

VILLAGE SAFETY INITIATIVE

By



Revenue and Disaster Management Department

Government of Haryana

VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Chundipur, Karnal

2015-16



CENTRE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

HARYANA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GURGAON

Village Disaster Management Plan,

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Chapter 1: Situational Analysis of Village

1.1. Introduction

Village Profile: - a) Description of village

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b) Village at a glance as under

Name of Village	Chundipur
Name of Patwari	Ramesh
Name of Village Secretary	
Contact No. of Village Secretary	
Name of Panchayat	Chundipur
Name of Sarpanch	Jaswant Singh
Contact No. of Sarpanch	9050716473
Name of Block	Karnal
Name of Teshil	Karnal
Name of Police Post/Station	Kunjpura
No. Of house holds	450
Hospitals	Nearest Kunjpura 1
Schools	1 Primary
Industries	-
Religious Institutions	1 Shiv Mandir

1.2. Population :-

<i>Description</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total Population	2362	1260	1102
Children	0-6 -295	149	146
People with disabilities			
Elderly/aged	120	70	50
Those who dependent upon specific medication for survival			
Transgender	-	-	-

1.3. Temperature and rainfall

The climate is Semi-arid and hot which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon. Here experience extreme temperature ranges 10-49 degree centigrade with severe cold in month of December & January and the month of May & June are of bitter summer. The annual average rainfall in the village is 169.6 mm. About 70 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during period from July to September

1.4. Agricultural Land and Cropping Pattern

The total agricultural land is 580 acres. Wheat, rice, jowar, bajra are major crops grown in the village.

Cropping Pattern at Village						
<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Types of Crops cultivated</i>	<i>Area cultivated (Acres)</i>	<i>Duration of Month</i>	<i>Area under Crop Insurance (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Stock facilities (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Others</i>
	Wheat	500 acres	Nov-Dec	-	-	-
	Rice	500 acres	Jun-July	-	-	-
	Sugercane	30 acres	-			
	Grass	50 acres				

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:-

<i>Rivers/ canal</i>	<i>Tanks/ pond</i>	<i>Tube wells</i>	<i>Covered Wells</i>	<i>Uncovered Wells</i>	<i>Hand pumps</i>	<i>Water Supply by PHED</i>
Yamuna	1	100			2	-

1.6. Educational Institutions and Literacy Rate

Literacy rate of village is 40 percent. There is only one middle Government school in the village where children get their education. For further studies children have to go to Mohindipur.

1.7. Roads and Transport

Condition of road is not so good within the village. For commuting, people prefer autorikshaws and private bus service.

1.8. Infrastructure details

Infrastructural Details at Village				
<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Contact Person</i>	<i>Contact Number</i>
1	PHC	1		Kunjpura
2	CHC	-	-	-
3	Medical Shop	No		

4	Anganwadi centre	2	-	-
5	ANM	-	-	-
6	ASHA workers	1	Sudesh Devi	
7	Pvt. Hospital		Nearest Kunjpura	
8	Pvt. Doctors	-	-	-
9	Veterinary doctors	-	-	-
10	Veterinary practitioners	-	-	-
11	Medical practitioners	--	-	-
12	Religious Institution	1	-	-
1	Govt. Primary Schools	1	Primary School	9896801413
Others Details of Village				
				<i>Depend upon</i>
1	Literacy Rate	70%		106
2	Education	Primary		1 Primary
3	Economy of Village			160
4	BPL Family	=30		
Household Details				
1	Total House Hold			500
2	Kucha			100
3	pucca			150
4	Semi pucca			250
5	Other critical ESTABLISHMENTS			

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 bad shape of roads
Flood	Medium	Rain
Earthquake	High	
Building collapse	Low	
Epidemic / Contagious disease	Medium	Due to unhygienic conditions
Fire	Low	Short circuit, Fire in field
Heat Wave	-	summer
Cold Wave		Winters
Industrial / Chemical hazard	-	
Stampede	-	Due to riots or violence

2.2 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerable groups in the village – to different hazards				
<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 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	Medical facilities, transport

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

<i>Details</i>	<i>No. of Household</i>
Household (HH) in low lying areas	-
HH with poorly constructed houses	8 approx
Old aged population (above 65 age)	120
Children below (0-6 age)	295
Women headed households	90
BPL population	500
Landless HH	450
HH (Low income group)	1000 approx

2.3 Risk Analysis

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

		environment, etc.	
	Chemical Accidents	Human Life, cattle life, Environment, etc.	.
	Fires	Human Loss, cattle life, agricultural produce, kutcha houses, industries, etc.	Agricultural Land
	Road Accidents	People travelling on roof/ inside buses. on national Highways, state Highways and other district. Cattle and other animals.	
Medium Risk Hazards	Extreme Temperature	Human life, Cattle population, Crops, transportation activities.	
	Floods	Human life, cattle life, crop life, property and public infrastructure.	
	Epidemic	Human Life, animal life	
Low risk Hazards	Drought	Human Life, crop life, Cattle life,	Entire village is prone to drought like condition. Ground water depletion is maximum as tube wells remain the alternate source of water.
	Frost Thunder storm Hailstorm	Crop, cattle life Human life, crop , Cattle life, Public infrastructure	People with poor housing conditions in the village.
	Terrorist Attack	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	1	8	kunjpora

Public health centre	-	-	Kunjpura 8 km
Dispensaries			Mohindipur
Veterinary Hospital	-	-	-
Private Hospital	-	-	-
OPD Facility		-	Karnal 12 km
X Ray Facility	-	-	Karnal 12 km
Ambulance service		102	Karnal 12 km
Medicine Shop	-	-	-
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Chapter 3: Mitigation & Preparedness Plan

This chapter will include:

3.1. Standard Operating Procedures

The teams formed in the previous chapter, their SOPs shall be listed down here. 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.
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3.4. Schemes & Disaster Mitigation

Identify the schemes/ projects running in the village and segregate them relevant to Mitigation and Preparedness measures. For eg:

- Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

- NREGA
- IAY
- Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- National Social Assistance Programme
- Rural Water Supply Programme
- Total Sanitation Campaign
- Rural Connectivity Programme
- *Hariyali* – implementation of Watershed Development Program
- Drought Prone Area Programme

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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.	Sarpanch	Chairman	Jaswant Singh	9050716473
ii.	Village Secy	Nodal Officer	-	-
iii.	Patwari	Member	Ramesh	9468151230
iv.	Numberdar	Member	Jagdish	9050182007
v.	SC Panch	Member	-	-
vi.	BC Panch	Member	-	-
vii.	Women (Mahila) Punch	Member	Kiran	9813081845
viii.	Anganwadi Worker	Member	Sunita	9050685202
ix.	SHG Heads	Member	-	-
x.	School Representatives	Member	Mahabir	9896801413
xi.	Ex-servicemen	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

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact Number</i>	<i>Contact Address</i>
Deputy Commissioner		

SP		
ADC		
SDM		
ADO		
BDPO		
Police Officer SHO		
Village Secretary		
Gram Pradhan	Jaswant Singh	9050716473
BEO		
Fire Officer		
SMO		

3.3 Members of Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMT)

S. No.	Name	Designation	Contact Number	Contact Address
Early Warning and Information Dissemination Team				
1	Jagpal		9813817887	
2	Arjun		9991649139	
3	Ramesh		8221811486	
4				
Evacuation Team				
1	Ramesh Kumar		8813014233	
2	Dalip singh		9896910617	
3	Surender Kumar		9467276642	
Search and Rescue Team				
1	Ved Pal		9996347882	
2	Chander Bhan		8816887139	
3	Dayal Chand		8395934145	
First Aid Team				
1	Ramesh Kumar		9671030177	
2	Om Parkash		9728590553	
3	Ramesh Kumar		9254464804	

Relief Management Team				
1	Inder		9671852848	
2	Bhin		9991702024	
Sanitation Team				
1	Ram Kishan			
2	Jivan Das			
Shelter Management Team				
1	Asvin Kumar		9813585524	
2	Balwant		9813962280	
Carcass Disposal Team				
1	Belu		9991778822	
2	Bhim		8569956627	
Damage & Need Assessment Team				
1	Satish		9813028767	
2	Rajpal		9813493780	
Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Team				

3.4 Contact Details of Emergency Resource Owners/ Practitioners [Private], elected Panches in the Village Panchayat:

No.	Name	Practise/Resource	Telephone No.	Mobile No.
1	Jagpal			9813817887
2				
3				
4				

3.5 Village level Skilled persons

Name	Expertise	Address	Telephone #
Vedpal			9671017881

Chapter 5: Contact details & Updation Mechanism

- 5.1.** List out the important personnel whose contact details have to be included in the plan
- The contact details from 'Chapter – 3 Response Plan' can be mentioned here

5.2. Updation Mechanism

- Discuss with the village people about whose responsibility is it to update the plan.
- The period in which the VDMP shall be updated regularly.
- It should be taken care that the VDMP should be simple otherwise it will not be understood, and disseminated else it will not reach the needful.
- The VDMP should be revised regularly otherwise it will not be up to date.