

**VILLAGE SAFETY INITIATIVE**

**By**



**Revenue and Disaster Management Department**

**Government of Haryana**

**BADHOUR VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**MODEL TEMPLATE**

**2015-16**

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**CENTRE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**HARYANA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**GURGAON**

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# Village Disaster Management Plan

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# Chapter 1: Disaster Management Basics

Disaster Management: Meaning of DM, HRVC meaning in one page, Hazard Profile of Haryana, Panchkula HRVC

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## Disaster Management:

Disaster means a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society. Disasters involve widespread human, material, economic or environmental impacts, which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

The disaster management means the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters.

## Types of disasters

There is no country that is immune from disaster, though vulnerability to disaster varies. There are four main types of disaster.

- **Natural disasters:** including floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcano eruptions that have immediate impacts on human health and secondary impacts causing further death and suffering from (for example) floods, landslides, fires, tsunamis.
- **Environmental emergencies:** including technological or industrial accidents, usually involving the production, use or transportation of hazardous material, and occur where these materials are produced, used or transported, and forest fires caused by humans.
- **Complex emergencies:** involving a break-down of authority, looting and attacks on strategic installations, including conflict situations and war.
- **Epidemic emergencies:** involving a sudden onset of contagious disease that affects health, disrupts services and businesses, and brings economic and social costs.

## Hazard Risk Vulnerability Capacity Analysis (HRVC)

### Hazard :

A **hazard** is any biological, chemical, mechanical, environmental or physical agent that is reasonably likely to cause harm or damage to humans, other organisms, or the environment in the absence of its control.

### Vulnerability

Degree to which people, property, resources, systems, and cultural, economic, environmental, and social activity is susceptible to harm, degradation, or destruction on being exposed to a hostile agent or factor.

### Capacity

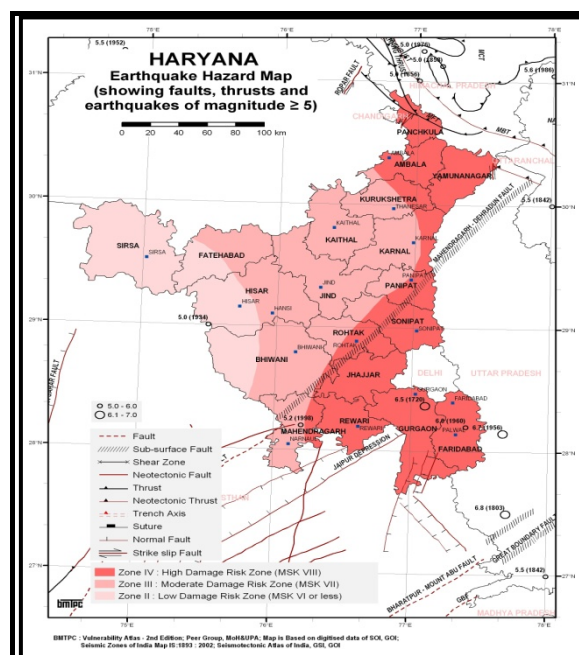
Capacity building is defined as the "process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and communities need, to survive in a disastrous situation"

## Hazard Profile of Haryana

Haryana State is vulnerable to a multitude of disasters and is categorized as a multi hazard prone state. The state experiences various kinds of disasters of recurrent nature which result in loss of life, livelihood and property (public and private), and disruption of economic activity, besides causing immense misery and hardship to the affected population. Haryana is vulnerable to Earthquake, Industrial & Chemical Disaster, Floods, Drought, Accidents, Fire, Health related Disaster, Hailstorm, Bio Terrorism etc.

**Earthquakes** Haryana falls in the seismic zone IV, III, & II and therefore, the region is vulnerable to earthquakes. In the last decade, towns of Faridabad and Gurgaon being in proximity of Delhi have grown in the major residential industrial towns whereas the town of Panchkula has emerged as a major residential city of the state. And all of them lie in earthquake zone IV. As a result of this, an unplanned development which is not corrected and mainstreamed by means of preparedness /prevention/mitigation measures will pose a greater challenge if an event occurs. The combination of moderate to high hazard, high vulnerability and high exposure results in high level of disaster risk. It is understood that a majority of inhabitants in Haryana and sectoral agencies involved in mainstream development are not aware of the existing studies, hazards, risk and vulnerability and therefore are not in a position to undertake suitable measures for preparedness and mitigation

## Earthquake Hazard Map of Haryana



## Panchkula HRVC

### 1.1.1. Climate

Panchkula has mean maximum temperature as 39.1°C (in May & June) and mean minimum temperature as 6.1 °C (in January). The normal annual rainfall is 1057 mm out of which normal monsoon rainfall is 911 mm. In all, there are 49 rain days on an average in Panchkula.

The south west monsoon sets in the last week of June and withdraws towards third week of September and contributes about 84% of the annual rainfall. North east monsoon (October-December) and summer season contributes about 3-4% each of the annual rainfall whereas winter season (January-March) sees about 8% of it. July and August are the wettest months.

**Table 1.3: Rainfall Data (in mm)**

Year/ Month	2011	2010	2009	2008
Jan	3.5	0.3	2.0	9.0
Feb	22.0	6.3	7.6	0.0
March	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
April	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.0
May	24.1	2.8	11.5	8.5
June	101.8	48.3	5.5	101.0
July	197.6	252.0	97.8	120.5
Aug	200.7	159.3	75.4	209.5
Sept	65.8	229.4	183.4	121.0
Oct	0.0	0.0	11.8	7.0
Nov	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dec	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0

(Source: Hydro-met Division, IMD)

### 1.1.2. Agriculture and Cropping Pattern

The soil type in district Panchkula is loamy sand soil. Main crops cultivated in Panchkula are Rice, Wheat & Maize. Of the total 57,000 hectares area of the district, the total cultivable area is 34,000 hectares.

Net irrigated area is 5000 hectares which is equal to total net area sown. Total consumption of chemical fertilizers (nutrients) as on 31-3-2012 is 16870 M.T. There were 14878 no. of tractors in the district as on 31.3.2011. The main crops grown in the district are wheat, paddy, bajra, pulses, oil seeds, onion, potatoes and other vegetables and fruits.

S.No.	Crop	Area ('000)	Production ('000)
Food Grains (Cereals)			
1.	Rice	8.4	23
2.	Wheat	16	38
3.	Maize	8	22
Total Cereals			
4.	Pulses	1.7	1
5.	Vegetables & Fruits	2.4	NA
6.	Sugarcane	0.5	15
7.	Oil Seeds	2.5	4.6

**Table 1.4: Main crops sown in the district**

### 1.1.3. Connectivity

**Rail:** Panchkula district is well connected with other districts and cities of the state. Panchkula has two railway stations, Kalka and Chandi Mandir. The headquarters of the Western Command of Indian Army is also situated at Chandi Mandir so this station has more significance in terms of defence and army logistics. Panchkula also uses the Chandigarh Railway Station that has bigger connectivity to major places across India. It has Chandigarh on one side and Panchkula on the other.

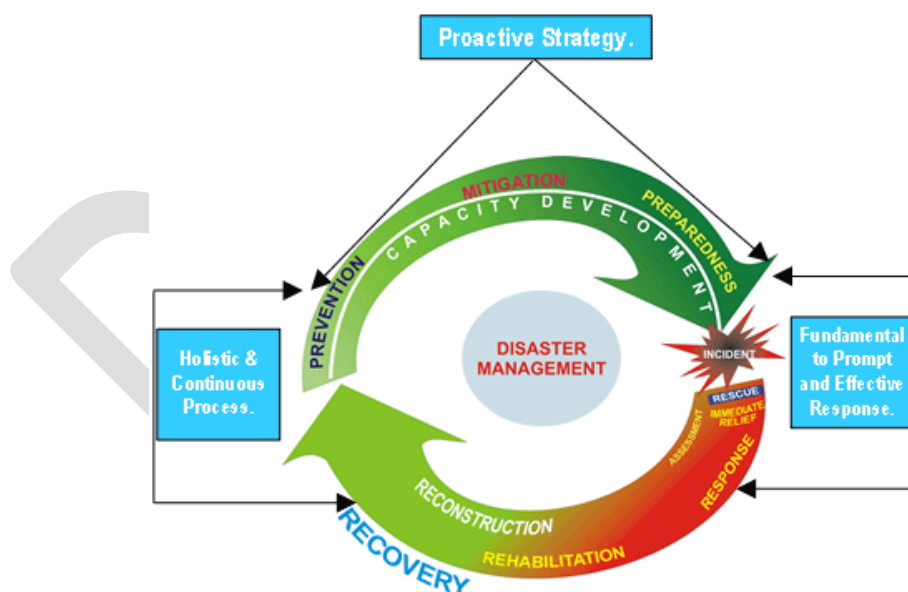
**Road:** Panchkula is well connected by road to Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi. The entire road network of 528 kms makes Panchkula well-connected by metalled roads, including 223 villages of the district 73 kms of the network is under National Highways and the mentioned 528 Kms is State Roads.

**Air:** The nearest airport is the Chandigarh airport that is approximately 15 kms from Panchkula. The airport serves the district with various domestic and international flights.

### Land Use Pattern

Out of total geographical area of 57,000 hectares, 2,000 hectares is the forest area, 18,000 hectares is the land under non-agricultural use and 2,000 hectares is the cultivable waste land. There is land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves as 6,000 hectares, barren and uncultivable land as 3,000 hectares and current fallows as 2,000 hectares

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUUM



### Disaster prevention

These are activities designed to provide permanent protection from disasters. Not all disasters, particularly natural disasters, can be prevented, but the risk of loss of life and injury can be mitigated with good evacuation plans, environmental planning and design standards.

## Disaster preparedness

These activities are designed to minimize loss of life and damage – for example by removing people and property from a threatened location and by facilitating timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation. Preparedness is the main way of reducing the impact of disasters. Community-based preparedness and management should be a high priority in physical aspects of response to a hazard.

## Disaster relief

This is a coordinated multi-agency response to reduce the impact of a disaster and its long-term results. Relief activities include rescue, relocation, providing food and water, preventing disease and disability, repairing vital services such as telecommunications and transport, providing temporary shelter and emergency health care. The village level teams of first respondent or emergency response teams need to be created to provide timely disaster relief so as to give effective response to a disastrous situation in immediate **first hour of its strike (known as the Golden hour)**.

## Disaster recovery

Once emergency needs have been met and the initial crisis is over, the people affected and the communities that support them are still vulnerable. Recovery activities include rebuilding infrastructure, health care and rehabilitation. These should blend with development activities, such as building human resources for health and developing policies and practices to avoid similar situations in future.

## Village Disaster Management Plan:

Nobody can predict the year and month when a disaster will hit. It is however, possible to minimize the impact of a disaster and reduce the loss of life and property if adequate preparations are made at the household and village level.

Any disaster can interrupt essential services, such as health care, electricity, water, sewage/garbage removal, transportation and communications. The interruption can seriously affect the health, social and economic networks of local communities. So it becomes the responsibility of villagers who will act as first respondent to deal with such situations. The village level capacity includes Human Resource and other resources available within the village to deal with any emergency.

Development of a village disaster management plan is a process through which every unit in the village is made aware of the various facets of disaster preparedness and response and their capacity is enhanced to meet the exigency. A Village Disaster Management Plan can be helpful for following reasons:

- It outlines the process by which the village should manage the disaster
- It can be used to tap human and material resources in the aftermath of a disaster
- It enlists the contact details of important administrative officials ensuring quick communication with the administrative officials.
- It describes the roles and responsibilities of the concerned officials and teams in the wake of a disaster.
- It can play a vital role in helping to avoid mistakes or recognize hidden opportunities.

# Chapter 2: Situational Analysis of Village

## 1.1. Introduction

**Village Profile:** - a) Badhour is a Village in Raipur Rani Tehsil in Panchkula District of Haryana State, India. It belongs to Ambala Division. It is located 23 KM towards East from the District head quarters Panchkula and 33 KM from the State capital Chandigarh. Badhour is surrounded by Barwala Tehsil towards west and Morni Tehsil towards North.

Panchkula, Zirakpur, Nahan, Pinjore are the nearby Cities to Badhour. This Place is in the border of the Panchkula District and Ambala District. Ambala District Shahzadpur is South towards this place. Also it is in the Border of SAS Nagar Mohali. . It is near to the Punjab State Border.

### Nearest Railway Station:

Chandi Mandir- 23 KM

Chandigarh- 25 KM

### b) Village at a glance as under

<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Badhour</b>
<b>Name of Patwari</b>	<b>Phool Singh</b>
<b>Name of Village Secretary</b>	<b>Sumit Dutt Sharma</b>
<b>Contact No. of Village Secretary</b>	<b>9467180005</b>
<b>Name of Panchayat</b>	<b>Badhour</b>
<b>Name of Sarpanch</b>	<b>Sushil Kumar</b>
<b>Contact No. of Sarpanch</b>	<b>9416583633</b>
<b>Name of Block</b>	<b>Raipurrani</b>
<b>Name of Tehsil</b>	<b>Raipurrani</b>
<b>Name of Police Post/Station</b>	<b>PP Ramgarh 01733-253255, PP Barwala 01733-256840</b>
<b>No. Of house holds</b>	
<b>Hospitals</b>	<b>Raipurrani</b>
<b>Schools</b>	<b>GPS Badhour, GMS Badhour</b>
<b>Industries</b>	<b>One Factory in the village</b>
<b>Religious Institutions</b>	<b>Satsang Bhawan</b>

## 1.2. Population :-

<i>Description</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total Population			
Children			



People with disabilities			
Elderly/aged			
Those who dependent upon specific medication for survival	NA		
Transgender	NA		

### 1.3. Temperature and rainfall

Village falls in district Panchkula which has mean maximum temperature as 39.1°C (in May & June) and mean minimum temperature as 6.1 °C (in January). The normal annual rainfall is 1057 mm out of which normal monsoon rainfall is 911 mm. In all, there are 49 rain days on an average in Panchkula.

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### 1.4. Agricultural Land and Cropping Pattern

Cropping Pattern at Village						
Sr. No.	Types of Crops cultivated	Area cultivated (Acres)	Duration of Month	Area under Crop Insurance (Yes/No)	Stock facilities (Yes/No)	Others
	Wheat	250 Acre				
	Rice					
	Maize					
	Vegetables					

### 1.5. Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water located within premises of Village and supply of drinking water in village as per below:

Rivers/canal	Tanks/pond	Tube wells	Covered Wells	Uncovered Wells	Hand pumps	Water Supply by PHED
	Rain Water Harvesting					Yes

### 1.6. Educational Institutions and Literacy Rate

Literacy Rate : 6919 4472/2447

### 1.7. Roads and Transport

Approachable by Road , Govt. transport also available.

### 1.8. Infrastructure details

<b>Infrastructural Details at Village</b>				
<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>
1	PHC	Raipurrani	01734-256621	
2	CHC			
3	Medical Shop			
4	Anganwadi centre	Anita Rani		999106465
5	ANM			
6	ASHA workers			
7	Pvt. Hospital	No		
8	Pvt. Doctors	No		
9	Veterinary doctors	No		
10	Veterinary practitioners			
11	Medical practitioners			
12	Religious Institution	<b>Small Temples</b>		
1	Govt. Primary Schools	Two		
<b>Others Details of Village</b>				
			<b>Depend upon</b>	
1	Literacy Rate		M Lit., female lit.	
2	Education Primary			
3	Economy of Village			
4	BPL Family		58 families	
<b>Household Details</b>				
1	<b>Total House Hold</b>			
2	<b>Kucha</b>		<b>Nil</b>	
3	<b>pucca</b>			
4	<b>Semi pucca</b>		<b>Nil</b>	
5	<b>Other critical ESTABLISHMENTS</b>			<b>-</b>

## Chapter 2: Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability, Capacity Assessment

### 2.1 Hazard: The Hazard Profile of the Village

<i>Hazards (in and around the village )</i>	<i>Hazard Probability (High / Med / Low)</i>	<i>Possible causes</i>
Road Accidents	Medium	Due to road conditions
Flood	Low	High lying area
Earthquake	High	Falls in Seismic Zone IV
Building collapse	Medium	Pucca Ghar
Epidemic / Contagious disease	Medium	Due to unhygienic conditions
Fire	Low	Short circuit, Fire in field
Heat Wave	Low	summer
Cold Wave	Medium	Winters
Industrial / Chemical hazard	Yes	High lying Industrial Area
Stampede	Low	

### 2.2 Vulnerability Analysis

<b>Vulnerable groups in the village – to different hazards</b>				
<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Name of Hazards</i>	<i>Vulnerable Area</i>	<i>Vulneable Groups</i>	<i>Facilities Affected</i>
1	Flood	All site of Village	1.Old Age,( <b>Approx 200</b> ) 2.Children below age 12 3.Women, 4.Sick Persons, 5.Below Poverty Line	1.Drainage , 2.Electricity, 3.Drinking water, 4.Road 5.Communication, 6.Govt Property, 7.Ariculture 8.Animal Losses
2	Fire	Filed Area	Farmers and their dependents	1.Electricity, 2.Crop Damage
3	Epidemics	Flood affected area and nearby	All community of village can be affected	Medical facilities, transport

4	Snake bite	Field area and nearby	All community of village can be affected	Medical Facilities, transport
5	Hailstorm		Medium	
6	Pest Attack	Agriculture area	Can be in crops.	Crop Failure
7	Heat Wave	Low	Village population	Medical Facilities
8	Cold Wave	Medium	Village population	Medical Facilities
9	Road Accidents	Houses Nearby Road	Road locations houses	
<b>Other Vulnerabilities</b>				<b>( Impacts)</b>
1	<b>Social Vulnerabilities</b>	Culture of Village can be affected	Living Pattern, Dress, Food Habits and the employment kind of village will be changed if hazard occurs	
2	<b>Political Vulnerabilities</b>	Political System also affect	Group Clashes, Clashes on Compensation, other interference of local group or parties.	

<i>Details</i>	<i>No. of Household</i>
<b>Household (HH) in low lying areas</b>	Nil
<b>HH with poorly constructed houses</b>	Nil
<b>Old aged population (above 65 age)</b>	Approx
<b>Children below (0-6 age)</b>	
<b>Women headed households</b>	4
<b>BPL population</b>	58 Families
<b>Landless HH</b>	
<b>HH (Low income group)</b>	

### 2.3 Risk Analysis

<i>Severity</i>	<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Elements at Risk</i>	<i>Vulnerable Areas</i>
<b>High Risk Hazards</b>	<b>Earthquake</b>	Human life, cattle life, public infrastructure,	Entire village falls in EQ Zone- IV i.e. high damage risk zone.

		environment, etc.	
	<b>Chemical Accidents</b>	Human Life, cattle life, Environment, etc.	.
	<b>Fires</b>	Human Loss, cattle life, agricultural produce, Kutcha houses, industries, etc.	Agricultural Land
	<b>Road Accidents</b>	People travelling on roof/ inside buses, on national Highways, state Highways and other district. Cattle and other animals.	
<b>Medium Risk Hazards</b>	<b>Extreme Temperature</b>	Human life, Cattle population, Crops, transportation activities.	
	<b>Floods</b>	Human life, cattle life, crop life, property and public infrastructure.	
	<b>Epidemic</b>	Human Life, animal life	
<b>Low risk Hazards</b>	<b>Drought</b>	Human Life, crop life, Cattle life,	
	<b>Frost Thunder storm Hailstorm</b>	Crop, cattle life Human life, crop , Cattle life, Public infrastructure	People with poor housing conditions in the village.
	<b>Terrorist Attack</b>	Crowded places	Bus stops, Malls, Hospitals, Places of Worship, <i>Melas</i> etc in the village.

## 2.4 Community Resources

Name of Facilities	Community Resources		
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Contact Person and Telephone Number</i>	<i>Distance from the Village</i>
Hospital	Chandimandir Hospital	2868513	5 KM
	General Hospital	2583858, 2562199	6 KM
Public health centre	PHC Raipurani	01734-256621	3 KM

Dispensaries	-		
Veterinary Hospital	-		
Private Hospital	-		
OPD Facility	-		
X Ray Facility	-		
Ambulance service	Chandimandir and General Hospital Panchkula		
Medicine Shop			

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# Chapter 3: Mitigation & Preparedness Plan

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This chapter will include:

## **3.1. Standard Operating Procedures**

The teams formed in the previous chapter, their SOPs are as follows. For eg:

- 3.1.1. Early Warning & Information Dissemination Team
  - Communicate the information.....
  - Update contact details of local resources/ offices, etc...
- 3.1.2. First Aid Team
  - Maintain list of pregnant women, infants, people with special medical needs, etc..
  - Keeping First-Aid box with disinfectants, antiseptics, ORS, etc.
- 3.1.3. Carcass Disposal Team
  - Stocking kerosene and fuel for disposal of carcass.
  - Maintaining storage of sackcloth to cover dead bodies of animals.
  - Proper spray of disinfectants (eg: DDT) to keep the air clean
- 3.1.4. Evacuation Team
  - Keeping evacuation map of the village with them
  - Knowing the way of evacuation from the village
  - Identifying safe evacuation routes, places, assembly points in and around the village
- 3.1.5. Damage Assessment Team
  - Help in forecasting damages including lives lost and losses to property and assets such as houses, livestock, agriculture, plantation, etc.
  - Sensitizing families of village to keep their important documents safe, and in emergency kit.
- 3.1.6. Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Team
  - Get purified water sources in village
  - Prepare reconstruction and rehabilitation plan for vulnerable groups/areas in the village

## **3.2. Identify Safe Evacuation Routes**

- Selection of evacuation route that minimize the exposure to the hazard and other obstacles
- Evacuation route to be easily accessible even for vulnerable groups such as, women, children, and elderly.

*Evacuation Map of the village*

### **3.3. Community level Mitigation Programme**

Include hazard specific mitigation measures and schemes running in the village

#### **3.3.1. Flood Mitigation**

- Construction of flood shelter
- Drainage channels to be cleared
- Construction of raised platforms near important/ vulnerable areas, such as school, shelter of animals, gaushalas, etc.

#### **3.3.2. Earthquake Mitigation**

- Detailed survey of buildings for assessment of damage and repair/ reconstruction and seismic strengthening or demolition
- Training the local masons for constructing earthquake resistant structures
- Conducting mock drills in villages for evacuation during an earthquake
- Fix all objects in houses that can fall and cause injury (non structural mitigation....)

#### **3.3.3. Drought Mitigation**

- Continuous drought monitoring through rainfall situation, water availability in reservoirs, rivers, canals, etc. and comparing with existing water needs of society.
- Water conservation through rainwater harvesting in houses and farmers' fields
- Allowing runoff water from all fields to a common point (eg: pond) or allowing it to infiltrate in the soil where it has fallen
- Generating awareness among the village people on implementing water conservation and agriculture awareness programs through television, pamphlets, nukkad natak, etc.

### **3.4. Schemes & Disaster Mitigation**

- Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana: Not Applicable in Panchkula
- NREGA: 100 days Rojgar guarantee to labour. About 187983 labourers have availed benefit of the scheme in year 2015-16 in district Panchkula
- IAY: Financial Assistance amounting Rs 81000 is provided to BPL families for constructing their houses. Benefit is provided in three instalments of Rs 25000, 35000, 21000 each as per terms and conditions.



- Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana: Not Applicable
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana: it is pursued by The PWD (B&R) department for Rural connectivity. Fund is used by PWD (B&R) for the said purpose. Most beneficial schemes for Mitigation in rural areas.
- National Social Assistance Programme: it includes benefits like Pension, Old Age Pension, Widow Pension, Handicap Pension, Socio-social assistance to BPL families is provided in case of death of the family member who is the only earner of the family. Assistance of Rs 20,000 is provided in case of death of only income provider of the family.
- Rural Water Supply Programme: Undertaken by Public Health Department. This scheme is helpful in case of any emergency or disaster.
- Total Sanitation Campaign: it includes proper arrangement of Solid Waste management, liquid waste management and facility of Household latrine. The campaign is known by “ Swachh Bharat Yojna” quite helpful in case of any emergency or disaster.
- Rural Connectivity Programme : Under taken by PWD (B&R) department.
- *Hariyali* – implementation of Watershed Development Program: the scheme opts for rain water harvesting and other construction programmes for raising the soil fertility. The schemes is helpful in case of Crop damage due to any hazard like flood/earthquake/ forest fire etc.
- Drought Prone Area Programme : The basic objective of the programme is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources ultimately leading to drought proofing of the affected areas. The programme also aims to promote overall economic development and improving the socio-economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.

# Chapter 4: Response Plan

**3.1 Village Disaster Management Committee :-** to carry out disaster management activities i.e. village disaster management plan, **training** and awareness activities, identification of resources and search & rescue activity at village level conducted by Village Disaster Management Committee. The following is the suggestive list of committee members:-

## Village Disaster Management Committee

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Name	Contact No.
i.	<b>Sarpanch</b>	Chairman	Sushil Kumar	9416583633
ii.	<b>Village Secy</b>	Nodal Officer	Sumit Dutt	9467180005
iii.	<b>Patwari</b>	Member	Phool Singh	94679230076
iv.	<b>Numberdar</b>	Member		
v.	<b>SC Panch</b>	Member		
vi.	<b>BC Panch</b>	Member		
vii.	<b>Women (Mahila) Punch</b>	Member	Kiran Bala	9416211323
viii.	<b>Anganwadi Worker</b>	Member	Anita Rani	9991064651
ix.	<b>SHG Heads</b>	Member		
x.	<b>School Representatives</b>	Member		
xi.	<b>Ex-servicemen</b>	Member		

1. Village Secretary or Patwari should be Nodal Officer for Disaster Management plan of respective village
2. VDMC should conduct meetings/ Gram Sabha for planning for Disaster Management Teams, HRVC and mitigation issues, preparedness issue, relief distribution sites, rehabilitation plans other plan related issues.
3. Village Secy shall document the plan and VDMC shall approve the plan and submit it to the BDPO Office.
4. BDPO should make a copy of the plan and submit it to ADC Office after Compilation of the plans.
5. Further, Funds may be send to BDPO for conducting capacity building trainings at village level for VDMC and teams under VDMC and send the utilization certificate to this office.
6. RO along with BDPO shall arrange training program along with officers/ trainers from Fire Department/ Red Cross/ Revenue department/ civil defence.

## 3.2 Administrative control

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>		
<b>Deputy Commissioner</b>	2568313			
<b>SP/ ACP Kalka</b>	222200			
<b>ADC</b>	2571771			
<b>SDM</b>	2561605 220500	SDM Panchkula		
<b>Tehsildar</b>	2562135	9896214468		
<b>BDPO</b>	0172- 220046	<b>9416738799</b>		
<b>Police Officer SHO</b>	Police Station Ramgarh	01733-253255	97299-90508	9416195334
<b>Sub Inspector</b>				
<b>Village Secretary</b>				
<b>BEO Barwala</b>	01733-			
<b>Fire Officer MO</b>	2560926			
<b>Project Officer (MGNREGA/ IAY, etc)</b>	2582337	9467809717 9888329860(APO)		

### 3.3 Members of Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMT)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>Early Warning and Information Dissemination Team</b>				
1	Village Secretary			
2	Patwari			
3	Sarpanch			
4	AWW			
5	Namberdar			
<b>Evacuation Team</b>				
1	Village Secretary			
2	Patwari			
3	Sarpanch			
4	Namberdar			
<b>Search and Rescue Team</b>				
1	Exserviceman			
2	Ravi	20	Study	7357007483
3	Meet	19	Study	7404609091
<b>First Aid Team</b>				
1	Ram Mehar	52	SS Master	9717247867
2	Sarveshwar	45	Skt Teacher	9463975007

<b>Relief Management Team</b>
Patwari will look after this issue. Team of village level ex-servicemen along with village level rescue team can be coordinated in case of need.
<b>Sanitation Team</b>
Villager committee members like AWW, Asha worker, Sarpanch , Nambardar will communicate people through munadis for mainting cleanliness and public health will be incorporated for the same for arraging mobile toilets etc.
<b>Shelter Management Team</b>
Village Labours
<b>Carcass Disposal Team</b>
Village Committee will look after Carcass disposal along with Village labourers and veterinary Doctor
<b>Damage &amp; Need Assessment Team</b>
Village Committee
<b>Rehabilitation &amp; Reconstruction Team</b>
Village committee along with district administration

**3.4 Contact Details of Emergency Resource Owners/ Practioners [Private], elected Panches in the Village Panchayat: N A**

No.	Name	Practise/Resource	Telephone No.	Mobile No.
1	Paramjit			9416721574
2	Kiran Bala			9416211323
3	Sushil			9416583633
4	Manjit			9466714017
	Randhir			8901005680
	Rajni			9813881234
	Rukmesh			9671779127

# Chapter 5: Updation Mechanism

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## 5.1. Updation Mechanism

- Village Sarpanch is it to update the plan.
- The period in which the VDMP shall be updated regularly: In case of change of any committee member or change in any facilities
- The VDMP should be revised regularly otherwise it will not be up to date.

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fire Brigade Sec.-5, Pkl. 101, 2560926

Fire Brigade, Chd. 2702333, 2703507

Police Control Room, Pkl. 100, 2582100, Fax-2583638

State Control Room 2749194

General Hospital, Sec.-6, Pkl. 2583858, 2562199

Civil Hospital, Kalka 01733-220891

PHC, Morni 01733-264836

PHC, Raipur Rani 01734-256621

PHC, Pinjore 01733-221844

ESI, Dispensary, HMT, Pjr. 01733-264164

Saket Hospital, Chandimandir 01733-263150

Command Hospital 2868513

BRS, Dental College, Kot-Billa 01733-258053-54, 258152

BRS, Dental Hospital, Sec.-11,Pkl. 2584788, 2584845 2566403, 2564659