

Village Disaster Management Plan

Peringara, Pathanamthitta, Kerala



Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme

A community based approach to Disaster Risk Reduction implemented under 'GoI-UNDP Project on Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change' with technical support from Foundation For Development Action - a Not for Profit Development Organisation based at Pathanamthitta, Kerala.

Implemented By

The Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Government of Kerala



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Project Title

Programme Title

Title of Book

Project Implementation

Facilitating NGO

Supporting Institutions

GoI-UNDP-Project on Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disaster and Climate Change, 2013-17

Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme (CBDRM)

Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP), Peringara, Pathanamthitta, Kerala

Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Govt. of Kerala

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Community Based Disaster Risk Management aims at reducing vulnerabilities through increasing capacities

സന്ദേശം

പ്രകൃതിക്ഷോഭങ്ങളും കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാനവും അനുദിനം ലോകത്തെമ്പാടും വർദ്ധിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. പ്രകൃതിക്കു മേലുള്ള മനുഷ്യന്റെ അനിയന്ത്രിതമായ കടന്നുകയറ്റം പല രീതിയിലുള്ള പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തങ്ങളായി മനുഷ്യരാശിയുടെ നിലനിൽപ്പിനു തന്നെ ഭീഷണിയുയർത്തുന്നു. കേരളത്തിലെ ജനസാന്ദ്രതയിലുണ്ടായ മാറ്റം, ഭൂവിനിയോഗത്തിലും കെട്ടിടനിർമ്മാണത്തിലും വന്ന മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ഇവയുടെ ഫലമായി വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം, വരൾച്ച, കൊടുംകാറ്റ് മറ്റ് പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വെല്ലുവിളിയായിത്തുടങ്ങി. ഇത്തരം ദുരന്തങ്ങളോട് നേരിട്ട് പ്രതികരിക്കേണ്ടി വരുന്നതും ആഘാതം അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതും അതാത് പ്രദേശത്തെ ജനങ്ങളാണ്. ഇത്തരം ദുരന്തങ്ങളുടെ പ്രത്യാഘാതങ്ങൾ ലഘൂകരിക്കാനായി പ്രദേശവാസികളെ പ്രാപ്തരാക്കുന്ന പരിപാടിയാണ് സാമൂഹ്യാധിഷ്ഠിത ദുരന്തസാധ്യതാനിവാരണം.



പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ലയിലെ പെരിങ്ങര പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ ഈ പരിപാടി ആരംഭിച്ചതും ഈ ലക്ഷ്യം മുന്നിൽ കണ്ടാണ്. പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ലയിലാണെങ്കിലും അപ്പർ കുട്ടനാടിന്റെ ഭാഗമായ പെരിങ്ങര വില്ലേജ് വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തിന്റെയും മഴവെള്ളക്കെടുതികളുടെയും രൂക്ഷത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രദേശമാണ്. നെൽകൃഷി മുഖ്യജീവിത മാർഗ്ഗമായ പെരിങ്ങരയിലെ മിക്ക ഭാഗങ്ങളും മൺസൂൺ സീസണിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം മൂലം ഒറ്റപ്പെട്ടുപോകാറുണ്ട്. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ ജനകീയ പങ്കാളിത്തത്തോടെ ദുരന്തപ്രതിരോധപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ സാധ്യമാക്കുക എന്ന ലക്ഷ്യത്തോടെയാണ് ഐക്യരാഷ്ട്രസഭാ വികസന പരിപാടി (UNDP) യുടെ സഹകരണത്തോടെ സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്തനിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി, റവന്യൂവകുപ്പ്, ജില്ലാഭരണകൂടം എന്നിവരുടെ നിർദ്ദേശത്തിൽ സാമൂഹ്യാധിഷ്ഠിത ദുരന്തസാധ്യതാ നിവാരണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കായി പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ലയിൽ പെരിങ്ങര വില്ലേജിനെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തത്. ജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് ഫലപ്രദമായ രീതിയിൽ അടിയന്തിര പ്രതികരണം ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുക, ദുരന്തസാധ്യതാ പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ കണ്ടെത്തുക, ദുരന്തലഘൂകരണ രൂപരേഖ തയ്യാറാക്കുക എന്നിവയായിരുന്നു ഈ പദ്ധതിയുടെ പ്രധാന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ. ഫൗണ്ടേഷൻ ഫോർ ഡവലപ്പ്മെന്റ് ആക്ഷൻ എന്ന സംഘടനയാണ് മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഇവിടെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചത്. ഈ പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഭാഗമായി തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പെരിങ്ങര വില്ലേജിന്റെ ദുരന്തലഘൂകരണ ആസൂത്രണരേഖ ഈ മേഖലയിലെ തുടർപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ഒരു ആധികാരിക രേഖയായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് എനിക്കുറപ്പുണ്ട്.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇതിനു വേണ്ടി പ്രവർത്തിച്ച ഫൗണ്ടേഷൻ ഫോർ ഡവലപ്പ്മെന്റ് ആക്ഷൻ എന്ന സംഘടനയുടെ പ്രവർത്തകർ, ജില്ലാപഞ്ചായത്ത് മെമ്പർ, ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് മെമ്പർ, പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഭരണസമിതി അംഗങ്ങൾ, പൊതുപ്രവർത്തകർ, വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസർ , മറ്റ് വകുപ്പ് മേധാവികൾ, പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ എന്നിവരോടുള്ള നന്ദിയും കടപ്പാടും അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

ആശംസകളോടെ,


 ബീനജേക്കബ്
 പ്രസിഡന്റ്, പെരിങ്ങര ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്.

Message

Kerala State is multi hazard prone. Both human induced and naturally triggered hazards and consequent disasters are noticeably increasing, all the more because of the diaspora of the population to terrains formally deemed inhabitable, unsustainable land use and the local manifestations of global climate change. It may be impractical to assume that every event which threatens life and property of human kind is preventable. However, by scientific and systematic planning, disastrous consequences of number of such events can be drastically reduced. It is with this clear intention that Disaster Management Act 2005 (Central Act 53 of 2005) vide section 30 (2) (vi) directs all local authorities to prepare Disaster Management Plan.



Peringara village is vulnerable to local manifestations of global climate change and associated disasters. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the developmental planning of the village thus becomes an inevitable need for the long term sustenance of human survival in the village.

It is of profound importance that other Local Self Governments of Kerala State replicate the model as implemented by Peringara Panchayath.

On behalf of Kerala State Disaster Management Authority and the 'Government of India - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project on Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change', I express sincere gratitude to the Grama Panchayath Committee of Peringara, Village office of Peringara, the District Disaster Management Authority of Pathanamthitta and the Foundation for Development Action (FDA) for supporting us in successfully completing Kerala's first of two village disaster management plans.

"Towards a Safer State" is where we are heading to collectively...

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sekhar L. Kuriakose'.

Dr. Sekhar L. Kuriakose
Member Secretary KSDMA &
Head SEOC

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Acronyms

DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GoI	Government of India
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
FDA	Foundation For Development Action
ERT	Emergency Response Team
PCVA	Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
SPO	State Project Officer
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
DM	Disaster Management
IIEMS	Indian Institute of Emergency Medical Services
SHG	Self Help Group
BLS	Basic Life Support
CPR	Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
AED	Automatic External Defibrillator
SWOC	Strength- Weakness-Opportunity-Challenges
SNDP	Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
BPL	Below Poverty Line
EWS	Early Warning System
CRS	Community Radio Station
CHC	Community Health Centre

Scope

After passing of the landmark Act - The Disaster Management Act 2005, there appeared a big leap forward in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). A paradigm shift from response and relief centric approach to a proactive and comprehensive approach towards disaster management covering all aspects from prevention, mitigation, preparedness to rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery got prominent place. National vision of Disaster Management Policy highlights building safer and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy for disaster management. Prevention, mitigation and preparedness to reduce the impact of disasters on people and property became focused area of intervention and while doing so the communities were brought at the centre stage and provided momentum and sustenance through collective efforts of government agencies and Non-Governmental Organisation's.

Background of the Project

The Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Government of Kerala is implementing "Gol-UNDP Project on Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change" in the state of Kerala since August 2015. Two revenue villages, namely Munroethuruthu in Kollam and Peringara in Pathanamthitta districts were selected by Chairperson of both the District Disaster Management Authorities to implement Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme (CBDRM) with community participation and involvement. Foundation For Development Action (FDA), a Not for Profit Development Organisation based at Pathanamthitta provided technical support to execute the project in these villages. Community education and sensitization programme; formation of Emergency Response Team's (ERT's); training and capacity building programme for ERT's; preparation of resource/social, hazard and evacuation maps adopting Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA) tool; problem identification and prioritization of local issues through adopting Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) tool and development of Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) are the deliverables of the project.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme

Disaster is defined as a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property or damage to, or degrading of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area. Communities are the first to experience the effects of any disaster and the first to respond to disasters. It is these communities that constitute what is referred to as "disaster fronts". Top-down approaches to Disaster Risk Management (DRM) fail to address the specific local needs of vulnerable communities. A key aspect of a successful community based initiative is partnership with, empowerment of, and ownership by the local communities and these factors underpin sustainable approach to Community Based Disaster Risk management programme.

CBDRM programme provides opportunities to the local community to evaluate their own situation based on their experiences. Under this approach, the local community not only becomes part of creating plans and decisions, but also becomes a major player in implementing activities of the project. Community empowerment for DRR demands full participation of the local community in assessing risks; mitigation planning; capacity building; participation in implementation and developing systems for monitoring which ensures their stake. Although the community is given greater roles in the decision-making and implementation processes, the approach does not ignore the importance of scientific and objective risk assessment and planning. It acknowledges that as many stakeholders as needed should be involved in the process, with the end result of achieving capacities and transferring resources to the community. In short, community approach to disaster management demand and ensure people's participation from conceptualization, planning, execution and evaluative stages.

Goal

Communities living in the most vulnerable areas are organised and take collective decisions to limit and reduce the impact of disasters - natural as well as human induced by developing individual and community survival skills, enhance knowledge level to reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities and in doing so facilitate the process to achieve community resilience and empowerment.

Objectives

- a) To sensitize and build awareness of local community to take judicious actions in all phases (pre-during-post) of disaster management.
- b) To facilitate and strengthen community capacity in managing disasters at local level by reducing the impact of disasters.
- c) To extend helping hand to the district administration and to the local body in undertaking relief and rehabilitation activities.

Profile of Pathanamthitta District

Pathanamthitta district is the district located in the southern part of Kerala. The name "Pathanamthitta" is a combination of two Malayalam words "Pathanam" and "Thitta", which together means 'Array of houses on the river side'. The district headquarter is in Pathanamthitta town which is situated in the banks of river Achankovil. The district is surrounded by Kottayam, Idukki, Allapuzha and Kollam districts. Eastern side of the district shares its border with Tamil Nadu. The district has five Taluks namely; Adoor, Kozhencherry, Mallappally, Thiruvalla and Ranni; 4 Municipalities; 54 Grampanchayaths and 68 Revenue Villages. It is presumed that the regions that form the district were formerly under the rule of Pandalam, which had connections with the Pandya Kingdom, When Pandalam was added to the princely state of Travancore in 1980 the region came under Travancore administration. The district was formed on November 1, 1982 by incorporating various portions of the erstwhile Kollam, Allapuzha and Idukki districts. According to the 2011 Census of India, the population of the district was 11,97,412 making it the third least populous district in the state of Kerala after Wyanad and Idukki.

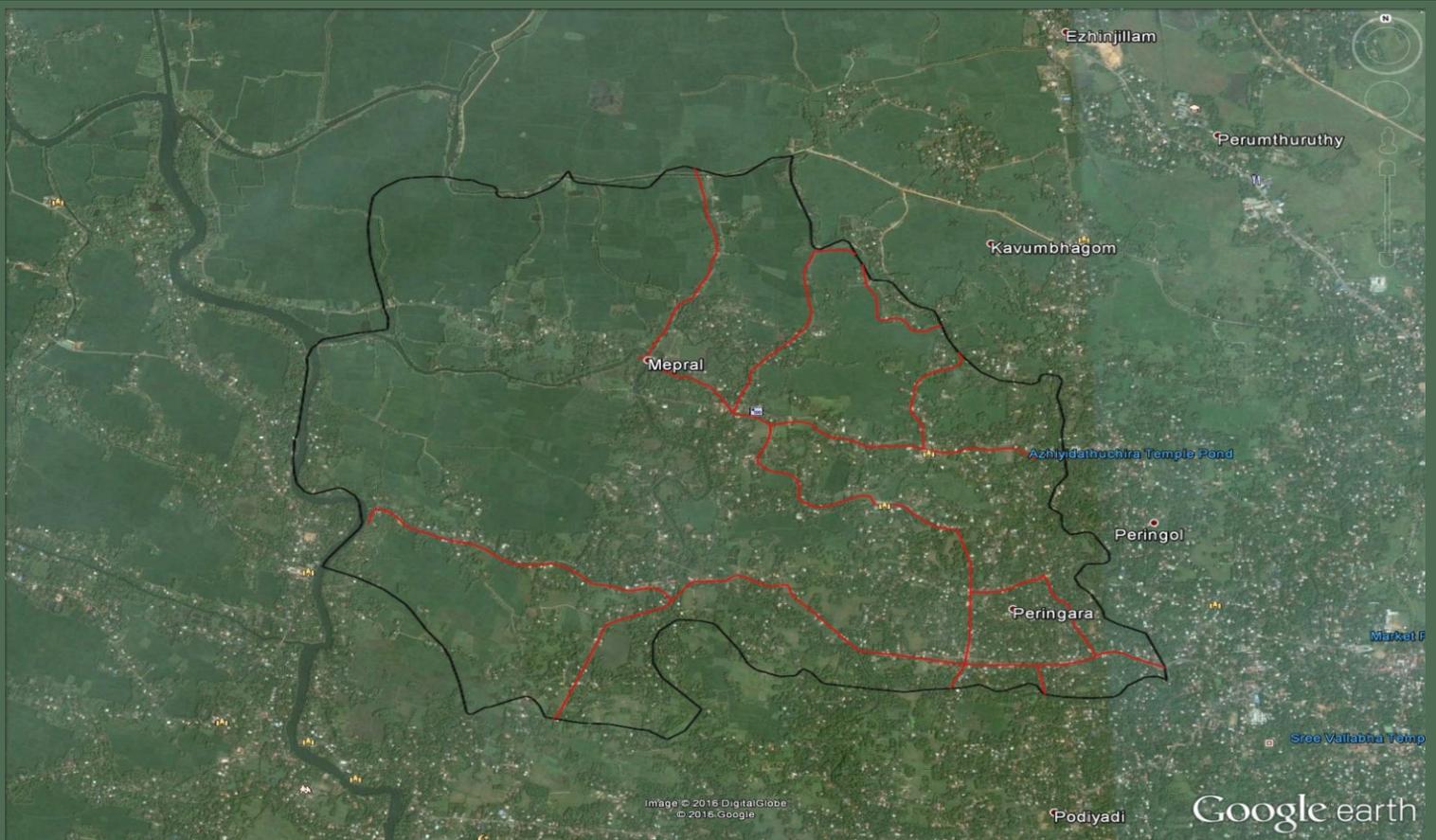


Pathanamthitta district has a total area of 2642 sq. km 50% of the area of the district is covered with forest, providing rich flora and fauna. The district has a tropical biodiversity with forest, river, plantations and fertile land. Paddy; tapioca; variety of vegetables and spices like cardamom; pepper etc. are extensively cultivated and also abounds in extensive rubber cultivations. It has more or less the same climatic conditions as prevalent elsewhere in the state viz, dry season from December to February and hot season from March to May. The climate is generally moderate with temperature rising from 20 c to 39 c. The south west monsoon from June to September and north-west monsoon from October to November provide fairly good rain to the district.

The district is blessed with three major rivers systems which originate from various mountain ranges of the western ghats. The Pampa which is the third longest river, originates from Pulachimala, The Achankovil River originate from Pasukidamettu and Manimala river originates from Thattamalai hills. A small portion of Kallada River also falls in the southern part of the district. The district also occupies a unique place in the religious tourism map of India. The famous pilgrimage centre of Sabarimala, Asia's biggest and world's second largest Christian convention of Maramon; The most important and famous Christian center of Parumala St Peters, St Paul's and St Gregorios Orthodox Church is situated in Pathanamthitta district.

Profile of Peringara

Peringara Revenue Village comes under Pulikeezhu block in Thiruvalla Taluk of Pathanamthitta District and is around 5 km away from the administrative head quarter of Thiruvalla town. The village is accessible by road and in some pockets by inland waterways. Till 1956, Peringara was part of Kuttanad area and was under the administrative control of Central Travancore. The village is now part of upper Kuttanad and is surrounded by water bodies from all directions and thus enjoys all the features of the rice bowl of Kerala- the Kuttanad. Eastern side of the village shares its border



with Thiruvalla Municipality, western side by Muttar village, northern side by Paipadu Grampanchayath and Nedumpram village in the southern side of Peringara village. The eastern side of the village is comparatively higher in elevation, whereas southern area of the villages lies below the mean sea level which makes it vulnerable to reverine flooding originating from Manimala River. As per 2011 census, Peringara village have a total population of 14,440 people with 6,640 males and 7,800 females. 75% of the populations living in the village are farmers and agricultural laborers. Other occupation includes duck rearing; fishing, cultivation of tapioca, vegetables and few spices like piper and clove. The village has around 24 Padashekharangal (Paddy Field) spread across 10 wards which make it beautiful and serene. Inland navigation using small traditional boats (Vallam) were the major means of transportation of farming families and others in the village, but gradually due to the conversion and filling up of water bodies for developmental activities and blocking small streams, people abandoned water transportation and thus lost its old glory and uniqueness.

CHAPTER 2 Community Capacity Building

Village level consultation meeting to implement Community Based Disaster Risk Management programme



Former GP President Shri Sam Eappen addressing participants of village consultation meeting

On 22nd of August 2015, Village Officer organised a consultation meeting of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members and other officials at Peringara Grampanchayat office to discuss implementation of UNDP supported Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme (CBDRM). The meeting was chaired by Grampanchayat President and attended by 18 people which includes, Ward Members; Panchayath Secretary, Medical Officers of Ayurveda, Allopathy, Homeo Dispensaries; Assistant Engineer Panchayath; Officials of Agriculture and Health departments, ICDS Supervisors, Kerala Fire and Rescue Services; representatives of UNDP.

In the meeting Panchayath President spoke on the importance of disaster response activities and requested all participants to actively cooperate for the implementation of CBDRM programme in

the Grampanchayath (GP). State Project Officer (SPO) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) presented details of UNDP projects currently being implemented in the state of Kerala, shared the scope and relevance of CBDRM and introduced supporting Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) Foundation for Development Action (FDA), entrusted with the responsibility to implement CBDRM in Peringara village.



Ms. Sibi, A Programme Coordinator FDA taking session on CBDRM

Project Coordinator of Foundation for Development Action made a detailed presentation on CBDRM. Major topics discussed includes, concept of CBDRM, steps to implement CBDRM; major stakeholders; identification and inclusion of vulnerable groups, formation of three different types of Emergency Response Teams (ERT's); training and capacity building programme for ERT members, formation of Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC), risks and mapping exercise using Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA) techniques and preparation of Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP).

An open discussion was facilitated by the Village Officer in which Grampanchayat President shared the problems faced by the villagers especially during monsoon. Peringara Grampanchayat

shares the geographical features of Kuttanad and is now part of upper Kuttanad area. Major parts of Peringara have wet and marshy land and are situated below mean sea level. Agriculture and poultry (Duck Rearing) are the primary occupation of the local people. During monsoon, flood water of Manimala River which flows down from Pathanamthitta district enters into the village and the entire Grampanchayath is inundated making people's life difficult, pathetic and risky. Every year the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management under the supervision of Village Officer used to open temporary shelters in schools for weeks together. Acknowledging the relevance and importance of disaster management, a Grampanchayat Disaster Management Committee (GPDMC) was formed in the village with a "Directory" having emergency contact numbers of various departments, officials and local divers. Few other ward members, teachers and department officials also shared their experiences and opinions on reducing vulnerabilities. Major problems faced in the village are summed up in the table below.

1.Environmental degradation	5.Settling of buildings
2.Sanitation problems	6.Unemployment
3.Contaminated drinking water	7.Transportation problems
4.Health problems	

On the request of supporting NGO, the village was divided into three zones. Ward number 1, 2, 3, & 8 were brought under zone I (Mepral); ward 9, 10, 11 & 12 under zone II (Kuzhivelipuram - Thamaral) and ward 13, 14 & 15 under zone III (Chatankery) and scheduling of dates for future activities was decided.

Village level re-consultation meeting on CBDRM for newly elected Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members

UNDP State office organised a re-orientation programme for newly elected PRI members on CBDRM. The meeting was held on 8th of January 2016 at conference hall Peringara Grampanchayat. 30 people participated in the meeting, which was presided over by the newly elected Grampanchayath President and attended by former GP President; Block Panchayath member; new elected Ward Members; Teachers; Additional Sub Inspector Police; Assistant Station Officer of Kerala Fire and Rescue Services, Medial Officer, Health Inspector and representatives of Kudumbashree Mission. Former Grampanchayat President delivered inaugural address and said that due to local body election and other technical reasons, he could complete the implementation of CBDRM programme in Peringara village. He requested the newly elected board members to devote time and energy for successfully implementing the project in their village. He shared all his concerns related to hazard, vulnerabilities and problems associated with recurring flood in the village. He requested ward members to consider CBDRM programme as an opportunity and a window to put forward their grievances and requirements before the government to alleviate the sufferings of people from the recurrent episodes of disasters. Newly elected Grampanchayat President, Block Panchayath member and Vice President also spoke in the meeting.

SPO UNDP facilitated the technical session and presented a brief profile of UNDP and its programme currently being implemented in the state of Kerala. Expert from State Emergency Operation Centre made a detail presentation on Disaster Management (DM), hazard-vulnerability and risks factors of Kerala as a whole with specific reference to Peringara village. Programme Coordinator of supporting NGO- FDA spoke on disasters happening in various parts of Kerala and India due to the ill effects of global warming and climate change and linked it to the concept of



Shri Pradeep. G.S, Hazard Analyst SEOC taking session on DM and Hazard profile of Kerala

CBDRM which aims to build the capacities of local community especially of the youth groups on management of disasters at local level and increasing coping skills of the community. The philosophy, principles, process and end results of CBDRM programme was described in detail to the participants. Formation of three different types of ERT's namely; 1) Search/Rescue, 2) Shelter Management and 3) First Aid and criteria for selection of volunteers were also shared with the participants. Service of expert agencies like Kerala Fire and Rescue Services and Indian Institute of Emergency Medical Services (IIEMS) were ensured for imparting specialized trainings to members of ERT's on their respective domain.

Zone level sensitization meeting on Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme

Zonal level sensitization meeting on CBDRM was conducted on 28th December 2015 for zone I (Mepral) and on 29th December 2015 for zone II (Kuzhivelipuram - Thamaral) and zone III (Chatankery) area. Grampanchayat President; Ward Members; Grampanchayat Secretary; Teachers; Kudumbashree Volunteers; Anganwadi Workers; Doctors; Health Inspectors; community members; UNDP Officials; Village Officer and Coordinator of supporting NGO- FDA participated in all zonal meetings.



Shri Ramesh Krishnan, Executive Director, FDA introducing Gol-UNDP- Project on Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change

In the meeting, UNDP officials presented introduction to “Gol-UNDP Project on Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change” and its activities.

Projects and programmes of UNDP implemented in other parts of the state with support from The Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Government of Kerala was shared with participants.

The intended results of CBDRM programme was also narrated in detail including roles and responsibilities of Grampanchayat and volunteers of ERT which will be formed under CBDRM Programme.

Project Coordinator of supporting NGO- FDA spoke on recent disaster which occurred in the city of Chennai. The severity of disaster it brought to the city of Chennai and its impact on community, commerce, environment, infrastructure, lives and livelihood of people was discussed in the meeting. It is in this context the Programme Coordinator established the relevance of CBDRM programme and on building capacities of local community through training and capacity building activities. The philosophy, principles, process and end results of CBDRM programme was



Registration of village volunteers for Emergency Response Teams in a zonal meeting at Chatankery

described in detail to the participants. Formation of three types of ERT's namely; 1) Search/Rescue, 2) Shelter Management and 3) First Aid and criteria for selection of volunteers were also shared. Services of expert agencies like Kerala Fire and Rescue Services and Indian Institute of Emergency Medical Services (IIEEMS) were ensured for imparting specialized trainings to members of ERT's on their respective domain. Towards the end of the meeting, volunteer list was prepared in consultation with concerned ward members and other key persons of the ward.

Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA)

Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment is a vital tool in reducing disaster risks and its impact. It helps in designing a better recovery plan for communities towards hazard and risks. The exercise was crucial for the community to understand what hazards exists and what are the capacities needed to minimize the risks. DRR is thus a concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through integration of traditional wisdom and scientific knowledge, analysis and assessment.

On 27th Feb and 11th March 2016, Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment was conducted at Grampanchayath office. PCVA is a systematic process and qualitative way of analyzing



PLA Exercise - Preparation of Resouce, Hazard and Evacuation maps

vulnerability which involves participation of vulnerable communities themselves in an in-depth assessment of their vulnerability and at the same time empowers and motivates the community to take appropriate actions to reduce their risks and vulnerabilities. It helps the community to arrive at local priorities, set actions and facilitate decision support for building resilience. The overall aim of PCVA is to link disaster preparedness and response to long-term mitigation planning and achieve sustainable development. Resource/Social Map, Hazard Map, Evacuation Maps were prepared as part of PCVA. Information was collected from the participants in the PCVA exercise and participatory analysis was done by involving PRI and local community members.

Participants

PRI members; Village Officer and other staff of village office; Kudumbashree members; women SHG members, Youth and community members including elders who have thorough understanding of their village and resources were part of PCVA exercise. The participants were oriented on PCVA and its process and had prepared three different types of maps - Resource/Social; Hazard, Evacuation Maps.

Objectives of PCVA



Stages of PCVA

1	Generate community view on hazard, vulnerabilities and on issues related to DRR
2	Understanding capacity, hazard and vulnerabilities in local terms
3	Analyse hazard, vulnerabilities and capacity
4	Prioritising core issues
5	Action plan for risk redcution

Community Resource Identification and Mapping

As part of PCVA, the entire resources; services and institutions of the village were identified in consultation with the community. Resources like; water bodies (stream and river); open ground; road network; ferry services; boat jetty and social institutions and infrastructures like; Grampanchayath Office; Schools, Hospitals, Primary Health Centre's; Government Offices, Banks, Anganwadi; Religious Institutions and centre's were marked on resource/social map with the help of PRI members and other key informants of the village. Two consultation meetings were held in the village to ensure that all resources available in the village were captured and plotted in the map.



Community Resource - Grampanchayat Office, Peringara



Community Resource - Peringara Village Office

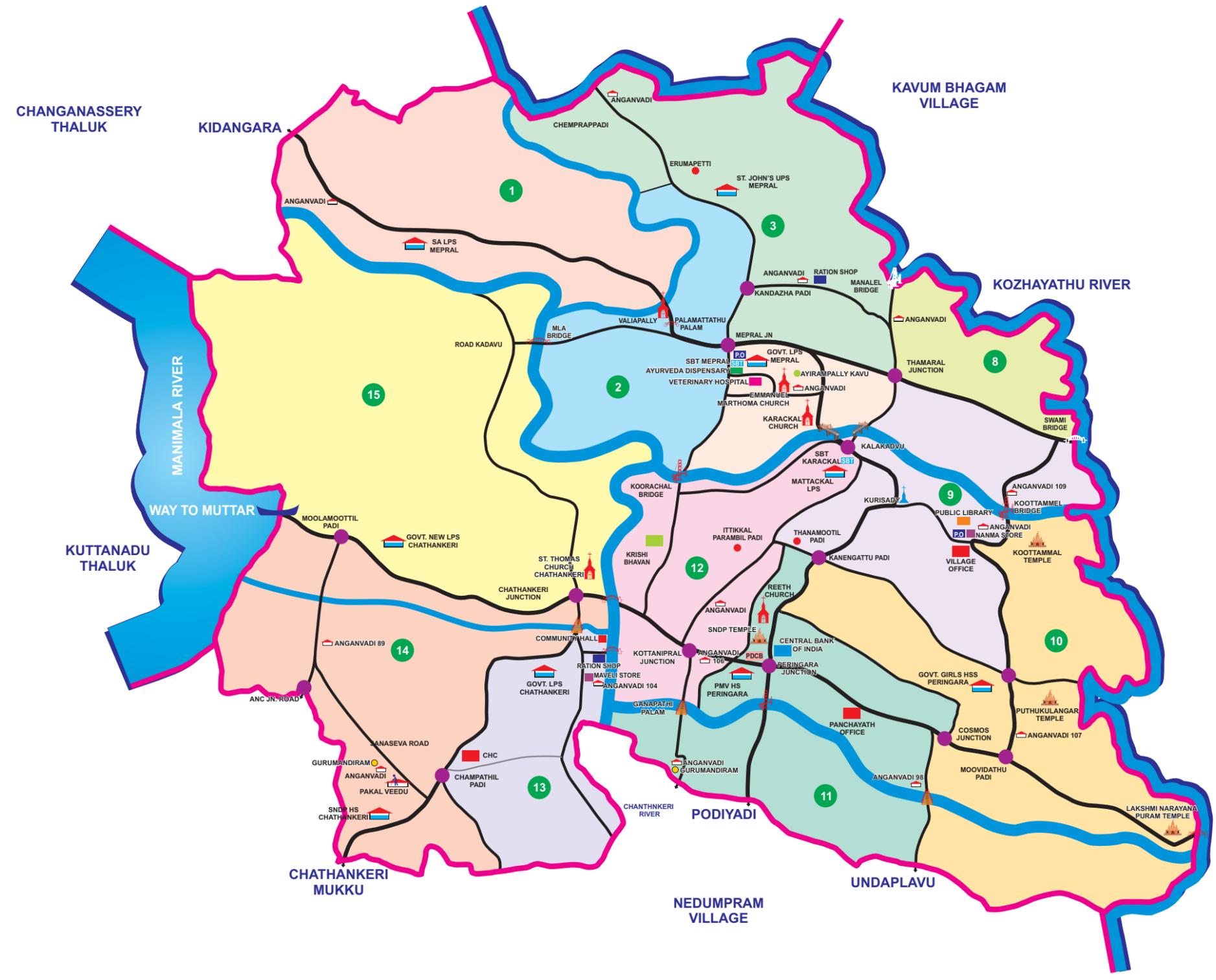


Community Resource - Locally used method of transportation

PARTICIPATORY LEARNING & ACTION EXERCISE - RESOURCE MAP

Prepared by
 Foundation for
DEVELOPMENT ACTION
 11 March 2016
 www.fb.com/fdaction
 www.fdaction.org
 Map not in scale

PERINGARA VILLAGE



LEGEND	
	Village Boundary
	PWD Road
	Panchayath Road
	Kadathu
	Stream

Training and Capacity Building Programme for ERT members

Basic Life Support

One day training on “First Responder Course (Basic Life Support/First Aid)” for 18 members of ERT's representing three zones of the village was conducted at training hall, Peringara Grampanchayath office on 5th February 2016. The training programme was facilitated by master trainers of IIEMS, Kottayam.

Technical Session - 1: Basic Life Support (Adult and Infant)

Points that were covered under the topic include; what is BLS, what is the purpose and importance of BLS and on basic anatomy. Most of the medical emergencies falls under the category namely; cardiac arrest, stroke and choking. If the victim is found unconscious, then check her/his voice; movement of eyes and breath. If none of these are responding, then the First Aid Provider shall conclude it to be a case of cardiac arrest. The first and foremost action a First Aid Provider shall take is to call an ambulance or a vehicle through which the victim can be comfortably taken to the nearest hospital for advance medical care. The procedure and process of providing First Aid to a victim are as follows.



Shri G. Rajasekharan Nair, master trainer IIEMS taking session on CPR

- a) **Ensure safety of victims** : Here the First Aid Provider shall ensure that all safety measures are taken care off. The First Aid Provider shall ensure her/his safety. The victim shall be moved to a shortest safer place for providing first aid.
- b) **Check responsiveness** : The First Aid Provider shall gently tap her/his shoulder and ask “Are you ok” in loud and clear voice. If the victim responds, then CPR is not required. If the victim is not responding, then the following steps shall be undertaken.
- c) **Call ambulance** : Immediately call an ambulance by dialling 108, 102 or other ambulance available near to the accident site. The caller shall give exact description of the location including some landmark.
- d) **Check for pulse** : The First Aid Provider shall check for a pulse. Too much of time shall not be spend for checking Pulse Rate.
- e) **Check for breath** : Make sure that the airway is not blocked. If the mouth is closed, press with your thumb and forefinger on both cheeks at the end of the teeth and then look inside. Remove any visible obstacle that is in your reach but never push your fingers inside too far. Put your ear close to the victim's nose and mouth, and listen for slight breathing.
- f) **Administer CPR (Compression)** : Before administering Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation, ensure that the person is lying on a flat and firm surface. Place the heel of one hand on victim's breastbone and place the second hand on top of the first hand, palm down and interlock the fingers of the second hand between the first hand. Position your body directly over your hand so that your arms are straight and push down in the center of the chest 2 inches for 30 times by both the hands directly over the breastbone in a faster mode.
- g) **Clear airway** : In order to open the airway to allow respiration, you have to tilt the head and lift the chin. Put your palm on the victim's forehead and gently tilt the head back and then with the other hand, gently lift the chin forward to open the airway. Check for normal breathing, look for chest motion, listen for normal breath sounds, and feel for the person's breath on your cheek and ear.
- h) **Breathing**: After ensuring open airway, you should close the nostrils of the victims with your fingers for mouth-to-mouth breathing and cover the person's mouth with yours, making a seal and breath out for about one second s this will make sure the air goes in the lungs and not the stomach and watch to see if the chest rises. If it does rise, give the second breath. After applying rescue breathing, if the chest doesn't rise, the repeat clear airway method and give two breaths and chest compression and followed by two rescue breaths.

The entire process of administering CPR by using “Mannequin” was demonstrated. The trainees were made into groups and practiced CPR and its entire process (Ensure safety of victims, check responsiveness; call ambulance; check for pulse; check for breath; administer CPR (Compression); clear airway and facilitate breathing).

Session on “how to do CPR on an infant” was undertaken. The first step is to check whether the baby is conscious or not and this can be checked by flicking your fingers against the feet of the baby. If the baby doesn't respond, then immediately call emergency medical helpline. If you find the baby in conscious state, but choking, then administer First Aid before attempting CPR. If the baby is coughing or gagging while in choking, let him/her continue to

cough and gag on his/her own. If the baby is not coughing, you will need to be prepared to perform “Back Blow and chest thrust in order to release the baby from whatever is blocking the airway. Check for breathing again and this can, be done by placing middle finger on the inside of baby's arm. If the baby has a pulse and is breathing, then put the baby in recovery position. If there are no pulse and breathing, then continue with the next step to perform CPR which is a combination of compressions and breaths. To open the airway of the baby, gently lift the baby's head back and chin up to open the child's airway and then pinch the nose shut, tilt the head back, push up the chin and give two rescue breaths each lasting about one second and exhale gently until the chest of the baby rises. After doing two rescue breaths, the First Aid Provider shall check for brachial pulse and if there are no pulse, then the first aid provider shall being CPR on baby. For giving compression, the First Aid Provider shall take two or three fingers held together and shall place them in the middle of baby chest right below the nipples and gently compress the chest 30 times by pressing down 1/3 to 1/2 the depth of the baby's chest. The First Aid Provider shall continue the two rescue breaths and 30 chest compressions until sign of life is seen.

The process and procedure of using an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) was narrated. He said that in European countries AED's are in plenty in use. In India and Kerala also AED's are now being used in railway stations. After completing practice of Adult CPR, the master trainer demonstrated CPR in infant.

Technical Session-2: Foreign Body Airway Obstruction in Adult & Infant

The main objective of the session was to familiarize members of Emergency Response Team to understand about the techniques of addressing choking in adult, as well as in child and to develop skills in them through demonstration & practice. Following topics were also discussed in the session.

a) Relief of foreign body airway obstruction
b) Mild obstruction
c) Severe choking
d) Choking - Abdominal Thrust Managing
e) Choking in pregnant
f) Choking if irresponsive
g) Infant Choking symptoms
h) Infant Choking Management and
i) Infant Choking action & reactions

Technical Session -3: First Aid

The main objective of this session was to make ERT members understand what is “First Aid”, techniques of First Aid, provide additional information on First Aid, What are different situations where First Aid can be applied & to develop skills in them through demonstration & practice. The facilitators used PowerPoint slides and few other visuals on First Aid. Following topics were discussed with the trainees.

FIRST AID	Theme	Theme
	a) Aims of First Aid	i) First Aid at time of Poisoning
	b) Key skills needed in giving First Aid	j) First Aid at time of Snake bites
	c) First Aid at time of Drowning	k) First Aid at time of Road accidents
	d) First Aid at time of Heart Attack	l) First Aid at time of Dog bites
	e) First Aid at time of Stroke	m) First Aid at time of Noise injury
	e) First Aid at time of Stroke	n) First Aid at time of Eye injury
	f) First Aid at time of Epilepsy	o) First Aid at time of human body organs cut of
	g) First Aid at time of Thermal Injuries	p) Emergency Medical Service & Attention to be provided
h) First Aid at time of Electric Shock		



Shri Rajasekharan Nair, master trainer IIEMS facilitating demonstration on providing first aid to victim of road accident

Shelter Management

One day training on 'Shelter Management" for 23 volunteers of ERT of Peringara village was conducted on 6th February 2016 at training hall, Peringara Grampanchayath Office. The training programme was facilitated by supporting NGO - FDA. Topics covered in the training programme were based on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards (SPHERE Standards) they are; 1) Meaning and Scope of Shelter Management; 2) Roles and Responsibilities of different agencies (Govt. Departments; International and National Organisation's and local NGO's) for disaster relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction; 3) Identification and Criteria for selection of safe shelter; 4) Details of Shelter Staffing Pattern and 5) Minimum Standards of Relief - Supply of Food, Clothing and Water & Sanitation. Under this topic, discussion was made on Supply of Food in Shelter; Food Security; Nutrition Assessment and Analysis; Malnutrition; Food Aid Management; Non Food Items and its Management; Hygiene Promotion; Key Indicators of Water Supply and Excreta Disposal Standards; Sanitation Options; Key Indicators of Control and Prevention of Communicable Diseases; Vector Control; Waste Management.

Input sessions also includes short documentary on "Shelter Management" implemented at Haiti - the Caribbean nation where in 2010 an earthquake of magnitude of 7 brought huge devastation and killed 2.2 lakhs people and injured thousands and how the local government and international organisations had involved in the redevelopment of Shelter and in restoring lost livelihood of the affected community. Documentary on "Sanitation Options" was also screened in the training programme.

A session on Family Preparedness and relevance of Emergency Kit was also undertaken. Sometime adequate time may not to be available to issue warning to the community to evacuate a location. In such a situation family shall maintain "Family Emergency Kit". The kit shall have basic supplies to sustain the family for at least 72 hours or three days. Family Emergency Kit shall have items such as; Water: 4.5 liters per person, per day; Food: non-perishable; Torch / Flash Light; Batteries; First Aid Kit; Multi-Purpose Tools; Important documents- deed, birth certificates, insurance policies, medical prescriptions; Emergency contact numbers; Cash; Radio; Whistle; Match Boxes; Blankets; Cell phone with charger; Food for infant / Diapers and Pet / Pet food.

Strength-Weakness-Opportunity-Challenges (SWOC) Analysis of existing two shelters of the village was conducted with the sole objective to help the trainee understand strengths, weakness and opportunities which can be explored to improve the existing temporary shelters managed by the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management during emergency. The trainees were divided into groups and instructions were shared with the trainees for doing SWOC analysis. Consolidations of the group exercise are mentioned in the box.

Village volunteer presenting swoc analysis of existing shelter



Village officer distributing training certificate



SWOC – Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Challenges		
Internal Origin Attributes of the institution	Helpful to achieve objectives	Harmful to achieve objectives
	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Structural stability of the existing shelter is satisfactory ❖ Shelter can accommodate large number of person's ❖ Availability of water for non cooking – non drinking purposes ❖ Support from Grampanchayat ❖ Accessibility to market and bus stop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor participation of youth clubs ❖ Support of other line departments except Revenue & DM Dept; Kerala Fire & Rescue Services and Civil Supplies ❖ Lack of drinking water facilities ❖ Inadequate sanitation facilities ❖ Lack of facility to keep domestic animals ❖ Temporary shelter is situated in flood prone area
		
External Origin Attributes of the environment	Opportunities	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Service of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and Kudumbashree volunteers / workers ❖ Mobilization of MLA, MP Local Area Development fund to increase the facilities of shelters ❖ Seek support from VDMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Waste Management ❖ Outbreak of epidemic originating out of lack of proper sanitation facilities ❖ Safety and security of women and children

Trainees shared that, the training programme had helped them to learn many things on management of temporary shelters, including the roles and responsibilities of various line departments for disaster rescue, relief and rehabilitation. Few among them said, SWOC analysis done on the existing two shelters of Peringara village provided them with insights and reflections which need to be taken up when temporary shelters will be opened in the village during next flood.

Search and Rescue

Supporting NGO - FDA organised one day training on “Search and Rescue” for 42 ERT members of Peringara village on 12-March-2016 at Karipettkadavu, Thomadi, Chatankery. The training programme was facilitated by Station Officer and team of Kerala Fire and Rescue Services Thiruvalla. Input session of the training programme was arranged in a house close to Karipettkadavu.



Shri Abhilash. K. R, Station Office, Kerala Fire and Rescue Services Tiruvalla facilitating Search and Rescue training Programme

Technical Session - 1: First Aid

The Station Officer introduced the objectives and major activities of Kerala Fire and Rescue Services. A session on First Aid was undertaken, which includes scope and need of First Aid. The First Aid Provider shall check the pulse rate of a victim, check for his/her breath and then shall administer CPR. Before administering CPR, the First Aid Provider shall move the victim to a safer place and shall call an ambulance for shifting the victim to hospital for advance medical care. Mock demonstration on providing CPR was also exhibited by the master trainers.

Technical Session - 2: Carrying Methods

Second session on “Carrying Methods” for rescuing victims from disaster affected site to safer place was facilitated by Station Officer, assisted by three Firemen. Different types of carrying methods and its salient features were shared with ERT members. Demonstration of carrying methods using available local resources was demonstrated, which are as follows.

- ❖ Two hand seated
- ❖ Three hand seated
- ❖ Four hand seated
- ❖ Firemen lift method &
- ❖ Pack strap carry method

Technical Session – 3: Water Rescue

Session on “Water Rescue” was facilitated by the Station Officer, which includes various types of methods to rescue a drowning person. Rescue methods covered in the session are as follows

Reach If the victim is located close to the shoreline, then the rescuer can retrieve him/her by using an oar, towel, fishing pole, branch of tree or hook etc. without having to enter the water. The victim must be conscious, alert and able to grab and hold on to the reaching

Throw If the victim is too far away from the shoreline to be reached with a rigid object. The rescuers can throw ropes, rope bags, flotation rings or discs tied to a rope, etc. to retrieve the victim without having to enter the water.

Row If the victim is too far away from the shoreline to be reached or to have a flotation device thrown to them, then the rescuers must use a boat to access and retrieve the victim without having to enter the water. Once close enough to the victim, the rescuers can Reach, Throw, or lift them directly into the boat (whichever method is easiest and safest).

Go Rescuers must physically enter the water and swim to the victim to retrieve him/her. This method may be used from the shoreline or from a boat depending on the circumstances. This method is typically used for unconscious victims but may also be used for conscious and alert victims that are in distress or unable to grab and hold on to a flotation device. Only those rescuers, who are strong swimmers, should enter the water to retrieve a victim.

The Station Officer shared the following safety tips which need to be adopted to save the life of a drowning person.

- a) The rescuer shall never attempt to approach the drowning person from face to face and from straight angle. The rescuer shall always approach the drowning person from behind and shall catch hold of his/her hair or cloth and swim back towards land.
- b) Safety of the rescuer shall be given utmost importance.
- c) Never try to apply pressure on stomach of the drowned person to drain out water.
- d) Make necessary arrangement to provide first aid to the drowned person and take the victim to the nearest hospital.

Rescuing victims through rope using different types of knot were also demonstrated and the volunteers were trained on tying various rescue knots.

Technical Session - 4: Demonstration and Practical

After completing the input session on First Aid, Carrying Methods and Water Rescue, the master trainers took the volunteers to Karipettykadavu to teach them various water rescue methods, skills and techniques. The volunteers practiced the skill under the supervision of three master trainers. The trainer also demonstrated how to safely wear Life Jackets and Life Buoys. Rescuing victims with the help of rope and different types of knots were also demonstrated by the master trainers.



Volunteers practicing water rescue method (Throw)



Master trainers of Kerala Fire and Rescue Services Tiruvalla facilitating session on rescue methods to volunteers



Volunteer registration



Master trainer demonstrating first aid to drowning victim



Demonstration of carrying method

Hazard Profile of Pathanamthitta District

Pathanamthitta had made advancement in the field of literacy (94.84%), life expectancy (76%), education, health and in women empowerment, but is still categorized as multi hazard prone district in the state of Kerala. The district falls under earthquake Zone III making the district moderately vulnerable to earthquakes of magnitude 6.9 or less. 212.76 km² of the district is vulnerable to riverine floods, of which Thiruvalla Taluk occupies 81.92 km². Swamipalan-Mepral road; Moovadathupady - Mepral road in Peringara village coming under sub division (Road) Thiruvalla are highly vulnerable to flood. Peringara revenue village under Thiruvalla Taluk is categorized under flood prone area. Likewise other Taluks namely; Mallappally, Ranni; Kozhencherry and Adoor are also equally vulnerable to riverine flood. The district is also prone to landslides. 170.28 Km² area in Pathanamthitta district is vulnerable to high degree of landslides. Area most vulnerable to landslide is in Ranni Taluk. Lightning is yet another hazard which makes almost all the Taluks in the district vulnerable to low, moderate and higher intensity catastrophe. Chances of human induced hazards like festival related disasters, stampede are potential threats in the district. Sabarimala - Pullumede tragedy which occurred on 14th January 2011, killing 106 persons and injuring about 100 was an eye opener. The district is also vulnerable to high intensity wind, which brings damages to infrastructure and agriculture. Incidences of biological disasters such as epidemics - dengue fever, chikungunia, pest attacks, fatalities in road accidents and boat capsizing are increasing.

Hazard

Hazard is the natural and manmade phenomenon that may cause physical damage, economic loss and threaten human life and well being. Such phenomena may affect different places singularly or in combination at different times. The hazard has varying degrees of intensity and severity.

In PCVA exercise, the community members had identified the following hazards and made an assessment as follows.

Hazard	Hazard Assessment
Riverine flooding	The 92 km long Manimala river originating from Thattamala hills in Peerumedu (Idukki district) and passes through the districts of Kottayam and Pathanamthitta, finally joins Pamba river at Muttar in Alappuzha district, is acting as a major threat to people living in Peringara village. During every monsoon, flood water of Manimala river enters into Peringara village and its adjoining areas and creates enormous destruction by inundating paddy fields, rural roads, enters into settlement colonies in the low lying areas and also breaks protection wall - the bunds which are erected around paddy fields.

Hazard	Hazard Assessment
Boat accident	There are many boat jetties (Kadavu) in Peringara village which ferries people including children across Manimala river in traditional boats. These traditional boats are operating in the villages without having any safety equipments like life jackets & life buoy. Passengers are at high risks during monsoon when Manimala river is fully swollen.

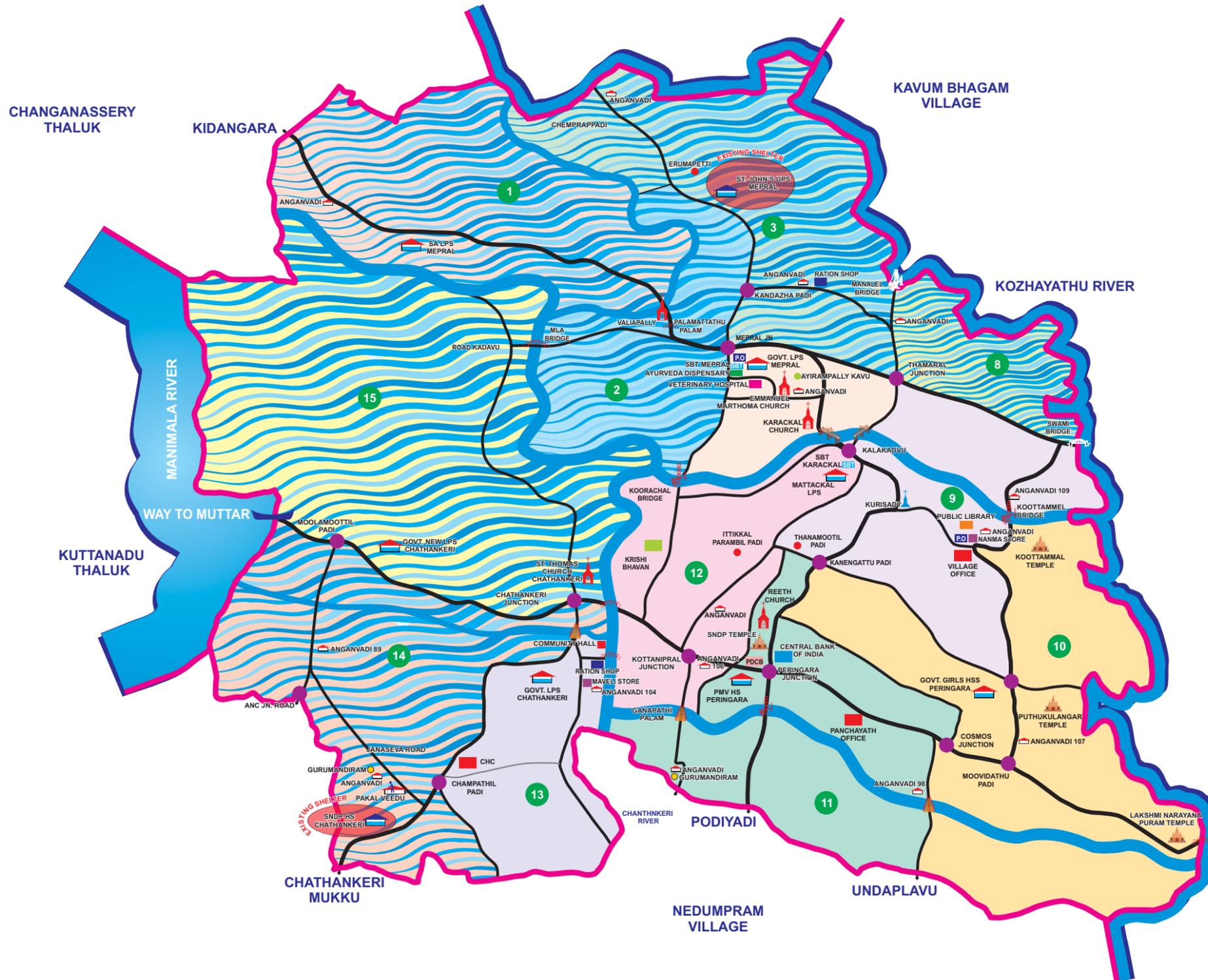


Unsafe traditional boat service in operation

Epidemics	Flooding and inundation of settlement areas have turned into serious health hazard for people living in the village. During flood time, sanitation facilities become defunct. Majority of the toilets which are constructed in the village are pit latrines and when water table increases, fecal remains mixes with water bodies. In few places, toilet outlets are directly connected to water bodies during flood. All these results in pollution of water bodies and environment. Thus, outbreak of water borne diseases and other skin infections are high during and after flood.
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PARTICIPATORY LEARNING & ACTION EXERCISE - HAZARD MAP

PERINGARA VILLAGE



LEGEND	
	Village Boundary
	PWD Road
	Panchayath Road
	Kadathu
	Stream
	Flood Affected Ward

Vulnerability

Vulnerability is a term used to describe exposure to hazards and shocks. People are more vulnerable if they are more likely to be badly affected by events outside their control. “Vulnerability defines the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a hazard.” (Wisner et al, 2004). It involves a combination of factors that determine the degree to which someone's life, livelihood, property and other assets are put at risk by a discrete and identifiable event in nature and society.

In PCVA exercise various dimensions and issues contributing to vulnerability of the community were discussed. Reflections and assessment on factors of vulnerability are as follows.

Dimensions of Vulnerability	Reflections and Assessment of Vulnerability
Physical	During monsoon, Peringara village is vulnerable to flood water of Manimala River. Peringara village consists of 11 administrative wards of Peringara Grampanchayath. Out of 11 wards, 6 wards namely ward no. 1, 2, 3, 8, 14 and 15 are severely affected by reverine flooding,
	Loss of life due to drowning cannot be ruled out during flood time.
	Incidents of building settling down below ground level are observed in the village.
	Two existing temporary flood shelters namely; St. John's Upper Primary School Mepral in ward number 01 and Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) High School Chatankery in ward 14 are situated in high flood prone area.
	Road network namely; Swamipalam - Mepral Jn. - Chemprapadi road; Swamipalam - Mepral Jn. - Kidangara road; Chatankery Jn. - Moolamootilpadi road; Chatankery Jn. - Road Kadavu - MLA Bridge - Mepral Jn. road; Chatankery Jn. - Chatankery Mukku road and Champathil Padi - Janaseva road - Moolamootilpadi road is in flood prone area.
Major institutions like; Anganwadi and SA LPSchool Mepral in ward no. 1; Valiapally in ward no. 2; Anganwadi near Chemprapadi, St. John's Upper Primary School Mepral, Anganwadi and Ration Shop at Kandazhapadi in ward no. 03; Anganwadi in ward no. 8; Anganwadi no. 89, Gurumandiram, Anganwadi, Pakal Veedu, SNDP HS Chatankery in ward no. 14 and Govt. new LPS Chatankery and St. Thomas Church Chatankery are in high flood prone area.	
Social	Level of social well-being of individuals, households and communities have a direct impact on their level of vulnerability to hazards. Social dimension to vulnerability was found to be a multi-faceted and a cross cutting issue.
	Awareness, education and training on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) among local residents including youth in village are low.
	In-depth awareness, education and training of PRI members in Good governance on DRR-CCA are medium.

Dimensions of Vulnerability	Reflections and Assessment of Vulnerability
Social	In-depth information of PRI members on roles and responsibilities of key line departments on disaster responses -relief assistance and rehabilitation services is medium.
	Coping capacity and skills to manage disaster risks and exposure to hazard among women, children and youth is low.
Economic	33% of the village population belongs to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. After every flood season, these agrarian families find themselves in difficult circumstance to survive and build back owing to the absence of risk transfer mechanism like insurance and other savings to cover up losses from disaster.
	Every monsoon season, flood water completely inundates hectares of paddy cultivation and destroys crops and other agriculture field which causes heavy loss to farmers and agricultural laborers. Added to this, increase in prices of farm inputs and labour charges also contributed to slowdown and negative trend in agriculture production.
	Small and marginal farmers engaged in duck rearing, received setback during late 2014 when government ordered massive culling of birds after confirming presence of avian influenza virus.
	Lack of prospective employment opportunities for youth in village.
	Decrease in fishing as an occupation, due to deterioration in catch.
	All the above factors contributed in weakening of the local economy and social systems.
Environmental	Encroachment and filling up of streams, wetland and marshy area for construction and other developmental projects are becoming threat to environment.
	Increase of human occupancy in floodplain resulted in damage of floodplain ecology and ecosystem.
	Decrease in farming activities and paddy field remaining unutilized and barren.
	Inappropriate sanitation facilities contributing to contamination of water bodies.
	Fish population in river and other water bodies decreased due to loss of habitat of fish to breed and increased chemical content in water.
Due to non availability of drinking water in remote area, people are forced to use polluted river water which is becoming a cause of public health hazard.	



A villager collecting water from Manimala River



Manimala River - A view

Mitigation

Mitigation is defined as preventive actions characterized by long term measure or action taken to reduce and avert the damaging effects of a hazard on human, community function and on social and economic infrastructure. It includes both structural and non-structural measures to minimize the impact of disaster risks. For developing an effective mitigation plan, understanding local risk, local choices, and investment in long term actions are critical in reducing risks and exposure to hazard.

Objectives

- ❖ To reduce loss of lives
- ❖ To facilitate reduction in economic disruption and losses
- ❖ To reduce factors contributing vulnerability
- ❖ To enhance community and institutional capacity to cope up with hazards
- ❖ To help facilitate rapid recovery and
- ❖ To reduce disaster risks

Following are the recommended mitigation measures that can be adopted by the Grampanchayath and village community to reduce the impact of exposure to hazard.

Structural	Non Structural
Development of appropriate and cost effective building design	Training on DRR and CCA for VDMC
Adoption of alternative sanitation technology	Strengthening of ERT by providing refresher training on DRR and CCA
Construction of rain water harvesting structures to alleviate drinking water problems	Formation of school safety clubs and training and capacity building programme on DRR and CCA
Implementation of bio-shield programme by adopting appropriate variety of vegetation which can reduce intensity of flood water and support regeneration of local fisheries, through people's participation	Encourage integrated farming method to revive coconut production, traditional fishing sector and paddy cultivation by adopting appropriate breed to withstand climate change
Development of land use zonation plan	Promote risk transfer mechanism like insurance among vulnerable community
Protection of water bodies using appropriate technologies	Installation of safety gears in all traditional boats which ferries people especially school children
Land development programme for increasing soil fertility through organic method	Equipping of institutional framework of CBDRM with provision of emergency equipments to facilitate rescue operations
Undertaking afforestation and reforestation programme	Alternative rural livelihood programme
Development of road network, walkway bridges and waterways in most vulnerable and interior locations	Development of knowledge materials on DRR and CCA

Disaster Response

Disaster response planning help facilitate community and organizational readiness to respond to an emergency situation in an effective manner by judicious management of human; financial, emergency supplies and communication procedures. During an emergency or before onset of an emergency, rapid and effective actions are required. For this to happen, disaster response and contingency plan shall be in place along with necessary supplies. If appropriate actions are not taken on time or if response is delayed, then loss will increase.

Steps of Disaster Response

- ❖ Institutional disaster planning
- ❖ Hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk analysis
- ❖ Resource identification and mobilization
- ❖ Early Warning System (EWS)
- ❖ Linkages and communications and
- ❖ Sectoral responsibilities

The community structure which has been created at zonal level under CBDRM programme should be used as part of response activity. 97village volunteers (ERT Members) have been trained in three different domains of First Aid/Basic Life Support; Shelter Management and Search & Rescue. Services of these village volunteers should be used for administering first aid to victims of any disaster occurring in the village or at nearby places. Services of village volunteers who had been trained in “Shelter Management” and “Search & Rescue” can be effectively used for helping The Department of Revenue and Disaster Management and other line departments for smooth running of temporary camps/shelters and to rescue people trapped in disasters.

Recommended Action

- ❖ Activate services of ERT formed under CBDRM programme
- ❖ Refresher training programme for volunteers of ERT on their respective domain
- ❖ Provision for procurement of emergency equipments for rescue and relief operation
- ❖ Provision of Inflatable Rubber with OBM for rescuing people from isolated places
- ❖ Training for ERT members on operation and maintenance of emergency equipments
- ❖ Issue identity card to trained volunteers

Early Warning and Alert System

Disaster response planning should have a well coordinated “Watch-Alert-Warning and De Warning” message dissemination system at local level to issue warning to vulnerable communities on tidal heights and take appropriate steps to evacuate to safer locations.

At present such EWS is not available in the village. Technical support from agencies like; Indian Meteorology Department (IMD), District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC); National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) can be obtained for receiving warning messages on Geo-Physical and Hydro-Metrological hazard. Warning messages on health hazard can be received from District Medical

Office. Formation of one additional ERT having 8-10 volunteers for EWS and training should be provided to those volunteers for management of warning dissemination. A Community Radio Stations (CRS) linked with agencies issuing warnings is also a viable method to disseminate alert-warning messages to the community. The service of CRS can also be linked with other social development and educational programmes of the village.

Guidelines for EWS

- ❖ Warning message should be in local language
- ❖ Language used should be simple and non-technical
- ❖ Avoid conflicting messages to avoid ambiguity
- ❖ Message should clearly mention exact nature of the impending threat

Recommended Action

- ❖ Establishment of EWS by linking it with technical agencies
- ❖ Formation of Early Warning ERT
- ❖ Provision for training and capacity building programme for volunteers of EWS
- ❖ Establishment of Community Radio System

Evacuation

Evacuation is an important component of disaster response activity. It involves temporary movement of people as well as animals from area at risk of disaster to safer location. Evacuation should be activated in the community by local authority or by other competent authority based on evacuation route plan already in place and follow procedures and process mentioned in Disaster Management Plan. Special attention should be taken to ensure that, travel times to safer locations should be as short as possible. Intensive planning and resource mobilization is required for safe evacuation which includes; identification of shelters, number of people who can be accommodated; number and type of transport facility; provision for food, clothing and availability of basic sanitation infrastructure.

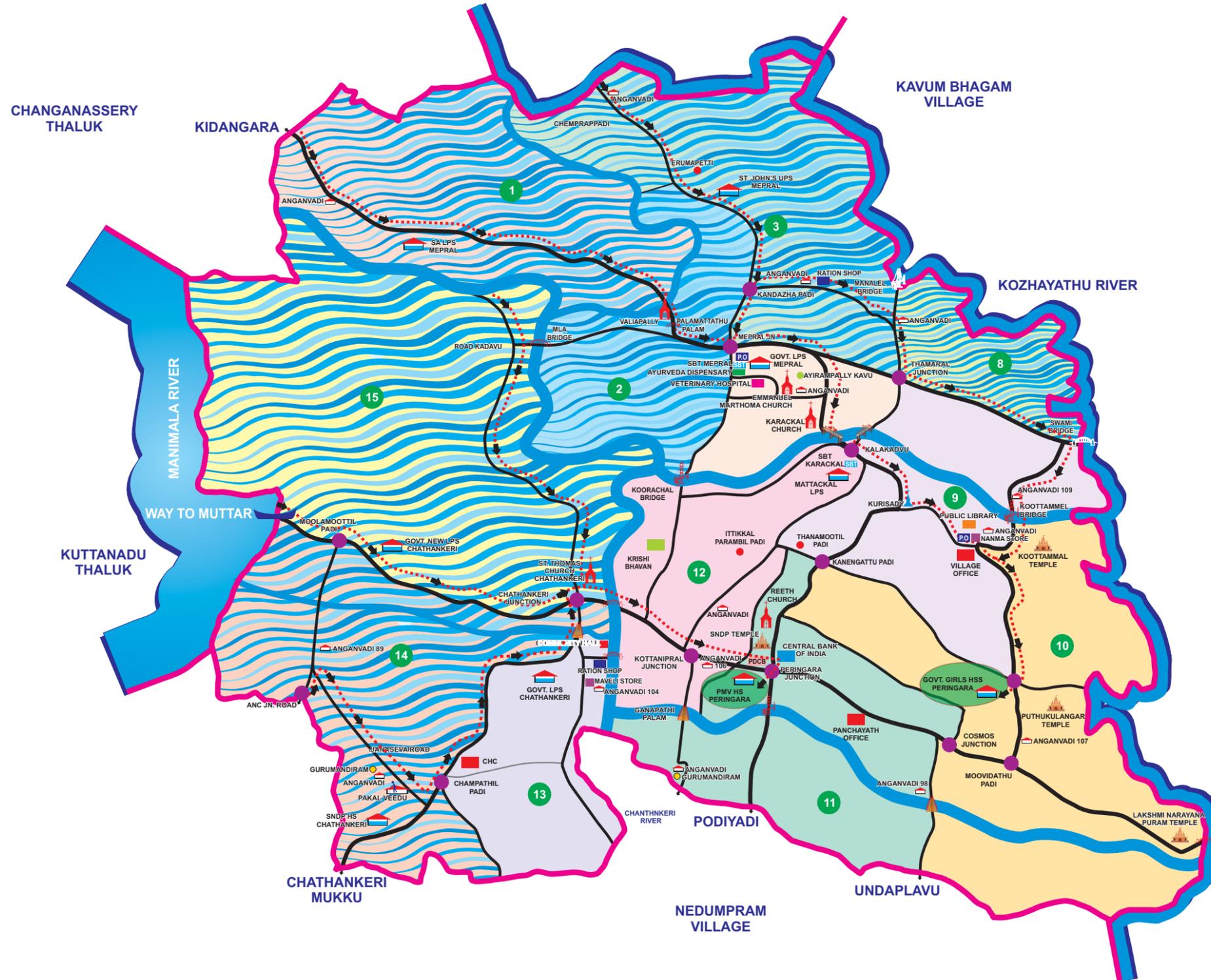
An evacuation route map was prepared for 7 (seven) flood prone wards of the village with support from PRI members, revenue officials and local community leaders in the PCVA exercise conducted in the Grampanchayath. Narration of evacuation route is mentioned in the table below.

Ward Number	Narration of Evacuation Route
3 and 8	Flood effected people shall take Chemrapadi - Kandazhapadi - Tamaral Jn. road. From Tamaral Jn. people shall reach Swamipalam bridge and from there to Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Peringara (Newly identified shelter in ward 10), via village office road.
1 and 2	Flood effected people shall take Kidangara - Mepal Jn. road. From Mepal Jn. people shall reach Kalakadavu via Karakal church and from there to Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Peringara (Newly identified shelter in ward 10), via village office road.
15 (North-Western) side	Flood affected people evacuating from the north western side of ward 15 shall take Kadavu road - MLA bridge road and shall reach Chatankery Jn. From Chatankery Jn. people shall reach PMV High School, Peringara (Newly identified shelter in ward 11), via Kottanipral Jn.
14 (Northern) and 15 (South Western)	Flood effected people evacuating from northern side of ward 14 and south western side of ward 15 shall take Moolamootilpadi - Chatankery Jn. road and from there people shall reach PMV High School, Peringara (Newly identified shelter in ward 11), via Kottanipral Jn.
14	Flood effected people evacuating from southern and central part of ward 14 shall take Chatankery Mukku - Chatankery Jn. road via Champathilpadi to reach Chatankery Jn. and from there people shall reach PMV High School, Peringara (Newly identified shelter in ward 11), via Kottanipral Jn. People from ANC area shall take ANC Jn. - Janaseva road to reach Chatankery Jn. via Champathilpadi & from there shall reach PMV High School, Peringara.

PARTICIPATORY LEARNING & ACTION EXERCISE - EVACUATION MAP

Prepared by
 Foundation for
DEVELOPMENT
ACTION
 11 March 2016
 www.fb.com/fdaction
 www.fdaction.org
 Map not in scale

PERINGARA VILLAGE



LEGEND	
	Village Boundary
	PWD Road
	Panchayath Road
	Kadathu
	Stream
	Evacuation Rout
	Safer Location
	Flood Affected Ward

Village Disaster Management Committee

VDMC was constituted in the village level consultation meeting held on 22-Aug-2015 at Peringara Grampanchayath Office. Following are the members of VDMC.

S I. No.	Name	Designation / Office	Occupation	Contact Number
1	Smt. Minimol Jose	Chairperson	Grampanchayath President	09562387685, 2732764
2	Shri. Sreekumar. A	Convener	Village Officer	08547611305
3	Shri. Christopher Philip	Member	Grampanchayath Vice President	09846479725, 2645022
4	Shri. Rajan Varghese	Member	Ward Member	09847571944
5	Smt. Rachel Thomas	Member	Ward Member	09947817829, 2737228
6	Smt. Jayakumari	Member	Ward Member	08606123653
7	Smt. Beena Jacob	Member	Ward Member	09745912032, 2630259
8	Smt. Asha Devi	Member	Ward Member	08547396878
9	Shri. Prakash P.G	Member	Ward Member	09961085308
10	Shri. Shibu N.M	Member	Ward Member	09847115553
11	Smt. Vilashini Shaji	Member	Ward Member	09961633051
12	Shri. P.B Sandeep Kumar	Member	Ward Member	09961478062
13	Smt. Annie Abraham	Member	Ward Member	09946380122, 2732080
14	Smt. Sreelekha. L. H	Member	Grampanchayath Secretary	08547796467
15	Shri. Abhilash K. R	Member	Station Officer, Kerala Fire & Rescue Services, Thiruvalla	9497920093 0469-2600101
16	Shri. Biju S.A	Member	Sub Inspector, Pullikeezhu	09497980240
17	Dr. Raji. R	Member	Medical Officer, Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary	09496370340
18	Dr. C. John. P. Jacob	Member	Medical Officer, Homoeopathy	9847335537
19	Dr. R. Sunithakumari	Member	Medical Officer, Community Health Centre (CHC) Chatankery	09447074671, 0469-2732655
20	Dr. Anupama. K	Member	Veterinary Hospital, Mepral	09947847247
21	Shri. Mathews Koshy	Member	Agriculture Officer, Krishi Bhavan, Peringara	0469-2732022

Roles and responsibilities of VDMC

- 1) Coordinate, supervise and monitor activities of DM Programme at village level.
- 2) Assist supporting NGO to form ERTs and coordinate training of ERT's.
- 3) Support NGO to mobilize local community for DRR programme.
- 4) Facilitate and support NGO in preparing Village Disaster Management (DM) Plan.
- 5) Presenting Village Disaster Management Plan in the Grampanchayat council for approval.
- 6) Yearly updation of Village Disaster Management Plan.
- 7) Engage ERTs in disaster response activities.
- 8) Evaluate the performance of ERT's.
- 9) Integrating other development activity with VDMP to reduce vulnerability.
- 10) Conduct periodic meetings to review the activities of DRR programme.
- 11) Liaison with government departments like; health, revenue, police, fire force and other agencies for assistance before, during and after disaster.
- 12) Ensure people submit relief application/request to government and ensure they get the benefits and;
- 13) Management of all other DRR activities in the village.

Community sensitization and awareness meetings were conducted in all three zones of the village and three types of ERT's were formed namely; 1) Basic Life Support (First Aid); 2) Shelter Management and 3) Search and Rescue. Members of ERT's were also trained in respective domain. Details of the roles and responsibilities of ERT members in Pre-During and Post Disaster scenario and list of ERT members are mentioned below.

Roles and responsibilities of ERT- Basic Life Support / First Aid

Phase	Roles and responsibilities	
Pre Disaster	1	Maintain list of pregnant women, infants, disabled, sick and old people in the village.
	2	Ensure that victim's medical needs and necessities are met.
	3	Stock first aid box, disinfectants, water purifying tablets, antiseptics, medicines, bandages, scissors, blades, splints, iodine, ointments, antidotes to insect bites, ORS sachets, clean cloths well in advance.
	4	Distribute basic medicines (Chlorine Tablets, Oral Rehydration Solution Sachets) and demonstrate their use to families in advance.
	5	Arrange stretchers for carrying injured people.
	6	Keep regular contact with VDMC.
During Disaster	1	Ensure strict hygiene behavior is practiced in the shelter.
	2	Make arrangement and ensure medicine stock and first aid kits are available in relief camps and in the village.
	3	Access the medical need of the evacuees.
	4	Ensure all injured get medical attention.

Phase	Roles and responsibilities	
During Disaster	5	Liaison with govt. health department for catering major medical assistance.
	6	Keep regular contact with VDMC.
Post Disaster	1	Informing VDMC about medical supplies that are running short.
	2	Help doctors to shift injured to hospitals.
	3	Attend to injuries and trauma of rescued people.
	4	Adopt proper steps to prevent epidemic from spreading like; cholera, dysentery, gastroenteritis etc.
	5	Create awareness in the community to maintain higher levels of personal hygiene and sanitation.
	6	Disinfect shelter houses.
	7	Keep regular contact with VDMC.

Members of ERT–Basic Life Support / First Aid

Sl. No.	Name & Adress	Ward Name/ Number	Gender	Contact Number
1	Aleyamma kurian (Anganwadi No. 89)	Chathenkery	Female	9847970078
2	Sushama Devi. M.S (Anganwadi No. 96)	Chathenkery	Female	9947094149
3	Samma Abraham (Anganwadi No. 101)	Kuzhivelipuram	Female	9947108382
4	Sosamma Kurian (Anganwadi No. 91)	Chathenkery	Female	9947625726
5	Sreeja.M (Anganwadi No. 98)	Peringara	Female	9562233638
6	Nirmala. T.A	Mepral	Female	9605324787
7	Suganthi Ajosh	Kuzhivelipuram	Female	9946706686
8	Geetha Das	Peringara	Female	9544868582
9	Sreekumari. M	Peringara	Female	9562997179
10	Kunjumol George	Mepral	Female	9526083197
11	Mariamamma Samuel	Mepral	Female	8943153944
12	Surabhi. R	Mepral	Female	7034953181
13	Santhamma Vijayan	Mepral	Female	9747498254
14	Omana. K. Lukose (Anganwadi No. 108)	Mepral	Female	9744837331
15	Presannakumari Devi. T.K (Anganwadi No. 104)	Chathenkery	Female	9400737791
16	Valsalakuamri. P.K (Anganwadi No. 110)	Peringara	Female	8156921216
17	Komalavally. P.S (Anganwadi No.100)	Azhiyidathu Chira	Female	8547045972
18	Kumari Bindu (Anganawadi No. 99)	Peringara	Female	9947620384

Roles and responsibilities of ERT- Shelter Management

Phase	Roles and responsibilities	
Pre Disaster	1	Check safety houses and buildings that have been identified to accommodate people.
	2	Consult engineers and make necessary repairs and make the building livable.
	3	Stock food materials, water, utensils, medicines, candles, matchboxes and kerosene for at least one week.
	4	Ensure sanitation facilities for men, women and children are available in the shelter are usable.
	5	Promote community kitchen to avoid too many fires in shelter.
	6	Keep camp site clean and disinfect the area.
	7	Keep regular contact with VDMC.
During Disaster	1	Register evacuees and hand over identification slips to distribute food and medicine to prevent duplication.
	2	Prevent people from moving out of the shelter during or before the disaster is about to struck.
	3	Mobilize adequate stocks of food, clothing and fuel wood from the government.
	4	Keep regular contact with VDMC.
Post Disaster	1	Using shelter house as a center for distributing relief material so that supplies are not hoarded by unscrupulous people.
	2	Replenish stocks of food, clothing and fuel from government store.
	3	Ensure that families do not cook individually for avoiding too many fires in shelter house.
	4	Help damage assessment team in assessing the extent of damage.
	5	Keep regular contact with VDMC.

Members of ERT – Shelter Management

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Ward Name/ Number	Gender	Contact Number
1	Ajitha. K.C, Manayaparapil House, Azhiyidathuchira. P. O	Peringara (08)	Female	9496107593
2	Rosamma Chako (Palaykkaparambil House)	Peringara (12)	Female	9744490284
3	Sudha. P.J, Thiruvila Parambil House, Nenmeni	Peringara (03)	Female	9526857383
4	Jobinay. P, Prarthan House	Peringara (03)	Female	9142885501
5	Mercy Markose, Vallo Kinadu House	Peringara (03)	Female	9605188829
6	Sheela Kuamri	Peringara (02)	Female	9746467672
7	Arun Kumar, Thoppil House	Peringara (12)	Male	9744597027
8	Jinu Purusothaman, Thoppil House	Peringara (12)	Male	9744999324

Sl. No.	Name & Adress	Ward Name/ Number	Gender	Contact Number
9	Jijo Alphonse	Peringara (12)	Male	9995168659
10	Kannan.S, Naduvathu House	Peringara (12)	Male	9995826075
11	Harikrishnan	Peringara (12)	Male	9526877137
12	Sandeep.S, Naduvathu House	Peringara (12)	Male	9562222403
13	Bijukumar. K	Peringara (12)	Male	8592010677
14	Ratheesh Ramanan, Thayyil House	Peringara (12)	Male	7025322899
15	Joymon. P. A, Puthenparambil House, Amichakary	Peringara (14)	Male	9947445153
16	Sathiamma. V. D, Pathiru Velil House	Peringara (12)	Male	9745666989
17	Resmi Remanan, Manthundil House, Peringara	Peringara (13)	Female	7356941721
18	Appu. S	Peringara (12)	Male	9562320477
19	Jagathamma Krishnan	Peringara (10)	Female	9947035508
20	Valsamma Vijayan	Peringara (13)	Female	Not Available
21	Padmini Sasi	Peringara (13)	Female	Not Available
22	Vimala	Peringara (13)	Female	Not Available
23	Mini	Peringara (13)	Female	Not Available

Roles and responsibilities of ERT- Search and Rescue

Phase	Roles and responsibilities	
Pre Disaster	1	Prepare rescue kit which contains; rope, iron hooks to tow, container to bail out water, torches, anchor, first aid kit or life jackets and other floatable objects.
	2	Keep tools and implements like; hammer, cutting saw and blades, nails etc ready to rescue people stuck under ravaged houses and other building structures.
	3	Help people to collect their valuables and other belongings before evacuation.
	4	Ensure rescue vehicle is kept ready.
	5	Regular contact with VDMC.
During Disaster	1	Pick up or facilitate to pick up vulnerable people and groups.
	2	Keep records of people rescued.
	3	Regular contact with VDMC.
Post Disaster	1	Inspect village and bring stranded and injured people to safer places and provide and get medical attention.
	2	Clear roads, fallen tree, debris and restore communication and transportation facilities.
	3	Maintain a "Missing Persons" register and update it after each rescue trip.

Phase	Roles and responsibilities	
Post Disaster	4	Carry out a mock drill for evacuating people to have a fair idea of what problems need to be tackled.
	5	Join other groups to help them in implementing their duties.
	6	Regular contact with VDMC.

Members of ERT – Search and Rescue

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Ward Name/ Number	Gender	Contact Number
1	Jikky.E. Thomas, Elanjimootill House, Peringara. P.O	Peringara (11)	Male	8943248942
2	Shanu Thomas, Pallickathara Thundiyl House, Karakkal. P. O, Thiruvallam	Peringara (12)	Male	8593935126
3	Raju, Pathinanchil, Amichakary. P. O	Peringara (15)	Male	9947298428
4	Sajeev, Cheripperil, Amichakary. P.O	Peringara (15)	Male	9747369106
5	Shyju John, Maruthinadichirayil, Mepral. P.O	Peringara (11)	Male	9447010231
6	Vijeesh, Onapathil, Amichakary	Peringara (15)	Male	9526509852
7	Joseph.C.Thomas, Kodykkan Champilakathu	Peringara (15)	Male	7560817142
8	Fraghakavan, Prabalayam, Mepral .P. O	Peringara (15)	Male	9847831223
9	Prakash.P.G, Thoppil Pothirikal	Peringara (15)	Male	9961085308
10	Alex.C, Chembadiyil, Amichakary. P.O	Peringara (15)	Male	9562800328
11	Abin, Puthen Parambil, Peringara	Peringara (15)	Male	9747970590
12	Jackson Srambickal, Amichakary	Peringara (15)	Male	9562697369
13	Ajeesh, Manapurathu House, Amichakary	Peringara (15)	Male	9995385107
14	Sujith, Pathinanchil House, Amichakary. P.O	Peringara (15)	Male	8111912930
15	Faith, Manakkalayil, Amichakary. P.O	Peringara (14)	Male	7356209671
16	Ajay.B.George, Manakkalayil, Amichakary	Peringara (13)	Male	7558033263
17	Soji, Ezharayil, Chathankary	Peringara (15)	Male	9961572116
18	Arun Kumar, Thoppil, Peringara	Peringara (12)	Male	9744597027
19	Jinu Purushothaman	Peringara (12)	Male	9744999324
20	Rajeev	Peringara (11)	Male	9496107595
21	Abin	Peringara (12)	Male	9605090322
22	Anish	Peringara (11)	Male	9447176234
23	A.Sreekumar	Peringara (10)	Male	8547611305
24	Prakash	Peringara (11)	Male	9961085308
25	Shibu.N.M	Peringara (12)	Male	9847115553
26	Leena.M.D, Panabil House, Amichakary	Peringara (15)	Female	9895066359
27	Anoop Rajagopal, Konnathetto, Chathankary	Peringara (12)	Male	Not Available
28	Bibin	Peringara (15)	Male	Not Available

Sl. No.	Name & Adress	Ward Name/ Number	Gender	Contact Number
29	Soundar Rajan.C.K, Chempadayil House, Amichakary. P.O	Peringara (12)	Male	9526698117
30	Sheejo.C.P, Charukalathuvayal, Chathenkary. P.O	Peringara (15)	Male	8589960395
31	Vishnu.K. Sugathan, Kunnathushery, Chathankary	Peringara (15)	Male	8139075919
32	Joby Thomas, Cherukarutha House, Chathenkary	Peringara (15)	Male	9048120865
33	Shinu.M.Varghese, Cherupperil House, Amichakary	Peringara (15)	Male	9048838827
34	Shinbin Andrews, Amboolathil House, Chathenkary	Peringara (14)	Male	8129037507
35	Robin.C. Babu, Charukottayil, Amichakary. P.O	Peringara (15)	Male	9747528242
36	M.Jobabu, Churakattil, Thachakary. P.O	Peringara	Male	9656246785
37	Sandeep.S, Neduvathu House, Peringara. P.O	Peringara (12)	Male	9562222463
38	Jayakumar, Thakkakkutt House	Peringara (12)	Male	9995168659
39	Sherin Geo Mathew, Checkayil Kaikeril House, Amichakary. P.O	Peringara (12)	Male	8301856225
40	Nirmal Jose, Panattil House, Amichakary	Peringara	Male	9567292460

Conclusion

Peringara Village Disaster Management Plan is prepared as part of Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme under “Gol-UNDP Project on Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disaster and Climate Change” supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and The Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Govt. of Kerala. The ultimate objective of the initiative is to facilitate reduction in disaster risks and factors and components of vulnerabilities through enhancing community and institutional capacities. Community consultation, collective decision, people's involvement and participation were ensured in all its phases of programme implementation. Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA) and Participatory Learning & Action (PLA) tool was carried out in various stages. Exposure to hazard, disaster risks and vulnerabilities are all dynamic in nature, hence VDMP need to be updated once in a year. Munroethuruthu village and Grampanchayath shall take the lead to disseminate the plan to the next level and take further steps to implement suggestive actions and recommendations mentioned in the DVMP. “Let collective actions reduces exposure to hazard, risks and vulnerabilities”.



Together we can make a disaster resilient community

Hospitals	Phone number	Website / E-mail
Tiruvalla Medical Mission, Tiruvalla-01	0469-2626000, 2630144 2630145, 2630146	Web: www.tmmhospital.org Email: contact@tmmhospital.org
Believers Church Medical College Hospital, Kuttapuzha, Thiruvalla	0469-3023100/101	Website: www.bcmch.org Email: info@bcmch.org
Mary Queens Hospital, Kurishukavala, Thiruvalla	0469-2730594, 2738175 9947395151	Web: www.maryqueenshospital.com Email: contact@maryqueenshospital.com maryqueenstvla@gmail.com
Pushpagiri Medical College Hospital, Tiruvalla	0469-2700755, 2630000	Web: www.hospital.pushpagiri.in
Sudarshanam Netra Chikitsalayam, Manjadi P.O., Thiruvalla-05	0469-2630718 09447163071	Web: www.netrafoundation.com Email: info@netrafoundation.com
Nakkada Mission Hospital, Ramanchira, Thiruvalla-01	0469-2600360 09447060436	Web: www.nakkadahospital.com Email: nakkadamissionhospitals@gmail.com
G. K. Hospital, Kavumbhagam, T.K. Road, Tiruvalla	0469-2601309	
Government Taluk Hospital, Tiruvalla	0473-2602494	
Manak Hospital, Nedumpuram P O, Thiruvalla	0469-2732341	
NHM Dispensary, Niranam, Pulikeezhu	09447518573	
Community Health Centre (CHC), Chatankery, Peringara	09447074671 0469-2732655	
Government Ayurveda Hospital, Peringara	09496370340	
Government Homoeopathic Dispensary	9847335537	
Government Veterinary Hospital, Mepral	09947847247	

Important Offices	Contact Person	Contact Number
Collectorate, Pathanamthitta	Enquiry	0468-2222515
Collectorate, Pathanamthitta	Collector	0468-2222505, 09447029008
Collectorate, Pathanamthitta	Additional District Magistrate	0468-2222507, 09446504515
Revenue & DM - Taluk Office, Tiruvalla	Taluk Officer	0469-2601303, 09447059203
Revenue & DM - Village Office, Peringara	Village Officer	08547611305

Important Offices	Contact Person	Contact Number
Collectorate, Pathanamthitta	Enquiry	0468-2222515
Collectorate, Pathanamthitta	Collector	0468-2222505, 09447029008
Collectorate, Pathanamthitta	Additional District Magistrate	0468-2222507, 09446504515
Revenue & DM - Taluk Office, Tiruvalla	Taluk Officer	0469-2601303, 09447059203
Revenue & DM - Village Office, Peringara	Village Officer	08547611305
Home Department, Pathanamthitta	Superintendent of Police	0468-2222636, 09497996983
Home Department, SP Office, Tiruvalla	Deputy Superintendent of Police	0469-2630226, 9497990035
Home Department, Pathanamthitta	Police Control Room	0468-2222226
Home Department, CI Office, Thiruvalla	Circle Inspector	9497987053, 0469-2630226, 2738100
Home Department, Police Station, Pulikeezhu	Sub Inspector	09497980240, 0469-2610149
Home Department, Police Station, Tiruvalla	Station House Officer (SHO)	0469-2600100, 9497980242
Home Department - Kerala Fire & Rescue Services, Kottayam	Divisional Officer	0481-2567444
Home Department - Kerala Fire & Rescue Services, Tiruvalla	Station Officer	9497920093, 0469-2600101
Panchayath, Pathanamthitta	President District Panchayath	0468-2223078
Panchayath, Pathanamthitta	Deputy Director	0468-2222561
Peringara Grampanchayat	Secretary	0469-2630843
Health Department, Pathanamthitta	Dist. Medical Officer	0468-2228220
Health Department, Pathanamthitta	Deputy District Medical Officer	0468-2222642
Animal Husbandry, Pathanamthitta	Joint Director	0468-2322762
Animal Husbandry, Pathanamthitta	District Veterinary Centre	0468-2270906
Animal Husbandry Department, Thiruvalla	Veterinary Polyclinic	0469-2607354
Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Hospital, Peringara	Veterinary Doctor	0469-2737363
Agriculture Department, Pathanamthitta	Principal Agricultural Officer	0468-2222597, 9447480123
Agriculture Department, Krishi Bhavan, Peringara	Agriculture Officer	0469-2732022
Irrigation Department (Major), Kollam	Executve Engineer	0474-2746114
Irrigation Department (Minor), Pathanamthitta	Executive Engineer	0468-2271272
KSEB, Pathanamthitta	Deputy Chief Engineerr	9446008275, 0468-2223499, 2228633

Important Offices	Contact Person	Contact Number
KSEB, Electrical Division, Tiruvalla	Executive Engineer	0469-2630490, 2605825
Public Works Department, Pathanamthitta	Executive Engineer (Buildings Division)	0468-2224833
Public Works Department, Pathanamthitta	Executive Engineer (Roads Division)	0468-22222584
Rural Development, Pathanamthitta	Project Officer DRDA	0468-2222686 / 696
Rural Development, Pulikeezhu	Block Develop Officer	0468-2610708
Social Justice Department, Pathanamthitta	District Social Welfare Officer	0468-2325168
Transport Department	Regional Transport Officer	0468-2222426
Soil Conservation	District Soil Conservation Officer	0468-2224070
Pollution Control Board	District Officer	0468-2223983
Fisheries, Pathanamthitta	Assistant Director	0468-2223134
Civil Supply Office, Pathanamthitta	District Supply Officer	0468-2222612
Civil Supply Office, Pathanamthitta	Taluk Supply Officer	0468-2601327
Ration Shop, ARD No. 97, Chatankery Mulamootilpadi	Shri. Thomaskutty	09947230142
Ration Shop, ARD No. 96, Chatankery Kadavu	Smt. N. K Sindhu	09961281936
Ration Shop, ARD No. 95, Lakshminarayana Kshetram	Shri. Raghu. R. D	Not Available
Ration Shop, ARD No. 101, Chatankery Bhagavathi Kshetram	Shri. Thomas Varghese	09645454060
Post Office, Peringara	Post Master/Mistress	0469-2603934
Post Office, Mepral	Post Master/Mistress	0469-2737916
Post Office, Chatankery	Post Master/Mistress	0469-2732002
Anganwadi No. 89, Ward No. 14	Smt. Eliyama Kurian	09847970078
Anganwadi No. 91, Chatankery Marthomappalli	Smt. Shoshamma Kurian	09947625126
Anganwadi No. 98, Ward No. 11, Peringara	Smt. Ambili	09526602816
Anganwadi No. 104, Ward No. 13	Smt. Prasannakumari Devi	Not Available
Anganwadi No. 106, Ward No. 11, Peringara	Smt. Sathiamma	09745666989
Anganwadi No. 107, Ward No. 10	Smt. Ramadevi	08301822910
Government Girls HS, Peringara	Head Master/Mistress	0469-2607800
Government LPS Chatankery	Smt. Kalakumari	08547566085
Government New LPS Chatankery	Smt. Valsalakumari	09961575367

Important Offices	Contact Person	Contact Number
SALP School, Mepral	Smt. Sujatha	09447179715
Government LPS, Mepral	Head Master/Mistress	0469-2732555
LP School, Muttackal, Peringara	Shri. Lal Sunil Prakash	09562093734
PMU High School, Peringara	Head Master / Mistress	0469-2700059
SNDP, High School, Chatankery	Head Master / Mistress	0469-2732590
St. John's UPS, Mepral	Head Master / Mistress	0469-2732274
Red Cross, Thiruvalla	Programme Officer/Coordinator	0469-2602494

Helplines	Contact Number
Police	100
Police Control Room	0468-2222226
Fire	101
Childline	1098
Crime Stopper	0468-1090
Women Helpline	1091
Railway Enquiry	131
Rail Alert	9846200100
BLOOD BANKS	
Pushpagiri Medical College Hospital, Tiruvalla	0469-2700755, 2325204
Thiruvalla Medical, Mission, Thiruvalla	0469-2630144, 2630145, 2626000, 2626096
General Hospital, Pathanamthitta	09744837560
District Hospital, Kottayam	09895795422
AMBULANCE SERVICES	
Pushpagiri Medical College Hospital, Tiruvalla	0469-2700755, 2630000, 09349754426
Thiruvalla Medical, Mission, Thiruvalla	0469-2701111, 2733364, 2626000
Government Taluk Hospital, Tiruvalla	0469 2602494
MOBILE MORTUARIES	
Pushpagiri Medical College Hospital, Tiruvalla	0469 2635205
Thiruvalla Medical, Mission, Thiruvalla	0469 2630144, 2626000

Helplines	Contact Number
SKILLED HUMAN RESOURCES	
Electrical Welder, Shri. Eapen Varghese, Peringara	09947738553
Electrical Welder, Shri. Samuel Varghese, Peringara	09605020661
Diver- Shri. Francis Kanjiruthummoottil	09747783649
Diver- Shri. Reji Madhavan	09526538158
Diver- Shri. Sathya Prakash	09744796612
Diver- Shri. Vinod	09745666896
RECOVERY VEHICLES	
JCB- Shri Anil Valiarambil	09947385185
JCB- Shri. John Jacob Thyparampil, Paliakara, Thiruvalla	0469-2603669
JCB- Shri. M.M Mathew, Mulamootil House, Kuttoor PO, Thiruvalla	0469-2615185
JCB- Shri.T.T Thomaskutty, Thevelmuriyil, Othara West. P.O, Thiruvalla	0469-2615441
JCB- Yathra Earth Movers, Thiruvalla	09847050228
Crane- Shri. PK Ali Rawther, Ramanchira, Muthoor, Thiruvalla	09447347919
Crane- Parackal Crane Services- Thiruvalla	09447225626
OTHER FACILITY / SERVICES	
Community Hall, Chatankery	0469-2630843 (GP Secretary)
Sharon Medicals, Peringara	0469-2631483, 09447157513
PWD Contractor- Shri. Anil	09947385185
PWD Contractor- Shri. Rajan	09744588362
PWD Contractor- Shri. Subi. V.S	09847065117
Public Cemetery, Tiruvalla Municipality	0469-2701315, 2602486

Process of Project Implementation

Familiarization Visit	30-May-2015 Interaction with PRI members and local community members
Village level consultation meeting	22-Aug-2015 18 people participated
Zonal meeting (Mepral -Zone I)	28-Dec-2015 43 people participated
Zonal meeting (Kuzhivelipuram Thamaral-Zone II)	29-Dec-2015- 23 people participated 14-Jan-2016- 12 people participated
Zonal meeting (Chatankery -Zone III)	29-Dec-2015 31 people participated
Re-consultation meeting with newly elected PRI members	8-Jan-2016 30 people participated
Task Force Training Programme (First Aid)	05-Feb-2016 18 volunteers participated
Task Force Training Programme (Shelter Management)	06-Feb-2016 23 volunteers participated
PCVA Exercise	27-Feb-2016 15 people participated
Task Force Training Programme (Search & Rescue)	12-March-2016 42 volunteers participated
Submission of VDMP	31-May-2016

ഡി.എം.5-31232/2014.

കളക്ടറേറ്റ്, പത്തനംതിട്ട,
തീയതി: 28/04/2015.

ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ,
പത്തനംതിട്ട.

ഡോ. ശശിധർ എൻ. കുര്യന്മാർക്കുവേണ്ടി
ഹെഡ് സെന്ററിന്റേ, ഐ. എൻ. ഡി.എം.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.

സർ,

വിഷയം: ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് - വില്ലേജ് തല ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ
മാനേജ്മെന്റ് പ്ലാൻ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നത് - ജില്ലയിലെ
ഏറ്റവും ദുർബ്ബല സാമ്പത്തിക വില്ലേജിന്റെ പേരു വിവരം
നൽകുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന: താങ്കളുടെ 07/04/2015-ലെ SFOC/Proj/114/2013-ാം നമ്പർ
പത്രം

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സൂചന ആവശ്യ പ്രകാരം വില്ലേജ് തല Disaster Management Plan
തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ലയിലെ തിരുവല്ല താലൂക്കിലെ പെരിങ്ങര
വില്ലേജിനെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ് എന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

വിവേകാനന്ദൻ,
(ഒപ്പ്)
ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ

ജി.പി. കുര്യന്മാർക്കുവേണ്ടി

ജി.പി. കുര്യന്മാർക്കുവേണ്ടി

Addressing hazard through mitigation measures



Addressing vulnerability through enhancing individual survival skills



Addressing vulnerability through community readiness and community support system that helps the individual to survive



Foundation for
DEVELOPMENT
ACTION

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