવી.</p>	<p>મે. ઓ.- પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર બી. આઈ.ઈ.સી.ઓ. આરોગ્ય સુપરવાઈઝર, (પુ/સ્ત્રી)</p>	<p>મે- ૨૦૧૭</p>
૩	<p>એપીડેમિક કંટ્રોલ ટીમ :-</p> <p>રોગચાળાની આકસ્મિક પરિસ્થિતિમાં સત્વરે પગલાં લઈ શકાય તે માટે એક એપીડેમિક કંટ્રોલ ટીમ હંમેશા તૈયાર રાખવી.</p>	<p>જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ :-</p> <p>મુ. જિ. આ. અ.શ્રી-તાપી, ઈ.એમ.ઓ.શ્રી, ઈસીએસએસ, ડી.સે.ઈ. પી.એમ.એ.....</p> <p>પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર કક્ષાએ</p>	<p>એપ્રિલ- ૨૦૧૭ થી ઓક્ટો. ૨૦૧૭ સુધી કાર્યરત.</p>

		મે.ઓ. આ. સુપરવાઈઝર આ. કર્મચારી(૩) ફાર્માસીસ્ટ ની ટીમ.	
૪	રેપીડ રીસ્પોન્સ ટીમ :-	રોગચાળાની પરિસ્થિતિ માટે જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ રેપીડ રીસ્પોન્સ ટીમ પણ તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે. આ ટીમમાં મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી, એપીડેમિક મેડિકલ ઓફિસરશ્રી, એપીડેમિયોલોજિસ્ટ, જિલ્લા મેલેરિયા અધિકારીશ્રી, આસી. પ્રોફેસરશ્રી(મેડીસીન), આસી.પ્રોફેસર(માઈક્રો), એસો.પ્રોફેસર(પીએસએમ), એન્ટોમોલોજિસ્ટને સમાવિષ્ટ કરવામાં આવેલ છે.	જરૂર જણાયે તુર્તજ અસરગ્રસ્ત વિસ્તારની મુલાકાત લઈ કાર્યવાહી હાથ ધરશે.
૫	જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ જરૂરી દવાઓ નો જથ્થો ઉપલબ્ધ કરવો	મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી-તાપી	એપ્રિલ- ૨૦૧૭
૬	પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્રોને દવાઓ નો જરૂરી જથ્થો પહોંચાડવો.	મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી-તાપી અને ફાર્માસીસ્ટ - સ્ટોર	મે. ૨૦૧૭
૭	પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્રોને રોગચાળા અને કુદરતી આફતો	મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી-તાપી	એપ્રિલ-મે- ૨૦૧૭

	સંબંધી માર્ગદર્શક સુચનાઓ જારી કરવી..	ઈ.એમ.ઓ.શ્રી, ઈસીએસએસ,	
૮	પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર નાં કર્મચારીઓ ને રોગચાળા અને કુદરતી આફતો સંબંધી માર્ગદર્શન..	મે.ઓ.-પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર	એપ્રિલ-મે- ૨૦૧૭
૯	આરોગ્ય કર્મચારીઓને પ્રાથમિક સારવારની જરૂરી દવાઓ, ટીએસએલ, ક્લોરીનટેબ, ઓઆરએસ વિ. દવાઓનો જથ્થો પુરો પાડવો.	મે.ઓ.-પ્રા.આ. કેન્દ્ર	મે- ૨૦૧૭ તેમજ જરૂરીયાત અનુસાર
૧૦	પુર, ભારે વરસાદ, કુદરતી આફતો અંગે તાત્કાલિક જાણ કરવાની જવાબદારી :-		
	(અ) ગ્રામ્ય કક્ષાએ થી પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર	સંલગ્ન આ.કાર્યકર-સુપરવાઈઝર, આંગણવાડી કાર્યકર, સરપંચશ્રી/ત.ક.મંત્રી,	તુર્તજ રૂબરૂ
	(બ) પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર કક્ષાએ થી તાલુકા તેમજ જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ	મે.ઓ.-પ્રા.આ. કેન્દ્ર	તુર્તજ રૂબરૂ જવાબદાર કર્મચારી/ફોન દ્વારા,
	(ક) જિલ્લાકક્ષાએ થી કમિશનરશ્રી, આ.ત.સેવાઓ-ગાંધીનગર ની કચેરીને	મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી, ઈ.એમ.ઓ.શ્રી...	ફોન ફેક્સ દ્વારા તુર્ત.
૧૧	તાલુકા કક્ષાએ- મામલતદારશ્રી, તા.વિ.અ.શ્રી સાથેપૂર/કુદરતી આફતો બાબતે સતત સંપર્ક, સમીક્ષા અને આયોજન....	સંબંધિત પ્રા.આ. કેન્દ્રના મે.ઓ.શ્રી...	રોજે રોજ
૧૨	જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ -પુર/કુદરતી આફત અંગે જિ.વિ.અ.શ્રી, કલેક્ટરશ્રી નાં સંપર્કમાં રહી પરિસ્થિતિની સમીક્ષા અને જરૂરી આયોજન - અમલ..	મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી.	રોજે રોજ
૧૩	પૂરનાં કારણે સ્થળાંતર કરેલ અસરગ્રસ્તોને જરૂરી સારવાર...	સંબંધિત પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્રની આરોગ્ય ટીમ	રોજે રોજ ની મુલાકાત દરમ્યાન...
૧૪	ચેપી રોગચાળા દરમ્યાન રોગ અટકાયતી પગલાં... ૧. સર્વેસન્સ, ૨. સારવાર, ૩. ક્લોરીનેશન, ૪. હેલ્થી-કોન્ટેક્ટ સારવાર ૫. રીપોટીંગ	સંબંધિત પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્રની આરોગ્ય ટીમ	રોગચાળો કાબુમાં આવે ત્યાં સુધી

	...તમામ રોગ અટકાયતી કાર્યવાહી.....		
૧૫	અસરગ્રસ્ત વિસ્તારની આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ નિરીક્ષણ, મુલ્યાંકન, બહેતર અમલ	મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી-તાપી ઈ.એમ.ઓ.શ્રી, ઈસીએસએસ..+રેપીડ રીસ્પોન્સ ટીમ	અસરગ્રસ્ત વિસ્તારની સત્વરેની મુલાકાત દરમ્યાન
૧૬	આરોગ્ય વિષયક અહેવાલ તૈયાર કરી, મોકલવાની જવાબદારીઓ –		
	(અ) પ્રા. આ. કેન્દ્ર કક્ષાએ થી જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ.	મે.ઓ.-પ્રા.આ. કે. અને આ. સુપરવાઈઝર	ફોન દ્વારા + રૂબરૂ કર્મચારી દ્વારા
	(બ) જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ થી કમિશનરશ્રી, આ.ત.સેવાઓ, ગાંધીનગર ની કચેરી	મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી, ઈ.એમ.ઓ.શ્રી, ઈસીએસએસ.....	ફોન ફેક્સ દ્વારા તેમજ પત્ર દ્વારા
૧૭	જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ એપીડેમિક કંટ્રોલ રૂમનો ફોન નંબર :- (૦૨૬૨૬) ૨૨૧૮૧૨ (૧૫ જુનથી રાઉન્ડ ઘ કલોક) મુ.જિ.આ.અ.શ્રી નો મોબાઈલ નં. : ૯૦૯૯૯૪૩૩૩૬ અધિક જિલ્લા આરોગ્ય અધિકારીશ્રી નો મોબાઈલ નં : ૯૭૨૭૭૦૯૬૫૫ ઈ.એમ.ઓ.શ્રી નો મોબાઈલ નં. : ૯૭૨૭૭૭૪૬૩૨ કચે.એ.એમ.ઓ. નો મોબાઈલ નં. :- ૯૭૨૭૭૭૪૬૩૩ ડી.એમ.ઓ.શ્રી નો મોબાઈલ નં. :- ૯૭૨૭૭૦૯૬૩૭ કંટ્રોલ રૂમ. ૦૨૬૨૬ ૨૨૧૮૧૨	જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ ઉપલબ્ધ.	

	ફેકસ નં. ૦૨૬૨૬ ૨૨૦૩૭૬, ૨૨૦૪૫૩		
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Annexure-11
Relief and Rehabilitation Norms (Standards)
Office Memorandum

Most immediate

232/4/12

No. 32-3/2010-NDM-I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

B* Wing, 3rd floor, NDCC-II, New Delhi
Dated the 13th August, 2012.

Office Memorandum

Subject: Inclusion of cold wave / frost as an eligible natural calamity in the guidelines for relief assistance under the SDRF/ NDRF- regarding.

The undersigned is directed to refer this Ministry's OM of even number dated 28th September 2010 regarding guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The Government of India has approved the inclusion of cold wave/ frost in the list of eligible calamity for assistance from SDRF and NDRF.

2. As such in addition to the natural calamities listed in the Para 3 and Para 3.1 of the Guidelines of SDRF/ NDRF respectively, the cold-wave/ frost may also be added to the list of eligible calamities for financial assistance from SDRF/ NDRF.

3. However, following condition/ criteria stipulated as under will be taken into account while considering the assistance from SDRF/ NDRF for the calamity of cold wave / frost:-

a) Severe cold wave conditions would be said to prevail in an area :

(i) If minimum temperature is lower than 7th C in an area where normal minimum temperature is 10th C or above; and

(ii) If minimum temperature is lower than 5th C in an area where normal minimum temperature is less than 10th C.

b) Frost conditions would be said to prevail when temperature falls below 0th C in an area where it is an abnormal phenomenon during the kharif/ rabi season.

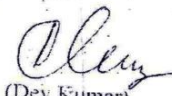
c) For declaring a district affected by frost/ cold wave conditions by the State Government concerned, the meteorological data on departure of normal minimum temperature in the affected area, as released by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) shall be taken into consideration for prevalence of frost/ cold wave conditions.

d) Areas which suffer crop loss of 50% or more by cold wave/frost conditions will be eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, as is now allowed in the case of damage due to drought, hailstorm, pest attack and other natural calamities. Similarly, animal husbandry, including poultry sector, would get assistance from SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of cold wave/frost.

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- e) The composition of the Central Team will be same as the Central Team constituted for the purpose of drought/hailstorm. The Central Team would make a field visit for assessment of damage to agriculture and horticulture production due to cold wave/ frost and shall take into consideration of all concomitant factors such as crops cutting experiment, fall in normal production. Normalized Differential Vegetation Index (NDVI) status of crops in the affected area, crops sown in the area affected, the vulnerability of the cold wave/ frost on standing agriculture/ horticulture crops etc. in the guidelines. The Ministry of Agriculture will be the nodal Ministry for natural calamity of cold wave/ frost.

4. This order will come into force prospectively with immediate effect.



(Dev Kumar)
Director (DM-I)

Telefax: 234328123

Distribution:-

1. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi.
4. Chief Secretaries of (All States).
5. The Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of (All States).
6. Accountants General of all State Governments.
7. Controller General of Accounts (CGA), New Delhi.
8. Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG), New Delhi.
9. Resident Commissioners of all State Governments.

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Items and Norms of assistance From the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and The National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

No. 32-3/2013-NDM-I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

C Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC-II,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001,
Dated the 21st June 2013

To

1. Chief Secretaries of all States
2. The Relief Commissioners Secretaries Department of Disaster Management of all States

Subject: - Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2010 - 2015.

Sir/ Madam,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. 32-3/ 2012-NDM-I, dated 28th September 2012 regarding forwarding the list of revised items and norms from assistance from SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of identified natural calamities.

2. It has now been decided to further revise the norms in respect of S. No. 9 (a) (i) i.e. repair/ restoration of fully damaged/ destroyed Pucca houses from Rs. 35,000/- per unit to Rs. 70,000/- per unit, of the revised list of items and norms of assistance from SDRF and NDRF. Similarly, it has also been decided to further revise the norms in respect of S. No. 1(c) i.e. "provision of Gratuitous relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity; 5 (i) (B) (a) & (b) and 5 (ii) i.e. provision of input subsidy to SMF and OSMF (where crop loss is 50% and above) in respect of rainfed, irrigated and perennial crops; 6 (ii) & (iii) i.e. "provision of fodder/ feed concentrate and water supply in cattle camps". The State Governments concerned should draw up a separate plan with concerned Central Ministries and Planning Commission etc. for mitigating the drought situation. These revised norms, as cited above, will be effective from 1st March 2013.

3. The revised items and norms can also be downloaded from website of Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.ndmindia.nic.in.

4. Accordingly, a copy of further modified/ revised items and norms of assistance from SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of identified natural calamities is **Annexed**.

5. This supersedes this Ministry's earlier letter on this subject, the last being No.32-3/ 2012-NDM-I dated the 28th September, 2012.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)

(Goutam Ghosh)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India
Telefax: 23438123

Encl: As above.

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

(Period 2010-15, MHA Letter No. 32-7/2011-NDM-I Dated 16th January 2012, modified vide letter No. 32-3/2012-NDM-I, dated 28th September 2012, modified vide letter No. 32-3/2013-NDM-I, dated 21st June 2013)

SNO.	ITEM	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
1	2	3
1	GRATUITOUS RELIEF	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	<p>Rs.1.50 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of an Indian citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be paid this relief. In the case of a Foreign citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity within the territory of India, his family would also not be paid this relief.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	<p>Rs. 43,500/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 80%.</p> <p>Rs. 62,000/- per person, when the disability is more than 80%.</p> <p>Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.</p>
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	<p>Rs. 9,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week.</p> <p>Rs. 3,100/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.</p>
	d) Clothing and utensils/ house-hold goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than a week due to a natural calamity.	<p>Rs.1,300/- per family, for loss of clothing.</p> <p>Rs.1,400/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.</p>
	e) Gratuitous relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity.	<p>Rs. 40/- per adult and Rs. 30/- per child, not housed in relief camps. State Govt. will certify that (i) these persons have no food reserve, or their food reserves have been wiped out in the calamity, and (ii) identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise.</p> <p>GR to be provided to those who have no food reserves, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support.</p> <p>Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack.</p>

2. SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS	
(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/ near-actual costs.
(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
3 RELIEF MEASURES	
a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	As per assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period up to 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
b) Air dropping of essential supplies	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.
c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought.
4. CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).
c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5 AGRICULTURE	
(i) Assistance to small and marginal farmers.	
A. Assistance for land and other loss	
a). De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs. 8,100/- per hectare for each item.

b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	(Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 25,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
B. Input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above)	
a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 4,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 9,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.750 and restricted to sown areas.
b) Perennial crops	Rs. 12,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 1500/- and restricted to sown areas.
c) Sericulture	Rs. 3,200/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 4,000/- per ha. for Muga.
(ii) Input subsidy to farmers other than small and marginal farmers	Rs. 4,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 9,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 12,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops and restricted to sown areas. - Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 ha. per farmer and upto 2 ha per farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of holding being large.
6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS	
i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	<p>Milch animals - Rs.16,400/- Buffalo/ cow/ camel/ yak etc. Rs.1650/- Sheep/ Goat</p> <p>Draught animals - Rs.15000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. Rs.10,000/- Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule</p> <p>- The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government).</p> <p>Poultry:- Poultry @ 37/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs 400/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p> <p>Note:- Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>

	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	Large animals- Rs. 50/- per day. Small animals- Rs. 25/- per day. Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days. Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.
	iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
7	FISHERY	
	i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost -- Boat -- Dugout-Canoe -- Catamaran -- net (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats only Rs. 1,500/- for repair of partially damaged net Rs. 7,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats Rs. 1,850/- for replacement of fully damaged net
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs. 6,000 per hectare. (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal, Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.)
8	HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM – ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS	
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipment	Rs. 3,000 per artisan for equipments. - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	Rs. 3,000 per artisan for raw material. - Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	HOUSING	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 70,000/- per house
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs.15,000/- per house
	b) Severely damaged houses	
	i) Pucca House	Rs.6,300/- per house
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs.3,200/- per house

(c) Partially Damaged Houses – both pucca/ kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 1,900/- per house
d) Damaged / destroyed huts:	Rs. 2,500/- per hut, <i>(Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.)</i> <i>Note: -The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.</i>
e) Cattle shed attached with house :	Rs.1,250/- per shed.
10 INFRASTRUCTURE	
<p><i>Repair/restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure:</i></p> <p><i>(1) Roads & bridges (2) Drinking Water Supply Works, (3) Irrigation, (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas), (5) Schools, (6) Primary Health Centres, (7) Community assets owned by Panchayat.</i></p> <p>Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/ restoration works from their own funds/ resources, are excluded.</p>	<p><i>Activities of immediate nature :</i></p> <p>Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the enclosed Appendix.</p> <p><i>Assessment of requirements :</i></p> <p>Based on assessment of need, as per States' costs/ rates/ schedules for repair, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains/floods, cyclone, landslide, sand dunes, etc. to restore traffic. For reference these norms are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal and Urban areas: upto 15% of the total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR). • Hills: upto 20% of total of OR and PR. <p><i>Note: States shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair.</i></p>
11 PROCUREMENT	
Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.	<p>- Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC).</p> <p>- The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.</p>

Illustrative list of activities Identified as of an immediate Nature

Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature.

1. Drinking Water Supply :

- i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/ spring-tapped chambers/public stand posts, cisterns.
- ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof).
- iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake – structure, approach gantries/jetties.

2. Roads

- i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.
- ii) Repair of breached culverts.
- iii) Providing diversions to the damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.
- iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges., repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.

3. Irrigation :

- i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.
- ii) Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments.
- iii) Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system.

4. Health :

Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/ community Health Centres.

5. Community assets of Panchayat

- a) Repair of village internal roads.
- b) Removal of debris from drainage/ sewerage lines.
- c) Repair of internal water supply lines.
- d) Repair of street lights.
- e) Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, community halls, anganwadi, etc.

રાહત અને પુનઃસ્થાપના ધોરણો

કુદરતી આપસિઓથી અસરગ્રસ્ત
વ્યક્તિઓને આપવાના થતા રાહતના
લઘુતમ ધોરણો અંગેની માર્ગદર્શિકા

ગુજરાત સરકાર
મહેસૂલ વિભાગ

ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક:- સીએલએસ / ૧૦૨૦૧૬ / ૩૩ / સ.૩
સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
તા. ૧૯ / ૦૩ / ૨૦૧૬

વથાણે લીધા:-

- (૧) ભારત સરકારના નેશનલ ડિઝાસ્ટર મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓથોરીટી, નવી દિલ્હીના તા. ૨૫/૦૨/૨૦૧૬ના પત્ર ક્રમાંક: NDMA/R&R/621/(FTS:7315)/2015.
- (૨) ભારત સરકારના ગૃહ મંત્રાલયના તા. ૦૮/૦૪/૨૦૧૫ના પત્ર ક્રમાંક: 32-7/2014-NDM-I.
- (૩) ભારત સરકારના નેશનલ ડિઝાસ્ટર મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓથોરીટી, નવી દિલ્હીના તા. ૨૯/૦૨/૨૦૧૬ના પત્ર ક્રમાંક: 6/3/2015-(Court Case)-RR-0044.
- (૪) મહેસૂલ વિભાગના તા. ૨૭/૦૪/૨૦૧૫ના ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૧૨/૨૫૩/સ.૩.

- : પ્રસ્તાવના : -

૨ કચેરી, મહીસાગર
નં. ૩૪૩૩
૧૨૨
8 MAR 2016
નામ.....

ડિઝાસ્ટર મેનેજમેન્ટ એક્ટ-૨૦૦૫ના સેક્શન-૧૯ અન્વયે રાજ્ય સરકારના રાહતના ધોરણો નેશનલ ડિઝાસ્ટર મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓથોરીટી (NDMA), નવી દિલ્હી દ્વારા બહાર પાડવામાં આવેલ ધોરણોથી ઓછા ન હોવા જોઈએ જેથી આ અંગેની માર્ગદર્શિકા સુચનાઓ બહાર પાડવાની બાબત સરકારશ્રીની સક્રિય વિચારણા હેઠળ હતી.

- : ઠરાવ : -

આથી પુખ્ત વિચારણાને અંતે કુદરતી આપસિઓથી અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓને આપવાના થતા રાહતના લઘુતમ ધોરણો અંગેની નીચે મુજબની માર્ગદર્શિકા સુચનાઓ બહાર પાડવામાં આવે છે:

રાજ્યનો કોઈ પણ વિસ્તાર જ્યારે કુદરતી આપસિઓથી અસરગ્રસ્ત થાય ત્યારે અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓને રાહત આપવા અને અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓ માટે કોઈ રાહત કેમ્પ શરૂ કરવાની જરૂર પડે તો રાહત કેમ્પમાં આપવાની થતી મૂળભુત સુવિધા અંગેની નીચે મુજબની માર્ગદર્શિકા સુચનાઓ બહાર પાડવામાં આવે છે, જેનું પાલન સંબંધિત જિલ્લા

કલેક્ટરશ્રીઓ/જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રીઓ અને અન્ય સંબંધિત વિભાગો/ખાતાઓ દ્વારા અચૂકપણે કરવાનું રહેશે.

કોઈ પણ કુદરતી આપત્તિ આવે અને તે અન્વયે રાહત શિબિરો શરૂ કરવાનું થાય ત્યારે પ્રથમ દિવસથી બધી માર્ગદર્શક સુચનાઓનો અમલ શક્ય બનશે નહિ, પણ એવા સંજોગોમાં માર્ગદર્શક સુચનાઓના પાલન અંગે નીચે મુજબની સમયમર્યાદાને સંબંધિત ખાતાઓ અને જિલ્લા વહિવટીતંત્ર દ્વારા ધ્યાને રાખવાનું રહેશે.

- (ક) કુદરતી આપત્તિ આવે તેના પ્રથમ ત્રણ દિવસ સુધી —જે ઘોરણો નકિક કરેલ છે એ મુજબની બેઝિક સુવિધાઓ, શક્ય હોય ત્યાં સુધી, આપવાની રહેશે.
- (ખ) ચોથા દિવસથી દસ દિવસ સુધી નીચે જણાવેલ માર્ગદર્શક સુચનાઓ પૈકી અધિકાંશ સુચનાઓનું પાલન થાય તે મુજબનો પ્રયત્ન કરવાનો રહેશે.
- (ગ) અગિયારમાં દિવસથી નીચે જણાવેલ સુચનાઓનું ચુસ્તપણે અમલ થાય તે સુનિશ્ચિત કરવાનું રહેશે.

રાહત શિબિરોમાં આશ્રય માટેના લઘુત્તમ ધોરણો:-

- (૧) કુદરતી આપત્તિના સંજોગોમાં અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓને આશ્રય આપવાના હેતુથી આશ્રય સ્થાનો નકિક કરવાની પ્રક્રિયા અગાઉથી જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રી દ્વારા કરવાની રહેશે. એવા આશ્રયસ્થાન સ્થાનિક શાળા, આંગણવાડી કેન્દ્ર, સાયકલોન શેલ્ટર, કોમ્યુનિટી સેન્ટર, મેરેજ હોલ અથવા અન્ય કોઈ યોગ્ય જગ્યાએ નકિક કરી શકાય છે. આશ્રયસ્થાનો નકિક કરત વખતે કલેક્ટરશ્રીએ ત્યાં મૂળભૂત સુવિધાઓ જેમ કે પૂરતા પ્રમાણમાં શૌચાલયો, પાણીપુરવઠો અને લાઈટીંગની સુવિધાઓ છે કે કેમ? તે ખાતરી કરીને સુનિશ્ચિત કરવાનું રહેશે. સાથોસાથ એવી જગ્યાઓમાં વીજળીનો સપ્લાય બાધિત થાય તો જનરેટરની વ્યવસ્થા પણ સુનિશ્ચિત કરવાનું રહેશે.
- (૨) કોઈ પણ જિલ્લાના કોઈ વિસ્તારમાં એવા આશ્રયસ્થાનો ન હોય અને ત્યાં હંગામી આશ્રયસ્થાનોની સુવિધા ઉભી કરવાની જરૂરીયાત કુદરતી આપત્તિના પ્રસંગમાં હોય, તો એવી સંભાવના અંગે આકલન કરીને જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રીએ રાહત કમિશ્નરશ્રીને આ અંગેની વિગતવાર દરખાસ્ત કરવાની રહેશે. બધા જિલ્લામાંથી આવી દરખાસ્ત આવ્યા પછી જરૂર જણાય તો રાહત કમિશ્નરશ્રીની કચેરી દ્વારા પ્રિ-ફેબ્રિકેટેડ શેલ્ટર/ટેન્ટ/શૌચાલય વગેરે માટે ટેન્ડર પ્રક્રિયા મારફત આવી વસ્તુઓના ઉત્પાદક/સપ્લાયર્સ સાથે વાર્ષિક Rate Contract / MOU કરવામાં આવશે. એવા Rate Contract / MOU માં એવી જોગવાઈ રહેશે કે જ્યારે કુદરતી આપત્તિનો સમય પસાર થાય અને આ ઉપકરણોની જરૂર ન રહે તો તેવા હંગામી સવલતોને જે તે

ઉત્પાદક/સપ્લાયર્સ પાછુ લઇ જશે કે જેથી એવી સુવિધાઓ અંગેનો કોઇ નિભાવ ખર્ચનો પ્રસંગ સરકાર પક્ષે ન આવે.

- (૩) રાહત કેમ્પોમાં શરણ લેનાર દરેક અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિને ૩.૫ વર્ગ મીટરની જગ્યા લાઇટીંગની સુવિધા સાથે આપવાનું રહેશે. પર્વતીય વિસ્તારોમાં અથવા ભૌગોલિક બીજા કોઇ કારણસર આ ધોરણોમાં થોડુ છુટછાટ મુકી શકાશે. રાહત શિબિરોમાં ખાસ કરીને મહિલાઓ, વિધવાઓ અને બાળકોની સુરક્ષા અને પ્રાઇવસી સુનિશ્ચિત કરવાનું રહેશે. અપંગ વ્યક્તિઓ, વૃદ્ધ અને ગંભીર રીતે બિમાર વ્યક્તિઓના કેસમાં ખાસ વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહેશે.

રાહત શિબિરોમાં આપવાના થતા ભોજન અંગેના લઘુતમ ધોરણો:-

- (૧) બાળકો અને ધાત્રી માતાઓને ૧૦૦ગ્રામ પ્રતિ દિવસના હિસાબે દુધ આપવાનું રહેશે. અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓને અને ખાસ કરીને વૃદ્ધ અને બાળકો જે રાહત શિબિરમાં રહે છે, તેમને પૂરતી માત્રામાં ભોજન મળે તે અંગેના દરેક પ્રયત્ન કરવાના રહેશે.
- (૨) રાહત શિબિરમાં કોઇ કોમ્યુનીટી કિચન ચાલતુ હોય ત્યાં સ્વચ્છતા સુનિશ્ચિત કરવાનું રહેશે. પેકેટ ખાદ્ય પદાર્થોના વિતરણ પહેલા જે તે ખાદ્ય પદાર્થની ઉત્પાદન તારીખ અને એક્સપાયરી તારીખ ધ્યાનમાં રાખવાની રહેશે.
- (૩) રાહત શિબિરમાં રહેતા વયસ્ક પુરૂષ/સ્ત્રીઓને પ્રતિ દિન ૨૪૦૦ કેલરી મળી રહે તે રીતે અને બાળકોને પ્રતિ દિન ૧૭૦૦ કેલરી મળી રહે તે રીતે ખાદ્ય પદાર્થનું વિતરણ કરવાનું રહેશે.

રાહત શિબિરમાં પાણી આપવા અંગેના લઘુતમ ધોરણો:-

- (૧) રાહત શિબિરમાં પ્રતિ વ્યક્તિ દીઠ દૈનિક ત્રણ લિટર પીવાનું પાણી આપવાનું રહેશે. પીવાના પાણીની જ્યાં જરૂર જણાય ત્યાં, ક્લોરિનેશન કરવાનું રહેશે.
- (૨) નળથી મળતા પાણીના કિસ્સામાં પાણીના સ્ત્રોતનું રાહત કેમ્પથી અંતર ૫૦૦ મીટરથી વધારે ન હોવું જોઇએ.

રાહત શિબિરમાં સ્વચ્છતા અંગેના લઘુતમ ધોરણો:-

- (૧) પ્રત્યેક ૩૦ વ્યક્તિ માટે એક શૌચાલય રહે તે મુજબ વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહેશે. મહિલાઓ અને બાળકોના શૌચાલય અને ન્હાવા માટે જુદી વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહેશે. શૌચાલય અને ન્હાવા માટે વ્યક્તિ દીઠ ૧૫ લીટર પાણી દૈનિક ધોરણે મળે તેની વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહેશે. રોગચાળો

ન ફેલાય તે અંગેના પગલા લેવાના રહેશે. જરૂરીયાતમંદ મહિલાઓને સેનેટરી નેપ્ડીન પૂરું પાડવાનું રહેશે.

- (૨) શૌચાલયનું રાહત શિબિરથી અંતર ૫૦ મીટરથી વધારે ન હોય તે મુજબની વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવવાની રહેશે, પણ તે વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવવાની પ્રક્રિયા ત્યાંની સ્થાનિક પરિસ્થિતિને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને અને સંપૂર્ણ વિસ્તારની સ્વચ્છતા જળવાય એ પ્રકારની વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહેશે.

રાહત શિબિરમાં મેડિકલ સહાય આપવા અંગેના લઘુતમ ધોરણો:-

- (૧) રાહત શિબિરમાં અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓની મુલાકાત મોબાઈલ મેડિકલ ટીમો દ્વારા સમયાંતરે લેવામાં આવે તેવી વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવવાની રહેશે.
- (૨) રાહત શિબિર લાંબા સમય સુધી ચાલે એટલે કે એક માસથી વધારે ચાલે તેવા સંજોગોમાં મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક ચિકિત્સક/કાઉન્સેલરની વ્યવસ્થા પણ કરવાની રહેશે.
- (૩) જીલ્લા/તાલુકાના હેલ્પલાઈન નંબરની લોકોને ખબર પડે તે રીતે બહોળી પ્રસિદ્ધિ કરવાની રહેશે.
- (૩) ગર્ભવતી મહિલાઓના કિસ્સામાં સુરક્ષિત પ્રસવ માટેની જરૂરી મૂળભૂત વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહેશે. એવા ગંભીર રીતે બિમાર લોકો જેમને રેફરલ હોસ્પિટલ કે અન્ય કોઈ હોસ્પિટલમાં શીફ્ટ કરવાની જરૂરીયાત ઊભી થાય તો તેવા વ્યક્તિને હોસ્પિટલ ખાતે પહોંચાડવા માટે ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટની પણ વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહેશે.

વિધવાઓ અને અનાથ બાળક/બાળકીઓને સહાય અંગેના લઘુતમ ધોરણો:-

- (૧) કુદરતી આપત્તિના કારણે જે મહિલાઓ વિધવા થયેલ હોય અને જે બાળક/બાળિકાઓ અનાથ થયેલા હોય તેમની વિગતો સાથે રાહત કેમ્પમાં એક રજીસ્ટર નિભાવવામાં આવશે અને એ સંપૂર્ણ વિગતોવાળું રજીસ્ટરમાં જે તે રાહત શિબિર માટે કલેક્ટરશ્રી દ્વારા અધિકૃત મહેસૂલી અધિકારી દ્વારા પ્રતિ હસ્તાક્ષર કરવાનું રહેશે અને આ રજીસ્ટરને જીલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રીની કચેરીમાં કાયમી રેકર્ડ તરીકે નિભાવવામાં આવશે.
- (૨) એવા વિધવા કે અનાથ બાળકોની ખાસ સાર સંભાળ રાખવાની રહેશે. કુદરતી આપત્તિઓના કારણે વિધવા થયેલ મહિલાઓને તે મુજબનું પ્રમાણપત્ર સંબંધિત મામલતદારશ્રી દ્વારા કુદરતી આપત્તિની તારીખથી ૧૫ દિવસની અંદર આપવાનું રહેશે.

(૩) એવા કુદરતી આપત્તિથી વિધવા થયેલ મહિલા તરફથી માંગણી થાય તો તેમના મૃત પતિની અંતિમક્રિયા માટે રૂ.૧૦,૦૦૦/-સુધીની રકમ, અંતિમક્રિયા સમયસર થાય તે દ્રષ્ટીએ સમયસર ચુકવી આપવાની રહેશે અને તે રકમ મૃતક સહાય તરીકે આપવાપાત્ર રકમની સામે બાદ કરી આપવાની રહેશે.

(૪) કુદરતી આપત્તિઓના કારણોસર વિધવા થયેલ મહિલા અને અનાથ બાળક/બાળિકાઓને સરકારશ્રી તરફથી મળવાપાત્ર દરેક સહાયની રકમ કુદરતી આપત્તિની તારીખથી વધુમાં વધુ રૂપ દિવસની અંદર ચૂકવી આપવાની રહેશે. અનાથ થયેલ બાળક/બાળિકાઓના કેસમાં પણ ઉપરોક્ત વિધવાઓની જેમ મામલતદાર તરફથી પ્રમાણપત્ર ઇસ્યુ કરવાનું રહેશે. એવા અનાથ થયેલ બાળક/બાળિકાઓને સરકારશ્રી તરફથી આપવાપાત્ર સહાયની રકમ સંબંધિત તાલુકા હેડક્વાર્ટરમાં સ્થિત કોઈ પબ્લિક સેક્ટર બેન્કમાં સંયુક્ત ખાતુ ખોલાવીને જમા કરાવાવાની રહેશે. એવા સંયુક્ત ખાતામાં કલેક્ટરશ્રીના પ્રતિનિધિ તરીકે સંબંધિત મામલતદારશ્રી પ્રથમ એકાઉન્ટ હોલ્ડર (ખાતા ધારક) તરીકે રહેશે. એવા સંયુક્ત એકાઉન્ટમાં જમા રકમ ઉપર વ્યાજની જે આવક થાય તે દરેક મહિને એવા અનાથ બાળક/બાળિકાઓના દેખરેખ માટે જે તે સંબંધિત બાળક/બાળિકાઓને અથવા તેમના અભિભાવકને આપી શકાય છે. એવા અનાથ બાળક/બાળિકાઓને માધ્યમિક સ્તર સુધીનું શિક્ષણ મળે તે અંગેની વ્યવસ્થા પણ જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રી દ્વારા સુનિશ્ચિત કરવાનું રહેશે.

કુદરતી આપત્તિના કારણોસર માનવ મૃત્યુ, મકાન સહાય કે આજીવિકાના સાધનોનું પુનઃસ્થાપન અંગે સહાય આપવા અંગે SDRF ના જે ધોરણો કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા નક્કિ કરવામાં આવેલ છે તે ધોરણોને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને સહાય ચુકવવાની રહેશે.

કુદરતી આપત્તિઓથી અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓને આપવાના થતા રાહતના આ લઘુત્તમ ધોરણો છે. વખતો વખત બહાર પાડવામાં આવેલ કે આવનાર ઠરાવો દ્વારા SDRFના ધોરણો ઉપરાંત રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા જાહેર કરેલ વધારાની સહાયના ધોરણો ઉપર આ ઠરાવથી કોઈ અસર પડશે નહીં.

આ ઠરાવ સરકારશ્રીની તા. ૧૯/૦૩/૨૦૧૬ના સમાનાંકી ફાઇલ પર મળેલ અનુમતિ અન્વયે બહાર પાડવામાં આવે છે.

ગુજરાતના રાજ્યપાલશ્રીના હુકમથી અને તેમના નામે,

(ગુણવંત વાઘેલા)
સંયુક્ત સચિવ (રાહત)

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Annexure: 12

Evacuation and Shelter Plan

Temporary Shelter:

Urban Area:-

Local Nagar Palika and TEOC,-District Primary and Secondary Education Officer will be Responsible to Shift safely of Affected Population during any kind of Disaster ,In Tapi District mainly use school, collage /community hall ,and Samaj Vadi for shifting of Affected people.Also already it has been identified ward wise by TEOC AND Nagar Palika. The list of Safe Shelter Included in CDMP Plan. Also find list on SDRN Side. At Urban level City Disaster Management Committee and District Administration directly responsible to Evacuate affected people at Safe Place.

Village area:

Mainly village area looking by District and Taluka Panchyat with the support of Liaison officer and Respective mamlatdar. Also already Identified Village wise Safe Shelter at village level, like school/community hall/Samaj vadi ect put Detail List in VDMP Plan. Also find list on SDRN Side. District /Taluka/Village Level - District /Taluka /Village Disaster Management Team directly responsible to Evacuate affected people at Safe Place

Evacuation Plan for Kakrapar Atomic Power Station affected Villages

૦૧. કે.એ.પી.એસ. વિશે સામાન્ય માહિતી :

આ અણુ વિદ્યુત મથક કાકરાપાર ડેમ નજીક માંડવી તાલુકાના મોટીચેર ગામ પાસે આવેલું છે. આ મથક ૨૨૦ MWe(મેગાવોટ) નું એક એવા બે PHWR (પ્રેશરઇઝડ હેવી વોટર રીએક્ટર) એકમો ધરાવે છે. આ અણુભટ્ટીઓમાં કુદરતી યુરેનિયમ બળતણ તરીકે વપરાય છે. સંપૂર્ણ ભારતીય ડીઝાઇનના આ અણુ વિદ્યુત મથક નું સંચાલન NPCIL (ન્યુક્લિયર પાવર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા લી) દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે. આ અણુમથક અણુ ઉર્જા નિયમન મંડળ(AERB) ના દિશા નિર્દેશો દ્વારા ચલાવવામાં આવે છે. આ મથકમાં વિકિરણ અંગેની અસરો ની ચકાસણી સ્વાસ્થ્ય ભૌતિકી વિભાગ(HPU) દ્વારા કરાય છે. અને આ વિભાગ વિકિરણો ના સૂચક માનાંકો ની મર્યાદામાં રહે તેની તકેદારી રાખે છે. આ મથક ની આસપાસના વિસ્તારોમાં પર્યાવરણની અસરોનો અભ્યાસ પર્યાવરણ સર્વે પ્રયોગશાળા(ESL) કરતી રહે છે.

૦૨. ડીઝાઇન થવાની શક્યતા :

આ પ્રકારના અણુવિદ્યુત મથકોમાં ડીઝાઇન તબક્કે જ અકસ્માતોની સંભાવના ને ઘટાડી દેવાય છે. ડીફેન્સ - ઈન - ડેપ્થ ના સિધ્ધાંતો ને અપનાવી બનાવતી વખતે જ ઉંડાણ ભર્યું સંરક્ષણ પ્રમાણે બાંધકામ થાય છે. બહુસ્તરીય પ્રણાલીઓના કારણે

કિરણોત્સર્ગ (રેડીયેશન) ના બહાર આવવાના માર્ગોને બંધ કરી દેવાય છે. અણુભટ્ટીમાં અકસ્માતની સંભાવના ઉભી થાય તો સહુ પ્રથમ અણુભટ્ટી જ કામ કરતી બંધ થઈ જાય એવી રચના હોવાના કારણે ડીઝાસ્ટર ની સંભાવના નહિવત હોય છે.

૦૩. ડીઝાસ્ટર કયા વાયુ દ્વારા થાય તેની માહિતી :

અકસ્માત વખતે રેડીયેશન (કિરણોત્સર્ગ) બહાર પડવાની સંભાવના રહેલી છે. આ કિરણોત્સર્ગ માનવની પાંચ ઇન્દ્રિયો દ્વારા મહેસુસ કરી શકાતો ન હોવાના કારણે માપક યંત્ર દ્વારા જ એના પ્રકારની અને તીવ્રતાની જાણ થઈ શકે છે. અકસ્માત સમયે મુખ્યત્વે કિરણોત્સર્ગ આયોડીન બહાર પડવાની સંભાવના વધારે હોય છે.

૦૪. રેડીયેશન(કિરણોત્સર્ગ) ની અસરો અને ડુઝ એન્ડ ડોન્ટ્સ :

કિરણોત્સર્ગ મુખ્યત્વે બાહ્ય અને આંતરિક એમ બે રીતે અસર કરે છે. બાહ્ય અસરો માં કપડા પર લાગવું, શરીર પર ચોંટવું વગેરે થાય છે, આંતરિક અસરો શ્વાસ મારફતે, ખોરાક મારફતે, ગુમડા જખમ કે તુટેલી ચામડી દ્વારા શરીરમાં દાખલ થાય છે. આયોડિન ગળામાં રહેલી થાયરોઈડ ગ્રંથિને અસર કરે છે.

- કિરણોત્સર્ગ થી બચવા માટે શું કરવું :
 - કિરણોત્સર્ગ થી બચવા માટેના ત્રણ સૂત્રો છે - અંતર, સમય અને રક્ષણાત્મક આવરણ.
 - કિરણોત્સર્ગના મૂળથી બને એટલા વધારે અંતરે જતા રહેવું
 - કિરણોત્સર્ગના સંસર્ગમાં બને એટલા ઓછા સમય માટે આવવું.
 - રક્ષણાત્મક આવરણ (મકાન, હોલ)માં રહેવું અને બારી બારણા બંધ રાખવા, આ સિવાય પ્લાસ્ટીક સુટ કે માસ્ક પણ પહેરી શકાય. મોઢે ભીનો રુમાલ પણ ઢાંકી શકાય.
 - બચાવ ટુકડીઓ દ્વારા આપવામાં આવતી સૂચનાઓનો ચુસ્ત રીતે અમલ કરવો.
 - જન સંચારના માધ્યમો (ટીવી, રેડીયો) દ્વારા અપાતી સૂચનાઓ પર ધ્યાન આપવું.
- કિરણોત્સર્ગ થી બચવા શું ન કરવું
 - ભયભિત ન થવું.
 - કિરણોત્સર્ગ વાળા વિસ્તારમાં થી પાણી કે અન્ય કોઈ ખાદ્ય પદાર્થનો ઉપયોગ ન કરવો.
 - મકાનની બહાર ન નીકળવું..
 - બચાવ ટુકડીના કામમાં અવરોધો ઉભા ન કરવા.
 - અફવાઓ ફેલાવવી નહિ કે સાંભળવી નહિ.

૦૫. કિરણોત્સર્ગનો ફેલાવો, વિસ્તાર અને ગતિ :

કિરણોત્સર્ગના ફેલાવાનો આધાર કઈ જગ્યાએ અકસ્માત થયો છે, જે તે સમયે પવનની દિશા અને ગતિ જેવી બાબતો પર રહેલો છે. અણુવિદ્યુત મથક ની નજીક આવેલી પર્યાવરણ સર્વે પ્રયોગશાળા આ કાર્ય માટે જરૂરી તમામ સંસાધનો ધરાવે છે. જે તે સમયના પવનની ગતિ અને દિશા પરથી કિરણોત્સર્ગ ની સંભાવી અસરોનું પુર્વાનુમાન કરી શકાય છે.

૦૬. કિરણોત્સર્ગ ના ફેલાવાની તપાસ :

અણુવિદ્યુત મથકમાં થી નિકળેલા કિરણોત્સર્ગ ની જાણ સહુ પ્રથમ તો મથકના યંત્રો દ્વારા જ થાય. આ સિવાય પર્યાવરણ સર્વે પ્રયોગશાળા પાસે રહેલા સાધનો દ્વારા થઈ શકે. અણુમથક પાસે ફરતી પર્યાવરણ સર્વે પ્રયોગશાળા પણ ઉપલબ્ધ છે જે તમામ પ્રકારના કિરણોત્સર્ગના ફેલાવાની સ્થળ પર જ તપાસ કરીને માહિતી ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવી શકે છે. કિરણોત્સર્ગની હાજરીની જાણ એના ચોક્કસ યંત્રો - માપક યંત્રો દ્વારાજ થઈ શકે.

૦૭. સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત વિસ્તારો અને વસ્તી અને સલામત આશ્રય સ્થાન:

અણુમથક બનાવતી વખતે જઅણુ ઉર્જા નિયામક મંડળ ના નિર્દેશો અનુસાર ઓન સાઇટ અને ઓફ સાઇટ ઇમર્જન્સી તકેદારી માટેની માહિતી તૈયાર કરવામાં આવે છે. અણુમથકની બહારના વિસ્તારો(ઓફ સાઇટ) માટે મથકથી ૧૬ કીમી. ની ત્રિજ્યાનો વિસ્તાર ને કટોકટી આયોજન વિસ્તાર(EPZ - ઇમર્જન્સી પ્લાનીંગ ઝોન) તરીકે ગણવામાં આવે છે. પવનની સરેરાશ ગતિ અને દિશાને ધ્યાન માં રાખીને બને એટલા ઓછા વિસ્તારો ને અસરગ્રસ્ત જાહેર કરવા પડે એની કાળજી આ EPZ માં રાખવામાં આવેલ છે.

સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ અને સલામત આશ્રય સ્થાનની વિગત નીચે મુજબ છે.

ટેબલ ૧

વાહનની જરૂરીયાત અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો

સેક્ટર સી

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ: સોનગઢ

પાર્કીંગ યાર્ડ:સોનગઢ

અનુ ક્રમ નંબર	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ	વસ્તી	આશ્રય સ્થાન જવામાટેનું રૂટ	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામથી આશ્રય સ્થાનનું અંતર	પહોંચતા લાગતો સમય	સ્થળાંતર માટે કેટલા વાહનો ની જરૂર પડશે	કુલ	પાર્કીંગ સ્થળ થી અંતર (કિ.મી)
	બ્યારા તાલુકા ૧.૬ થી ૫.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૧	કણજા	૧૪૫૭	૫+૪	૪૨	-	૨૮	૨૮	૦૮
	સોનગઢ તાલુકા ૮ થી ૧૬ કિ.મી							
૨	સમરકુવા	૩૬૩	૩	૪૮	-	૦૮	૧૦	૩૬
૩	આમલડ	૭૮	૩	૩૨	-	૦૨		૩૨
	કુલ	૧૮૮૮					૩૮	

ટેબલ ૧.૧

સેક્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ નું અંતર

સેક્ટર સી

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ સોનગઢ

અનુ ક્રમ નં	સેલ્ટર પોઈન્ટ	સેલ્ટર તાલુકા	સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટનું અંતર કિ.મી.	રૂટ નં	રહેઠાણની વિગત	કેટલા વ્યક્તિ આશ્રય લઈ શકે
૧	વાડી ભેંસરોટ	સોનગઢ	૧૩	૧૬૬	યુબીએસ(ઉત્તર ભુનિયાદી આશ્રમ શાળા)	૩૫૧૬
૨	વાડી ભેંસરોટ	સોનગઢ	૧૩	૧૬૬	“	
૩	વાડી ભેંસરોટ	સોનગઢ	૧૩	૧૬૬	“	
૪	ડોસવાડા	સોનગઢ	૦૮	૧૬૬	ડોસવાડા પીએસ	૧૦૦૯
૫	ડોસવાડા	સોનગઢ	૦૮	૧૬૬	“	
૬	ડોસવાડા	સોનગઢ	૦૮	૧૬૬	“	
૭	પોખરણ	સોનગઢ	૦૪	૧૬૭	યુબીએસ(ઉત્તર ભુનિયાદી પોખરણ)	૧૮૫૨
૮	પોખરણ	સોનગઢ	૦૪	૧૬૭	“	
૯	પોખરણ	સોનગઢ	૦૪	૧૬૭	“	
૧૦	બંધરપાડા	સોનગઢ	૧૫	૧૬૮	પીએસ	૧૨૬૪
૧૧	શેરુલા	સોનગઢ	૧૨	૧૬૯	એફ આઈ(ફોરેસ્ટ ક્વાર્ટર્સ અને પી.ડબ્લ્યુ.ડી શેડ)	૫૧૫
૧૨	શેરુલા	સોનગઢ	૧૨	૧૭૦	“	

ટેબલ ૨

વાહનની જરૂરીયાત અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો

સેક્ટર ડી

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ: સોનગઢ

પાર્કીંગ યાર્ડ:સોનગઢ

અનુ ક્રમ નંબર	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ	વસ્તી	આશ્રય સ્થાન જવામાટે નો રૂટ	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામથી આશ્રય સ્થાનનું અંતર	પહોંચતા લાગતો સમય	સ્થળાંતર માટે કેટલા વાહનો ની જરૂર પડશે	કુલ	પાર્કીંગ સ્થળ થી અંતર (કિ.મી)
	બ્યારા તાલુકા ૧.૬ થી ૫.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૧	બેડકુવાદુર	૪૫૫૯	૪+૫	૪૨	-	૯૧	૯૧	-
	૫ થી ૮ કિ.મી							
૨	કાલાબ્યારા	૧૨૩૪	૪+૫	૪૫	-	૨૫	૨૫	૧૫
	સોનગઢ તાલુકા							
૩	ઘાસીયામેઢા	૧૮૮૬	૯+૪	૭૪	-	૩૮	૧૧૦	૩૫
૪	ભાટવાડા	૯૧૧	૩	૩૮	-	૧૮		૨૫
૫	ખેરવણ	૧૮૩૦	૩	૪૨	-	૩૮		૩૦
૬	સરજામલી	૪૭૩	૩	૩૨		૧૦		૨૦
૭	જુનાઈ	૨૦૪	૩	૩૫	-	૦૪		૨૧
	કુલ	૧૧૧૮૭					૨૨૬	

ટેબલ ૨.૧

સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ નું અંતર

સેક્ટર ડી

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ સોનગઢ

અનુ ક્રમ નં	સેલ્ટર પોઈન્ટ	સેલ્ટર તાલુકા	સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટનું અંતર	રૂટ નં	રહેઠાણની વિગત	કેટલા વ્યક્તિ આશ્રય લઈ શકે
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			કિ.મી.			
૧	ગુણસદા	સોનગઢ	૦૬	૧૭૧	સી.પી.એમ(સેન્ટ્રલ પલ્પમીલ)	૪૮૩૫
૨	સોનગઢ	સોનગઢ	૦૦	૧૭૧	કેએસ (કુમાર શાળા)	૧૬૬૮
૩	સોનગઢ	સોનગઢ	૦૦	૧૭૧	“	“
૪	સોનગઢ	સોનગઢ	૦૦	૧૭૨	“	“
૫	સોનગઢ	સોનગઢ	૦૦	૧૭૨	“	“
૬	સીંગપુર	સોનગઢ	૧૦	૧૭૨	પીએસ(સીંગપુર)	૧૮૨૬
૭	બોરીસાવર	સોનગઢ	૧૩	૧૭૨	એએસ(આશ્રમશાળા)	૨૮૫૪
૮	બોરીસાવર	સોનગઢ	૧૩	૧૭૨		
૯	બોરીસાવર	સોનગઢ	૧૩	૧૭૨		
૧૦	લીબી	સોનગઢ	૧૩	૧૮૬	પીએસ(લીબી)	૬૨૪

ટેબલ ૩

વાહનની જરૂરીયાત અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો

સેક્ટર ઈ

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ: વ્યારા

પાર્કીંગ યાર્ડ:વ્યારા

અનુ ક્રમ નંબર	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ	વસ્તી	આશ્રય સ્થાન જવામાટે નો રૂટ	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામથી આશ્રય સ્થાનનું અંતર	પહોંચતા લાગતો સમય	સ્થળાંતર માટે કેટલા વાહનો ની જરૂર પડશે	કુલ	પાર્કીંગ સ્થળ થી અંતર (કિ.મી)
	સોનગઢ તાલુકા ૮.૦૦ થી ૧૬.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૧	સિસોર	૧૮૩૭	૮	૨૫	૦-૩૦	૩૮	૨૮૭	૧૮
૨	ભાલપુર	૩૮૫	૮	૨૨	૦-૩૦	૦૮		૨૫
૩	વાધનેરા	૧૮૧૧	૮	૩૧	૦-૩૦	૩૭		૧૪

૪	પાંચપીપળા	૧૪૬૧	૯	૨૨	૦-૩૦	૩૦		૨૪
૫	ધજાંબા	૨૯૮૪	૯	૩૦	૦-૩૦	૬૦		૧૫
૬	વેકુર	૭૬૧	૯	૨૬	૦-૩૦	૧૬		૧૭
૭	જામાપુર	૧૨૧૩	૯	૨૬	૦-૩૦	૨૫		૧૮
૮	ઉમલદા	૨૯૮૭	૯	૨૮	૦-૩૦	૬૦		૧૧
૯	વેલઝર	૭૫૪	૯	૨૮	૦-૩૦	૧૫		૧૭
૧૦	ઝડપતિ	૩૧૧	૫	૨૪	૦-૩૦	૦૭		૧૦
	કુલ	૧૪૬૦૪					૨૯૭	

ટેબલ ૩.૧

સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ નું અંતર

સેક્ટર ઈ

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ વ્યારા

અનુ ક્રમ નં	સેલ્ટર પોઈન્ટ	સેલ્ટર તાલુકા	સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટનું અંતર કિ.મી.	રૂટ નં	રહેઠાણની વિગત	કેટલા વ્યક્તિ આશ્રય લઈ શકે
૧	કપુરા	વ્યારા	૦૭	૧૭૩	એચએસ-એચબી(હોસ્ટેલ બિલ્ડીંગ)	૬૮૦૮
૨	કપુરા	વ્યારા	૦૭	૧૭૩	એચએસ-એચબી(હોસ્ટેલ બિલ્ડીંગ)	
૩	કપુરા	વ્યારા	૦૭	૧૭૩	એચએસ-એચબી(હોસ્ટેલ બિલ્ડીંગ)	
૪	કપુરા	વ્યારા	૦૭	૧૭૩	એચએસ-એચબી(હોસ્ટેલ બિલ્ડીંગ)	
૫	કપુરા	વ્યારા	૦૭	૧૭૩	એચએસ-એચબી(હોસ્ટેલ બિલ્ડીંગ)	
૬	કપુરા	વ્યારા	૦૭	૧૭૩	એચએસ-એચબી(હોસ્ટેલ બિલ્ડીંગ)	

૭	ગડત	વ્યારા	૧૫	૧૭૩	એચએસ	૬૫૮૧
૮	ગડત	વ્યારા	૧૫	૧૭૩	એચએસ	
૯	સરૈયા	વ્યારા	૧૩	૧૭૩	એચએસ	૧૮૬૨
૧૦	સરૈયા	વ્યારા	૧૩	૧૭૩	એચએસ	
૧૧	મગરકુઈ	વ્યારા	૧૮	૧૧૦૦	એચએસ	૩૮૪૦

ટેબલ ૪

વાહનની જરૂરીયાત અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો

સેક્ટર એફ

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ: વાલોડ

પાર્કીંગ યાર્ડ:વાલોડ

અનુ ક્રમ નંબર	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ	વસ્તી	આશ્રય સ્થાન જવામાટેનો રૂટ	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામથી આશ્રય સ્થાનનું અંતર	પહોંચતા લાગતો સમય	સ્થળાંતર માટે કેટલા વાહનો ની જરૂર પડશે	કુલ	પાર્કીંગ સ્થળ થી અંતર (કિ.મી)
	વ્યારા તાલુકા ૫.૦૦ થી ૮.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૧	ખોડતલાવ	૨૨૩૦	૫+૪+૬	૩૮	૦-૪૦	૪૫	૨૩૨	૧૬
૨	ઉંચામાળા	૮૦૩૩	૫+૪+૬	૩૬	૦-૩૫	૧૬૧		૧૮
૩	લીમડદા	૧૩૧૦	૫+૪+૬	૩૪	૦-૩૫	૨૬		૧૧
	સોનગઢ તાલુકા ૮.૦૦ થી ૧૬.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૪	ચીખલી ભેંસરોટ	૧૩૦૬	૪+૬+૮	૩૨	૧-૦૦	૨૬	૨૧૪	૨૧
૫	વાંઝરદા	૨૧૨૪	૪+૬+૮	૩૦	૧-૦૦	૪૩		૨૪
૬	આમલી	૧૦૫૨	૪+૬+૮	૨૬	૧-૦૦	૨૧		૨૧
૭	નિશાણા	૧૭૪૫	૪+૬	૩૦	૧-૩૦	૩૫		૧૭
૮	બેડી	૧૨૮૮	૪+૬+૮	૨૪	૧-૦૦	૨૬		૨૩
૯	કાવળા	૪૧૦	૪+૬	૩૫	૧-૩૦	૦૮		૦૮

૧૦	બેડવાણ ભેંસરોટ	૬૩૧	૪+૬+૮	૩૩	૧-૩૦	૧૩		૧૪
૧૧	માંડળ	૨૧૧૩	૪+૬	૩૦	૧-૩૦	૪૨		૧૦
	કુલ	૨૨૨૪૨					૪૪૬	

ટેબલ ૪.૧

સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ નું અંતર

સેક્ટર એફ

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ વાલોડ

અનુ ક્રમ નં	સેલ્ટર પોઈન્ટ	સેલ્ટર તાલુકા	સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટનું અંતર કિ.મી.	રૂટ નં	રહેઠાણની વિગત	કેટલા વ્યક્તિ આશ્રય લઈ શકે
૧	વાલોડ	વાલોડ	૦૦	૦૦૦	એસજીએચએસ	૪૮૩૪
૨	દેગામા	વાલોડ	૦૮	૧૭૪	પીએસ	૪૮૧૭
૩	દેગામા	વાલોડ	૦૮	૧૭૫	પીએસ	
૪	બુટવાડા	વાલોડ	૦૨	૧૭૬	પીએસ	૧૫૧૮
૫	વાલોડ	વાલોડ	૦૦	૦૦૦	પીએસ વાલોડ	૧૮૩૧
૬	વેડછી	વાલોડ	૦૩	૧૭૭	એસએવી(સ્વરાજ આશ્રમ વેડછી)	૩૬૬૬
૭	વેડછી	વાલોડ	૦૩	૧૭૭	“	
૮	વેડછી	વાલોડ	૦૩	૧૭૭	“	
૯	વેડછી	વાલોડ	૦૩	૧૭૭	વીપી(ગાંધી વિદ્યાપીઠ)	૩૪૨૧
૧૦	વેડછી	વાલોડ	૦૩	૧૭૭	“	
૧૧	વેડછી	વાલોડ	૦૩	૧૭૭	એસકેવી(સબરી કન્યા વિદ્યાલય)	૨૩૨૫

ટેબલ ૫

વાહનની જરૂરીયાત અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો

સેક્ટર જી

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ: સોનગઢ

પાર્કીંગ યાર્ડ:વાલોડ

અનુ ક્રમ નંબર	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ	વસ્તી	આશ્રય સ્થાન જવામાટેનો રૂટ	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામથી આશ્રય સ્થાનનું અંતર	પહોંચતા લાગતો સમય	સ્થળાંતર માટે કેટલા વાહનો ની જરૂર પડશે	કુલ	પાર્કીંગ સ્થળ થી અંતર (કિ.મી)
	વ્યારા તાલુકા ૮.૦૦ થી ૧૬.૦૦ કિમી							
૧	વાધપાણી	૪૮૮	૪+૫+૬	૩૪	૦-૩૫	૧૦	૧૦૮	૧૨
૨	સાદડવણ	૧૧૭૭	૪+૫+૬	૩૨	૦-૩૫	૨૪		૦૮
૩	સરકુવા	૧૧૫૫	૪+૬	૨૮	૦-૩૦	૨૩		૧૭
૪	કાટીસકુવા નજીક	૧૩૨૩	૮+૪+૬	૨૫	૦-૩૫	૨૭		૧૫
૫	બેડકુવા નજીક	૮૫૮	૮+૪+૬	૨૫	૦-૩૦	૧૭		૧૭
૬	કાટગઢ	૩૪૮	૪+૬	૨૪	૦-૩૦	૦૭		૧૭
	સોનગઢ તાલુકા						૭૦	
૭	અગાસવાણ	૧૮૮૮	૪+૬+૮	૩૦	૧-૩૦	૪૦		૨૭
૮	ચીખલીયા	૧૫૦૮	૪+૬	૨૮	૧-૩૦	૩૦		૧૮
	કુલ	૮૮૫૭					૧૭૮	

ટેબલ ૫.૧

સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ નું અંતર

સેક્ટર જી

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ વાલોડ

અનુ ક્રમ નં	સેલ્ટર પોઈન્ટ	સેલ્ટર તાલુકા	સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટનું અંતર કિ.મી.	રૂટ નં	રહેઠાણની વિગત	કેટલા વ્યક્તિ આશ્રય લઈ શકે
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૧	બુહારી	વાલોડ	૧૦	૧૭૮	એચએસ	૩૪૫૫
૨	બુહારી	વાલોડ	૧૦	૧૭૮	એચએસ	
૩	બુહારી	વાલોડ	૧૦	૧૭૮	એચએસ	
૪	કમળછોડ	વાલોડ	૦૫	૧૭૮	એચએસ	૨૨૬૫
૫	કમળછોડ	વાલોડ	૦૫	૧૭૮	એચએસ	
૬	કમળછોડ	વાલોડ	૦૫	૧૭૮	એચએસ	
૭	કમળછોડ	વાલોડ	૦૫	૧૭૮	એચએસ	૩૨૪૩
૮	કમળછોડ	વાલોડ	૦૫	૧૭૮	એચએસ	

ટેબલ ૬

વાહનની જરૂરીયાત અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો

સેક્ટર એચ

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ: બારડોલી

પાર્કીંગ યાર્ડ:બારડોલી

અનુ ક્રમ નંબર	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ	વસ્તી	આશ્રય સ્થાન જવામાટે નો રૂટ	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામથી આશ્રય સ્થાનનું અંતર	પહોંચતા લાગતો સમય	સ્થળાંતર માટે કેટલા વાહનો ની જરૂર પડશે	કુલ	પાર્કીંગ સ્થળ થી અંતર (કિ.મી)
	બ્યારા તાલુકા ૧.૬ થી ૫.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૧	વડકુઈ	૨૬૪૬	૧૨+૪	૫૮	૧-૦૦	૫૩	૫૩	૧૫
	૫.૦૦ થી ૮.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૨	વાંસકુઈ	૨૩૦૧	૧૨+૪	૫૫	૧-૦૦	૪૬	૧૦૫	૧૨
૩	ચાંપાવાડી	૨૮૫૪	૫+૪	૫૪	૧-૦૦	૫૮		૮૩
	૮.૦૦ થી ૧૬.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૪	ચીખલવાવ	૧૫૭૬	૫+૪	૪૦	૦-૪૫	૩૨	૧૦૨૬	૦૮
૫	કટાસવાણ	૨૭૪૬	૪	૩૮	૦-૪૦	૫૫		૧૪

૬	ઈન્દુ	૭૭૩	૫+૪	૩૫	૦-૪૦	૧૬		૧૦
૭	રામપુરા નજીક	૬૨૦	૪	૩૮	૦-૪૦	૧૩		૧૨
૮	તાડકુવા	૧૬૨૭	૪	૩૪	૦-૪૦	૩૩		૧૨
૯	બારા	૩૮૦૧૩	૪	૩૦	૦-૩૦	૭૬૦		૦૦
૧૦	કાનપુરા	૧૬૨૮	૪	૩૨	૦-૩૫	૩૩		૦૨
૧૧	ભાટપુર	૧૦૨૨	૪	૨૮	૦-૩૦	૨૧		૦૩
૧૨	પનિહારી	૨૪૦૬	૪	૨૭	૦-૩૦	૪૮		૦૪
૧૩	અંધારવાડી નજીક	૭૪૫	૪	૨૮	૦-૩૦	૧૫		
	કુલ	૫૮૦૫૭					૧૧૮૪	

ટેબલ ૭

વાહનની જરૂરીયાત અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો

સેક્ટર આઈ

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ: બારડોલી

પાર્કીંગ યાર્ડ:બારડોલી

અનુ ક્રમ નંબર	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ	વસ્તી	આશ્રય સ્થાન જવામાટેનું રૂટ	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામથી આશ્રય સ્થાનનું અંતર	પહોંચતા લાગતો સમય	સ્થળાંતર માટે કેટલા વાહનો ની જરૂર પડશે	કુલ	પાર્કીંગ સ્થળ થી અંતર (કિ.મી)
	બારા તાલુકા ૧.૬ થી ૫.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૧	ઉમરકુવા	૭૨૬	૧૨+૪	૫૨	૦-૫૫	૧૫	૧૫	૧૬
	૫.૦૦ થી ૮.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૨	કાટીસકુવા	૮૭૧	૧૨+૪	૪૮	૦-૫૦	૨૦	૪૪	૧૭
૩	ડુંગરગામ	૧૧૮૮	૧૨+૪	૪૪	૦-૪૫	૨૪		૧૫

	૮.૦૦ થી ૧૬.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૪	ભાનાવાડી	૧૫૩૪	૧૨+૪	૪૦	૦-૪૦	૩૧	૧૮૯	૧૮
૫	લોટરવા	૨૪૪૨	૧૨+૪	૪૪	૦-૪૫	૪૯		૨૧
૬	ખુશાલપુરા	૨૪૫૦	૪	૩૦	૦-૩૦	૪૯		૦૬
૭	કોહલી	૧૧૮૮	૪	૩૦	૦-૩૦	૨૪		૦૮
૮	માયપુર	૧૧૫૧	૪	૨૬	૦-૩૦	૨૩		૦૫
૯	ટીચકપુરા	૧૧૪૮	૪	૨૮	૦-૩૦	૨૩		૦૫
	વાલોડ તાલુકા ૫.૦૦ થી ૮.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૧૦	ધામોદલા	૨૬૨૧	૧૨+૪	૨૫	૦-૪૦	૫૩	૫૩	૧૪
	કુલ	૧૫૪૨૯					૩૧૧	

ટેબલ ૮

વાહનની જરૂરીયાત અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો

સેક્ટર જે

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ: અરેઠ

પાર્કીંગ યાર્ડ:અરેઠ

અનુ ક્રમ નંબર	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ	વસ્તી	આશ્રય સ્થાન જવામાટેન ો રૂટ	સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામથી આશ્રય સ્થાનનું અંતર	પહોંચતા લાગતો સમય	સ્થળાંતર માટે કેટલા વાહનો ની જરૂર પડશે	કુલ	પાર્કીંગ સ્થળ થી અંતર (કિ.મી)
	વ્યારા તાલુકા ૧.૬ થી ૫.૦૦ કિ.મી							

૧	ધાટા	૨૦૮૩	૬+૮	૨૨	૦-૨૫	૪૨	૪૨	૧૭
	૮.૦૦ થી ૧૬.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૨	બોરખડી	૫૩૪૫	૬+૮	૨૫	૦-૨૫	૧૦૭	૧૦૭	૦૮
	વાલોડ તાલુકા ૮.૦૦ થી ૧૬.૦૦ કિ.મી							
૩	કલમકુઈ	૨૭૨૩	૬+૮	૩૫	૧-૦૦	૫૫	૧૨૮	૧૨
૪	કહેર	૨૧૬૨	૬+૮	૩૭	૧-૨૫	૪૪		૧૦
૫	તીતવા	૧૦૮૫	૬+૮	૪૮	-	૨૨		૦૮
૬	બેલ્ધા	૩૧૮	૬+૮	૪૦	૧-૩૦	૦૭		૧૦
	કુલ	૧૩૭૧૬					૨૭૭	

ટેબલ ૮.૧

સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ નું અંતર

સેક્ટર જે

રેલીંગ પોસ્ટ અરેક

અનુ ક્રમ નં	સેલ્ટર પોઈન્ટ	સેલ્ટર તાલુકા	સેલ્ટર પોસ્ટ થી રેલીંગ પોસ્ટનું અંતર કિ.મી.	રૂટ નં	રહેઠાણની વિગત	કેટલા વ્યક્તિ આશ્રય લઈ શકે
૧	કહેર	બારડોલી	૧૦	૧૮૭	નિઝર અને બારડોલી પ્રાયમરી સ્કુલ	૨૪૦૮
૨	બેલ્ધા	ખોજ	૧૦	૧૮૧	બારડોલી અને ખોજ પીએસ	૧૪૮૪
૩	તીતવા	ખોજ	૦૮	૧૮૧	“	૧૪૮૪

૦૮. અને ૦૯ ઓફ સાઈટ તકેદારી અને ઓન સાઈટ તકેદારી :

ક્યારેય પણ આવી પડનારી કટોકટી માટે અણમથક દ્વારા ઓન સાઈટ અને ઓફ સાઈટ બન્ને પ્રકારની કટોકટી માટેની સંપૂર્ણ વિગતો ધરાવતું મેન્યુઅલ તૈયાર કરવામાં આવે છે, આ મેન્યુઅલ ને વખતોવખત રીવાઈઝ પણ કરવામાં આવે છે. ઓન

સાઈટ તકેદારીની સંપૂર્ણ જવાબદારી મથકના અધિકારીઓની હોય છે અને ઓફ સાઈટ તકેદારીની જવાબદારી સરકારશ્રી ની હોય છે જે મથકના અધિકારીઓના માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ પગલા લે છે.

૧૦. કિરણોત્સર્ગની અસર ડામવા માટે કેવા પગલા લઈ શકાય, કોણ લઈ શકે, કેવી રીતે લઈ શકે :

કિરણોત્સર્ગ ની અસરો ને ડામવા ઉપર ક્રમાંક-૦૪ માં દર્શાવ્યા પ્રમાણે પગલા લઈ શકાય. જે તે પ્રકારના કિરણોત્સર્ગની અર્ધી ઉંમર(હાફ લાઈફ) હોય છે, તે પ્રમાણે જાતે જ એની અસરો ઓછી થતી જતી હોય છે, આ ઉપરાંત આયોડીન ની ટીકડીઓનું વિતરણ, જે તે વિસ્તારોમાં થી માનવ અને પશુઓ ને અન્યત્ર ખસેડવા, જે તે જગ્યાના અસર પામેલા ખાદ્ય પદાર્થો નો નાશ, જે તે વિસ્તારોમાં વાહન વ્યવહાર નું નિયમન જેવા પગલા લઈને કિરણોત્સર્ગ ની અસર ને રોકી શકાય છે, ફેલાતો અટાકાવી શકાય છે. આ કાર્ય અણુવિદ્યુત મથકના નિષ્ણાત અધિકારીના માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ સરકારશ્રી ના વિવિધ વિભાગો જેવા કે પોલિસ, આરોગ્ય, વાહન વ્યવહાર ની મદદથી થઈ શકે.

૧૧. ઉપલબ્ધ સંસાધનો, મેન પાવર, સાધન સામગ્રી :

આ અણુવિદ્યુત મથક કોઇપણ કિરણોત્સર્ગ કટોકટી ને પંહોચી વળવા સુસજ્જ છે. મથક, પર્યાવરણ સર્વે પ્રયોગશાળા, ફરતી પ્રયોગશાળા, ટાઉનશીપ હોસ્પિટલ એમ વિવિધ જગ્યાએ તમામ માપક યંત્રો, ચકાસણી યંત્રો, માસ્ક, પ્લાસ્ટીક સુટ, અને અન્ય સંસાધનો જરૂરી માત્રામાં ઉપલબ્ધ હોય છે. આ તમામની વખતોવખત ચકાસણી પણ થતી રહે છે. આ ઉપરાંત આયોડીન ની અસરો થી બચવા ઓફસાઇટ ઇમર્જન્સી સેન્ટર ટાઉનશીપ ખાતે હંમેશા સ્ટેબલ આયોડીન ની ટીકડીઓ રાખવામાં આવે છે. મથકનું પોતાનું અગ્નિશમન દળ પણ છે. મથકના તમામ કર્મચારી માટે પ્રાથમિક સારવાર અને કટોકટી ની તૈયારી માટેની તાલીમ ફરજિયાત છે. પ્રયોગશાળા અને હોસ્પિટલમાં કિરણોત્સર્ગ નો સામનો કરવા માટેની વિશેષ તાલીમ ધરાવનારા અધિકારીઓ હોય છે.

૧૨. ભૂતકાળમાં થયેલ ડિઝાસ્ટર ની માહિતી :

ભારતમાં તથા આ અણુવિદ્યુત મથકમાં હજી સુધી એક પણ કિરણોત્સર્ગી ની અસરવાળો ડિઝાસ્ટર થયેલ નથી.

૧૩. મોકડીલ, તાલીમ અને અવેરનેસ જનરેશન કાર્યક્રમ :

વર્ષ દરમિયાન પ્લાન્ટ સાઈટ તકેદારી માટે ચાર વાર, ઓન સાઈટ તકેદારી માટે એક વાર રિહર્સલ(મોકડીલ) કરવામાં આવે છે અને બે વર્ષે એક વાર ઓફ સાઈટ તકેદારી નું રિહર્સલ(મોકડીલ) કરવામાં આવે છે. અત્યાર સુધીમાં ૮ વાર ઓફ સાઈટ તકેદારી નું રિહર્સલ(મોકડીલ) કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. અગાઉ ક્રમાંક ૧૧ મા જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે અણુ મથકના તમામ કર્મચારીઓને સતત તાલીમ આપવામાં આવે છે. ઓફ સાઈટ તકેદારીની તાલીમ સરકારશ્રીના સંલગ્ન વિભાગોના અધિકારીઓને આપવામાં આવે છે. આ ઉપરાંત આસપાસના વિસ્તારો ના યુવક મંડળો, ચુંટાયેલા જન પ્રતિનિધિઓને, શાળા કોલેજના વિદ્યાર્થીઓને અણુમથકની મુલાકાત લેવા માટે પ્રોત્સાહિત કરી અને જનજાગૃતિ વધારવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવે છે.

૧૪. અગત્યના સંપર્ક નંબરો :

બોર્ડના નંબરો : ૦૨૬૨૬ - ૨૩૪૨૩૩, ૨૩૪૨૪૪, ૨૩૧૨૩૩.

સ્ટેશન ડાયરેક્ટર : ૦૨૬૨૬ ૨૩૪૨૪૫(ઓ), ૨૩૪૨૦૫(નિ), એક્સ્ટે:૪૩૦૦

ચીફ સુપ્રીન્ટેન્ડન્ટ : ૦૨૬૨૬ ૨૩૧૨૦૨(ઓફ, ૨૩૪૬૦૦(નિ), એક્સ્ટે:૪૩૨૫

ડેપુ.જન.મેનેજર(માનવ સંસાધન) : ૦૨૬૨૬ ૨૩૧૨૦૮(ઓ), ૨૩૪૨૪૩(નિ) એક્સ્ટે:૪૨૩૧

કાકરાપાર અણુ ઉર્જા મથકના સહયોગથી નીચે મુજબના અવેરનેસ જનરેશનના કાર્યક્રમ હાથ ધરાયેલ છે.

Annexure:13

Media Management Plan

1. Preparedness

External

- Broadcast programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention measures
- Develop news sources in emergency situation
- Liaison with community leaders
- Publicize station frequency
- Broadcast public planning meetings
- Outreach to the elderly, women, children, mentally and physically disabled people, as well as other marginalized and other vulnerable groups
- Encourage stockpiling of (hand –powered) radio receivers
- Compile local knowledge on signs of impending disaster and share it with community

Internal

- Back up important documents and files (including audio content) and store in a safe location
- If possible, place a set of minimum broadcast equipment such as a microphone, tape/CD player, transmitter and antennae in a safe location
- Plan radio programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention
- First aid training for station personnel
- Technical preparedness (generator, APS, securing, transmitter)
- Guidelines for managing staff and volunteers
- Arrange emergency drills in the station
- Develop a contact list and post in station
- Map community (ethnicity, religion, race, culture, vulnerability)
- Prepare pre-recorded Emergency Response
- Announcements and scripts and post in the studio

2. Mitigation

Develop networks with local Disaster Management and Response (DMR) NGOs, local government and key stakeholders: hold regular meeting with them

- Arrange emergency drills in the community
- Training of on-air personnel - what and how to broadcast

3. Response

External-on air

- Broadcast pre-prepared announcements
- Broadcast emergency public meetings
- Broadcast emergency evacuation announcements
- All announcements broadcast in a reassuring and calm manner
- Dispel myths and rumors and provide timely and accurate updates
- Broadcast updates on damage situation
- Produce programs in which victims can express themselves
- Establish contact with the meteorological office and

- broadcast weather information

Internal-behind the scenes

- Ensure safety of all station personnel
- Call station briefing meeting
- Notify CR networks of status
- Monitor all official announcements and activities of national government, local government and aid agencies(NGOs)
- Enact station evacuation plan if needed
- Log all communications for reference
- Stay calm
- Divide information work so that all voices of the community can be heard and not just male leaders.

4. Relief: Establish Information Support Centre for information sharing and logistic distribution

5. Rehabilitation

External – Networking and Support

- Broadcast pre-prepared announcements
- Broadcast programs to heal victim's psychology trauma.
- Interview trauma counselors, monks, Imams and priests
- Broadcast recovery announcements
- Cooperate with DMR NGOs, local government and key stakeholders
- Broadcast recovery public meetings
- Provide call in or talk-back programs for people to people interactions

Broadcast positive entertainment programming

Annexure: 14
Contacts directory

On receipt of information about the incident, all Task force leaders shall report immediately to the collector in the district EOC. The coordinator of each taskforce shall send communication to their members to report immediately in their respective control rooms. Taluka liaison Officers shall report to Mamlatdar in their respective Taluka control rooms

State Level Emergency Contacts Number

Sr. No.	EOCs/ Control rooms	Code	Contact Numbers
1	State Emergency Operation Center	079	23251900,23251902, 23251907 23251914 (1070) F- 23251916, 23251912 (Sat Phone: 881621467711
2	Relief Commissioner	079	23251506,23250301,23250799 ,23251568 (1070) Fax:23251507
3	Director of Relief	079	23251611, 23251612, 23251916, 23251912
4.	CEO, GSDMA	079	23259502, 23259283, 23259276 Fax:23259275, 23259383
5	Pri. Secretary Revenue Department	079	23251501,23251507 Fax: 23251591, 23251508
6	Dy. Collector (SEOC)	079	23251900,23256335, 2325190, Fax:23251916
7	India Methodology Department , Ahmadabad	079	22865165,22858020 22865012,22865449 Fax:22865165, 22865449
8	Institute of seismological Gandhinagar	079	66739001,66739000 Fax:66739015,66739028
9	NDRF team Gandhinagar	079	23201551, 23202540, 23201551 F- 23202540
10	Commandant of NDRF team Gandhinagar	079	23201551, 23202540 094288 26445,94273 04217, 94273 04213
11	District EOC Help line	02832	1077
12	Stats EOC Help line		1070

તાપી જિલ્લાના અધિકારીશ્રીઓના નામ અને નંબર

ક્રમ	હોદ્દો	નામ	ઓફિસ નંબર	મોબાઇલ
૧	કલેક્ટરશ્રી	શ્રી એન. કે. ડામોર IAS	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૪૪૬૦ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૨૮૧	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૩૬૪
૨	જીલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારી	શ્રી મનોજ દક્ષિણી IAS	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૧૪૧ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૧૪૨	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૨૬૩
૩	પોલીસ અધીક્ષક શ્રી	ડો. એન. કે. અમીન	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૦૭૦	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૪૮૮
૪	નિવાસ અધિક કલેક્ટર, તાપી	શ્રી આઇ. જે. માલી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૪૪૫૦ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૨૮૧	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૪૧૫
૫	ડે. ડી. ડી. ઓ (મહેસુલ)	શ્રીમતી એન. પી. પાટડીયા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૪૦૫	૭૫૬૭૦૧૮૧૦૨
૬	ડે. ડી. ડી. ઓ (પંચાયત)	શ્રી તુષારભાઈ જાની	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૪૦૫	૯૭૨૪૩૩૦૩૦૦
૭	ડી. વાય. એસ. પી. હેડ ક્વાર્ટર	શ્રી કે. એમ. ગોહિલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૯૦૦	૯૯૭૮૪૦૮૦૭૬
૮	ડી. વાય. એસ. પી. વ્યારા	શ્રી ભગીરથ ગઢવી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૪૧૯૩	૮૮૮૦૦૪૯૪૮૦
૯	શ્રી પ્રોજેક્ટ એડમીનીસ્ટ્રેટર શ્રી, સોનગઢ	શ્રી એસ.કે.રાઠોડ	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૨૧૪૮ (F) ૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૧૧૨૬	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૬૪૬
૧૦	નાયબ વન સંરક્ષકશ્રી, તાપી	શ્રી શશીકુમાર	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૦૧૯ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૩૩૯	૯૭૧૨૯૭૦૮૭૬
૧૧	નિયામકશ્રી, જિલ્લા ગ્રામ વિકાસ એજન્સી, તાપી	શ્રી બી. બી. ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૩૨૩૨ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૪૦૦૧	૭૫૬૭૦૪૨૧૯૩
૧૨	જિલ્લા પુરવઠા અધિ.શ્રી, તાપી ઇ. ચા.	શ્રી બી. કે. પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૪૪૦૦	૯૯૦૯૦૦૫૦૫૮
૧૩	નાયબ જિલ્લા ચૂંટણી અધિકારીશ્રી	શ્રી અશોકભાઈ કલ્સરિયા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૧૭૨	૯૯૨૫૨૩૨૩૬૫
૧૪	આસી. કલેક્ટર, વ્યારા પ્રાંત	શ્રી આર. વિજયન	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૫૫૧	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૦૫૩ ૯૪૨૬૪૮૪૬૯૮
૧૫	પ્રાંત અધિકારી નિઝર	શ્રી યુ. એન. જાડેજા	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૪૪૦૦૯ (F) ૦૨૬૨૮-૨૪૪૦૦૬	૯૭૨૬૫૧૨૫૮૮
૧૬	નાયબ કલેક્ટર-૨	શ્રી બી. કે. પટેલ		૯૯૦૯૦૦૫૦૫૮

૧૭	ઇ. ચા. જિલ્લા આયોજન અધિકારી, તાપી	શ્રી કેતનભાઇ પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૬૬૯	૯૪૨૮૩૮૩૧૧૨
૧૮	ઇ. ચા.ડી. એમ. ઓ. (ડુડા)	શ્રી કેતનભાઇ પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૫૫૯	૯૪૨૮૩૮૩૧૧૨
૧૯	યોજના સહ તા. વિ. અધિ.શ્રી, સોનગઢ	શ્રી સી. વી. લટા	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૨૦૨૫	૭૫૬૭૦૧૮૪૮૧
૨૦	યોજના સહ તા. વિ. અધિ.શ્રી, વ્યારા	શ્રી એસ. સી. વસાવા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૦૦૬	૭૫૬૭૦૧૮૬૨૬
૨૧	તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારી શ્રી, વાલોડ	શ્રી જી. એમ. બોરડ	૦૨૬૨૫-૨૨૦૦૨૬	૭૫૬૭૦૧૬૭૯૨
૨૨	તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિ. શ્રી ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી જી.એસ.રાઠવા	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૩૧૧૦૮	૯૯૧૩૫૯૩૮૧૬
૨૩	તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારી શ્રી નિઝર ઇ.ચા	શ્રી પી.એચ.નૈયા	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૪૪૨૨૫	૯૯૨૫૬૬૭૮૩૯
૨૪	તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારી શ્રી ડોલવણ	શ્રી ભરતભાઇ ચૌધરી ઇ.ચા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૫૧૦૦૭	૯૯૭૮૯૭૮૩૧૦
૨૫	તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારી શ્રી કુકરમુંડા	શ્રી	૦૨૬૨૮-	
૨૬	ઇ. ચા. તકેદારી અધિકારી શ્રી, તાપી (ટી.પી)	શ્રી એલ. કે. ગામીત	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૨૩૪	૯૯૨૫૩૪૯૯૯૮
૨૭	જિલ્લા સમાજ કલ્યાણ અધિકારી	શ્રી એમ. કે. મન્સુરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૩૨૪	૯૪૨૭૭૧૫૩૭૩
૨૮	વન સંરક્ષક શ્રી	શ્રી પુનીત નૈયર	૦૨૬૧-૨૬૫૧૬૪૪ (F) ૦૨૬૧-૨૬૫૧૬૪૩	૯૯૨૫૧૮૧૧૩૫ ૯૯૨૫૯૨૬૧૭૭
૨૯	ઇ. ચા. જીલ્લા પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણાધિકારી	શ્રી અશોકભાઇ પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૦૫૭	૯૪૨૭૧૪૨૨૬૯ ૯૭૧૨૯૮૨૮૫૦
૩૦	જીલ્લા શિક્ષણાધિકારીશ્રી	શ્રી અશોકભાઇ પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૬૨૪ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૬૨૩	૯૦૯૯૦૭૧૩૦૭
૩૧	ઇ. ચા. મામલતદાર શ્રી વાલોડ	શ્રી પી. ડી. પ્રજાપતિ	૦૨૬૨૫-૨૨૦૦૨૧	૯૯૭૯૯૮૪૬૧૭
૩૨	મામલતદાર શ્રી, વ્યારા	શ્રી કે. સી. વલ્લી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૦૧૨	૭૫૬૭૦૦૭૨૪૭
૩૩	મામલતદાર શ્રી, સોનગઢ	શ્રી એમ. આર. વસાવા	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૨૦૨૩	૭૫૬૭૦૦૭૨૭૮
૩૪	મામલતદાર શ્રી, ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી એ.આઇ. હળપતી	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૩૧૧૦૫	૯૯૨૪૯૯૮૫૬૯

૩૫	મામલતદાર શ્રી, નિઝર	શ્રી એસ. ડી. ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૪૪૨૨૩	૯૮૨૫૬૪૨૩૮૨
૩૬	મામલતદાર શ્રી, કુકરમુંડા	શ્રી એમ. એમ. વસાવા	૦૨૬૨૮-૨૨૩૩૨૪	૯૮૨૫૦૧૬૨૯૫
૩૭	મામલતદાર શ્રી, ડોલવાણ	શ્રી કે. સી. વલ્લી ઇ.યા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૫૧૦૧૨	૭૫૬૭૦૦૭૨૪૭
૩૮	સીટી સર્વે સુપ્રી. શ્રી વ્યારા	શ્રી કે. સી. વલ્લી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૩૧૪૪	૭૫૬૭૦૦૭૨૪૭
૩૯	ઇ. યા. જીલ્લા રજીસ્ટાર શ્રી સહકારી મંડળીઓ-૧	શ્રી હેમતભાઇ ચૌધરી ઇ.યા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૩૯૪	૯૮૭૯૫૨૬૨૧૧
૪૦	અધિક્ષક ઇજનેરશ્રી. ઉકાઇ	શ્રી આર.એમ.પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૩૩૨૧૮	૯૭૧૨૯૯૬૨૦૭
૪૧	કાર્યપાલ ઇજનેર શ્રી ઉકાઇ ડાબા કાંઠા નહેર સંશોધન વિભાગ, વાલોડ	શ્રી વી. સી. પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૫-૨૨૨૦૫૨	૭૫૭૫૮૦૪૬૬૯
૪૨	કાર્યપાલ ઇજનેર શ્રી ઉકાઇ વિભાગ-૧, ઉકાઇ	શ્રી આર.આર.સિંગ	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૩૩૨૮૯ ૨૩૩૨૨૧	૯૬૩૮૮૪૭૨૨૯
૪૩	કાર્યપાલ ઇજનેર શ્રી(સં. અને નિ) દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત વીજ. કંપની, તાપી	શ્રી જી ડી ભૈયા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૧૬૫	૯૮૭૯૨૦૦૭૭૧
૪૪	ના. ઇજનેર શ્રી ડી. જી. વી. સી. લી.	શ્રી પી. એન. પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૦૨૮	૯૮૨૫૨૧૧૪૩૨
૪૫	સહાયક પ્રાદેશિક વાહન વ્યવહાર અધિકારી શ્રી (એ.આરટીઓ)	શ્રી એમ. એસ. વસાવા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૩૪૫૭ ૨૨૩૩૯૦	૯૪૨૮૭૨૨૯૨૧
૪૬	આર. ટી. ઓ. ચેકપોષ્ટ સોનગઢ	રવિન્દ્રભાઇ ચૌધરી		૯૬૮૭૬૯૧૧૮૦
૪૭	મુખ્ય જિલ્લા આરોગ્ય અધિકારી	શ્રી જી. બી. વર્મા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૩૭૬ ૨૨૦૦૦૩	૯૦૯૯૯૪૩૩૩૬
૪૮	વિભાગીય નિયામક શ્રી એસ.ટી. વિભાગ સુરત	શ્રી એન. એમ. રાજ્યગુરુ	૦૨૬૧-૨૫૫૪૩૧ (F) ૦૨૬૧-૨૫૫૧૪૩૧	૯૯૯૮૯૫૩૦૯૮
૪૯	ગ્રંથપાલ સરકારી જિલ્લા પુસ્તકાલય, વ્યારા	શ્રી ગુલાબભાઇ પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૫૩૬	૯૭૨૬૨૦૮૫૦૧
૫૦	કાર્યપાલ ઇજનેરશ્રી જાહેર આરોગ્ય અને યાંત્રિક પેટા વિભાગ ગુજરાત પાણી	શ્રી મહાજન	૦૨૬૨૬૨૨૦૬૬૮ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૩૩૮	૯૯૭૮૪૦૬૬૩૦

	પુરવઠા અને ગટર વ્યવસ્થા બોર્ડ, તાપી			
૫૧	કાર્યપાલ ઇજનેર શ્રી પાણી પુરવઠા	શ્રી એ. સી. દેશમુખ		૯૯૭૮૪૪૩૨૬૭
૫૨	નાયબ કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેરશ્રી, જાહેર આરોગ્ય અને યાંત્રીક પેટા વિભાગ, વ્યારા	શ્રી બી. એસ. ચૌધરી		૯૯૭૮૪૪૩૨૯૬
૫૩	મદદનિશ નિયામક શ્રીમત્સ્ય ઉદ્યોગ, ઉકાઇ		૦૨૬૨૪-૨૩૩૫૫૬	
૫૪	જિલ્લા પછાત વર્ગ કલ્યાણ અધિકારી , તાપી	શ્રી એલ. પી. શ્રીમળી	૦૨૬૨૬૨૨૦૮૬૯	૯૯૦૪૨૬૧૦૨૬
૫૫	કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેર શ્રી ઉદવહન સિંચાઇ સેલ પાથરડા કોલોની ઉકાઇ સર્કલ સીવીલ ની સામે ઉકાઇ (લીફ્ટ ઇરીગેશન)	શ્રી એ. એચ. શાહ	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૩૩૨૫૪	૯૪૨૭૦૩૪૩૫૨
૫૬	ઇ.ચા. નાયબ કલેક્ટર અને પુનઃ વસવાટ વ જમીન સંપાદન અધીકારી, સોનગઢ	શ્રી બી. કે. પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૨૦૫૪	૯૯૦૯૦૦૫૦૫૮
૫૭	જીલ્લા રોજગાર અધિ. શ્રી, તાપી	શ્રી એમ. કે. ડામોર	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૨૮૯	૯૦૯૯૫૬૨૦૭૮
૫૮	જિલ્લા ઇન્સ્પેક્ટર શ્રી જમીન દફતર ખાતુ, તાપી	શ્રી યોગેશભાઇ પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૨૯૩	૯૭૨૭૭૧૩૦૧૪
૫૯	જનરલ મેનેજર શ્રી જીલ્લા ઉદ્યોગ કેન્દ્ર, તાપી	શ્રી એમ.એમ.ગામીત ઇ.ચા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૮૨૦ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૮૧૦	૯૯૭૯૧૧૭૧૪૩
૬૦	જીલ્લા રમત ગમત અધિકારી, તાપી	શ્રી એ. એમ. રાઠવા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૬૨૦	૮૯૮૦૯૬૭૯૦૭
૬૧	સહાયક વાણિજ્યક વ્યારા	શ્રી નવીનભાઇ બી. ગામીત	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૪૭૬	૮૯૦૫૯૭૨૪૬૧
૬૨	જીલ્લા ખેતીવાડી અધિ. શ્રી તાપી	શ્રી પ્રફુલભાઇ આર. ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૩૬૫	૯૪૨૬૮૬૯૦૩૯
૬૩	મદદ. ભુસ્તર શાસ્ત્રીશ્રી ખાણ ખનીજ વિભાગ, તાપી	શ્રી જે. એન. પટેલ		૯૮૨૫૬૧૪૦૬૨
૬૪	જીલ્લા સમાજ સુરક્ષા અધિકારી, તાપી	શ્રી રોહનભાઇ ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૯૩૦૭૦	૯૮૭૯૩૪૮૪૯૪

૬૫	બાળ સુરક્ષા અધીકારી, તાપી	શ્રી એન. ડી. ચૌધરી		૯૮૭૯૫૮૦૦૯૩
૬૬	ચીફ ઓફીસર શ્રી નગરપાલીકા સોનગઢ	શ્રી બી. એમ. ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૧૬૮૯ (F) ૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૧૦૦૧	૯૯૨૫૦૩૧૯૩૯
૬૭	ચીફ ઓફીસર શ્રી નગરપાલીકા વ્યારા	શ્રી શૈલેષભાઈ પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૦૨૨ ૨૨૧૩૨૨	૯૭૨૭૫૩૩૬૬૬
૬૮	ઇ.ચા. પ્રોગ્રામ ઓફીસર બાળ વિકાસ ઘટક યોજના, તાપી	શ્રી કે. ટી. ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૮૦૯	૯૭૨૭૭૭૪૬૩૩
૬૯	સુપ્રિન્ટેન્ડન્ટ સી. એસ. સી. કેંદ્ર તાપી સીવીલ હોસ્પિટલ	ડૉ. નૈતિક ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૦૫૩ (ઓ) ૦૨૬૧- ૨૪૪૪૫૬	૯૭૨૭૭૪૨૫૦૧ ૯૬૩૮૬૫૦૦૦૦
૭૦	કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેર શ્રી મા*મ (સ્ટેટ) તાપી-વ્યારા	શ્રી એ. જી. વસાવા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૪૧૯ (F) ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૪૧૮	૯૮૭૯૧૫૫૯૦૨
૭૧	કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેર શ્રી મા*મ પંચાયત તાપી-વ્યારા	શ્રી પી.વી.ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૦૮૧	૯૮૭૯૫૮૯૮૪૮
૭૨	મદદનીશ નિયામકશ્રી, જમીન સંરક્ષણ ગુ.રા.જ.વિ.નિ. વ્યારા	શ્રી એસ.વી.પાઝલકર	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૩૨૭	૯૯૦૪૨૩૯૦૭૬
૭૩	જિલ્લા તિજોરી અધિકારીશ્રી	શ્રી સીતારામભાઈ ઇ.ચા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૨૯૨	૭૫૬૭૦૨૩૬૦૫
૭૪	નાયબ પશુપાલન નિયામકશ્રી જિ.પં. તાપી-વ્યારા	શ્રી સી એમ રાણા	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૬૭૯	૯૪૨૭૦૫૨૨૪૮
૭૫	જિલ્લા આંકડા અધિકારીશ્રી	શ્રી કેતનભાઈ પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૬૨૨	૯૪૨૮૩૮૩૧૧૨
૭૬	કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેરશ્રી, વેર-૨ વિભાગ તાપી	શ્રી કે.કે.પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૦૯૦	૯૮૨૫૭૧૮૧૬૧
૭૭	મદદનીશ માહિતી નિયામકશ્રી ઇ.ચા	શ્રી આર.આર.તડવી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૯૮૧	૯૯૦૯૨૩૭૫૪૭
૭૮	નાયબ ખેતી નિયામકશ્રી	શ્રી પ્રકુલભાઈ ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૪૦૯	૯૪૨૬૮૬૯૦૩૯
૮૦	નશાબંધી અને આબકારી ખાતુ તાપી	શ્રી એન.આર.પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૦૨૩	૯૪૨૯૨૬૮૯૩૯
૮૧	કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેરશ્રી, સિયાઈ વિભાગ તાપી	શ્રી બી.એમ.પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૧૪૨	૯૪૨૯૨૭૬૩૩૦
૮૨	જિલ્લા જળ સ્રાવ એકમ કચેરી વ્યારા	શ્રી વી.જી.ચૌધરી	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૨૬૯૦	૯૯૮૦૦૧૬૫૩૧

૮૩	લીડ બેંક મેનેજરશ્રી, તાપી	શ્રી જિતેન્દ્રભાઈ ચોટલીય	૦૨૬૨૬-	૮૮૮૦૦૨૬૬૦૪
૮૪	નાયબ બાગાયત નિયામકશ્રી તાપી	શ્રી કે.વી.પટેલ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૧૪૨૩	૮૮૦૮૮૨૬૧૦૧
૮૫	નાયબ પશુપાલન નિયામકશ્રી તાપી-વ્યારા	શ્રી આર એસ ગાવીત	૦૨૬૨૬-	૮૪૨૭૧૫૪૬૪૧
૮૬	ડીવીઝનલ એન્જીનીયર બી.એસ.એન.એલ તાપી	શ્રી કકકડ	૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૩૦૦૦	૮૪૨૭૨૧૪૭૦૭
૮૭	નેશનલ હાઇવે ઓથોરીટી સુરત		૦૨૬૧-૨૨૨૧૨૨૩ ૦૨૬૧-૨૨૫૪૧૬૭	લખુભાઈ ૮૮૧૩૮૫૮૫૭૮
૮૮	એ.સી.એફ. વન વિભાગ	શ્રી ડૉ.શુશીલ અગ્રવાલ		૮૪૧૦૭૮૪૦૮૭
૮૯	એ.સી.એફ. વન વિભાગ	શ્રી ડી.બી ત્રિવેદી		

તાપી જિલ્લાના તાલુકા લાયઝન અધિકારીશ્રીઓની વિગત:

અ.નં.	લાયઝન અધિકારીશ્રીનું નામ હોદ્દાકચેરીનું / સરનામું	ફાળવેલ તાલુકા/ વિસ્તાર	કચેરીનો ફોન નંબર તથા ફેક્સ નંબર	મોબાઇલ નંબર
૧	શ્રી અરવિંદ વીકલેકટરશ્રી અને.આસી , પ્રાંત અધિકારીશ્રી વ્યારા,તાપી ,વ્યારા- ,પાનવાડી,જીલ્લા સેવાસદન,૩.બ્લોકનં તાપી.વ્યારા જી.તા	વ્યારા	ફોન નંબર ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૫૪૧ ફેક્સ નંબર ૦૨૬૨૬ ૨૨૦૫૫૧-	૮૮૭૮૪-૦૫૦૫૩
૨	શ્રી બી,૨-નાયબ કલેકટર, પટેલ.કે. કલેકટર કચેરી તાપીજીલ્લા ,૨.બ્લોકનં, તાપી.વ્યારા જી.તા ,પાનવાડી,સેવાસદન	વાલોડ	ફોન નંબર ૦૨૬૨૬-૨૨૦૬૮૭ ફેક્સ નંબર ૦૨૬૨૬૨૨૧૨૮૧-	૮૮૦૮૦૦૫૦૫૮
૩	શ્રી તુષાર જાની નાયબ જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રી (મહેસુલ (તાપી જિલ્લા પંચાયત તાપીવ્યારા-	ડોલવણ	ફોન નંબર ૦૨૬૨૬૨૨૧૪૩-	૮૭૨૪૩૩૦૩૦૦
૪	શ્રી સીલટા.વી. યોજના સહ તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રી સોનગઢ, તાલુકા પંચાયત સોનગઢ	સોનગઢ	ફોનનંબર ૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૨૦૨૫ ફેક્સ નંબર ૦૨૬૨૪-૨૨૨૦૨૫	૭૫૬૭૦૧૮૪૮૧

૫	શ્રી બી, ચૌધરી.બી. નિયામકશ્રી-તાપી, જિલ્લા ગ્રામ વિકાસ એજન્સી, વ્યારા બ્લોક નં, ૧૪. જિલ્લા સેવા સદન, પાનવાડી વ્યારા-જિતાપી.	ઉચ્છલ	ફોનનંબર ૦૨૬૨૬ ૨૨૩ ૨૩ ૨ ફેક્સ નંબર ૦૨૬૨૬- ૨૨૨૦૨૫	૭૫૬૭૦૪૨૧૯૩
૬	શ્રી એસ , રાઠોડ.કે. પ્રાયોજના વહિવટદારશ્રીતાપી.સોનગઢ જી,	નિઝર	ફોનનંબર ૦૨૬૨૪- ૨૨૨૧૪૮ ફોન નંબર ૦૨૬૨૪૨૨૨૧૨૬-	૯૯૭૮૪૦૫૬૪૬
૭	શ્રી યુ, જાડેજા.એન. પ્રાંત અધિકારીશ્રી નિઝર તા તાપી.નિઝર જી.	કુકરમુંડા	ફોનનંબર ૦૨૬૨૮- ૨૪૪૦૦૯ ફેક્સ નંબર ૦૨૬૨૮- ૨૪૪૦૦૬	૯૭૨૬૫૧૨૫૮૮

જિલ્લાના મામલતદારશ્રીઓની વિગત

તાલુકાનું નામ	નામ	સરનામું	ફોન.નં.	મોબાઈલ નંબર
વાલોડ	શ્રી પી. ડી. પ્રજાપતિ	મામ. ઓફીસ વાલોડ	02625- 220 021	9879984617
વ્યારા	શ્રી કે.સી.વળવી	મામ. ઓફીસ વ્યારા	02626-220 012	7567007247
સોનગઢ	શ્રી એમ.આર.વસાવા	મામ. ઓફીસ સોનગઢ	02624-222 023	7567007278
ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી એ.આઇ.હળપતી	મામ. ઓફીસ ઉચ્છલ	02628-231 103	9924998569
નિઝર	શ્રી એસ.ડી.ચૌધરી	મામ. ઓફીસ નિઝર	02628-244 223	7567007329
ડોલવણ	શ્રી કે.સી.વળવી	મામ. ઓફીસ ડોલવણ	02625-251 012	9909408672
કુકરમુન્ડા	શ્રી એમ.એમ. વસાવા	મામ. ઓફીસ કુકરમુન્ડા	02628- 223 324	9427115877

જિલ્લાના તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રીઓની વિગત

તાલુકાનું નામ	નામ	સરનામું	ફોન.નં.	મોબાઈલ નંબર
વાલોડ	શ્રી જી. એમ. બોરડ	તાલુકા પંચાયત વાલોડ	02625- 220026	7567016762
વ્યારા	શ્રી એસ.જી.વસાવા	તાલુકા પંચાયત વ્યારા	02626- 224555	7567018626
સોનગઢ	શ્રી સી.વી. લતા	તાલુકા પંચાયત સોનગઢ	02624-222025	7567018481
ઉચ્છલ	શ્રી જી.એસ.રાઠવા	તાલુકા પંચાયત ઉચ્છલ	02628-231108, 231136	9913593816
નિઝર	શ્રી પી.એચ.નૈયા	તાલુકા પંચાયત નિઝર	02628-244225	9925667839
કુકરમુન્ડા		તાલુકા પંચાયત કુકરમુન્ડા	02628- 223225	9427674831
ડોલવણ	શ્રી ભરતભાઈ ચૌધરી ઇ.ચા	તાલુકા પંચાયત ડોલવણ	02625-251007, 251008	9978978310

Phone Number Detail
Tapi Police Cnt.Room-02626-221500
02626-220100 (Fax)

Sr. No	Designation	Officer's Name	Mobile No.	Phone Number	Resi.No.
1	SP	Shri Dr.N.K.Amin	99784-05488	02626-222700	02626-222722
2	Dysp. Vyara Dn.	Shri Bhaghirath ghadhvi	89800-49480	02626-224193	-
3	DYSP HQ	Shri K.M.Gohil	98240-71836	02626-222900	02626-223401
4	DYSP.SC/ST	Smt. Tejal Patel	99099-60478	-	-
5	PI LCB	Shri M.V.Kikani	97277-97390	02626-223033	-
6	PI LIB	Shri N.H.Patel	98799-27275	02626-221518	
7	PSI SOG	Shri B.C.Solonki	9408025275	02626-221509	-
8	CPI Vyara	Shri D.D. Pawar	99259-05320	02626-224431	-
9	CPI Ukai	Shri J.G. Shaikh	98253-63105	02624-	-
10	PI Vyara, <u>P.Stn</u>	Shri D.D. Pawar	99259-05320	02626-220033	-
		Shri P K Davera	99249-51694	02626-220033	-
11	PSI Valod P.Stn	Shri V.K.Desai	94273-41665	02625-	-
12	PSI Kakrapar	Shre D.B.Palas	96380-37775	02626-	-
13	PI Songadh, <u>P.Stn</u>	Shri M.V.Kikani	97277-97390	02624-222033	-
		Shri K.D.Gohil	75678-33388	02624-222033	-

14	PSI Dolvan P.Stn	Shri D.G.Tadvi	94280-27176	02626- 295252	-
15	PSI Uchchhal P.Stn	Shri S.K.Charel	75675-28602	02628- 231112	-
16	PSI Ukai, P.Stn	Shri V.R.Bharvad	99094-95145	02624- 233236	-
17	PSI Nizar, P.Stn	Shri S.M.Shadu	99252-07033	02628- 244233	-
18	PSI Mahila P.Stn	Shree K.S.Motavar	98253-00362	02626- 222033	-
19	Police Hq Tapi	RSI. A.D.Kotval	96877-46764	02626- 220786	-
20	QRT PSI Tapi	RSI. L.S.Ninama	94276-93918		
21	BDDS Tapi	RSI.S.R.Gamit	99130-98749		
22	Wayrless PSI	A U vasaikar			
23	Traffic	Bhagvanbhai	89800-44050		

તાપી જિલ્લાના સાંસદ સભ્ય તથા ધારાસભ્યોની વિગત

ક્રમ	નામ	હોદ્દો	સરનામું	ફોન નંબર
૧	૨	૩	૪	૫
૧	શ્રી પ્રભુભાઈ વસાવા	માન.સાંસદસભ્ય શ્રી,માંડવી મતવિસ્તાર	એટ પોસ્ટ.સથવાવ.ત.માંડવી, જિ.સુરત-૩૯૪૧૬૦	9574076555
૨	શ્રી પુનાભાઈ ડી ગામિત	માન.ધારાસભ્ય શ્રી વ્યારા મત વિસ્તાર	મુ.કરંજવેલ,તા.વ્યારા	02626- 241266,222412 220319,
૩	શ્રી કાંતીલાલભાઈ આર. ગામીત	માન.ધારાસભ્ય શ્રી નિઝર/ઉચ્છલ મત વિસ્તાર	૧ લો માળ સ્વર્ણમિસંકુલ-૨ નવા સચિવાલય,ગાંધીનગર	079-23257014, 23257016 9825800291,9426839394
૪	શ્રી મોહનભાઈ ઢોડીયા	માન.ધારાસભ્ય શ્રી મહુવા/વાલોડ મત વિસ્તાર	મુ.અંધાત્રી, તા.મહુવા જી- તાપી	02625- 99253 256779 96355 29017 99253

નંદુરબાર (મહારાષ્ટ્ર) કંટ્રોલરૂમના નંબર

ક્રમ	નામ	હોદ્દો	સરનામુ	ફેક્સ નં:	ફોન નંબર
૧	૨	૩	૪	૫	૬
૧	ડો. મલ્લીનાથ કલ શેટ્ટી	કલેક્ટર નંદુરબાર	કલેક્ટર કચેરી નંદુરબાર	02564- 210041	02564- 221001, 221002
૨	શ્રી રાજેન્દ્ર બાલાજી દાહાલે	સુપરિટેન્ડેન્ટ ઓફ પોલીસ, નંદુરબાર		-02564 ,210103 210100 ૨૧૦૧૧૩	02564-210101,210102

ફાયર બ્રિગેડના સંપર્ક નંબર

ક્રમ	ફાયર સ્ટેશન	ફોન નંબર
1	વ્યારા નગર પાલીકા ફાયર સ્ટેશન	02626-220101, 222022
2	સોનગઢ પાલીકા ફાયર સ્ટેશન	02624- 221073, 221689
3	જે.કે પેપરમીલ ફાયર સ્ટેશન,ઉકાઈ	02624-220228-, EMR .101, ઓફિસ: 220278
4	થર્મલ પાવર સ્ટેશન,ઉકાઈ	08980017636
5	અણુ ઉર્જા મથક ,કાકરાપાર	02626-231500, 242018, ઓફિસ:230348
6	સુરત મહાનગરપાલીકા	0261-2414195, 2414196, 2414139
7	નવાપુર, જિ-નંદુરબાર, મહારાષ્ટ્ર	02564-210041, , 210333
8	નંદુરબાર, મહારાષ્ટ્ર	02564- 222201
9	ઉકાઈ ડેમ કંટ્રોલ રૂમ,સોનગઢ,જિ.તાપી	02624- 233267 મો. 8758637138

ટોલ ફ્રી નંબર

જિલ્લા ડીઝાસ્ટર કંટ્રોલરૂમ	1077
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જિલ્લા, તાલુકા પંચાયત તથા નગરપાલીકાના પ્રમુખશ્રીઓની યાદી

ક્રમ	નામ	તાલુકા/શહેર	સંપર્ક નં.
1	શ્રીમતી ગજરાબેન એ. ચૌધરી	પ્રમુખ તાપી જિ. પં.	9727711639 (02626-221811)
2	અંબાબેન એસ. ગામીત	પ્રમુખ વ્યારા, તા. પં.	9979351533 (02626-220063)
3	શ્રી રાહુલભાઈ ભીખાભાઈ હળપતી	પ્રમુખ વાલોડ તા. પં.	9638002511
4	શ્રી ભીલાભાઈ ડુળીયાભાઈ ગામીત	પ્રમુખ સોનગઢ તા. પં.	9825361400 (02624-223291)
5	શ્રી સુનિલભાઈ રતનજીભાઈ ગામીત	પ્રમુખ ઉચ્છલ તા. પં.	9687056108 (02628-231253)
6	રજીલાબેન રામસીંગભાઈ પાડવી	પ્રમુખ નિઝર તા. પં.	7359275025
7	શ્રી નરુભાઈ માનસિંગભાઈ ચૌધરી	પ્રમુખ ડોલવણ તા.પં.	9825109838 (02628-251005)
8	જ્યોતિબેન તારાચંદ પાડવી	પ્રમુખ કુકરમુંડા તા. પં.	8238483511
9	શ્રીમતી દીપાલીબેન જિઝ્નેશભાઈ પાટીલ	પ્રમુખ વ્યારા નગરપાલિકા	7069006501
10	શ્રી દીપકકુમાર છનાભાઈ વસાવા	પ્રમુખ સોનગઢ નગરપાલિકા	9687830888 9099055701

હાઈવે રોડ પર ગેસ,કેમીકલ કે અન્ય રસાયણ ભરેલાં ટેન્કર અકસ્માત બાબતે ઉપયોગમા લેવાના ફોન

નંબર:

ક્રમ	કંપનીનું નામ	ફોન/મોબાઈલ નંબર
1	આઈઓસીએલ	0261-6590115, 6530056

		મો. 9974163122
2	કંટ્રોલરૂમ સપ્લાય એન્ડ ડિસ્ટ્રીબ્યુશન ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ આઈઓસીએલ	0261 – 6590119 મો. 9699861212
3	બીપીસીએલ	0261-2841358 ,6540792 મો.9687422777
4	ઓએનજીસી	0261- 2875800, 2876000, 2875601 શ્રી ડી. કે. આહુજા (પ્લાંટ ઇ.ચા.) મો: 9427504259
5	એચપીસી	0261- 2875812 , 8980006869

Annexure: 15

General Terminology Used in Weather Bulletins

(A). Intensity of Rainfall Terminology Used

Sr. No.	Rain in mm”(24 hrs)	Terminology
1	0.1.mm to 2.4 mm”	Very light rain
2	2.5 mm to 7.5 mm”	Light rain
3	7.6 mm to 34.9 mm”	Light to Moderate rain
4	35.0 mm to 64.9 mm”	Moderate rain
5	65.0 mm to 124.9mm”	Heavy rain
6	Exceeding 125 mm”	Very Heavy rain

(B) Special distribution of weather phenomenon

Sr. No.	Percentage Area Covered	Terminology Used
1	1 to 25	Isolated
2	26 to 50	Few Places
3	51 to 75	Many Places
4	76 to 100	At most Places

(C) Emergency Situation

1. When water level is rising above the danger of H.F.L
2. When intensity of rainfall is above 65 mm /hr
3. When breaches are anticipated and may lead to disaster.
4. When water levels are rising alarmingly.

(D) Evacuation

Sr. No.	Signal	Activity
1	White Signal	Alert condition
2	Blue Signal	Ready for Evacuation
3	Red Signal	Immediate Evacuation

Annexure:16

Dos and don'ts in various disaster

Cyclone Safety

A cyclone is a storm accompanied by high-speed whistling and howling winds. It brings torrential rains.

Where does a cyclone come from?

A cyclonic storm develops over tropical oceans like the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Its strong winds blow at great speed, which can be more than 118 kilometers per hour.

What are the visible signs of a cyclone?

When a cyclonic storm approaches, the skies begin to darken accompanied by lightning and thunder and a continuous downpour of rain.

How does a cyclone affect us?

- A cyclone causes heavy floods.
- It uproots electricity supply and telecommunication lines. Power supply shuts down and telephones stop functioning.
- Road and rail movements come to halt because floods damage rail tracks and breach roads. Rail movements are also disrupted because of communication failure.
- The inclement weather conditions also disrupt Air services. Seaports stop work due to high winds, heavy rains and poor visibility. Sometimes ships overturn or are washed ashore. The high speed winds bends and plucks out trees and plants.
- A cyclone tears away wall sidings and blows off roofs of houses.
- Houses collapse and people are rendered homeless. In villages kachha houses get blown away. The speeding winds cause loose metal and wooden sheets to fly turning them to potential killers. Broken glass pieces can cause serious injuries.
- The floodwaters can take time to recede.
- The floodwaters can turn the fields salty.
- Bridges, dams and embankments suffer serious damages.
- Floods wash away human beings and animals and make water unfit for drinking. There can be outbreak of diseases like Cholera, Jaundice or Viral fever due to intake of impure water. Water gets contaminated because of floating corpses of animals and human beings and mixing of sewage stored food supplies, gets damaged.

Which areas are exposed to a cyclone in Gujarat?

In Gujarat, the Saurashtra-Kachchh region experiences a cyclone. The port towns of Veraval, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Okha, Kandla and Bhavnagar and other minor port towns suffer most.

Does a cyclone follow a particular path?

It is often difficult to predict where a cyclone will strike. When it starts moving from oceans (in Gujarat it is Arabian Sea) towards the land area, a cyclone can change track and hit areas other than those anticipated earlier.

Has any early warning system been evolved for the occurrence of a cyclone?

Yes. In India, the Indian Meteorological Department has developed a four-stage warning system for a cyclone.

How does the system operate?

This warning is about the possibility of a cyclone when a low pressure depression develops in oceans. For Gujarat, the development of such a depression in the Arabian Sea is indicative of a cyclone attack.

- **The Alert stage**

This warning is given 48 hours prior to the time when a cyclone is expected to hit the land.

- **The Warning stage**

This is the stage when a cyclone gets formed. The warning is given 24 hours before the anticipated time of arrival of a cyclone.

- **Cyclone arrival**

This warning is issued 12 hours before a cyclone is due to hit the land. The warning gives information about cyclone and will continue until the winds subside. In sea ports, danger signal are hoisted about the impending cyclone.

From where can people access cyclone storm warnings?

Warnings about storms, their intensity and the likely path they may take are regularly broadcasted by radio and television network continuously until the storm passes over.

What to do before and during a cyclone.

- Have your dwellings checked before a cyclone season starts and carry out whatever repairs that are needed.
- Talk to children and explain about cyclones without scaring them.
- Create storm awareness by discussing effects of a cyclonic storm with family members so that everyone knows what one can and should do in an emergency. This helps to remove fear and anxiety and prepares everyone to respond to emergencies quickly.
- Keep your valuables and documents in containers, which cannot be damaged by water.
- Keep information about your blood group.
- Keep lanterns filled with kerosene, torches and spare batteries. These must be kept in secure places and handy.
- Make plans for people who are either sick, suffer from disabilities, aged and children.
- Store up at least seven-day stock of essential food articles, medicines and water supply.
- Keep blankets & clothes ready for making beds. Also keep cotton bandages and several copies of photographs of family members in case they are needed for identification purposes after the storm.
- Store some wooden boards so that they can be used to cover windows.

- Keep trees and shrubs trimmed. Remove damaged and decayed parts of trees to make them resist wind and reduce the potential for damage. Cut weak branches and make winds blow through.
- All doors, windows and openings should be secured.
- Continue to listen to warning bulletins and keep in touch with local officials. Keep radio sets in working condition. Battery powered radio sets are desirable.
- Evacuate people to places of safety when advised.
- Take steps to protect your assets.
- Store extra drinking water in covered vessels.
- Remain calm.

What one should not do during a Cyclone attack?

- During the storm do not venture out unless advised to evacuate.
- If you have a vehicle and wish to move out of your house, leave early before the onset of a cyclone. It is often best to stay at home
- Avoid remaining on the top floor of dwellings. Stay close to the ground.

Earthquake safety

- Tell the facts about earthquake to your family members
- Construct new buildings with earthquake resistant method and strengthen the old buildings
- Insure your house and family members
- Take the training for first aid and fire fighting
- Do not keep cots near the glass window
- Do not keep heavy and fragile things in the selves
- Do don't hang photo frames, mirrors, or glasses up your bed
- Keep your important documents, some cash and necessary articles ready in a bag
- Get your house insured before the earthquake
- Identify special skills of neighbor (medical, technical) so that it can be utilized in emergency

During Earthquake

- Do not panic
- If already inside, than Stay indoors! Get under a heavy desk or table and hang on to it.
- If fire breaks out, drop on the floor and crawl towards the exist
- If you are out doors during the quake, keep away from buildings, trees and electricity lines. Walk towards open places, in a calm and composed manner.
- If you are driving, quickly but carefully move your car as far out of traffic as possible and stop. Do not stop on or under a bridge or overpass or under trees, light posts, power lines, or signs. Stay inside the car until shaking stops
- If you are in a school, get under a desk or table and hold on

After the Earthquake

- Do not be afraid of the aftershocks
- Listen to radio-TV and other media for Government Announcement

- Check for injuries to yourself and those around you. Take first aid where you can
- Extinguish fire, if any
- Examine walls, floors, doors, staircases and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing
- Do not enter into the unsafe or risky houses or buildings
- Inspect for Gas leaks-If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noises, open a window and quickly leave the building. Don't light your kitchen stove if you suspect a gas leak.
- Do not keep telephone lines busy unnecessarily
- Switch off electric lines

Fire safety

Dos

- Buy Fireworks from the licensed shop.
- Keep fireworks in a closed box
- Store crackers away from source of fire or inflammation
- Follow all safety precautions issued with the fire works
- Go to open spaces like playgrounds, fields
- Light them at arm's length using a taper.
- Stand back while lighting the crackers
- Discard used fireworks in a bucket of water
- Keep buckets of water and blankets ready, incase a firebreaks out.
- Wear thick cotton clothes for maximum safety from fire.
- If clothes catch fire, Stop, Drop and Roll
- In case of uncontrolled fire wrap the victim in a blanket, till it stop.
- In case of burns splash tap water (not ice water), the process may be repeated till the burning sensation reduces.
- If fingers or toes are burned, separate them with dry, sterile, non-adhesive dressings.
- Make sure the burn victim is breathing, if breathing has stopped or if the victim's airway is blocked then open the airway and if necessary begin rescue breathing.
- Elevate the burned area and protect it from pressure and friction.
- Cover the area of the burn with a moist sterile bandage, of clean cloth (do not use blanket or towel for healing burns).
- Consult the doctor as soon as possible for the proper medication
- Consult an ophthalmologist immediately in case of eye injuries.
- Do contact at the Fire Brigade (Tel.No. 101), for getting the details of the doctors on duty during the festival.

Don'ts

- Don't burn crackers in crowded, congested places, narrow lanes or inside the house.
- Don't let children burst crackers unaccompanied by an adult
- Don't put fireworks in your pocket or throw them
- Don't cover crackers with tin containers or glass bottles for extra sound effect
- Don't dare to examine unburst crackers...leave it!! Light a new cracker
- Don't show the Dare-devilry of lighting crackers on own hands.
- Don't use fireworks inside a vehicle
- Avoid long loose clothes, as they are fast in catching fire
- Don't remove burnt clothing (unless it comes off easily), but do ensure that the victim is not still in contact with smoldering materials.

- Don't apply adhesive dressing on the burnt area.
- Don't break the burst blister

Flood Safety

Do's and Don'ts after flood

- There is a possibility of spread of water borne diseases after flood, and hence
- Medical treatment should be taken immediately.
- Do not enter deep, unknown waters.
- Do not go near the riverbank even after the floodwater has receded.
- Sprinkle medicines in the stagnant dirty water.
- Inspect your house for any cracks or other damage. Check all the walls, floor, ceiling, doors and windows, so that any chance of house falling down can be known and you can be aware about the immediate danger.
- If the floodwater has entered the house or has surrounded the house, then it is advisable not to enter such house.
- Keep listening to weather forecast on radio and television. Move to your residence only when instructed by the competent authority. It is not safe to believe that the problems have ended after the flood water has receded
- Inform the competent authority/officer for restoration of the necessary connections like gas, electricity, telephone, drainage, etc.
- Beware of the various insects or poisonous snakes that may have been dragged inside the house along with the floodwater.
- Destroy the food commodities that have been affected by floodwater.
- Check properly all the electric circuits, floor level furnace, boilers, gas cylinders, or electric equipments like motor pump etc. Check whether any inflammable or explosive item has not entered along with the floodwater.
- Switch off the main electric supply, if any damage is noticed to the electric equipments.
- If you find any breakage in the drainage system stop using latrines and do not use tap water.
- Do not use polluted water.
- Sewerage system should be checked and any damage should be repaired immediately so as to curtail spread of diseases.
- Empty the water clogged in the basement slowly with help of water pump so that damage to infrastructure can be minimized
- Check gas leakage which can be known by smell of gas or by hearing the sound of leakage; immediately open all windows and leave the house.
- Boil drinking water before usage and drink chlorinated water.
- Eat safe food.
- Rescue work should be undertaken immediately after flood situation as per the instruction. Do not follow any shortcut for rescue work.
- Do not try to leave the safe shelter to go back home until the local officials declare normalcy after flood and instruction to return home are not given.

Tsunami:

The phenomenon Tsunami is a series of traveling ocean waves of extremely longlength generated primarily by earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor:

Following safety measures needs to be learnt before, during and after theoccurrence of tsunami:

Before

- Be familiar with the tsunami warning signals. People living along the coast should consider an earthquake or a sizable ground rumbling as a warning signal. A noticeable rapid rise or fall in coastal waters is also a sign that a tsunami is approaching.
- Make sure all family members know how to respond to a tsunami. Make evacuation plans. Pick an inland location that is elevated.
- After an earthquake or other natural disaster, roads in and out of the vicinity may be blocked, so pick more than one evacuation route.
- Teach family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water
- Children should be taught in advance about the evacuation plans
- Prepare emergency kit beforehand. The emergency kit should contain Flashlight and extra batteries, battery-operated radio and extra batteries, First aid kit
- Emergency food and water, Essential medicines etc

During

- Listen to a radio or television to get the latest emergency information, and be ready to evacuate if asked to do so.
- If you hear a tsunami warning, move at once to higher ground and stay there until local authorities say it is safe to return home.
- Move in an orderly, calm and safe manner to the evacuation site
- Stay away from the beach. Never go down to the beach to watch a tsunami come in.
- If you can see the wave you are too close to escape it.
- Return home only after authorities advise it is safe to do so.

After

- Stay tuned to a battery-operated radio for the latest emergency information.
- Help injured or trapped persons.
- Stay out of damaged buildings. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- Enter your home with caution. Use a flashlight/torch when entering damaged buildings. Check for electrical shorts and live wires. Do not use appliances or lights until an electrician has checked the electrical system.
- Open windows and doors to help dry the building.
- Shovel mud while it is still moist to give walls and floors an opportunity to dry.
- Check food supplies and test drinking water.
- Fresh food that has come in contact with flood waters may be contaminated and should be thrown out

Annexure:17

Details Of Chemicals Properties, Fire Fighting Agents, Antidotes, First Aid & Medical Treatment

Sr No	Name Of Chemical	Hazard Characteristics	Fire Fighting Agent	Antidote / First Aid / Medical Treatment
1	Acetic Acid	Corrosive	Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical Powder, Water Spray and Alcohol Resistant Foam	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give Oxygen. If heartbeats are absent, give external Cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes, holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently.
2	Ammonia	Flammable, Toxic	Stop flow of gas, use water spray to cool fire exposed containers. Exposed fire fighter must wear positive pressure self-contained breathing-apparatus and full protective clothing.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give Oxygen. Inhalation of steam or vinegar vapour is recommended. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes To relieve restlessness, ingestion morphine 15mg to relieve Dyspnoea, Oxygen inhalation.
3	Ammonium Carbonate	Corrosive	Non-flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give Oxygen. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes, holding eyes open.
4	Ammonia Nitrate (Melt)	-	Use plenty of water to cool fire exposed containers. Exposed fire fighter must wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Container may explode in fire.	In case of burns due to hot Ammonium Nitrate solution, part should be flushed with large quantity of water and treated according to usual burns.

5.	Carbon Dioxide	Asphyxiant	Non-flammable	It is simple asphyxiant and can cause oxygen deficiency in confined space / non ventilated areas. Respiratory protection is required.
6.	Carbon Monoxide	Flammable, Toxic	Carbon monoxide, dry chemical powder, wear self contained breathing apparatus. Let fire burn, shut off gas while using the chemicals.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If hearts beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. Do not use mouth to mouth ventilation. Administer 100% oxygen till carboxyhemoglobin level is measured. Cerebral edema and convulsions must be controlled. Ethylene blue must not be injected.
7.	Chlorine	Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give external cardiac compression. In case of eye exposure, wash with copious amount of water for 15 minutes, keeping eyelids apart
8.	Coal	Flammable	Dry chemical powder, water supply	Incomplete combustion may produce CO1, sulphur dioxide, hence respiratory protection may be required to fight the fire.
9.	Formic Acid	Flammable, Corrosive	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray and alcohol resistant, foam all purpose foam.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If hearts beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes, holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently.
10.	Fuel Oil	Flammable	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, foam	Remove the contaminated clothes. Wash the affected parts of skin with plenty of soap and water and seek medical advice immediately for inhalation of vapors / fumes.
11.	High Speed Diesel	Flammable	Dry chemical powder, foam	- do -
12.	Hydro-chloric Acid	Corrosive	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give artificial respiration. Do not give alkaline substances or carbonate preparation. Skin should be treated with 5% Trietanol amine. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes, holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently.
13.	Hydrogen	Flammable, Explosive	Dry chemical powder, halon. Let fire burn under control.	It is simple asphyxiant and can cause oxygen deficiency in confined space / non ventilated areas. Move victim to the fresh air and apply resuscitation methods.

			Stop flow of gas.	
14.	Hydrogen Iodide	Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If hearts beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. Incase of eye exposure, wash with copious amount of water for 15 minutes, keeping eyelids apart.
15	Hydrogen Sulphide	Flammable, Toxic	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Alcohol resistant foam is also advisable to be used to stop fire.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Patient with significant exposure, should be hospitalized for 72 hours of medical observation for delayed pulmonary edema. The respiratory centre may be stimulated by injection of LOBGIN and nika thamide. Vitamin C may be injected intravenously. Incase of eye exposure, it should be treated with boric acid solution.
16	Iodine	Toxic	Use water spray or carbon dioxide. Do not use foam or dry chemical. Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If hearts beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. Patient with significant exposure should be hospitalized for 72 hours of medical observation. Consider administration of multiple metered doses of topical steroid hormone or 30 mg/kg of methyl prednisolone IV.
17.	LPG	Flammable, Explosive	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes holding eyes open.
18.	Methane	Flammable, Explosive	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder. Shut off gas.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If substance has gone in eyes wash with plenty of water.
19.	Methanol	Flammable, Toxic	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray and alcohol resistant foam.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Never administer anything by mouth if a victim is losing consciousness. Do not induce vomiting. Do not use mouth to mouth respiration. Massive alkalization in life saving and eye saving measures. Give small quantity of Ethyl alcohol every 4 hourly. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes holding eyes open.
20.	Methyl	Flammable,	Carbon dioxide,	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a

	Acetate	Toxic	dry chemical powder and alcohol resistant foam. Water may be ineffective.	difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If substance heart beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently.
21	Methyl Formate	Flammable, Toxic	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray and alcohol resistant foam.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If substance heart beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently.
22	Methyl Iodide	Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If substance heartbeats are absent, give external cardiac compression. Do not use mouth to mouth ventilation. Keep under medical surveillance for 48 hours. Consider administration of multiple metered doses of topical steroid by inhalation and or upto 30 mg / kg of methyl prednisolone. In case of eye, contact immediately, refer to ophthalmologist.
23	Mono Ethylene Glycol	Flammable, Toxic	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder and alcohol resistant foam.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If heartbeats are absent, give external cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water.
24	Naphtha	Flammable	Foam dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide. Apply water fog from as far distance as possible.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician. If heartbeats are absent, give external cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water.

25	Natural Gas	Flammable	Stop flow of gas. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes, holding eyes open.
26	Nitric Acid	Corrosive, Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give Oxygen. Do not induce vomiting. If heartbeats are absent, give external Cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes, holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently.
27	Nitric Oxide	Corrosive, Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Do not allow to walk. Fatal symptoms may be delayed upto 48 hours even though victim may seem normal after exposure. If hearts beats are absent, give external cardia compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently. Methemoglobinemia due to no resolve in hours with oxygen therapy.
28	Nitrogen	Asphyxiate	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If hearts beats are absent, give external cardia compression. Treat for frostbite with lukewarm water.
29	Oxygen	-	Non flammable	Inhalation of 100 % oxygen can cause nausea, dizziness, irritation of lungs, pulmonary edema, pneumonia and collapse. Liquid oxygen will cause frostbite.
30	Nitrogen Dioxide	Corrosive, Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Enforce complete rest for 24 to 48 hours. Incase of high exposure keep patient under medical observation for atleast 72 hours. Some individuals who had symptoms of acute exposure with or without edema, develop in immune reaction 10 days or 6 weeks after exposure. Symptoms include severe cough, cyanbosis (tuning blue) fever hypoxemia and X ray may show fire scattered nodes in the lungs are vulnerable to virus.
31	Potassium	Corrosive	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there

	Hydroxide	Toxic		is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If substance heart beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. Incase of eye contact immediately refer for opt homological opinion. Treat skin burns conventionally.
32	Potassium Meth oxide	Flammable, Toxic	Only dry chemical powder is allowed to be used. In reacts with water and CO ₂ .	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Never administer anything by mouth if a victim is losing consciousness. Do not induce vomiting. Do not use mouth to mouth respiration. Baking soda in glass of water should be given.
33	Prop ionic Acid	Flammable, Toxic, Corrosive	Foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide. Apply waster fog from as far distance as possible.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If heart beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. Incase of eye contact flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with water & soap.
34	Rhodium Trioxide	-	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. Material cause irritation of nose, throat and respiratory tract. Repeated exposure to skin can cause allergic sensitization. Incase of eye contact, flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes.
35	Sodium Hydroxide	Corrosive, Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Incase of eye contact flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with water & soap.
36	Sulphur Dioxide	Corrosive, Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If hearts beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. Atrophicrhinitis and phayngitis may be treated by inhalation of 5% solution of sodium chloride, followed by inhalation of 5% solution of sodium chloride, followed by inhalation of vitamin A. Incase of of eye contact, flush with 2% sodium bicarbonate solution, drops of 2 to 3 % phedrine should be instilled in the nose.
37	Sulphuric Acid	Corrosive, Toxic	Non flammable, react with water to form large amount of heat and corrosive fumes. Do not use	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give Oxygen. Incase eye contact flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with

			water to existing fire in the nearby area.	plenty of water.
38	Tricolor Ethylene	Flammable, Toxic	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray and alcohol resistant foam.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give Oxygen. Do not induce vomiting. If heart beats are absent, give external Cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes, holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently.
39	Ortho Dichloride Benzene	Flameable, Toxic	Foam dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide. Apply water fog from as far distance as possible.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.
40	Trichloro Acetyl Chloride	Corrosive, Toxic	Foam dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide.	It is very corrosive liquid. Exposure will produce tears in the eyes and severe chemical burns. Move the person to fresh air. If not breathing, perform artificial respiration. If required, give oxygen. Wash the affected skin thoroughly with soap and water. Flush and irrigate eyes with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not induce vomiting.
41	Acrylonitrile	Flammable, Toxic	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If the unconscious, crush an amyl nitrite ampoule in a cloth and hold it under the nose for 15 seconds in every minute. Do not interrupt artificial respiration during this process.
42	Copper Compounds	-	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If heart beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. If substance has gone in eyes wash with plenty of water for about 15 minutes, holding eyes open and obtain medical treatment urgently.
43	Aniline	Flammable, Toxic	Foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give Oxygen. Aniline is very toxic, if splashed on skin. It passes through the skin, causing methemoglobinemia. Antidote is methylene blue. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.

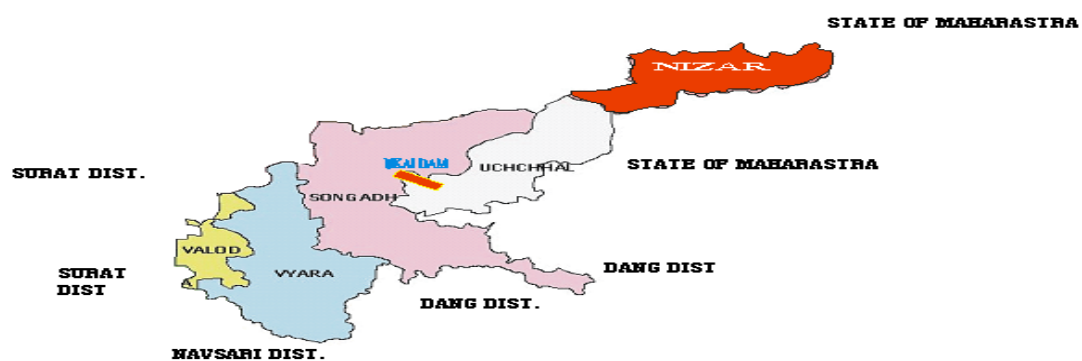
44	<i>Benzene</i>	Flammable, Toxic	Foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give Oxygen. Benzene is very toxic or if splashed on skin. Chronic exposure may lead to leukemia. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.
45	Nitro- benzene	Flammable, Toxic	Foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. NB is very toxic if splashed on skin. It passes through the skin causing methemoglobinemia. Antidote is methylene blue. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.
46	Phosgene	Corrosive Toxic	Non flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Phosgene is very toxic in case of inhalation. It has very low TLV – 0.1 ppm. Keep the person under observation for 72 hours for possibility of delayed effect. In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.
47	Toluene	Flammable, Toxic	Foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Toluene is very toxic if splashed on skin. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.

48	Di Nitro Toluene	Flammable, Explosive	Use plenty of water to cool fire exposed containers. Exposed fire fighter must wear positive self contained breathing apparatus. Foam and dry chemical powder and carbon dioxide can be used.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Di Nitro Toluene is very toxic if splashed on skin. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.
49.	Metaoluene Di Amine	Flammable, Toxic	Foam dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide. Apply water fog from as far distance as possible.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Metaoluene Di Amine is toxic, if splashed on skin. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.
50	Toluene Di Isocyanate	Corrosive, Toxic	Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide. Do not apply water as it reacts violently with water at elevated temperature.	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Toluene Di Isocyanate is very toxic if inhaled. In case pulmonary edema. TLV of TDI vapor is very low i.e. 0.0005 ppm. If splashed on skin, incases sensitization of skin tissue. In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water for about 15 minutes. Remove wet clothes and wash affected area with plenty of water.
51	Methyl Iodine	Toxic	Non Flammable	Remove the victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If heart beats are absent, give external cardiac compression. Do not use mouth to mouth ventilation. Keep under medical surveillance for 48 hours. Consider administration of multiple metered doses of topical steroid aerosol by inhalation and or upto 30 mg / kg of methyl prednisolone. In case of eye, contact immediately, refer to ophthalmologist.
52	Chloro Sulphonic Acid	A poison to irritant, corrosive	Use DCP, foam if exposes to fire.	Remove victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty breathing, give oxygen. Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical treatment urgently.

53	Carbon Di Sulphide	Flammable, Explosive	Use DCP, CO2	Remove victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty breathing, give oxygen. Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical treatment urgently.
54	Ethylen Oxide	Flammable, Carcinogen	Use DCP	Remove victim to fresh air. If there is a difficulty breathing, give oxygen. Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical treatment urgently.
55	Acephate Anilophos Ethion Phorate Quinalphos	Non flammable	Use DCP, foam if exposed to fire.	Atropine sulphate in dose 2 – 4 mg for adult, 2 mg 1000 – 2000 mg / im.
56	Alachlor Carbendazim Thiophanate-M	Non flammable	Use DCP, foam is exposed to fire	Inject 1 gm of Eralidioxime chloride IV. Do not induce vomiting if the injected poison is principally a hydrocarbon solvent.
57	Mancozeb Thiram	Non flammable	Use DCP, foam is exposed to fire	Low toxicity, no specific treatment.
58	Allethrin Cypermethrin Fevalrate	<i>Toxic</i>	Use DCP, foam is exposed to fire	The treatment is symptomatic.
59	Aluminium Phosphate	Non flammable	Use DCP, foam is exposed to fire	Injection copper sulphate 0.25 gm.
60	Isoproturon	Non flammable	Use DCP, foam is exposed to fire	Supportive treatment.
61	Hexaconazole Propiconazole	Non flammable	Use DCP, foam is exposed to fire	There is no specific antidotes and treats the victim symptomatically.
62	<i>Propane</i>	Flammable, Explosive	DCP, Water	First aid.
63	<i>Butadiene</i>	Flammable, Explosive	DCP, Water	First aid.
64	<i>Propylene</i>	Flammable, Explosive	DCP, Water	First aid.
65	Styrene Monomer	Flammable	DCP, Foam compound	-

Various Maps of Tapi District:

Map showing Tapi District



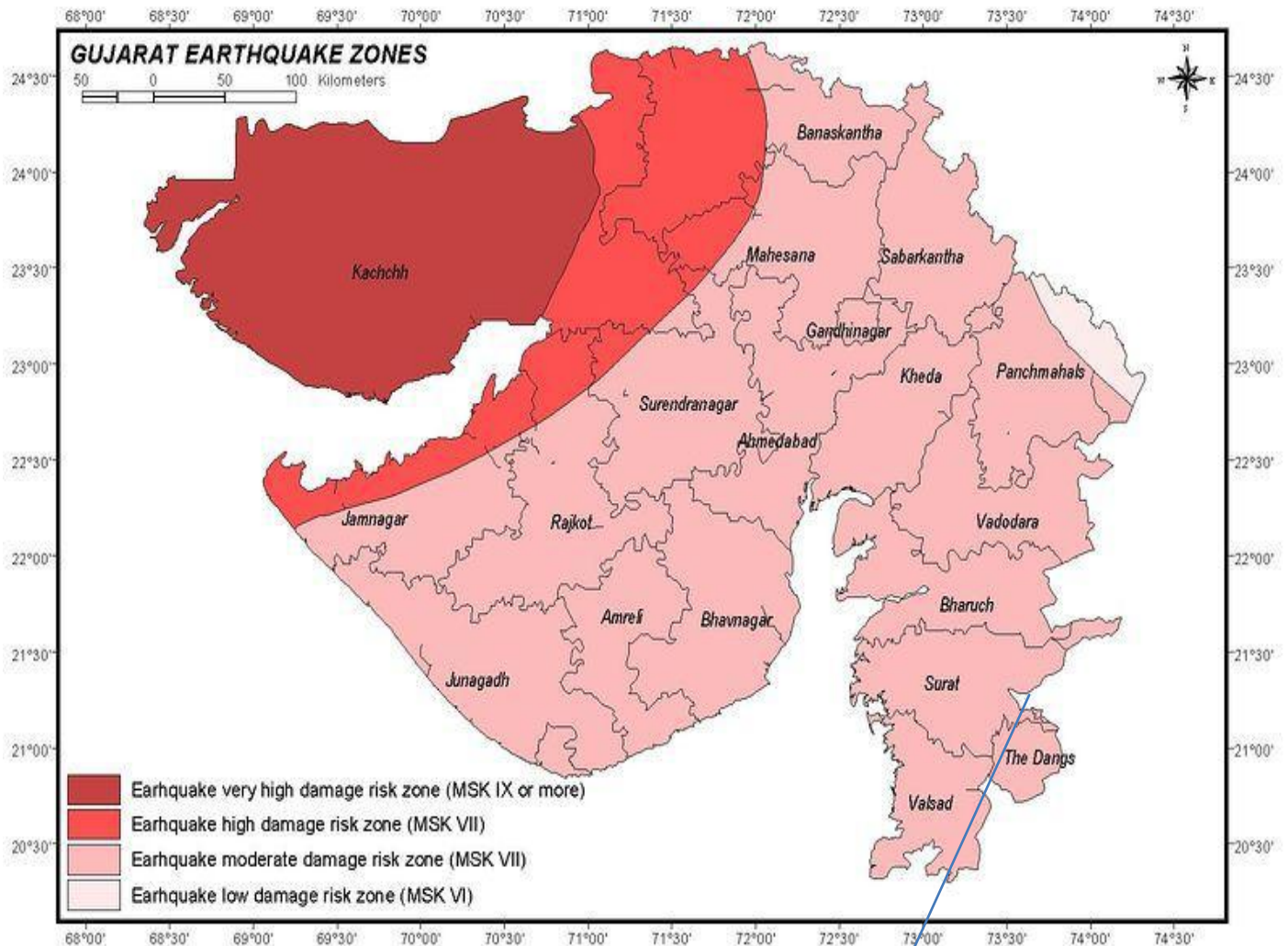
District Map showing roads and rail network



Hazard Maps

Map Showing Gujarat Earthquake Zones

Tapi District come in Zone III

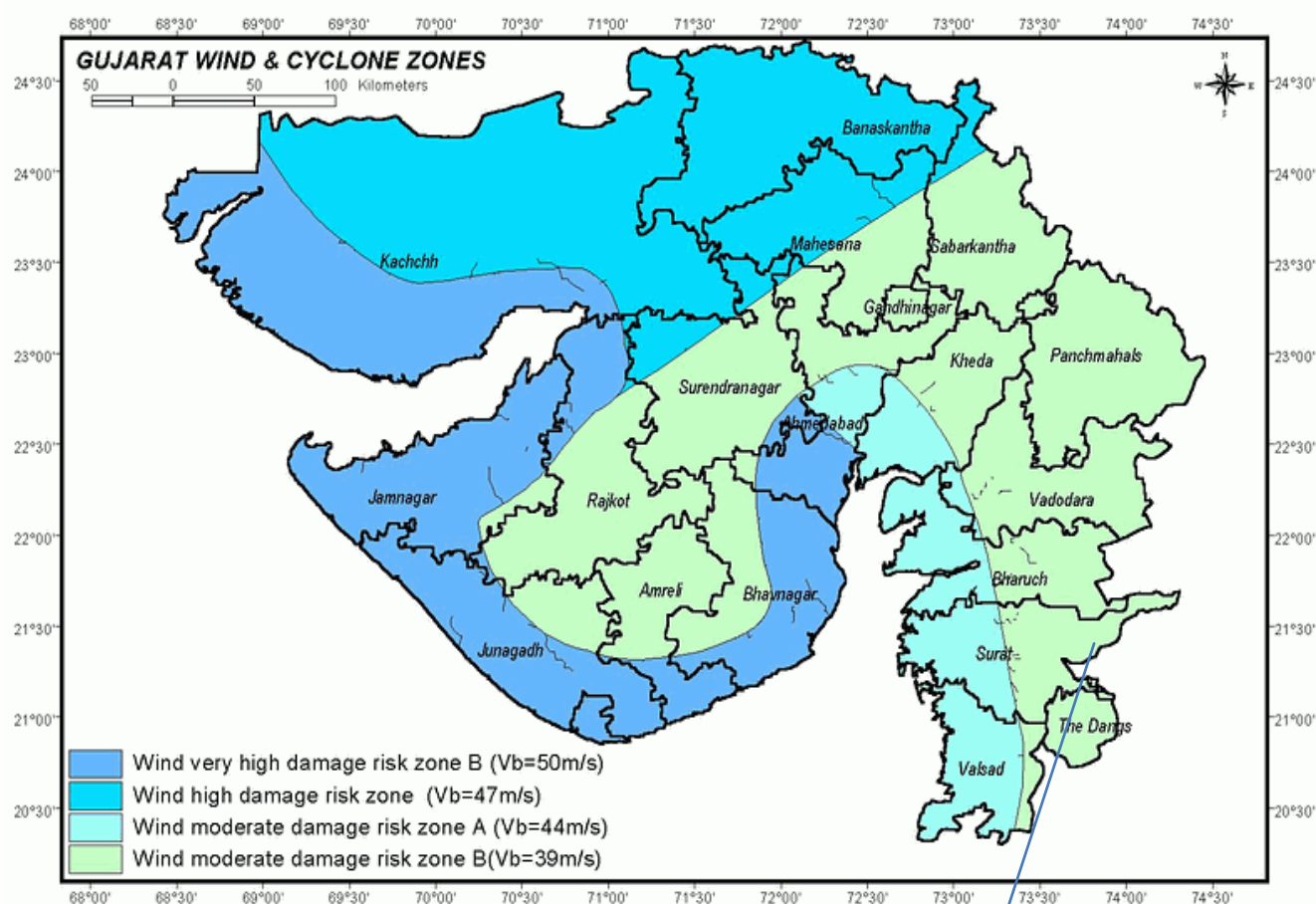


Disclaimer: This map was collated based on the data/information compiled by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. UNDP has not verified the accuracy of information of the Map.
Source: BMTPC, India

Tapi District

Map Showing Gujarat Wind and Cyclone Zones

Tapi District Costal area come Zone B (vb=39m/s)



Disclaimer: This map was collated based on the data/information compiled by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, UNDP has not verified the accuracy of information of the Map. Source: BMTPC, India

Tapi District

Village Map of Tapi District

