



DRAFT BLOCK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Aspirational Blocks Programme



SEPTEMBER 18, 2023
DISTRICT PANCHAYAT
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Background & Introduction

The Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) is a critical initiative undertaken by NITI Aayog to drive rapid development in 500 blocks across the country. The program aims to achieve saturation of essential government services in these blocks, covering multiple domains such as health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, and basic infrastructure.

The officials from the district of Dadra and Nagar Haveli attended the training on leadership at YASHADA, Pune from 08th to 9th September 2023 on a module covering key components of the programme, effective ways to create a block development strategy, and action plans to improve key socio-economic indicators.

As suggested by NITI Aayog, the Chief Executive Officer (District Panchayat) has participated in ChintanShivirs at gram panchayat dudhani, kauncha, mandoni, sindoni, randha, galonda, naroli, kharadpada, samarvai and masat respectively for stakeholder's consultation.

The District Panchayat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have organized a district-level workshop for preparation of block development strategy (BDS) under the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) under the chairmanship of collector, D&NH on 14/09/2023 with all concerned line department officials and undertaken exercise on SWOT analysis and key interventions proposed by the departments on the indicators pertaining to them.

The District Panchayat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have organized a ChintanShivir at the district level on 05/09/2023 involving all elected representatives i.e, district panchayat members, sarpanch, ward members from all GPs for wider consultation and seeking comments/inputs on the draft plan (BDS) under ABP.

The district panchayat intends to keep the draft BDS prepared for obtaining public opinion and finalizing the strategies at the line department level for a week before finalizing the BDS.

Profile of Dadra and Nagar Haveli



- The District of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is situated on the Western Coast of India having 491 Sq. Km.
- Territory is surrounded by Valsad District of Gujarat on the West, North and East and by Thana District of Maharashtra on the South and South-East.
- The territory has hilly terrain, especially towards the North-East and East where it is surrounded by ranges of Sahyadri Mountains(Western Hills). The terrain is intersected by the River Daman Ganga and its three tributaries. The river rises in the hill 64 km from the Western coast and discharges itself in the Arabian Sea at the port of Daman.
- Nearest Railway station is Vapi which is about 18 km from Silvassa and linked with National Highway No. NH-8.
- Climate is moderate and generally healthy in the Central zone, though hot during summer.
- Rainy season is normally from June to September. The district receives an annual rainfall between 2000 to 2500 mm.

- Portuguese ruled this territory until its liberation on 2nd August 1954.

Glimpse from various events/activities undertaken as part of BDS preparation under ABP



Officials of D&NH at YSHADA, Pune for Leadership Training



District Level Workshop at DP, D&NH for Preparation of BDS



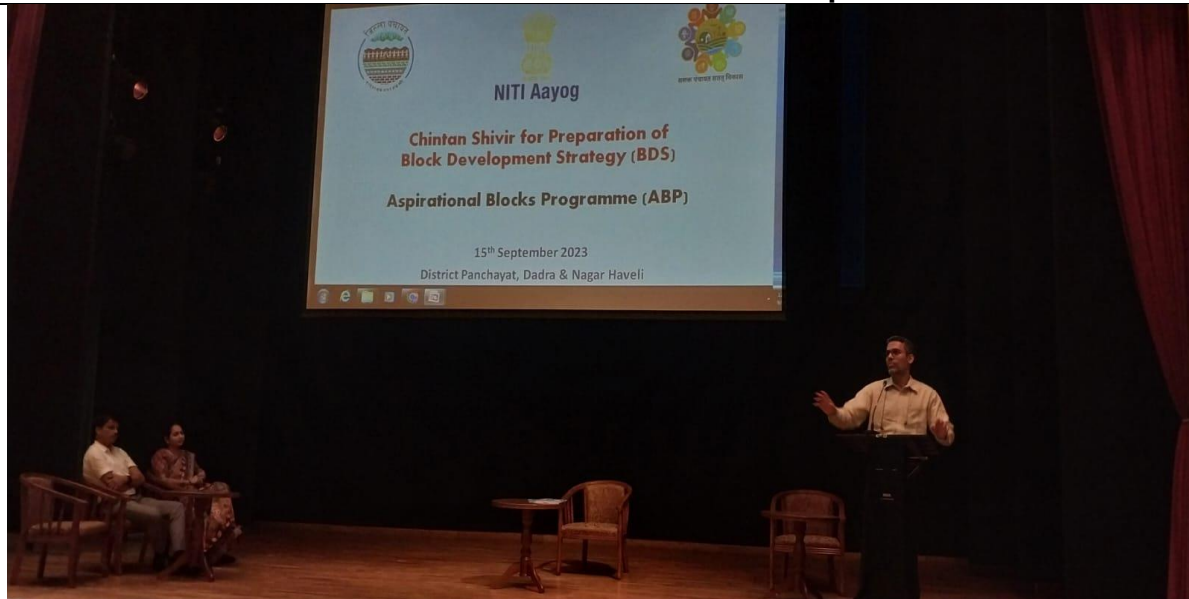
Presentation on ABP by NITI Aayog



Officials of CDPO (ICDS Dept) presenting their SWOT & Key Interventions



ChintanShivir at District Level with all Elected Representatives of PRI



Chintan Shivir at District Level for ERs consultation on BDS



Dudhani & Kaunch Chintan Shivir for ABP at GP Level



Chintan Shivir at Lohari village, Kharaadpada G.P.



Interaction with Aanganwadi Workers as part of Chintan Shivir on 15/09/2023



ग्रामीण शिक्षा उत्थान पर पंचायतों से हुई मंत्रणा, चिंतन शिविर

जबसंसार संवाददाता
सिलवासा, 14 सितम्बर

दलह विला पंचायत ग्रामीण विकास और शैक्षिक उत्थान को बल प्रदान करने को ग्राम पंचायतों से मंत्रणा कर रही है। इस दिशा में नरोली, सामरवरणी, मसाट, खरडुपाड़ा, दपाड़ा सहित ग्राम पंचायतों में पंचायत नेतृत्व व विला पंचायत तथा पंचायत सदस्यों, ग्रामीणों के साथ ग्रामीण और शैक्षिक उत्थान से जुड़ी जरूरतों के बारे पर चर्चा की गई। प्रशासक प्रफुल पटेल के मार्गदर्शन में ग्रामीण विकास और शैक्षिक उत्थान के लिए यह कवायद की जा रही है।

इस अवसर पर सीईओ डॉ. अपूर्व शर्मा ने सुहारी और नरोली में ग्राम पंचायत बांडी, जन-प्रतिनिधियों व ग्रामीणों से गांव तथा शिक्षा उत्थान के लिए किए जा सकने वाले कार्यों पर चर्चा-विचारणा की। डीपीओ मितेश पाठक ने सामरवरणी और मसाट पंचायतों की संयुक्त बैठक में इन्हीं पहलुओं पर मंत्रणा की। 15 सितंबर को सुबह 9.30 बजे कला केन्द्र सभागार में सीईओ की सरपंचों, विला पंचायत सदस्यों और ग्राम पंचायत मेम्बरों से ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट स्ट्रेटिजी पर चिंतन शिविर में विचार-विमर्श होगा। प्रशासक प्रफुल पटेल के मार्गदर्शन में ग्रामीण विकास और शैक्षिक उत्थान के लिए यह कवायद की जा रही है।

Chintan Shivir at Samarvani & Masat Gram Panchayts

Theme 1: Agriculture and Water Resources

SWOT Analysis

<p style="text-align: center;">Strength:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitable Agro Climatic Conditions. 2. Suitable Soil Conditions. 3. Sufficient Infrastructure Facility. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weakness:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irrigation Facilities Are Limited For Certain Area Only. 2. No Soil Testing Lab And Technical Staff. 3. No Extension And Training Support. 4. Inadequate Staff. 5. Maximum Farmers Are Small & Marginal. 6. U.T. Run Schemes Are Very Old (1979) Needs To Revise For Proper Implementation.
<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunities:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase In Areas Of Horticulture Crops And Vegetable Crops. 2. Market Potential For Horticulture And Vegetable Crops. 3. Increase In Agriculture Mechanization. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Threats:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stray Cattle 2. Introduction And Adoption Of New Crops By The Farmers 3. Increase Area Of Industrialization. 4. To Make Farmers Ready To Incur Expenditure In Advance And Claim For Subsidy.

Note: PMFB (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna) Is Not Implemented In DNH Due To Small Area, Insurance Company Not Ready To Come In DNH.

KEY INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED

SECTOR	SCHEMES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CURRENT STATUS	STATE AVERAGE	KEY INTERVENTIONS PLANNED TO SURPASS STATE AVERAGE
Agriculture & Water Resources	Formation and Promotion of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) NMSA PM KISAN	Percentage of FPOs formed in the block against total sanctioned	0.00		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training For Departmental Staff For FPO Formation 2) Appointment Of One Resource Person For Proper Guidance And Implementation. 3) Awareness Camp For Farmers With The Help Of Resource Person / NGO Etc. 4) Registration Of Farmers Who Are Interested In FPO. 5) Initially Two Fpo^s Will Be Registered After Training.

		Percentage of Soil Health Cards generated against soil sample collection target	323.06		Department Has Prepared And Submitted AAP,2023-24 To Ministry For 400 Nos. Of Soil Sample Collection / Testing And 400 Nos of SHC Distribution.
		Percentage of beneficiaries under PM Kisan with land details and AEPB Seeded against total no. of beneficiaries with land details seeded	91.05		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Out of 14905 Farmers Family ,11214 Farmers Family Are Registered Under PM-Kisan. The Remaining Farmers Families Are Of Income Tax Payee, Pensioner And Incomplete Mutations. 2) Department Will Organize Revenue Camp With The Help Of Revenue Department For Incomplete Mutations. 3) Department Will Request To Ministry For Registration Of New Remaining Beneficiaries.
		Percentage of Bovine Animals Vaccinated (FMD)	56.80		
		Percentage of active borewells against the total number of borewells in a block	0		

Theme 2: Health

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good Infrastructure 2. Well connected roads at Health Facilities 3. Green Resilient Building 4. 108 ambulance network available 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ignorance about family planning and nutrition 2. Early Marriage / live-in relationship 3. Due to loss of wages pregnant women keep working till the last month of pregnancy 4. Poor Road Connectivity 5. Poor internet Connectivity and mobile connectivity in remote areas
Opportunity	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convergence with Anganwadi to provide supplementary cooked food 2. . CSR Activities – Pregnant women should be given supplementary food at the work place. 3. Follow- up of out of school girls for nutritional deficiency 4. IEC about Nutrition and Family planning 5. .Develop Digital Infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low birth weight 2. Malnutrition 3. Loss of wages to pregnant women

KEY INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED

Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	State Average/ National Average	Key Interventions planned to surpass state average
Percentage of Pregnant women receiving 04 or more antenatal care check-ups against total ANC registration	72 %	58	Continue following activities Capacity building, Awareness and Monitoring. Ensure portal data entry regularly
Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against total ANC registration	96.2 %	70 %	
Percentage of Institutional deliveries to	99.8 %	88.6 %	

estimated deliveries			
Percentage of low-birth-weight babies (less than 2500 gms)	35 %	12 %	Refer Table 1
Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) BCG + DPT 3 + OPV3 + Measles)	98 %	76.4 %	Continue following activities Capacity building, Awareness and Monitoring. Ensure portal data entry regularly
Percentage of underweight children under 6 years	40 %	32.1 %	Refer Table 1
Percentage of Tuberculosis (TB) cases treated successfully against TB cases notified a year ago	94.7 %	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Public Awareness and Education ❖ Early Detection and Diagnosis ❖ Access to treatment ❖ Infection Control ❖ Contact Tracing ❖ Health Care worker Training ❖ Poverty Alleviation ❖ Community Engagement ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation
Percentage of NQAS certified facilities in block	00	NA	Refer Table 2
Percentage of person screened for Hypertension against targeted population in the block	00	NA	<p>Target 1,92,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Capacity Building : Training of CHO, ANM, MPW and ASHA already conducted for the roll out of application
Percentage of person screened for Diabetes against targeted population in the block	00	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ IEC : Community involvement During the Ayushman Sabha through awareness and proper IEC. ❖ Monthly Target assigned to Respective Health Facilities ❖ Public Health Management Platform is rolled out in Dadra and Nagar Haveli therefore the Hypertension and Diabetes screening data will be recorded through PHMP APP with the help of Smart Phone and same data will be linked with NCD Application. ❖ Smart Phone is to be given to All ASHA for the entry of CBAC House to house Survey through PHMP App. Smart Phone procurement is under process ❖ CHO, ANM and MPW will carry out Hypertension and Diabetes screening at the Health Facility and House to House

Table 1 Low birth Weight

S. No.	Areas to improve	Key Intervention
01	Provide Nutritious diet to the girls from the age of 14 years to 19 years for school going girls and out of school girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervised Supplementary Diet for underweight girls (1800 girls) • Counseling through expert Nutritionist
02	Strengthening of Act like Early Child Marriage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. cases registered • PMNVY implementation monitoring
03.	High Risk Pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring through existing RMNCH portal • Provision of Supervised cooked food to ANC/PNC mothers.
04	Filling of vacant post -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06 ANMs
05	Incentives to worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To follow-up and conversion SAM to MAM or Normal @ Rs. 500/ Child (Medical treatment for any congenital disease and Nutrition) • Incentive to ASHA for Less than 10 % New borne Child under 2500 gm weight in your area @ Rs. 2000 once in year
06	Certificate and award to Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For achieving Less than 25 % underweight children below 6 yrs • Less than 10 % New borne Child under 2500 gm weight
07	IEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of fathers for Mal Nutrition • Promotion Safe motherhood • Coaching of Mamta Card at HWC/SC by AMN/ counselors/ ArogyaMitra
08	Incentives to mothers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 10 % Child under 2500 gm weight in your area
09	06 months – 06 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of SAM and Underweight play school / crèche for Diet

Table 2 Key Indicator 5: NQAS certification

Target DH -1, SDH – 1, CHC- 2, PHC – 8, HWC – 52. Total Health Faculties – 64

S. NO	
1.	Facility level Gap Analysis/ Identification of Gaps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Capacity building of staff. ❖ Insufficient consumables/equipment's/medicines. ❖ Fire NOC not available in all the facilities. ❖ Validity of fire extinguishers not mentioned. ❖ BMW Authorisation not updated. ❖ Fire exit plan layout is not available. ❖ AMC/CMC of all equipment not done. ❖ Labour room not available in PHC Dapada and PHC Masat. ❖ Departmental and OPD Signage's (including RACE and PASS) not available. ❖ No in-house dietary and security services at CHC and PHC. ❖ No regular committee meetings. ❖ Requirement of resource person for cadre specific trainings
2.	SOP
3.	Monthly Reporting and review of Quality Indicators
4.	Assessment Internal Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total target 6 facilities every month 1. Peer Assessment / State level External assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total target 6 facilities every month for State Assessment 2. External Assessment / National Assessment Total Target 6 faculties every month of National assessment

CONVERGENCE FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Health	<p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of millets to prevent Diabetes and Hypertension • Training of farming of millets and Nutritional plants
	<p>Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide proper arrangement to dispose all waste like STP / Septic tank, sock pit, drain, etc. at all Health Facilities
	<p>Health / Nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children identified as Severe in each category of malnutrition to be monitored regularly and ensure proper diet is given at anganwadi center • Provide one complete nutritious meal at Anganwadicenter to Low weight and high risk pregnant women and out of school girls from the age 15 onwards
	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness to be provided to adolescent girls regarding causes of malnutrition at school level at regular interval. • Provide one complete nutritious meal at school to the school girls from the age 15 onwards. • Education regarding risk of early age pregnancy in School girls from 15 yrs onwards
	<p>Financial Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sufficient fund to given incentives to the Gram Pachayat, Health workers.
	<p>Basic Infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil maintenance at all the Health Facilities. 2. Apply Water Harvesting Systems in all Health Facilities to recharge the ground water 3. Building should be built as per the fire department Norms and should be provided required systems to get the fire NOC

Theme 3: Nutrition

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wide spread network of anganwadi centers in the district (303) 233 main anganwadi centers and to mini anganwadicenterscovering all the village of the District. 2. Poshan tracker application developed and implemented by the ministry of women and development for real time data monitoring and analysis. 3. Akshaypatra centralized kitchen in the district currently catering to mdm scheme in the district. 4. Best infrastructure at anganwadi centers with state-of-the-artfacilities and growth monitoring devices. 5. Availability of health care facilities such as phc's and district hospitals. 6. Well qualified staff. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take home ration (thr) provided tobeneficiary is divided among the family members. 2. Low honorarium provided to the anganwadi workers and helpers. 3. High attrition rate among the anganwadi workers and helpers. 4. No fencing of nutrigardens developed at anganwadi centers. 5. improper entry data by the anganwadi worker in the poshan tracker application.
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The district of dnh has303 anganwadi centers with 70 mini anganwadi centers, these mini anganwadi centers may be upgraded to main anganwadi centers based on the current population census. 2. Survey can be done to find out left out village/pocket in community having probability of an additional; anganwadi centers. 3. 95 rentedanganwadi centers may be converted in to govt. Ownedanganwadi center. 4. Capacitybuilding of the anganwadi workers and anganwadi helper. 5. Survey can be done to identify the effectiveness of take-home ration (thr) provided to the beneficiary i.e.(pregnant women /lactating mothers and children between the age group of 06 month to 3year) 6. Development of nutrigardens at anganwadi centers and also at community level. 7. Awareness programamong parents and abs (adolescent girls) regarding basic information on malnutrition and its effect on the society. 8. Medical checking of children falling in severe category in each category of malnutrition and providing ready to eat Therapeutic Food (RUTF) Where Ever Necessary. 9. Growth monitoring of the children below the age of 6 years enrolled at private school/nurseryto be done. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing popularity of junk food and soft drinkamong the children. 2. Lack of diet diversity among tribal population in the district. 3. Magico- religious and cultural beliefsamong the tribal population of the district. 4. Child marriages/ early pregnancy /birth spacing /live in relationship / marriage registration.

KEY INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED

SECTOR	SCHEMES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CURRENT STATUS	STATE AVERAGE	KEY INTERVENTIONS PLANNED TO SURPASS STATE AVERAGE
Nutrition	(PMMVY) ICDS Mission POSHAN Mission Vatsalya Anganwadi Services	Percentage Of Pregnant Women Taking Supplementary Nutrition Under The ICDS Program regularly	78.53	73.23	<p>1.training will be imparted to anganwadi for proper entry of data for providing supplementary nutrition into poshan tracker application.</p> <p>2.instruction will be provided to awws to inform pregnant women to collect snp at regular interval.</p>
		Percentage Of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) In Children Under 5 Years To Total Children Under 5 Years	2.9	2.75	<p>1. Children identified as severe in each category of malnutrition to be medical checkup camp to be carried out and proper medication to be provided.</p> <p>2. Incentive scheme to be implemented for anganwadi workers on converting each sam children to mam or normal category with a penalty of children falling back to sam from mam of normal category.</p> <p>3. Report card of</p>

					<p>each child to be provided to parents for awareness of malnutrition status of the child indicating the growth of the child on the growth chart with month wise growth monitoring and malnutrition status of the child</p> <p>4. List of high-risk pregnancy women to be shared with icds department to provide one complete meal at anganwadi center</p> <p>5. 100 % immunization to be ensured for children and pregnant mothers.</p>
		Percentage Of Children From 6 Months To 6 Years Taking Supplementary Nutrition Under The ICDS Programregularly	74.55	73.24	<p>1. Training will be imparted to anganwadi for proper entry of data for providing supplementary nutrition to children between the age of 6 months to 6 years taking supplementary nutrition into poshan tracker application.</p> <p>2. Instruction will be provided to awws to inform</p>

					pregnant women to collect snp at regular interval.
		Percentage Of Operational Anganwadi Centers With Functional Toilet	100 %	100%	1. Maintenance of child friendly toilets at regular interval. 2. Cleaning of toilets on regular basis to maintain hygiene.
		Percentage Of Operational Anganwadi Centers With Drinking Water Facilities.	100%	100%	1. Maintenance of damaged pipe line if any at regular interval. 2. Quality check of drinking water at regular interval.
		Percentage Of Modern Accurate Malnourishment (MAM) Children Under 5 Years To Total Children Under 5 Years	10.85	10.03	1. Children identified as severe in each category of malnutrition to be medical checkup camp to be carried out and proper medication to be provided. 2. Incentive scheme to be implemented for anganwadi workers on converting each sam children to mam or normal category with a penalty of children falling back to sam from mam of normal category. 3. Report card of each child to be provided to parents for awareness of

					<p>malnutrition status of the child indicating the growth of the child on the growth chart with month wise growth monitoring and malnutrition status of the child</p> <p>4. List of high-risk pregnancy women to be shared with icdsdepartment to provide one complete meal at anganwadi center</p> <p>5. 100 % immunization to be ensured for children and pregnant mothers.</p>
		Measurement Efficiency Of Children Enrolled At Anganwadi Centers During The Reporting Month	99.69	99	<p>1.instruction will be provided to awws to inform parents of children during the schedule of growth monitoring at anganwadi centers</p> <p>2. Children may be provided a token of kit for such as toy to encourage them for growth monitoring.</p>

CONVERGENCE FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Nutrition	<p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <p>1. Seeds And Saplings Of Nutritious Plants To Be Provided At Be Provided At Each AnganwadiCenters For Developing NutriGardens</p> <p>2. Training Of Farming Of Nutritional Plants At Anganwadi Centers To Be Provided To AnganwadiWorkers.</p>
	<p><u>Sanitation</u></p> <p>1. Provide Proper Arrangement To Dispose All Waste Like Septic Tank, Sock</p>

	Pit, Drain, Etc. At Each AnganwadiCenter.
	Health / Nutrition 1. Children Identified As Severe In Each Category Of Malnutrition To Be Medical Checkup Camp To Be Carried Out And Proper Medication To Be Provided. 2. List Of High-Risk Pregnancy Women To Be Shared With ICDS Department To Provide One Complete Meal At AnganwadiCenter 3. 100 % Immunization To Be Ensured For Children And Pregnant Mothers.
	Education 1. Awareness To Be Provided To Adolescent Girls Regarding Causes Of Malnutrition At School Level At Regular Interval.
	Financial Inclusion 1. Provide Sufficient Fund Availability For Augmentation / New Schemes Of Water Supply And Testing Kits.
	Basic Infrastructure 1. Civil Maintenance At All The AnganwadiCenters. 2. Provide Adequate Fencing For Nutria Gardens At Each AnganwadiCenters. 3. Apply Water Harvesting Systems In All AnganwadiCenters

Theme 4: Financial Inclusion

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
I. Good Network Of Bank Branches, Atms And Banking Correspondent(BC) In The Block I.E. 58 Bank Branches, 168 Atms And 93 Bcs ii. All Villages Are Getting Banking Services Through Bank Branch/ATM/BC Within The Radius Of 5 Km	I. Network Issues In Hilly/Remote Villages Affect The Functioning Of Banking Outlets
Opportunities	Threats
I. Deployment Of New BC Sakhis/BC Points From SHG Members ii. Spreading More Financial Literacy With Digital Awareness For Use Of Digital Products	I. Increasing Digital Financial Frauds ii. Transaction Failure Rate Is High Due To Poor Network Connectivity

KEY INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED

SECTO	SCHEMES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CURRENT STATUS	STATE AVERAGE	KEY INTERVENTIONS PLANNED TO SURPASS STATE AVERAGE

Financial Inclusion	PM KaushalVikasYojana Other schemes	Bank access points (bank branches/extension centers/ATMs) per thousand population			Bank Access Points(Bank Branches/Extension Centre/Atms/BC)Per Thousand Population
		Percentage of Villages Banking Correspondent (BC) Sakhis /DigiPaySakhis/Volunteer are deployed to total villages in the block			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of villages banking correspondent(bc) sakhis/digipaysakhis/volunteers are deployed to total villages in the block 2. Deployment of 20 new bcsakhis (1 bcsakhi in each gram panchayat) 3. Providing trainings and tool kit to these new bcsakhis

Theme 5: Drinking Water

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sufficient rainfall – average 100 + inch 2. Sufficient surface water. 3. good network of river covered most of areas. 4. Existing 8 nos. Wtp with distribution network 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Proper / Skill Manpower For Maintenance And Repair Work Of Existing Pipeline. 2. In Some Remote Area Water Supply Interrupt In Summer Season (Supply By Water Tanker).

Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilization of 100% surface water by augmentation of existing scheme. 2. Infrastructure of road development in going on rapidly therefore provide water supply facility in remote area. 3. By implementation water harvesting in every sector (private / government) ground water level will increase. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Due To Constant Development Of Road Networks Existing Underground Water Supply Line May Be Damaged Or To Be Shifted. 2. Due To Industrialization Ground Water / Surface Water May Be Affected.

KEY INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED

SECTOR	SCHEMES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CURRENT STATUS	STATE AVERAGE	KEY INTERVENTIONS PLANNED TO SURPASS STATE AVERAGE
Drinking Water	JJM State supported Schemes on Drinking Water	Percentage of HHs with functional tap water connections FHTC against the total number of HHs in the block	100%	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% achievement has been done in the block to supply drinking water by tape to household. Now due to ongoing development population has been increase tremendously and requirement of water increase. Norm for providing drinking water supply in rural area has been change. Therefore it is necessary reassessment of existing water supply infrastructure / scheme. 2. Argumentation of water supply scheme for

					<p>drinking water is required to cover each and every household of the block.</p> <p>3. Widening of roads / bridges / slab drains in dadra and nagarhaveli district is going on and existing underground water supply pipeline may be damage / shifted. Safe passage for laying underground pipe is required.</p> <p>4. Educate people for common test of water like temperature, ph value, turbidity (tds) through testing kit can help to regulate quality drinking water supply.</p> <p>5. Encourage people to take ownership to sustain the project.</p>
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CONVERGENCE FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Drinking Water	<p style="text-align: center;">Agriculture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motivation Of Farmers For Organic Farming So Quality Of Underground / Surface Water Can Not Affect. 2. Training Of New Type Of Farming And Development About Minimum Use Of Water Like Drip Irrigation Etc.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Sanitation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Proper Arrangement To Dispose All Waste Like Septic Tank, Sock Pit, Drain, Etc. 2. Collection Of All Type Of Waste Near Tape Connection, UGSR, WTP And Proper Arrangement To Dispose It.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Health / Nutrition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Help To Increase Awareness Of People About Cleanliness So That Quality Of Treated Water Not Affect. 2. Provide Kit To Household To Check Few Parameters Of Treated Drinking Water.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Sufficient Water Storage Arrangement As Per Schedule Of Time In Every School (Man Power). 2. Improve / Educate Students Habit Regarding Optimal Use Of Drinking Water. 3. Proper Arrangement Of Waste Of Meal And Sanitation. 4. Disposing Water Not Draw Near Storage Place
	<p style="text-align: center;">Financial Inclusion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Sufficient Fund Availability For Augmentation / New Schemes Of Water Supply And Testing Kits.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Basic Infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction Of Water Supply Structure Like WTP, UGSR, EST, LIS, Pipe Line Networks As Per New Norms. 2. Apply Water Harvesting Systems In All Centers (Residential / Commercial / Industrial / Government And Private Sectors)

Theme 6: Sanitation

SWOT ANALYSIS

<p>Strength</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declared odf + model all villages 2. Door to door garbage collection & transportation facilities. 3. Strict monitoring source segregation. 4. Strict implementation of banned single use of plastic observed. 	<p>Weakness</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of awareness. 2. Lack of technological advancement in remote locations. (online complaint failure) 3. Bridging gaps in the socially diverse livelihood (people living in chawls)
<p>Opportunities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Created opportunities for shgs by preparation of cloth bags to promote alternative to plastic. 2. Clean and green public places helps to promote tourism. 3. Soak pits, vermi-compost pits kitchen gardens. 4. Liquid waste management for setup of stp. 	<p>Threats</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor sanitation facilities may raise the risk of diseases and malnutrition. 2. Littering of plastic waste in water bodies may cause water logging issues.

KEY INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED

SECTOR	SCHEMES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CURRENT STATUS	STATE AVERAGE	KEY INTERVENTIONS PLANNED TO SURPASS STATE AVERAGE
Sanitation	Swachh Bharat Mission State supported Schemes on Sanitation	Percentage of villages declared open Defecation Free (ODF) plus			

		<p>SBM - G: Percentage of villages covered with solid waste management (SWM)</p>	<p>100% Coverage (20 Gram Panchayats consisting of 70 Villages)</p>	<p>Workshops with regard to Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation, Processing, Importance of Source segregation) may be conducted in Educational & Industrial Sectors.</p> <p>Rewards & Recognition (District Level competitions to be organized w.r.t. Cleaner Greener Environment) to help motivate the public and achieve the desired output for the cause.</p> <p>Rigorous IEC activities to be conducted with active participation of Elected Representatives and citizens. Also encourage & motivate the public to achieve the Swachhata Campaign successfully. (Visible cleanliness in Public Places)</p> <p>New Proposal: District is planning to place kiosks to collect different types of plastics and on</p>
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					<p>the basis of the waste deposited, incentives in form of various stationery items can be made. The initial target may be schools, educational institutes, market place, parks, and other public places.</p>
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		SBM - G: Percentage of villages covered with liquid waste management (LWM)			<p>Grey Water Management: In rural areas of the district, grey water is efficiently used in Kitchen Garden through establishment of dedicated channels connected from water outlet</p> <p>Proposal for community toilet and Soak pits to be worked out</p> <p>IEC activities to be conducted to avoid waste water disposal into the water bodies</p> <p>Proposal for dedicated STP in the rural areas</p>
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CONVERGENCE FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Sanitation	Agriculture
	1. Wet Waste For Vermin Compost
	Drinking Water
	1. Provide Safe Water
	Health / Nutrition
	1. IEC Activity 2. Quality Of Water Testing.
	Education
	1. IEC Activities
	Financial Inclusion
	1. Ftk kits for water testing 2. Fund for iec activity 3. Collection of user charges 4. Require funds for various activities i.e. preparation of cotton bags, surveillance system, man power for sanitation staff and equipment's.
	Basic Infrastructure
	1. STP Plant 2. IEC Activities 3. Twin Pit Toilets & Maintenance 4. Vermi Compost Pit

Theme 7: Basic Infrastructure

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Weather Roads connectivity. 2. Schools' infrastructure are as per RTE Act. 3. There exists Anganwadis per population of 1000. 4. 100 % coverage of FHTC (Drinking Water). 5. All the villages of ever Gram Panchayat in the district of DNH are ODF+ (Model). 6. Good Health Facilities Infrastructure (PHC / CHC / WC / SC) 7. All the Gram Panchayats have internet Connectivity through BSNL. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of Community And Public Assets. 2. Though all the Gram Panchayats has internet Connectivity, there are few villages where there is connectivity issues. 3. There are certain areas having Rocky Strata & Hilly Areas which causes water scarcity during summer. 4. Insufficient Human Resources in Gram Panchayats. 5. People's Participation & participation of Elected Representatives for preparing an annual development plan
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pmay-g scheme target (5383 + 6170). 2. Employment Guarantee & livelihood opportunities (MGNREGA & NRLM) leading to financial uplift and social development of poor citizens. 3. Having large geography and natural resources like forest. 4. Conservation of natural resources by implementation of (solar plant, ground water recharge through rain water harvesting). 5. Minimize the use of chemical fertilizer by promoting vermin compost & organic material by encourage use of biogas plants (MGNREGA) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainability 2. Community To Involve And Protect The Assets. 3. People's mindset to adaption to change.

Key Interventions Proposed:

SECTOR	SCHEMES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	CURRENT STATUS	STATE AVERAGE	KEY INTERVENTIONS PLANNED TO SURPASS STATE AVERAGE
1	Basic Infrastructure	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with BharatNet	100.00	100.00	71.35
2	Basic Infrastructure	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Live BharatNet connection against total number Gram Panchayats with BharatNet	0.00		
3	Drinking Water	Percentage of Households (HHs) with functional tap water connections (FHTC) against total number of HHs in the block	100.00	100.00	67.07
4	Sanitation	Percentage of villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) plus	100.00		
5	Basic Infrastructure	Percentage of Gram Panchayats with at least 250 beneficiaries digitally certified under PM Digital Saksharata Abhiyaan	50.00		8700 students registered; certificate issued to 6200.

Theme 8: Social Development

SWOT ANALYSIS

<p style="text-align: center;">Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 100% GP coverage of SHGs in DNH. ➤ Inclusion of Rural Deprived mainly from the poor tribal household population in DNH. ➤ U.T Government, GOI support and promotion for SHG Institution building and Capacity building in DNH. To date, 760 SHGs and 7986 HHs have been mobilized in SHG. ➤ Women interested in SHG groups in Rural tribal areas like at Mandhoni, Sindhoni, Dudhani, Kauncha, Kherdi, Dapadaetc GPs of DNH. ➤ Women possess collective efforts for the development of SHGs. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insufficient cadre in DNH for SHG mobilization and its sustainability. ➤ Women working for daily wages in industrial areas like Naroli, Dadra, Galonda, Samarvani GPs and showing less concern about forming into SHGs. ➤ Irregularity and insufficiency of fund disbursement by the state mission to the district NRLM mission due to which the DNH-Mission team and SHG women could not function efficiently. ➤ Social stigmas from family and society of women in DNH cause back-step to women to join in SHGs and perform across DNH. ➤ Major women of DNH are not taking the lead in entrepreneurial activities due to their poverty background, health and wellness issues in their families, educational and financial literacy, etc.
<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adult literacy improvement among SHG women in DNH. ➤ Poverty alleviation among the rural population at all GPs of DNH through sufficient fund disbursement and group entrepreneur activities ➤ Working towards cent percent attainment of digital and financial inclusion and literacy in DNH to SHG women. ➤ Entrepreneur skill training and providing funds or loans by the UT-DNH administration through skill-related training. ➤ Working on Gender Equity and community sensitization and working on FNHW-related activities among SHG groups in DNH. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Internal conflicts among SHG women in SHG groups. ➤ Occurrence of NPA (Non-Performing Asset) to the fund disbursed to SHG. ➤ Lack of repayment thus occurring default issues among SHGs in DNH. ➤ Loyalty issues among the SHG members thus causing in deformation of SHGs.

KEY INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED

Sector	Schemes	Key	Current	State	Key Interventions	Specific Proposal
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		Performance Indicators	Status	average	planned to surpass state average	
Social Development	NRLM	Percentage of HHs added to SHG against total HHS	31%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a scope of mobilizing 17,000 women from overall HHs into SHG groups in DNH. There should be a saturation drive to be conducted across DNH. • Before the drive initiation Special Gram Sabhas and Women Gram Sabhas need to be conducted and to be informed regarding the saturation drive in DNH. • Required a technical support from NROs in mass social mobilization and capacity building. • IEC activities like canvassing, wall posters, rallies etc. on SHG formation to be conducted at all GPs on SHG formation and its benefits by the gram panchayat elected representatives, teachers and NRLM-DNH team across DNH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A competitive honorarium for forming SHG is to be provided to the selected CRPs, then required a I-CRP policy for incentive based honorarium.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As there is a lack of cadre in NRLM alone, the mobilization support from Asha & Anganwadi workers through proper honorarium provision can lead to 100% saturation in DNH. It is informed that there are 600 capacity Asha and Anganwadi workers, if one person from Asha and Anganwadi as CRP along with NRLM mission team can form 3 SHGs then the saturation completion can be attained at the end of year 2023. 	
Social Development	NRLM	Percentage of SHGs that have received revolving fund against total SHGs in the block	51.27		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactivation of the Inactive SHG accounts in the bank and collection of savings through their SHG members. Re-Proposal to State team regarding release funds to district account to achieve 100% disbursement of RF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially mobilized women and initial SHGs during saturation drive formed are up to 1000 attaining three months experience then for RF there should be disbursement of Rs.30,000/- per SHG then there is a requirement of Rs. 3 crore rupees to DNH-NRLM.

Theme 9: Education

<p style="text-align: center;">Strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of access of schooling at all levels. • Good infrastructure facilities are available. • Hostel facilities are available through-out district for school going boys and girls. • Facilities for higher and technical education are available. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weakness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium and subject specific shortage of teachers because of less salary. • Infrastructure gaps specifically in english&hindi medium schools. • Illiterate parents. • Language barrier/ local dialect are different from medium of instruction. • No aspirations to acquire higher education.
<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost reaching at saturation level in ecce in ut. • Implementation of ullaasnilpprogramme for adult education. • Capacity building of teachers through different innovations by involving reputed ngos. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy earning opportunities at local level negatively impact school education. • Mental health/suicide tendency cases are at high level in school students. • Diversion of enrollment towards english medium which is biggest threat for vernacular medium school.

Key Interventions:

Sector	Scheme	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current Status	State Average	Key Interventions Planned To Surpass State Average	Specific Proposal
Education	All schemes supporting transition rates, rate specified pupil teacher ratio, smart class, other scheme	Transition rate from primary to middle school level	101.58 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous supervision for 100% transition 	•
		Transition rate from upper primary to secondary school level	99.22 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification Of Schools Where Every Class 8thStudents Automatically Admitted In Class 9th • Tracking will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of existing tribal hostel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ICT Lab @rs. 6.40 lakhs * 18 hostels
		Transition rate – percentag	99.43 %			

Sector	Scheme	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current Status	State Average	Key Interventions Planned To Surpass State Average	Specific Proposal
	s	e of boys transition from upper primary to secondary level			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of parents regarding access of secondary schools. • Strengthening of existing tribal hostel in convergence with social welfare and tribal department. 	115.20 lakhs proposed for providing ict lab facilities so that children can learn by using it enabled material.
		Transition rate – percentage of girls transition from upper primary to secondary level	98.97 %			
		Transition rate – percentage of boys transition from secondary to higher secondary level	72.53 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different Quality Intervention To Improve The Class 10th Result. • Awareness and counseling session for parents, students and pri members. • Tracking of class 10th pass out students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special tutor to be engaged for main subject i.e. science, maths, english and social science. • Performance based incentives To Be Proposed. • Exposure of vocational courses after secondary stage.
		Transition rate – percentage of girls transition from secondary to higher secondary level	85.15 %			
		Percentage of elementary	80.49 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium and subject specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main challenge is the

Sector	Scheme	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current Status	State Average	Key Interventions Planned To Surpass State Average	Specific Proposal
		schools having pupil teacher ratio less than or equal To 30			<p>teachers will be recruited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of existing school infrastructure to improve scr. Provision of online attendance of teachers. 	<p>availability of english medium teachers at local level and outsiders are not willing to work in low salary structure @ 23,000/- per month. Therefore, it needs to be supplemented through abp grants.</p>
		Percentage of schools having adequate number of girls' toilet facilities against the total number of schools.	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate toilets for girls students are available, the functionality status will be ensured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
		Percentage of schools having trained teachers for teaching child with special needs (cwsn)	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on inclusive education for all teachers to be conducted through a reputed NGO. Onsite support provided by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional fund for training and continuous academic support required.

Sector	Scheme	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current Status	State Average	Key Interventions Planned To Surpass State Average	Specific Proposal
					special educators in all schools.	
		Pass percentage in class x for government schools	59.96 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of remedial learning material. • Coaching facility will be provided to needy students. • Special academic support at hostel level. • Awareness and counseling session for parents and students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund for remedial coaching is available under the scheme of samagras hiksha. However, it is restricted up to 20% of total enrollment . We may require additional fund to cover at least 40% of students (incentive based module can be design).
		Percentage of boys with 60% and above marks in class x board exam.				
		Percentage of girls with 60% and above marks in class x board exam.				
		Pass Percentage In Class 12 th For Government Schools	62.61 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of remedial learning material. • Coaching facility will be provided to needy students. • Special academic support at hostel level. • Specific counseling session for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special tutor to be engaged for main subject i.e. chemistry, biology, physics, maths, accounts, org. Of commerce and economics . • Performan
		Percentage of boys with 60% and above marks in class xii board exam.				
		Percentage of girls				

Sector	Scheme	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current Status	State Average	Key Interventions Planned To Surpass State Average	Specific Proposal
		with 60% and above marks in class xii board exam.			<p>stream Selection I.E. Arts, Commerce, Science, Vocational Etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaching and support for competitive exams. 	ce based incentives to be proposed.