

જા.નં./મા-૨/૨૦૨૪/ ૩૫૯૭

જિલ્લા શિક્ષણાધિકારીની કચેરી,  
એ/૩, જિલ્લા સેવા સદન-૨,  
અઠવાલાઈન્સ, સુરત

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તા. ૨૨/૦૩/૨૦૨૪

પ્રતિ,

આચાર્યશ્રી,

સરકારી, અનુદાનિત, પ્રાથમિક, માધ્યમિક તથા ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક શાળાઓ, તમામ

જિલ્લા - સુરત.

આ સાથે સામેલ કમિશનર શાળાઓની કચેરી, વિદ્યા સમીક્ષા કેન્દ્ર, સે-  
૧૯, ગાંધીનગરનો તા.૨૨/૦૩/૨૦૨૪ અન્વયે વિદ્યાર્થીઓની ગરમીમાં સલામતી માટે તમામ  
શાળાઓને જાણ તથા અમલ કરવા સારું.

  
જિલ્લા શિક્ષણાધિકારી  
સુરત, જિલ્લો-સુરત

કમિશનર શાળાઓની કચેરી,  
વિદ્યા સમીક્ષા કેન્દ્ર, સે-૧૯,  
ગુ.રા.ગાંધીનગર  
તા.૨૨/૦૩/૨૦૨૪

શ્રી. શિક્ષણાધિકારીશ્રી,  
શ્રી. શિક્ષણાધિકારીની કચેરી,

સા.મ.

વિષય: હિટવેવ-૨૦૨૪ અંગે પૂર્વતૈયારી કરવા બાબત.

સંદર્ભ: (૧) સદર કચેરી પી.એસ.કાર્યાલયના પત્રાંક: ૧૪૩, તા.૧૫/૦૩/૨૦૨૪

(૨) સ્ટેટ ઇમરજન્સી ઓપરેશન સેન્ટરના પત્ર તા.૧૫/૦૩/૨૦૨૪

(૩) રાષ્ટ્રીય આપદા પ્રબંધન પ્રાધીકરણ ગૃહ મંત્રાલયના પત્ર તા.૦૬/૦૩/૨૦૨૪

(૪) ભારત સરકારના ભારત મૌસમ વિજ્ઞાન વિભાગના પત્ર તા.૦૧/૦૩/૨૦૨૪

(૫) સ્વાસ્થ્ય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ વિભાગના પત્ર તા.૦૯/૦૨/૨૦૨૪

ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અને સંદર્ભ પરત્વે જણાવવાનું કે, આપણે વર્ષ દરમિયાન ત્રણ ઋતુઓનો અનુભવ કરીએ છીએ. તે ઉનાળામાં એપ્રિલ અને મે મહિનામાં ગરમીનો પારો પીક પર હોય છે. આવા સંજોગોમાં વાતાવરણની સાથે શરીરની રમી પણ વધવા લાગે છે જેના કારણે ડીહાઇડ્રેશન અને લૂ લાગવાની સંભાવના વધી જાય છે. જેથી શાળામાં અભ્યાસ માં વિદ્યાર્થીઓની ઉનાળાની ગરમીમાં સલામતી માટે નીચે મુજબના પગલાં લેવા જોઈએ.

શાળામાં આપવાની સૂચનાઓ:

- બપોર સમયના પીકહીટથી બચવા માટે શાળાનો સમય પુનઃસુનિશ્ચિત કરવા.
- તમામ શાળાઓ અને શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓમાં પીવાના પાણીની પરબની વ્યવસ્થા કરવી.
- રમત-ગમતની/આઉટડોરની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ ટાળવી.
- શાળા પરિસરમાં છાયાદાર વૃક્ષોના વૃક્ષારોપણ પ્રવૃત્તિમાં વધારો કરવો.
- શાળા તાસ દરમિયાન બાળકોને પાણી પીવાની છુટ આપવી.

આથી, ઉપર જણાવેલ સૂચનાઓનો અમલ કરવા અને ગુજરાતની તમામ માધ્યમિક અને ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં જાણ કરવા તમામ જિલ્લા શિક્ષણાધિકારીશ્રીઓને જણાવવામાં આવે છે. નોંધ પર મળેલ સંયુક્ત શિક્ષણ નિયામક માધ્યમિકના આદેશાનુસાર.

સંદર્ભ: સંદર્ભ પત્ર

વિદ્યા સમીક્ષા કેન્દ્રની કચેરી, સુરત.
પત્રાંક નંબર :- 1864
તા. ૨૨/૦૩/૨૦૨૪
સંખ્યા :-
શ્રી :-



નાયબ શિક્ષણ નિયામક  
માધ્યમિક  
ગુ.રા.ગાંધીનગર

કલ સવિનય રવાના જાણ સારું:

(૧) સ્ટેટ ઇમરજન્સી ઓપરેશન સેન્ટર, "છ-૪બી", પુનિત સર્કલ, સેક્ટર-૧૮, ગાંધીનગર.૩૮૨૦૨૧

(૨) રહસ્ય સચિવશ્રી, સદર કચેરી.

. ૨૨/૦૩/૨૪

# સ્ટેટ ઈમરજન્સી ઓપરેશન સેન્ટર

(ગુજરાત સરકાર)

"ઈ-જબી", પુનિત સર્કલ પાસે, સેક્ટર-૧૮, ગાંધીનગર

ફોન નં. ૦૭૯-૫૧૯૦૦, E-mail-[reservations@disaster.gov.in](mailto:reservations@disaster.gov.in), [sec@disaster.gov.in](mailto:sec@disaster.gov.in)

નં. એસ.ઈ.ઓ.સી./ADM/વશી/૫૫/૨૦૨૪

તા. ૨૫/૦૩/૨૦૨૪

પ્રતિ,

નોડલ અધિકારીશ્રી, વેધરવોચ ગ્રુપ

તમામ.

વિષય: હિટવેવ-૨૦૨૪ અંગે પૂર્વતૈયારી કરવા બાબત.

સંદર્ભ: NDMA દિલ્હીના પત્ર નં. 1-105/2023-PP(E-116517), તા. ૦૬/૦૩/૨૦૨૪

શ્રીમાન,

ઉપરોક્ત વિષય પરત્વે સવિનય જણાવવાનું કે, નેશનલ ડિઝાસ્ટર મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓથોરીટી, દિલ્હીના સંદર્ભે દર્શિત પત્રની (નકલ સામેલ) વિગતે હિટવેવ એકવાઈઝરી ૨૦૨૪ સંદર્ભે સૂચનાઓ તથા અગમચેતીના પગલાં લેવા બાબતે જણાવેલ છે જે ધ્યાને લઈ આપના વિભાગ દ્વારા હિટવેવ-૨૦૨૪ સંદર્ભે જાહેર જનતાને કોઈ નુકશાન ન થાય તે માટે અગમચેતીના જરૂરી પગલાં લેવા તથા આપના તાબાની કચેરીઓ દ્વારા પણ જરૂરી કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં આવે તે સુનિશ્ચિત કરવા વિનંતી છે.

વિડાણ: ઉપર મુજબ

નાયબ કલેક્ટર

સ્ટેટ ઈમરજન્સી ઓપરેશન

સેન્ટર, ગાંધીનગર

નકલ સવિનય રવાના:

(૧) પી.એ. ટુ રાહત કમિશનર અને સચિવશ્રી, (મ.વિ.), મહેસૂલ વિભાગ, બ્લોક નં. ૧૧/૮મો માળ, નવા સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.

(૨) પી.એ. ટુ રાહત નિયામક અને નાયબ સચિવશ્રી, (મ.વિ.), મહેસૂલ વિભાગ, બ્લોક નં. બ્લોક નં. ૧૧/૮મો માળ, નવા સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.



कुणाल सत्यार्थी, आई.एफ.एस.  
संयुक्त सचिव  
Kunal Satyarthi, IFS  
Joint Secretary



राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण  
गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार  
National Disaster Management Authority  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Government of India

No 1-105/2023-PP(E-116517)

New Delhi, the 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2024

Dear Respected Madam/sir

As you are aware, frequency of heat waves has increased in the recent years and extreme heat poses an unprecedented challenge to health and productivity of vulnerable populations. For the current year Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has issued the seasonal outlook on temperature and rainfall for Hot weather Season during March to May 2024. The seasonal outlook indicates above normal maximum temperatures most likely over most parts of the country except some isolated areas of Northwest, Northeast and Central and peninsular India where normal to below normal maximum temperature are most likely. The seasonal outlook March to May 2024 is enclosed (Annexure-I).

2. IMD is also issuing two daily bulletins at 8.30 AM and 04.30 PM including with five days forecast & warning at National level. Similarly, extended range forecast warning is also issued on weekly basis on Thursday applicable for the upcoming two weeks. The States are requested to follow these bulletins for appropriate actions with regard to heat wave.

3. The General Elections 2024 is also likely to be scheduled during the Months of March to May, 2024 i.e. during the heat wave periods in some of the Heat Prone areas. To cater to the seasonal outlook, the States are requested to put in place appropriate mitigation, preparedness and response measures. Heat wave mitigation measures involves a multi- sectoral and multi-dimensional administrative approach. The activities such as provisioning for drinking water, temporary shelter, rescheduling the working hours, rescheduling of the timing of schools/educational institutions, use of parks and green area, providing better emergency medical services and public health etc. reduces the negative impact of extreme heat-wave conditions. Early warning of potential heat-wave events over a particular area can help to take appropriate measures in mitigating the adverse impacts of heat wave.

4. To enable the states to prepare themselves for effective mitigation and management of Heat wave conditions in 2023, NDMA has prepared an advisory to help the state governments. The same is annexed (Annexure-II). For better heat wave preparedness in 2024, you are requested to ensure implementation of the Advisory to mitigate the ill effects of the ensuing Heat Wave. You are also requested to refer to the detailed Guidelines issued by NDMA in 2019 for preparing Heat wave action plan available on the web-site link [www.ndma.gov.in](http://www.ndma.gov.in). The IEC material available on Heat Wave preparedness and Do's and Don'ts at NDMA website may also be downloaded and widely disseminated.

Contd...

एन.डी.एम.ए. भवन, ए-1, सफदरजंग एन्क्लेव, नई दिल्ली-110029

NDMA Bhawan, A-1, Safdarjng Enclave, New Delhi-110029, India

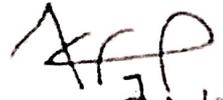
दूरभाष/Tel. : +91-11-26701747 फैक्स/Fax. : +91-11-26701729 ई-मेल/E-mail : [jspp@ndma.gov.in](mailto:jspp@ndma.gov.in)

5. The National Action Plan on Heat Related Illnesses, Public Health Advisory, Do's and Don'ts and the Training Manual developed by National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) as indicated in the letter of Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare dated 29<sup>th</sup> February, 2024 may also be made use of for better preparedness and mitigation on human health related issues (Annexure III).

6. Your personal attention in the matter is kindly requested to have effective Heat Wave management in your respective State/Union Territory. In addition to above, NDMA would schedule regular meetings with the States to be attended by officers of not below the rank of Relief Commissioner/CEO/MD of SDMA. A format for reporting will be shared with the meeting notice. The first meeting is scheduled on 11 March, 2024 at 12:00 Noon.

With Kind Regards

Yours sincerely,

  
7.6/3/24  
(Kunal Satyarth)

To:

1. Additional chief Secretary / Principal Secretary (DM/Revenue) / Relief Commissioner of the Heat wave prone States/UTs. (List attached)
2. VC/MD/ED/CEO of SDMA's of the Heat Wave prone States /UTs. (List attached)

**PRESS RELEASE**  
**Now Delhi, 01 March 2024**



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय  
(एम. ओ. ई. एस.)  
Ministry of Earth Sciences  
(MoES)



भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग  
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Outlook for the Seasonal Temperatures During the Hot Weather Season (March to May)  
and Monthly Rainfall and Temperatures During March: 2024

Highlights

- During the upcoming hot weather season (March to May (MAM)), above-normal maximum temperatures are most likely over most parts of the country, except over some isolated areas of Northwest, Northeast, Central and Peninsular India where normal to below-normal maximum temperatures are most likely.
- During the season (MAM), above-normal minimum temperatures are most likely over most parts of the country.
- Monthly maximum temperatures for March 2024 are most likely to be above normal over most areas of Peninsula, Northeast and West Central India and many areas of North west India. On the other hand, normal to below normal maximum temperatures are most likely over most parts of East and Eastcentral India and some parts of Northwest India.
- Above normal monthly (March 2024) minimum temperatures are likely over most parts of the country except some isolated areas along the Himalayas where normal to below normal minimum temperatures are most likely.
- During MAM 2024, above-normal number of heatwave days are likely over most parts of the country except over Northeast India, Western Himalayan Region, Southwest Peninsula and West coast.
- During March, 2024, above-normal heatwave days are likely over most areas of northeast Peninsular India, many areas of Maharashtra and some areas of Odisha and adjoining areas.
- The rainfall during March 2024 averaged over the country as whole is most likely to be above normal (>117% of LPA). Normal to above-normal rainfall is likely over most parts of the country except over extreme southeastern areas of South Peninsula and some areas of Northeast and extreme Northwest India where below-normal rainfall is likely.

# Seasonal (March to May) and Monthly (March) 2024 Outlook for the Temperature and Rainfall

## 1. Background

Since 2016, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has been issuing seasonal forecast outlooks for temperatures over the country for both the hot and cold weather seasons. IMD also continuously works to improve the skill of forecasting models. The current strategy is based on the newly developed Multi-Model Ensemble (MME) based forecasting system. The MME approach uses the coupled global climate models (CGCMs) from different global climate prediction and research centers including IMD/MoES Monsoon Mission Climate Forecast System (MMCFS) model. IMD has now prepared seasonal and monthly temperature forecast outlooks over the country for the upcoming hot weather season (March to May 2024) and for March 2024. The same are presented below in the sections 2(a) and 2(b) respectively.

Heat Wave over a location refers to a prolonged period of excessively hot weather (above certain threshold temperature value) over the location. The heatwave outlook for the hot weather season (MAM) over the country is presented in section 3.

The monthly outlook for rainfall and temperatures for March 2024 are presented in section 4.

## 2. (a) Seasonal Temperature Outlook for March to May (MAM) 2024

Fig.1a and Fig.1b show forecast probabilities of the maximum and minimum temperatures respectively for March to May (MAM) 2024 season. The probability forecast for maximum temperatures (Fig.1a) indicates that above-normal maximum temperatures are most likely over most parts of the country, except over some isolated areas of Northwest, Northeast, Central and Peninsular India where normal to below-normal maximum temperatures are most likely.

The probability forecast for minimum temperatures (Fig.1b) indicates that during the during the season (MAM), above-normal minimum temperatures are most likely over most parts of the country.

## 2. (b) Monthly Temperature Outlook for March 2024

Fig.2a and Fig.2b show forecast probabilities of the maximum and minimum temperatures respectively for March 2024. During March 2024, above normal maximum temperatures are most likely over most areas of Peninsula, Northeast and West Central India and many areas of North west India. On the other hand, normal to below normal maximum temperatures are most likely over most parts of East and Eastcentral India and some parts of Northwest India (Fig. 2a)

During March 2024, above normal monthly minimum temperatures are likely over most parts of the country except some isolated areas along the Himalayas where normal to below normal minimum temperatures are most likely (Fig.2b)

## Heat Wave outlook for the Hot Weather Season (March to May) and for the Month of March 2024

The anomaly (deviation from normal) forecast for the number of heatwave days in the country for March to May 2024 is shown in Fig. 3a. During MAM 2024, above-normal number of heatwave days are likely over most parts of the country except over Northeast India, Western Himalayan Region, Southwest Peninsula and West coast.

The anomaly forecast for the number of heatwave days in the country for March 2024 is shown in Fig. 3b. During March, 2024, above-normal heatwave days are likely over most areas of Northeast Peninsular India, many areas of Maharashtra and some areas of Odisha and adjoining areas.

### 4. Monthly Rainfall outlook for March 2024

The rainfall during March 2024 averaged over the country is most likely to be above normal (>117% of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country during March based on data from 1971 to 2020 is about 29.9 mm.

The probabilistic forecast for the spatial distribution of tercile rainfall categories (above normal, normal, and below normal) over the country for March 2024 is shown in Fig.4. The forecast suggests that normal to above-normal rainfall is likely over most parts of the country, except over extreme southeastern areas of South Peninsula and some areas of Northeast and extreme Northwest India where below-normal rainfall is likely. The dotted areas in the map climatologically receive very less rainfall during March and the white-shaded areas within the land areas represent climatological probabilities.

### 5. SST Conditions over the Pacific and the Indian Oceans

Currently, El Niño conditions are prevailing over the equatorial Pacific, and the sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are warmer than normal over most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. The latest MMCFS forecast indicates that El Niño conditions are likely to weaken during the upcoming season and turn to neutral thereafter.

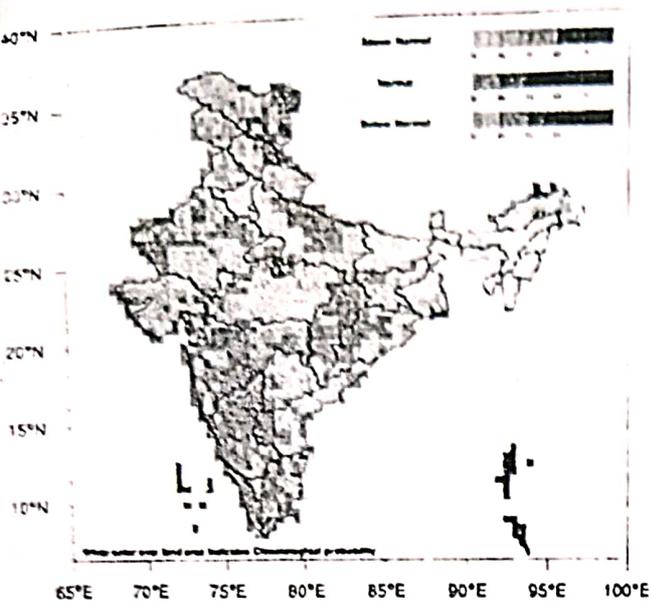
At present, neutral Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) conditions persist over the Indian Ocean, and the latest MMCFS forecast indicates a continuation of these neutral IOD conditions during the upcoming season.

### Extended Range Forecast and short to medium-range forecasting services

IMD also provides extended-range forecasts (7-day averaged forecasts for the next four weeks) of rainfall and maximum & minimum temperatures over the country updated every week on Thursday. This is based on the Multi-model ensemble dynamical Extended Range Forecasting System currently operational at IMD. The forecasts are available through the IMD website ([https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd\\_latest/contents/extendedrangeforecast.php](https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd_latest/contents/extendedrangeforecast.php)).

The extended-range forecast is followed by a short to a medium-range forecast issued daily by IMD.

Maximum Temperature Outlook for March to May 2024



Minimum Temperature Outlook for March to May 2024

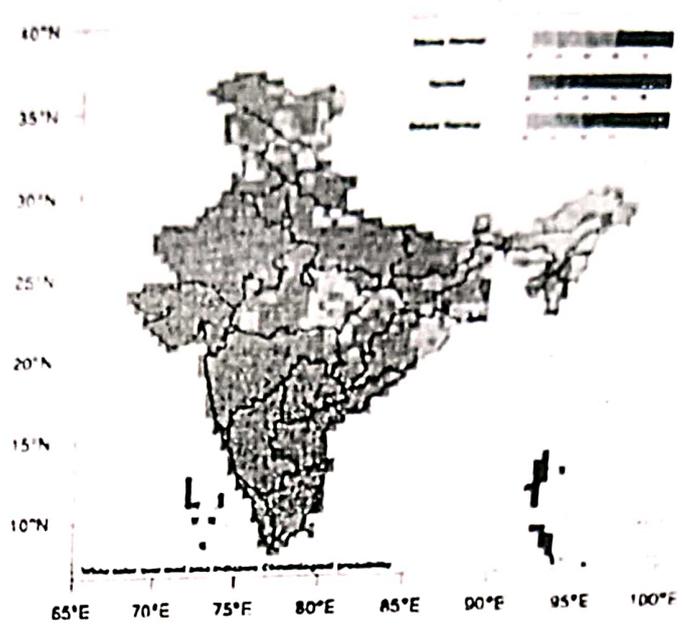
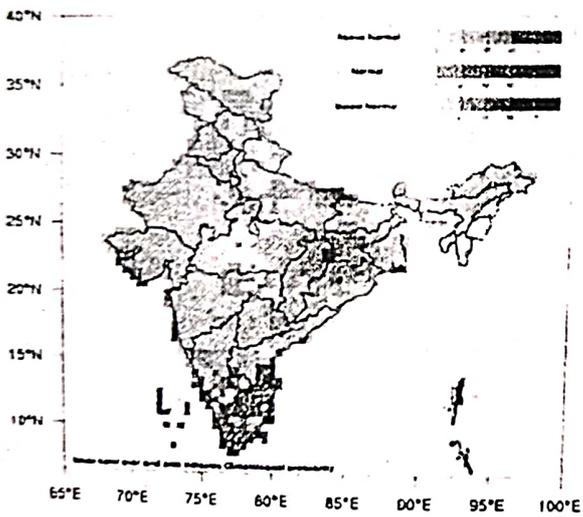


Fig.1a. Probability forecast of Maximum Temperature for March to May 2024.

Fig.1b. Probability forecast of Minimum Temperature for March to May 2024.

Maximum Temperature Outlook for March 2024



Minimum Temperature Outlook for March 2024

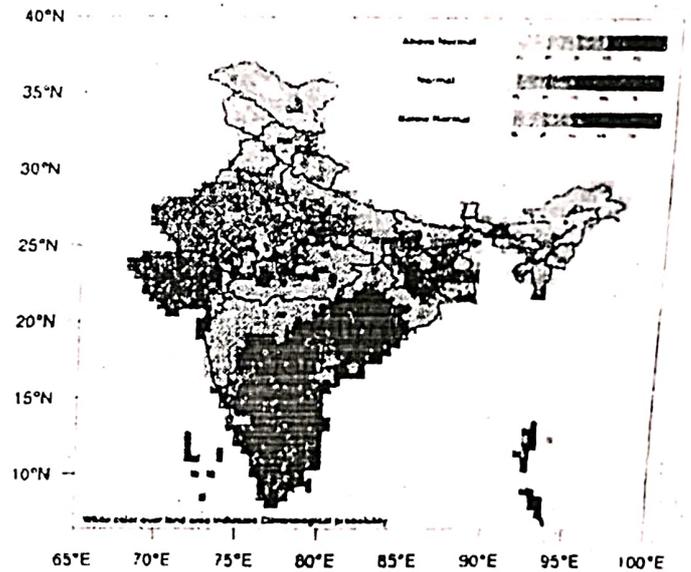


Fig.2a. Probability forecast of Maximum Temperature for March 2024.

Fig2b. Probability forecast of Minimum Temperature for March 2024.

Outlook for Heat wave duration during March to May 2024

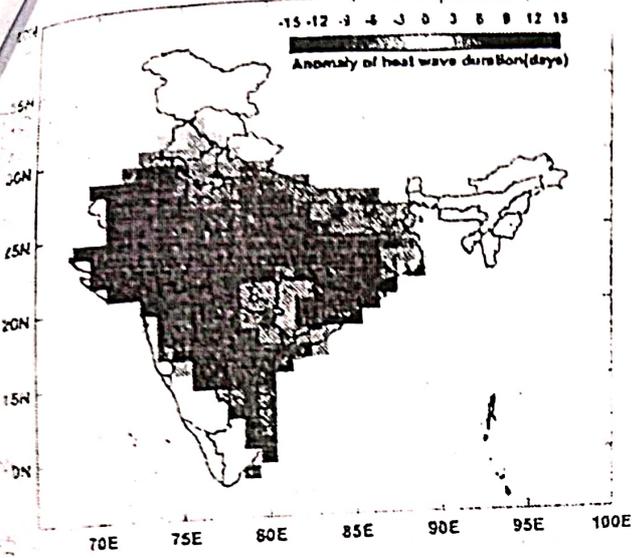


Fig3a. Probability forecast of heatwave events for the season March to May 2024.

Outlook for Heat wave duration anomaly during March 2024

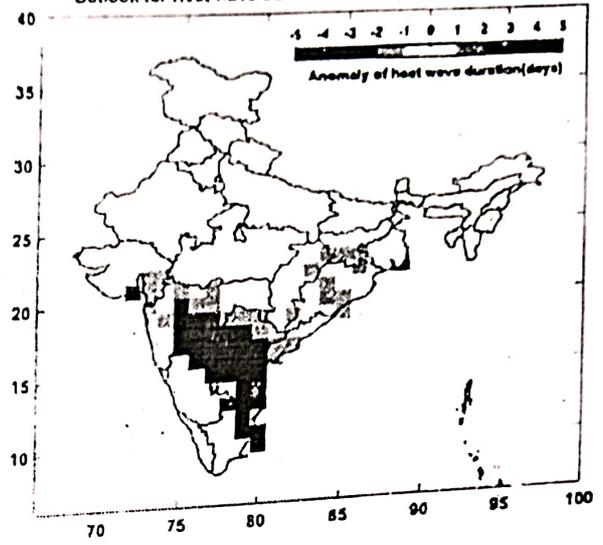


Fig3b. Probability forecast of heatwave events for March 2024.

## probability rainfall forecast for March 2024

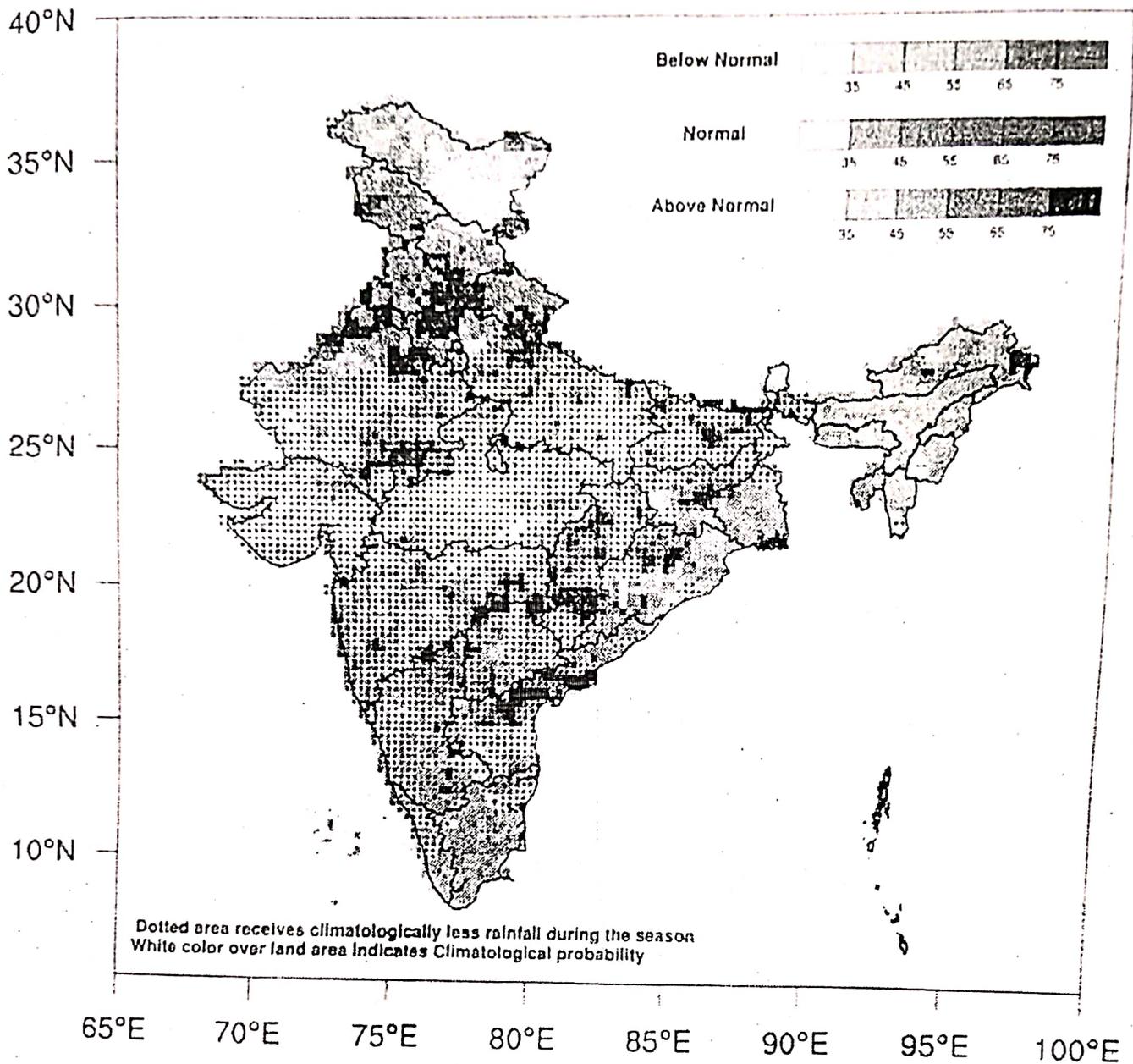


Fig. 4. Probability forecast of tercile categories (below normal, normal, and above normal) for the rainfall over India during March 2024. The figure illustrates the most likely categories as well as their probabilities. The dotted area shown in the map climatologically receives very less rainfall and the white-shaded areas within the land areas represent climatological probabilities. (Tercile categories have equal climatological probabilities, of 33.33% each).

## NDMA Advisory for heat wave 2024

### STATE LEVEL

- State Governments must update and customize their Heat Action plans (HAPs) as per NDMA's guidelines 2019, which can be accessed on NDMA website. (<https://ndma.gov.in/images/guidelines/heatwaveguidelines.pdf> ).
- Heat wave Action Plan of the State may be circulated to all Collectors & HoDs of concerned line Departments with instructions for its implementation.
- Coordinate with all stakeholder departments and Non – Governmental organization involved in heat wave management, Local offices of IMD, Health and other sectors and disseminate warnings by using SMSes, WhatsApp and CAP Platform
- States must appoint a Nodal Officer at each level (State, District and Block levels) for communicating early warning and coordinating the implementation of HAP.
- State Government must review and monitor the heat wave situation through video conferencing with concerned line departments/districts/blocks.
- Mass gathering events may be allowed only if no severe heat wave warning is issued for the concerned districts / cities
- State Government must ensure shade and drinking water for traffic police personnel
- Coordinate with district administration on all aspects of heat wave management on regular basis.
- State should make adequate provision in the popular tourist / religious destinations.
- Coordinate with Election Commission for heat wave management during all phases of elections.

### (i) **Information and Public Relation Department**

- Put up display digital boards with colour coding for heat wave alert at different locations.
- Widely publicise Do's & Don'ts for general awareness, preferably in regional language.

- Publish IEC print material (print material, radio jingles and TVs) in regional language.

**(ii) Health Department**

- Keep stock of ORS packets essential medicines, intravenous fluids, ice pack etc. at health centres and anganwadis.
- Special AC wards may be dedicated for addressing any heat wave related eventuality.
- Monitoring of early warning dissemination to the District hospitals, Primary Health Centre and Community health centres.
- Directions and training of health workers up to village level.
- Monitoring and reporting mortality and morbidity of deaths due to heat wave may be followed rigourously.
- In case, of a mass gathering nearby health facilities may be alerted & activated.

**(iii) Urban Local Bodies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions**

- Setting up special shelters for MGNREGA workers, construction workers and rescheduling their working hours in association with Rural Development and Labour & Employment departments,
- Arranging drinking water facility in heat wave affected areas/localities.
- Arrange shades in the parks, bus stands, tourist spots and open areas.
- Undisrupted supply of water in all the areas especially in informal settlements.

**(iv) Labour Department**

- Trainings with Construction/ industries/ commercial entities regarding heat wave related illnesses.
- Advisory on timing of work may be issued to avoid peak heat wave hours.
- Health camps in collaboration with the health departments especially in informal sectors & settlements,
- Drinking water facilities in all the working premises for the labourers.

## **Agriculture Sector and Animal Husbandry Department**

Awareness to ensure minimum crop damage due to heat by ensuring cold storage facilities and prompt movement in the Mandis/ markets for public procurement.

Awareness on the impacts of heat on animals and coping mechanisms

Veterinary medicines and shelters with drinking water for animals

### **i) Education Sector**

School timings should be re-scheduled to avoid peak heat/ midday. Schools may start early and close before noon.

Setting up of drinking water stations kiosks/ shades at all schools & educational institutions

Outdoor physical activities need to be avoided.

### **DISTRICT LEVEL**

- Undertake awareness campaign to inform and educate the public on Heat wave Do's & Don'ts.
- Hold regular Press conferences on the risks and dangers of heat related illnesses
- Activate "cooling centres such as in public buildings, malls, religious places etc.,
- Urge NGOs, community groups and individuals to open drinking water/butter milk kiosks at public places during Heat Wave conditions.
- Urge power distribution / transmission companies to prioritise maintaining power supply to critical facilities such as hospitals and UHCs.
- Coordinate with District Election Officer for timing of the election voting time and all other required measures.
- Enforce changed timings of schools, colleges, institutions etc., as and when required locally

पूर्व चन्द्रा, भा.प्र.से.  
सचिव  
APURVA CHANDRA, IAS  
Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते

प्राप्त  
29/2/2024

संख्या - 111  
भारत सरकार  
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग  
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय  
Government of India  
Department of Health and Family Welfare  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
90/NCDC/CEOH&CCH/2020-21  
29-2-2024

Subject: Advisory on Heatwave.

Dear Chief Secretary

With the onset of summer, an increase in population's exposure to extreme heat is expected. Some places of the country have begun witnessing high temperatures. The Seasonal Outlook from India Meteorological Department (IMD) for March-May 2024 is enclosed for kind perusal.

2. I draw your attention to "National Action Plan on Heat Related Illnesses", which is available on website of website of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (<https://ncdc.gov.in/WriteReadData/linkimages/NationActionplanonHeatRelatedIllnesses.pdf>), and would request you to disseminate this guidance document to all districts for effective preparedness of health department and health facilities against heat impact and management of cases, record maintenance and surveillance etc.
3. From 1st March, 2024 daily surveillance on heat-related illnesses under National Programme on Climate Change and Human Health (NPCCHH) in all States and Districts will be conducted on Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) around the year. Please ensure that all the health facilities participate using existing P-form level login information and continue to keep line lists of cases and deaths as per the relevant formats.
4. The daily heat alerts being shared by NPCCHH, NCDC with States indicating forecast of heat wave for few days may be disseminated promptly at District and Health Facility level. State, District and City Health Departments to ensure implementation of Heat-Health Action Plans and support in planning, managing and assessing response to heat along with responding agencies.
5. Health Departments of the State must continue efforts on sensitization and capacity building of medical officers, health staff, grassroot level workers on heat illness, its early recognition and management. Training manuals developed by NCDC on these subjects are available and may be used for the trainings. (<https://ncdc.mohfw.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=2&sublinkid=922&lid=697>).
6. Health Facility preparedness must be reviewed for availability of adequate quantities of essential medicines, intravenous fluids, ice packs, ORS and all necessary equipments to provide active, emergency cooling. Guidance on development of heatstroke room and emergency management of severe heat-related illnesses are

disseminated. Availability of sufficient drinking water at all Health Facilities and continued functioning of cooling appliances in critical areas must be ensured.

7. Health Facilities need to increase resilience to extreme heat by arranging uninterrupted electricity for constant functioning of cooling appliances, installation of solar panels (wherever feasible), energy conservation measures and measures to reduce indoor heat through cool/green roof (NDMA guidelines may be referred), window shades, shade outside etc. Rain Water Harvesting and Recycling Plants may also be explored for self-sufficiency in water.

8. States may also utilize Information, Education and Communication (IEC) as well as Community Level awareness materials developed by NPCCHH regarding the precautions to be taken by population to safeguard themselves against heat wave. A standard template of Public Health Advisory incorporating **Do's and Don'ts**, prepared by NCDC is being enclosed with this letter. This document could be used as a template and customized to suit local needs as well as translated in local languages for wider dissemination.

9. I am sure that with your effective leadership, the State would be able to monitor and manage the health impact of heat this summer.

*with regards*

Yours sincerely,



(Apurva Chandra)

Encls.: as above

Chief Secretary/Administrator of all States/UTs