

PREFACE



Mahesh I Patel (IAS)

Establishment of the Disaster Management Authority and the Disaster Management Act has erected a new direction about disaster management in the country by creating a scientific structure of it. It has always been learning something from being able to face natural and man-made disasters coming in Gujarat in functional form.

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority implemented the Disaster Risk Management Program in the State and Dang District, the programme has for DRM components; Capacity Building, Awareness Generation, Mock drill and Plan Preparation. Under the programme Collector office, Dang preparing the Communities and Government Officials from grass root level to top level for securing quick response mechanism right from bottom to top level. As a part of Disaster Risk management, all the Villages, Taluka and City Level Disaster Management Plans have prepared and are being updated every Year.

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.

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'Mahesh I Patel', written over a faint circular stamp.

Mahesh I Patel (IAS)
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INDAX

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INTRODUCTION

■ What is Disaster?

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 recognized 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 minimized by taking timely action, preventing mechanisms and undertaking capital works of long and medium terms.

■ Concept of Disaster Management

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of:

- Planning and implementing measures to mitigating or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequence of disaster
- Preparedness for emergencies and disasters
- Assessing the effects of disasters
- Providing emergency relief and rescue and post disaster rehabilitation and

reconstruction, and

- Building capacities to these ends.

The concepts of all hazard management and empowerment provide the foundation for disaster management plans and efforts. All hazards management involves considering, planning for, and taking actions to avoid or mitigate, all possible hazards, which may affect the district.

Empowerment means that each citizen is enabled, through education, training and support, to be able to address all hazards and disasters, which may threaten their lives or livelihoods. Empowerment does not transfer full responsibility for dealing with disasters to the individual, but strives to ensure each individual has

The means and support needed to avoid or limit the impact of disaster.

The district and subsidiary plans seek to limit vulnerability and reinforce the resilience of communities in the face of hazards and disasters. Addressing vulnerability generally takes place before a disaster through actions to reduce the opportunities for the disasters to occur. Reinforcing the resilience occurs through actions to reduce the scale or potential impact of a disaster, and building capacities and systems that facilitates (shorten and make less costly) the recovery process.

■ Levels of Disaster (The L Concept)

The L concept has been developed to define the different levels of disaster in order to facilitate the assistance to State and the Centre.

It has four levels which are as follows.

L0 level: Denotes normal times, which will be utilized for close monitoring, documentation and preparatory activities. Training of Search and Rescue teams, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updation for response activities will be carried out during this period.

L1 level: Denotes when the disasters which can be managed at the District level where the State and the Centre need to be on guard in case assistance is required for disaster relief operations.

L2 level: Disaster situations that require assistance and active participation of State resources for management of the disaster.

L3 level : Disaster situation arises in case of large scale disasters that have a noticeable impact on a number of districts of states and when the State and District authorities have been overwhelmed with the disaster and require assistance from the Centre for rescue and relief operations.

■ **Approach to Disaster Management-**

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

- Warning, Relief and recovery, focusing on plans and actions necessary to reduce the impact of quick-onset disasters or speed the response of slow-onset disaster, and,
- Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention, focusing on plans and action to avoid or eliminate the causes or impacts of hazards or threatened disasters. The overall approach to disaster management is based on six elements;
- Precise risk and Vulnerability assessment

- Planning and efficient allocation of resources,
- Capacity building and training
- Provision of ample resources
- The assignment of disaster management roles and responsibilities which correspond to normal roles and responsibilities (if possible) and,
- Use of diverse legal and operational mechanisms to accomplish disaster management objectives.

■ Approach to Disaster Management:-

1 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 GSDMA and Revenue Department. 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.

2. 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 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;

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

3. 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.

■ Aims and Objectives-

In the absence of a defined plan response to a disaster would be arbitrary leading to over emphasis of some actions or other actions, which would be critical. Moreover, due to absence of a defined response structure and responsibilities allocations there would be mismanagement of resources and overlap of actions among various agencies, which may exacerbate the situation there by compounding the disaster effect. The objectives of the disaster management plan for the Dang District should be listed covering the subject of responsibility of the District administration.

- To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available with the various agencies involved in the management of disaster in the District.
- Assess their adequacies and short falls if any in providing a multi- disaster response.
- Suggest institutional strengthening, technology support, up gradation of information system and data management for improving the quality of administrative responses to disaster at the district level and finally
- To evolve DDMP as an effective managerial tool.
- Defines the risks and Vulnerabilities of the citizens of the district to different disasters and Identifies the private and public sector

parties with prime and supporting responsibilities to reduce or negate these vulnerabilities.

- Defines actions to be taken by these parties to avoid or mitigate the impact of possible disasters in the district.
- To prevent loss of human lives and property and effective medical response

Subsidiary plan detail the roles and responsibilities of most important and at the bottom of parties (Stake holders) in responding to definite disasters. These plans are developed

- At the Taluka level
- For location specific major industrial sites located in the district and,
- Through Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) detailing how specific disaster response actions will be accomplished.

Developing and maintaining SOPs are the responsibility of parties with designated prime of supporting tasks assigned by this plan.

■ Evolution of the Plan

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 management's 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

■ 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.

■ Authority for the plan-

The requirement for district and subsidiary plans is set by the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) under the authority of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act of 2003. The Act authorizes the collector to secure cooperation and assistance from other parties in efforts to avoid or reduce the impact of disasters. The Collector (Specifically) and Government authorities (generally) are responsible for managing hazards and disasters, which affect a district, with support from GSDMA, the relief commissioner and other public and private parties as, may be needed. The roles, responsibilities and obligation of the Collector and other parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

■ 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.

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 programmers 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 lay 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.

Approval of the plan-

The District Collector has authority to give approval to DM plan when there are any significant changes in that then it will have to be incorporated by the District Collector / District Emergency Operation Centre. The DM Act authorizes the District Collector to secure cooperation and assistance from other parties in efforts to avoid or reduce the impact of disasters. The Collector (Specifically) and Government authorities (generally) are responsible for managing hazards and disasters which affect a district, with support from GSDMA, the relief commissioner and other public and private parties as may be needed. The roles, responsibilities and obligations of the Collector and other parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

Plan Review and Updation-

The District Collector is responsible for the preparation, revision and updating of the District Disaster Management Plan in collaboration with the line departments and other organizations in the district. The plan should be reviewed 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

Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment:

‘Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment- (Authority that carried out HRVA)

Dang faces a number of hazards, which pose the threat of disaster, the threat (risk) and possible impact (vulnerability) which can be actualized from these hazards ranges from minor impacts affection one village to events impaction larger than the state alone. The table below summarize the results of an analysis of hazard, risk and disaster impact in Dang. This analysis indicated that disaster planning at the Dang district level should first focus on the functional response to the High winds and Sea surge. The functional responses to these events have links to the response to floods, hail storms and dam failure. Typical responses to these disaster events also can apply to fire, industrial accidents, failure of critical infrastructure and building collapse. Special plans exist for drought, oil spills and ship breaking. A separate plan for dealing with chemical and industrial accidents also exists and focuses on the technical procedures needed to avoid or address these hazards.

The Hazard technically is not a disaster unless the ' Trigger ' set it off. It could be weak legislation that failed to regulate the functioning of the facility. The Risk and Vulnerability factors analyzed from these Hazards which vary from Minor to Major impacts affecting the smaller or larger areas of the District.

"Risk is a technical concept, which is used by engineering and management specialists to arrive at an estimation of losses in the event of disaster and the expected probability of its occurrence."

Risk = Hazards x Vulnerability

Coping Capacity

"Vulnerability gives the extent to which a community is affected by a disaster".

The idea of danger or threat points out the possibility of physical event capable of causing damage, like earthquake, floods, industrial accidents etc. The vulnerability brings to light, the structural susceptibility of society or social group to suffer harm, based on physical event constituting a "Threat". Vulnerability concerns the relationship between the social, economic and physical elements, on which the wellbeing of the society or the group in question depends. The analysis of vulnerability is specific and based on the type of danger or threat, which is apprehended.

The table below summarizes the results of an analysis of impact of Hazard, risk and Vulnerability of disaster in Vadodara is as below. This analysis indicates that disaster planning at Vadodara district level should first focus on the functional response to the Flood, Industrial Accidents and Earthquakes which triggers to the other hazards like Dam Failure, Water logging, Fire, Failure of critical infrastructure and building collapse.

Table 1: Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (Dang District)

Hazards	Probability Rating	Impact Rating	Vulnerability Ranking	Vulnerable Areas/Talukas	Vulnerable Population
Industrial Accidents	5	4	2(Low)	-	-
A) Fire	4	3	12(moderate)	Mostly Month of March, April, May in All Dang areas.	
B) Leakage of Gases	4	3	2(Low)	Nil	
C) Oil Spill	3	2	2(Low)	Nil	
Drought	4	3	12(moderate)	Whole District	Population residing with shortfall of the
Flood	5	5	12(Moderate)	Mostly low lying Areas	As the data incorporate with the District Contingency Plan and with CDMP of VMSS
Epidemics	5	4	12(Moderate)	Whole District	-
Heat Wave	4	3	2(Low)	Whole District	-
Rail/Road/Air Accidents	4	2	10(moderate)	Saputara to Waghai Road	-
Earthquake	3	2	16(High)	Zone-3	-
Terrorism 1) Cyber 2) Robbery	2	5	4(Low)	District	-
Boat Sinking	2	1	2(Low)	Majorly the areas surrounded by river and lake Saputara	-
Building Collapse	1	2	2(Low)	-	-
Dam Failure	2	1	2(Low)	-	-

Capacity Analysis

Traditional Coping Capacity:

It is important to identify and recognize traditional coping capacity of the community to enable them to enhance their capacity to withstand disasters.

Hazard	Early Warning	Preparedness	Early Response
Flood	Monitoring of water resources through community	Identification of high elevation places and rescue teams	Evacuation, Search and rescue and First aid support
Cyclone	Information through fisher folks	Evacuate to safe place	Search and rescue and First aid support
Earthquake	---	Identification of Safe Places	Search and rescue and First aid support
Drought	Own assessment mechanism	Food storage, Food Storage at individual level	Panjrapol
Industrial/Chemical Hazard	Local Administration	OCR, DIS and EOC	Local Response Teams
Tsunami	---	Evacuate to safe place	Search and rescue and First aid support

■ 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 with latest experiences.

To assess the probability or "likelihood" 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.

Probability
Table 2-2 Probability assignment

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.

Impact Ratings
Table 2-3 Impact rating

Impact	Score	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. Lifesaving 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

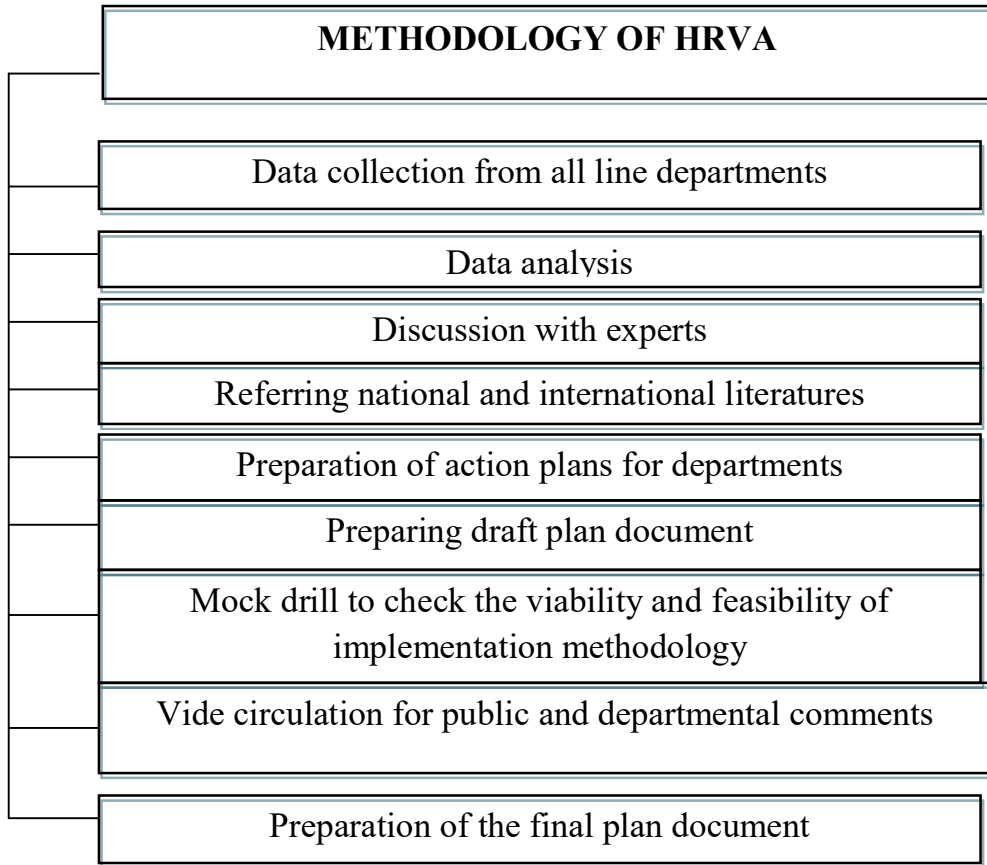
Multiply the probability and the impact scores in the table in Step 1. The resulting score indicates crude vulnerability. Scores above 15 indicate high vulnerability; scores between 7 and 15 indicate medium vulnerability and scores below 7 indicate low vulnerability.

Vulnerability" Ranking
Table 2-4Vulnerability 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.

Tool and methodology used for HRVA



List of hazards with probability (frequency and magnitude)

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			■	■	■							

Outcome and recommendations of the Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Analyses

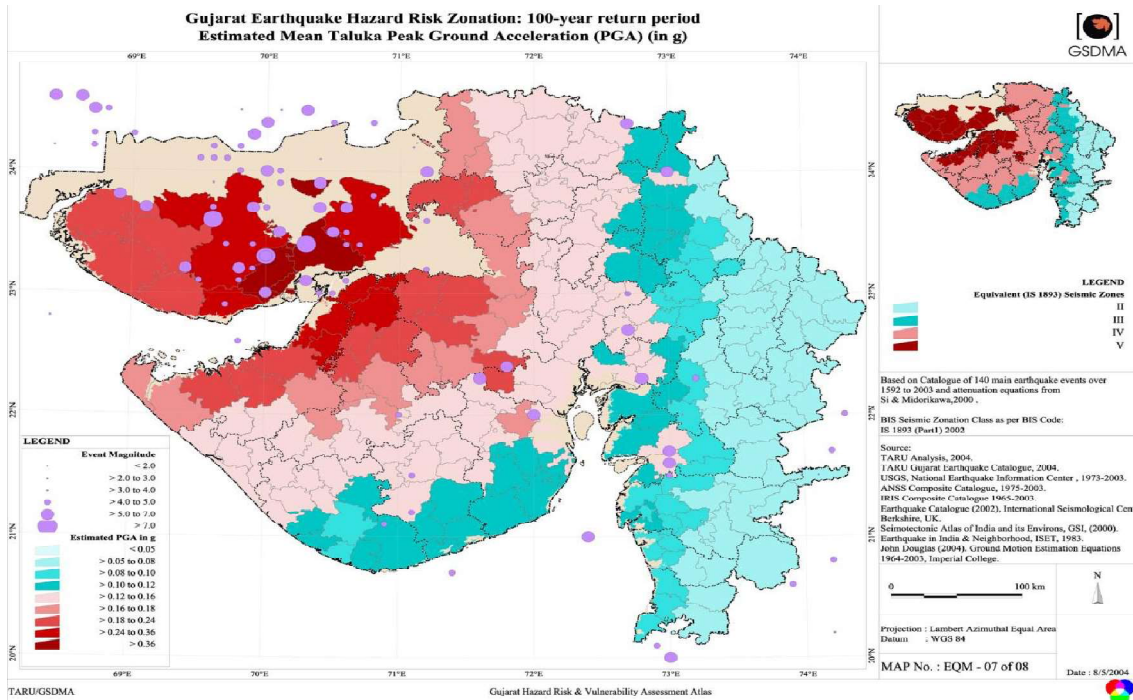
Hazards are defined as “Phenomena that pose a threat to people, structures or economic assets and which may cause a disaster. They could be either man-made or naturally occurring in our environment.” A disaster is the product of a hazard coinciding with a vulnerable situation, which might include communities, 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, Risk 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.

I. Earthquake

Dang district falls under zone-II Due to economic reasons and customary concerns, the quality of materials used in the construction of houses is also not good. For this reason such structures cannot withstand major earthquake shocks. Residents living in high-rise buildings in Dang may be affected by the earthquake. Apart from this, old buildings in Dang district may also be affected.



The devastating earthquake in the state of Gujarat on 26/01/2001 was more intense and impactful than the earthquakes in other parts of the country. Among the 26 districts of the state, 181 talukas and 181 talukas of the 18356 villages of the state and 5.05 crore population of the state. Among them, 1.59 million people and the total area of the state is 1960.4 sq.m. Vistagar was affected by the earthquake.

Important points

✓ **Before the earthquake...**

- Discuss and give information about earthquake with family members.
- Making new buildings earthquake safe and strengthening old buildings
- Insuring your home and family.
- Do not place heavy and fragile objects on the barriers.

- Immediate repair of damaged power connections and leaking gas connections.

✓ **During an earthquake....**

- Don't rush into panic.
- Rushing out of the house into the open.
- Descend the stairs, not using the elevator in the building.
- Sit with your head under a sturdy table or against a sturdy wall.

✓ **After the earthquake...**

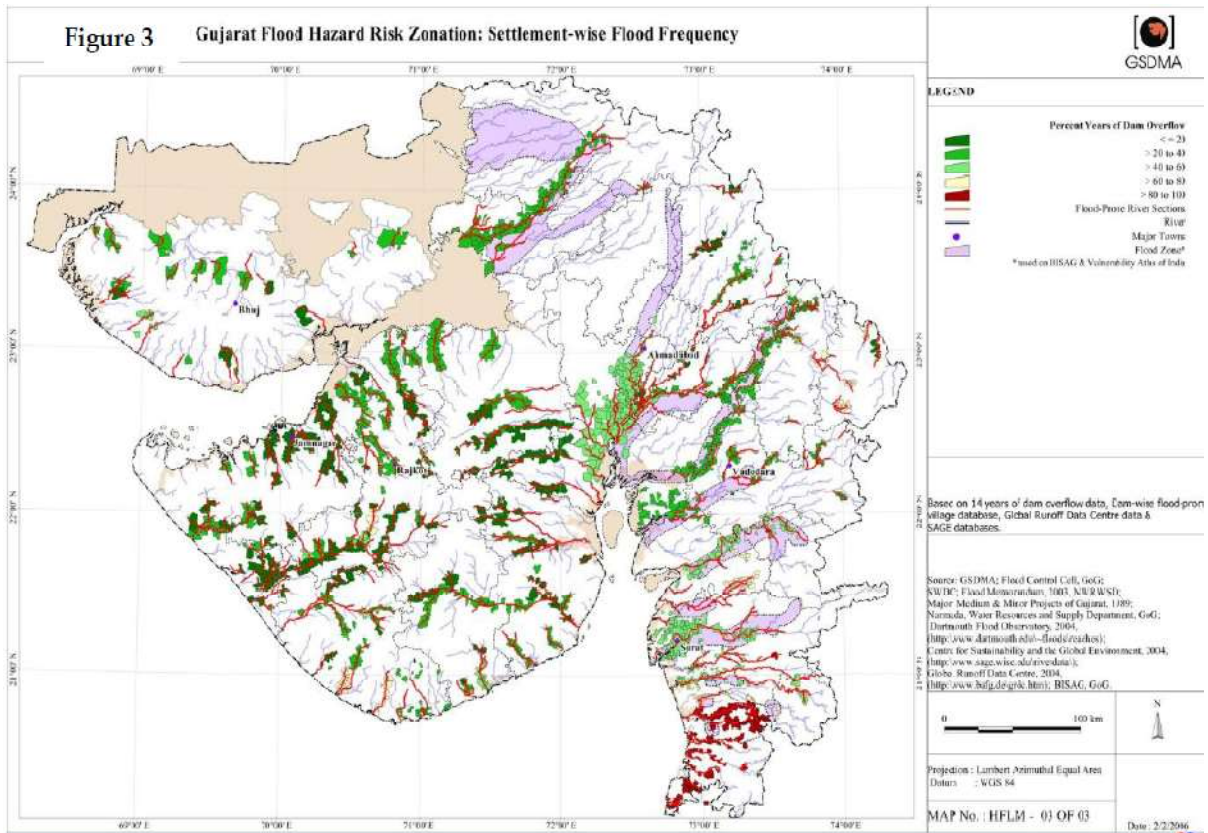
- Don't be alarmed by the aftershocks that are common after an earthquake.
- Radio, TV or listening to government announcements through other means.
- Don't make false rushes, and don't stand on ledges.
- Get first aid for injuries and help others.
- Do not enter houses that seem unsafe. Turn off water, electricity and gas.

II. Flood

Floods are a common natural disaster mostly during the monsoon season. Flood conditions can occur in any region for different reasons. One or more of the following factors may be responsible for this condition. Flooding can occur quickly or slowly.

- (1) Due to heavy rain.
- (2) Release of water from upstream dams or breach of dams.

(3) By stopping the export of water.



Riverside Villages:-

Gira river, Purna river, Khapari river and Ambika river originate from Dang district and pass through nearby Tapi, Navsari districts. The flow of these rivers goes from east to west direction. which meets the Arabian Sea on the coast of Tapi, Navsari district. Villages on the banks of these rivers.

1	Gira River	Burthadi, Jamnyamal, Gaondahad, Girmal, Dhulda, Bandpada, Sajupada, Sawarkhadi, Dardi (towards Songarh).
2	Purna River	Chinchli, Gadvihir, Vaydun, Karanjda, Vanjittambrun, Saddvihir, Tanklipada, Bokadmal, Dhuda, Hindla, Chikhli, Padalkhadi, Lavachali, Barda, Bijurpada, Chinchvihir, Motizhadar, Gavan, Pipaldahad, Jogthwa, Pandarmal, Jarsol, Karanjada, D Hair Ghana , Big Kasad, Lahankasad, Mahal, Savardaksad, Chikhla, Diwadayavan, Khatal, Khopariamba, Thinli, Tekpada, Pandharpada, Kolbari, Wankan, Bhongdaya, Enginpada, Kakarda (towards Vyara).
3	Khapri River	Umarya, Payarpada, Wanki, Chichpada, Dhumkhal, Lahandabhas, Motidbhas, Umarpada, Tambrungharta, Chokaya, Isdar, Ravchond, Gaikhas, Sunda, Khapari, Kutarnachya, Sati, Eggplant, Bhawandgad, Dhulchond, Bhawadi, Kudkas, Gira, Dabdar, Kosimpatal, Borigawantha, (Towards Vyara)
4	Ambika River	Jogbari, Gotyamal, Shanggahan, Bhapkhali, Bhurapani, Baripada, Chirapada, Boriganvtha, Chikhli, Ambapada, Bardapani, Barmyavad, Humbapada, Bondarmal, Bordhad, Kumarband, Chikhaldia, Barda, Dagunya, Bhadarpada, Dhangdi, Saddmal, Sakarpatal, Kunda, Susar Yes, Chikar, Barkhandhya, Dokpatal, Chichpada, Ambapada, Vaghai (towards Vansda).

Danger zone:-

The dreaded riverside villages viz

Gira River: Bandpada, Dhulda.

Purna River: Mahal, Motikasad, Savardaksad, Khopariamba, Kolbari,
Bhongdaya.

Khapari River: Sati, Wangan, Vanvda, Kutarnachya, Amsarvalan, Davdahad

Ambika River: Devipada, Dokpatal, Dungarda, Rambhas
(Jamalapada)

In order to make security arrangements in advance for the villages, where there are bridges over the river, measuring tapes should be placed to indicate the water level and if it is found to be dangerous, Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings Department, Panchayat Roads and Buildings Department and Deputy Executive Engineer, Sarita Measure Sub-Division, Navsari will be entrusted with the responsibility of holding the Champati General to monitor the entire pur rahat work.

Do And Don'ts

✓ Before the flood...

- Construction of high-rise buildings in riverside, walkable, coastal areas.
- People in flood prone areas should learn to swim.
- Keep listening to radio, TV, news for forecasts.
- Evacuate the dangerous area to a safe place as per the instructions of the system.
- Take lanterns, torches, food items, water, clothes while leaving the

house, valuables and luggage while leaving the house.

- Keeping identity papers with each family member.
- Move goods from lower floors to upper floors if possible.
- Move the animals to a safe place.

✓ During the flood.....

- Sit in safe and protected positions.
- Try to get correct information.
- Follow the government announcement regarding safe evacuation.
- Switch off the power supply - do not touch exposed wires.

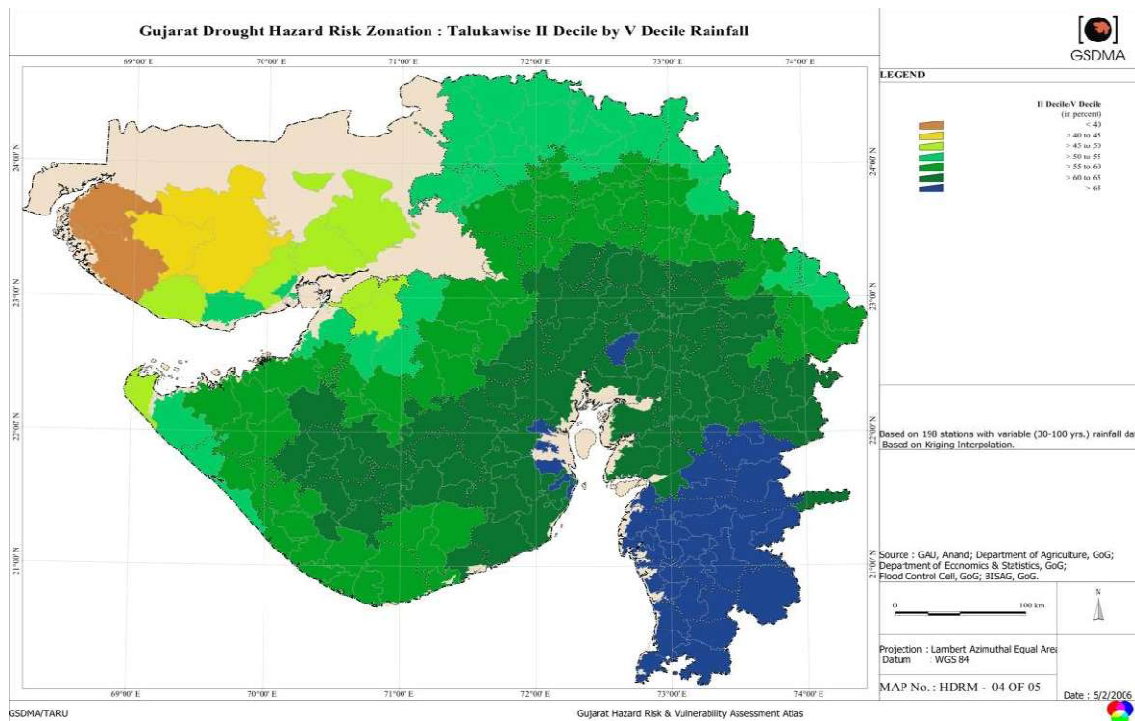
✓ After the flood....

- Avoiding drowning if able to float.
- Do not enter deep unknown water.
- Do not go to the river banks after the flood waters recede.
- Drink chlorinated water.
- Drink boiled water - eat only preserved food.
- Spraying the medicine into contaminated water.
- Co-operating with relief survey teams by providing correct details of loss.
- For proper distribution of relief material, make systematic distribution as per need by forming the village Committee / voluntaries Squads.
- Do not enter dangerous-damaged building.

III. Drought:-

Generally, the calamity of drought is repeated in Gujarat. Otherwise, the warnings of droughts are often earlier than those of calamities. The state faces drought almost every third year. Drought is almost entirely dependent on the amount, pattern and duration of rainfall. But in drought sometimes the following situation is created. Rainfall is very low but fertile soil and cultivation of crops with low water requirements avoids drought.

Although rainfall is proportionate, water levels and availability have declined. All things being equal but the inter-rainy period and the late onset or early termination of the monsoons, the creation of agricultural drought conditions.



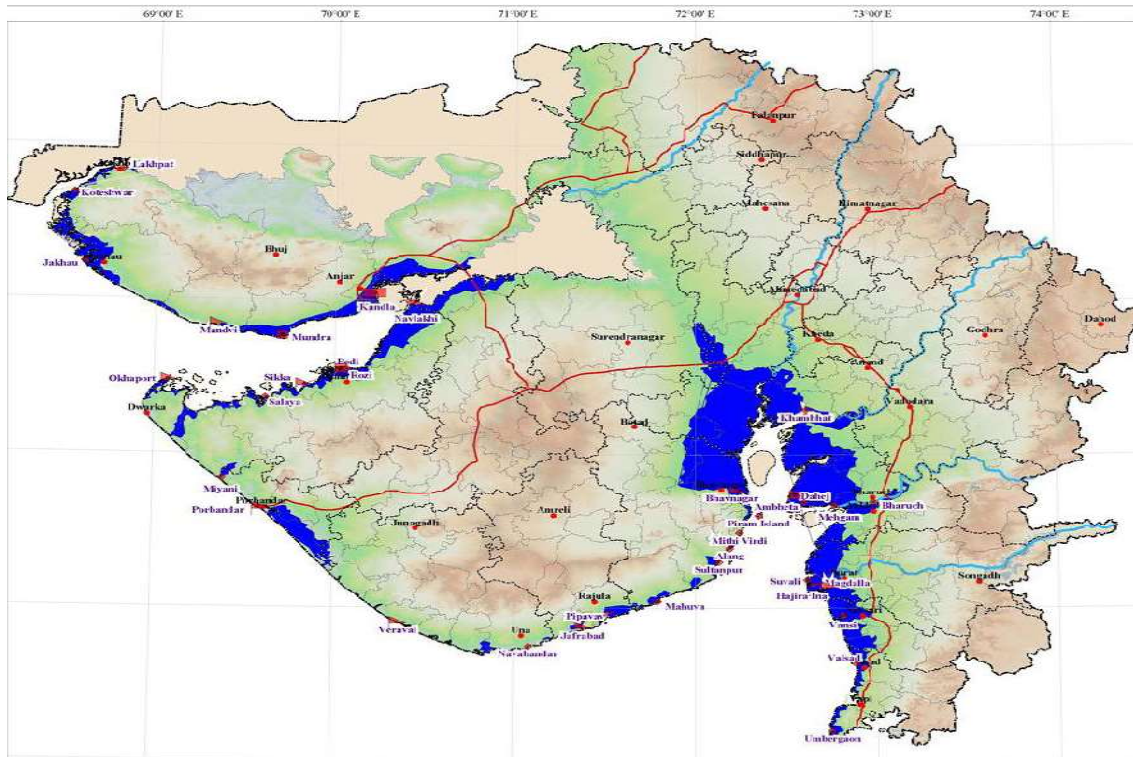
✓ **Measures to avoid or reduce the effect....**

- Timely detection and warning of drought.
- Inclusion of drought relief plans in development plans.
- Controlled distribution of drinking and irrigation water.
- Implementation of catchment schemes.
- Land improvement schemes that prevent soil erosion and store moisture.
- Planning of crop planting according to rainfall, soil quality and moisture storage capacity.

IV. Tsunami

Tsunami is an extraordinary natural phenomenon. Tsunamis are often called “tidal waves”. But actually tsunamis have nothing to do with global mass tides. In reality, a “tsunami” is a series of waves traveling across the open ocean at an average speed of 450 (and 600) miles per hour. Tsunamis are mostly generated by earthquakes under the ocean floor. An earthquake with a magnitude (intensity) greater than 6.5 is considered critical for generating a tsunami.

Gujarat Tsunami Hazard Risk Zonation : Indicative Inundation based on PMS at Highest High Tide level



Month /Year	Cause and Origin of Hazard	Affected Total Area	Affected No. of Villages	Affected Total Population	Milksat Affected
Since there is no coastline in Dang district No tsunami event has occurred.					

V. Heatwave

✓ What is heatwave and what causes it :-

Heat wave problems arise when the temperature is above normal for a long period of time. A heat wave is actually caused by the difference between the actual temperature of the location and the normal temperature of the location. According to a report of India Metrological Department, the minimum temperature of a plain area is 40°C. And 30°C of mountainous region. It is called heat wave.

If the temperature rise is 6.4°C. more than and the actual temperature is 4°C. If reached, it is called a severe heat wave. The temperature in the coastal zone is 4°C. Increases or the temperature rises to 37°C. It can be said that the heat wave has started as soon as it is reached.

A heat wave can generally be seen as an atmospheric phenomenon. But environmental factors also play an important role in this. high. Atmospheric air systems bring air from the upper layers of the atmosphere down. This causes the temperature to rise due to the compression of the air. And the air cannot escape. And that's why heatwaves stay in that area for as long as days.

A positive correlation can be seen between global warming and heat waves. But no direct relationship between these two has been proved until Atyamar. According to Global Warming Science, as the Earth continues to warm, future heat waves are becoming more likely. Heat wave is a common thing in summer season in India. Many parts of the country face a heat wave during the initial months of the monsoon season (June).

✓ **Dos and Don'ts for Heat waves**

Heat wave causes mental stress. And there is also a possibility of death. During a heat wave the following measures will help to minimize its effects.

✓ **What to do. :...**

- Constantly listening to the radio, watching TV and reading newspapers to check the weather forecast during a heatwave.
- Drink water every now and then even if you are not thirsty.
- Wear light colored loose and light cotton clothes, use glasses, umbrella, hat, boots and shoes if you have to go outside.
- Carry drinking water with you during travel.
- Use umbrella and hat when working in direct sunlight. And keep a wet cloth on the head, neck and face.
- More consumption of home made drinks like lassi, kanji, lemon water, buttermilk etc.
- Effects of heatwave include muscle spasms, body blisters, weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea, profuse sweating, body stiffness. If you feel weak or sick, consult a doctor immediately.
- Keep poultry under shed/in shade. And keep drinking plenty of water.
- Use curtains and shutters to keep the house cool. And open the windows at night.
- Use fans and damp cloths at home. And wash frequently with cold water.
- Keep a cold water supply near the work area.
- Care should be taken that workers do not work in direct heat of the sun.
- Creating a time table for labor intensive workers to work during cold spells. Outdoor workers should take frequent long rests.

VI. Cyclone

A hurricane is a whirlwind of wind with high velocity. Which is born from the sea and comes to the land. Due to low pressure in the atmosphere, these cyclonic winds, formed in the Arabian Sea or the Bay of Bengal, generally move in a northwesterly direction and strike the land from the sea. Heavy to very heavy rain may occur under the influence of the storm.

A massive heat wave in north-west India is a trigger for cyclones. Air becomes lighter as it warms. rises up. Thus a region of low pressure (light pressure) is created. To fill this space, another wind moves to this side. Thus, a large mass of clouds along with steam from the Arabian Sea moves forward and rises over the coast towards the pressure zone.

A cyclone rotates in a counterclockwise direction at an altitude of 8 to 12 km above sea level. It can also reach heights. The width of the storm is 20 to 50 km. can be of The calm center in the center of the storm is called the "eye" of the storm. The eye, the inner circle and the outer circle are part of the storm itself. When and where a hurricane can hit the land surface depends on the wind speed and direction. The weather forecast warns of this.

Cyclones in Gujarat mostly originate from the Arabian Sea and move in a northwesterly direction. It mostly adversely affects coastal areas and bay areas. It includes areas of Karch, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Anand, Dang, Valsad districts.

There is no fixed duration of storms. There is a high possibility of a storm coming in Gujarat before or after the monsoon. That is, from the month of May to the month of October, the danger of storm is high. Usually 15-20 km. A storm moves at a speed of Speed is less at sea.

When it comes to the ground, the speed increases.

But many times the storms stay in one place for a long time. In this regard it is imperative to follow the weather forecast. Cannot be accurately predicted locally. The wind direction changes from one side to the other in the areas passing through the meridian of the storm and the wind calms down in the intervening period. So it is imperative to be more careful.

🚧 Villages likely to be affected by cyclone:-

1	Dagadpada	33	Ghodi
2	Bhurbhendi	34	Ghohalpada
3	khiramani	35	Kushamal
4	barkhandya	36	Koyalipada
5	Chibam	37	Godadiya
6	Rambhas	38	Khatal
7	Dokpatal	39	Vahzatamba
8	Vanarchond	40	Kakarda
9	Uga	41	Jamanpada
10	Amabapada	42	Kalibel
11	Dodipala	43	Bhalkhet
12	Vaghai	44	Bujhad
13	Borpada	45	Bhesakatri
14	Barada	46	Anjinpada
15	Zararia(Dungarda)	47	Dhuldha
16	Kudakas	48	Baradipada
17	Borigavtha	49	Sajupada
18	Kukadnakhi	50	Khokhari

19	Dabdar	51	Koshimda
20	Chikar	52	Savarkhadi
21	Zavada	53	Daradi
22	Pimpari	54	Saputara
23	Chichinagytha	55	Malegav
24	Barmyavad	56	Supdahad
25	Humbapada	57	Barada
26	Lahanmaluga	58	Gudavahad
27	Bondarmal	59	Bhapkhal
28	Nibarpada	60	Boripada
29	Manmodi	61	Borinagavtha
30	Ghodvahad	62	Dagunya
31	Nadagchond	63	Bhadarpada
32	Murambi	64	Silotmal
		65	Chichond

Do And Don'ts

✓ Before the cyclone.....

- Radio, TV for forecasting. Stay in touch with news, announcements.
- Fishermen should not go into the sea, anchor the boat safely.
- Evacuation of Coastal Agariyas to safety.
- Strengthening the windows, doors and roof of the house.
- Collect and keep ready the items of immediate need like lanterns, torches, food items, water, clothes, radio.
- If necessary and valuable items can be packed in plastic bags,

move them to the upper floor.

- Keeping vehicles in running condition.
- Move to a safe place if necessary

✓ **During the cyclone.....**

- Stay away from water sources and do not stand near trees or poles.
- Do not leave the house.
- Switch off electricity and gas connection.
- Close all the windows and doors of the house.
- Getting correct information from the control room if possible over the telephone and avoiding rumours.

✓ **After the cyclone.....**

- Exit only after receiving instructions.
- Do not wade through uncharted waters.
- Give first aid to the injured and shift them to the hospital.
- Immediately rescue those trapped in the debris.
- Do not touch exposed wires.
- Immediate demolition of dangerously damaged buildings.
- Using chlorinated drinking water.
- Spraying the medicine into contaminated water.

Institutional Arrangements

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

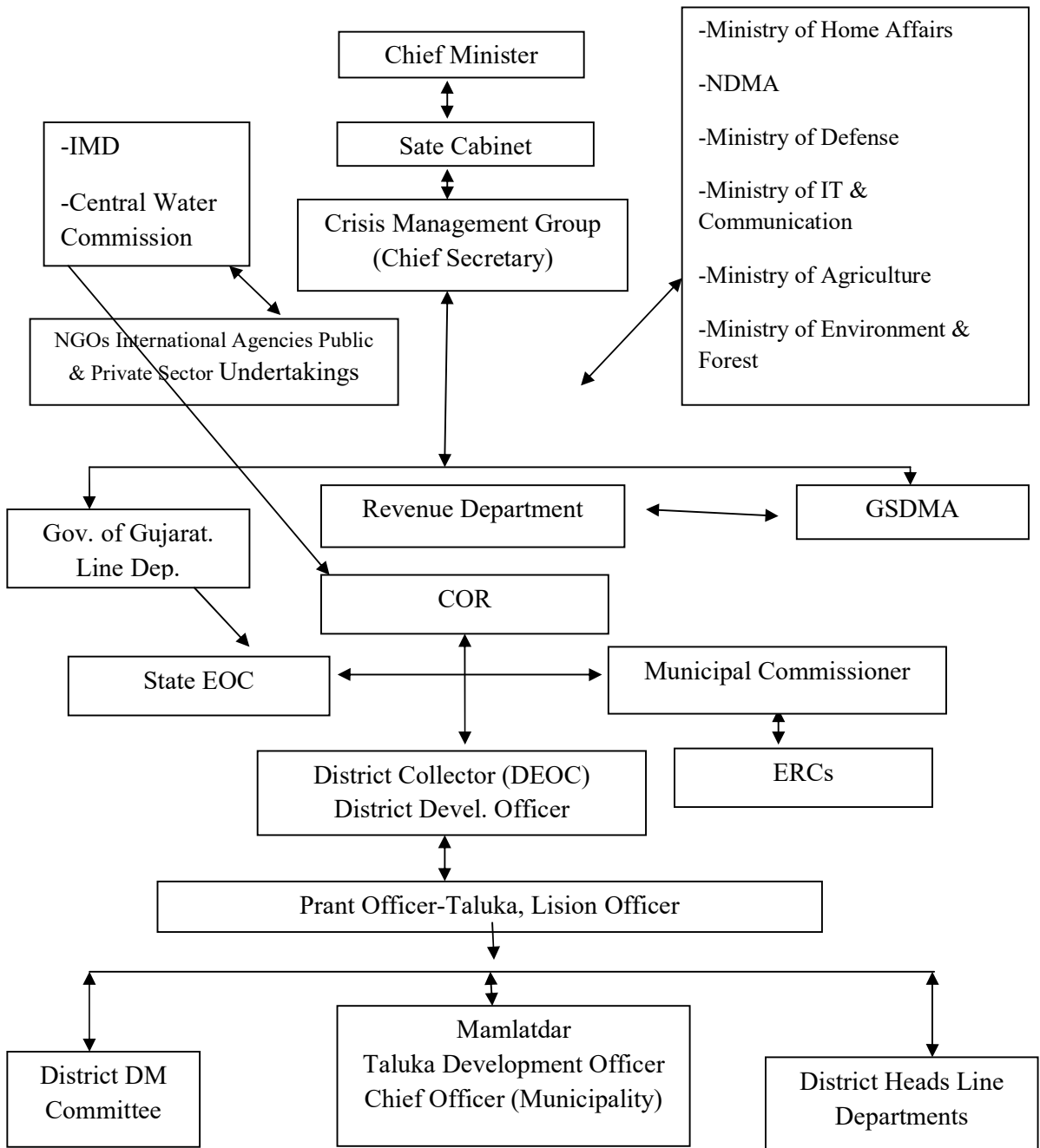
The DM structure in the State is as per the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act – 2003. The National Disaster Management Act – 2005 resembles the State Act with only a few provisions which are not a part of the State Act but are there in the Central Act. Those provisions include designating a Vice 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)).

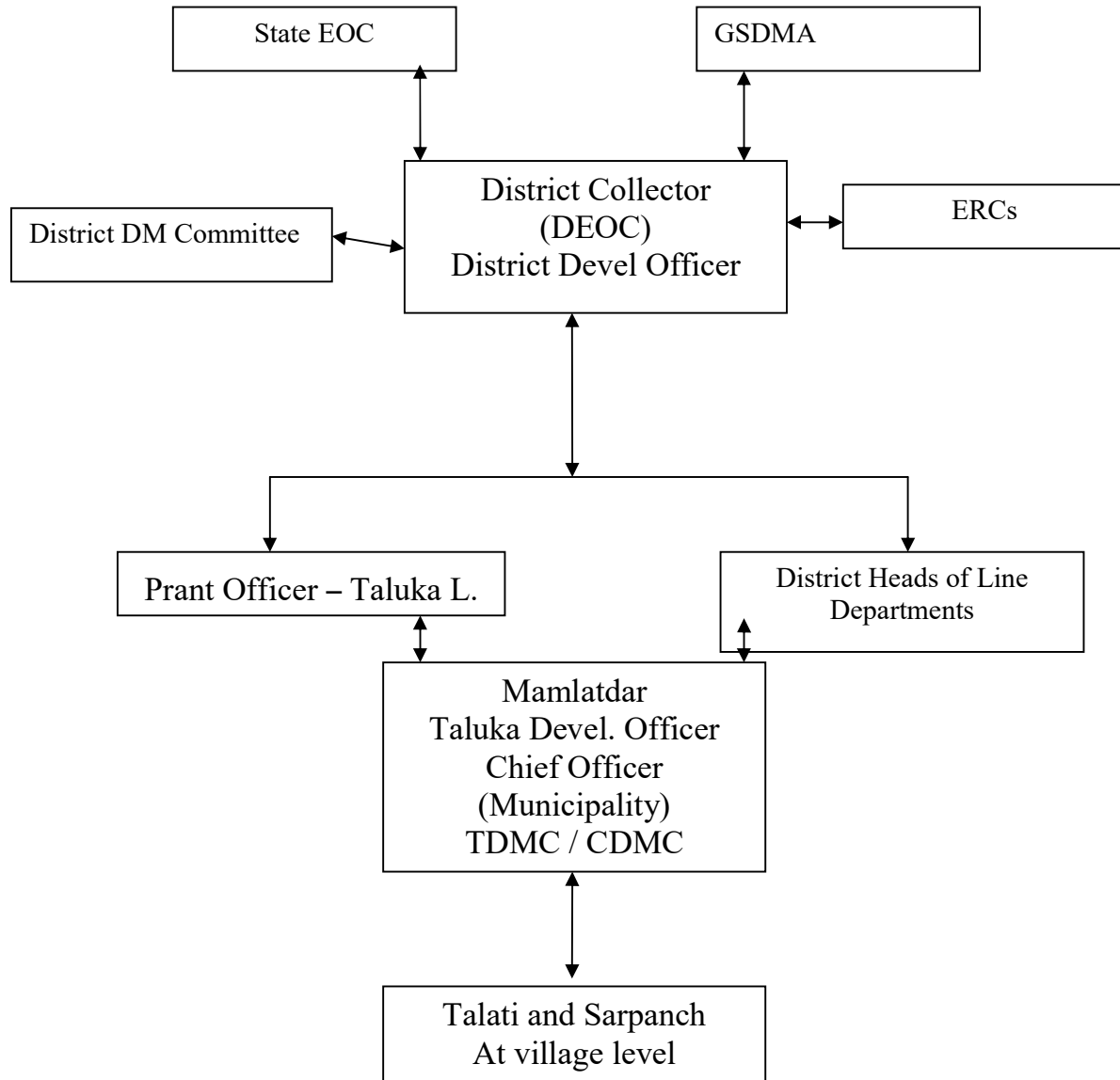
Under this State Disaster Management Plan, all disaster specific mechanisms would come under a single umbrella allowing for attending to all kinds of disasters. The existing arrangements therefore will be strengthened by defining this administrative arrangement. This arrangement proposes Chief Secretary as the head supported by the Relief Commissioner through the branch

arrangements at the Emergency Operations Centers (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.

D.M. Organizational Structure of the State



D.M. Organizational Structure In The District



District Crisis Management Group (Task Force)

The District administration of Dang has identified 16 expected task forces for key response operation functions that are described below (As per the ICS manual). 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 supported by other organizations.

<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Operation</i>
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	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in 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 reestablish 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
14. Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyses 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 executed 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.

 **District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)**

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 be club at district level committee.

DDMC

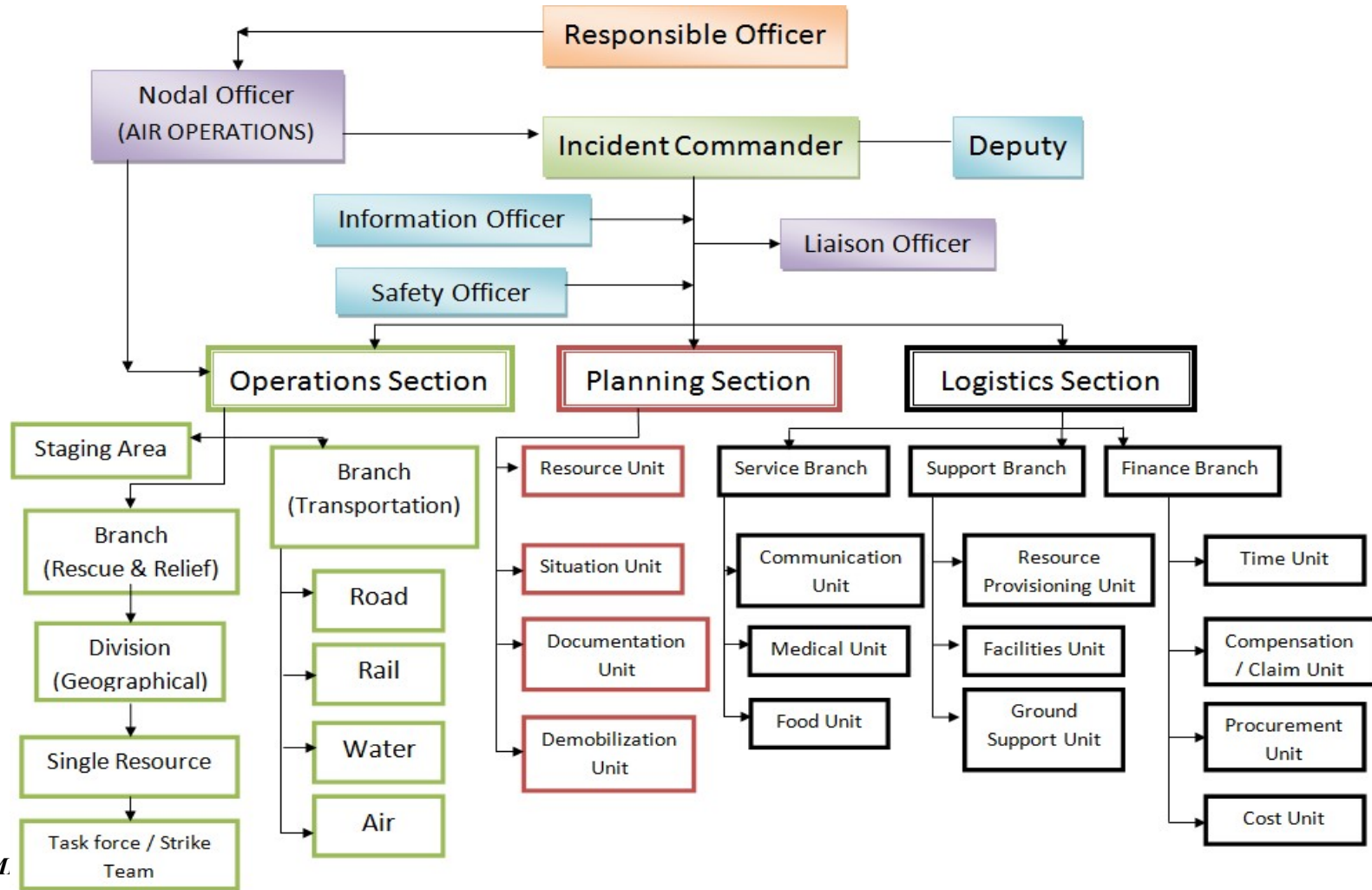
Sr. No.	Designation	Position in DDMC
1	Collector/ District Magistrate	Chairman
2	District Development Officer	Member
3	District Superintendent of Police	Member
4	DCF, Forest	Member
5	Residential Additional Collector	Member
6	S D M	Member
7	District Supply Officer	Member
8	Exe. Engineer-R&B State	Member
9	Exe. Engineer-R&B Panchayat	Member
10	Exe. Engineer Irrigation-Panchayat	Member
11	Exe. Engineer- Water Supply	Member
12	Superintending Engineer- DGVCL	Member
13	Superintendent Civil Hospital	Member
14	CDHO	Member
15	District Agriculture Officer	Member
16	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Member
17	District Primary Education officer	Member
18	Divisional Controller-State Transport	Member
19	Dy. Director-Information Department	Member

Insident Response System in the Distict

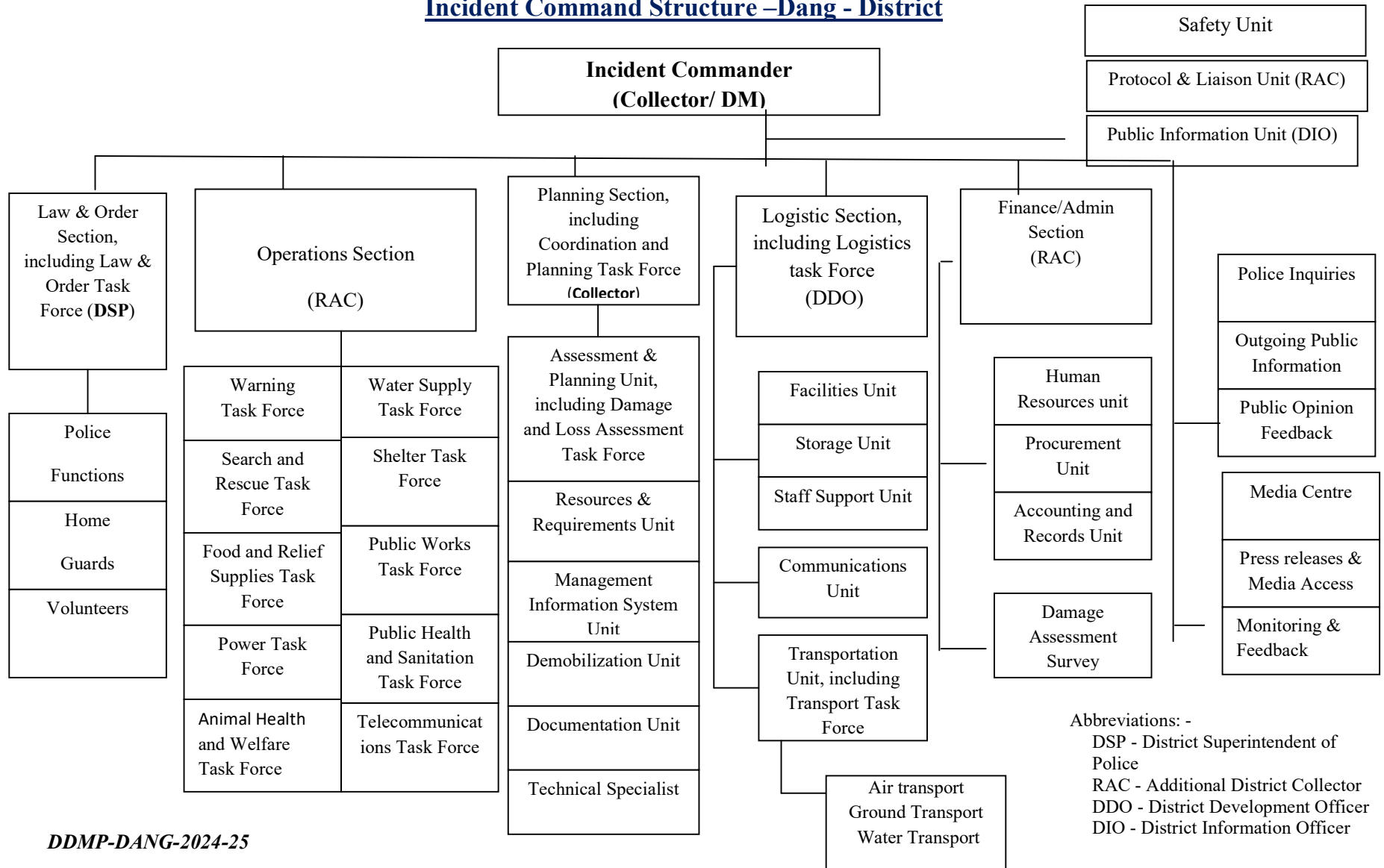
The response to disasters in the district will be organized according to the Incident Command System as adopted to conditions in Gujarat State (ICS/GS). The argument for the ICS is that its fundamental elements –unity of command, clarity of objectives and efficient resource use are common to the effective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

In Dang 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 district and Taluka is given in the next page.

Incident Command/Response System in the District



Incident Command Structure –Dang - District



Abbreviations: -
 DSP - District Superintendent of Police
 RAC - Additional District Collector
 DDO - District Development Officer
 DIO - District Information Officer

Major Responsibilities and Duties

INCIDENT COMAND

The incident command's' responsibilities is the overall management of the incident. It is comprised of following points.

Incident Commander:

The incidents commander has a wide variety of responsibilities.

- ❖ Assess the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior incident commander.
- ❖ Determine incident objective and strategy.
- ❖ Establish immediate priorities.
- ❖ Establish incident command post
- ❖ Establish and appropriate organization.
- ❖ Ensure planning meetings are schedule as required.
- ❖ Approve and authorize the implementation of an incident action plan.
- ❖ Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
- ❖ Coordinate activity for all command and general staff.
- ❖ Coordinate with key people and officials.
- ❖ Approve request for additional resources or for the release of resources.
- ❖ Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
- ❖ Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
- ❖ Authorize release of information to the news media.
- ❖ Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

Information and Media officer:

The information and Media officers is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agency and organization. Reasons for the incident commander to designate an information and Media officer:

- ❖ An obvious high visibility or sensitive incident.
- ❖ Reduces the risk multiple sources releasing information.
- ❖ Needs to alert, warn or instruct the public.
- ❖ Media demands for information may obstruct IC effectiveness.
- ❖ Media capabilities to acquire their own information are increasing.

Liaison Officer:

The liaison officer is the point of contact to assist the first responders, cooperating agencies and the line departments. It may be designated depending on the number of agencies involved and the spread of affected area. Reasons to establish the liaison officers position at an incident.

- ❖ When several agencies send, or plan to send. Agencies representatives to an incident in support of their recourses.
- ❖ When the IC can no longer provide the time for individual coordination with each agency representatives.
- ❖ When the appears that two or more jurisdiction may became involved in the incident and the incident will require on site liaison.

Safety Officer:

The safety officer's function is to develop and recommend measures for ensuring safety of responders and to assess or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations and review it regularly. The safety officer will correct unsafe situation by working through the chain of command, however, the safety officer may exercise emergency authority to directly stop unsafe acts if personnel are in imminent life threatening dangers.

GENERAL STAFF

Each one has a vital role for efficient response; however, depending upon the nature and requirements of the incident, they may be or not be activated. Each of these functional areas can also be expanded as needed into additional organizational units with further delegation of authority.

Operations Section

The Operations Section deals with all types of field level tactical operations directly applicable to the management of an incident. This section is headed by an Operation Section Chief (OSC). In addition, a deputy may be appointed to assist the OSC for discharging his functions depending on the magnitude of the work load. Operations Section is further sub-divided into Branches, Divisions and Groups which assist the OSC/IC in the execution of the field operations.

Planning Section

The Planning Section deals with all matters relating to the planning of the incident response. Headed by the Planning Section Chief, this section helps the Incident Commander in determining the objectives and strategies for the response. It works out the requirements for resources, maintains up-to-date information about the ongoing response and prepares IAP. For the closing phase of the operations, the Planning Section also prepares the Incident Demobilization Plan.

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section deals with matters relating to procurement of resources and establishment of facilities for the incident response. This section is headed by the Logistics Section Chief and is an important component of the IRS organization for providing back end services and other important logistic support like communications, food, medical supplies, shelter and other facilities to the affected communities and responders as well. There is a Finance Branch

attached to this Section in order to ensure that the procurements, if any, may be done quickly and in accordance with the financial rules.

I. Triggering Mechanism for Deployment of IRS

Some of the natural hazards have a well established early warning system. On receipt of information regarding the impending disaster, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will inform the Responsible Officer (RO), who in turn will activate the required IRT and mobilize resources. At times the information about an incident may be received only on its occurrence without any warning – in such cases the local IRT will respond and inform the higher authority and if required seek reinforcement and guidance.

I. Activation of IRS in the District

Before taking up response activities, the DM (RO/IC as per IRS) will hold a briefing meeting and take stock of the situation, availability and mobilization of resources for listing out the various tasks and to provide proper briefing to the responders. The IAP will be drawn and put into action based on the situation assessment. The DM/RO will nominate Operations Section Chief (OSC) based on “incident type” and rest will follow as per IRS/IRT and other procedural guidelines.

On activation of IRS, all line departments/organizations/individuals shall follow the directions of the Incident Commander as condition demands. He can divert all mechanisms and resources in the district to fight against a scenario leading to disaster/calamity in the district. All Section Chiefs (Operations, Planning and Logistics) are vested with commanding authority and logistic assistance to deliver the concerned responsibility.

II. Incident Action Plan

It is important that activities indicated in the IAP are connected with the functional responsibility defined in IRT and also according to other descriptions as per DDMP. For instance, proper links shall be established between IRT and Emergency Support Functions (ESF) for IAP effectiveness.

Three basic elements of IAP are: Task /Function /Activity, Department/Officer Responsible, and Time. Besides that, common forms used for performing IRS and IAP as given in IRS National Guidelines may be utilized.

III. Standard Operating Procedures

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are a common method of implementing instructions. SOPs provide response protocols for carrying out specific responsibilities. They describe the “who, what, when and how” during a disaster, helping responders to perform complex tasks with high level of coordination. SOPs should be prepared and annexed to the DDMP for all relevant hazards of the district, such as earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide, tsunami, man-made disasters, etc. It should be based on pre-defined IRTs and ESFs and communicated to every stakeholder in advance.

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 near Collector office District Dang. 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	Television	2
2	Telephones	2
3	Satellite Phone	1
4	Fax machine	1
5	Printer	2
6	Scanner	1
7	PC with GSWAN Internet and web site facilities	3
8	A copy of Disaster Management Plan	2
9	Chairs	20
10	Tables	5

□ ***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 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.

□ ***Telephones***

Telephones and Fax Machine had provided at DEOC and all TEOC Control Rooms.

□ ***Alternate EOC available and its location***

The Dang District Control Room is located in the building of Collector office near Dang Panchayat office, 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.

□ ***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

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

✓ 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

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

Table 0-1 Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Desalting and deepening of water channel (khans)	Irrigation and Rural Development,	Departmental program	Regularly
Construction of embankments/ protection wall	Rural Development, Forest	Departmental program & watershed	Regularly
Repair of embankments/ protection wall	Rural Development, R&B department	Departmental program &	Regularly
Repair and maintenance of Flood Channels, canals, natural drainage, storm water lines	R&B department Irrigation department	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,	Regularly

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

Table 0-2 Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

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

Structural Mitigation Measures for Cyclone

Table 0-3 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

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Cyclone
Table 0-4 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	
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

Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake
Table 0-5 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 In district	R & B (State and Panchayat), DDO, Rural department	TP Plan and all development plan	Regularly
Retrofitting of unsafe rural houses		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
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Non Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake

Table 0-6 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

Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Table 0-7 Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Development of Pasture land in		Forest, Rural	Departmental	Regularly

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
common property, seed farms and trust land		Development, Panchayat	Scheme, MGNREGA	
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, desilting of water sources, check dams, hand pumps etc.		Irrigation, Rural Development	MGNREGA, Watershed	Regularly

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought
Table 0-8 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		Rural Development	MGNREGS	Regularly

Non-Structural measures	Locations/ coverage area	Implementin g Departments	Convergence with agency/ program	Time Frame
potential sites of water bodies				
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 unset.		Panchayats		Regularly

Hazard: Tsunami

Structural Mitigation Measures for Tsunami

Table 0-9 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

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Tsunami
Table 0-10 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	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

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.

2. 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.

3. 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 Dang district is vulnerable to Cyclone so projects like cyclone shelter, EWDS VSAT & siren installation are ongoing in Dang District.

Structural: Structural Mitigation Measures

a. Retrofitting of Buildings:Dang 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.

Non-structural

Land use planning: Damage to a building depends primarily upon the soil conditions and topology of the area. Dang district comes under Moderate 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 Dang district involves the following elements:

- Further growth of human settlements in the low-lying areas should be checked 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 made applicable for new engineered & non-engineered constructions, and should be strictly enforced by the local body. The Municipal Corporation of the 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 of 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.

Special Projects for Vulnerable Groups

Development Schemes:

MGNREGA:

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.

Awash Yojanas:

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 Avas 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.

Madhyamah 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.

Preparedness Measures

Formation of Persons and trainings

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.

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.

Training, capacity building and other proactive measures Training:

Table No. 5.3

Table 0-11 Training

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	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

Table 0-12 Awareness activities

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	Information Dept Education Dept All line dept Dist. Collectors Chief officer Other Dist. Authorities

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

Checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

Dang district has various types of logistics and equipment. It should be check 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)

Operational check-up of Warning System

Warning system are checking 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.

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.

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.

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 adjustors, 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.

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.

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)

Dang 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.

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

Table 0-13 Early warning action plan

Type of Action	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Existing EWS	Irrigation department /dam authority/ IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages	IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages	Industrial Association/ industries ↓ DCG ↓ LCG ↓ Mamlatdar ↓ Villages	IMD ↓ Collector ↓ 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/habit ation not covered or difficult to access	Communities in remote locations (fisher folk, , maldharis etc) VDMC			
Measures required to improve timeliness and outreach (For example, voice enabled SMS)	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisher folk, Maldharis etc)			

During and Post Disaster Advisory Action Plan

Table 0-14 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/habitation 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)					

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.

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.

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).

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 should be reliable and authenticate.

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 resources (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.

Response flow chart

Response flow chart on next page

District CMG meeting

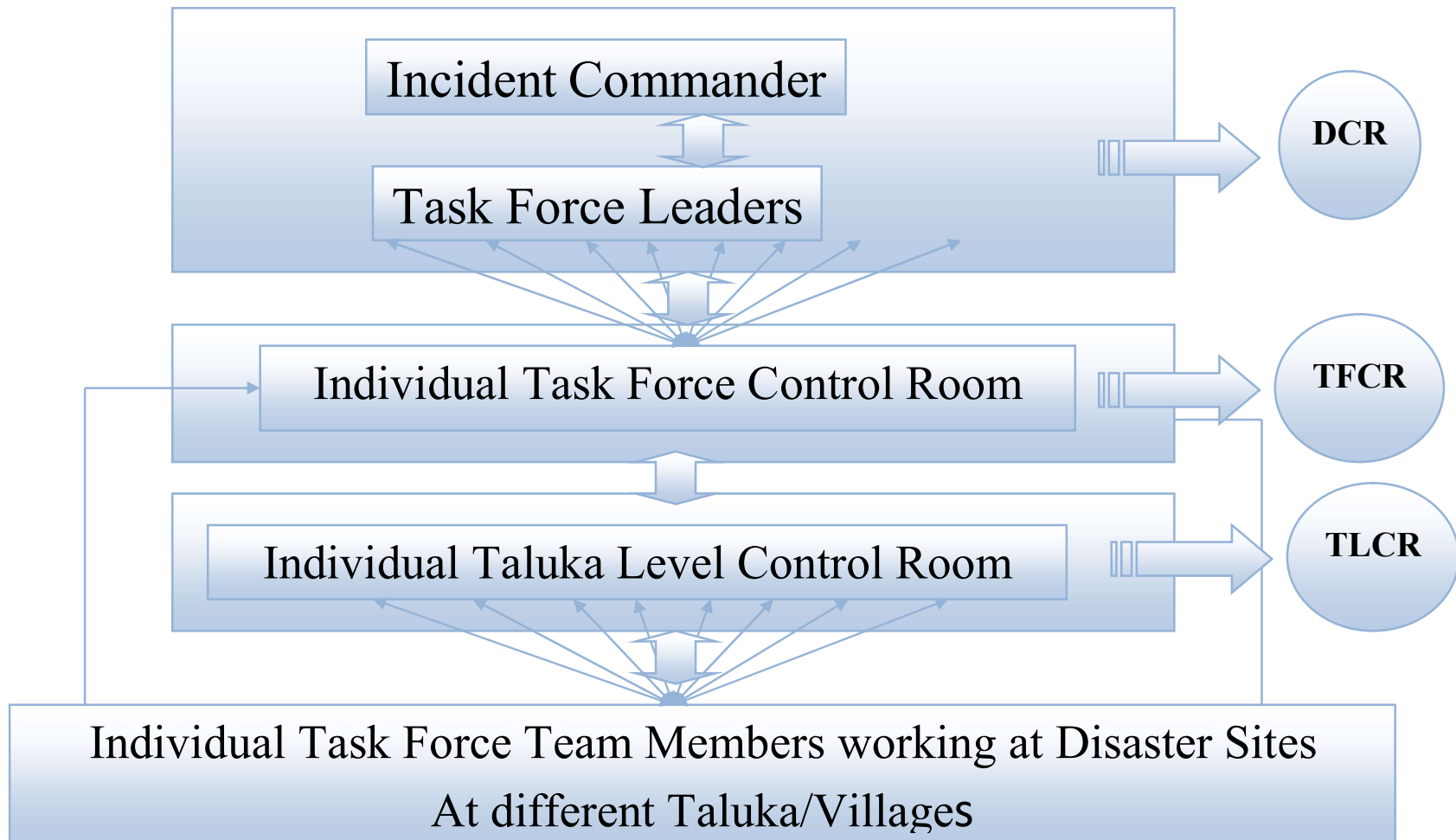
At the District level, the District Crisis Management Group (DCG) is an apex body to deal with major chemical accidents, disaster and to provide expert guidance for handling them. DCG has a strength of 34 members which includes District Collector, SDM and Dy. Collector, DDO, Dy. Director – Industrial 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.

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.

Response flow chart and Communication Flow Chart during Disaster Management



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.

- a. 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.

- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.

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 mentioned 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.

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;

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

Table 0-15 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 Govt. agency involved in Disaster Management and Mitigation will

- Designate a Nodal officer for emergency response and will act as the contact person for thatdepartment/agency □
- Ensure establishment of fail-safe two-way communication with the state, district and otheremergency 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 DRMP

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
 - b. Collection, laboratory testing and analysis of viruses to ensure their control and eradication
 - c. Pre-positioning of seeds and other agro inputs in strategic points so that stocks are readily available to replace damage caused by natural calamities.
 - d. 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.

- e. 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 paraprofessionals 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

- a. Prior arrangement of water tankers and other means of distribution and storage of water.
- b. Prior arrangement of stand-by generators
- c. 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.
- d. Rising of tube-well platforms, improvement in sanitation structures and other infrastructural measures to ensure least damages during future disasters
- e. Riser pipes to be given to villagers

Response Activities:

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

Recovery Activities:

- a. Strengthening of infrastructure.
- b. Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- c. Training to staff, Review and documentation.
- d. Development of checklists and contingency plans.
- e. Strengthening of infrastructure and human resources.
- f. Review and documentation.

- g. Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- h. Training of staff.
- i. Development of checklists and contingency plans.

Police:

Prevention Activities:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. Focus on better training and equipments for RAF for all types of disasters.
- d. Rotation of members of GSDRAF so that the force remains fighting fit.
- e. Ensure that all communication equipments including wireless are regularly functioning and deployment of extra wireless units in vulnerable pockets.
- f. Ensure inter changeability of VHF communication sets of police and GSDMA supplied units, if required.
- g. Keeping close contact with the District Administration & Emergency Officer.
- h. Superintendent of Police be made Vice Chairperson of District Natural Calamity Committee.
- i. 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

- a. Organize training programmers on first-aid, search, rescue and evacuation.
- b. Preparation and implementation of first aid, search and rescue service plans for major publicevents in the State.
- c. 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 organize 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.

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 ups 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, Collector during 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 Lessoning 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

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 activate 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 providing 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.

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.

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		As early as possible

(CMC)		
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 can occur.	Timeframe
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	Focus on critical	Start at 12 hours

Public Works Task Force.	infrastructure. Liaison with Control Room	
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, equipment.	Starting at 48 hours.
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	Coordination with	Within 12 hours of

priorities. Teams will (1) repair, (2) replace, (3) Build temporary structures (e.g., rest facilities, shelters).	Logistics, Water, Power Task Forces and Control Room.	disaster
Collaborate with other Task Forces.		Continuous
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system and manpower planning. (Task Force)		Starter 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 activities. (Task Force)		From 72 hours
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 relied 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		From 1 week

Force)		after the disaster.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days

Electric Power Supply:

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	6 months.

	GSDMA	
Establish Control Room.		Completed.
Prepare for specific diseases by season (e.g., monsoon)		Completed.
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 through 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).		Continuous.

(Task Force)		
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.

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.

Damage Loss Assessment

Restoration of Essential Services and Infrastructure

Following tables are to be filled after an event of disaster

Power

Item/ Services	No. of unit damage d	No of villages affected	Populat ion affected	Recovery measures	Implementi ng agency	Tentativ e Duration (Months)	Budget
Feeder							
Transformers							
HT Lines							
LT Lines							
Electric Poles							

Note: To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments

Health

Item/ Services	PHC (village name)	C H C	Sub Cent re	Drug Store	Recovery Measures	Implemen ting agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budge t
No of buildings damaged								
No of health centres inaccessible								
Refrigeration 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

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

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							

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							

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						

Food Supply

List of village affected by disruption in food supply

Type	No. of go down 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								

Housing

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

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							

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				

Land Improvement

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

Agricultural

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

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						

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)				

Long-term recovery program

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 coordinate 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 is 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	02631-220347	Collector Office-District Emergency Operation centre
2	DDO	02631-220235	District Panchayat
3	Police	02631-220291	S.P.Office,Dang

Matrix form of Sort 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, its 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 normal life.

7.3: SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM RECOVERY TIME TABLE

Recovery and Reconstruction

Activity/Action	Estimate of Duration	Estimate of Duration
Period	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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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 action plan in this regard)

SOP (Roles and Responsibilities)

The Present plan document identifies the roles and Responsibilities of the organization, in key identified sector. Taskforces have constituted for taking response measures in sectors. Action plan has been prepared for each taskforce which covers their roles & responsibilities in development of incident / emergency. It is expected that each taskforce shall develop the standard operating procedures for specific disaster / emergency. District collector has to ensure that all the members acquire knowledge and skills to perform their assigned roles.

A) District Magistrate & Collector

Being chairperson and Incident commander of the district for Disaster Management, he will be in overall command & emergency action to control a kind of emergency effectively for the district.

The Chair person has to perform the role as follows:

- Preparation and updating of District Disaster Management Plan for the District.
- To ensure that everyone is able to perform the role involved in emergency service effectively.
- To activate and maintain the District Control Room round the clock. To provide essential facilities with the District control room.
- To access emergency situation and have to declare the emergency, call and direct the emergency services to respond the emergency by providing reinforcement and support by pooling the resources form the District and if required from the State.
- The arrangement for rescue, evacuation, shelter, food, water, clothing, and transportation to affected area, announcement to the public.
- To keep inform to the higher authority time to time to declare the withdrawal or termination of emergency.
- Rehabilitation, Restoration, Cleaning, etc. on post emergency actions.
- To submit the reports on emergency. To conduct the meetings.
- To conduct the mock drill.

B) District Development Officer

Being a responsible person of Taluka / District the following actions are to be given prime importance for emergency purpose.

- To ensure the different authorities, agencies, organization persons, as specified their role, should participate immediately during emergency in district pocket area.
- To advice and guide different panchayat department and local representatives for mitigate and preventives aspects of disaster management and coordinative approach at the time of emergency.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drill & training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective control on emergency.
- To liaison & co-ordination with chair person, Central Control Room, emergency services, organization, agencies, agencies person etc.
- To support all other duties as specified by District Collector.

C) Police Department

Another authority who gets the first information on incident / accident is police department. The following actions are to be carried out by police department.

- To access the situation and report immediately.
- To maintain the law and order during the emergency to control the traffic and control the affected area.
- To protect the life of people, inside, outside as well as road movers.
- To protect the property & environment & public announcement.
- Evacuation, rehabilitation, shelter & transportation work during the emergency as per prevailing situation.
- To help & assist to make area clean, removing of any structure and other similar work as required during actual emergency.
- To participate the meetings & Mock Drill / Rehearsal & Training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services / organization / agencies.
- To prepare their own details action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.

D) Responsibilities of City Liason Officers

- Take action against the precautionary statement regarding the flood clearance in connection with the police officers fixed in their Liaison officer, municipal zonal officer and zonal area in all zones of Bardoli, Mandvi, Kanakpur, Kansad and Tarsadi municipality. Every area is timely informed.

E) Police Department

Another authority who gets the first information on incident / accident is police department. The following actions are to be carried out by police department.

- To access the situation and report immediately.
- To maintain the law and order during the emergency to control the traffic and control the affected area.
- To protect the life of people, inside, outside as well as road movers.
- To protect the property & environment & public announcement.
- Evacuation, rehabilitation, shelter & transportation work during the emergency as per prevailing situation.
- To help & assist to make area clean, removing of any structure and other similar work as required during actual emergency.
- To participate the meetings & Mock Drill / Rehearsal & Training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services / organization /agencies.
- To prepare their own details action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.

F) Fire Services

Most probably, the first information regarding any incidence / event is received by the fire services. Thus, fire service being first informant has to play the major role during the emergency.

- Inspection, survey & assess the situation where incident occur & give the report.
- To decide the proper & effective actions and immediate response actions to control the emergency, under intimation to Central Control Room or Chair Person.

- Proper training to fight against different hazards
- Rescue, Evacuation, Remove of debris, and other emergency work as directed or instructed.
- To maintain the proper and adequate firefighting, equipments, neutralizing media, selfbreathing apparatus, emergency equipments, personnel protective equipments with keeping in working order.
- The knowledge & information on different type of alternative resources, various types of extinguishing media, neutralizing media, chemical properties and their hazards with safe handling procedure.
- To participate the meetings Mock Drill / Rehearsal & training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services.
- To prepare their own details action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

G) 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.

- 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.
- 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 operation or special treatment on chemical burn, injury, gas dispersion etc. with adequate arrangement, which will can serve the purpose of Base Hospital.
- Identification of dead bodies and post mortem arrangement.
- 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.
- Arrangement to inform the up to-date status time to time to DEOC, Chair Person, and Relatives of injured or admitted patients, emergency services etc.

- 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 emergency situation.
- To advice & guide the different stake holders in respect of medical & health part time to time.
- Provision for proper and adequate medicines, lifesaving drugs, equipments, antidotes etc. related to different hazards.
- To participate meetings, mock drills / examine and training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- To liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related person.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

H) RTO

- To respond to collector and police instructions in different kinds of emergency
- To provide adequate requirements for both persons and material.
- To arrange for deployment of vehicles with full fuel levels.
- To streamline traffic flow and parking yard movement.
- To co-ordinate in deployment of vehicles, if required.
- To participated meeting, mock drills & training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handing at the time of actual emergency.

I) Civil Supplies Department

- To arrange to provide cooked food and clothing to evacuees and others involved in emergency controlling operation.
- To ensure availability of sufficient cooked food, water ready for distributaries at various locations.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drills & training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergency.

J) Joint Director - Information

The proper and correct news should be reach to the public to avoid rumours and panicky. The role of District information officer is to create awareness and preparedness amongst the public for different hazards because of wide & fast spreading news.

- To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To assist the public in case of rescue operation and authentic news.
- To liaison & Co-ordination with Chair person, Central Control Room and emergency services.
- Ensure to safe guard the public at large during actual emergency by providing correct reliable authentic guideline and news.

K) Dy. Controller (Civil Defence)

- To participate in meeting, mock drills & training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergency
- To assist police in rescue and evacuation work during emergency.
- To provide security, cordoning the area, and other Services.

L) Electricity Board (DGVCL & Torrent)

- To arrange for un-interrupted power supply, if needed.
- To arrange for lighting at temporary medical camps, rallying points and parking yards.
- To take care of electrical equipment within affected zone.
- Arrange for switching off power supply if requested by authority.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drills & training
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergency

M) Regional Officer (GPCB)

- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective control of industrial emergency & subsequent action.
- Liaison with central control Room, chairperson, Emergency Services, Organization agencies & other related persons.

- Advice & Guidance to the District Crisis Group in Respect of environment protection in the industrial pocket.
- To provide the technical input regarding environment and evaluate the contamination or adverse effect during industrial emergency.
- To provide the details & information on development of emergency situation regarding in safe level to the life and suggest area to be evacuated and other safety measures.
- To suggest the safe level for restoration & restarting of work on termination of emergency services & expert persons etc.
- Other duties or work as directed by District crisis group or chair person.

N) Representative Form MAH Units

The management of major accident hazardous unit has to maintain updated onsite emergency plan with necessary details with accurate information and a correct assessment of the situation. The site main controller is responsible to provide immediately on occurrence of crisis at his unit with specific details, development and needed help from local crisis group & district crisis group. He will arrange & provide all the resources, equipments, manpower, and communication network form his own unit and co-ordinate with local crisis group & district crisis Group to combat the industrial emergency.

O) Role of other members of District Crisis Group

The other members like controller of explosives, trade union representative, agriculture department, municipal commissioner and other government agencies, etc. have to perform the various duties. However, the following are the suggested duties as required during the emergency:

- To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercise and training.
- To assist the public in proper way in case of rescue and evacuation during actual emergency.
- To advice and guidance to the District crisis group & Chair person.
- To arrange and help the supporting actions and duties in respect of industrial emergency
- To provide more and adequate resources & various requirement to tackle the industrial emergency immediately.
- Liaison & co-ordination with Central Control Room and emergency services.

P) Volunteer Organizations (N.G.O.)

The voluntary organization / services can play vital role in relief & rescue operations like arrangement of food packets & packing up of the same, distribution of the food packets and water pouches, arrangements of life saving drugs & distribution of the same, can play a major role in awareness generation, to convince the person / public to evacuate the residence / place and to shift to safe shelter timely during emergency. Otherwise it may result more serious effect. To save the life of public is more important factor, which will be successfully carried out by the voluntary organization. The list of such organization with address, telephone no. organization etc. will be prepared and up-dated time to time.

Q) Irrigation Department

- Play vital role in pre, during and post form of emergencies particularly in floods.
- Proper management of dams, irrigation canals, ponds and timely maintenance of the same.
- Inform DEOC and respective stake holders in case of water release from the dams.
- Start their control room at the time of monsoon.
- Follow the instructions mentioned with the Flood memorandum.
- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- Liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related person.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

R) R&B Department

- To play vital role in pre, during and post form of emergencies.
- Proper management of roads and buildings and timely maintenance of the same.
- Inform DEOC and respective stake holders' diversion of routes, closing status of the roads etc.
- Ensure safety terms while establishing or developing of bridges, dams,

roads, buildings etc.

- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- Liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related person.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

S) Citizen:

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

District Profiles

DANGS DISTRICT GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Name of District** : Dangs
 2. **District Headquarter** : Ahwa
 3. **Area** : 1764 Sq. K. m.
 4. **Latitude** : 73.41'-0" to 20.45'-30"
 5. **Longitude** : 20.45'-0" to 20.45'-30"
 6. **No. of villages of district** : 311
 7. **No. of Taluka** : 3 (1) Ahwa (2) Waghai (3) Subir
 8. **Urban area** : Saputara (Notified Area.)
 9. **No. of Municipalities** : Nil
 10. **No. of Gram panchayat** : 70
- Projected Population(As per 2020 Year)=2,68,124**
Male-1,33,294 Female-1,34,830
 - Total Voters=1,78,157**
Male-89,405 Female -88,749 Third Gender-03
 - Voter Turned Out (173-Dang(S.T.)A.C.**
 1. Lok Sabha election-2014=
81.33%
 2. Vidhan Sabha election-2017= **72.64%**
 3. Lok sabha election-2019=
81.23%

11 Population Details 2001

Population			F/M	0-6 Age Group			F/M Ratio
Total	Male	Female	Ratio	Total	Male	Female	
186712	94001	92711	986	35168	17817	17351	974

Literacy			Percentage			Growth (1991-2001)
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
91275	54359	36916	60.23	71.35	48.99	29.58

Population			F/M	0-6 Age Group			F/M Ratio
Total	Male	Female	Ratio	Total	Male	Female	
144091	72674	71417	983	31583	15799	15784	999

Literacy			Percentage			Growth (1991-1981)
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
53511	33867	19644	47.56	59.55	35.31	26.77

- No. of villages with more than 80-90 % tribal population : 307 out of 311 (Except Ahwa, Waghai, Saputara & Nandanpeda)

The Population of Dangs District as per 2011 census is 2,28,291 (Male-1,13,821 Female – 1,14,470 and other 00) . About 94% population of the District is tribal population. About 73.84% of the total population falls in BPL category. As per socio-economic survey 2012, the population of District is 2,53,353. Around 30,000 people migrate to nearby district for employment in sugarcane cutting and grape yards during September to May every year.

As per Census 2011 New Taluka Population is as under:-

Ahwa Taluka :

Total Villages : 100 Population: Male- 43459 Female- 43798
Total = 86779

Waghai Taluka :

Total Villages : 106 Population: Male- 39495 Female-38955
Total = 78450

Subir Taluka :

Total Villages : 105 Population: Male- 31035 Female-
Total = 62772

Information of Farmers

No of Dist Khedut Khatedar

- 1.Ahwa=54557
- 2.Waghai=40940
- 3.Subir=33691

Total=1,29,188

No of Khedut Khata

- 1.Ahwa=6456
- 2.Waghai=4853
- 3.Subir=4291

Total=15,640

- 12. Tribal Population : 2,26,769 - 94.00%**
- 13. Average Rainfall : 100 to 125 inches(2500 to 3125mm per anum /1998-150 inches (3750 mm)**

14. **Railway** : 70 Kms. Narrow gauge
(Bilimora to Waghai)
15. **Sea Coast** : Nil
16. **Forest** : 1055.57 Sq. Km. (211.55 Sq.Km .PF
and 844.02 Sq. Km. RF)
17. **Agricultural Land** : 72, 836. 41 Hec. (42. 26 %)
18. **Operational Holding** : 63,130 Hec.
19. **Health Facilities** : Civil Hospital - 1
PHC - 10
C.H.C. - 3
Sub Centre - 68
Ayurvedic Dispensary - 9
(6 Working)
20. **Rivers** : 1.PURNA 2.GIRA 3.KHAPARI
4.AMBICA
21. **Irrigation** : Check Dam - 1286
Khet Talav – 869

Water Supply : 145 Villages are covered under 17
different Regional W/s Scheme and 166
villages are covered in individual W/s
Schemes Total 311 villages are having
Ws/ through Pipe lines, Wells and Hand
Pumps as Water sources.

22. Main crops : Nagli, VARRAI, Wheat, Jowar, paddy, Udad, Tuver

23. Education:

- **Primary Schools** : 432
- **MDM Centres** : 378
- **Primary Teachers** : 2095
- **Govt. Ashram Schools** : 4 (Grant in aid)
- **Govt Hostels (DP)** : 14
- **ST Hostels** : 43 (SW Deptt. Takaedari)
- **Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools** : **65**
- **College** : Arts & Commerce college 1 + 1 Science
College At Ahwa = 2
- **Agriculture College** : 1 Waghai
- **Diploma Eng. College** : 1-Waghai
- **PTC College** : 1 DIET Waghai
- **English Medium School:** 7

24. Information technology :

District Administration is using IT service of NIC and successfully implemented projects like Land record Web Bullekh Software.

Computerization, iORA. FMPS, Online NA, NDAL, Ration Card and all the departments are using intranet services of NIC, Gujarat State Center.

25. Internet connectivity :

All the Government offices and Gram Panchayats are having Internet Connectivity with GSWAN / AirTel VSAT A separate VSAT Internet connectivity is also available at NIC District Center.

26. Rate of Literacy : 75.16% (Male- 83.06% and Female-67.38%)

27. District Court : JMFC Ahwa, Subir, Waghai and One Fast

Track is available at Ahwa. Also functional

Senesce court at Ahwa

28. Co-op. Societies : Milk Co-op. Societies - 253

29. Fair Price Shops : 113

30. Banks : 17

31. Police Station : 4 (Ahwa, Waghai, Saputara, Subir)

32. Police Out Post : 2 (Chinchli, Kalibel)

33. Sub Post Office : 5 Branch Post Offices 59

34. No. of Villages Electrified : 311

35. Radio Station/TV Relay Stn. : 1/1 at Ahwa HQ.

36. Roads : Metals 565.00 Km

Pucca 521.00 Km

Kutchhs 27.00 Km.

37. Festivals : Holi, (Dang Darbar) Diwali,

Akhatri, Tera, Pola, Pitra

38. Places of Tourist interest :

Saputara Ropeway, Sunset point, Sunrise point. Jain Temple , Subir Temple of Shabri Mata (Shabari Dham) ,Forest of Mahal & Bardipada - Pandva caves,Rupgad forest Gira Water falls(Singana/Ambapada)Chankhal –Barda fall, Pampa Sarovar , Linga , Vasurna , Jarsol Botanical Garden – Waghai.

≈: Geographical Details :≈

The Dangs district is situated between the parallels of latitude 20° 33' and 21° 5' and the meridians of longitude 73° 27' and 73° 57' . The length from north to south of this territory is about 59 kms. (36. 7 miles) and from east to west about 50 kms. (30 miles) It is bounded in the North by Surat and Dhule district of Maharashtra State, in the east by Nasik district of Maharashtra State and West by Valsad District. The area covered by the district is 1,764 Sq Km . The district ranks is 25th in terms of area in the State.

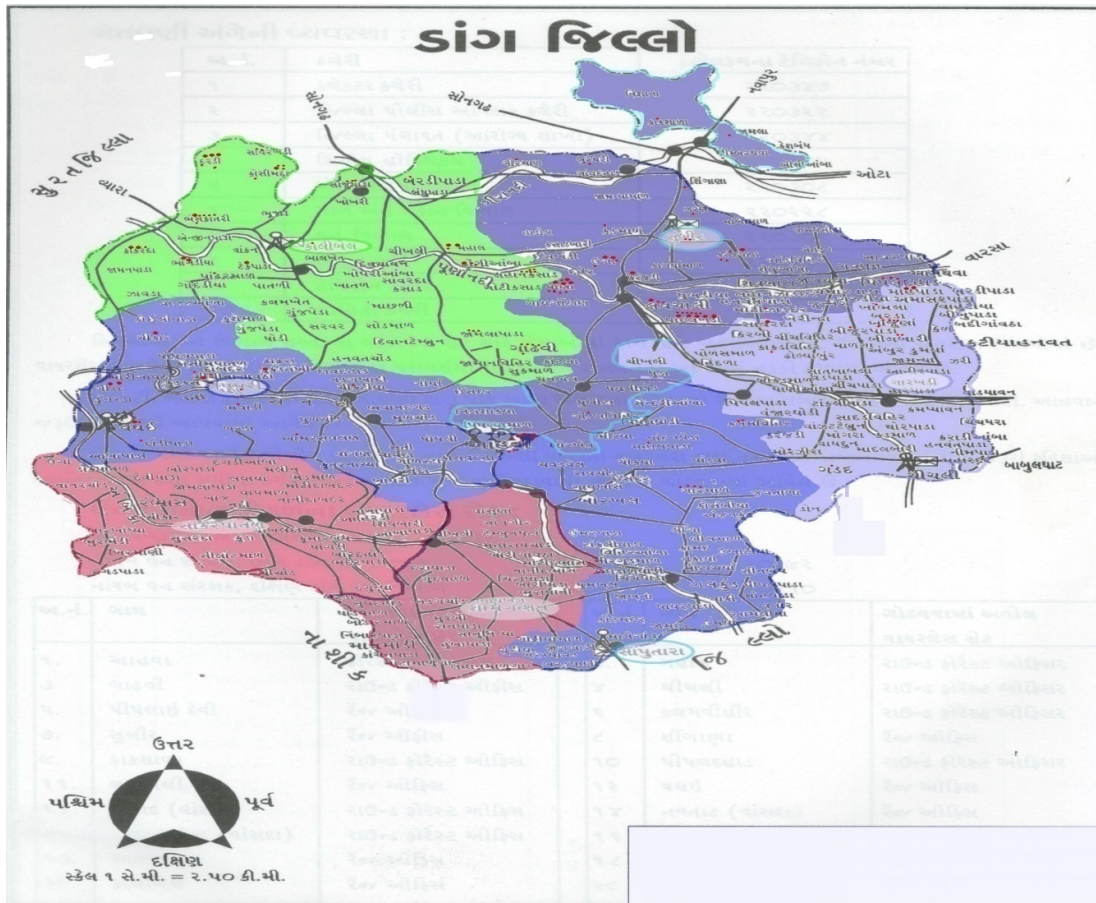
The District is a part of the Eastern Hilly Region and is subdivided into two sub micro regions, namely, Lower Dangs and Upper Dangs on the basis of physiographic climate, geology, soils and natural vegetation.

Physiography of Lower Dangs region is characterized by low hills with an altitude ranging from 560 to 590 meters above MSL. The entire water of this region is drained by Gira, Purna, Khapari and Ambika rivers with their tributaries. The region has a thick vegetation cover. The geological structure of this region is composed of Deccan Trap.

Physiography of Upper Dangs region is a hilly tract having thick forest cover. The elevation of this region varies between 675 and 1290 meters above MSL. The main rivers of this region are Gira Purna, Khapri and Ambika. The geology of this region is formed of Deccan Trap. Soils found in this region are black rock outcrops shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of recent origin.

The Dangs district is essentially a mountainous tract covered with dense forest which starts from the rugged chains of the Sahyadris in the east and extends to the edge of plains of Gujarat State. It starts in the east with chain of rugged mountains running up to about 1,100 meters (3500 ft.) Most of the area in the Dangs lies in elevation between 300 and 700 meters above mean sea level.

The district of the Dangs has good drainage network. The important rivers Ambika and Purna originate from the Dangs District and flow through Valsad district to meet the Arabian Sea in the West. Other river, the Khapri rises in Bhegu valley and meets Ambika river near Borkhal village in the Dangs. The river Gira flourishes from direction of Malangdev Ota situated in Maharashtra and passes from the Dangs District and meets river Mindhola in the Songadh Taluka of Surat district. The drainage pattern follows the slop gradient of the topography. Hence radial pattern of drainage is not seen in the district.



ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP OF DANG DISTRICT

At the district level the District Collector is responsible for Law & Order, revenue, Civil supplying etc. with the District Panchayat mainly carries out all the development activities.

All Major Programs where a part of it District Panchayat has an elected body with President, Vice President and Chairman of various committees. The administrative lead is the District Development Officer, who is also the secretary of the District Panchayat and at the Taluka level, Taluka Panchayat and at the village level village Panchayat is

functioning. In this District there are three Taluka Panchayats like Ahwa, Waghai & Subir and having 70 Gram Panchayats of Dist.

CLIMATE

The climate of Dang is mild due to its nearness to the Arabia Sea. There is not much change in the winter and summer temperature, which ranges between 10°C to 40°C. Although one can visit Dang in any season, the best time to do so would be between August to November. Average rainfall of last 1 years in Dang district is 1453.01 mm and last season average rainfall was 1448.60mm.

Talukawise Rainfall Data(in mm) of Dang District **(Last 10 Years)**

Year Taluka	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average
Ahwa	1764	1453	2248	1591	1702	2582	1644	2061	2775	2007	1983
Waghai	2014	1605	2392	2488	3452	4255	1841	1838	2791	2040	2472
Subir	1341	1045	1962	1660	1577	2709	1508	1267	2611	1752	1743
Total	5119	4103	6602	5739	6731	9546	4993	1722	8177	5799	6198
District Average	1706	1368	2201	1931	2244	3182	1664	1722	2726	1933	2066

List of Vulnerable villages (Riverside villages)

Gira river, Purna river, Khapari river and Ambika river originate from Dang district and pass through nearby Tapi, Navsari districts. The flow of these rivers goes from east to west direction. which meets the Arabian Sea on the coast of Tapi, Navsari district. Villages on the banks of these rivers.

1	Gira River	Burthadi, Jamnyamal, Gaondahad, Girmal, Dhulda, Bandpada, Sajupada, Sawarkhadi, Dardi (towards Songarh).
2	Purna River	Chinchli, Gadvihir, Vaydun, Karanjda, Vanjittambrun, Saddvihir, Tanklipada, Bokadmal, Dhuda, Hindla, Chikhli, Padalkhadi, Lavachali, Barda, Bijurpada, Chinchvihir, Motizhadar, Gavan, Pipaldahad, Jogthwa, Pandarmal, Jarsol, Karanjada, D Hair Ghana , Big Kasad, Lahankasad, Mahal, Savardaksad, Chikhla, Diwadayavan, Khatal, Khopariamba, Thinli, Tekpada, Pandharpada, Kolbari, Wankan, Bhongdaya, Enginpada, Kakarda (towards Vyara).
3	Khapri River	Umarya, Payarpada, Wanki, Chichpada, Dhumkhal, Lahandabhas, Motidbhas, Umarpada, Tambrungharta, Chokaya, Isdar, Ravchond, Gaikhas, Sunda, Khapari, Kutarnachya, Sati, Eggplant, Bhawandgad, Dhulchond, Bhawadi, Kudkas, Gira, Dabdar, Kosimpatal, Borigawantha, (Towards Vyara)
4	Ambika River	Jogbari, Gotyamal, Shamgahan, Bhapkhal, Bhurapani, Baripada, Chirapada, Boriganvtha, Chikhli, Ambapada, Bardapani, Barmyavad, Humbapada, Bondarmal, Bordhad, Kumarband, Chikhalda, Barda, Dagunya, Bhadarpada, Dhangdi, Saddmal, Sakarpatal, Kunda, Susar Yes, Chikar, Barkhandhya, Dokpatal, Chichpada, Ambapada, Vaghai (towards Vansda).

The details of river affected villages

Gira River : Bandpada, Dhulda.

Purna River : Mahal, Motikasad, Savardaksad, Khopariamba, Kolbari,
Bhongdaya.

Khapari River : Sati, Wangan, Vanvda, Kutarnachya, Amsarvalan,
Davdahad Ambika River: Devipada, Dokpatal, Dungarda,
Rambhas (Jamalapada)

In order to make security arrangements in advance for the villages, where there are bridges over the river, measuring tapes should be placed to indicate the water level and if it is found to be dangerous, Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings Department, Panchayat Roads and Buildings Department and Deputy Executive Engineer, Sarita Measure Sub-Division, Navsari will be entrusted with the responsibility of holding the Champati General to monitor the entire pur rahat work.

Other Departmental plan

1. Agriculture

During floods and heavy rains, agricultural crops in rural areas are greatly affected. Therefore, in order to survey them and pay the aid, the District Agricultural Officer should form necessary teams to carry out the work of survey and payment of aid. Also, to convince the farmers to spray the necessary pesticides to prevent the standing crops from getting damaged due to heavy rains or disease and also to organize necessary planning to ensure that sufficient quantity of seeds is available for replanting the farmers in case of seed destruction. At the same time, the director of horticulture should also help in this operation. (Executive: District Agricultural Officer/ Assistant Director of Horticulture)

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:

- Management of control activities following crop damage, pest infestation and crop disease to minimize losses
- Collection, laboratory testing and analysis of viruses to ensure

their control and eradication

- Pre-positioning of seeds and other agro inputs in strategic points so that stocks are readily available to replace damage caused by natural calamities.
- 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.
- 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

2. Department of Animal Husbandry

Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry formed the necessary squads for the immediate disposal of animals that die in rural areas during flood storms and heavy rains, first of all training them to dispose of animals so that at such times the animals can be disposed of quickly and there is no delay in the operation and Also send a report about disposal of such animals and damage survey. Training people at village level for animal disposal.

3. Department of Education

During floods and heavy rains in the area, village schools are usually used as shelters for people. The District Primary Education Officer shall give the necessary instructions to the principal of that school for such schools to be used. Also on the occasion of flood storms and heavy rains when the second phase bulletin is issued, school children are given leave from school so that they can reach home on time. Giving necessary instructions so that head teachers also help in relief camp rescue operations and other ancillary services at the village level.

(Executive: District Education Officer, District Primary Education Officer)

4. 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.

Water Analysis

Ahwa Block

Block Ahwa Statistics (2020-2021) :

GramPanchayat : **27** Village : **106**

Habitations : **112** [SC : **0 (0.00%)**] [ST : **112 (100.00%)**] [Others : **0 (0.00 %)**]

Rural Population (In Lakhs) : **0.77** [SC : **0.00 (0.07 %)**] [ST : **0.77 (99.87 %)**] [GEN:

0.00 (0.06 %)]

Cov. Population (In Lakhs) : **0.69** [SC : **0.00 (178.95 %)**] [ST : **0.68 (88.66 %)**] [GEN:

0.00 (1013.33 %)]

Physical Coverage :

*	Total Habs Covered	SC Dominated Habs Covered	ST Dominated Habs Covered	Other Habs Covered
As On 01/04/2021	110 (98.21 %)	0 (0.00 %)	110 (98.21 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Coverage During 2020-21	1	0	1	0

Water Quality :

*	Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
As On 01/04/2021	1	0	0	0	0	1
Coverage During 2020-21	1	0	0	0	0	1

Waghai Block

Block Statistics (2020-2021):

GramPanchayat : **23** Village : **105**

Habitations : **106** [SC : **0 (0.00%)**] [ST : **106 (100.00%)**] [Others : **0 (0.00 %)**]

Rural Population (In Lakhs) : **0.71** [SC : **0.00 (0.00 %)**] [ST : **0.71 (99.96 %)**]

[GEN : **0.00 (0.04 %)**]

Cov. Population (In Lakhs) : **0.64** [SC : **0.00 (15200.00 %)**] [ST : **0.64 (89.68 %)**]

[GEN : **0.00 (120.69 %)**]

Physical Coverage :

*	Total Habs Covered	SC Dominated Habs Covered	ST Dominated Habs Covered	Other Habs Covered
As On 01/04/2021	104 (98.11 %)	0 (0.00 %)	104 (98.11 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Coverage During 2020-21	2	0	2	0

Water Quality :

*	Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
As On 01/04/2021	2	0	0	0	0	2
Coverage During 2020-21	2	0	0	0	0	2

Subir Block

Block Subir Statistics (2020-2021) :

GramPanchayat : 20 Village : 100

Habitations : 100 [SC : 0 (0.00%)] [ST : 100 (100.00%)] [Others : 0 (0.00 %)]

Rural Population (In Lakhs) : 0.59 [SC : 0.00 (0.04 %)] [ST : 0.59 (99.91 %)] [GEN : 0.0 (0.05 %)]

Cov. Population (In Lakhs) : 0.53 [SC : 0.00 (121.74 %)] [ST : 0.53 (90.05 %)] [GEN : 0.0 (90.32 %)]

Physical Coverage :

*	Total Habs Covered	SC Dominated Habs Covered	ST Dominated Habs Covered	Other Habs Covered
As On 01/04/2021	99 (99.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)	99 (99.00 %)	0 (0.00 %)
Coverage During 2020-21	5	0	5	0

Water Quality :

*	Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
As On 01/04/2021	5	0	0	0	0	5
Coverage During 2020-21	5	0	0	0	0	5

5. Police:-

In order to maintain law and order in the affected areas due to heavy rains or floods, this operation will be carried out by the district police system through the police staff of the police outposts at Subir, Kalibel, Chinchli in addition to Ahva Waghai and Saputara police stations. If required, the services of Home Guard and Gram Rakshak Dal personnel will also be taken. If the question of migration arises in the district, the Police Department has Police Community Hall, Police Training Bhavan.

According to the instructions of the Collector, wireless sets should be installed in the vehicles of the officers and their offices to continue and exchange messages continuously. Arrangements should be made to give to operators and in-charges of police stations.

If any village in the district cannot be contacted by telephone, wireless or other means, such warning should be arranged by a police constable or a special messenger to help convey the warning message to that village.

In such an emergency situation, power supply is mostly cut off and people leave their properties and homes and move to safer places. So make adequate provision in such places so that anti-social elements do not take any advantage.

To help the people to migrate in coordination with the Mamlatdar. To provide necessary help to rescue people who have been trapped or stranded due to any calamities such as flood, water etc. To make necessary police arrangements to maintain law and order situation

in such emergency situation.

To provide necessary support and co-operation from concerned departments for expeditious disposal of human corpses in cases of human death and in case of death of animals during flood storms and heavy rains. (Executive: District Police Officer, District Home Guard Commandant)

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.

6. Civil Defense

Prevention Activities

- Organize training programmers 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.

7. Fire Services:

Dang district does not have any municipality at the district headquarters or elsewhere. Even though it is a district headquarters, the village panchayat is the body of local self-government. There is a Mini Fire Tanker by Disaster Management in the district and a Mini Fire Tanker at Saputara Notified Area. For major emergencies, efforts will be made to get municipal firemen from nearby district locations whose contact numbers are in Annexure.

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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Energy: DGVCL

Dashin Gujarat Vidyut Board has suffered maximum losses from past experiences during floods and heavy rains. And it usually takes a long time to turn on the electricity flow. Due to this, many questions arise so that keeping in mind the experiences of the past so that such a situation does not arise, advance planning should be done by Executive Engineer of Gujarat Vidyut Board, Navsari. For this, get the required amount of wireless, transformer, poles and other necessary equipment materials in advance.

In case of floods and heavy rains, if necessary, the electricity should be switched off immediately to prevent loss of life. To be in constant contact with the Collector in this regard.

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.

11. Forest Department

As per the instructions of the Collector, wireless access is available in the vehicles of the officers as well as in his office. Exchanging messages there. To report the warning to the villages in the district where contact can be made by telephone wireless or other means. To support and cooperate in rescue and relief operations. (Executive: Deputy Conservator of Forests, Range Forest Officers.) All the following officers/employees of the forest department here will work in coordination with the district level disaster team to control the impact of rain and storm.

Wireless sets owned by the forest department in the district are in all directions and in all four corners as well as in remote villages. It has been decided to use this wireless set to alert people in consultation with the forest department.

Apart from this, necessary instructions have also been given to Sub Depot Manager ST, Ahwa by the driver conductor brothers of ST Bus to deliver such important messages.

A system has been set up to convey the messages necessary to take all vigilance measures to the employees at the local village level through frequency wireless at the police headquarters at the district headquarters.

A list of villages with wireless set availability is attached herewith. (Executive: Forest Department, Police 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

12. 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.

13. Department Of Railway:-

The district has railway stations at Dungarda and Waghai after receiving the warning of storm to suspend railway operations as deemed necessary considering the situation at that time and to arrange for shifting of travel to a safe place and making arrangements to move the passengers in the railway station to a safe place. And continue rail operations only if the situation is normal.

(Executive: Railway Station Master, District Police Officer/ Police Sub Inspector, Waghai, Station Incharge, Waghai, RTO, Office, Waghai)

14. Food and Civil Supplies Department(DSO):

District Supply Officer and District Supply Mamlatdar should take necessary action to ensure that their essential items are available on time and at reasonable prices during flood storms and heavy rains.

Reasonable price To provide two months quantity in advance to the shopkeepers and to ensure that its distribution is done according to the rules during such emergencies Obtain quantity in advance Consultation with supply department.

Convening meetings of various trade associations and giving instructions to ensure that sufficient quantities of essential commodities are available and distributed in times of emergency.

At the time of such emergencies, necessary arrangements should be made to ensure that kerosene, petrol, diesel lanterns, gas cylinders, lamps, candles, matches, wheat flour, vegetables, cooking utensils, etc. are available at reasonable prices to the people.

To keep adequate quantity of food grains available in godowns of Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

Setting up necessary inspection system to prevent black market of

essential commodities. To assign the responsibility in this regard to the District Supply Mamlatdar.

(Executive: District Supply Officer, District Supply Manager)

Availability of food supply

Civil Supplies Corporation owned godowns are located at Ahwa and Waghai in Dang district. To keep sufficient quantity of petrol, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas cylinders available on this godown. Also, through 56 reasonable price shops in the district, enough quantity of wheat, rice, jowar, sugar, oil will be kept and paid according to the card, besides there are small and big grain grocery shops in every village. There are also wholesale and retail grain grocery licensee shops. Thus, vigilance will be kept by the vigilance supply system through the District Supply Officer to ensure that the essential commodities are easily available and there is no profiteering.

Adequate quantity of food packets milk powder and buttermilk center will also be organized if required with the support of FCI godowns Civil Supply Corporation and Hotel Association.

(Executive: District Supply Officer)

15. 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, Collector during 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.

16. 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.

17. 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

18. Home Department

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

19. Media & information Management:

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 activate 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 providing 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.

20. Communication Department (BSNL-Communications Corporation of India)

Floods, storms and heavy rains have a major impact on communications. And in an emergency situation, the officials cannot be contacted due to disruption of communication due to which the situation cannot be informed. And as a result of which the district system faces a big problem in providing life essential items to save people in time to a safe place. And the system of the district is put in a helpless state. And consequently the General Manager Telecom S.D.O.T should take the following action immediately to avoid the difficulties in conveying the actual situation report of the district to the State Government.

At the district level, the telephones of Collectors, District Development Officers, District Police Officers, District Health Officers, Civil Hospitals, Civil Surgeons and enforcement officers of government departments should be switched on immediately. Plan ahead to procure any equipment that may be technically required in this regard.

At the taluka, district level, Mamlatdar, Taluka Development Officer, police station and hospital telephones should be turned on immediately. Continuous checking and monitoring to keep the telephones of the control room always in working condition. General Manager Mr. Telecom / S.D.O.T.Shree should form a special team to start the telephone service in such urgent situation.

If any problem arises in the telephone service in such an urgent situation, a team should be placed under the charge of the District Collector to remove it. Making necessary arrangements for normal operation of telephone service.

A microwave station center is located at the district and Ahwa headquarters. So that the contact at the control room of the state level is broken. The contact at the other district control room is broken. Relay stations etc. are planned to keep all telephones ringing.

Advance planning has been done by setting up the control room in such a way that Ahwa Mukame continues on telephone number: 221010.

(Executive: General Manager, Bharat Sanchar Nigam, Ltd.,
Navsari / S.D.O.T., Ahwa.)

21. Network with All India Radio:

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.

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 3

C (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.

-: Weather Station Operations:-

The regional staff of Weather Station Sarita Mapak Office, Navsari Hastak located in the Collector's Office Compound at Ahwa at the district headquarters will give daily reports to the District Control Room about the weather pressure, wind direction, intensity of the wind, temperature, heat, rain from time to time. Apart from this, rain measurement centers have been set up in saputara, subir, lavachali, Garkhadi, Piplaidevi, Galkund, Sakarpatal and Chichinagaontha villages of the district. Which is in the current state. This rain gauge centre is taken up by the 24-hour data audit department. Arrangements will be made to provide the rainfall data at 8-30 am the next day, the Sarita Measurement Department said. While the agriculture union in Waghai village. A rain gauge centre has been set up.

Sr. No	Place	The place where the rain gauge was set up
1	Ahwa	Weather Station, District Emergency Operation Centre Disaster Branch, Phone: 220347
2.	Subir	In the compound of subir mamlatdar's office
3.	Saputara	in the compound of notified office
4	Waghai	in the compound of The Waghai Mamlatdar Office

River Gauge Station:

Sr.no	River Name	River gauge site is functioning place (village)
1	Purna River	Tekpada village (Mahal)
2.	Khapri River	Kudkas village
3.	Ambika River	Waghai village
4.	Gira River	Jhankhari village (Songarh taluka)

NH953 DISASTER TEAM-2024

Executive Engineer: - ShriH. J. SoliyaMob.898060807

Dy.Executive Engineer: - Smt. Vipul bhai Mob. 9998932589

Asst.Engineer:-Shri Nirshal Dungarani Mob.9737529536

NH953 Camp at Ahwa	shri Pareshbhai Shah	9898111132
JCB GJ10AM8429	Mahesh Patel	8849932479
JCB GJ02Z5594	Pankaj Chaudhari	9898311033
Truck GJ 06 VV 7778	Mansigh gamit	9773448135
Truck GJ 05 BT 2100	Aahan	7016350419
Truck GJ 05 YY 8645	Shantilal	9979004921
Labour	Sunil Chaudhari	9913608294
Labour	Mahesh Parmar	9409984450
Labour	Dinesh Parmar	6353134082
Labour	Mohsin Pathan	9662287150

NH953 Camp at Songadh	Shri Rajeshbhai (Sage Infrastructure)	9879762112
JCB GJ26C9899 GJ26C3536	Chhagan patel Narendra Patel	9409979787 9484496830
Truck GJ26T8000	Kiran Gamit	8200823780
Truck GJ26T4400	ratap Gamit	7984349647
Truck GJ26T2600	Nilesh Paragi	9909787991
Labour	Janasukh Gujariya	9484427970
Labour	Vanraj Gujariya	6352815387
Labour	Laxman Gujariya	9409888873

List of Search and Rescue Equipment of Dang District

Sr. no	Equipment	Number of Equipment	Address
1	HDPE Boat	1 (08 Sheeter Rescue boats)	Notified Area, Saputara.
2	Boat	50 (Paddle boats) 10 (Hull boat) 3 (Rescue boats)	Gujarat Tourism Corporation, Saputara.
3	Dumper	1	Executive Engineer, R & B, State
4	G.C.B. Machine (for throwing soil)	1	Executive Engineer, R & B, State
5	Dewatering pump	1	Water Supply Board, Ahwa
	Generator set	1	Collector Office, Ahwa-Dang
6	Life Saving jacket	500	Gujarat Tourism Corporation, Saputara
7	Life Saving Ring (Buoya)	50	Gujarat Tourism Corporation, Saputara
8	Bus	1(big) 1 (mini)	District Superintendent of Police, Ahwa-Dang
9	Life Saving jacket	20	5- Ahwa Mamlatdar Office 5- Subir Mamlatdar Office 5- Waghai Mamlatdar Office 5- DEOC, Collector Office, Dang
10	Life Saving Ring (Buoya)	30	5- Ahwa Mamlatdar Office 5- Subir Mamlatdar Office

			5- Waghai Mamlatdar Office 15- DEOC,Collector Office, Dang
11	P.P. Ropes 26 m.m. 100 F.T.	1	DEOC,Collector Office, Dang
12	Mini fire tenker	2	1 - Notified Area, Saputara. 1 - DEOC,Collector Office, Dang
13	Portable Generator Set (Emergency Light)	2	DEOC,Collector Office, Dang
14	SatellitePhone	1	Collector Office,Ahwa-Dang
15	Tree Cutter	5	2- DEOC,Collector Office, Dang 1- Collector Office, Dang 1- Notified Area, Saputara. 1- Prant Office,Ahwa
16	Hydraulic Cutter	3	2 - DEOC,Collector Office, Dang 1- Notified Area, Saputara.

Details of Tourism and Public Places of Dang

District

Name of Taluka	Tourist/public places
Ahwa	Sunset Point, Kalam Dungar, Don, Pandav Cave, Anjan Kund
Waghai	Gira Falls, Botanical Garden, Kilad Camp Site, Koshmal Falls
Subir	Shabridham, Pampa Lake, Mahal Camp Site, Girmal Falls
Notified Area, Saputara.	Saputara Hills Statio

→Inspection of tourist places and following precautionary measures have been taken by the district administration

Sr. no	Name of Taluka	Tourist/Public places	Visit tourist places details
1	Waghai	Giradhodh site	Necessary home guard arrangements have been made at Giradhodh keeping in mind the security. Visitors are prohibited from getting too close while visiting Giradhodh. In addition, a total of 4 to 5 swimmers are kept on standby for emergencies.
2	Subir	Pampa Sarover (lake)	Bathing at Pampa lake is prohibited. GRD has been appointed by Police Department, Subir District Dang. Tourists and the staff there were advised to strictly follow the rules.
		Gira (Girmal), U turn point	GRD has been appointed at Gira (Girmal) Falls. A protective wall has been constructed at Gira (Girmal) Falls.
		Mahal Camp Site ,	Mahal Camp Site is currently closed pending maintenance work on monsoon damage.
3	Saputara	Paragliding	Dang District Paragliding Adventure Association at Table Point and Sunrise Point, Beside Jain Temple at Saputara to Administrator, No.A.Saputara and Collector, Dang-Ahwana Order No. : No.FA/SAPU.V/VASHI-767- 777/2018, dated 03/11/2018 is allowed to carry out paragliding activities. Paragliding is mainly practiced by

			<p>trained gliders. A helmet is mandatory for every traveler in paragliding activity, and in tandem flights an additional safety cushion is placed under the traveler's harness.</p>
		<p>Boating activity.</p>	<p>Boating activities are conducted in Sarpaganga Lake at Saputara. The lease for carrying out boating activities has been granted to Virson Management Services Pvt. Ltd. Baben Bardoli vide Office Order No. : No.FA.A./Sapu.V./Vashi-597/2021, dated 01/12/2021. A total of 50 paddle boats and a total of 10 rowing boats are used. The fitness certificate of the boats used in the boating activity is issued by the agency to the office here. As of 2023, every tourist is provided with a life jacket by the charterer while doing boating activities. A total of 450 life jackets are kept at the place of boating activity. Boating activities do not accommodate more tourists than the capacity of the boat. 03 (three) rescue boats are kept by the lessee at the place of boating activity.</p>
		<p>Zipline</p>	<p>Two (two-way) ziplines of 400 meters at Table Point at Saputara to Dang District Paragliding Adventure Association Hon'ble Collector, Dang-Ahwana Order No.: Sapu.V./Vashi-1409-1416/2022, dated 14/10/2022 Allowed to run from Helmets are mandatory by the agency for</p>

			every tourist while doing zipline activity. Also the ropes and other equipment used in the zipline are maintained periodically.
		rope-way	Chimney Hotel & Rope-way Pvt Ltd at Saputara. A ropeway is operated between Table Point and Sunset Point by The inspection certificate of the ropeway operation has been submitted by the agency.
		Joy train	Jan Seva Charitable Trust, Malegaon at Saputara has been granted permission to run Joytrain vide its Office Order No. : No.FA.A./Sapu.V./Vashi-576-77/2022, dated 29/09/2022. As written in the reply of the lessee, the speed limit for running the Joytrain is kept at 20 (twenty), and the Joytrain is run on the designated route. Also, insurance has been taken out by the lessee keeping in mind the safety of the tourists.
		Sahyadri Adventure Park.	Administrator Shri NO.A.Saputara and Collector Shri.Dang-Ahwana Order No.: No.FA/Sapu.V/Vashi-200/2019, dt. .sanctioned from 29/04/2019. As written in Ejardarshri's reply, activities like zipline, archery, high rope sky cycle, high rope sky walk, bungee injection, kid's paddle boat, yo yo car etc. are done in Sadarhun Adventure Park. Helmets are compulsory for tourists coming to Sadarhun Adventure Park. Apart from this, all the

			equipments used in the adventure park are periodically maintained by the agency.
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the Deputy Conservator of Forests, North Dang Forest Division provides public security to avoid any mishaps or accidents at tourist/public places like Mahal Campsite, Pampa Sarovar, Don Hill Station, Girmal, U-Turn Point and other tourist places in their area. Safety alert notice boards, local guides as well as Bitguards/Round Foresters have been appointed in their respective jurisdictions at tourist spots within the jurisdiction of the Forest Department. Those who coordinate with the staff of the forest department and other departments are involved in rescue operations at the time of disaster or accident. Also, there is no question about the safety and security of the tourists, and adequate precautions are taken for the safety and security of the public. According to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Forest Division Ahwa, District Dang Dhwarra at Kilad Campsite, zip line, adventure activities and river view are closed for tourists. Activities for children to play at Devinamal Campsite, Tree House, Zipline which is currently closed. At Anjanakund there is a waterfall during monsoon. Presently closed, Giradhodh (Waghai) view point has been located whose location has been verified and precautionary measures have been taken. Which is requested to be passed.

Health Department Plan

Part 1. Climate Change and its Health Impacts in The Dangs, Gujarat

Introduction

Exposure to Climate change can cause a variety of adverse health outcomes. Shifting weather patterns can worsen air quality, which can lead to asthma attacks and other respiratory and cardiovascular-health effects. Temperature expected to continue to increase in number and severity as the climate changes, create smoke and other unhealthy air pollutants.

1.1 Health and socio-demographic profile: Relevant info from National Family Health Survey (NFHS) or District Level Household Survey (DLHS)

The Dangs district is **situated in south side in Gujarat State. It comes under agroclimatic zone.** This district is encircling on north and west with different district like surat, Navsari and Dohad east and south side with Maharashtra state. The Dangs district is in between 20.39 to 21.05 latitude and 72.29 to 73.51 longitude. The district has 3 taluka and 311 villages. It has a Geographical area of 1764 sq.km. The population of district is 2,28,291. Total **Gram Panchayats of district are: 100. Nagar Palika: 00, Literacy Rate: 75.16% ,Block/Taluka : 3.**

Brief health details District : The Dangs

Name of District : The Dangs

The Dangs District Population: 2,28,291 (Census 2011)

Population density of district: 129/Sq.Km

No. of District Hospitals : 1 (General Civil Hospital- Ahwa)

No. of Sub District Hospital: 0

No.of CHC : 03

No.of PHC : 10

No.of Gov. Dispensary : 01

No.of Sub Centre : 68

No.of Medical College : 0

The Dangs decadal growth rate: 8.15% (2011 Census)

Sex ratio 49.86 % (Male), 50.14 % (Female)

The Dangs Total Population (2011 Census) :- 2,28,291

The Dangs rural:- 2,28,291

1.2 Climate Change and Health

Climate Sensitive diseases/issues in the district (general paragraph): *Check Section on Health in SAPCC of your state/UT (Find climate sensitive diseases and mention issues pertaining to your district with relevant data, if available)*

1. Air Pollution

- List NCAP cities in your district and average AQI measured there
- Use [air pollution burden](#) and other [relevant disease burden](#)
- Add health impact data from NPCCHH ARI surveillance if data is available
- If data not easily available, use WHO data
- IHIP MohFW Data Portal.

2023 Year Disease trend ARI/ILI	Case Per Months
January	259
February	295
March	375
April	247
May	208
June	212
July	483
August	551
September	612
October	571
November	523
December	263

2. Heat-related illnesses

- Use meteorological info and heatwave data available from local IMD
- Identify how many heatwave days are observed in your districts and whether the district is heat vulnerable districts
<https://imd pune.gov.in/hazardatlas/heatnew.html>

3. Vector-borne diseases

- Enlist vector borne diseases and the prevalence of the disease/disease burden in the district based on NVBDCP data
- Identify vulnerable districts based on NVBDCP data
- Look for available research

4. Extreme weather events

- Use DDMA or DPCC reports and hazard maps,
- Climate vulnerability Index- districts for given disasters, use projected impacts various climate change drivers from this report.
- List climate related disasters among following if your district is vulnerable to

floods, cyclone, storm, cold wave, drought, storm surge, coldwave, coastal erosion)

and provide morbidity, mortality, and number of health facilities impacted by climate change induced extreme weather, if available from District revenue office or DDMA

- 5. Health infrastructure & workforce:** Provide statistics of [health facilities,](#) [health workforce,](#)(<https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR374-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>)

1.4 Implementation of National Programme on Climate Change and Human Health

NPCCHH programme and its Goal and Objectives:

Vision: Strengthening of healthcare services for all the citizens of the state especially vulnerable like children, women, elderly, tribal and marginalized population against climate sensitive illnesses.

Goal: To Reduce morbidity, mortality, injuries and health vulnerability due to climate variability and extreme weather event

NATIONAL LEVEL

Prime Minister’s Council on Climate Change (PMCCC)

Key Nodal Agency
Head, NPCCHH
(NCDC, MoHFW)

Health Mission

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Gov of India**

STATE LEVEL

State Governing Body - Environmental Health

Key Nodal Point
SNO-CC

State level Task Force -Environmental Health

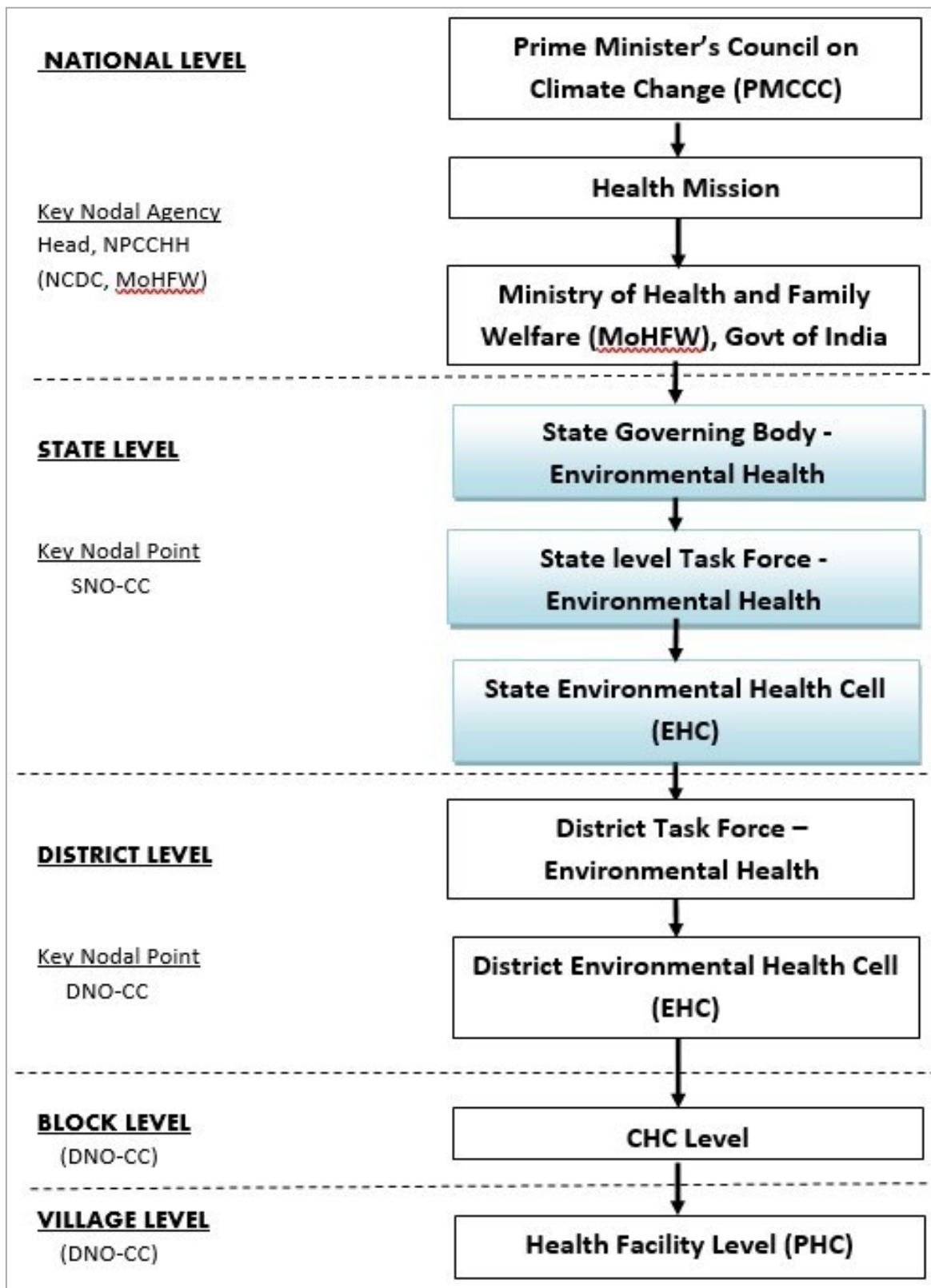
State Environmental Health Cell (EHC)

District Task Force – Environmental Health

Key Nodal Point
DNO-CC

District Environmental Health Cell (EHC)

A. Organizational Structure under NPCCHH in Gujarat



DISTRICT LEVEL

- Organization Structure of NPCCHH in your district with names and contact details of officials.
- List District task force members with name, designation and contact details.
- Suggested members for constitution of District level Multi Sectoral Taskforce (DTF) are as below.
- If district has DTF, list District task force members with name, designation and contact details.

Constitution of District level Multi-Sectoral Taskforce (From PIP guidance note FY24-26)
District Collector (Chairman)
CMO/DHO/CHMO (Co-Chairman)
District Nodal Officer- NPCCHH (Member Secretary)
Members -
1. District Surveillance Officer
2. District Epidemiologist
3. District Malaria Officer/Vector-borne Diseases
4. District Programme Officer, NHM
5. District Disaster Management Authority
6. Department of Agriculture
7. Department of Water and Sanitation
8. Department of Animal Husbandry
9. Public Work Department
10. Department of power
11. District education department
12. Department of medical education
13. HOD, Preventive and Social Medicine of District level medical

college/s

- Inclusion of those experts who can give technical guidance for the development in the chapters of the developing DAPCCH guideline
- Inclusion of Members (preferably) of the committee that drafted District Action Plan on Climate Change (DAPCC) under Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

- Add relevant orders of DNO, environment health cell, district Task force, governing body in annexure
- Add a list of **master trainers identified for District, NPCCH**
- A list of **master trainers identified for District, NPCCHH**

Sr No	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Dr Nilketu Patel	EMO/DSO	8141263466
2	Dr.Swati Pawar	DMO	9574803066
3	Dr Ankita N Chaudhari	District Epidemiologist	7600794476

Part II: Health Adaptation Plan on Climate sensitive Health Issues

Health Action Plan for Air Pollution Related Diseases

1. Awareness (IEC, days, sensitization plan, activities, timeline, budget)

- a) IEC campaign and material: The district is aimed to create awareness through Information Education and Communication Activities (IEC) through development of locally and culturally appropriate messages in posters, audio, video, organising public health events, issuing advisories related to climate change and human health.

The role of the district is to utilise the materials provided by NPCCHH at national level and translate the content into the local or regional language for dissemination at all levels. The list of IEC activities and the dissemination plan at the district level is attached in **Annexure**.

- b) Advisories: Health advisories are issued to alert population of potential harmful impact of impending environmental phenomena like cold wave/ frost, heat wave and elevated air pollution. Advisories are issued at central level and forwarded to Districts through State/UT for public dissemination. District should ensure timely dissemination of health advisories in locally acceptable language/s. Public health advisories are available on-air pollution at <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHPrg>

IEC Dissemination plan for Air Pollution Related Diseases

IEC type	Material (To be attached as Annexure)	Dissemination Timeline	Dissemination Mechanism	No. of material developed so far
Advisory	0	December, March, June, November	In Daily News Paper	
Posters	40	April	Display on PHC, CHC, SC, GramPanchayat Schools Etc.	
Wall painting	100	April	Activity will be carried out in the Villages of District	
Audio-Visual	00	Throughout Year	Display during Training, Camp, Meeting	
Bus painting	0	-	-	
Digital display	0	March	Planned to display at public places like Bus Depot, Train St.	
Social media	Continuous Process	throughout Year	broadcasting through Social-Media like whatsapp, Twitter etc.	

- Preparatory work: language translation, printing, spot booking (contact persons/departments)
- Targeted districts or population:

c) Observance of Important days

Days	Activities
Clean Air for Blue Skies (September 07)	carryout IEC Activities at PHC&Taluka Level. Plantation of Drum stick & Custard Apple trees at PHC, CHC compound.
National Pollution day (2 nd December)	Encourage LED light, Solar Panel, reduce Usage of plastic in community by various IEC Activities

Districts are encouraged to ensure mobilization of youths in the district by involving schools in the district, to this effect **Community Health Officers (CHOs) at the Health Wellness Centres in the district will plan activities to observe days along with School Health Wellness Ambassadors** in their geographical area of working.

At the district, sub-district, facility and VHNSC levels it is recommended to arrange following community engagement activities:

- Health facility based: health awareness sessions, cleanliness drive,
- Community setting based: mass meetings, rallies, local/community radio programmes, tv programmes, street plays, mic-ing, etc.
- Sports events: athletics, cycling
- Competitions (such as essay writing, drawing, rangoli, etc) and quiz

D) Monitoring and Supervision of IEC

*(District level and sub district level, monitoring and supervision will be given equal importance. DNO and members of DEHC should visit villages and health facilities to monitor the IEC activities, communication activities are carried out at periphery level. The detail **Quarterly Reporting Format***

is attached in Annexure 4. The DNO/DEHC should compile proper quarterly reports with photographs and send to the State; and States to share with the NPCCHH. Reports of observance of important days should be prepared separately with details and photographs and transmitted to State; State to NPCCHH.)

2. **Capacity building** (Use PIP guidance note FY24-26 to draft this section)

a) *Training Plan for Air Pollution and Health under NPCCHH*

Training plan - health impacts of Climate change:			
Training Programme	Trainer	Participants	Training content
1. DNO (1 Day)	State Trainers, SNO	DNO, Epidemiologists	DAPCCHH
2. Specialist (3 days)	District Level Trainers DNO	Specialists (DH/SDH/CHC)	Priority Climate sensitive health issues
3. Medical officers (3 days)	District Level Trainers DNO	MO, AYUSH Mos CHOs (DH/CHC/PHC/HWC)	(Recommended schedule in Table 3
4. Community Health care workers (HCW) (2 days)	District Level Trainers, MO	Community Health Workers (ANM, MPW, ASHA)	
5. Panchayati Raj Institutions (1day)	District level trainers, MO, Health care workers	VHNSC, Panchayati Raj Institutions, communities	
6. Sentinel Surveillance Nodal Officers(1 day)	State Level Trainers, District Level Trainers DNO	Sentinel Surveillance Nodal Officers	ARI Surveillance

Recommended schedule			
Training Programme for	Trainer	Topics	Timeline
Health facility level - MO - CHOs	District Level Trainers DNO-CC	- Air pollution-health impact, prevention measures - Cardio pulmonary diseases, Allergies - Surveillance case identification and reporting - Health facility preparedness	July-September December- January (review/repeat)
Community Health care workers	State & District Trainers	- Surveillance case identification and reporting	August- September December- January (review/repeat)

b) Training material/modules

Guidelines (available bit.ly/NPCCHHguidelines)	Training Modules (available bit.ly/NPCCHHguidelines)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Adaptation Plan for Disease Due to Air Pollutions • Health Sector Preparedness for Air Pollution • Handbook for Health Professionals on Air Pollutions & Its Impact on Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Training Manual (English, Hindi) • Children Training Manual (English, Hindi) • Traffic Police Training Manual (English, Hindi) • Municipal Worker Training Manual (English/Hindi)

Other training resources: NPCCHH channel <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHyt>

b. Roles and responsibilities

	Responsibilities
SNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of IEC material and dissemination Plan • Organize IEC campaigns at state level on observance of important environment-health days. • Organize training sessions for district level and surveillance nodal officer. • Facilitate training of medical officers in clinical aspects of air pollution's health impact • Real time air quality data dashboard in Proposed cities • Monitor AQI levels in states especially in hotspots and NCAP cities. • Ensure reporting from sentinel hospitals and DNO. • Ensure necessary health facility preparedness. • Review surveillance reporting and monthly report submission by DNO • Submit report of activities • Review implementation of IEC and surveillance activities at all levels • Evaluate and update relevant section of DAPCCHH with support from State Task Force • Liaison with State Pollution Control Board for AQI alerts and its dissemination • Liaison with Department of Environment for combined IEC campaigns and information sharing on health indicators for targeted air pollution reduction activities. • Awareness and action plan input sharing with Ahmedabad Municipal corporation, Vadodara Municipal corporation and Surat Municipal corporation • Create organization support and strengthen Environmental Health cell to implement NPCCHH vision, Goal and Objectives

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize sensitization workshops for other stakeholders and line departments. • Organize Seminars on Air Pollution and Conference to share knowledge and action under NPCCHH. • Collaborate with academic institute/s for support in updating DAPCCHH, Surveillance activity monitoring, vulnerability assessment and applied research. • Advocate for reduction in source of air pollution
DNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure IEC dissemination to community level. • Facilitate community level IEC activities. • Conduct training for Block health officers, medical officer, Sentinel hospital nodal officers with relevant training manuals • Conduct training of vulnerable groups: police officers, outdoor works, women, children • Organize IEC campaigns at district level on observance of important environment-health days. • Collect and monitor AQI levels in states especially in hotspots and NCAP cities • Ensure daily reporting from Sentinel hospitals and compile the data • If not reporting digitally, analyze daily health data with AQI level to monitor trends and hotspot in health impacts • Monitor trends of health data and report for necessary multi-sectoral action • Submit report of activities • Update DAPCCHH with support from District Task Force • Advocate for reduction in source of air pollution
Surveillance hospital nodal officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train hospital staff and clinician responsible for daily reporting in case indentation and reporting flow • Compile daily reports for the health facility and submit it to DNO and NPCCHH
Block health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community level IEC activities

officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure training of medical officers • Organize PRI sensitization workshop and training for vulnerable groups
Medical officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health facility-based IEC activities • Support community level IEC activities • Be aware of AQI levels and health impact of air pollution • Ensure necessary health facility preparedness in early diagnosis and management of cases • Community mobilization for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and local pollution
CHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community and facility level IEC and capacity building activities • Plan activities on national and international days (Air pollution) • Coordinate and lead local response and referral of patients with acute respiratory illnesses. • Ensure necessary health facility preparedness by ensuring preliminary management and referral services.
Panchayati Raj Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community level IEC activities. • Community mobilization for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and local pollution
VHSNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community level IEC activities and celebrate important environment-health days.

7. Strengthening Health Sector Preparedness

- National Outdoor Air and Disease Surveillance (NOADS)

8. Surveillance (listed cities, surveillance officers name details, roles responsibilities, activities, timeline, budget)

1. Surveillance guidelines/formats

- Health Adaptation Plan for Disease Due to Air Pollutions
<https://bit.ly/NPCCHHNOADS>
- Non-Attainment Cities identified under National Clean Air Programme (2018) and other industrial/city under NOADS in Districts

2. List Sentinel Surveillance sites under NOADS with hospital nodal person and their contacts
3. Surveillance training: (include under capacity building section)
4. Surveillance activity monitoring:

Review with Hospital nodal officer: Monthly

5. Revision of Health Action Plan on Air Pollution Related Diseases in District Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health (DAPCCHH): The section should be revised every year after February based on targets achieved, surveillance data, climate change impacts and health indicators with support from multi-sectoral task force.

Health Action Plan for Heat-Related Illnesses

Target population:

- Vulnerable groups (*Primarily Children, women, pregnant women, older adults, traffic police, outdoor workers, farm workers, vendors*)

1. Information, Education Communication (IEC) Activities

- a) Awareness: The district is aimed to create awareness through Information Education and Communication Activities (IEC) through development of locally and culturally appropriate messages in posters, audio, video, organizing public health events, issuing advisories related to climate change and human health.

The role of the district is to utilize the materials provided by NPCCHH at national level and translate the content into the local or regional language for dissemination at all levels. The list of IEC activities and the dissemination plan at the district level is attached in **Annexure**.

- b) Advisories: Health advisories are issued to alert population of potential harmful impact of impending environmental phenomena like cold wave/frost, heat wave and elevated air pollution. Advisories are issued at central level and forwarded to Districts through State/UT for public dissemination. District should ensure timely dissemination of health advisories in locally acceptable language/s. Public health advisories are available on heat wave/extreme heat at <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHPrg>

IEC type	Material (Link/Annexure)	Dissemination Timeline	Dissemination Mechanism
Advisory	0	December, March, June, November	In Daily Newspaper
Posters	30	April	Display on PHC, CHC, SC, Gram Panchayat, Schools Etc.
Wall painting	120	April	Activity will be carried out in the village of District
Audio-Visual	0	throughout Year	Display during Training, Camp, GSS Meeting
Bus painting	0	-	-
Digital display	0	March	Planned to display at Public places like Bus-Depot, Train St.
Social media	Continuous Process	throughout Year	broadcasting through Social-Media like whatsapp, Twitter etc.

Annual IEC dissemination plan on Heat and Health

Preparatory work: language translation, printing, spot booking (contact persons/departments)

Day	Activities on Heat-Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Water Day (March 22) World Health Day (April 7) Earth Day (April 22) World Environment Day (June 5) World Day to Combat Desertification and 	IEC Campaigns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audio-video spots broadcasting Targeted awareness sessions: traffic police, schools, women, children Street plays and local cultural activities, Rallies Sports events Competition: poster, poem/essay, quiz

Drought (June 17)	<p>Community level heat mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation drive • Cool-roofing drive • Energy conservation <p>Health facility level activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health facility-based patient awareness sessions • Energy audit and conservation measures • Review of preparedness for heat-related illness
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c) Monitoring and Supervision of IEC

*(District level and sub district level, monitoring and supervision will be given equal importance. DNO and members of DEHC should visit villages and health facilities to monitor the IEC activities, communication activities are carried out at periphery level. The detail **Quarterly Reporting Format** is attached in Annexure. The DNO/DEHC should compile proper quarterly reports with photographs and send to the State; and States to share with the NPCCHH. Reports of observance of important days should be prepared separately with details and photographs and transmitted to State; State to NPCCHH.)*

2. Capacity building

a.) Training Plan

Training plan - health impacts of Climate change:			
Training Programme	Trainer	Participants	Training content
1. DNO (1 Day)	State Trainers, SNO	DNO, Epidemiologists	DAPCCHH
2. Specialist (3 days)	District Level Trainers DNO	Specialists (DH/SDH/CHC)	Priority Climate sensitive health issues
3. Medical officers (3 days)	District Level Trainers DNO	MO, AYUSH Mos CHOs (DH/CHC/PHC/HWC)	
4. Community Health care workers (HCW) (2 days)	District Level Trainers, MO	Community Health Workers (ANM, MPW, ASHA)	
5. Panchayati Raj Institutions (1day)	District level trainers, MO, Health care workers	VHNSC, Panchayati Raj Institutions, communities	
6. Sentinel Surveillance Nodal Officers (1 day)	State Level Trainers, District Level Trainers DNO	Sentinel Surveillance Nodal Officers	

Recommended schedule			
Training Programme for	Trainer	Topics	Timeline
Health facility level - MOs - CHOs	District Level Trainers DNO-CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heat-health impact, prevention measures - Surveillance case identification and reporting - Health facility preparedness - Clinical management of HRI 	February

Community Health care workers (MPH, ASHA, ANM etc)	District Level Trainers, MO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heat-health impact prevention - Indoor and outdoor mitigation measures 	February-March
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b) Training material

Guidelines	Training Modules
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Plan on Heat Related Illnesses (https://bit.ly/NAPHRI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-District level training modules • Medical officer training • Para medical officers & Health care workers • Community level training: vulnerable population group such as women/ children/ elderly/ different type occupations (available bit.ly/NPCCHHguidelines)

Other training resources: NPCCHHchannel <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHyt>

- Clinical Aspects of Heat-Related Illnesses
- Webinars on heatwave and its health impact
- HRI surveillance training

c) Roles and Responsibilities

	Responsibilities
SNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate early warnings to district level • Finalization of IEC material and dissemination Plan • Liaison with IMD for weather alerts and its dissemination • Liaison with other departments for combined IEC campaigns,

	<p>coordinated response and information sharing of health indicators for targeted action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize IEC campaigns at state level on observance of important environment-health days • Organize training sessions for district level and surveillance nodal officer • Facilitate training of medical officers in clinical aspects of heat-health impact • Ensure daily surveillance reporting from district level • Ensure submission and analysis of heat related death at state and district level • Monitor daily health data with temperature and humidity levels to monitor trends and hotspots in the state • Review health facility preparedness and ambulance services to manage HRI • Identify health facilities at different levels that can have heat illness wards with necessary treatment/cooling facilities • Keep existing Rapid Response Teams under IDSP prepared to manage HRI if needed for emergency response to extreme heat • Review implementation of IEC and surveillance activities at all levels • Evaluate and update relevant section of DAPCCHH with support from State Task Force • Create organization support and strengthen Environmental Health cell to implement NPCCHH vision, Goal and Objectives • Organize sensitization workshops for other stakeholders and line departments • Organize seminars and conference to share knowledge and action under NPCCHH. • Collaborate with academic institute/s for support in updating DAPCCHH, Surveillance activity monitoring, training of health care professionals, vulnerability assessment and applied research • Submit report of activities on heat-health under NPCCHH • Advocate for reduction in source of greenhouse gas emissions
DNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate early warning to block and health facility level • Ensure IEC dissemination to community level and facilitate community level IEC activities • Liaison with IMD to get daily observed temperature and relative humidity information • Liaison with other departments for combined IEC campaigns, coordinated response and information sharing of health indicators for targeted action • Conduct training for block health officers, medical officers, with

	<p>relevant training manuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct sensitization of vulnerable groups: police officers, outdoor works, women, children etc • Organize IEC campaigns at district level on observance of important environment-health days • Ensure daily reporting from health facilities and compile the data • Analyze daily health data with temperature and humidity levels to monitor trends and hotspots in district • Support timely suspected heatstroke death analysis and its reporting • Submit analyzed weekly report to SNO, NPCCHH, Hq and other departments for necessary action • Coordinate with other agencies for response • Update DAPCCHH with support from District Task Force • Submit report of activities on heat-health under NPCCHH • Advocate for reduction in source of greenhouse gas emissions
Block health officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community level IEC activities • Ensure training of medical officers • Organize PRI sensitization workshop and training for vulnerable groups • Implement heat mitigation efforts
Medical officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health facility-based IEC activities • Support community level IEC activities • Be aware of AQI levels and health impact of air pollution • Ensure necessary health facility preparedness in early diagnosis and management of cases
CHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community and facility level IEC and capacity building activities • Plan activities on national and international days (Heat and health) • Coordinate and lead local response to emergencies and support the medical team. • Ensure necessary health facility preparedness through early identification of complications and undertaking basic diagnostic tests.
Panchayati Raj Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community level IEC activities and celebrate important environment-health days.

3. Strengthening Health Sector Preparedness

- National Heat-Related Illness Surveillance (NHRIS), NPCCHH

4. Surveillance

a) Surveillance guidelines and reporting formats:

- Digital HRI surveillance is conducted on Integrated Health Information Planform (IHIP) since March 1, 2023. Reporting is done at <https://ihip.nhp.gov.in/npcchh/>.

- National Action Plan on Heat Related Illnesses (<https://bit.ly/NAPHRI>)

- Case definitions
- HRI reporting formats: health facility to state level (forms 1 to 4)
- Death investigation form for suspected heatstroke deaths

b) Reporting units: All health facilities in a district (PHC and above) should submit daily reports from March 1-July 31 regardless of observed temperatures and rainfall using their P-form level access to IHIP.

c) Surveillance training: (included under capacity building section)

d) Surveillance reporting and HRI monitoring:

- Daily monitoring of surveillance activity and health data monitoring should be done at district level in IHIP.

5. Health Sector Preparedness

- Heat stroke room development:

To ensure provision of rapid cooling (immersive and evaporative) and supportive care during heat-related emergencies at health facility and at community levels, development of Heat Stroke Rooms and preparedness

of Ambulances will be supported through PIP, beginning FY 24-25, under NPCCHH.

A dedicated **Heat Stroke Room/Bed** will be allotted at DHs, SDHs and CHCs in the vulnerable districts of above-mentioned heat vulnerable states, which should remain functional from **1st March to 31st July or longer if weather warrants.**

Heat vulnerable districts of a state will also equip ambulances to provide emergency cooling and supportive care for HRI cases at field level. Such ambulances will be used to strengthen on-field, in transit cooling and referral services from community/HWC/PHC level to the nearest Heat Stroke Room. (Refer PIP Guidance note FY2024-25, 2025-26 for specific logistical requirements and key deliverables for the Heat Stroke Rooms)

Plan for Heat Stroke Preparedness Measures at Health Facility Level in Summer Season (March-July)

	Total No. of Facilities	No. of facilities having ORS corners	No. of Facilities having Heatstroke rooms/wards prepared	No. of facilities Emergency cooling First-aid available
DH	1	1	1	1
SDH	0	0	0	0
CHC	3	3	3	3
PHC	10	10	10	10
HWC	68	68	68	68
Ambulance	0	--	--	--

Guidelines

- National Action Plan on Heat Related Illnesses (<https://bit.ly/NAPHRI>)
- Advisory for State Health Departments on Heat Wave Season 2023
- Strengthening Health Systems Preparedness for Heat Related Illnesses (HRI) in India (18 April, 2023)

6. Revision of Health Action Plan on Heat Related Illnesses in District Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health (DAPCCHH): The section should be revised every year after July based on targets achieved, surveillance data, climate change impacts and health indicators with support from multi-sectoral task force,

7. Heat Action Plan for Specific Cities/Rural Districts

Urban areas often become hotspots of heat impact due to altered land use, reduced land cover, reduced natural shade and use of built material that trap heat during day and night time. Urban heat island effect poses greater threat to larger swath of population by impeding night natural cooling leading to continuous heat stress compared to that in rural area. As such health-centric multisectoral coordinated adaptation and mitigation efforts at city level are a necessity and an opportunity not only for reducing heat impact but also for reduction of greenhouse gas emission.

8. *City-Specific Heat-Health Action Plans are encouraged and should be supported by State EHC.*

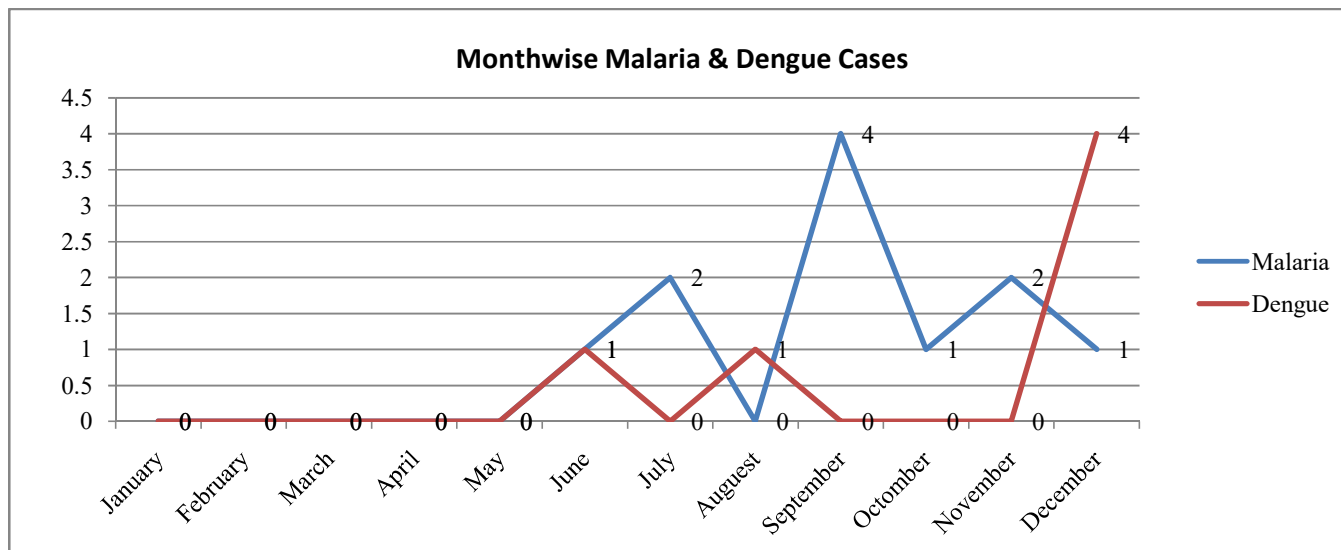
City-Specific Heat-Health Action Plans should include:

- a) Early warning system and inter-agency emergency response plan:

- i) Analysis of historic city level all-cause mortality with observed temperatures to establish health impact-based warning and response trigger (IMD, SDMA)
 - ii) Daily dissemination of forecast and observed temperature during summer to public and government agencies (IMD)
 - iii) Identification of roles and responsibilities of coordinating agencies with activity matrix and action checklists (Refer: Ahmedabad Heat Action Plan¹²)
- b) Public awareness
 - i) Communicating risk to vulnerable population groups
- c) Capacity building of medical professionals
 - i) On identification, management and reporting of HRI cases and deaths
- d) Promoting short and long-term adaptation and mitigation measures
 - i) Access to potable water, shaded area, cooling spaces
 - ii) Plantation, cool-roof

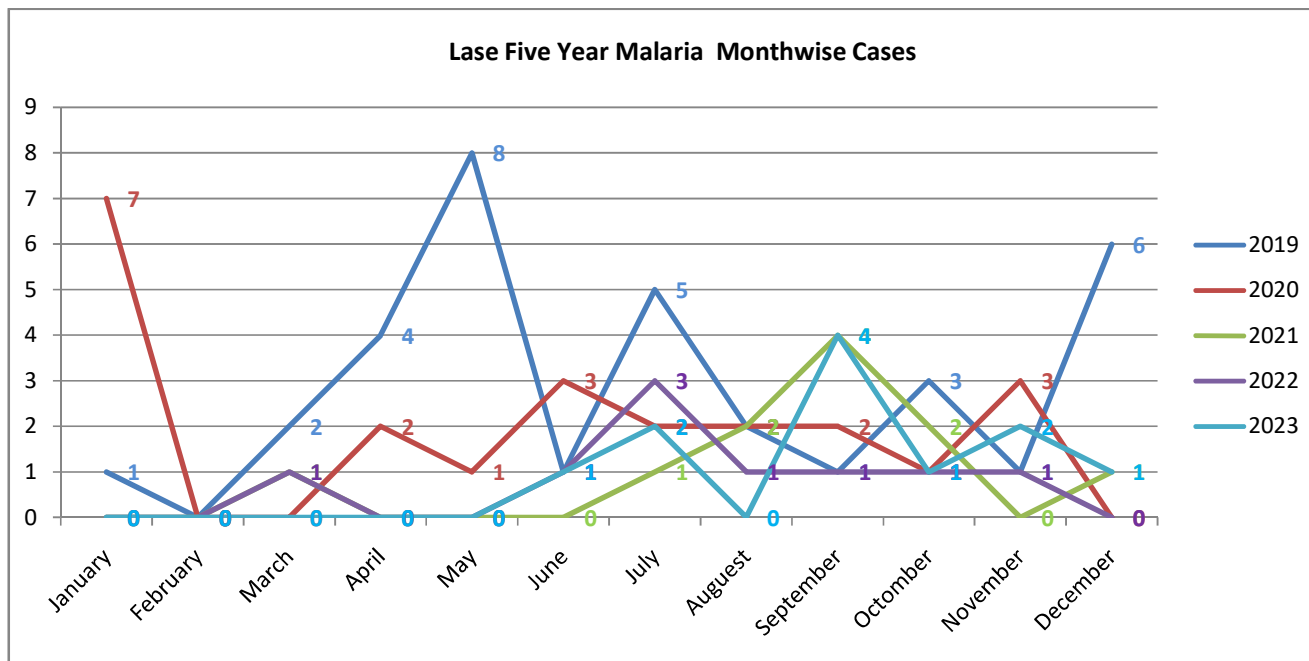
Health Action Plan for Vector-borne Diseases (VBD) in Context of Climate Change

1. Situational analysis of VBD in *The Dangs* (1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023)

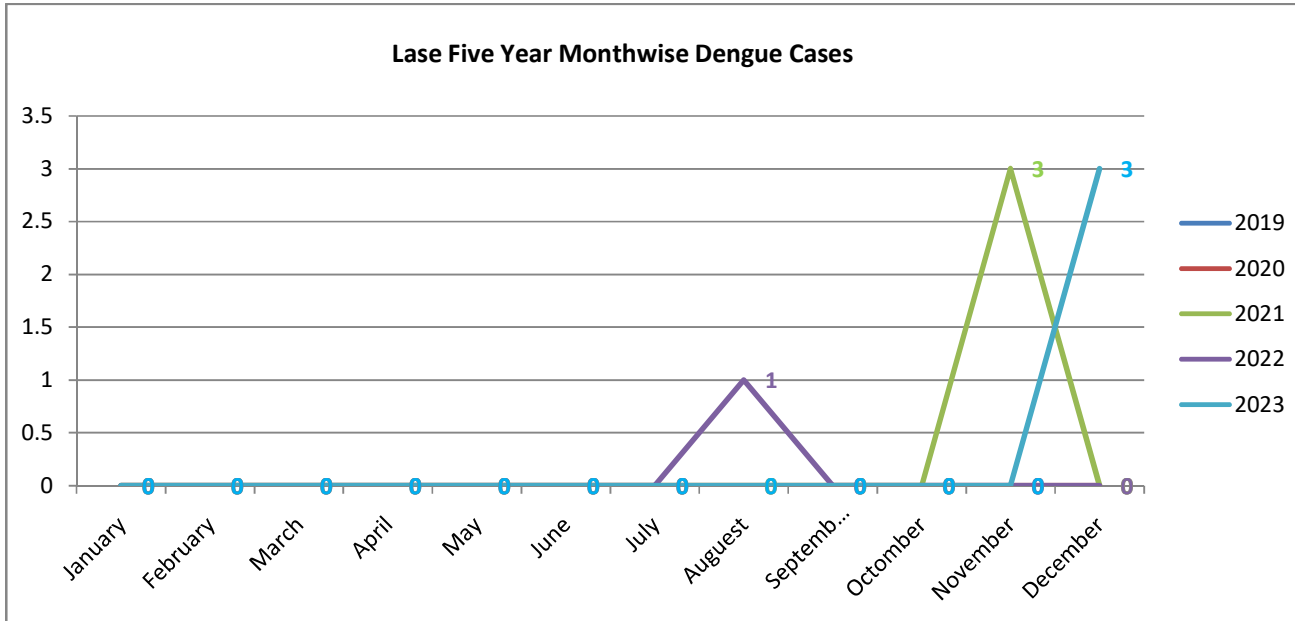


	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	2	1
Dengue	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4

2023 Malaria & Dengue Cases



Last 5 Year Malaria Case in The Dangs 2019-2023



Last 5 Year Dengue Case in The Dangs 2019-2023

Dang District NVBDCP Situation

Malari a	Quarter -3 (Oct to Dec)				(progresive Jan to Dec)							
	BSC/BS E	POS	PV	PF	BSC/BS E	POS	PV	PF	ABER (>18)	API(<1)	%PF	
2022	19180	1	0	1	74136	9	8	1	28.3	0.03	11.1 1	
2023	22845	4	1	3	94356	11	8	3	33.98	0.04	27.2 7	
Dangue and Chikungunia												
Year	Dangue Quter-3 Oct to Dec)			Dangue (Progressive Jan to Dec)			Chikungunia Quter-3 Oct to Dec)			Chikungunia Progressive Jan to Dec)		
	Sample	Pos	Sero Positivit y Rate	Sampl e	Pos	Sero Positivit y Rate	Sampl e	Pos s	Sero Positivit y Rate	Sample	Pos	Sero Positivit y Rate

2022	137	9	6.57	533	10	1.88	108	0	0.0	307	1	0.33
2023	5	4	80	205	6	2.93	9	3	33.3	86	3	3.49

Filaria

Filaria Existing Cases : Dec-2023

2023	failaria slide collectio n	positiv e										
waghai	600	4										
Ahwa	600	1										
subir	600	0										

1. Information, Education Communication (IEC) Activities

1. Target population:

- Areas identified in under section (above)
- Vulnerable groups(Primarily children, pregnant women, older adults, immunocompromised, outdoor workers/vendors)

2. Annual IEC dissemination plan for Vector-borne diseases

- a) Awareness: The district is aimed to create awareness through Information Education and Communication Activities (IEC) through development of locally and culturally appropriate messages in posters, audio, video, organizing public health events, issuing advisories related to climate change and human health.

The role of the district is to utilize the materials provided by NPCCHH at national level and translate the content into the local or regional language for dissemination at all levels. The list of IEC activities and the dissemination plan at the district level is attached in **Annexure**.

- b) Advisories: Health advisories are issued to alert population of potential harmful impact of impending environmental phenomena like cold wave/ frost, heat wave and elevated air pollution. Advisories are issued at central level and forwarded to Districts through State/UT for public dissemination. District should ensure timely dissemination of health advisories in locally acceptable language/s. public health advisories are available on VBDs at <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHPrg>

c) During 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023

IEC type	Material	Timeline	Mechanism
Posters	70	June&July	Display on PHC,CHC & SC, Gram Panchayat, Schoolsetc..
Wall painting	50	June&July	Activitieswill becarried Outinvillagedistrict
Hoardings	0	-	-
Audio-Visual	0	-	-
Bus painting	0	-	-
Digital display	0	-	-
Social medial	Continuous-process	Throughout theyear	Broadcasting through Social Media like Whatsapp, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram.

d) Observance of important environment-health days

Observance of following days may be recommended for awareness on climate change and vector-borne diseases.

Day	Activities on VBD in context of climate change
e) World malaria day (April 25)	IEC Campaigns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio-video spots broadcasting • Targeted awareness sessions: urban slums, schools, women, children • Street plays and local cultural activities, Rallies • Sports events • Competition: poster, poem/essay, quiz Collaborate with NVBDCP
f) World mosquito day (August 20)	
g) World Environmental Health Day (September 26)	

3. Capacity Building

a) Training Plan

As per the training plan mentioned in **Annexure**, districts must mention the detail training plan for the VBDs.

Recommended schedule			
Training Programme for	Trainer	Topics	Timeline
Health facility level - MOs - CHOs	District Level Trainers DNO-CC	- Vector borne diseases. - Water borne diseases.	April-June
Community Health care workers (MPH, ASHA, ANM etc)	District Level Trainers, MO		

b) Roles and Responsibilities

Department/ Agency	Area of Collaboration	Specifics
1. NVBDCP	Overall guidance and policy formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide and the state governments in resurgence and containment of any VBD
2. State Nodal Officer, Climate Change	To support the state govt. in control of VBDs particularly in climate sensitive states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee vector control measures. Oversee health sector preparedness. Oversee VBD surveillance, control in post-disaster situations in community and relief camps. Train DNO, DMOs. Sensitization workshops to increase awareness on climate change and its impact on VBD.
3. India Meteorological	To provide meteorological data as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help the state govt. in collaboration with any research institute, in analysis

Department	and when required	of relationship between climatic factors and a particular VBD so as to forewarn the impending outbreaks.
4. NGO at state and district level for reach to community	Health education at community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct workshops for IEC activities for different level of staff in the identified areas in consultation with the state govts.
5. State Programme Officer	Overall planning and execution of surveillance and intervention measures to control VBDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise and guide the DMOs in control of VBDs.
6. State Entomologist	To provide guidance in vector control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate data on fortnightly fluctuations in density of vector species to guide the state government in choosing appropriate time of IRS activities. To generate data on susceptibility status of disease vectors focusing appropriate insecticide for IRS/larvicide for vector control
7. Chief Medical Officer/District Malaria Officer/Disease Surveillance officer	Execution of task assigned by the SPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise and guide surveillance and intervention measures for control of VBDs in the district.
8. CHO	Management and referral of cases and support outbreak investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community and facility level IEC activities Coordinate and support local response to emergencies and outbreak investigations. Ensure necessary health facility preparedness through early identification of complications and undertaking basic diagnostic tests.
9. Media	To be vigilant for report of any upsurge/outbreak of any VBD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impart health education to masses through print and audio-visuals means
10. VHSNC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community level IEC activities and celebrate important environment-health days.

4. Strengthening Health Sector Preparedness

➤ **Integrate weather parameters with VBD surveillance under NVBDC at District level**

- Monitor VBD with weather parameters.
- Initiate surveillance based on predicted expansion of vectors to pick up emerging foci with support from State Programme Officers (SPO) and District malaria Officers (DMO)

5. Surveillance

a) Surveillance training: included under capacity building section.

b) VBD prevention and control measures

- **Planning** of indoor residual spray, a month before peak of malaria cases based on historical data
- Management of new foci of transmission in the same way as other endemic areas.
- **Epidemic preparedness** especially after extreme weather events or natural disasters

6. Revision of Health Action Plan on VBD in District Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health (DAPCCHH):

The section should be revised every year after December in collaboration with NVBDCP based on updated surveillance data, its analysis with weather parameter, prevention and control activities, targets achieved, and predicted climate variability with support from multi-sectoral task force.

Health Action Plan for Extreme Weather Events and its Health Impacts

(Use DDMA – District Disaster Action Plan or get understanding of hazard your district is vulnerable to through contact with DDMA office– use vulnerability/hotspot maps)

1. Hotspot and Vulnerability to Extreme Weather Events (EWE)

There is no Coastal Area Villages likely affected to cyclone.

2. Information, Education Communication (IEC) Activities

a) Target population:

- **Vulnerable districts/hotspots:** listed above
- **Vulnerable groups** (Primarily Children, women, older adults, traffic police, outdoor workers/vendors)

b) **Awareness:** The district is aimed to create awareness through Information Education and Communication Activities (IEC) through development of locally and culturally appropriate messages in posters, audio, video, organizing public health events, issuing advisories related to climate change and human health.

The role of the district is to utilize the materials provided by NPCCHH at national level and translate the content into the local or regional language for dissemination at all levels. The list of IEC activities and the dissemination plan at the district level is attached in **Annexure**.

c) **Advisories:** Health advisories are issued to alert population of potential harmful impact of impending environmental phenomena like cold wave/frost, heat wave and elevated air pollution. Advisories are issued at

central level and forwarded to Districts through State/UT for public dissemination. District should ensure timely dissemination of health advisories in locally acceptable language/public health advisories are available on extreme weather events at <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHPrg>

IEC dissemination plan for extreme weather events and their health impacts

IEC type	Material	Timeline	Mechanism
Posters	99	May	IEC Campaigns On PHC,CHC, SC, Gram Panchayat,SchoolsEtc .
Wall painting	130	May	Activity will becarried outinthevillagesof- District
Hoardings	0	May	atCoastalTalukalevel
Audio-Visual	0	May	DisplayduringTraining, Camp,
Bus painting	0	-	-
Digital display	0	May	Planned to display at Public places like bus station,railway station
Social medial	ContinuousProcess	throughoutYear	broadcasting through SocialMedialike whatsapp,Twitteretc.

d) Observance of important environment-health days

Day	Activities on Heat-Health
International-Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (October 13)	<p>IEC Campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio-video spots broadcasting • Targeted awareness sessions: women, children, occupational groups • Mock drill, disaster response exercise • Sports events • Competition: poster, poem/essay, quiz <p>Health facility level activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health facility-based patient awareness sessions • Conduct assessment of disaster vulnerability/energy/ water conservation measures • Review of implementation of climate-resilient measures

3. Capacity Building Activities

a) Training material

Guidelines	Training modules
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Plan on Disaster related Health Issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-District level training modules • Medical officer training • Para medical officers & Health care workers • Community level training: vulnerable population group such as women/ children/ elderly/ different type occupations • Other training resources: NPCCHHchannel https://bit.ly/NPCCHHyt

Other training resources: NPCCHHchannel <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHyt>

(Training on Heat-related illnesses diseases may be expanded to include other climate sensitive health issues specifically extreme weather events.)

b) Annual training plan for Extreme Weather Events and Health under NPCCHH

Training Programme for	Trainer	Topics	Timeline
Health facility level -MOs -CHOs	District Level Trainers DNO-CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health facility disaster vulnerability assessment - Disaster management committee and plan - Climate resiliency measures (structural/functional) - Health facility preparedness for EWE/disaster response - Post-disaster surveillance and damage assessment 	February
Community Health care workers (MPH, ASHA, ANM etc)	District Level Trainers, MO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change and health impact of extreme weather events - Disaster planning and response 	February-March
Panchayati Raj Institutions	District level trainers, MO, Health care workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change and health impact of extreme weather events - Disaster planning and response with community participation 	February-April

c) Role and Responsibilities

	Responsibilities
SNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate early warnings to district level. • Finalization of IEC material and dissemination Plan • Formalize intersectoral coordination for disaster planning, management, and response with SDMA/IMD and other response departments. • Organize training of district level officers • Facilitate assessment and implement of climate resilient measures in health facilities. • Review implementation of IEC, training and surveillance activities at all levels • Evaluate and update relevant section of DAPCCHH with support from State Task Force • Create organizational support and strengthen Environmental Health cell to implement NPCCHH vision, Goal and Objectives • Organize sensitization workshops for other stakeholders and line departments. • Collaborate with academic institute/s for support in updating DAPCCHH, Surveillance activity monitoring, training of health care professionals, vulnerability assessment and applied research. • Submit reports of activities on EWE and health under NPCCHH
DNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate early warning to block and health facility level. • Ensure IEC dissemination to community level and facilitate community level IEC activities. • Organize training for block health officers and MO. • Formalize intersectoral coordination for disaster planning, management and response with SDMA/IMD and other response departments. • Liaison with other departments for combined IEC campaigns, coordinated response and information sharing of health indicators for targeted action. • Identification and communication of Evacuation routes & relief camps • Support planning and management of health care services in relief camps • Provide necessary IEC on health and sanitation in relief camps. • Training for block health officers, medical officers, with relevant training manuals • Conduct sensitization of vulnerable groups: police officers, outdoor works, women, children etc

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize IEC campaigns at district level on observance of important environment-health days • Facilitate disaster vulnerability assessments in health facilities and maintain records of such assessment and health facility damage due to EWE • Update DAPCCHH with support from District Task Force • Submit reports of activities on EWE and health under NPCCHH
Block health officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community level IEC activities. • Ensure training of medical officers • Organize PRI sensitization workshop and training for vulnerable groups • Facilitate disaster vulnerability assessments in health facilities and maintain records of such assessment and health facility damage due to EWE
Medical officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health facility-based IEC activities. • Support community level IEC activities • Preparation of Disaster Management Plans and hospital safety plan • Assessment of health facility in context of climate change-extreme weather events • Identifying structural changes/retrofitting measures at the facility level to equip the healthcare facility. • Ensuring routine monitoring and maintenance of support functions (Water quality, waste management) • Health facility preparedness for seasonal events
CHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community and facility level IEC activities and capacity building activities • Coordinate and lead local response to diseases outbreaks, emergencies and disaster situations and support the medical team or joint investigation teams for disease outbreaks.
Panchayati Raj Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community level IEC activities. • Community involvement in planning and demonstration of measure taken before-during-after an EWE
VHNSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community level IEC activities and celebrate important environment-health days.

4. Strengthening Health Sector Preparedness

- a) Early warning:** dissemination of early warnings for Coldwave, Flood, Cyclone etc. to health facility **level** and community level

(Liaison with DDMA or DM/DC to get direct early warning to DNO, health facilities and health care workers)

b) Surveillance

- Post-disaster health impact assessment:
- Support post-disaster surveillance of communicable disease, health facility affected conducted by SDMA/DDMA, IDSP or other agencies.

c) Health Facility Preparedness

- Vulnerability assessment of health facility in context of climate change-extreme weather events
- Identify structural changes/retrofitting measures at the facility level to equip the healthcare facility
- Formalize disaster management plan and committee
- Emergency procurement arrangements & functioning of essential health services (safe water, immunization, maternal-child care etc)
- Post-disaster damage assessment and referral plan in case of health facility damage
- Ensure routine monitoring and maintenance of support functions (Water quality, waste management)
- Establish Sustainable procurement committee

5. Revision of Health Action Plan on Disaster-Related Health Issues in District Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health (DAPCCHH): The section should be revised every year after December with support from coordinating agencies based on updated surveillance data, its analysis with weather parameters, targets achieved, and predicted climate variability with support from multi-sectoral taskforce.

Health Action Plan on Green (Environmentally friendly, sustainable) and Climate Resilient Health Care Facilities

1. Information, Education Communication (IEC) Activities

- IEC posters to be placed in health facilities to increase awareness among health care professionals.
- IEC plan

2. Capacity building

<p>Para medical officers & Health care</p> <p>Guidelines:</p>	<p>Training modules:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for Green and Climate-Resilient Health Facilities (2023): https://ncdc.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=959 • Guidelines for Solar Powering Health Facilities (2023) https://ncdc.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=960 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-District level training modules • Medical officer training workers • Community level training: vulnerable population group

a) Training material

Other training resources: NPCCHHchannel <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHyt>

Training on green and climate-resilient health care facilities (GCRHCF) may be expanded to include other climate sensitive health issues specifically extreme weather events.

b) Annual training plan for Health Action Plan on Green and Climate Resilient Health Care Facilities under NPCCHH

Training Programme for	Trainer	Topics	Timeline
Health facility level - MOs - CHOs	District Level Trainers DNO-CC	- Role GCRHCF in terms of climate impact - Assessments required for implementation - Coordination with supporting agencies	September
Community Health care workers (MPH, ASHA, ANM etc)	District Level Trainers, MO	- Role GCRHCF in terms of climate impact	September-October
Panchayati Raj Institutions	District level trainers, MO, Health care workers	- Role GCRHCF in terms of climate impact - Assembling support for implementation	Anytime

c) Roles and Responsibilities

	Responsibilities
SNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate early warnings to district level • Finalization of IEC material and dissemination Plan • Organize training sessions for district level officers and trainers • Identify health facilities for priority implementation based on disaster and health facility vulnerability • Identify relevant state and district level nodal agencies and collaborate with them for assessment of health facilities for implementation of measures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate and monitor necessary assessments at health facility level • Facilitate implementation of structural and functional measures at health facility level • Submit report of activities on heat-health under NPCCHH • Advocate for reduction in source of greenhouse gas emissions
DNO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training for block health officers, medical officers, with relevant training manuals • Support conduction for following assessment at health facility level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy audit - Water audit - Disaster-vulnerability assessment • Support following functional measures at health facility level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water committee - Sustainable procurement committee - Operational measures to make health facility functioning during disasters or power cut • Coordinate with other agencies for assessment and implementation of identified structural and functional measures • Update DAPCCHH with support from District Task Force • Submit report of activities on heat-health under NPCCHH
Block health officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure training of medical officers • Organize PRI sensitization workshop. • Coordinate with other agencies for assessment and implementation of identified structural and functional measures
Medical officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health facility assessment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy audit - Water audit - Disaster-vulnerability assessment • Lead following functional measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water committee - Sustainable procurement committee - Operational measures to make health facility functioning during disasters or power cut • Support community level IEC activities • Identify local funding opportunities: e.g. CSR initiative, NGO funding
CHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community and facility level IEC and capacity building activities • Support the facility level measures for Green and climate resilient facilities.
Panchayati Raj Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and support in development and implementation of health facility resiliency and green measures

VHSNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and support in development and implementation of health facility resiliency and green measures
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3. Strengthening Health Sector Preparedness

a) Implementation of Climate Resilient measures at health facilities(HWC,CHC,SDH, DH)

- i) New HCF should be built in compliance with Green & Climate Resilient Infrastructural features as of updated IPHS guidelines (2022).
- ii) Existing HCF are recommended to undergo retrofitting to implement structural climate-resilient (i.e.to withstand disasters and provide continuous, quality care to the affected population post-disaster) measures as per IPHS guidelines. Health facilities' vulnerability to prevalent climate change impact should be assessed to determine retrofitting the measures. For the retrofitting locally sourced and sustainable building designs and construction technologies should be considered to reduce energy requirements, carbon footprint, and cost-effectiveness.
- iii) Extreme weather event specific measures (Refer: Guidelines on Green (Environmentally Sustainable) and Climate Resilient Health Care Facilities¹³, <https://bit.ly/NPCCHHPIP>)
 - Flood resilient measures
 - Passive cooling measures

b) Implementation of Green (Environmentally friendly and sustainable) considered are as following

- i. Energy Auditing of the Healthcare Facilities for Energy Efficiency level in the HCFs
 - ii. Replacement of existing (non-LED) lighting with LED in Healthcare Facilities
 - iii. Installation of Solar Panels in Healthcare Facilities
 - iv. Install Rainwater Harvesting System in Healthcare Facilities
- c) Implementation plan for Green Measures in Healthcare facilities activity plan for 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26**

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Justification
Replacing Non-LED with LED lighting				As per PIP Budget
DH	0	0	0	
SDH	0	0	0	
CHC	1	1	1	
PHC	2	6	2	
HWC	12	15	19	
Energy audit				As per PIP Budget
DH	0	0	0	
SDH	0	0	0	
CHC	3	3	3	
PHC	10	10	10	
HWC	68	68	68	
Installing Solar Panel installment				As per PIP Budget
DH	0	0	0	
SDH	0	0	0	
CHC	0	0	0	
PHC	0	0	0	
HWC	00	0	0	
Installing Rain water harvesting System				As per PIP Budget
DH	0	0	0	
SDH	0	0	0	
CHC	0	0	0	

PHC	0	0	0	
HWC	0	0	0	

d) Monitoring and evaluation of activities should be done in-line with targets set in PIP.

Refer PIP Guidelines

Plan for observance of other important days on Environment/Climate Change and Health

(refer to PIP guidelines FY24-26)

Days	Activities at Facility level	Activities at Community level
World Water Day (March 22)	Training & Meeting, & Awareness Activity	Various IEC Activity as per guideline
World Health Day (April 7)	Training & Meeting, & Awareness Activity	Various IEC Activity as per guideline
World Environmental Health-Day (September 26)	Training & Meeting, & Awareness Activity	Various IEC Activity as per guideline
International Day of Climate Action (October 24)	Training & Meeting, & Awareness Activity	Various IEC Activity as per guideline

Detail of Rescue Relief Team R & B, State Department

Executive Engineer, R & B, State

આગામી ચોમાસા – ૨૦૨૩ વાવાઝોડાના અનુસંધાને ભારે વરસાદ / લેન્ડસ્લાઈડીંગ / ઝાડ પડવાના કારણે રસ્તા બ્લોકની બચાવ- રાહત ટીમની વિગત

વિભાગ :: ડાંગ (મા×મ)સ્ટેટ વિભાગ, આહવા

અ. નં.	પેટા વિભાગ / લાયઝન અધિકારીની વિગત	રસ્તાનું નામ	રસ્તો બ્લોક થવાની સંભવિત જગ્યા / ચેઈનેજ	સંભવિત કારણો	રાહત-બચાવ ટીમની વિગત	ડ્રાઈવરનું નામ	ડ્રાઈવરનો મો.નં.	ટીમ લોકેશન અને સંભવિત જગ્યાથી અંતર
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૧	આહવા (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ શ્રી વિવેક પટેલ , ના.કા.ઈ. આહવા મો. નં.- ૯૭૧૨૬૧૮૩૧૨	વઘઈ - આહવા રોડ કિ.મી. ૮૦/૦ થી ૯૩/૦	ખોખરચોડ ઘાટ -કિ.મી. ૮૫/૦ શિવઘાટ -કિ.મી. ૮૯/૦ ઘોઘલીઘાટ - કિ.મી. ૯૧/૦	ઘાટમાં ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર / લેન્ડ સ્લાઈડીંગ થવાથી	શ્રીપાર્થ કાનડે (મદદનીશ ઈજનેર) મો. નં.- ૯૯૦૯૬૭૭૩૦૦ શ્રી એમ. આઈ. કૌશલ (એજન્સી) મો. નં.- ૯૪૨૯૪૭૩૭૭૭			આહવા ઓફિસ - કિ.મી. ૯૩/૦ ૬ થી ૧૦ કિ.મી. દૂર
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					ટ્રેક્ટર - ૧	રવિન્દ્રભાઈ ભોયે	942786446 0	
					મજૂર - ૧૦			

૪	વઘઈ (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ, શ્રી ડી.એ.પટેલ, ના.કા.ઈ. વઘઈ મો.નં.૯૯૭૯૩ ૫૩૨૧૫	વઘઈ— સાપુતારા રોડ કી.મી. ૬૧/૦ થી ૧૦૩/૩ (વર્કિંગ ચે. ૬૧/૦ થી ૭૦/૦)	મકરધ્વજ :- ૬૧/૪ થી ૬૧/૬ ચે. ૬૫/૪ થી ૬૬/૦	ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર/ લેન્ડ સ્લાઈડીંગ થવાથી	શ્રી એચ.કે. પટેલ મદદની ઈજનેર મો.નં. ૯૮૨૪૪ ૮૪૦૦૧ શ્રી મયુર જી. પટેલ (એજન્સી) મો.નં.૯૪૨૬૮ ૭ ૨૫૫૪			ઓફીસ થી ૩ કી.મી.
					જે.સી.બી. -૧	જિતેન્દ્ર વાગરા	૮૧૪૧૨ ૨૭૦૧૯	
					ટ્રેકટર-૧	સુનિલભાઈ	૯૪૨૬૮ ૭૨૫૫૪	
					લેબર-૬			
૫	વઘઈ (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ, શ્રી ડી.એ.પટેલ, ના.કા.ઈ. વઘઈ મો.નં.૯૯૭૯૩ ૫૩૨૧૫	વઘઈ— સાપુતારા રોડ કી.મી. ૬૧/૦ થી ૧૦૩/૩ (વર્કિંગ ચે. ૭૦/૦ થી ૮૦/૦)	બાજ ગામ : ૭૨/૦ થી ૭૩/૦ ચે. ૭૬/૬ થી ૭૬/૮ ચે. ૭૭/૪ થી ૭૭/૬	ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર/ લેન્ડ સ્લાઈડીંગ થવાથી	શ્રી એચ.કે. પટેલ મદદની ઈજનેર મો.નં. ૯૮૨૪૪ ૮૪૦૦૧ શ્રી મયુર જી. પટેલ (એજન્સી) મો.નં.૯૪૨૬૮ ૭ ૨૫૫૪			સાકરપાતળ ગામથી ૫ કી.મી.
					જે.સી.બી. -૧	પ્રકાશભાઈ	૯૮૨૪૨ ૧૮૯૪૮	
					ટ્રેકટર-૧	દિપકભાઈ	૯૪૦૯૦ ૫૦૬૬૩	
					લેબર-૫			

૬	વઘઈ (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ, શ્રી ડી.એ.પટેલ, ના.કા.ઈ. વઘઈ મો.નં.૯૯૭૯૩ ૫૩૨૧૫	વઘઈ— સાપુતારા રોડ કી.મી. ૬૧/૦ થી ૧૦૩/૩ (વર્કિંગ ચે. ૮૦/૦ થી ૯૦/૦)	નાની દાબદર – ૮૦/૪ થી ૮૧/૦ ચિખલદા – ૮૧/૬ થી ૮૨/૨ આહેરડી ઘાટ— ૮૫/૪ થી ૮૬/૬	ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર/ લેન્ડ સ્લાઈડીંગ થવાથી	શ્રી એચ.કે. પટેલ મદદની ઈજનેર મો.નં. ૯૮૨૪૪ ૮૪૦૦૧ દિશિત કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન, (એજન્સી) સુભાષભાઈ મો.નં. ૭૬૨૩૮ ૩૪૩૪૩			નાનાપાડા ગામથી થી ૫ કી.મી.
					જે.સી.બી. -૧	શાંતિલાલ વાય.પવાર	૮૩૪૭૩ ૨૨૧૬૨	
					ટ્રેકટર-૧	હેમંત આર. ગાઈન	૭૩૫૯૭ ૬૬૫૬૪	
					લેબર-૮			
૭	વઘઈ (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ, શ્રી ડી.એ.પટેલ, ના.કા.ઈ. વઘઈ મો.નં.૯૯૭૯૩ ૫૩૨૧૫	વઘઈ— સાપુતારા રોડ કી.મી. ૬૧/૦ થી ૧૦૩/૩ (વર્કિંગ ચે. ૯૦/૦ થી ૧૦૩/૩)	ચીખલી – ૯૫/૬ થી ૯૭/૦ શામગહાન – ૧૦૨/૪ થી ૧૦૩/૩	ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર/ લેન્ડ સ્લાઈડીંગ થવાથી	શ્રી એચ.કે. પટેલ મદદની ઈજનેર મો.નં. ૯૮૨૪૪ ૮૪૦૦૧ શ્રી યુનિટિ કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન (એજન્સી) રાજુભાઈ મો.નં. ૯૪૨૯૮ ૦૦૦૩૬			શામગહાન ગામથી ૫ કી.મી.
					જે.સી.બી. -૧	અશ્વિનભા ઈ	૯૪૦૯૦ ૪૭૨૭૨	
					ટ્રેકટર-૧	દિનેશભાઈ	૮૧૪૦૬ ૪૫૪૮૬	

					લેબર-૭			
૮	વઘઈ (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ, શ્રી ડી.એ.પટેલ, ના.કા.ઈ. વઘઈ મો.નં.૯૯૭૯૩ ૫૩૨૧૫	બારીપાડા-મા નમોડી-સુરગા ણા રોડ કી.મી. ૦/૦ થી ૧૫/૧	માનમોડી- ચે. ૬/૮ થી ૭/૦ ચે. ૮/૨ થી ૯/૦	ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર/ લેન્ડ સ્વાઈડીંગ થવાથી	શ્રી એસ.આર. મિસ્ત્રી મદદની ઈજનેર મો.નં. ૯૪૨૭૦ ૮૯૨૬૮ શ્રી યુનિટિ કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન(એજન્સી) રાજુભાઈ મો.નં.૯૪૨૯૮ ૦૦૦૩૬			નડગચોડ ગામથી ૪ કી.મી.
					જે.સી.બી. -૧	વિનેશભાઈ	૯૪૨૭૫ ૮૮૯૯૩	
					લેબર-૮			
૯	વઘઈ (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ, શ્રી ડી.એ.પટેલ, ના.કા.ઈ. વઘઈ મો.નં.૯૯૭૯૩ ૫૩૨૧૫	પીપરી-કાલી બેલ- ભેંસકાતરી રોડ કી.મી. ૦/૦ થી ૨૮/૪	પીપરી ઘાટ- ૦/૦ થી ૩/૦ કલમખેત- ૧૨/૨ થી ૧૩/૬	ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર/ લેન્ડ સ્વાઈડીંગ થવાથી	શ્રી ડી.એન.માહલા અધિક મદદની ઈજનેર મો.નં. ૯૭૧૨૫ ૨૩૨૯૯ શ્રી દિબા કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન, (એજન્સી) (પપ્પુભાઈ) મો.નં.૯૪૨૬૪ ૪૦૭૨૭			પીપરી સ્ટોરથી-૧૩. ૦ કી.મી.
					જે.સી.બી. -૧	ફિરોજ ધનાણી	૯૭૧૪૨ ૦૪૪૪૩	
					લેબર-૧૦			

૧૦	વઘઈ (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ, શ્રી ડી.એ.પટેલ, ના.કા.ઈ. વઘઈ મો.નં.૯૯૭૯૩ ૫૩૨૧૫	વઘઈ-આહવા રોડ કી.મી. ૫૯/૬ થી ૮૦/૦	ચે.૭૦/૨ થી ૭૧/૨ ચે. ૭૧/૬ થી ૭૧/૮	ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર/ લેન્ડ સ્વાઈટીંગ થવાથી	શ્રી નિલેશ એન.પટેલ (વર્ક આસી.) મો.નં. ૯૯૭૯૨ ૬૩૫૭૧ શ્રી મયુર જી.પટેલ (એજન્સી) મો.નં.૯૪૨૬૮ ૭૨૫૫૪			વઘઈ ઓફીસ થી ૧૦ કી.મી. દુર
					જે.સી.બી. -૧	અજય એ. પટેલ	૯૪૦૯૪ ૬૯૫૪૧	
					લેબર-૭			
૧૧	વઘઈ (મા×મ) પેટા વિભાગ, શ્રી ડી.એ.પટેલ, ના.કા.ઈ. વઘઈ મો.નં.૯૯૭૯૩ ૫૩૨૧૫	વઘઈ-ડુંગરડા રોડ કી.મી. ૦/૦ થી ૬/૦	ચે.૫/૬ થી ૫/૮	ઝાડ પડવા અને પથ્થર/ લેન્ડ સ્વાઈટીંગ થવાથી	શ્રી નિલેશ એન.પટેલ (વર્ક આસી.) મો.નં. ૯૯૭૯૨ ૬૩૫૭૧ શ્રી મયુર જી.પટેલ (એજન્સી) મો.નં.૯૪૨૬૮ ૭૨૫૫૪			વઘઈ ઓફીસ થી ૫ કી.મી. દુર
					જે.સી.બી. -૧	જિતેન્દ્ર વાગરા	૯૪૦૯૪ ૬૯૫૪૧	
					લેબર-૭			

Details of vehicles and machinery used by the lessees of Rand B Department

ક્રમ	વિભાગ / પેટા વિભાગ નું નામ	વાહન તેમજ મશીનરીની વિગત	વાહનતેમજ મશીનરી નું હાલનું સ્થળ	ઇજારદારશ્રીનુંનામ	ઇજારદારશ્રીનોમો બાઈલ નં	ડ્રાઇવર / મશીનરી ઓપરેટર નું નામ	ડ્રાઇવર/મશીનરી ઓપરેટરનો મોબાઈલ નં	ડ્રાઇવર/મશીનરી ઓપરેટરનું સરનામું
૧	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા	જે. સી. બી. GJ30P0166	આહવા	શ્રી એમ. આઈ. કોશલ	૯૪૨૯૪૭૩૭૭૭	વીપુલ ભોયે	9499792685	આહવા
૨	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા	ટ્રક GJRY4771	આહવા	--	--	ગુલાબ ગાયકવાડ	9408446492	આહવા
૩	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા	જે. સી. બી. RJ06TA558	આહવા	શ્રી રાજનભાઈ	૯૪૨૬૨૫૮૧૮૧	થોમસ રાજન	9426258181	આહવા
૪	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા	ટ્રેક્ટર GJ15BB5553	આહવા	--	--	હર્ષદભાઈ	9429855476	આહવા
૫	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા		આહવા	--	--	હર્ષદભાઈ	9429855476	આહવા
૬	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ,		સુબિર	--	--	વસંતભાઈ	8905662758	સુબિર

	આહવા							
૭	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા	ડમ્પર GJ12U7132	સુબિર	--	--	શૈલેષભાઈ	9427802085	સુબિર
૮	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા		સુબિર	--	--	સૌરવભાઈ રાજન	8160048495	સુબિર
૯	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા		સુબિર	--	--	સૌરવભાઈ રાજન	8160048495	સુબિર
૧૦	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા	જે. સી. બી. GJ30Z0008	આહવા	શ્રી પી. બી. રાણે	૯૪૨૬૪૩૦૫૭૮	સંદિપ આર. વળવી	9484604113	આહવા
૧૧	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, આહવા	ટ્રેક્ટર GJ30A1159	આહવા	--	--	રવિન્દ્રભાઈ ભોયે	9427864460	આહવા
૧૨	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	જે.સી.બી. GJ 30 P 0004	વઘઈ, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	મયુર જી. પટેલ	૯૪૨૬૮ ૭૨૫૫૪	જિતેન્દ્ર વાગરા	૮૧૪૧૨૨૭૦૧૯	ગુજ, તા.વાંસદા, જિ.નવસારી
૧૩	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	જે.સી.બી. GJ 15 BB 9565	વઘઈ, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	મયુર જી. પટેલ	૯૪૨૬૮ ૭૨૫૫૪	અજય એ. પટેલ	૯૪૦૯૪ ૬૯૫૪૧	માંસળી, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ
૧૪	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	જે.સી.બી. GJ 30 P 4446	વઘઈ, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	દિબા કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન, વઘઈ	૯૪૨૬૪ ૪૦૭૨૭	ફિરોજ ધનાણી	૯૭૧૪૨ ૦૪૪૪૩	વઘઈ, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ
૧૫	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	જે.સી.બી. GJ 30 A 5055	સાકરતાપળ, તા.વઘઈ,	મયુર જી. પટેલ	૯૪૨૬૮ ૭૨૫૫૪	પ્રકાશભાઈ	૯૮૨૪૨ ૧૮૯૪૮	સાકરતાપળ, તા.વઘઈ,

			જિ.ડાંગ					જિ.ડાંગ	
૧૬	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	જે.સી.બી. GJ 30 T 006	નાંદનપેડા, તા.આહવા, જિ.ડાંગ	યુનિટી કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન, આહવા	૯૪૨૯૮ ૦૦૦૩૬	અશ્વિનભાઈ	૯૪૦૯૦ ૪૭૨૭૨	પાડળખાડી, તા.આહવા, જિ.ડાંગ	
૧૭	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	જે.સી.બી. GJ 21 QQ 1144	નાંદનપેડા, તા.આહવા, જિ.ડાંગ	યુનિટી કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન, આહવા	૯૪૨૯૮ ૦૦૦૩૬	વિનેશભાઈ	૯૪૨૭૫ ૮૮૯૯૩	કડમાળ, તા.આહવા, જિ.ડાંગ	
૧૮	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	જે.સી.બી. GJ 30 P0003	નાનાપાડા, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	દિક્ષિત કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન નાનાપાડા	૭૬૨૩૮ ૩૪૩૪૩	શાંતિલાલ વાય.પવાર	૮૩૭૩ ૨૨૧૬૨	આહેરડી, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	
૧૯	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	ટ્રેકટર GJ 15 BB 5561	રંભાસ, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	મયુર જી. પટેલ	૯૪૨૬૮ ૭૨૫૫૪	સુનિલભાઈ	૭૮૭૪૫ ૯૨૫૬૫	રંભાસ, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	
૨૦	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	ટ્રેકટર GJ 30 A 1566	સાકરપાતળ, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	મયુર જી. પટેલ	૯૪૨૬૮ ૭૨૫૫૪	દિપકભાઈ	૯૪૦૯૦ ૫૦૬૬૩	સાકરપાતળ, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	
૨૧	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	ટ્રેકટર GJ 30 A 0187	નાંદનપેડા, તા.આહવા, જિ.ડાંગ	યુનિટી કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન, આહવા	૯૪૨૯૮ ૦૦૦૩૬	દિનેશભાઈ	૮૧૪૦૬ ૪૫૪૮૬	બારીપાડા, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	
૨૨	(મા×મ)પેટા વિભાગ, વઘઈ	ટ્રેકટર. GJ 30 A 9339	નાનાપાડા, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	દિક્ષિત કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન નાનાપાડા	૭૬૨૩૮ ૩૪૩૪૩	હેમંત આર. ગાઈન	૭૩૫૯૭ ૬૬૫૬૪	આહેરડી, તા.વઘઈ, જિ.ડાંગ	
કુલ		૨૨							

Detail of Crane

S. No	Reg No	Owner Name	Father Name	Current Address	Ld. Wt.	UnLd. Wt.	Maker Model	Tax Upto	Fit Upto	Mobil e Number
1	GJ01FQ0611	SHANKARB HAI PATEL	NATHUBHAI PATEL	A PO.WAGHAI NAKAFALIA TA AHWA DIST DANG AHWA Gujarat 999999	15660	5500	1612	2020-03-31	2020-04-15	97144 46633
2	GJ05CE6014	HARSINGBH AI R SOHLA	RAMABHAI SOHLA	AT PO - 7 73, WAGHAI TA - WAGHAI, DIST - DANG TA - WAGHAI The Dangs Gujarat 394730	8600	8600	MOBILE CRANE	2020-03-31	2016-07-19	97274 48809
3	GJ01LQ3799	KANABHAI H SOHLA	HARSINGBHAI SOHLA	AT PO- BHARWAD FALIYA TA- AHWA DIST- DANG TA - WAGHAI The Dangs Gujarat 394730	9190	9190	R CRANE	2020-03-31	2017-09-27	NA
4	GJ19A1652	ALPABEN	KANABHAI SOHALA	AT PO - BHARVAD FALIYU WAGHAI TA - WAGHAI The Dangs Gujarat 394730	5300	3410	TATA 407 31	NA	2019-03-08	94285 42712
5	GJ23B4818	MANABEN H SOLHA	HARSINGBHAI SOLHA	AT PO WAGHAI TA AHWA DI DANG AHWA The Dangs	6255	6255	TATA 1210	2020-03-31	2020-12-03	94262 58186

				Gujarat 394730						
6	GJ01R2256	SHANKARB HAI N.PATEL	NATHUBHAI PATEL	NAKA FALIYA TA - WAGHAI The Dangs Gujarat 394730	11283	5750	CRANE	2020- 03-31	2020- 07-11	94283 79132
7	GJ19A2112	HARISINGB HAI R SOHLA	RAMABHAI SOHLA	AT PO WAGHAI TA AHWA DI DANG AHWA The Dangs Gujarat 394730	7510	7510	TATA 1210	2020- 03-31	2018- 04-30	94262 58186
8	GJ15BB9494	KANABHAI H SOHALA	HARSINGBHA I SOHALA	A P- WAGHAI,BHARVA D FALIYU TA- WAGHAI,DI-DANG AHWA The Dangs Gujarat 394730	9800	9800	MOBILE CRANE	2020- 03-31	2018- 04-30	97144 46633

Detail of Rescue Relief Team R & B, Panchayat Department

Monsoon - 2024 Team on Rescue - Relief of road blocks due to heavy rains / landslides / tree fall .

Sr. no	Sub-Divisional Office	Taluka	Name of concerned officer	Departmental The name of the bit	J. C. B	Dumper	Tractor	Trailer	Truck	Roller	Tree - cutter machine	Number of workers
1	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Ahwa	Ahwa	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.)	Ahwa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
			Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.)	Mahalpada								
			Shri YS Patel (AE)	Diwantemrun								
				Chinchali								
2	Dang Panchayat	Ahwa	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.)	Galkund	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	12
				Shamgahan								

	(R & B) Sub Division Ahwa		Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri YS Patel (AE)	Baripada								
3	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Ahwa	Ahwa	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri YS Patel (AE)	Bhavandagad	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	7
4	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Ahwa	Subir	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri Sagar Gavande (AE)	Subir	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	10
5	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Ahwa	Subir	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri Sagar Gavande (AE)	Pipalaidevi	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
				Garakhadi								
				Pipaldahad								

6	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Ahwa	Subir	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri Sagar Gavande (AE)	shingana	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	10
7	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Waghai	Waghai	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri R L Chaudhari (AE)	Sakalpatal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
8	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Waghai	Waghai	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri R L Chaudhari (AE)	Aherdi	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	10
9	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division	Waghai	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri J P Gavit	Zavda	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10

	Waghai		(AE)									
10	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Waghai	Waghai	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri J P Gavit (AE)	Kalibel	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	10
11	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Waghai	Waghai	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri M U Chaudhari (AE)	Waghai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
12	Dang Panchayat (R & B) Sub Division Waghai	Waghai	Shri R B Chaudhari(Exn.) Shri M M Patel (Dy.Exn.) Shri M U Chaudhari (AE)	Dagadiamba	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	10

List of Overtopping roads Panchayat R & B Department

ક્રમ	જિલ્લો	તાલુકો	રસ્તાનું નામ	રસ્તાની કક્ષા	રસ્તાની કુલ લંબાઈ (કી.મી.)	ઓવરટો પીગની ચેઇનેજ	ઓવરટો પીગનાસ્થાનેહાલ માં આવેલ સ્ટ્રક્ચર	ઓવરટો પીગથવાનું કારણ	ઓવરટો પીગઅટકાવાના કારણો
૧	ડાંગ	આહવા	સતીવાં ગણ કુતરના ચ્યા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૧.૬૦	ચે.૦/૦ થી ૦/૨૦૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર કોઝવે સ્ટ્રક્ચર	સદર લો લેવલ કોઝવેની જગ્યાએ હાલે મેજર બ્રીજની કામગિરી પ્રગતિમાં છે.	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની કામગિરી પ્રગતિમાં છે.
૨	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ધોડવહ ળવી.એ. રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૨.૪૦	૦/૨ થી ૦/૪	કોઝવેકમ ચેક ડેમ	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનું લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હાઈલેવલ બ્રીજ તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૩	ડાંગ	આહવા	બોરખલ ગાયખા	વી.આ ર.	૫.૭૨	ચે.૦/૬૦ ૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનું	હયાતજગ્યાએ માઇનોર બ્રીજ

			સ ચવડવે લ રોડ			થી૦/૮૦ ૦	કોઝવે સ્ટ્રકચર	લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોંપીંગ થાય છે.	મંજુર છે.
૪	ડાંગ	આહવા	ભવનદ ગડધુલ ચોડ આમસર વલણ રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૪.૮૦	ચે.૦/૦ થી ૦/૨૦૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર સ્લેબ ડ્રેઇન સ્ટ્રકચર	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોંપીંગ થાય છે.	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની જરૂરીયાત છે.
૫	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	આંબાપા ડાવી.એ. રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૨.૧૦	૧/૪ થી ૨/૦	કોઝવે કમ ચેકડેમ	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનું લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોંપીંગ થાય છે.	હાઇલેવલ બ્રીજ તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૬	ડાંગ	સુબીર	શિંગાણા ધુલધા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૨૨.૭૧	ચે.૦/૮ થી ૧/૦અને ચે.૨૦/૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર ૨ કોઝવે સ્ટ્રકચર	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનું લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોંપીંગ થાય છે.	ચે.૦/૮ થી ૧/૦ ની સદર જગ્યાએ બ્રીજની કામગિરી પુર્ણ

						થી ૨૦/૨૦૦			છે. તેમજ ચે ૨૦/૦ થી ૨૦/૨૦૦ ની જગ્યાએ એપ્રોચની કામગિરી પ્રગતિમાં છે.
૭	ડાંગ	સુબીર	બંધપાડા વી.એ રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૧.૦૦	ચે.૦/૦ થી ૦/૨૦૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર સ્લેબ ડ્રેઇન સ્ટ્રક્ચર	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રક્ચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની કામગિરી પ્રગતિમાં છે.
૮	ડાંગ	સુબીર	કાકડિવે હિરખઇ ન્દ્રા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૭.૭૦	ચે.૭/૦ થી ૭/૨૦૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર કોઝવે સ્ટ્રક્ચર	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનું લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની જરૂરીયાત છે.
૯	ડાંગ	સુબીર	પિપલદ હાડથી	વી.આ ર.	૧.૬૦	ચે.૦/૬ થી	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર ૨	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનું	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની કામગિરી

			જોગથ વા રોડ			૦/૭૦૦ અને ચે.૦/૭૦ ૦ થી ચે.૦/૮૦ ૦	કોઝવે સ્ટ્રકચર	લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	પુર્ણ છે.
૧૦	ડાંગ	આહવા	ચિકટીયા ગાઢવી રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૧૦.૦૪	ચે.૨/૦ થી૨/૨૦ ૦ ચે.૩/૨૦ ૦ થી ૩/૪૦૦ ચે.૫/૬૦ ૦ થી ૫/૮૦૦ ચે.૮/૦૦ થી ૮/૨૦૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર કોઝવે સ્ટ્રકચર	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત ૪ કોઝવેનુ લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની જરૂરીયાત છે.

૧૧	ડાંગ	આહવા	બારીપા ડાભાપખ લ રાનપાડા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૫.૬૦	ચે.૩/૪૦ ૦ થી૩/૬૦ ૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર કોઝવે સ્ટ્રકચર	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનુ લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની જરૂરીયાત છે.
૧૨	ડાંગ	આહવા	ટાંકલી પાળાલ હાનદભા સ મોટીદ ભાસ રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૯.૦૦	ચે.૨/૦ થી ૨/૨૦૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર સ્લેબ ડ્રેઇન સ્ટ્રકચર	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની જરૂરીયાત છે.
૧૩	ડાંગ	આહવા	મેઇનરો ડ રૂ ભુરાપા ણી ચિરાપા ડા	વી.આ ર.	૪.૮૦	ચે.૧/૮૦ ૦ થી૨/૦૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર કોઝવે સ્ટ્રકચર	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનુ લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હયાતજગ્યાએ બ્રીજની જરૂરીયાત છે.

			બારીપા ડા રોડ						
૧૪	ડાંગ	સુબીર	ચિચલી ગારખડી રોડ	ઓ.ડી. આર	૯.૨૦	ચે.૧/૮૦ ૦ થી૨/૦૦ ૩/૬ થી ૩/૮ ૮૯/૦ થી ૯/૨	બેકોઝવે એક સ્લેબ ડ્રેન	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનું લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	બેબોક્ષ કલ્વટ્ટ એક માઇનોર બ્રીજ
૧૫	ડાંગ	સુબીર	મહાલસુ બિર વારસા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૩૭.૪૦	ચે.૨/૦૦ થી૨/૨૦ ૦	લોલેવર સબમર્સીબર કોઝવે સ્ટ્રકચર	સદરજગ્યાએ લો લેવલ કોઝવે છે. સદર જગ્યાએ નદીનાં HFLથી હયાત કોઝવેનું લેવલ ઘણું નીચું છે તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	બોક્ષકલ્વટ્ટ
૧૬	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	આહેરડી બોરદહા ડા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૩.૫૦	૦/૬ થી ૦/૮	કોઝવેકમ ચેક ડેમ	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હાઇલેવલ બ્રીજ તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૧૭	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	માનમો	વી.આ	૪.૪૦	૧/૬ થી	લોલેવલ	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત	હાઇલેવલ બ્રીજ

			ડીબોડર માલ નિબાર પાડા રોડ	ર.		1/8	કોઝવે	સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૧૮	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	માછળી થે દિવડ્યા વન રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૪.૪૦	4/2 થી 4/4	લોલેવલ કોઝવે	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હયાત જગ્યાએ હાઇ લેવલ બ્રીજની કામગિરી પ્રગતિમાં છે.
૧૯	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ખાતળફા ટકથી ઘોડી રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૩.૪૦	૦/૦ થી ૦/૨	લોલેવલ કોઝવે	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હાઇલેવલ બ્રીજ તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૨૦	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ખાતળ માછળી રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૩.૨૦	2/2 થી 2/4	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૨૧	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ચીખલ	વી.આ	૧.૦૦	૦/૦ થી	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત	હાઇલેવલ બ્રીજ

			દાવી.એ. રોડ	ર.		0/2		સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૨૨	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	સુંસરદા વી.એ.રો ડ	વી.આ ર.	૩.૧૦	૦/૦ થી ૦/૨	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હાઇલેવલ બ્રીજ તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૨૩	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	માનમો ડીબોડર માલ બિબાર પાડા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૨.૪૦	1/2 થી 1/4	લોલેવલ કોઝવે	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૨૪	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ધાગડી કાનતફ બિયા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૧.૬૦	૦/૦ થી ૦/૨	લોલેવલ કોઝવે	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૨૫	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ઘોડીવિ એ રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૪.૫૦	1/4 થી 1/6	લોલેવલ કોઝવે	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની

								હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	જરૂરીયાત
૨૬	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	આહેરડી નડગચો ડ રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૧૨.૪૮	૦/૪ થી ૦/૬	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હાઇલેવલ બ્રીજ તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૨૭	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ઢાંઢરા વી.એ રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૨.૨૭	૦/૨ થી ૦/૪	પાઇપ કોઝવે	સદર જગ્યાએનદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથી વારંવારઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	સદર જગ્યાએ બોક્ષક્લવટ્ટની કામગીરી પ્રગતિમાં છે.
૨૮	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ઘાગડી ભદરપા ડારોડ	વી.આ ર.	૨.૫૦	૦/૬ થી ૦/૮	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	સ્લેબડ્રેઇન તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૨૯	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	કાલીબે લપાંધર માળ વાંકન રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૪.૨૦	૧/૦ થી ૧/૨	માઇનોરબ્રીજ	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોપીંગ થાય છે.	હાઇલેવલ બ્રીજ તેમજ પ્રોટેક્સન વર્કની જરૂરીયાત
૩૦	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	વઘાઇ	વી.આ	૨૦.૯૩	૧/૪ Y)	રોડ સર્ફેસ	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત	

			ડુંગરડા ભેસ્કાત રી રોડ	ર		1/6		સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોંપીંગ થાય છે.	
૩૧	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	ખાતળ ફાટક થી ઘોડી રોડ	વી.આ ર	૩.૪૦	2/8 Y) 3/0	રોડ સફેસ	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોંપીંગ થાય છે.	
૩૨	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	નાનાપા ડાકુમાર બંધ બોરદહા ડ રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૨.૬૫	0/4 થી 0/6	લોલેવલ કોઝવે	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોંપીંગ થાય છે.	સદર જગ્યાએ હાઈલેવલ બ્રીજની કામગિરી પુર્ણ છે.
૩૩	ડાંગ	વઘઇ	મેઈનરો ડ રૂ સુપદહા ડ સૂર્યાબર ડા રોડ	વી.આ ર.	૫.૫૬	0/2 થી 0/4	લોલેવલ કોઝવે	સદરજગ્યાએ નદીનું HFL કરતા હયાત સ્ટ્રકચર નીચું છે, તેમજ વોટર-વે ઓછો હોવાથીવારંવાર ઓવર-ટોંપીંગ થાય છે.	સદર જગ્યાએ હાઈલેવલ બ્રીજની કામગિરી પુર્ણ છે.

Damni details in the district

Sr. no	Name of the dam	place	storable	Officer in charge
1	Saputara	Saputara	22.47 cu.ft	Executive Engineer, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Ahawa
2.	Bhiya	Bhiya	38.17 cu.ft	
3.	Kodamal	Kodamal	3.85 cu.ft	
4.	Mahardar	Mahardar	3.09 cu.ft	

Serial no. For 1 to 2 Saputara, Bhisya Dam, the water storage capacity can be increased by deepening and making the wall higher.

Details of NGOs in the District

Sr. No	Name of the NGO	Address	Name of the Director of the NGO	Contact
1	Prayosha Pratisthan		Shri P P Swamy	9427270789
2	Nirdosh Seva Sangh	Nirdosh Seva Sangh (Prasad) Civil Hospital Ahwa	Shri Sashikant Bhai	9427155310
3	World Vision India	2 Floor Government Library, Bazar Paliya, Waghai	Shri Sandeep Kumar	8126966908
4	Dr.Ambedkarwanvasi Kalyan Trust		Shri Chhaganbhaidi Chaurya	9427339360
5	Shree sahyogi AdiJati Vikas Charitable Trust	at Padalkhadi, Po, Lavchali, Ta. Subir	Shri Jatarbhai Somabhaigavit	9426513549
6	Mahila Utkarsh Charitable Trust		Srisindhumben J Gavit	9409474754

Religious NGO and other Voluntary Organisations:-

Sr. no	Name of Institution / Address	Contact
1	Shri P. P. Swamy Village Sri, Prayosha Pratisthan Malegaon, Jidang(BAPS)	9426440789
2.	The Aga Khan Trust, M.P.O. Ahwa, Dst. Dang	8238060112
3.	Sri Rovadan Trust, Ahwa Manager, Husenbhai, M.P.O. Ahwa,	02631-200653 9426872162
4.	Shri Nehru Youth Centre, Ahwamu.Po.Ahwa, Dst. Dang.	02631-200577 9427861040
5.	Lotus Development Trust, Manager Mr. Kalpeshbhai Ahire, M. Devalpada, Dst. Dang	9925960160
6.	Brahmakumari Meenakshiben Prajapita Brahmakumari Centre, Dang Swarajya Ashram, M.P.O. Ahwa, Dst. Dang	9427618930
7.	Shri Sanjeev's Charitable Trust, Administrator Shri Kamleshbhai D. Patil, Mr. Vakil Colony, Po. Ahwa, Dst. Dang	9428064599
8.	Shri Sainila Trust, Ambapada, Ahva Opposite Jalaram Garage, Ahwa,G. Dang (Swimmer's Team) Mr. Hiranbhai Vadu., M.Ahwa.	9426430634

APDA MITRA LIST

Sr. No	Name of Volunteer	Sex	Knowledge of Swimming	Concerned Taluka/District	Phone Number
1	Dipak Rajubhai Mahajan	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9106697093
2	Ravindara Mahendara Borse	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9712666678
3	Sagar Arunbhai Mandve	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9723864076
4	Bhoye Arjunbhai Jivalbhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	8155938016
5	Bagul Chimanbhai Dharambhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	9427313835
6	Manbhav Arvindbhai Manshbhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	7359994244
7	Ajaybhai Sureshbhai Gond	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9428161640
8	Chaudhari Sanjaybhai Vinubhai	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9428229947
9	Deshmukh Vipulbhai Sureshbhai	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9624957291
10	Chaudhari Jayesh Yaswantbhai	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9428161640
11	Churya Sachinbhai Dilipbhai	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9265875913
12	Chaudhari NiraJbhai Yaswantbhai	Male	Yes	Ahwa	9924637617
13	Pawar Shilaben Sitarambhai	Female	Yes	Subir	9408516594
14	Bhoye Daxaben chetanbhai	Female	Yes	Subir	9624165680
15	Zambre Vijyaben Pravinbhai	Female	Yes	Subir	9624165680
16	Gayakwad Ajaybhai bhavanbhai	Male	Yes	Subir	9484557211
17	Pawar Sunilbhai Rajeshbhai	Male	Yes	Subir	
18	Malvi Rajubhai V	Male	Yes	Subir	9499590221
19	Thakare Kamlesh Shaileshbhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	9537032241
20	Govali Ramdas Bhilubhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	7621018295
21	Thakare Sayleshbhai Janubhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	9537496960
22	Tumbda Manubhai Sonubhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	9687356686
23	Bariya Sureshbhai Banasyabhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	9714911668
24	Bhoye Gajendarabhai Rajulbhai	Male	Yes	Waghai	8980888336

➤ **List of Swimmers of Dang District**

Ahwa Taluka			
અ.નં.	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ નં.
1	રમેશભાઇ	બારીપાડા	૭૩૫૯૮૪૪૧૦૦
2	શૈલેશભાઇગાંગુડે	બારીપાડા	૯૪૦૮૬૮૮૯૯૭
3	વિલાસભાઇ	બારીપાડા	૯૪૦૮૭૦૮૫૭૧
4	સંજયભાઇ બોરસે	બારીપાડા	૯૯૦૪૯૬૩૩૩૨
5	અજયભાઇ	બારીપાડા	૮૮૬૬૧૫૦૦૫૭
6	ધનરાજભાઇ કાંતિલાલભાઇસાબળે	ચીંચલી	૯૪૨૭૮૬૪૮૩૫
7	પ્રદિપભાઇ સીતારામભાઇસુર્યવંશી	ચીંચલી	૯૪૨૭૮૬૪૮૩૫
8	વિનોદભાઇ ભાગવતભાઇબાગુલ	ચીંચલી	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
9	જિજ્ઞેશભાઇ મધુકરભાઇબાગુલ	ચીંચલી	૯૪૨૭૮૬૪૮૩૫
10	રમેશભાઇ રામદાસભાઇસોનીસ	ચીંચલી	૯૪૨૭૮૬૪૮૩૫
11	દિપકભાઇ શુકર્યાભાઇઆહિર	ચીંચલી	૯૪૨૭૮૬૪૮૩૫
12	રોહિતભાઇ અશોકભાઇસાબળે	ચીંચલી	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
13	સંજયભાઇ અતિરામભાઇબહીરામ	ચીંચલી	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
14	પ્રકાશભાઇ રાહ્યાભાઇભોયે	ચીંચલી	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
15	રવિશભાઇ સોમનાથભાઇસાબળે	ચીંચલી	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
16	મનજીભાઇ જાનુભાઇજાદવ	મોરઝીરા	૯૯૭૮૨૨૫૭૪૭
17	શૈલેશભાઇ ગોપાળભાઇપવાર	મોરઝીરા	૯૯૭૮૨૨૫૭૪૭
18	સંદિપભાઇ મોહનભાઇગાંગુડે	મોરઝીરા	૯૯૭૮૨૨૫૭૪૭
19	તેજસભાઇ સુરેશભાઇબાગુલ	મોરઝીરા	૯૯૭૮૨૨૫૭૪૭
20	જયેશભાઇ લક્ષ્મણભાઇબાગુલ	મોરઝીરા	૯૯૭૮૨૨૫૭૪૭
21	મેહુલભાઇ રમેશભાઇબાગુલ	મોરઝીરા	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
22	સોમનાથભાઇ જાન્યાભાઇભોયે	મોરઝીરા	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮

23	જગદીશભાઈ ધનજીભાઈદેશમુખ	મોરઝીરા	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
24	કેશુભાઈ ગનસુભાઈચૌધરી	મોરઝીરા	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
25	યશવંતભાઈ પુન્યાભાઈચૌધરી	મોરઝીરા	૮૩૦૬૫૦૫૫૧૮
26	શિવનભાઈ જાનુભાઈચૌધરી	ધવલીદોડ	૯૪૦૮૪૪૬૫૨૪
27	શિવરામભાઈ ગોંદયાભાઈગવળી	ધવલીદોડ	૯૪૦૮૪૪૬૫૨૪
28	રાજુભાઈ બધ્યાભાઈભોયે	ધવલીદોડ	૯૪૨૭૮૬૪૮૩૫
29	નથુભાઈ ઝુલુભાઈભોયે	કોટબા	૯૪૦૮૧૯૦૧૫૯
30	અમધ્યાભાઈ હરિભાઈગવળી	કોટબા	૯૪૨૭૮૬૪૮૩૫
31	મોતીભાઈ રડુભાઈમાહલા	ધુડા	૯૪૦૮૦૯૦૭૩૪
32	શાંતારામ દયારામબરડે	કમઘાવન	૯૪૨૯૫૩૧૨૨૫
33	કૈલાશભાઈ દામુભાઈબરડે	સાદડવિહીર	૯૪૮૪૪૯૮૧૧૧
34	સદુભાઈ મોહનભાઈપવાર	કડમાળ	૯૪૯૯૭૯૨૯૫૩
35	મહેશભાઈ અનદરાવચૌધરી	હારપાડા	૯૪૨૯૫૩૧૨૨૫
36	ભરતભાઈ બુધ્યાભાઈભોયે	થોરપાડા	૯૪૮૪૪૯૮૧૧૧
37	અનાજીભાઈ ડી.ગાયકવાડ	ધુમખલ	૯૪૨૭૯૯૩૩૬૫
38	યશવંતભાઈ મોતીરામભાઈચૌધરી	ધુમખલ	૯૭૨૬૩૮૭૪૭૭
39	ગણેશભાઈ કેવજીભાઈગાંવિત	ધુમખલ	૯૦૩૩૮૧૧૪૩૬
40	લક્ષ્મણભાઈ રાવજીભાઈપવાર	ધુમખલ	૯૪૨૭૯૯૩૩૬૫
41	શંકરભાઈ બુધ્યાભાઈબાગુલ	ધુમખલ	૯૭૨૬૩૮૭૪૭૭
42	સુર્યાભાઈ શંકરભાઈગાંગોડા	કોટમદર	૮૧૪૦૧૫૬૫૦૭
43	માહદયાભાઈ ગોવિંદભાઈબાગુલ	કોટમદર	૯૪૯૯૭૯૨૬૯૯
44	વિજયભાઈ ભાસ્કરભાઈબાગુલ	કોટમદર	૮૧૪૦૧૫૬૫૦૭
45	ગણેશભાઈ શુકરભાઈ બાગુલ	કોટમદર	૯૪૯૯૭૯૨૬૯૯
46	પપ્પુભાઈ જીવલ્યાભાઈગવળી	કોટમદર	૮૧૪૦૧૫૬૫૦૭
47	કમનસિંહ ચંદરસિંહપવાર	જાખાના	૯૭૨૬૩૮૭૪૭૭
48	સીતારામભાઈ યશવંતભાઈપવાર	જાખાના	૮૧૪૦૧૫૬૫૦૭

49	વસંતભાઇ જ્યાભાઇ ભોયે	જાખાના	૯૪૯૯૭૯૨૬૯૯
50	દિપકભાઇ તારસિંગભાઇપવાર	જાખાના	૯૧૪૦૧૫૬૫૦૭
51	પંડિતભાઇ સોમાભાઇ ભોયે	જાખાના	૯૪૯૯૭૯૨૬૯૯
52	ચૌધરી દિનેશભાઇઇતુભાઇ	કરંજડી	૯૪૦૯૦૯૯૬૦૨
53	ચૌધરી બારકુભાઇબુધ્યાભાઇ	કરંજડી	૯૪૨૯૭૭૯૬૨૧
54	ગાવિત ગણેશભાઇવિનેશભાઇ	કરંજડી	૯૪૨૮૪૨૩૪૪૩
55	સુર્યવંશી કમલેશભાઇમંગુભાઇ	કરંજડી	૯૪૦૯૯૯૭૫૧૨
56	પવાર વિનુભાઇમન્યાભાઇ	કરંજડી	૯૪૨૬૯૨૩૭૧૦
57	ગાવિત જશવંતભાઇસુરેશભાઇ	કરંજડી	૯૪૦૯૪૩૩૮૧૨
58	ભોયે મુનાભાઇરમેશભાઇ	વાંઝીટેન્બુન	૯૪૦૯૬૩૩૬૬૧
59	દિવા જીગનેશભાઇલક્ષુભાઇ	વાંઝીટેન્બુન	૯૪૦૯૫૨૩૩૪૦
60	વળવી છનાભાઇ સુર્યાભાઇ	વાંઝીટેન્બુન	૯૪૦૯૯૭૭૫૩૫
61	પોજ્યા સુભાષભાઇગમનભાઇ	વાંઝીટેન્બુન	૯૪૮૬૯૩૯૨૧
62	વળવી સતિષભાઇ સાયબુભાઇ	વાંઝીટેન્બુન	૯૪૨૬૬૦૧૭૧૪
63	ઠાકરે દિલીપભાઇમોતીરામભાઇ	ટાંકલીપાડા	૯૪૨૬૦૧૯૯૪૦
64	સુર્યવંશી કાંતભાઇપ્રકાશભાઇ	ટાંકલીપાડા	૯૪૨૭૪૭૪૬૬૪
65	સુર્યવંશી કૈલાશભાઇનામદેવભાઇ	ટાંકલીપાડા	૯૪૦૯૫૫૧૮૫૩
66	માળવીશ સંજયભાઇસોમાભાઇ	ટાંકલીપાડા	૯૪૨૬૦૫૫૯૨૩
67	પવાર રમેશભાઇરતુભાઇ	ટાંકલીપાડા	૯૪૨૯૧૩૪૪૭૨
68	પવાર રતુભાઇઅવસુભાઇ	વંજારઘોડી	૯૪૦૯૭૨૮૫૫૮
69	સાબળે જયેશભાઇપંડિતભાઇ	વાયદુન	૯૪૨૯૬૮૫૪૫૩
70	કુવર જયુભાઇઆનંદભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્બુન	૯૨૬૫૪૩૦૧૬૩
71	ચૌધરી સંતોષભાઇજમનભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્બુન	૯૪૮૪૪૦૫૪૪૫
72	ચૌધરી આશિષભાઇઅરૂણભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્બુન	૯૯૨૪૮૧૬૭૦૪
73	ગાવિત કાજુભાઇરતુભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્બુન	૯૨૬૫૪૩૦૧૬૩
74	પવાર અનજભાઇરામુભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્બુન	૯૪૮૪૪૦૫૪૪૫

75	પવાર રાજુભાઇકાળુભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્ક્રુન	૯૯૨૪૮૧૬૭૦૪
76	ગાંગુડે અરવિંદભાઇજયરામભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્ક્રુન	૯૨૬૫૪૩૦૧૬૩
77	પવાર ગંગારામભાઇરામસભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્ક્રુન	૯૪૮૪૪૦૫૪૪૫
78	પવાર યશવંતભાઇસમલુભાઇ	દિવાનટેન્ક્રુન	૯૯૨૪૮૧૬૭૦૪
79	વાઘમારે રાહુભાઇમન્યાભાઇ	ચનખલ	૯૪૨૮૩૭૯૦૭૫
80	પવાર રાજેશભાઇજયનભાઇ	ચનખલ	૮૧૪૦૪૫૧૬૬૬
81	ગાવિત કોલુભાઇબાબનભાઇ	ચનખલ	૯૪૨૯૦૮૧૫૪૫
82	ભોયે યશવંતભાઇબેન્કુભાઇ	ચનખલ	૯૪૨૮૦૮૮૯૧૨
83	કિરણભાઇ ગમજભાઇગવળી	ચનખલ	૯૪૦૦૮૧૪૫૪૭
84	ભોયે મગનભાઇસીતારામભાઇ	ચનખલ	૯૯૭૮૦૬૨૭૬૮
85	ઝુલ્યાભાઇ મોહનભાઇપવાર	ચનખલ	૮૪૪૯૫૦૫૫૦૫
86	શીવરામભાઇ શંકરભાઇગાવિત	ચનખલ	૯૯૧૩૬૬૪૫૭૮
87	સયલેભાઇ અવસ્યાભાઇપવાર	ચનખલ	૯૪૨૯૦૯૪૪૫૬
88	ગમનભાઇ રમનભાઇપવાર	ચનખલ	૯૪૨૮૫૫૪૪૩૨
89	હિતેશભાઇ દેવરામભાઇચૌધરી	ચનખલ	૯૪૨૯૦૮૮૯૫૩
90	મોતીરામભાઇ ગાવિત	લહાનદભાસ	૯૪૨૬૧૬૫૫૪૭
91	મહેશભાઇ ઠાકરે	શામગહાન	૯૭૩૭૬૭૨૩૨૮
92	નિલેશભાઇ ઠાકરે	વનાર	૯૪૨૮૧૪૬૨૯૯
93	હેમરાજભાઇ ગાવિત	પાયરપાડા	૮૧૪૦૪૦૯૯૫૬
94	કિરણભાઇ બાગુલ	ઉમર્યા	૭૦૯૬૩૭૫૨૭૯
95	મનોજભાઇ ચૌધરી	સોનુનિયા	૯૪૨૬૯૨૩૬૪૮
96	ભરતભાઇ પાડવી	બરમ્યાવડ	૭૦૪૬૯૯૦૪૦૮
97	દેવજીભાઇ રાઉત	ચીખલી	૮૧૪૦૮૯૩૦૯૪
98	કલ્પેશભાઇ માવીચ	ટેમ્બુનઘર્ટા	૯૪૨૬૮૯૫૭૦૦
99	અનિલભાઇ માહલે	આંબાડિયા	૭૦૯૬૩૦૧૪૬૫
100	મહેશભાઇ ભોવર	ભાપખલ	૯૫૭૪૫૨૭૦૬૪

101	અનિલભાઇ તુંબડા	નિરગુડમળ	૯૪૦૮૪૬૦૭૩૩
102	મનહરભાઇ ઠાકરે	ચિરાપાડા	૯૪૨૪૮૧૨૧૩૧
103	મિનેશભાઇ ગુલાબભાઇ	ચિચપાડા	૭૩૫૯૫૪૮૪૧૪
104	બળવંતભાઇ ઠાકરે	માલેગાવ	૯૪૨૮૩૭૯૧૨૪
105	કાળાભાઇ સોમાભાઇ	મોહપાડા	૯૪૮૪૬૩૧૦૭૫
106	રાજેશભાઇ ઠાકરે	પીપલપાડા	૭૦૯૬૮૬૪૨૫૦
107	રાજેશભાઇ કોલા	કોટમદર	૯૧૭૩૨૮૪૯૪૯
108	જયરામભાઇ ભોયે	ધુમખલ	૮૪૬૯૩૦૫૫૯૧
109	ધર્મેશભાઇ બિરારી	કાહડોળઘોડી	૮૧૪૦૬૧૨૧૬૬
110	ગણપતભાઇ ભોયે	જોગબારી	૭૬૯૮૫૩૦૯૧૪
111	રજનીકાંતભાઇ ભોયે	હુંબાપાડા	૭૦૪૬૯૯૨૪૪૬
112	ચીમનભાઇ પી. પવાર	ગોટિયામાળ	૭૮૭૪૭૨૫૮૭૩
113	મિનેષભાઇ ચૌધરી	ટાંકલીપાડા	૭૬૯૮૬૬૮૭૩૫
114	વિજયભાઇ જાદવ	જાખાના	૯૬૬૨૦૭૧૮૦૮
115	અશ્વિનભાઇ આર પવાર	મહારાઇચોડ	૭૨૦૨૦૫૪૬૩૪
116	કિરણભાઇ દળવી	બરડપાણી	૭૦૪૬૮૨૯૧૨૭
117	સોમનાથભાઇ દેશમુખ	બોરીગાવઠા	૮૧૪૦૩૪૫૩૭૦
118	હનિક્કભાઇ બરડે	ઉમરપાડા	૭૩૫૯૧૫૨૪૨૯
119	માધવભાઇ ગંગારામભાઇ	રાનપાડા	૮૧૪૦૩૮૭૨૭૬
120	મંદાભાઇ વાડુ	વિહિરઆંબા	૯૪૦૮૨૪૫૭૦૪
121	અવિનાશભાઇ જાદવ	મોટીદભાસ	૯૪૨૬૫૧૬૦૭૦
122	સુનિલભાઇ ધાધડે	લહાનચર્યા	૭૦૯૬૩૭૪૨૭૯
123	દેવીદાસભાઇ માહલે	જામદર	૯૬૨૪૪૩૨૫૧૭
124	વિલાસભાઇ	બારીપાડા	૯૯૦૪૮૩૯૪૯૮
125	દેવરામભાઇ	સિનબંધ	૯૬૨૪૪૭૫૬૩૧
126	અનીલભાઇ બરસાટ	બોરખલ	૯૬૨૭૮૨૮૩૦૧

127	મોહનભાઈ દેવાભાઈ ગવળી	વાંકી	૯૬૩૮૩૧૩૬૦૫
128	રવિન્દ્રભાઈ સુરેશભાઈ	બોરખેત	૯૪૨૭૮૬૪૪૬૦
129	કિરણભાઈ સાંતારામભાઈ ભુસારા	ગોંડલવિહિર	૭૬૨૩૦૫૨૯૦૮
130	મુકેશભાઈ સોનુભાઈ ભોયે	ધુબીટા	૯૪૨૧૨૧૧૩૮
131	દિલીપભાઈ એસ ગાંગોડા	ધવલીદોડ	૯૪૨૬૬૬૭૫૪૩
132	અમરદિપ સખારામ પાલવા	કોટબા	૯૪૨૬૮૮૪૨૨૫
133	રાજુભાઈ સુરેશભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	ધુડા	૯૪૦૯૩૫૨૮૦૪
134	વિપુલભાઈ શીવદાસભાઈ ચૌધરી	પીપલઘોડી	૮૮૪૯૮૮૨૫૦૫
135	ઉમેશભાઈ ગુલાબભાઈ ગાંગુડે	સેન્દ્રિઆંબા	૯૪૦૯૪૦૬૨૬૪
136	કમલેશભાઈ તુળસીરામભાઈ દેશમુખ	મહાલપાડા	૮૩૪૭૦૭૦૪૨૦
137	પ્રભાતભાઈ જયરામભાઈ સાહરે	નાંદનપેડા	૯૪૨૮૨૦૭૨૬૬
138	પ્રવણી જી. ચૌધરી	કલમવિહિર	૯૭૩૭૧૯૧૨૭૩

અ.નં.	નામ	સરનામું	ટેલીફોન નંબર
૧.	શ્રી અનિલભાઈ સી. ભગરે	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૦૯૯૩૫૨૫૫૫ ૦૨૬૩૧ - ૨૨૦૧૫૩
૨.	શ્રી ગુલાબભાઈ પી. ગવળી	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	
૩.	શ્રી અશોકભાઈ ટી. જાદવ	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	
૪.	શ્રી ચંદુભાઈ ડી. ભગરે	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	
૫.	શ્રી મધુભાઈ કે. ગાયકવાડ	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	
૬.	શ્રી રામચંદભાઈ એસ. ધુલુમ	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	
૭.	શ્રી ચંદુભાઈ પી. ગવળી	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	
૮.	શ્રી રમેશભાઈ જી. ધુલુમ	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	
૯.	શ્રી રમણભાઈ જી. ધુલુમ	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	
૧૦.	શ્રી કાશીરામભાઈ એમ. ભગરે	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	

૧૧.	શ્રી દિનેશભાઈ ટી. જાદવ	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૯૦૪૪૯૯૨૪૯
૧૨.	શ્રી એસ. ઝેડ. ગાવીત	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૪૨૬૧૬૪૫૬૧
૧૩.	શ્રી શરદભાઈ એમ. પટેલ	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૪૨૬૧૬૪૫૭૦
૧૪.	શ્રી જાકીરભાઈ જી. શેખ	મુ. આહવા, પી.ડબલ્યુડી. કોલોની	૯૪૨૬૪૩૦૬૪૫
૧૫.	શ્રી હરિશચંદ્ર એ. ભોયે	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૪૨૮૨૨૪૪૪૭
૧૬.	શ્રી ધર્મેશભાઈ બી. ભોયે	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૪૨૮૭૧૭૨૭૫
૧૭.	શ્રી ઉમેશભાઈ બી. ભોયે	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૪૨૮૫૪૨૩૭૦
૧૮.	શ્રી જીતુભાઈ એન. પટેલ	મુ. આહવા, દેવલપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૪૨૬૮૪૪૮૬૧
૧૯.	શ્રી રાજેશભાઈ એમ. પટેલ	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૪૬૯૩૦૯૩૧૫
૨૦.	શ્રી નરેશભાઈ ડી. ગવળી	મુ. આહવા, આંબાપાડા, જી. ડાંગ	૯૪૦૮૦૯૫૯૫૫

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અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મો.નં
૧	મંગુભાઈદામુભાઈ પવાર	વઘઈ (દ. ફ.)	૯૭૨૬૫૭૦૪૦૨
૨	વિજયભાઈમુળજીભાઈ બિરારી	વઘઈ (સિ. ફ.)	
૩	ગણેશભાઈલાહનુભાઈ ગાવિત	વઘઈ (સિ.ફ.)	
૪	કિશનભાઈસોમાભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	દોડીપાડા	૯૬૬૨૮૫૮૬૯૨
૫	ગણેશભાઈચિંતુભાઈ દેશમુખ	દોડીપાડા	
૬	શિવરાભાઈકાળુભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	દોડીપાડા	
ચિચીનાગાંવઠાતરવૈયાની યાદી			
અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મો.નં
૧	ભાવેશભાઈમોહનભાઈ માછી	ચીચીનાગાંવઠા	૯૪૨૭૪૩૬૭૨૮
૨	અનિલભાઈલક્ષ્મણભાઈમાછી	ચીચીનાગાંવઠા	
૩	હરીલાલભાઈકાંતુભાઈ ગાવિત	ચીચીનાગાંવઠા	

૪	કૈલાશડી. ચૌધરી	કુકડનખી	૯૪૦૮૪૪૯૯૨
૫	કિરણભાઈજાનુભાઈ પવાર	કુકડનખી	૯૦૯૯૬૬૧૭૬૬
૬	નિલેશરાપસીંગભાઈ માહલા	કુકડનખી	૯૪૨૬૧૧૦૯૨૯
૭	નંદાભાઈકે પવાર	કુકડસ	૯૪૨૯૩૪૭૭૦૩
૮	દિપકગંગલુ ખોટરે	કુકડસ	
૯	સંદિપએસ ભીવસન	કુકડસ	
૧૦	મંગાજાનુભાઈ પવાર	ઢાઢરા	૯૪૦૮૦૭૩૪૧૦
૧૧	કિશનકે માછી	ઢાઢરા	
૧૨	સોનીરાવકે ગોન્યા	ઢાઢરા	
૧૩	રમેશજીવા જુગરા	ભવાડી	૯૪૨૯૯૪૫૫૦૪
૧૪	ગમજીલાસુ ચૌહાણ	ભવાડી	
૧૫	રામચંદશુકર્યા પવાર	ભવાડી	

ડુંગરડાતરવૈયાની યાદી

અ. નું	નામ	ગામ	મો.નં
૧	હરીરામભાઈઅવશુ બાગુલ	ડુંગરડા	૭૬૯૮૭૭૦૮૯૫
૨	ચેતનભાઈગનશુ ગાંગોડા	ડુંગરડા	
૩	ગનશુભાઈકાળુભાઈ ગાંગોડા	ડુંગરડા	
૪	ધનજભાઈરડુભાઈ પવાર	બોરીગાંવઠા	૮૧૪૧૪૯૨૯૬૨
૫	નાવજયાભાઈરડુભાઈ પવાર	બોરીગાંવઠા	
૬	સીતરભાઈજીવ્યા ચૌધરી	બોરીગાંવઠા	
૭	પ્રભુભાઈમનુભાઈ ભોયે	બોરીગાંવઠા	
૮	મુકજભાઈતેરુભાઈ પવાર	બોરીગાંવઠા	
૯	ગુલચંદઅપદયા રાઉત	ગીરા	૯૪૨૯૧૬૮૩૧
૧૦	રાજેશભાઈજીવલુ ભગર્યા	ગીરા	
૧૧	દિલીપભાઈરામુભાઈ કેસર્યા	ગીરા	
૧૨	કમલેશભાઈભીમાભાઈ ચૌધરી	ગીરા	
૧૩	છનાભાઈછગન	દાબદર	
૧૪	દિનેશશુકરા	દાબદર	
૧૫	સલીમભાઈમોહન	દાબદર	

૧૬	ચંદુભાઈરમણ	દાબદર	
ચીકારતરવૈયાની યાદી			
અ. નું	નામ	ગામ	મો.નં
૧	પવારઅલ્પેશભાઈ નગીનભાઈ	ચીકાર	૯૪૨૮૨૫૧૧૪૫
૨	પવારવિલ્સનભાઈ દેવાજ	ચીકાર	
૩	પવારચિંતુભાઈ શંકર	ચીકાર	૯૪૮૪૮૮૭૨૪૨
૪	પવારછગનભાઈ કાળુભાઈ	ચીકાર	૭૨૦૨૦૭૭૪૬૦
૫	પવારફિલીપભાઈ ગનુભાઈ	ચીકાર	
૬	પવારરાજેશભાઈ ચંદુભાઈ	ઘોઘલપાડા	૭૨૬૫૮૩૮૦૨૮
૭	પવારશુરેશભાઈ ચંદર	ઘોઘલપાડા	૯૭૧૪૩૩૦૮૫૯
૮	ભોયેકમલેશભાઈ ધનજી	ઘોઘલપાડા	૯૭૩૭૧૭૪૫૪૮
૯	કનસ્યામુકેશભાઈ જયરામ	ઘોઘલપાડા	
૧૦	કનસ્યાસુરવેશ બીજલભાઈ	ઘોઘલપાડા	
૧૧	ગમજભાઈકાકડભાઈ પવાર	કોસીમપાતળ	૯૪૬૯૭૩૦૭૫૫
૧૨	ઉમેશભાઈજમુભાઈ પવાર	કોસીમપાતળ	
૧૩	કુલુભાઈકાકડભાઈ	કોસીમપાતળ	૭૬૯૮૭૬૭૪૪૭
૧૪	બારૂભાઈકુલુભાઈ	કોસીમપાતળ	
દગડીઆંબાતરવૈયાની યાદી			
અ. નું	નામ	ગામ	મો.નં
૧	દેવસુભાઈમાંદુભાઈ	દગડીઆંબા	૯૪૨૮૦૨૦૨૪૭
૨	વિપુલભાઈલલિચંદભાઈ	દગડીઆંબા	૯૪૨૭૮૭૭૪૭૪
૩	કાશીરામભાઈગનજભાઈ	મલીન	૯૪૨૭૬૮૦૬૭૧
૪	મનુભાઈરતનભાઈ	મલીન	
૫	વિજયભાઈગુલાબભાઈ	બોરપાડા	૯૯૨૫૯૫૭૦૭૯
૬	પરસ્યાભાઈરંગુભાઈ	બોરપાડા	
૭	જયરામભાઈમોદુભાઈ ખાનોલી	બરડા	૯૭૨૩૪૬૧૩૨૮
૮	દીનેશભાઈબુદયાભાઈ ખાનોલી	બરડા	
ભેંડમાળતરવૈયાની યાદી			

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મો.નં
૧	ખુશાલભાઈમોવજ્યાભાઈ	ભેંડમાળ	૯૯૨૪૦૦૭૫૭૮
૨	જયરામભાઈમોહનભાઈ	ભેંડમાળ	૭૩૫૯૪૭૫૪૨૨
૩	લાસ્યાભાઈસોનુભાઈ	લવાર્યા	૯૪૨૭૭૧૩૯૯૦
૪	નાન્યાભાઈચિન્તુભાઈ	લવાર્યા	૯૪૨૬૦૧૦૫૧૭
૫	નિલેશભાઈશુકરભાઈ બીરારી	વાઘમાળ	૮૧૪૩૦૫૨૫૧૬
૬	આનંદભાઈગાવિત	વાઘમાળ	૮૧૪૦૦૭૩૮૪૩
૭	રામદાસભાઈજીવુભાઈ કુંડુ	આમસરવલણ	૯૪૨૯૮૪૩૮૧૭
૮	સંજયભાઈદિવા લોખંડીયા	આમસરવલણ	૯૪૨૭૮૧૬૨૧૪
૯	રાજુભાઈમુલાભાઈ બીરારી	મોટીદાબદર	૭૬૨૨૯૦૦૯૬૨
૧૦	શાંતારામભાઈએસ. ભોયે	મોટીદાબદર	૮૧૫૬૦૬૧૧૮૨

ભાલખેતતરવૈયાની યાદી

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મો.નં
૧	જમનુભાઈકાસુભાઈ ચૌર્યા	ભાલખેત	૯૪૦૮૩૩૮૦૫૩
૨	ગણેશભાઈસયાભાઈ બાર્યા	ભાલખેત	૯૪૨૬૪૨૭૪૦૭
૩	ઉનાભાઈશુકર્યાભાઈ પવાર	ભાલખેત	૯૪૨૭૨૭૭૩૨૬
૪	રોનેશભાઈગિરીશભાઈ ગાઈન	ભાલખેત	૯૪૨૭૬૩૬૨૫૩
૫	વિશાલસોમલભાઈ કામડી	ભાલખેત	૯૪૨૯૯૦૦૫૨૦
૬	ચંદેભાઈરાયજેભાઈ થાળકર	ખોપરીઆંબા	૯૪૨૬૧૩૯૦૨૧
૭	દશરૂભાઈલાહનુભાઈ થાળકર	ખોપરીઆંબા	૯૪૨૭૧૫૧૯૪૯
૮	સંજયભાઈદેવલેભાઈ થાળકર	ખોપરીઆંબા	૬૩૫૩૧૨૨૦૫૯
૯	અંકુભાઈગંગાભાઈ થાળકર	ખોપરીઆંબા	૭૯૮૪૭૬૦૨૧૮
૧૦	અવિનાશભાઈરાયજેશભાઈ થાળકર	ખોપરીઆંબા	૬૩૫૨૨૯૯૩૨૭
૧૧	સિતારામ્માઈછગનભાઈ મિરઠા	ચિખલા	૯૪૨૯૮૩૪૦૫૩
૧૨	ઇશ્વરભાઈશંકરભાઈ ચૌધરી	ચિખલા	૯૪૨૬૪૩૧૨૫૫
૧૩	કિસનભાઈધનજભાઈ ધુલુમ	ચિખલા	૯૪૨૮૫૧૫૫૦૬
૧૪	શૈયલેશભાઈલક્ષુભાઈ થાળકર	ચિખલા	૯૪૮૪૫૫૭૮૧૫
૧૫	બચુભાઈસયલુભાઈ ચૌધરી	ચિખલા	

ગોદડીયાતરવૈયાની યાદી

અ. નું	નામ	ગામ	મો.નં
૧	જીજ્ઞેશભાઈઆર ચૌધરી	ગોદડીયા	૯૦૨૩૫૧૨૭૮૦
૨	રતિલાલભાઈધર્માભાઈ માહલા	ગોદડીયા	૯૪૦૯૨૪૯૬૬૨
૩	મહેશભાઈશુકરભાઈ પવાર	ગોદડીયા	૯૩૧૬૬૫૩૬૦૮
૪	યશવંતએવજીભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	ગોદડીયા	૯૩૧૬૮૭૧૧૩૪
૫	ગીરીશભાઈલાસુભાઈ ભોયે	ગોદડીયા	૯૪૦૯૪૬૪૨૮૧
૬	સીયાભાઈરામજાભાઈ પવાર	પાતળી	૯૪૦૯૧૩૮૮૦૫
૭	નારસીંગભાઈકુલજીભાઈ પવાર	પાતળી	૯૪૨૭૬૭૬૭૨૮
૮	સોનજીભાઈએસવંત પવાર	પાતળી	૯૪૦૮૪૪૭૩૨૬
૯	વસંતભાઈઝીપરભાઈ પવાર	પાતળી	૯૪૨૭૬૭૪૨૩૭
૧૦	વિલસનભાઈસુબનભાઈ પવાર	પાતળી	૯૪૯૯૫૨૮૬૦૦
૧૧	દિનેશભાઈધનજાભાઈ ભોયે	વાંકન	૬૩૫૨૧૫૪૨૮૭
૧૨	શૈલેશભાઈસોનજીભાઈ પવાર	વાંકન	૬૩૫૪૪૮૩૯૧૭
૧૩	કમલેશભાઈસનવભાઈ દેશમુખ	વાંકન	૯૪૨૯૦૧૭૮૩૪
૧૪	અશ્વિનભાઈસિમગુભાઈ ભોયે	વાંકન	૯૪૦૯૬૫૭૮૨૬
૧૫	રાજેશભાઈસનતભાઈ પવાર	વાંકન	૯૪૨૮૨૧૦૬૬૭
૧૬	જયરામભાઈજવરભાઈ ગાવિત	પાંઢરમાળ	૯૪૨૬૪૬૨૬૭૮
૧૭	મોતીરામભાઈઅમુભાઈ ગાવિત	પાંઢરમાળ	
૧૮	હરિલાલભાઈધનજાભાઈ રાઉત	પાંઢરમાળ	૯૦૧૬૯૮૦૬૭૧
૧૯	રતનભાઈમાહર્યાભાઈ પવાર	પાંઢરમાળ	૯૫૧૦૫૯૧૨૮૭
૨૦	નિલેશભાઈસમનભાઈ ચૌધરી	પાંઢરમાળ	૬૩૫૩૫૪૪૬૮૬
૨૧	અરૂણભાઈસયાજીભાઈ રાહોડ	કુશમાળ	૯૪૨૬૧૩૨૫૮૩
૨૨	રાજેશભાઈસોનુભાઈ રાહોડ	કુશમાળ	૯૫૮૬૩૭૮૦૯૧
૨૩	શૈલેષભાઈકાળુભાઈ પવાર	કુશમાળ	૯૪૨૬૧૫૮૧૫૧
૨૪	પુલસીંગભાઈભાસીરામભાઈ બોરસા	કુશમાળ	
૨૫	અરવિંદભાઈએમ રાહોડ	કુશમાળ	
૨૬	સાધુભાઈમનુભાઈ ચૌધરી	ચિકાર	૯૪૨૬૪૩૬૬૧૭
૨૭	સવનભાઈઅવસુભાઈ પવાર	ચિકાર	૯૯૦૪૬૨૮૫૬૬
૨૮	કૈલાશભાઈરાજુભાઈ પવાર	ચિકાર	૯૪૦૮૬૮૮૩૧૭

૨૯	સુભાષભાઈસોનુભાઈ ચૌધરી	ચિકાર	૭૦૪૬૫૦૫૩૬૩
૩૦	કુલચનભાઈધન્યભાઈ પવાર	ચિકાર	૯૪૨૬૪૨૮૪૦૪
૩૧	નિલેશભાઈકાસ્યાભાઈ તુંબડા	ઘોઘલપાડા	૭૦૯૬૮૨૪૨૯૦
૩૨	અનિલભાઈબુધ્યાભાઈ માછી	ઘોઘલપાડા	૯૪૨૮૦૬૬૫૦૩
૩૩	રાજેશભાઈસમરભાઈ ભોયે	ઘોઘલપાડા	૮૩૪૭૫૮૧૮૬૬
૩૪	કિશનભાઈરામજીભાઈ ધુમાડ	ઘોઘલપાડા	૯૪૨૭૬૫૨૦૧૪
૩૫	દેવલભાઈકાળુભાઈ ગાવિત	ઘોઘલપાડા	૭૦૯૬૩૪૬૦૫૦
૩૬	ઉમેશભાઈજમુભાઈ પવાર	કોશીમપાતળ	૯૪૯૯૫૯૧૯૧૩
૩૭	મિનેશભાઈગોમા પવાર	કોશીમપાતળ	૯૫૧૦૧૬૮૪૦૩
૩૮	સુનિલભાઈસોમાભાઈ પવાર	કોશીમપાતળ	૯૪૨૭૬૦૮૭૭૫
૩૯	દિપકભાઈદેવસુભાઈ પવાર	કોશીમપાતળ	૯૭૧૪૬૬૮૭૨૫
૪૦	મોતીરામભાઈપોસલેભાઈ પવાર	કોશીમપાતળ	૯૪૨૮૫૨૪૫૮૬

ખાતળપંચાયત-તરવૈયાની યાદી

ખાતળ

અ.નું	નામ	ગામનું નામ	મોબાઈલ
1	બાબુરાવમનસુવધેરા	ખાતળ	9426906445
2	ઇદરચંદર પવાર	ખાતળ	9427298563
3	પરેશજીના ગવિત	ખાતળ	9427818979

માછળી

અ.નું	નામ	ગામનું નામ	મોબાઈલ
1	સુનિલસોનું બાગુલ	માછળી	9425758741
2	બસ્તરજુલિયાપવાર	માછળી	9408384062
3	શિવાભાઈબનસ્યા પવાર	માછળી	9429315709

દિવડયાવન

અ.નું	નામ	ગામનું નામ	મોબાઈલ
1	પ્રકાશદેશરૂ દેશમુખ	દિવડયાવન	8320875963
2	ગોવિંદમનશુપવાર	દિવડયાવન	9429926252
3	મધુગનસ્યાપવાર	દિવડયાવન	9408303454

સરવરસેજા ના -તરવૈયાની યાદી

સરવર

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
1	રિતેશશુકીરાવ માહલા	સરવર	9484558485
2	ઉમેસરામચક્ર ભોયે	સરવર	9429686284
3	અરવિંદમનાજ ભોયે	સરવર	9409462236
4	સંદીપમનાજ ભોયે	સરવર	9427434146
5	સુનીલધર્મુ ભોયે	સરવર	9428369751
કલમખેત			
અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
1	જસવંતઇન્દરપવાર	કલમખેત	9427731177
2	સોનિરાવઅધ્યાત પવાર	કલમખેત	9429347857
3	અશ્વિનગમજ પવાર	કલમખેત	9426111051
4	દિલીપદેવરામપવાર	કલમખેત	9429829294
5	અમિતરમસુ પવાર	કલમખેત	9510252218
ગુંજપેડા			
અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
1	અશોકજીવલ પવાર	ગુંજપેડા	9408452528
2	અમ્મરકાસુ પવાર	ગુંજપેડા	94291449117
3	મોહનજીવલપવાર	ગુંજપેડા	9409599675
4	કાસીરામસોમા પવાર	ગુંજપેડા	9429058264
5	કેશવધર્મુ પવાર	ગુંજપેડા	9408463108
સોડમાળ			
અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
1	ભોયેકમલેશ મનસુ	સોડમાળ	9425876312
2	સુરેશનાનજી મહાલા	સોડમાળ	9913375412
3	વિજયકાન્તિ ચોધરી	સોડમાળ	9425876327
4	દેવરામરૂપાલા ચોધરી	સોડમાળ	9712548299
5	મહાલાનાનજી જાના	સોડમાળ	9452145295
ઘોડી			
અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
1	ગમજયાકાળ્યા બાગુલ	ઘોડી	9427485024

2	રમેશમનસુ ગાયકવાડ	ઘોડી	9429019651
3	કાળુભાટિયા પવાર	ઘોડી	9427089963
4	સમસીંગસોનીરાવ બંગાળ	ઘોડી	9429791948
નાનાપાડાપંચાયત			
અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
૧	મુકેશભાઈડી ગાઈન	નાનાપાડા	૯૯૦૪૫૫૦૨૩૬
૨	નિતીનભાઈએસ પવાર	નાનાપાડા	૭૦૯૬૯૧૬૪૯૩
૩	અમૃતભાઈએલ ગાવિત	નાનાપાડા	૯૫૭૪૪૮૯૮૧૭
૪	અનિલભાઈએન જોગાર્યા	નાનાપાડા	૯૦૯૯૧૭૬૩૧૯
૫	ઈશ્વરભાઈજી તુંબડા	નાનાપાડા	૮૧૫૬૦૭૦૦૯૮
૬	એવજનભાઈબિ પવાર	શીવારીમાળ	૮૧૪૦૭૩૧૧૧૭
૭	પિન્ડ્યાભાઈએમ ભોયે	શીવારીમાળ	૯૦૮૧૭૭૨૩૮૫
૮	સકારમભાઈમુલુભાઈ ભોયે	શીવારીમાળ	૯૪૨૭૩૧૩૩૨૫
૯	વિજયભાઈઆર પવાર	શીવારીમાળ	૯૭૨૩૫૯૭૭૧૪
૧૦	સોન્યાભાઈયુ પવાર	શીવારીમાળ	૭૨૬૫૦૦૮૯૧૦
૧૧	શિવદાસભાઈએસ કડાળી	આંબાપાડા	૭૦૯૬૬૬૦૪૭૧
૧૨	શુકર્યાભાઈએસ ભમરે	આંબાપાડા	૯૭૩૭૯૫૦૫૨૯
૧૩	કૈલાશભાઈએમ થોરાટ	આંબાપાડા	૭૦૬૯૪૯૩૪૨૯
૧૪	જમનભાઈસોમાભાઈ અરઘ	આંબાપાડા	૯૪૦૮૯૯૨૫૯૩
૧૫	કેશવભાઈજે વાહુટયા	આંબાપાડા	૭૦૯૬૬૨૪૪૧૬
૧૬	સનભાઈડી પવાર	કુમારબંધ	૯૪૨૬૬૭૯૭૧૩
૧૭	રમેશભાઈએસ પવાર	કુમારબંધ	૭૨૦૫૯૪૪૭૨૭
૧૮	દેવરામએમ ગાંગોડા	કુમારબંધ	
૧૯	શંકરભાઈએન ગાંગોડા	કુમારબંધ	
૨૦	ધર્મુભાઈસી ભોયે	કુમારબંધ	૮૩૪૭૪૬૮૨૪૨
૨૧	યોહાનભાઈજી પવાર	બોરદહાડ	૬૩૫૬૭૦૯૮૪૭
૨૨	કમલેશભાઈએસ પુઘાન	બોરદહાડ	૮૩૪૭૪૬૭૧૯૪
૨૩	લાલુભાઈજી પવાર	બોરદહાડ	૭૩૯૮૯૭૮૦૮૩
૨૪	વિજયભાઈગવનભાઈ પવાર	બોરદહાડ	
૨૫	શાંતુભાઈડી વાઘમારે	બોરદહાડ	૯૫૮૬૩૬૯૮૨૧

૨૬	અરવિંદભાઈડી લાહરે	આહેરડી	૯૫૭૪૮૯૭૩૮૯
૨૭	શ્રાવણભાઈએમ પવાર	આહેરડી	૯૫૭૪૭૪૦૪૫૧
૨૮	વિજયભાઈઆર રૈજડ	આહેરડી	૮૧૫૩૦૩૯૬૯૪
૨૯	છગનભાઈબી તુંબડા	આહેરડી	૮૧૫૪૦૫૯૨૯૨
૩૦	રામુભાઈઆર સાહરે	આહેરડી	૮૧૫૩૮૫૪૬૦૭

દગુનીયાપંચાયત

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
૧	ચિંતાભાઈજી ચૌધરી	દગુનીયા	૯૯૨૪૧૫૧૦૧૧
૨	દિવુભાઈકે વામડ	દગુનીયા	૯૪૨૭૫૦૯૦૮૦
૩	શંકરભાઈકે પવાર	દગુનીયા	૯૪૨૬૫૮૦૪૧૮
૪	દેવરામાએમ કાનળ	દગુનીયા	
૫	પરસુભાઈએન હળકે	દગુનીયા	
૬	સુરેશભાઈએમ ગાયકવાડ	બરડા	
૭	લક્ષ્મણભાઈડી ચૌધરી	બરડા	૯૫૭૪૫૮૬૦૧૨
૮	ગંગારામભાઈબી માહલા	બરડા	૯૬૨૪૮૩૧૩૬૩
૯	સુરેશભાઈએમ ખૂરખૂટિયા	બરડા	૭૬૨૧૯૩૧૫૮૮
૧૦	જીજ્ઞેશભાઈદેવરામભાઈ	બરડા	૮૧૫૫૦૧૦૪૭૨
૧૧	પાંડુભાઈબી ભોયે	ઘોડવહળ	૯૯૨૪૭૫૮૮૬૮
૧૨	ગુલાબભાઈએમ ચૌધરી	ઘોડવહળ	૯૪૯૯૬૬૭૦૬૨
૧૩	સુરેશભાઈએચ દેશમુખ	ઘોડવહળ	૭૦૯૬૫૧૫૨૨૦
૧૪	રખુભાઈઉખારામભાઈ જાદવ	ઘોડવહળ	૭૬૯૮૫૨૭૮૭૯
૧૫	પ્રવિણભાઈએમ દેશમુખ	ઘોડવહળ	૮૧૫૫૦૧૪૫૫૧
૧૬	બાળુભાઈએમ ગાવિત	સુપદહાડ	૭૩૫૯૧૫૬૭૩૦
૧૭	સોમનાથભાઈએન ગાવિત	સુપદહાડ	૯૭૩૭૨૯૧૪૮૨
૧૮	પરસ્યાભાઈબિ પવાર	સુપદહાડ	૯૪૨૪૪૫૩૭૩૨
૧૯	હિરામણભાઈહે ચૌર્યા	સુપદહાડ	૭૦૯૬૬૪૩૩૦૫
૨૦	રામચંદ્રભાઈજી ગાવિત	સુપદહાડ	૯૪૨૬૪૬૩૬૦૨

બારખાંધ્યાપંચાયત

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
૧	વસંતભાઈએન તુંબડા	બારખાંધ્યા	૭૬૯૮૫૪૩૯૯૯

૨	કૈલાશભાઈએ ભોવે	બારખાંધ્યા	૯૦૯૯૨૦૧૩૯૩
૩	શાંતીલાલએલ બિરારી	બારખાંધ્યા	૮૭૫૮૪૫૬૫૨૩
૪	રમેશભાઈજે વારડે	બારખાંધ્યા	૭૨૦૨૮૬૫૭૮૨
૫	આનંદભાઈબી બિરારી	બારખાંધ્યા	૯૪૦૯૪૪૦૦૮૪
૬	દિલીપભાઈસી માહલા	ખીરમાણી	૯૬૨૪૨૨૮૪૭૮
૭	નિલેશભાઈસી પાલવે	ખીરમાણી	૯૦૯૯૨૦૩૫૬૪
૮	મોહનભાઈમાહધ્યા	ખીરમાણી	૯૪૦૮૯૧૩૩૧૩
૯	સાધુરામભાઈબી ગવળી	ખીરમાણી	
૧૦	હરીરામજી ગવળી	ખીરમાણી	૭૨૧૩૦૬૭૭૮૭
૧૧	મગનભાઈબી ગાવિત	દગડપાડા	૯૬૮૭૪૬૦૨૬૯
૧૨	નિલેશભાઈએન પતેલ	દગડપાડા	૯૭૨૬૭૫૧૪૭૬
૧૩	રામચંદ્રભાઈટી પાડવી	દગડપાડા	
૧૪	બીબલુભાઈબી ભોવે	દગડપાડા	૯૫૮૬૫૨૯૦૯૯
૧૫	સોનજીભાઈએ ગાયકવાડ	દગડપાડા	
૧૬	પરસુભાઈડી ગાંગોડા	ભુરભેડી	૭૩૫૬૪૭૪૨૬૩
૧૭	હરીશભાઈકે વાઘમારે	ભુરભેડી	૭૦૪૬૧૦૧૨૨૫
૧૮	દિનેશભાઈસી ગાંગોડા	ભુરભેડી	
૧૯	વિલેશભાઈસી વાઘમારે	ભુરભેડી	૭૨૦૨૯૬૬૮૯૩
૨૦	ઈશ્વરભાઈબી ચૌધરિ	ભુરભેડી	

ભેંસકાત્રીપંચાયત

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
૧	ભરતભાઈકુશિયાભાઈ ગાંગોડા	ભેંસકાત્રી	૯૦૧૬૪૦૨૯૯૫
૨	ગુલાબભાઈઉંબરભાઈ પવાર	ભેંસકાત્રી	૯૪૨૬૨૧૯૮૧૨
૩	રાજેશભાઈભગુભાઈ ધુલુમ	કાકરદા	૯૪૨૭૬૩૦૫૧૦
૪	અનિલભાઈજયલુભાઈ પવાર	કાકરદા	૯૪૨૭૬૩૦૯૧૦
૫	નિલેશભાઈરંગાભાઈ મરળી	ભોંગડીયા	૯૩૭૭૦૬૬૭૮૫
૬	રમેશભાઈઆવજુભાઈ તુબડા	ભોંગડીયા	૯૩૨૭૩૩૦૮૧૦
૭	ગણપતભાઈમંગળભાઈ દેશમૂખ	એન્જિનપાદા	૯૪૦૯૫૩૦૪૩૮
૮	કિશનભાઈએવાજભાઈ પવાર	એન્જિનપાદા	૯૪૨૯૨૯૯૩૬૮

નડગચોડપંચાયત

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
૧	અંબાદાસભાઈકાશીરામભાઈ	મુરંબી	૯૪૮૪૪૦૬૯૧૧
૨	વસનભાઈલક્ષ્મણભાઈ	મુરંબી	૯૪૮૪૬૩૧૦૬૯
૩	જગુભાઈમધુભાઈ	મુરંબી	૯૪૦૯૦૫૬૧૯૨
૪	અનિલભાઈવિનુભાઈ	મુરંબી	૯૪૦૯૦૫૬૫૧૧
૫	કાશુભાઈનાનુભાઈ	મુરંબી	૮૧૫૩૮૬૧૬૭૦
૬	કિશનભાઈલહાનુભાઈ લહરે	દરાપાડા	૯૪૨૭૯૫૪૯૯૩
૭	ધનરાજભાઈરામજભાઈ દોડકા	દરાપાડા	૯૯૨૪૪૫૧૦૪૫
૮	દેવરામભાઈરામજુભાઈ બારિયા	દરાપાડા	૯૪૦૮૧૫૫૦૮૭
૯	મધુભાઈકાળુભાઈ જોગાર્યા	દરાપાડા	૯૦૧૧૭૮૬૩૭૯
૧૦	ભગુભાઈસકારામભાઈ સાહરે	દરાપાડા	૮૧૫૩૮૦૧૩૩૬
૧૧	ચંદુભાઈદેવાજીભાઈ દળવી	ગુંદવહળ	૯૪૨૮૦૧૩૩૩૨
૧૨	શયજીભાઈબયાજીભાઈ ગવળી	ગુંદવહળ	૯૪૨૭૯૪૪૨૧૪
૧૩	યશવંતભાઈરામુભાઈ સાહરે	ગુંદવહળ	૮૩૪૭૫૧૧૩૩૬
૧૪	મોહનભાઈકાળુભાઈ સાહરે	ગુંદવહળ	૯૫૭૪૫૯૨૬૬૨
૧૫	ઉમેશભાઈએવાજભાઈ પવાર	ગુંદવહળ	૯૪૨૬૨૫૮૯૯૬
૧૬	ગણેશભાઈહરેશભાઈ ધુળે	નડગચોડ	૭૦૪૬૫૫૩૬૦૪
૧૭	સતિષભાઈમધુભાઈ સુર્યવંશી	નડગચોડ	૯૪૨૮૧૯૬૭૦૩
૧૮	રમણભાઈરઘુનાથભાઈ ધુળે	નડગચોડ	૯૦૮૧૨૩૭૭૫૧
૧૯	યોસેફભાઈપરસુભાઈ પવાર	નડગચોડ	૭૨૦૩૦૭૦૩૧૯
૨૦	અજયભાઈસુરેશભાઈ મોહવરે	નડગચોડ	૯૪૦૮૮૦૨૩૦૮

માનમોડીપંચાયત

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
૧	મુકેશભાઈશ્રીરામભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	મોટામાળુંગા	૯૫૨૯૬૬૩૫૨૩
૨	યશવંતભાઈસોન્યાભાઈ ગાવિત	મોટામાળુંગા	૯૪૨૬૫૦૦૧૨૯
૩	માધવભાઈશિવાભાઈ ગાવિત	મોટામાળુંગા	૯૪૦૮૬૮૩૫૪૨
૪	સુરેશભાઈગોવિંદભાઈ શેવરે	મોટામાળુંગા	૭૩૫૯૭૪૮૧૬૬
૫	રામાભાઈશિવરામભાઈ વારડે	મોટામાળુંગા	૯૭૨૪૦૨૬૦૨૧
૬	ચિમનભાઈદિરાજીભાઈ થવીલ	લહાનમાળુંગા	૯૪૨૮૮૬૧૩૬
૭	શિતારામભાઈરામજીભાઈ માહલે	લહાનમાળુંગા	૯૫૮૬૪૫૪૩૭૧

૮	સુભાષભાઈપ્રભુભાઈ ગાવિત	લહાનમાળુંગા	૯૦૯૮૮૨૬૦૨૧
૯	શંકરભાઈજયરામભાઈ શેવરે	લહાનમાળુંગા	૭૫૬૭૬૬૨૫૫૩
૧૦	કિષ્નાભાઈરામજીભાઈ માહલે	લહાનમાળુંગા	૭૦૪૬૫૫૩૦૯૩
૧૧	રાન્યાભાઈશુકનભાઈ વાઘ	બોડારમાળ	૯૫૭૪૬૬૧૨૩૧
૧૨	હરિભાઈમાહદુભાઈ લહરે	બોડારમાળ	૭૦૬૯૨૩૨૩૫૮
૧૩	કિશનભાઈલાહનુભાઈ લહરે	બોડારમાળ	૮૧૫૫૦૯૦૮૪૫
૧૪	સુરેશભાઈશુકરભાઈ કોતવાલ	બોડારમાળ	
૧૫	લક્ષ્મણભાઈદેવરામભાઈ થવિલ	બોડારમાળ	
૧૬	રાજુભાઈઝીપરભાઈ દેશમુખ	નિંબારપાડા	૭૩૫૯૮૩૭૯૦૫
૧૭	વસંતભાઈહિરાજીભાઈ ગાવિત	નિંબારપાડા	૭૬૨૩૯૮૮૭૦૬
૧૮	અર્જુનભાઈકાસુભાઈ ગાવિત	નિંબારપાડા	૯૫૭૪૧૩૮૩૧૧
૧૯	સીતારામભાઈધવળભાઈ ચૌધરી	નિંબારપાડા	૯૪૨૮૦૧૧૭૪૪
૨૦	ભોવાનભાઈહરિભાઈ ચૌધરી	નિંબારપાડા	૬૩૫૩૧૯૨૯૫૧
૨૧	બાપુભાઈબનસ્યાભાઈ જાદવ	કાંચનપાડા	૯૭૩૭૬૫૮૪૮૩
૨૨	હિરામણભાઈસોનુભાઈ પવાર	કાંચનપાડા	૯૫૭૪૪૭૪૪૦૩
૨૩	યશવંતભાઈધર્માભાઈ ગાંગુડે	કાંચનપાડા	
૨૪	જયરામભાઈશુકર્યાભાઈ જાદવ	કાંચનપાડા	
૨૫	આનંદભાઈભાવલુભાઈ ગાવિત	કાંચનપાડા	
૨૬	કાશીનાથભાઈહરિભાઈ પવાર	માનમોડી	૭૨૦૩૦૮૯૪૨૫
૨૭	અનિલભાઈદતુભાઈ ચૌધરી	માનમોડી	૭૨૦૩૦૮૪૬૩૪
૨૮	બુધ્યાભાઈશિવરામભાઈ ગાંગુડે	માનમોડી	૯૬૨૪૮૯૩૪૩૫
૨૯	પ્રકાશભાઈપાંડુભાઈ પવાર	માનમોડી	૮૭૫૮૨૫૬૧૧૦
૩૦	દિલીપભાઈગંગારામભાઈ ચૌધરી	માનમોડી	૯૪૦૯૫૦૨૫૮૩

રંભાસપંચાયત

અ.નું	નામ	ગામ	મોબાઈલ
૧	વિજયભાઈતુળશીરામભાઈ	રંભાસ	૯૪૨૮૦૬૮૬૬૪
૨	દિનેશભાઈમોહનભાઈ	રંભાસ	૯૯૮૦૩૨૬૦૨૯
૩	રાજેશભાઈતુળશાભાઈ	રંભાસ	૯૯૨૫૮૦૫૮૨૨
૪	સુનિલભાઈમોતીલાલ	રંભાસ	૭૮૭૪૫૯૨૫૬૫
૫	હરીભાઈદેવજભાઈ	રંભાસ	૯૭૨૬૫૭૩૦૫૧

૬	કલ્પેશભાઈચીનુભાઈ	જામલાપાડા	૯૫૭૪૩૮૨૨૬૯
૭	ગમનભાઈકુન્યાભાઈ	જામલાપાડા	૭૦૯૬૭૦૬૧૯૩
૮	ચેતનભાઈગનાજભાઈ	જામલાપાડા	૭૦૬૯૪૧૫૦૭૧
૯	શિવાભાઈશુકરભાઈ	જામલાપાડા	
૧૦	મધુભાઈમાહફુભાઈ	જામલાપાડા	
૧૧	શંકરભાઈમામલભાઈ	ચિકાર (રંભાસ)	૯૪૨૭૭૭૫૩૭૦
૧૨	સીતારામભાઈબાળજભાઈ	ચિકાર (રંભાસ)	૭૫૬૭૯૬૯૮૪૨
૧૩	પુનેભાઈબુધ્યાભાઈ	ચિકાર (રંભાસ)	૮૧૫૩૮૪૯૫૯૬
૧૪	રાજેન્દ્રભાઈહરીભાઈ	ચિકાર (રંભાસ)	૭૪૩૩૦૮૮૯૬૦
૧૫	સોમાભાઈમનાજભાઈ	ચિકાર (રંભાસ)	૭૩૫૯૨૦૯૨૧૧
૧૬	રાજેશભાઈસોનુભાઈ	દેવીપાડા	૯૦૯૯૧૮૩૦૪૭
૧૭	ગુલાબભાઈધનજુભાઈ	દેવીપાડા	૯૮૨૪૨૧૩૨૭૭
૧૮	જયેશભાઈસકારામભાઈ	દેવીપાડા	૭૮૭૪૮૪૮૪૭૬
૧૯	સુરજભાઈહરિભાઈ	દેવીપાડા	
૨૦	ગુલાબભાઈરમણભાઈ	દેવીપાડા	
૨૧	મધુભાઈચીમનભાઈ	બાજ	૭૫૬૭૬૦૧૫૭
૨૨	ચંદુભાઈસોમાભાઈ	બાજ	૯૭૨૭૬૬૧૪૨૭
૨૩	સોમનાથભાઈઅમૃતભાઈ	બાજ	
૨૪	ગયજુભાઈસયારામભાઈ	બાજ	૯૯૨૫૯૮૩૭૧૩
૨૫	પુન્યાભાઈલાહનુભાઈ	બાજ	૬૩૫૬૯૧૩૨૧૯

Subir Taluka

ચિંચવિહીર પંચાયત:-

અ. નં.	ગામનુનામ	તરવૈયાનુંનામ	મોબાઇલનંબર
૧	ચિંચવિહીર	અશોકભાઇ શાંતારામભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૦૮૪૪૯૨૦૮
૨	ચિંચવિહીર	હર્ષદભાઇ અંત્યાભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૨૭૩૦૦૬૬૯
૩	ખાજુર્ણા	બાગુલ બન્ડુભાઇ રામજ્યાભાઇ	૯૪૨૮૪૩૪૯૫૮
૪	ખાજુર્ણા	બાગુલ રતુભાઇ ધર્માભાઇ	૯૪૨૯૮૬૧૩૮૪
૫	જુન્નેર	વસનભાઇ જીવલ્યાભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૪૨૭૮૪૫૧૭૩
૬	જુન્નેર	છગનભાઇ કેશુભાઇ ઠાકરે	૯૪૨૮૩૮૩૧૬૯
૭	ખેરિન્દ્રા	ચૌધરી વિજયભાઇ સેંત્યાભાઇ	૯૪૦૮૫૨૨૩૫૭
૮	ખેરિન્દ્રા	દેશમુખ અંતુભાઇ શુકર્યાભાઇ	૯૪૨૭૪૮૨૭૬૦
૯	સાવરદા	જીતેશભાઇ દામુભાઇ બાગુલ	૯૪૨૮૧૬૧૨૧૫
૧૦	ચમારપાડા	શિવરામભાઇ ભિમડ્યાભાઇ ચૌધરી	

શેપુઆંબા પંચાયત:-

૧૧	શેપુઆંબા	દેશમુખ બિપીનભાઇ જીવુભાઇ	૯૪૨૬૭૪૨૯૫૮
૧૨	શેપુઆંબા	વાઘમારે રાહુલભાઇ સંપતભાઇ	
૧૩	કરંજપાડા	પવાર રમણભાઇ કે.	૯૪૦૮૩૨૮૮૭૭
૧૪	કરંજપાડા	પવાર ગુલાભાઇ સખારામભાઇ	
૧૫	લહાનઝાડદર	કુંવર મોતીરામભાઇ ચંદરભાઇ	૯૪૨૮૭૧૭૨૮૨
૧૬	મોટીઝાડદર	અનેશભાઇ લોટુભાઇ કુંવર	૯૪૨૮૨૨૭૧૬૮
૧૭	મોટીઝાડદર	બુધાભાઇ અવસુભાઇ ચૌધરી	
૧૮	પાંઢરપાડા	શિંદે પ્રદિપભાઇ રામજભાઇ	૯૪૨૭૬૪૮૮૭૨
૧૯	પાંઢરપાડા	ગાયકવાડ વિરલભાઇ ભોવાનભાઇ	
૨૦	શિવબારા	રમણભાઇ ભિરડુભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૪૦૯૧૪૭૩૩૭
૨૧	શિવબારા	શિંદે રમેશભાઇ ફકરુભાઇ	

કડમાળ પંચાયત:-

૨૨	કડમાળ	શિવુભાઇ મંગલ્યાભાઇ કાનાત	૯૭૭૩૧૫૮૫૩૦
૨૩	કડમાળ	સુલેમાનભાઇ ગણપતભાઇ ચૌધરી	
૨૪	કસાડબારી	બાબુભાઇ રતનાભાઇ ઝાંબર	૯૪૨૬૦૧૮૨૦૭
૨૫	કસાડબારી	યોગેશભાઇ કાળુભાઇ પવાર	૯૪૨૭૬૧૭૩૨૬
૨૬	કસાડબારી	ગનસુભાઇ વાળલભાઇ પવાર	૯૪૨૮૦૧૫૩૨૪
૨૭	હાડોળ	આસેન્દ્રભાઇ ગમજયાભાઇ પાર્યા	૯૪૦૯૩૪૯૧૩૦
૨૮	હાડોળ	યોગેશભાઇ અવસ્યાભાઇ	૯૪૦૯૧૧૩૬૦૦
૨૯	ઇસખંડી	નાનુભાઇ તાનુભાઇ	૯૭૭૩૪૨૩૮૫૫
૩૦	ઇસખંડી	મોહનભાઇ આબદાભાઇ	

દહેર પંચાયત:-

૩૧	ઉગા	બીપીનભાઇ ગનસ્યાભાઇપવાર	૯૪૨૮૩૨૫૨૪૩
૩૨	ઉગા	રામજુભાઇ ગમજુભાઇ દેશમુખ	૯૪૦૮૦૭૧૮૫૦
૩૩	ઉગા	ઝીપરભાઇ ગુલજયાભાઇ પવાર	૯૪૦૮૩૪૬૫૯૫
૩૪	દહેર	દાઉદભાઇ દેવરામભાઇ ગવારે	૯૪૦૯૬૩૬૭૯૭
૩૫	દહેર	મણીલાલ ભવાનભાઇ	૯૪૨૮૭૯૭૩૦૧
૩૬	દહેર	ગુલાબભાઇ શુકર્યાભાઇ વાહુટ	૯૪૨૭૬૪૬૩૨૫
૩૭	ઘાણા	અમદાભાઇ ગનસુભાઇ પવાર	૯૪૨૮૧૭૧૨૫૫
૩૮	ઘાણા	યોહાનભાઇ સોમાભાઇ પવાર	૯૪૦૯૧૮૫૯૮૬

મહાલ પંચાયત:-

૩૯	મોટીકસાડ	અમિતભાઇ માહાદરાવભાઇ પવાર	૯૩૧૩૧૭૬૯૫૫
૪૦	મોટીકસાડ	ચશવંતભાઇ બાપુભાઇ વળવી	
૪૧	લહાનકસાડ	ભરતભાઇ રામુભાઇ બાગુલ	૯૭૭૩૦૪૮૭૩૯
૪૨	લહાનકસાડ	સુરીમણભાઇ બુધુભાઇ ગાવિત	
૪૩	ઢોંગીઆંબા	પ્રકાશભાઇ સંપતભાઇ કુંવર	૯૪૨૭૭૧૩૧૬૭
૪૪	ઢોંગીઆંબા	જીતેશભાઇ જમસુભાઇ દળવી	૯૩૧૬૬૦૭૨૫૪
૪૫	ઢોંગીઆંબા	રાજેશભાઇ ભાણાભાઇ વળવી	૯૪૦૯૦૧૫૯૭૪
૪૬	મહાલ	વિશાલભાઇ ગણેશભાઇ વળવી	૭૦૧૬૭૩૮૧૭૭
૪૭	મહાલ	જીતેશભાઇ રમેશભાઇ ગદયા	
૪૮	સાવરદાકસાડ	ગુલાબભાઇ સોન્યાભાઇ કુંવર	૯૪૨૬૧૧૦૯૫૧
૪૯	સાવરદાકસાડ	અનિલભાઇ સુરેશભાઇ વળવી	૭૯૮૪૩૨૭૪૬૫

બરડીપાડા પંચાયત:-			
૫૦	બંધપાડા	રાજેશભાઈ દેવુભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	૯૨૩૮૧૮૩૧૫૪
૫૧	બંધપાડા	દિનેશભાઈ મંજુભાઈ વાડુ	
૫૨	ધુલદા	કાનુભાઈ સજનભાઈ ગાઢર	૯૪૨૬૧૧૭૩૪૭
૫૩	ધુલદા	અજિતભાઈ ગજનભાઈ પવાર	
૫૪	બરડીપાડા	નયનેશભાઈ શિવજીભાઈ માંછી	૭૬૬૩૦૦૮૮૩૮
૫૫	બરડીપાડા	જિતેશભાઈ મુકેશભાઈ ધુલુમ	
૫૬	ખોખરી	ગણેશભાઈ નથ્યુભાઈ પારે	૯૪૨૭૭૯૦૪૨૨
૫૭	ખોખરી	સતિષભાઈ રામુભાઈ ભોયે	
૫૮	સાજુપાડા	ભરતભાઈ ગમનભાઈ ઠાકરે	૯૪૨૮૯૬૫૨૪૯
૫૯	સાજુપાડા	ઉમેશભાઈ જાનુભાઈ ગાવિત	
નકટ્યાહનવંત પંચાયત:-			
૫૩	નકટ્યાહનવંત	નથુભાઈ તુકારામભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	૯૪૦૮૨૫૬૧૪૫
૫૪	નકટ્યાહનવંત	ભરતભાઈ મધુભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	
૫૫	નકટ્યાહનવંત	વિનેશભાઈ ગોમાભાઈ ગાયકવાડ	
માળગા પંચાયત:-			
૬૧	માળગા	અનિલભાઈ દયારામભાઈ કામડી	૯૪૦૯૩૬૯૪૭૨
૬૨	માળગા	વામનભાઈ સિતારામભાઈ કામડી	૯૪૦૮૯૯૪૩૯૧
૬૩	બિલબારી	કલ્પેશભાઈ પોપટભાઈ ગાંગોડા	૯૪૦૮૪૪૭૦૧૮
૬૪	બિલબારી	દિનેશભાઈ શિવલ્યાભાઈ ગવળી	૯૪૦૯૦૯૫૧૪૯
૬૫	અંબુર	આશિષભાઈ રમણભાઈ રાહોડ	૯૪૯૯૫૯૧૫૪૨
૬૬	અંબુર	પિન્ડુભાઈ ગોપુભાઈ રાહોડ	૯૪૨૮૪૦૯૬૧૯
૬૭	અંબુર	સંત્યાભાઈ ગોપુભાઈ રાહોડ	૯૪૨૬૧૫૯૬૧૧
૬૮	ઢોલ્યાઉંબર	દિલીપભાઈ સુકીરાવભાઈ બરડે	૯૪૨૮૪૧૯૦૯૪
૬૯	ઢોલ્યાઉંબર	આશિષભાઈ જયરામભાઈ રાહોડ	૯૪૨૯૮૩૯૬૯૭
પિપલાઇદેવી પંચાયત:-			
૭૦	પિપલાઇદેવી	દાઉદભાઈ મોતીરામભાઈ	૯૪૦૯૦૪૯૭૧૨
૭૧	પિપલાઇદેવી	ચીમનભાઈ સન્નુભાઈ મોરીશ	૯૪૦૮૬૧૧૯૨૫
૭૦	પિપલાઇદેવી	અશ્વિનભાઈ રામુભાઈ પવાર	૯૪૯૭૭૯૦૨૫૩

૭૧	પિપલાઇદેવી	અનિલભાઇ કાળુભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૨૪૧૧૦૯૧૪
૭૨	બોકડમાળ	સુરેશભાઇ પુન્યાભાઇ ભોયે	૯૪૨૭૯૪૯૪૯૨
૭૩	બોકડમાળ	રાજુભાઇ નથ્યુભાઇ ભોયે	૯૪૨૯૮૦૩૧૮૦
૭૪	હિંદળા	કુંવર મગનભાઇ મોહનભાઇ	૯૪૨૭૧૧૭૫૩૪
૭૫	હિંદળા	ચૌધરી હિરુભાઇ તુળશીરામભાઇ	૯૪૮૪૫૩૬૮૬૯
૭૬	હિંદળા	અરવિંદભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૮૪૮૮૯૬૨૩
૭૭	પિપલપાડા	મહેશભાઇ રતુભાઇચૌધરી	૯૪૨૮૬૯૫૯૮૮
૭૮	પિપલપાડા	વિજયભાઇ રામુભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૪૨૮૧૭૭૦૭૬
૭૯	વડપાડા	જયરામભાઇ પુન્યાભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૪૦૯૬૫૧૪૪૬
૮૦	વડપાડા	દેવરામભાઇ શંકરભાઇ ગાયકવાડ	૯૪૮૪૯૦૪૨૬૦
૮૧	વડપાડા	ઉમેશભાઇ દેવરામભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૪૦૯૦૧૯૬૨૫
૮૨	વડપાડા	ગણેશભાઇ સંતેભાઇ માહલા	૯૪૨૮૧૭૫૬૫૯
૮૩	વડપાડા	સંજયભાઇ સખારામભાઇ પવાર	૯૧૪૦૧૮૮૬૪૯

કિરલી પંચાયત:-

૮૪	કિરલી	આનંદભાઇ ચમારભાઇ ગવળી	૯૪૨૭૧૫૭૩૩૭
૮૫	કિરલી	દિલ્યાભાઇ નવસુભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૪૨૬૯૨૧૧૧૦
૮૬	કાકડવિહીર	રમેશભાઇ નવસુભાઇ ખુરકુટીયા	૯૪૮૮૪૭૬૨૩૩
૮૭	કાકડવિહીર	સુનિલભાઇ રામુભાઇ ચૌધરી	
૮૮	પોળસમાળ	પિન્ટ્યાભાઇ રામજીભાઇ સુર્યવંશી	૯૪૨૬૨૮૭૨૬૯
૮૯	પોળસમાળ	રતનભાઇ વાળલભાઇ હળસ	૯૪૯૯૫૬૬૯૪૯

સુબીર પંચાયત:-

૯૦	સુબીર-	પવાર તુકારામભાઇ અનાજુભાઇ(સરપંચ)	૯૧૦૬૬૧૩૫૬૪
૯૧	સુબીર	પવાર જીવુભાઇ સધ્યાભાઇ	૬૩૫૩૭૨૫૭૪૫
૯૨	સુબીર	ગવળી સુરેશભાઇ અશોકભાઇ	૯૪૨૯૯૦૧૪૯૬
૯૩	સુબીર	ગામીત જયેશભાઇ શાંતિલાલ	
૯૦	સુબીર	પટેલ શીતારામભાઇ નાથુભાઇ	૯૪૨૭૯૪૫૩૩૦
૯૧	સુબીર	દેશાઇ સુનિલભાઇ મગનભાઇ	૯૦૧૬૩૨૫૫૬૯
૯૨	કાંગર્યામાળ	રમેશભાઇ ઉલસભાઇ પવાર(ઉપ સરપંચ)	૯૪૦૯૬૧૦૬૭૩
૯૩	કાંગર્યામાળ	પવાર ગુલાબભાઇ તાનુભાઇ	

૯૪	કાંગર્યામાળ	જયરામભાઈ કાશીરામભાઈ પવાર	
૯૫	કાંગર્યામાળ	બરડે ઝનકભાઈ જાનુભાઈ	૯૪૦૮૭૬૨૫૩૬
૯૬	કાંગર્યામાળ	ગમજુભાઈ સેન્ડુભાઈ પવાર	૯૪૦૮૩૩૮૯૨૬
૯૭	કાંગર્યામાળ	દેવસિંગભાઈ અનાજ્યાભાઈ	૯૪૦૮૫૧૬૩૭૩
હનવતપાડા પંચાયત:-			
૯૮	હનવતપાડા	બુધનભાઈ તુળસ્યાભાઈ ભોયે	૯૪૦૮૩૩૮૯૭૪
૯૯	હનવતપાડા	કમલેશભાઈ મંગાભાઈ ગાંગોડા	૯૪૦૯૬૨૭૦૪૩
૧૦૦	હનવતપાડા	કમલેશભાઈ મન્યાભાઈ ગવળી	૯૪૨૬૩૪૩૨૬૯
૧૦૧	હનવતપાડા	મધુભાઈ ગણપતભાઈ માહલા	
૧૦૨	હનવતપાડા	રાજુભાઈ લાસુભાઈ ગાવિત	
૧૦૩	ધુબડીયા	માહરૂભાઈ ઘર્માભાઈ દેશમુખ	
૧૦૪	ધુબડીયા	સુરેશભાઈ સોનુભાઈ દેશમુખ	-
૧૦૫	ધુબડીયા	શુકરભાઈ લાહનુભાઈ પવાર	
૧૦૬	કરંજડા	રાજુભાઈ રમેશભાઈ ગાવિત	
૧૦૭	કરંજડા	અજુભાઈ હળદરાવભાઈ પવાર	
૧૦૮	કરંજડા	સંજયભાઈ મનુભાઈ ગાવિત	૯૪૨૮૪૩૪૬૪૨
૧૦૯	જારસોળ	સોનીરાવભાઈ વાળલભાઈ પવાર	
૧૧૦	જારસોળ	દેવસિંગભાઈ દૌલતભાઈ પવાર	
૧૧૧	જારસોળ	મહેશભાઈ દેવરામભાઈ દેશમુખ	
લવચાલી પંચાયત:-			
૧૧૨	લવચાલી	ચિમનભાઈ કાળુભાઈ પવાર	૯૪૦૮૦૭૮૮૭૪
૧૧૩	લવચાલી	રવિભાઈ રમેશભાઈ પવાર	
૧૧૪	લવચાલી	જીજ્ઞેશભાઈ રમેશભાઈ પવાર	
૧૧૫	ગાયગોઠણ	અનદભાઈ રંગુભાઈ ગોંડ	
૧૧૬	ગાયગોઠણ	સીતારામભાઈ જમસુભાઈ ચૌધરી	૯૪૦૯૪૬૧૮૧૧
૧૧૭	ગાયગોઠણ	શુકરભાઈ ધર્મુભાઈ લાખન	
૧૧૮	પાદલખડી	લક્ષ્મણભાઈ સીતરભાઈ પાડવી	
૧૧૯	પાદલખડી	શાંતારામભાઈ ભીલુભાઈ પાડવી	
૧૨૦	પાદલખડી	જયેશભાઈ જાન્યાભાઈ રાઉત	૯૪૨૬૫૧૦૯૫૪
૧૨૧	પાદલખડી	સુમનભાઈ દામુભાઈ રાઉત	

૧૨૨	ચીખલી	બાલુભાઇ બાપુભાઇ ચૌર્યા	૯૪૨૯૭૮૨૩૫૬
૧૨૩	ચીખલી	સુકીરાવભાઇ લાહનુભાઇ ગાયકવાડ	૯૪૨૭૭૫૩૪૭૦
૧૨૪	ચીખલી	સંજયભાઇ સોન્યાભાઇ ચૌર્યા	
ગારખડી પંચાયત:-			
૧૨૫	ગારખડી	કિશનભાઇ ગનસુભાઇ ભોયે	૯૪૦૮૭૧૩૩૮૦
૧૨૬	ગારખડી	જતીનભાઇ ભીખ્યાભાઇ ભોયે	૯૪૨૬૪૦૫૯૪૪
૧૨૭	ગારખડી	સુરેશભાઇ મોતીરામભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૨૮૬૯૦૮૪૧
૧૨૮	ગારખડી	સુનિલભાઇ સાંત્યાભાઇ સુર્યવંશી	૯૪૨૯૮૫૫૬૫૫
૧૨૯	ગારખડી	સયાજુભાઇ રામદાસભાઇ ભોયે	૯૪૦૮૫૩૧૭૯૬
૧૩૦	જામન્યા	રમેશભાઇ ગુંત્યાભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૨૬૫૧૧૮૭૩
૧૩૧	જામન્યા	રમેશભાઇ સંપતભાઇ ચૌધરી	
૧૩૨	આહીરપાડા	ઇશ્વરભાઇ સોન્યાભાઇ બાગુલ	૯૪૨૬૩૮૬૦૪૨
૧૩૩	આહીરપાડા	સુરેશભાઇ બન્યાભાઇ મોરીશ	૯૪૦૮૮૦૧૫૮૩
૧૩૪	ચીચપાડા(વડપાડા)	શૈલેષભાઇ યશવંતભાઇ માળવીશ	૯૪૨૮૫૩૩૪૮૩
૧૩૫	ચીચપાડા (વડપાડા)	જલાલભાઇ બચુભાઇ માળવીશ	
૧૩૬	સાતબાબલા	દિનેશભાઇ જતુભાઇ દેસાઇ	૯૪૨૮૧૭૭૦૯૮
૧૩૭	સાતબાબલા	વિજયભાઇ સીમગુંભાઇ માહલા	૯૪૨૬૬૧૮૨૯૦
૧૩૮	સાતબાબલા	જયેશભાઇ જગનભાઇ માહલા	૯૪૨૯૯૯૨૪૨૯
૧૩૯	ઘાણીઆંબા	જગનભાઇ આનંદભાઇ વળવી	૯૪૨૬૯૨૧૧૬૮
૧૪૦	ઘાણીઆંબા	સાબળે હસ્તારામ કાશીરામભાઇ	૯૪૨૮૨૦૬૪૮૩
૧૪૧	ઘાણીઆંબા	વળવી મધુભાઇ મોહનભાઇ	૯૪૨૮૧૨૭૦૯૭
૧૪૨	ઝરી	વંજુભાઇ મંગળ્યાભાઇ ચૌર્યા	૯૪૨૬૮૧૭૧૬૮
૧૪૩	ઝરી	સોમાભાઇ બુધ્યાભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૪૦૮૭૨૮૧૨૦
ખાંભલા પંચાયત:-			
૧૪૪	ખાંભલા	મહેશભાઇ અંતિરામભાઇ ગવળી	૯૪૦૮૫૬૧૪૪૯
૧૪૫	ખાંભલા	યોગેશભાઇ રામલ્યાભાઇ પવાર	૯૪૦૮૪૬૬૪૫૮
૧૪૬	બિજુરપાડા	અનિલભાઇ મંગળ્યાભાઇ સુર્યવંશી	૯૪૦૯૯૭૭૭૯૭
૧૪૭	બિજુરપાડા	ગુલાબભાઇ રૂધ્યાભાઇ સુર્યવંશી	૯૪૨૯૧૯૦૯૧
૧૪૮	બિજુરપાડા	વેન્યાભાઇ હસીરામભાઇ સુર્યવંશી	૯૪૦૯૬૩૬૨૧૮
૧૪૯	બરડા	ઇશ્વરભાઇ મંગળભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૪૨૭૦૦૮૮૧૦

૧૫૦	બરડા	કાળુભાઇ ગંમરુભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૨૮૯૯૯૩૭
૧૫૧	બરડા	ચમારભાઇ સેયાભાઇ સુર્યવંશી	
૧૫૨	આમસરપાડા	હીરામણભાઇ ચૌત્યાભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૦૯૩૪૮૭૭૯
૧૫૩	આમસરપાડા	જયેશભાઇ પ્રવિણભાઇ ચૌધરી	૯૪૨૮૨૦૩૭૩૮
૧૫૪	આમસરપાડા	લાલજીભાઇ મનસ્યાભાઇ ઠગરે	૯૪૦૯૦૪૮૧૩૯
પિપલદહાડ પંચાયત:-			
૧૫૫	પિપલદહાડ	હિતેશભાઇ મોતીરામભાઇ ભોયે	૯૪૦૮૬૮૮૫૩૦
૧૫૬	પિપલદહાડ	જીજ્ઞેશભાઇ બી. ભોયે	૯૪૨૮૫૧૩૨૦૦
૧૫૭	પિપલદહાડ	રવાજીતભાઇ બંસીરામભાઇ ગવળી	૯૪૦૮૨૬૪૬૨૪
૧૫૮	પિપલદહાડ	ઉત્પલભાઇ સુરેશભાઇ બાગુલ	૯૪૮૪૪૯૮૩૦૯
૧૫૯	જોગથવા	હરેશભાઇ વખરડુભાઇ ખુરખુટીયા	૯૪૦૮૯૯૨૧૯૯
૧૬૦	જોગથવા	હિતેશભાઇ બુધ્યાભાઇ ચૌધરી	
૧૬૧	ભોંડવિહીર	પવાર રતિલાલભાઇ સોનુભાઇ	
૧૬૨	ભોંડવિહીર	સુભાષભાઇ દેવુભાઇ પવાર	૯૪૨૬૨૫૨૯૭૮
૧૬૩	ભોંડવિહીર	સતિષભાઇ સોમાભાઇ પવાર	૯૪૯૯૭૯૫૨૭૬
૧૬૪	બહેડુન	સોમનાથભાઇ મનુભાઇ સાવડે	૯૪૦૯૬૨૫૯૦૭
શિંગાણા પંચાયત:-			
૧૬૫	શિંગાણા	ગામિત ગીલેશભાઇ મગનભાઇ	૯૬૯૦૯૦૫૩૪૧
૧૬૬	શિંગાણા	બારીશ નિલેશભાઇ રસિકાભાઇ	૯૦૧૬૮૯૮૬૬૪
૧૬૭	શિંગાણા	બારીશ રાજેશભાઇ ભીલ્યાભાઇ	૯૬૯૦૬૭૯૧૫૧
૧૬૮	ઝરણ	સોમલેશભાઇ જમસુભાઇ હિલીમ	૬૩૫૩૫૦૨૩૬૨
૧૬૯	ઝરણ	પ્રકાસભાઇ બાબલાભાઇ હિલીમ	૯૪૦૮૮૨૨૮૯૧
૧૭૦	જામન્યામાળ	ગીરીશભાઇ મનસુભાઇ દેવળે	૯૧૬૦૦૮૧૪૯૦
૧૭૧	જામન્યામાળ	સુરેશભાઇ શુકરભાઇ ઠાકરે	૯૨૬૫૧૫૮૮૫૬
૧૭૨	મોખામાળ	વાનુભાઇ તુળાજીભાઇ બરડે	
૧૭૩	મોખામાળ	સતીષભાઇ ભાવુભાઇ બરડે	
ગાંવદહાડ પંચાયત:-			
૧૭૪	બુરથડી	ગણેશભાઇ યશવંતભાઇ ગાવિત	૯૦૧૬૯૨૯૨૩
૧૭૫	બુરથડી	જીતેન્દ્રભાઇ રેવાભાઇ કુંવર	

૧૭૬	ગાંવદહાડ	નિલેશભાઇ (સભ્ય)	૯૪૯૯૭૯૩૩૩૫
૧૭૭	ગાંવદહાડ	અશોકભાઇ (સભ્ય)	૯૩૨૭૦૯૦૭૪૦
૧૭૮	ગીરમાળ	ચેસુભાઇ (સભ્ય)	૯૪૯૯૪૯૧૯૬૨
૧૭૯	ગીરમાળ	આશિષભાઇ (ઉપસરપંચ)	૯૦૧૬૮૫૯૫૬૮
કેશબંધ પંચાયત:-			
૧૮૦	જામાલા	નરેન્દ્રભાઇ નપર્યાભાઇ ઠેંગળ	૭૦૧૬૦૪૮૬૩૩
૧૮૧	જામાલા	કિશનભાઇ રડત્યાભાઇ ગામીત	
૧૮૨	કેશબંધ	કમલેશભાઇ ઇદીયાભાઇ વળવી	
૧૮૩	કેશબંધ	દિવાનજીભાઇ ઘનજીભાઇ	
૧૮૪	કેશબંધ	વસંતભાઇ જીમાભાઇ પવાર	
૧૮૫	કેશબંધ	વસંતજી જેઠયા ગામીત	
૧૮૬	બીલીઆંબા	રાજેશભાઇ આત્યાભાઇ ભીલાર	૬૩૫૩૭૭૦૮૮૭
૧૮૭	બીલીઆંબા	સુબનભાઇ પોસલ્યાભાઇ ગામીત	૬૩૫૩૭૬૩૦૩૦
૧૮૮	ટીમ્બરથવા	વેરયાભાઇ છગનભાઇ સવરા	
કાકશાળા પંચાયત:-			
૧૮૯	ઘામાલા	ઇંદુભાઇ બાબજીભાઇ માળવી	૯૪૦૯૨૭૩૦૪૦
૧૯૦	નિશાણા	સુભાષભાઇ જીવલભાઇ	
૧૯૧	નિશાણા	મહેશભાઇ ઘનસુભાઇ નિરકુડયા	
૧૯૨	સેંગળમાળ	બાબુભાઇ સોમલ્યાભાઇ પવાર	૯૫૨૯૧૦૧૫૪૪
૧૯૩	સેંગળમાળ	સખારામભાઇ બાપુભાઇ પવાર	

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Mrs. B.M.Patel,	Child Development Planning officer-Subir	(Office) + 02631
Shri Sanjay Waghmare,	108 Manager Ahwa-Dang	(Office)+ 02631

District Revenue Talati Details

Ahwa Taluka

Sr. No	Talati Name	Seja	Contact
1	Shri Nareshbhai N. Chaudhary	Ahwa	7046844321
2	Ms. Jignaben.V.Patel	Linga, Chaukya, Lahancharya	8733929908
3	Mr. Hirenghai V. Bajariya	Bhawandgad, Don, Morzira	9067770033
4	Shri Sanjaybhai L. Desai	Tanklipada, Harpada, Chinchli	9662616251
5	Shri Vipulbhai J. Kiada	Chankhal	9429086096
6	Shri Vipulbhai R. Chabhadia	baripada	9898111208
7	Shri Gautam K. Prajapati	Borkhal	8128161584
8	Mr. ChandradeepShinh.N.Gohil	Vasurna, Jakhana, Shamgahan	9484405751
9	Shri Dineshbhai R. Suva	Gondalvahir, Dhavalidod	9712214594
10	Shri Shaileshbhai K. Bhoje	Malegam, Gotiyamal	9409527339
11	Shri Ashish V. Dangar	Pimpri, Chiktiya	7984583876
12	Shri RavirajSinh R. Parmar	Galkund,	9638131196
13	Shri Akash R. Parekh	Ghoghli	9408143331
14	Mrs. Ranjanben b. Bhusare	Gadhvi, Mahalpada, Diwantebrun	8780776474

Waghai Taluka

Sr. No	Talati Name	Seja	Contact
1	Shri P.D.Kolaadra	Bhalkhet(Bhalkhet,Kopariaanba chikhlaa) Godhdiya(Godhdiya,Vankan,Patli,Kushmal,Pandhar maal)Kalibel(Kalibel,Bhujad,Tekpada),Kosimda,Sa varkhadi,Dardee)Bhenskaatree(Bhenskaatree,Kaakar da,Engeenpada(Kolbari),Bhongdiyaa)	9428186582
2	Shri M.M.Joshee	Sakarpatal(Sakarpatal,Bhadarpada,Sadadm, Dhang di,Lahandabdar,Chikhald)Chinchond(Chinhond,Ku nda,Susarda,Silotmal)Nanapada(Nanapada,Ambapa da,Aherdi,Kumarbandh,Bordahad,Shivarimal) Dungarda(Dungarda,Borigavtha,Gira dabdar)	9510636507
3	Shri B.J.Mathodiya	Chichigaontha(Chichigaontha,Kudkas,Kukadnaxhi, Bhawadi,Dhadhra)Dagadiamba(Dagadiamba,Barda (Waghai),Borpada,Malin)Bhendmal(Bhendmal,Wag hmal,Lavarya,Motidabdar,Amsarwalan)Chikar(Chik ar,Kosimpatal,Dhodhalpada)Jhavda(Jhavda,Vanzata mba,Koylipada,Jamanpada)	8306505518
4	Miss.J.R.Parmar	Sarwar(Sarwar,Gunjpeda,Kalamkhet,Sodmal,Ghodi) Khatal(Khatal,Masli,Divadyawan) Nadakchond(Nadakchond,Murambi,Darapada,Gund vahal)Manmodi(Manmodi,Kanchanpad,Bondarmal, Mota Malunga,Lahan Malunga,Nimbarpada)	7434027534
5	Miss.D.P.kachhela	Barkhandhia(Barkhandhia,Dagadpada,Bhurbhendi,K hirmani)Dokpatal(Dokpatal,Uga,Wanarchond,Amba pada)Rambhas(Rambhas,Baj,Divipada,Chikar(Ramb has),Jamalapada)Daguniya(Daguniya,Ghodwahal,Su pdahad,Barda) Waghai(Waghai,Dodipada)	7359604882

Subir Taluka

Sr. no	Panchayat Name	Village	Talati Name	Contact		
1	Subir	Subir	Harshaben A Chauhan	6353248886		
		Kangariyamal				
2	Nakatiyahanuvant	Nakatiyahanuvant				
		Badinagavtha				
		Bipupada				
		Vahutiya				
		Bardipada				
		Kel				
3	Malga	Malga			P K Masani	9510173313
		Dholyaumber				
		Ambur				
		Bilbari				
		Dumrya				
4	Garakhdi	Garakhdi	K S Patel	7043989292		
		Zari				
		Ahirpada				
		Jamanya				
		Chinchpada				
		Ghanimba				
		Satbabala				
5	Chinchavahir	Chinchavahir				
		Savarda				
		Kherindra				
		Juner				
		Chamarpada				
		Khajurna				
6	Shepuamba	Shepuamba	Shipaben N Zala	૯૩૧૩૧૦૯૦૦ ૫		
		Shivbara				
		Pandharpada				
		Karanjapada				
		Motizadadar				
		Lahanzadar				
7	Kadmal	Kadmal				
		Iskhandi				
		Kasadbari				
		Hadol				
8	Daher	Daher	H H Patel	958601608		
		Ghana				
		Uga				
9	Singana	Singana				
		Jamanyamal				
		Mokhamal				
		Zaran				

10	Gawdahad	Gawdahad	F M Khorajiya	9924816704		
		Girmal				
		Borkhadi				
11	Kaksala	Kaksala				
		Nishana				
12	Keshbandh	Keshbandh				
		Jamala				
		timbarthava				
		Beeliamba				
13	Piplaidevi	Piplaidevi				
		Hindla				
		Pipalpada				
		Wadpada				
		Bokadmal				
14	Bardipada	Bardipada			Harshaben A Chauhan	6353248886
		Khokhri				
		Sajupada				
		Bandhpada				
		Dhuldha				
15	Mahal	Mahal				
		Savardaksad				
		Dongiamba				
		Lahankasad				
		Motikasad				
16	lavchali	lavchali	Riddhiben N Thakar	9106687571		
		Padalkhadi				
		Chikhali				
		Gaygothan				
17	Hanawatpada	Hanawatpada				
		Ghubadiya				
		Karanjada				
		Jarsol				
18	Pipaldahad	Pipaldahad				
		Jogathwa				
		Bhondvihir				
		Gavhan				
		Jamansondha				
		Behdun				
		Amthava				
		Savarpada				
19	Khambhala	Khambhala				
		Gurudiya				
		Mohpada				
		Bijurpada				
		Amsarpada				
		Barda				

Details of President-Vice President-Members of District Panchayat

Sr. No	PRI Member Name	Designation	Address	Mobile
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nirmalaben Subhashbhai Gain	President	Nanapada Date Waghai District Dang	97375 95926
2	Bharatbhai Bhikhubhai Bhoje	Vice-President	Kotba Po.Dhavalidod Ta.Ahwa Dist.Dang	94274 61746 9409611630
3	Maynaben Bachubhai Bagul	Chairman, Health Committee	Pipalpada Po.Galkund Ta.Ahwa G.Dang	9429789939
4	Chanderbhai Somabhai Gavit	Chairman, Construction Committee	Nibarpada Po.Manmodi Ta.Ahwa G.Dang	9904268166
5	Nileshbhai Babubhai Bagul	Chairman, Executive Committee	Pandharpada Po.Pipaldahad Ta.Subir Dist.Dang	9408115856
6	Nilamben Dilipbhai Chaudhary	Chairman, Social Justice Committee	Ahwa Patelpada Dt.Ahwa G.Dang	8140466777
7	Saruben Madhubhai Valavi	Chairman, Women and Child Development Youth Ministry	Wanjitambrun Po.Garankhadi Ta.Ahwa Dist.Dang	9426164903
8	Hareshbhai Popatbhai Bachchav	Chairman, Irrigation, Agriculture, Production and Cooperation Committee	Ahwa, Opposite Indira Colony T.Ahwa Dist. Dang	9624333600
9	Bibiben Rameshabhai Chaudhary	Chairman, Education Committee	Don Po.Morzira Ta.Ahwa G.Dang	9427821527
10	Hetalben Shantarambhai Chaudhary	Member	Chikatiya Date Ahwa District Dang	7016401448
11	Lalbhai Valalbhai Gavit	Member	Dagunia dt. Wadhai Dist.Dang	9574174269
12	Muralidharbhai Barsubhai Bagul	Member	Bhisya Po.Gondalvihir Ta.Ahwa G.Dang	9426147219
13	Vijaybhai Ramjubhai Chaudhary	Member	Junner Po.Pipaldahad dt. Subir Distt. Dang	9408446399
14	Laxmiben Mohanbhai Chaudhary	Member	Padalkhadi Po. Lavchali Date Subir Distt. Dang	9428717920

15	Gitaben Mukeshbhai Patel	Member	P.O.Sarvar Dated.Vadhai Dist.Dang	9427339341
16	Mangalbai Gangajibhai sung	Member	Shilotmal Po. Dagunia Dated Vadhai Distt. Dang	9427466049
17	Nirmalaben Sajibhai Gamit	Member	Beliamba Po Keshband Subir District Dang Pin-394716	9265732344
18	Savitaben Mangleshbhai Bhoje	Member	Sakarpatal Dated Vadhai Distt. Dang	9737911657 9427167856

Details of President-Vice President-Members of Taluka Panchayat

Ahwa Taluka

Sr. No	Names of President/ Vice President/ Members	Designation	Contact
1	Shri Sureshbhai Motirambhai Chaudhari	President	9426211105
2	Shri Kamleshbhai Movjayabhai Waghmare	Vice President	9428365475
3	Shri Devrambhai Rajirambhai Jadav	Taluka Panchayat Member	9427142398
4	Mrs. Vanitaben Bhupeshbhai Pawar	Taluka Panchayat Member	9429784973
5	Shri Dipakbhai Amratbhai Pimpale	Taluka Panchayat Member	9409633772
6	Mrs. Pritiben Sureshbhai Waghmare	Taluka Panchayat Member	9558636640
7	Smt Nayanaben Dipakbhai Patel	Taluka Panchayat Member	8735052911
8	Shri Vijaybhai Namdevbhai Chaudhari	Taluka Panchayat Member	9408688873
9	Mrs. Vimalben Rameshbhai Bhoje	Taluka Panchayat Member	9426870917
10	Shri Vijaybhai Mahdubhai Chaudhari	Taluka Panchayat Member	9428162974
11	Smt Urmilaben Babubhai Chaurya	Taluka Panchayat Member	9428290107
12	Mrs. Laxmiben Chintamanbhai Gavali	Taluka Panchayat Member	8140826153
13	Shri Maheshbhai Nanubhai Gavali	Taluka Panchayat Member	9429315992
14	Shri Arjunbhai Kalabhai Gavali	Taluka Panchayat Member	9428379124
15	Mrs. Kalpanaben Mahendrabhai Vaghera	Taluka Panchayat Member	9429787968
16	Mrs. Kamlaben Hirabhai Raut	Taluka Panchayat Member	9427173401

SUBIR TALUKA

Sr. No	Names of President/ Vice President/ Members	Designation	Contact
1	Gavit Ravinaben Sunilbhai	President	9408858241
2	Raghunathbhai Kasubhai Salve	Vice President	9429708967
3	Kamdi Budhubhai Gangarambhai	Taluka Panchayat Member	9408614397
4	Pritiben Ashwinbhai Gamit	Taluka Panchayat Member	9409424701
5	Ratilalbhai Kashirambhai Raut	Taluka Panchayat Member	9427871535
6	Sunitaben Hareshbhai Bahiram	Taluka Panchayat Member	9428690765
7	Subanbhai Somabhai Chaurya	Taluka Panchayat Member	9664817261
8	Kanwar Lataben Bharatbhai	Taluka Panchayat Member	9429793972
9	Sumitraben Mangalbhai Hillim	Taluka Panchayat Member	7822013900
10	Hiraben Nawalsingbhai Pawar	Taluka Panchayat Member	7620945981
11	Sulochnaben Kishorebhai Malvi	Taluka Panchayat Member	9664530258
12	Subhashbhai Mohanbhai Pawar	Taluka Panchayat Member	9408626261
13	Chhaganbhai Jinabhai Kansya	Taluka Panchayat Member	9616279402 9408974793
14	Devrambhai Arjunbhai Gavali	Taluka Panchayat Member	9426848341
15	Dineshbhai Rameshbhai Hillim	Taluka Panchayat Member	9664825322
16	Sunitaben Laganbhai Pawar	Taluka Panchayat Member	9426123694

WAGHAI TALUKA

Sr. No	Names of President/ Vice President/ Members	Designation	Contact
1	Shri Chandarbhai Mangyabhai Gavit	President	9978181618
2	Mrs. Vanitaben Kailasbhai Bhoje	Vice President	9428379293
3	Mrs. Shakuntlaben Anandbhai Pawar	Member	9409580903
4	Shri Balvantbhai Daulatbhai Deshmukh	Member	7359507350
5	Smt Dakshaben Sanjaybhai Bangal	Chairman, Social Justice Committee	9428436425
6	Mrs. Bhartiben Sadurambhai Palve	Member	7096707813
7	Shri Ratilalbhai Dharmabhai Mahala	Member	9409249662
8	Mrs. Kishoriben Rajubhai Chaudhari	Member	9409333555
9	Shri Jitendrabhai Damubhai Pawar	Member	9428057966
10	Mr. Paulkumar Sumanbhai Gamit	Chairman, Executive Committee	7567994440
11	Shri Pandurangbhai Gangabhai Deshmukh	Member	9408862254
12	Mrs. Rajuben Mohanbhai Gavit	Member	9824111476
13	Mrs. Savitriben Manasirambhai Gavali	Member	9913884587
14	Smt. Ashaben Prakashbhai Patel	Member	9737974200
15	Mrs. Nehaben Anjaybhai Patel	Member	9409444888
16	Shri Jaswantbhai Parbhubhai Solanki	Member	9428884040

Details of Sarpanch

Sr. no	Taluka	Gram Panchayat Name	Sarpanch Name	Contact
1	Ahwa	Ahawa	Harichandbhai Ayajubhai Bhoje	9426417274
2		Don	Mrs. Ulushiben Rameshbhai Chaudhari	9409185999
3		Lahancharya	Smt. Manjulaben Sureshbhai Gavit	9408691252
4		Jakhana	Mrs. Keluben Sanjaybhai Valvi	9898234711
5		Gadhavi	Shri Gautambhai Bhikhajibhai Gangurde	9408413935
6		Malegav	Mrs. Tanmayben Devrambhai Thackeray	9904067496
7		Chikatiya	Mrs. Sitaben Ravindrabhai Bhivasan	9429008599
8		Chankhal	Mrs. Viluben Dineshbhai Pawar	9408679763
9		Vasurna	Smt. Gitaben Anilbhai Gavit	9409535770
10		Diwantambrun	Prabhubhai Lahhubhai Chaudhari	9409553298
11		Dhavalidod	Smt Harshdaben Rameshbhai Gangorde	9427870594
12		Chaukya	Mrs. Sumichiben Sonubhai Ahir	9428554468
13		Tanklipada	Mrs. Sidhuben Motirambhai Thackeray	9409638878
14		Ghoghali	Shri Nareshbhai Gamajbhai Bhoje	8154878834
15	Waghai	Chichond	Smt. Amitaben Rajnikantbhai Gavit	9409980002
16		Koshimada	Shri Rajeshbhai Sonyabhai Gamit	9409471832
17		Chikar(Zawda)	Shri Rameshbhai Damubhai Pawar	9409459864
18		Dungarda	Mrs. Vasantiben Rajeshbhai Chaudhari	9427706187
19		Bhendmal	Shri Niteshbhai Devrambhai Chaudhari	9426755783
20		Bhalkhet	Shri Rajeshbhai Avsubhai Vaghera	9426218938

21		Godadiya	Smt. Shantaben Dilibhai Chaudhari	8320932336
22		Zavda	Smt. Marthaben Nareshbhai Ranged	9727380356
23		Nadgchond	Smt Arunaben Dineshbhai Bhoje	9428717392
24		Dagunia	Mrs. Ashaben Harshadbhai Gavit	9427980033
25		Manmodi	Shri Mahendrabhai Kalubhai Gavit	9927872478
26		Dagdiamba	Shri Kirtibhai Gangabhai Bhoje	9408536313
27		Sarvar	Mrs. Prajnaben Jigneshbhai Patel	9428064636
28		Chichinagavtha	Shri Sanketbhai Bughyabhai Bengal	9408072971
29		Vaghai	Mrs. Sinduben Mohanbhai Bhoje	9426894418
30	Subir	Subir	Gavit Yogitaben Sitarambhai	8320596440
31		Shingana	Sujataben Pravibhai Pawar	8320755376
32		Kakshala	Maljibhai Gantabhai Gamit	8459831073
33		Keshabandh	Vasanjibhai Babjibhai Kunwar	8849790529
34		Daher	Karimbhai Rambhai Khasya	9408190852
35		Mahal	Sarikaben Pravinbhai Valvi	9409889289
36		Shepuamba	Methuben Rajubhai Kunwar	9428327168
37		Hanvantpada	Sulaimanbhai Mahdubhai Deshmukh	9409110330
38		malaga	Arjunbhai Motubhai Chaudhari	9428224508
39		Pipalaidevi	Prakashbhai Tulshirambhai Chaudhari	9408275724
40		Lavchali	Kapilaben Sumanbhai Raut	9408259088
41		Kirali	Bhanuben Budhanbhai Gangoda	9408452682

Dang Rajvishri Name List

Sr. No	Name	Village Name	Contact
1	2	3	4
1	Rajvishri Dhanrajsinhchandrasingh Suryavanshi	Rajvishrivasurna, Vasurna, Ta. Ahwa, Dist. Dang.	9429788101
2	Rajvishri Kiransinghayashwantrao Pawar,	Rajvishrigadhvi, M. Chikar, Po. Zawda, Ta. Ahwa, Dist. Dang.	9427005538
3	Rajvishri Trikamarasahebrav Pawar,	Rajvishripimpari, M.P.O. Vasurna, Ta. Ahwa, Dist. Dang.	9913924012 9099294528
4	Rajvishri Bhavarsinhhasusingh,	Rajvishriamal, Md.Po.Linga, Ta.Ahva, Dist. Dang.	9408446413
5	Rajvishri Taptarao Anandarao,	Rajvishri Daher, Md. Uga, Po. Lavachali, Ta. Subir, Dist. Dang.	9427447751

Dang District Daily Journalist Association, Dang
District

Sr. no.	Name of Journalist	Name of daily news paper	work area	contact
1	2	3	4	5
1	Srisomnathbhai Pawar	Divyabhaskar Dainik	Dang	9978297329
2	Mr. Sunilbhai Sharma	Sandesh - Daily	Dang	9099956111
3	Shri Shailesh Solnki	Samana Dainik	Dang	8140292623
4	Shri Jitu Parmar	Gujaratsamachar-Dainik	Dang	9428884333
5	Shri Girishbhai Bhoje	Gujaratmitra- Dainik	Dang	9574659624
6	Shri kadubhai	Lokprahari- Dainik	Dang	9427869273
7	Shri Papu mahala	Daman ganga tims Dainik	Dang	9427707799
8	Shri Laxmanbhai Bagul	Chalanger Dainik	Dang	9426160658
9	Shri Rameshbhai	Hatavobhratachar Dainik	Dang	8140733745

Details of all Collectors of Gujarat State

No.	District	Collector Name	Phone	Fax
1	Ahmedabad (079)	Ms. Praveena D. K.	(O)079-27551681	07927552144
2	Amreli (02792)	Shri Ajay Dahiya	(O)02792-222307	02792222710
3	Anand (02692)	Shri Praveen Chaudhary	(O)02692-262271	02692261575
4	Arvalli (02774)	Ms. Prashasti Pareek	(O)02774-250201	02774250202
5	Banaskantha (02742)	Shri VarunKumar Baranwal	(O)02742-257171	02742252740
6	Bharuch (02642)	Shri Tushar Dalpatbhai Sumera	(O)02642-240600	02642240602
7	Bhavnagar (0278)	Shri R. K. Mehta	(O)02782428822	02782427941
8	Botad (02849)	Dr. Jincy Roy	(O)02849271301	02849271304
9	Chhotaudepur (02669)	Shri Anilbhai Dhameliya	(O)02669-233003	02669233002
10	Dahod (02673)	Shri Yogesh B. Nirgude	(O)02673-239001	02673239005
11	Dangs-Ahwa (02631)	Shri M. I. Patel	(O)02631220201	02631220294
12	Devbhumi Dwarka-Khambhaliya	Shri G.T. Pandya	(O)02833232804	02833232102
13	Gandhinagar (079)	Shri M. K. Dave	(O)079-23220630	07923259040
14	Gir-Somnath-Veraval (02876)	Shri D. D. Jadeja	(O)02876240001	02876243300
15	Jamnagar (0288)	Shri B.K. Pandya	(O)02882555869	02882555899
16	Junagadh (0285)	Shri Anilkumar Ranavasiya	(O)0285-2630100	02852635599
17	Kachchh (02832)	Shri Amit Arora	(O)02832250020	02832250430
18	Kheda (0268)	Shri Amit Prakash Yadav	(O)0268-2553334	02682553358
19	Mahisagar-Lunavada (02674)	Ms. Neha Kumari	(O)02674-250664	02674250655
20	Mehsana (02762)	Shri Nagarajan M.	(O)02762222211	02762222202
21	Morbi (02822)	Shri Kiran B. Jhaveri	(O)02822-240701	02822240701

22	Narmada-Rajpipla (02640)	Ms. Shweta Teotia	(O)02640222161	02640222171
23	Navsari (02637)	Ms. Kshipra S. Agre	(O)02637-244999	02637281540
24	Panchmahal (02672)	Shri Ashish Kumar	(O)02672-242800	02672242899
25	Patan (02766)	Shri Arvind V.	(O)02766233301	02766233055
26	Porabandar (0286)	Shri K. D. Lakhani	(O)0286-2221800	02862222527
27	Rajkot (0281)	Shri Prabhav Joshi	(O)0281-2473900	02812453621
28	Sabarkantha (02772)	Shri N. N. Dave	(O)02772-241001	02772241611
29	Surat (0261)	Dr. Sourabh Zamsingh Pardhi	(O)0261-2652525	02612655757
30	Surendranagar (02752)	Shri K. C. Sampat	(O)02752-282200	02752283862
31	Tapi-Vyara (02626)	Dr. Vipin Garg	(O)02626224460	02626221281
32	Vadodara (0265)	Shri B.A. Shah	(O)0265-2433000	02652431093
33	Valsad (02632)	Shri Aayush Sanjeev Oak	(O)02632253613	02632243417

Details of all District Development Officers of Gujarat State

No.	District	District Development Officer Name	Phone	Fax
1	Ahmedabad (079)	Shri Videh Khare	(O)079-25506487	07925511359
2	Amreli (02792)	Shri P. B. Pandya	(O)02792222313	02792222378
3	Anand (02692)	Shri Milind Bapna	(O)02692264110	02692263895
4	Arvalli-Modasa (8819)	Shri Deepesh Kedia (I/C)	(O)02774-250010	02774250011
5	Banaskantha-Palanpur (02742)	Shri M. J. Dave	(O)02742-254060	02742252063
6	Bharuch (02642)	Shri P. R. Joshi	(O)02642240603	02642240951
7	Bhavnagar (0278)	Shri G. H. Solanki	(O)0278-2426810	02782430295
8	Botad (02849)	Shri. Akshaya Budania	(O)02849-255222	02849255333
9	Chhotaudepur (02669)	Shri Sachin Kumar (I/C)	(O)02669-233050	02669233251
10	Dahod (02673)	Shri Utsav Gautam	(O)02673-239066	02673239138
11	Dangs-Ahwa (02631)	Shri Raj Suthar (I/C)	(O)02631220254	02631220444
12	Devbhumi Dwarka (02833)	Shri S D Dhanani	(O)02833235947	02833235947
13	Gandhinagar (079)	Shri S. K. Modi	(O)079-23222618	07923223266
14	Gir-Somnath-Veraval (02876)	Ms. Snehal Bhapkar	(O)02876249255	02876249255
15	Jamnagar (0288)	Shri Vikalp Bhardwaj	(O)0288-2553901	0288-2552394
16	Junagadh (0285)	Shri Nitin Sangwan	(O)0285-2635315	0285263617
17	Kachchh (02832)	Shri S. K. Prajapati	(O)02832-250080	02832250355
18	Kheda (02694)	Shri S. D. Vasava	(O)0268-2557262	02682557851
19	Mahisagar-Lunavada (02674)	Shri Chandrakant L. Patel	(O)02674-250945	02674250946
20	Mehsana (02762)	Ms. Jasmine Hasrat	(O)02762222301	02762221447
21	Morbi (02822)	Shri J. S. Prajapati	(O)02822222899	02822222580

22	Narmada-Rajpipla(02640)	Shri Ankit Pannu	(O)02640-224820	02640222086
23	Navsari (02637)	Ms. Pushp Lata	(O)02637-244299	02637230475
24	Panchmahal-Godhra (02672)	Shri D. K. Baria	(O)02672253377	02672253350
25	Patan (02766)	Shri B.M.Prajapati	(O)02766232936	02766234294
26	Porbandar (0286)	Shri K. B. Thakkar	(O)0286-2243803	02862211806
27	Rajkot (0281)	Dr. Navnath Gavhane	(O)0281-2477008	02812479128
28	Sabarkantha-Himmatnagar (02772)	Shri H. M. Vora	(O)02772-242350	02772240872
29	Surat (0261)	Ms. Shivani Goyal	(O)0261-2422160	02612450091
30	Surendranagar (02752)	Shri R M Tanna	(O)02752283752	02752283402
31	Tapi-Vyara (02626)	Shri V. N. Shah	(O)02626222141	02626222142
32	Vadodara (0265)	Mrs. Mamta Hirpara	(O)0265-2432027	02652431078
33	Valsad (02632)	Shri Atirag Chaplot (I/C)	(O)02632-253184	02632253829


Details of all Municipal Commissioner of Gujarat State

No.	City	Municipal Commissioner	Telephone No.
1	Shri M. Thennarasan	Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad	(O)07925352828
2	Shri Anand Babulal Patel	Municipal Commissioner, Rajkot	(O)02812224133
3	Shri J. N. Vaghela	Municipal Commissioner, Gandhinagar	(O)07923220440
4	Shri N. V. Upadhyay	Municipal Commissioner, Bhavnagar	(O)02782510532
5	Ms. Shalini Agrawal	Municipal Commissioner, Surat	(O)02612422244
6	Shri D. N. Modi	Municipal Commissioner, Jamnagar	(O)02882552321
7	Dr. Om Prakash	Municipal Commissioner, Junagadh	(O)02852650450
8	Shri Dilip Kumar Rana	Municipal Commissioner, Vadodara	(O)02652433344


Secretaries to the Government of Gujarat


Name & Designation	Office Address	Phone No.	Email
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Chief Secretary


Shri Raj Kumar, IAS Chief Secretary	1st Block, 5th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	07923250301	
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General Administration Department


Shri Kamal Dayani, IAS Additional Chief Secretary (Personnel)	1st Block, 6th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	079 23250311	
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Shri Mohammad Shahid, IAS Principal Secretary (NRI & ARTD) (I/C)	7th Block, 1st Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	07923250333	
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Shri Rakesh Shankar, IAS Secretary (Planning)	7th Block, 4th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	079-23250403	
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Smt. Pongumatla Bharathi Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Gujarat & Ex. Officio Secretary	7th Block, 2nd Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	07923250316	
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Agriculture, Farmers Welfare & Co-operation Department

Shri Amrendra Kumar Rakesh,	5th Block, 1st Floor,	07923250803	
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IAS
Additional Chief Secretary

Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar

Shri Sandeep Kumar, IAS
Secretary (Co-operation, Animal
Husbandry, Cow Breeding &
Fisheries)

5th Block, 2nd
Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

07923250328



Climate Change Department

Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Principal Secretary (I/C)

11th Block, 1st
Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.
1991

07923257377-78



Education Department

Shri Mukesh Kumar, IAS
Principal Secretary (Higher and
Technical Education)

5th Block, 8th Floor,
Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

07923251306



Dr. Vinod R. Rao IAS
Secretary (Primary & Secondary
Education)

5th Block, 7th Floor,
Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

079 23251301



Energy & Petrochemicals Department

Ms. Mamta Verma, IAS
Principal Secretary

5th Block, 5th Floor,
Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

079 - 23250772



Finance Department

**Shri Jagdish Prasad Gupta,
IAS**
Additional Chief Secretary

4th Block, 5th Floor,
Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

07923250611



Ms. Arti Kanwar, IAS
Secretary (Economic Affairs)

4th Block, 5th Floor, 07923250603
Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.



Shri K. K. Nirala, IAS
Secretary (Expenditure) (I/C)

4th Block, 5th Floor, 07923250606
Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.



Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department

Shri Ramesh Chand Meena, IAS
Principal Secretary

14th Block, 5th Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar. 079 - 23251163



Forests & Environment Department

Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Principal Secretary

14th Block, 8th Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar. 079 - 23251051



Health & Family Welfare Department

Shri Dhananjay Dwivedi, IAS
Principal Secretary

7th Block, 7th Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar. 07923251403



Shri Harshadkumar Ratilal Patel, IAS
Commissioner of Health, Medical Services & Medical Education and Ex-officio Secretary to Government (Public Health & Family Welfare)

7th Block, 8th Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar. 079 - 23253271



Home Department

Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS 2nd Block, 1st Floor, 23250503/04/05
Additional Chief Secretary (I/C) Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar

Smt. Nipuna M Torawane, IPS 2nd Block, 2nd 23250511
Secretary (Home) Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar

Industries & Mines Department

Shri S. J. Haider, IAS 5th Block, 3rd Floor, 07923250701
Additional Chief Secretary Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.


Shri Hareet Shukla, IAS 5th Block, 4th Floor, 07923251862/50708
Secretary (Tourism, Sachivalaya,
Devasthanam Management, Civil Gandhinagar.
Aviation & Pilgrimage)

Shri Pravinbhai K. Solanki, 5th Block, 2nd 079232-59477/57389
IAS Floor, Sachivalaya,
Commissioner of Cottage & Gandhinagar.
Rural Industries and Secretary to
Government (Cottage & Rural
Industries)


Information & Broadcasting Department

Smt. Avantika Singh Aulakh, 2nd Block, 9th 07923251281
IAS Floor, Sachivalaya,
Secretary (I/C) Gandhinagar.


Labour, Skill Development and Employment Department


Dr. Anju Sharma, IAS Additional Chief Secretary	5th Block, 6th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	07923250873	
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Legal Department

Shri P. M. Raval Secretary and R.L.A.	4th Block, 2nd Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	07923250901, 23250903	
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Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Department


Shri Ashwani Kumar, IAS Principal Secretary (I/C)	4th Block, 4th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	07923250803	
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Shri K. M. Lala Secretary (Legislative)	4th Block, 3rd Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar	07923255836	
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Shri C. J. Gothi Secretary (Parliamentary Affairs)	4th Block, 4th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar	07923250962	
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Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpasar Department

Shri Chandra Vanu Som, IAS Additional Chief Secretary (R & R)	9th Block, 1st Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	07923251651	
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Shri Chandra Vanu Som, IAS Principal Secretary (Narmada)(I/C)	9th Block, 2nd Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	07923251646	
--	---	-------------	---

Smt. Shahmeena Husain, IAS 7th Block, 9th Floor, 07923251683
Principal Secretary (Water
Supply) Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

Shri K. A. Patel 9th Block, 5th Floor, 07923252233,
Secretary (Water Resource) Sachivalaya, 07923251700
Gandhinagar.

**Shri Kamleshkumar B.
Rabadiya** 8th Block, 7th Floor, 07923252233
Special Secretary (Water
Resources) Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

Shri K. R. Parikh 8th Block, 7th Floor, 07923252233
Secretary (Kalpsar) Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

Panchayat, Rural Housing & Rural Development Department

Smt. Mona Khandhar, IAS 8nd Block, 3nd 07923251101/03
Principal Secretary Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.

Ms. Manisha Chandra, IAS 16th Block, 3nd 07923253461
Commissioner of Rural
Development & Secretary to Floor, Old
Government (Rural Sachivalaya,
Development) Gandhinagar.

Ports & Transport Department

Shri Manoj Kumar Das, IAS 2nd Block, 1st Floor, 079 232 50508/09
Sachivalaya,

Additional Chief Secretary (I/C) Gandhinagar.

Revenue Department

Shri Manoj Kumar Das, IAS 11th Block, 5th 07923251503
Additional Chief Secretary Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.



Shri Swaroop P., IAS 11th Block, 5th 07923251514
Commissioner of Land Reforms Floor, Sachivalaya,
and Ex-officio Secretary Gandhinagar.



Shri Alok Kumar Pandey, IAS Revenue 079232-51509
Commissioner of Relief and Ex- Department,
officio Secretary to Government Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar

Smt. Mona Khandhar, IAS 11th Block, 5th 079232-88575
Revenue Inspection Floor, Sachivalaya,
commissioner & Ex. Officio Gandhinagar.
Principal Secretary (I/C)

-

Roads & Building Department

Shri A. K. Patel 14th Block, 2nd 07923251801
Secretary Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.



Science & Technology Department

Ms. Mona K. Khandhar, IAS 7th Block, 5th Floor, 079232-59999
Principal Secretary (I/C) Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.



Social Justice & Empowerment Department

Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS 5th Block, 8th Floor, 07923251201
Sachivalaya,



Additional Chief Secretary Gandhinagar.

Sports, Youth & Cultural Activites Department

Shri Ashwani Kumar, IAS 2nd Block, 8th 07923251371/73
Principal Secretary (I/C) Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.



Tribal Development Department

Dr. S. Murali Krishna, IAS 8th Block, 6th Floor, 07923252080
Principal Secretary Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.



Urban Development & Urban Housing Department

Shri Ashwani Kumar, IAS 14th Block, 9th 07923251001/003
Principal Secretary Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar.



Shri R. G. Gohil, IAS 14th Block, 7th 07923251037
Secretary (Housing & Nirmal Floor, Sachivalaya,
Gujarat) Gandhinagar.



Women & Child Development Department

Shri K. K. Nirala, IAS 9th Block, 6th Floor, 079232-54822/52076
Commissioner, Women & Child Sachivalaya,
Development & Secretary to Gandhinagar.
Government



Contact detail of Nationl and State Government

Sr.no	Control room	Contact No.	Fax No	Email
1	SEOC	23251914, 23251900 23251902, 23251907	23251912 23251916	revcontrol1@gujarat.gov.in revcontrol2@gujarat.gov.in
2	SEOC	1070		
3	SEOC Satelite Phone	881621467711		
4	Commissioner of Relief, G'nagar	23251905 9978406123		
5	CEO – GSDMA	23259502, 23259276	23259275	ceo@gsdma.org
6	Diecotr of Relief, G'nagar	23251611, 23251612 9978496087		dor@gujarat.gov.in
7	Diecoter GSDMA	23259292	23259302	director@gsdma.org
8	Mamlatdar SEOC	23251914 9978405746 9978405744	23251912 23251916	revcontrol1@gujarat.gov.in revcontrol2@gujarat.gov.in
9	IMD, A'bad	22865165, 22867657 22861413, 22865449	22865165 22865449	http://www.imd.gov.in
10	CWC, A'bad	079-22865012 079-22865165	22867206 22865449	
11	IRS, G'nagar	66739001 66739002	66739015	http://www.isr.gujarat.gov.in
12	NDRF, G'nagar	079-23201551	079- 23202540	comdt.6ndrf@nic.in dcops.6ndrf@nic.in acm.6ndrf@nic.in
13	Baroda Chief Fire Officer	0265-2420881 9819615036		
14	A'Bad Chief Fire Officer	079-22148465 079- 22148598 9327038754		

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
(GSDMA)

Sr. no	Designation	Office No	Residence	Mobile No
1	CEO	23259502, 23259276	23254900	9978405367
2	ACEO	23259401	23235404	9978407004
3	Director - Administration	23259292	26858418	9978407006
4	Director - Finance	23259278		9978407005

Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM)

Sr. no	Designation	Office No	Residence	Mobile No
1	Deputy Director	079 23259247	079 23228550	9825498952
2	Assistant Professor	079 23259220	079 27910371	9824284149

India Meteorological Department

Sr. no	Designation	Office No	Residence	Mobile No
1	Director General of IMD, New Delhi	011 24611842	011 25812480	011 24611792 (Fex)
2	Dy Director General of IMD, New Delhi	011 24635664	-	011 24623220 (Fex)
3	Dy Director General of IMD, Pune	020 25535886		
4	Director, M.C Ahemdabad (I/C)	079 22865165 079 22858020	-	079 22865165
5	Science – D, M.C Ahemdabad	079 22865012 079 22865449	-	079 22865449

National Disaster Response Force Gandhinagar

Sr. no	Designation	Office No	Residence	Mobile No
1	કંટ્રોલ રૂમ	079 23201551	-	23202540 (Fex)
2	કમાન્ડટ	079 23202540	079 2320539	9428826445
3	નાયબ કમાન્ડટ	079 23202540	-	9427304214
4	નાયબ કમાન્ડટ	079 23202540	-	9427304217
5	નાયબ કમાન્ડટ	079 23202540	-	9904071799

National Disaster Response Force Vadodara

Sr. no	Designation	Office No	Residence	Mobile No
1	કંટ્રોલ રૂમ	9409117377		
2	આસી. કમાન્ડટશ્રી ધરમવીરસિંહ	-	-	9427304215
3	નાયબ કમાન્ડટશ્રી જી.એસ.નેગી	-	-	9427304213
4	નાયબ કમાન્ડટ	-	-	9427304218

Army Camp Gandhinagar

Sr. no	Designation	Office No	Residence	Mobile No
1	આર્મી એક્સચેન્જ	079 23201507/03	-	-
2	લેફ્ટ કર્નલ	079 23200930	079 23201117	9725021003
3	મેજર	-	-	9428510885
4	મેજર	079 23201507	079 23200752	9725021007

Air Force

Sr. no	Designation	Office No	Residence	Mobile No
1	કંટ્રોલ રૂમ, ગાંધીનગર	079 23242600	-	-
2	વીંગ કમાન્ડર, ગાંધીનગર	-	-	9898890715
3	એર ટ્રાફિક કંટ્રોલ, અમદાવાદ	079 22869251	-	-
4	એર ફોર્સ હેડ ક્વાર્ટર્સ, દીલ્હી	011-23010231 011-25687194		011-23011051 (Fex)

Airport Authority of India

Sr. no	Designation	Office No	Residence	Mobile No
1	એરપોર્ટ ડાયરેક્ટર, અમદાવાદ	22869211	22863561 (Fex)	-
2	એરપોર્ટ મેનેજર, અમદાવાદ	22869266	22863561 (Fex)	-
3	એરપોર્ટ, રાજકોટ	0281 2442853	-	-
4	એરપોર્ટ, વડોદરા	02652482228 /2482741/2481356	-	-
5	એરપોર્ટ, ભાવનગર	0278 2201418/ 2208226	-	-

State Level Control Room Numbers

Sr. No	EOCs/Control Rooms	Code	Contact Numbers
1	State Emergency Operation Center	079	23251900,23251902, 23251907,23251914(1070) Fax-23251916,23251912
2	Relief Commissioner	079	23251506,23250301,23250799,232 51568 (1070), Fax-23251507
3	Director 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 sismological Gandhinagar	079	66739001,66739000 Fax-66739015,66739028
9	NDRF Team Gandhinagar	079	23201551,23202540, 23201551Fax-23202540
10	Commandant of NDRF Team Gandhinagar	079	23201551,23202540, 09428826445,9427304217, 9427304213
11	State EOC Help Line		1070
12	District EOC Help Line	02631	1077

District Control Room Telephone and Fax Numbers

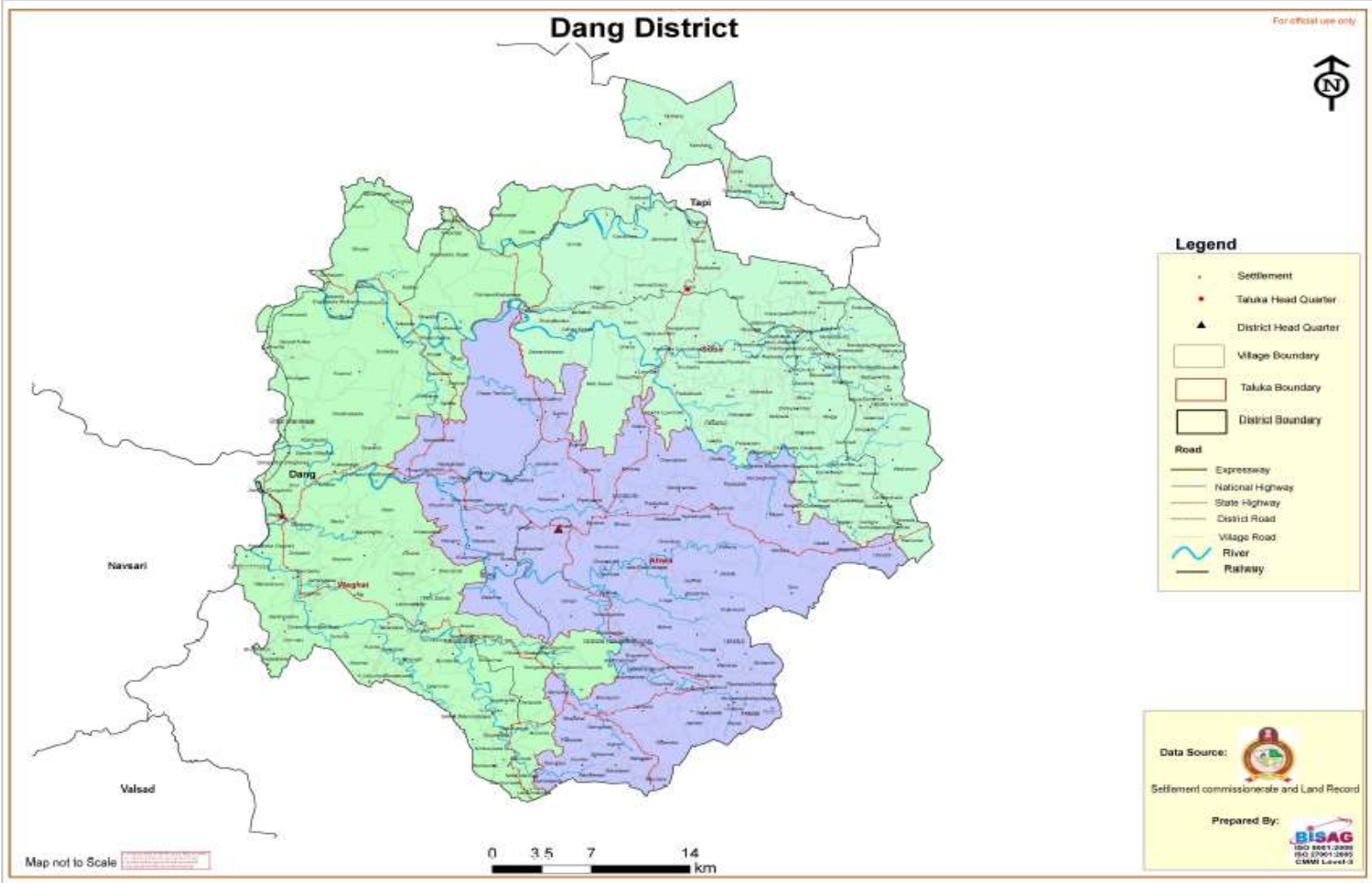
Sr. No	Office	Control Room Telephone no.	Fax No.
1	District Emergency Operation Center, Collector Office	02631-220347	220384,220347
2	D.S.P Office	02631-220658	220226
3	Dist.Panchayat (Health Branch)	02631-220344	220444
4	Civil Hospital, Ahwa	02631-220205	220205
5	S.T Depot	02631-220308	-
6	R & B Department, Ahwa	02631-220228	220476
7	Forest Department	02631-220305	220917,220307
8	G.E.B Board, Ahwa	02631-220412	-
9	Telephone Exchange Office, Ahwa	02631-220255	-
10	Information Centre, Ahwa	02631-220326	220581
11	Water Supply Office, Ahwa	02631-	220394
12	Forest Department (South Zone), Ahwa	2631-220246	220307
13	Forest Department (North Zone), Ahwa	02631-220203	220917
14	District Rural Development Agency, Ahwa	02631-	220214

Near Dang District Fire Station List: -

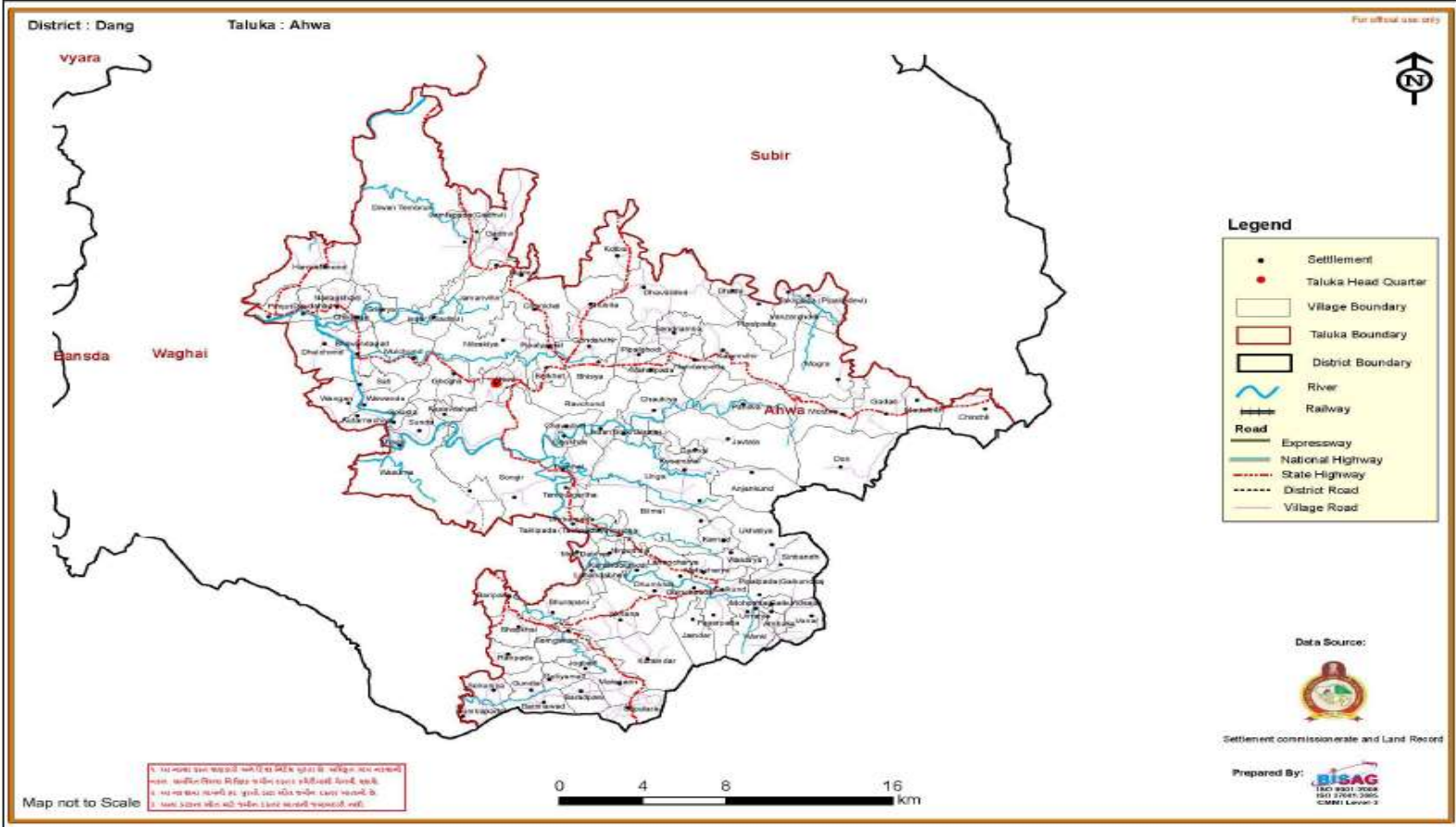
Dang district does not have any municipal corporation at the district headquarters or elsewhere. Even though it is a district headquarters, Gram Panchayat is the body of local self-government. There is a Mini Fire Tanker by Disaster Management in the district and a Mini Fire Tanker at Saputara Notified Area. For major emergencies, efforts will be made to get municipal firemen from nearby district locations whose contact numbers are as follows.

1	Ahwa Dist:-Daang	02631-220347	
2	Saputara Notified Areas	02631-237258	
3	Billimora Fire Station	02634-278671 02634-285637 02634-285827	9099958108
4	Gandevi Fire Station		8849072358 9898589190
5	Valsad Fire Station	02632 244 222	9925563207
6	Navsari Fire Station	02637-250253	
7	Vyara Fire Station	02626 221322	
8	Vansada Fire Station	02630 222214	
9	Surat Fire Station	0261-2414139 0261-2400173	

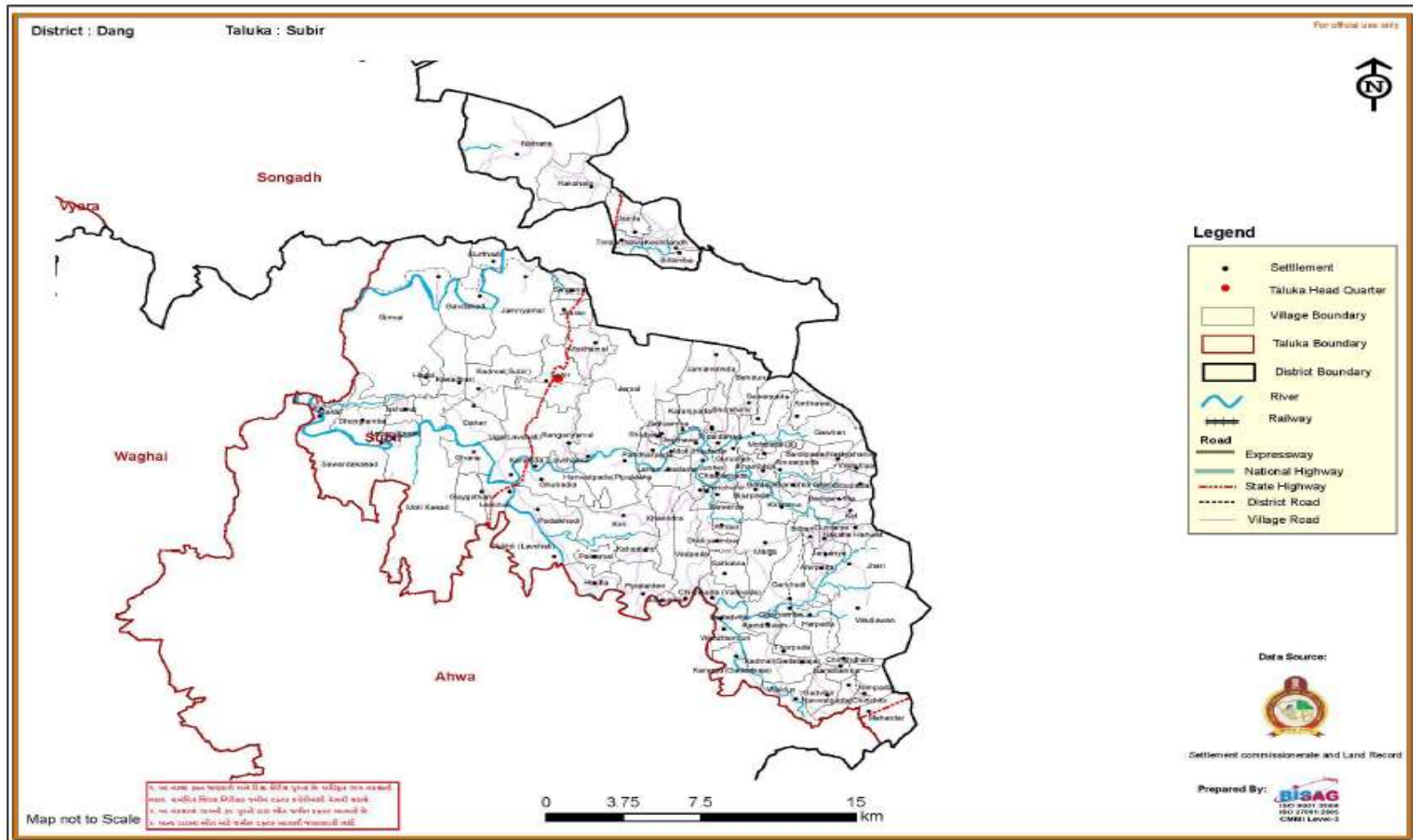
Dang District Map



Map Of Ahwa Taluka



Map Of Subir Taluka



Map Of Waghai Taluka

