

Samudai Aadharit Aapda Prabadan Prakishshan Yojna



Geovision Infocom Pvt. Ltd.

14/473, Vikas Nagar Lucknow 226022

Key Areas

- ❖ Disaster Resilience and Capacity Development
- ❖ Geographical information System - Mapping Risk Assessment
- ❖ IT- Development and Mobile Application Development
- ❖ Drought Monitoring and Ground Water Scientific Studies , Watershed Planning in Detailed Project Reports

We are also experienced in providing GIS Services, CAD services , Web based software development Services. Auto CAD services in India, raster to vector.



* Geographic information system (GIS) services. A GIS is a computer-based tool for mapping and analyzing things that exist and events that happen on earth



◆ **Nature of Work: Disasters and risk reduction in groundwater**

Detail risk assessment (water resource management) planning and GIS application for estimation of Ground water with scientific inputs. **Meteorological drought and watershed scientific study**, Water resource management is the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources.

◆ **Content Development /Report Writing :**

Surveying, Digitization, content and report writing for Government Bodies.

Reference Page (plz check link for the document):

<http://upgwd.gov.in/StaticPages/SGWConservation2.aspx>

Banda - [http://upgwd.gov.in/MediaGallery/Jaspura\(MAP\).pdf](http://upgwd.gov.in/MediaGallery/Jaspura(MAP).pdf)

- (Pg 6) - जब ऋणात्मक विचलन यानी deficient rainfall अपेक्षाकृत अधिक हो, तो **meteorological drought (सूखा)** की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है।
- (Pg 8)- **WATER SHED Effective** (प्रभावकारी) एवं **Ineffective** (अप्रभावकारी/अनुपयुक्त) **zone** (क्षेत्र):

Mahoba - [http://upgwd.gov.in/MediaGallery/Panwari\(MAP\).pdf](http://upgwd.gov.in/MediaGallery/Panwari(MAP).pdf)

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Lalitpur - [http://upgwd.gov.in/MediaGallery/Talebehah\(MAP\).pdf](http://upgwd.gov.in/MediaGallery/Talebehah(MAP).pdf)

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◆ Training Awareness Activities

(** PRA Activity Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) is an approach used by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other agencies involved in international development. The approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programmes.)

PRA Activities was part of project completed for State Institute of Rural Development - U.P. (Bakshi ka Talab) for various districts of Uttar Pradesh

◆ **Application of Tool : Use of ArcGIS Software as tool for Village level planning and awareness of Ground water management and it implementation of direct ground water conservation under delineation of watershed. Spatial Analyst tool and 3D Modelling Tool was also used for the same**

(<http://upgwd.gov.in/StaticPages/SGWConservation2.aspx>)

Reference Page (plz check link for the document):

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WE SALUTE YOUR COMMITMENT FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR NEXT-GENERATION



MISSION STATEMENT



- ❖ **FOR A SAFE SMART AND RESILIENT INDIA,**
- ❖ **MAKING OUR COMMUNITY AWARE AND ACTIVE REGARDING SAFETY IS THE FIRST STEP IN THIS DIRECTION.**
- ❖ **COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT OVERALL IS ONE OF THE MOST NEGLECTED ASPECTS.**

*We really work on the concept of integration of safety in daily lives
with the motto :*

“जिंदगी है तो आप है ,
आप सुरक्षित है तो जिंदगी है।

Our Vision

S - Samudaayik

S - Suraksha

S - Siksha

U - Updesh &

P - Prachar

Disaster scenario

- ▶ Community is the “First Responder”
- ▶ Community Preparedness: individuals, local groups, youth can be empowered and trained for disaster mitigation
- ▶ Though sensitizations, communities show solidarity and generosity post disasters and becomes more confident.
- ▶ External help comes late, community needs to be aware and prepared.

Why CBDRM ?

- ▶ Community is the first “SUFFERER” in any disaster.
- ▶ Its also the “First Real-Time RESPONDER” to every disaster.
- ▶ Its the ultimate TARGET of any disaster preparedness plan.
- ▶ Its the RESERVOIR of time tested indigenous knowledge of coping mechanism.
- ▶ It has most AUTHENTIC local knowledge on vulnerability.
- ▶ Community prepares vulnerability map by ‘DEFAULT’.
- ▶ Community is the best ASSESSOR of disaster damages.
- ▶ It can also be the best EVALUATOR of disaster recovery.
- ▶ Mutual help is the best help for SUSTAINABLE risk reduction.

Basic Elements of CBDM

- ▶ People's participation
- ▶ Priority for the most vulnerable groups, families, people in the community
- ▶ Risk reduction measures are community specific and identified after an analysis of the community's disaster risk
- ▶ Existing capacities and coping mechanisms are recognized
- ▶ Aim is to reduce vulnerabilities by strengthening capacities
- ▶ Links Disaster Risk Reduction with DEVELOPMENT
- ▶ Outsiders have supporting and facilitating role

Involve Community

- ▶ To realize **vulnerable situation** and **what to do for solving it**
- ▶ To **identify** their **risks and resources**
- ▶ Identifying their **problems** through analysis and as well as to **prioritize them**
- ▶ Assist **communities** for taking **lead role** in discussion, analysis and facilitation
- ▶ To **sustain** the project, and implement it in **cost effective ways**

CONCEPT

“Communities would be better able to participate in their own disaster risk management process and ultimately improve their ability to cope with disasters if they are better able to identify their disaster risk management needs and methods of preparing resources to meet those needs before a disaster occurs”.

AIM

Community Based Multihazard and Vulnerability Assessment for planning Integrated Risk Management :

“To train officials at both district and village level as well as volunteers from the community”

OBJECTIVES

- To make Communities Aware, Informed and Prepared for coping with disasters
- To Protect and Promote Safety, Health and Quality of Life on a sustainable, equitable and rights based approach
- To develop 19 districts in the initial phase as a model Disaster Resilient Districts and strengthen the community in 19 District level TOT (total 950 Gram Panchayats) of each district developing them as Disaster Resilient villages.

Aim is to train !

- But to train in What ? How Much ?
- Which Skills to teach ?
- What Practice should be done?
- What they should retain?
- What will they do with the knowledge acquired?

Our Objective

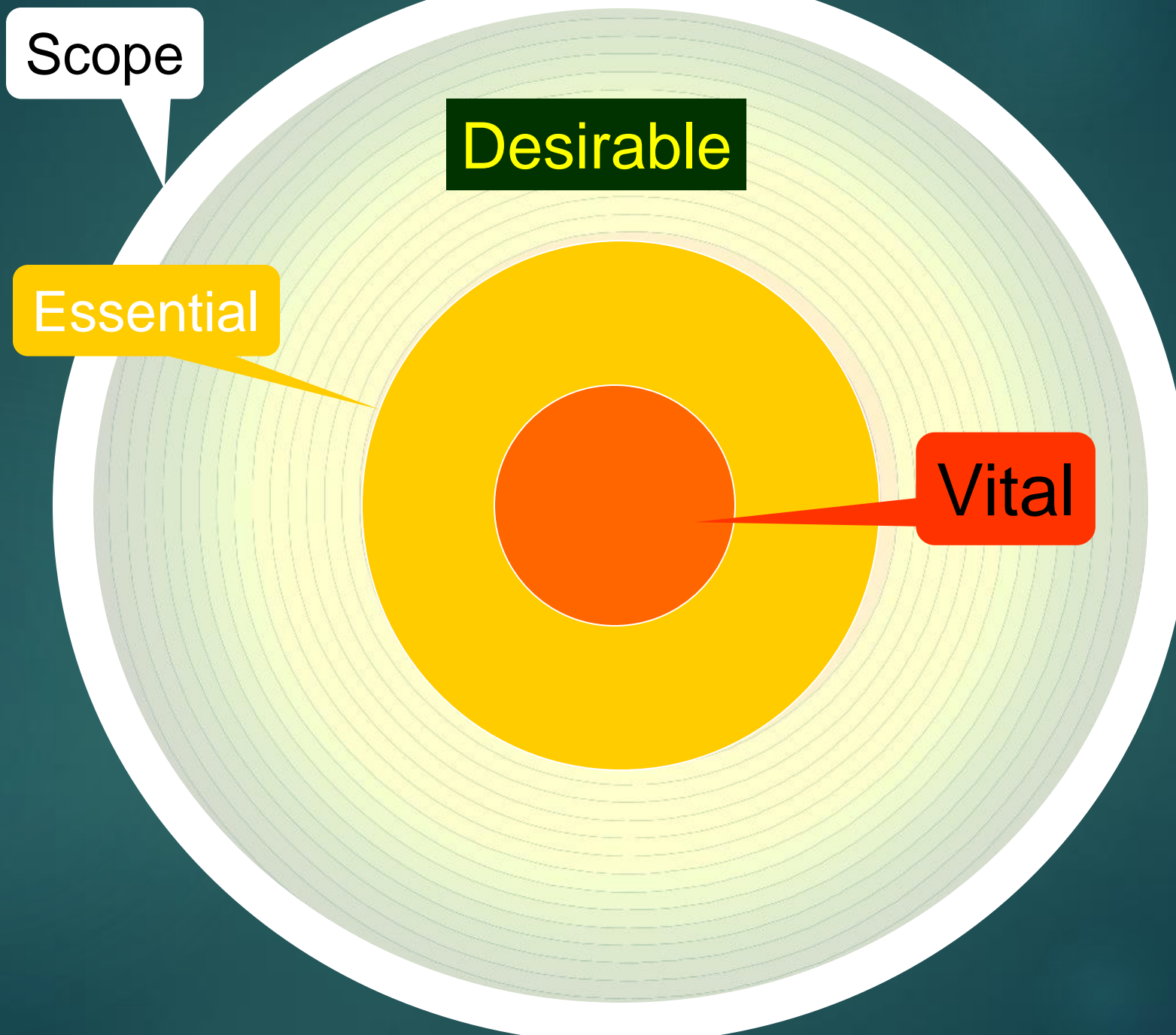
I - IDENTIFY

N - NEED

D - DESIGN

I - IMPLEMENT

A - ASSESS

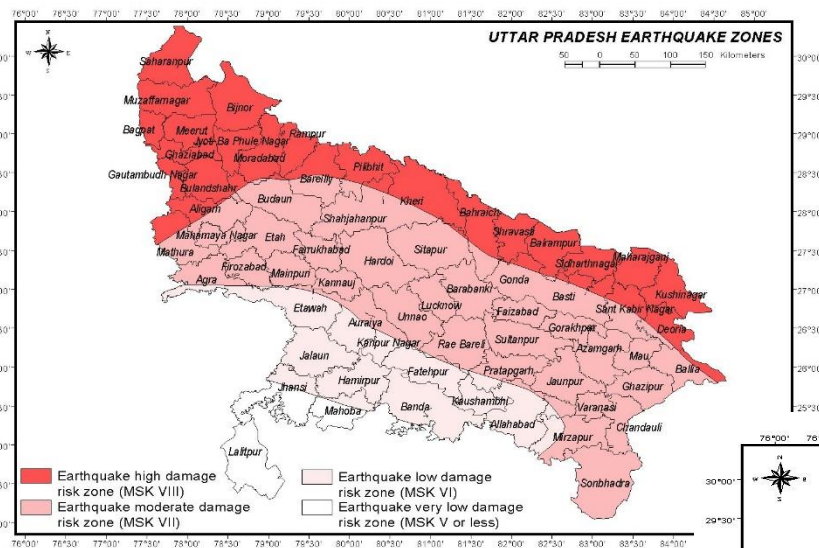


Scope

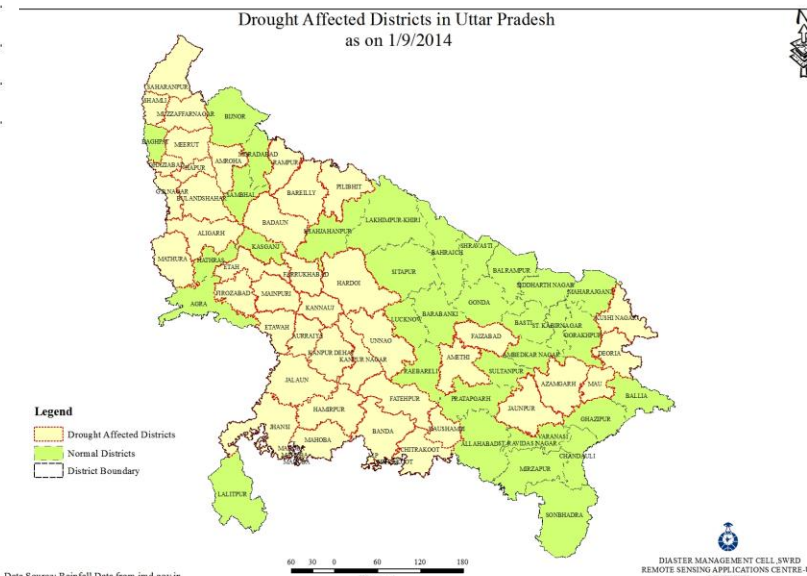
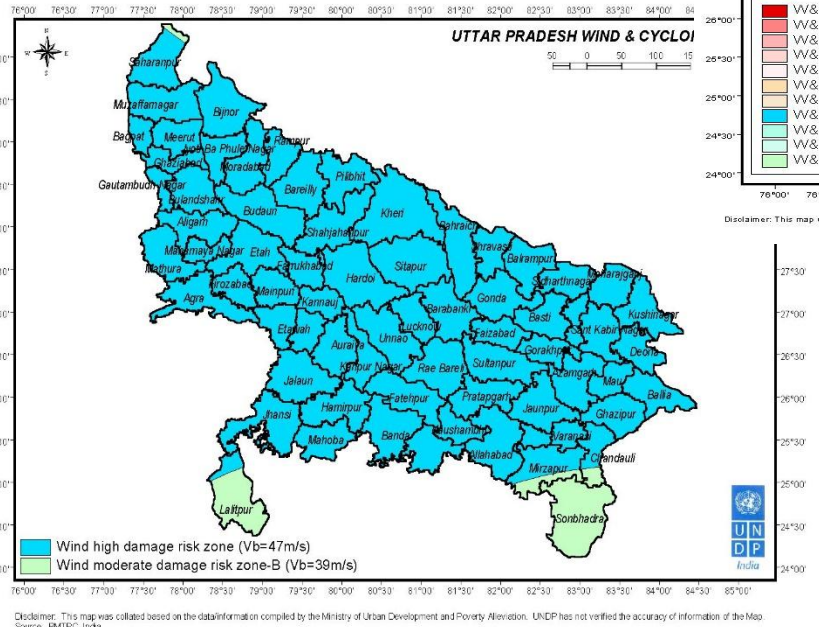
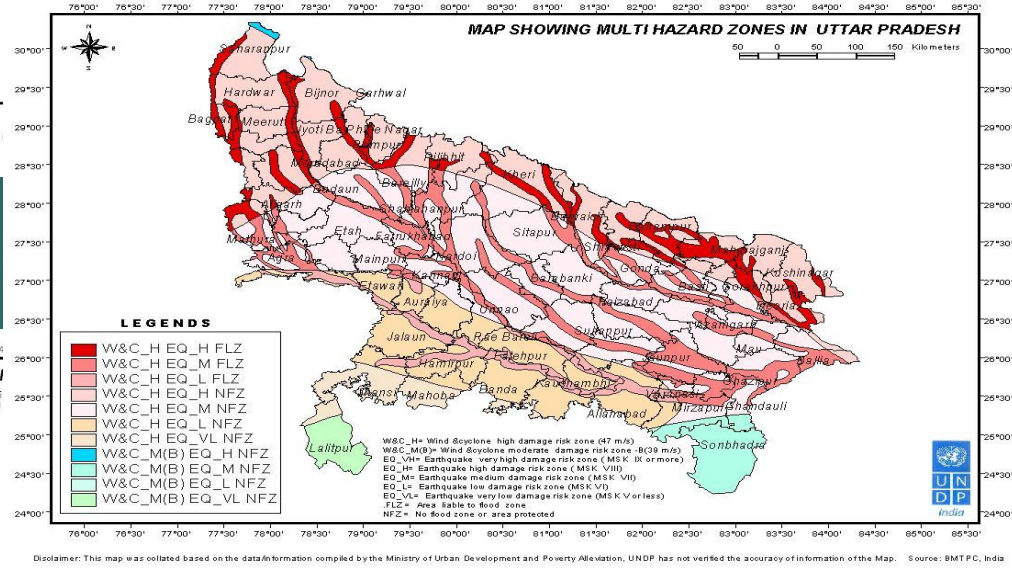
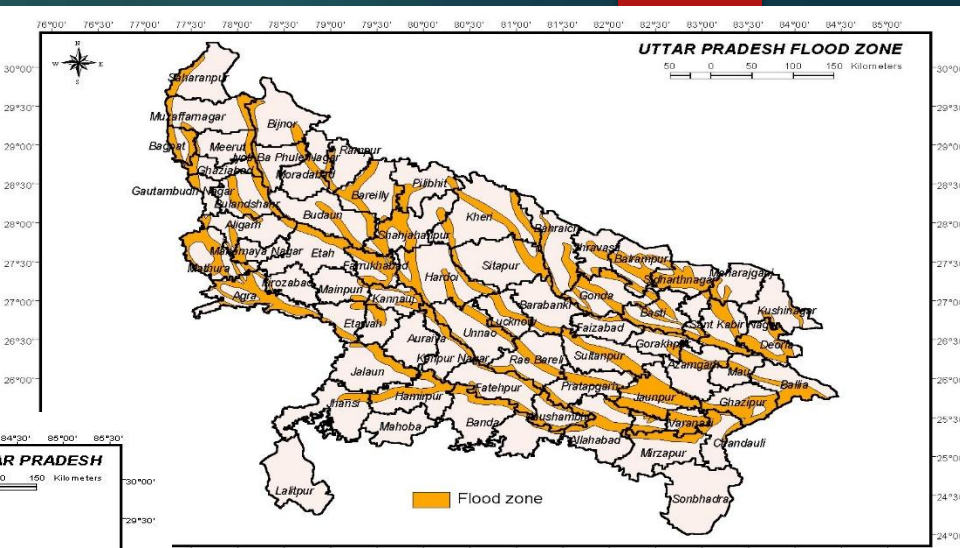
Desirable

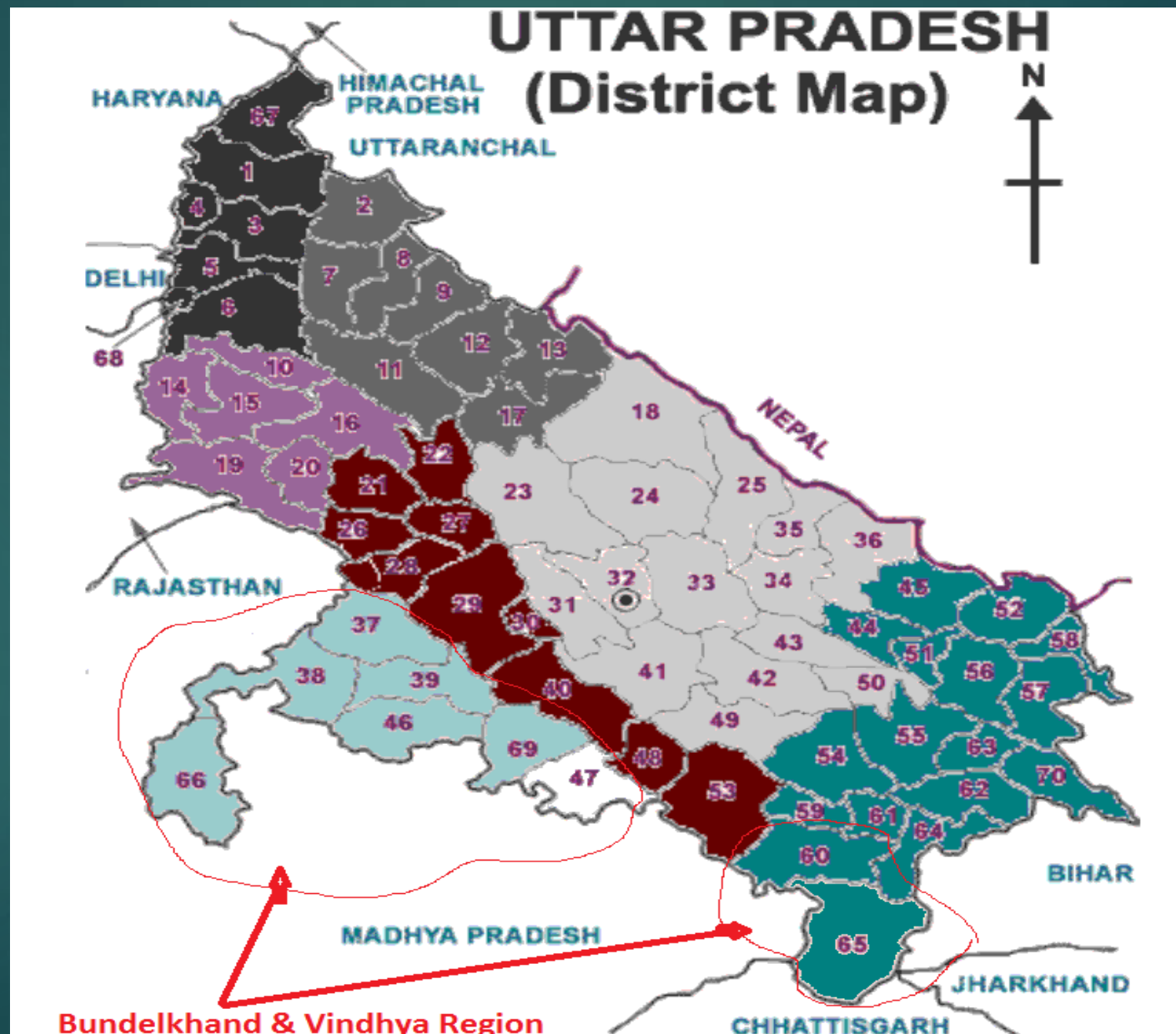
Essential

Vital



OUR STATE AND ITS VULNERABILITY TO DISASTERS





State profile

- **Uttar Pradesh abbreviated as UP, is the most populous state in the Republic of India as well as the most populous country subdivision in the world.**
- Lucknow is the capital city of Uttar Pradesh. Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Raebareli, Moradabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Sonbhadra, and Varanasi are known for their industrial importance in the state
- The state is bordered by Rajasthan to the west, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi to the northwest, Uttarakhand and Nepal to the north, Bihar to the east, Madhya Pradesh to the south and touches the states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to the south east.

Area	196,024 km ²
Latitude	23°52'N and 31°28'N latitudes
Longitude	77°3' and 84°39'E longitudes
Major Rivers	Ganga, Ram Ganga, Yamuna, Ken, Gomti, Sharada, Ghaghara, Rapti, Gandak, Saryu, etc
Forests	

Divisions	18
Districts	75
Cities & Towns	689
Development blocks	820
Nagar Nigams	12

Uttar Pradesh Hazard Profile

- Uttar Pradesh is vulnerable to 22 out of 33 types of hazards identified by the High Powered Committee (HPC) of Government of India and categorized into 5 sub-groups.
- Uttar Pradesh, with 199.5 million people is the most populous state in India. The growth rate of the population of Uttar Pradesh is about 20% per decade which is alarmingly high growth rate in the country.
- The Per Capita Income of India is Rs. 60972 whereas in U.P. it is Rs. 29417 per year. With second lowest Per Capita Income in the country, Uttar Pradesh is one of the poorest & most multi hazard prone state.
- □ Natural disasters that are of significance in Uttar Pradesh are – Floods, Droughts, Fires and Earthquakes. Loss of life and property from these disasters, especially the former three, are in terms of hundreds of crores of rupees annually. □ UP is vulnerable from the aspect of man-made hazards too i.e. stampede, chemical, radiological and other hazards.

Hazard Threats in Uttar Pradesh

Geological Disasters	Water & Climate Related Disasters	Chemical, Industrial & Nuclear Related Disasters	Accident Related Disasters	Biological disasters	Other disasters
Earthquakes, Dam Bursts & Dam Failures	Floods, Droughts, Cloud burst, Flash Floods, Heat & Cold Waves, Hailstorms	Chemical & Industrial Disasters, Forest Fires, Nuclear Disasters (Narora Power Plant)	Road, Rail & Air Accidents, Boat Capsizing, Major Building Collapse, Bomb Blast, Stampedes, Rural & Urban Fires	Biological Disasters, Epidemics, Cattle Epidemics	Other threatening events

Earthquake

- Uttar Pradesh, run the Delhi-Haridwar Ridge (DHR), trending NNE-SSW along New Delhi to the Gharwal region. The Delhi-Muzaffarnagar Ridge (DMR), which trends east to west, running from New Delhi to Kathgodam, in Nepal.
- The last ridge is the Faizabad ridge (FR), which runs in a curved manner, first east to west from Allahabad to Kanpur and then starts to bend towards the north-east towards Lucknow and carries on in this direction towards the Himalayas in Nepal.
- The region to the south of the FR, forms the East Uttar Pradesh shelf. There are several faults in the region, among them the Moradabad Fault which trends NE-SW and the Bhairwan Fault in the vicinity of Allahabad.

Flood

- Vulnerability to Floods due to Topography & Geometry of water channels Floods: on account of high precipitation or cloud bursts cause inundation where carrying capacity of the streams is exceeded.
- Floods not only causes huge economic loss in the form of damage to houses, roads, bridges, power projects, public utilities but also cause immense loss of human and live stock. The topography and geometry of channels in the state is such that inundation takes place in many places and become main reason for flooding.
- Many deaths happen due to collapse of houses during flood season. After few days of downpour mud walls of houses get damped and become prone to collapse. Every year many people die due to this

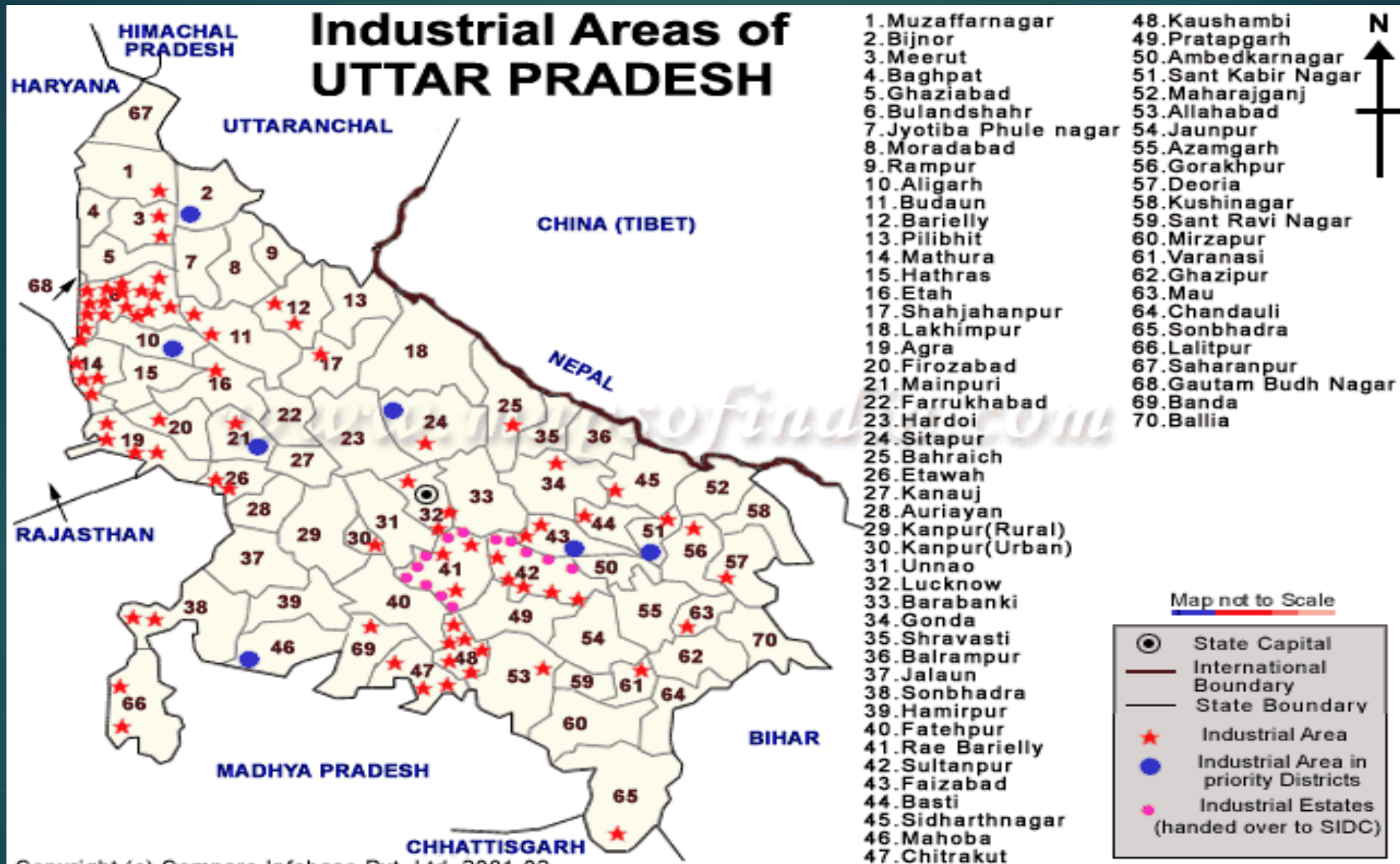
Industrial profile of Uttar Pradesh

- Uttar Pradesh is the second largest economy in India after Maharashtra.
- Uttar Pradesh has ample reserves of coal, dolomite and gems
- In the State of Uttar Pradesh there are 2,456 factories of hazardous nature, wherein hazardous substances are being handled, used and stored and there is a possibility of impairment to the health of workers employed therein as well as pollution of the general environment
- Out of these 2,456 hazardous factories, there are 118 factories, which are major accident hazard prone and wherein the use or storage of hazardous substance is equal to or more than the quantity specified in above cited rules.
- On Site Emergency Plan twice in a year, in the month of June to December Presently these 118 major accident hazard factories are situated in 38 districts. Districts Crisis Groups in all the 38 districts have been constituted under the chairmanship of District Magistrate of respective districts.

Some of the major industries of Uttar Pradesh are:

- Cement plants,
- Pharmaceuticals,
- Textile,
- Tannery,
- Paper,
- Arms and Ammunition,
- Dairy,
- Food Processing,
- Sugar,
- Distillery,
- Craft Paper,
- Electroplating,
- Thermal Power, etc.

Industrial Areas of UTTAR PRADESH



TRAINING Deliverables



1 STATE LEVEL TOT

19 DISTRICT LEVEL TOT

950 GRAM PANCHAYAT LEVEL TRAINING.

Deliverables

- CBDRM MODULES (STATE LEVEL / DISTRICT LEVEL MODULES) IN HINDI – DEVELOPED AND PRINTED
- MOBILE APP – **COMMUNITY SAFETY MOBILE APP – ANDROID BASED**
- VILLAGE LEVEL IEC MATERIAL IN HINDI – 10 POSTERS – DEVELOPED AND PRINTED
- CONDUCTION OF VILLAGE LEVEL MOCK DRILLS
- INITIAL TRAINING OF TRAINERS AS PER STATE / DISTRICT LEVEL MODEL
- TRAININGS NEED TO BE IDENTIFIED - DISCUSSION WITH STAKEHOLDERS / IMPLEMENTATION OF MODULE.
- STARTING AND COVERING MULTIHAZARD PRONE DISTRICTS INITIALLY.
- NEEDS OF VULNERABLE PERSONS IN DISASTERS (CHILDREN , ELDERLY , PREGNANT , WOMEN AND DISABLED) TO BE PRIORITIZED
- PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN DISASTERS.
- MAKING A COST EFFECTIVE FAMILY DM PLAN AND KIT FROM EVERYDAY MATERIALS
- HOW TO SAVE YOURSELF AND SAVE OTHERS.
- HOW TO FIND A SHELTER AT NEAREST POINT.
- HOW TO CALL FOR HELP.

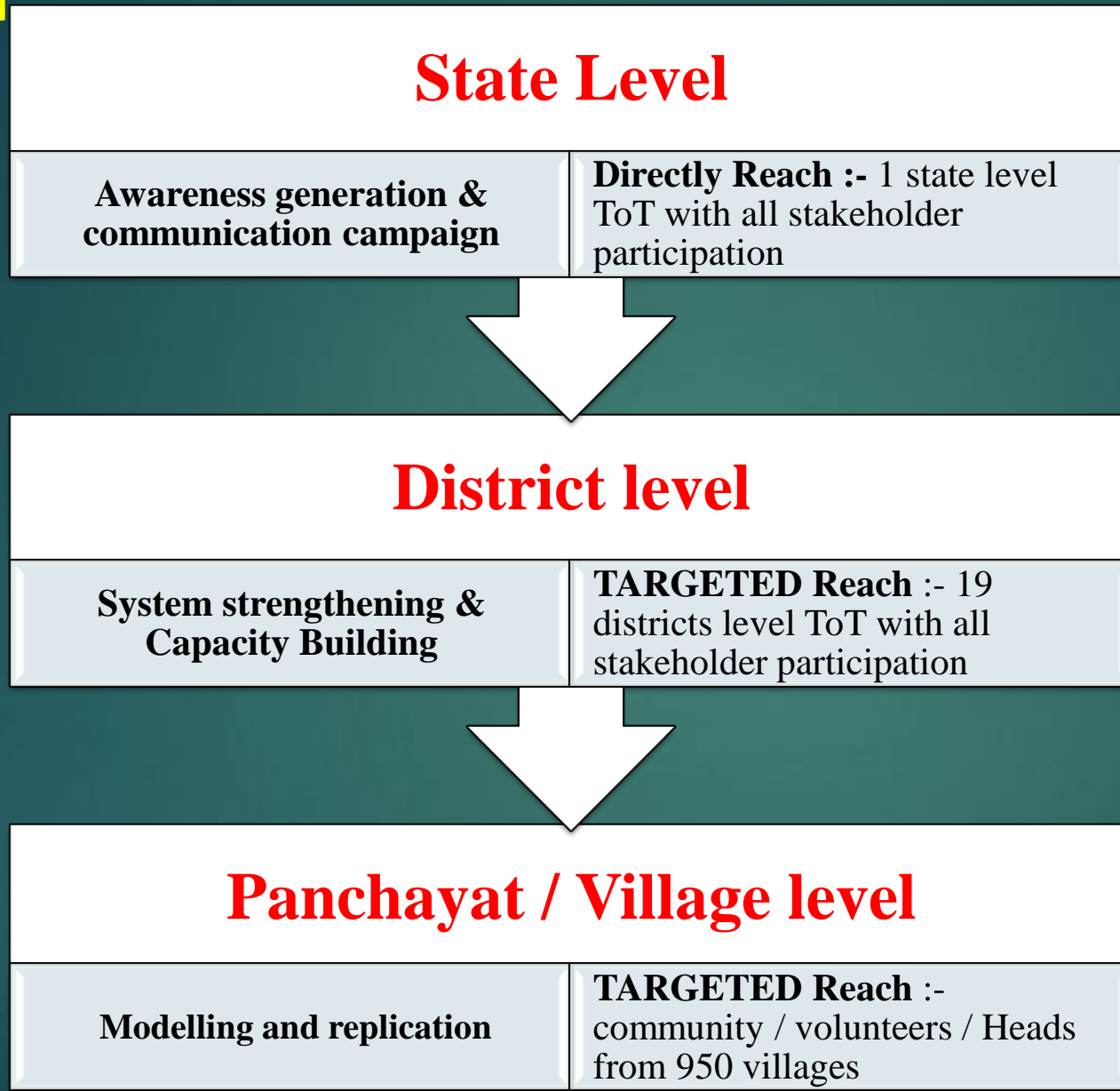
1. Action Plan



Outline of Program Process



Execution



Strategic Approach:

- ❖ Stakeholder Coordination
- ❖ Development of Manual
- ❖ 1 State level Conduction
- ❖ Planning and Implementation support to Districts

Strategic Approach:

- ❖ Formation of District Level DMP
- ❖ Development of Manual
- ❖ 19 ToT conduction at districts
- ❖ Appointment of District Nodal officer

Strategic Approach

- ❖ Development of VDMP & safety planning
- ❖ 950 training and handholding
- ❖ community engagement
- ❖ Mock Drills
- ❖ IEC distribution

STEP BY STEP PROGRESS IN DDMP/VDMP

- ▶ FORMATION OF DM COMMITTEES
- ▶ REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF PAST DISASTER
- ▶ SEASONALITY CALENDER OF DISASTERS
- ▶ MAPPING EXERCISE
- ▶ RESOURCE MAP
- ▶ RISK AND VULNERABILITY MAP
- ▶ FORMATION OF DM TEAMS – EARLY WARNING TEAM, EVACUATION SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM, SHELTER MANAGEMENT TEAM, WATER AND SANITATION TEAM, MEDICAL FIRST AID TEAM, RELIEF AND COORDINATION TEAM, CARCASS DISPOSAL TEAM, TRAUMA COUNSELING TEAM, DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM,

CONTINUED...

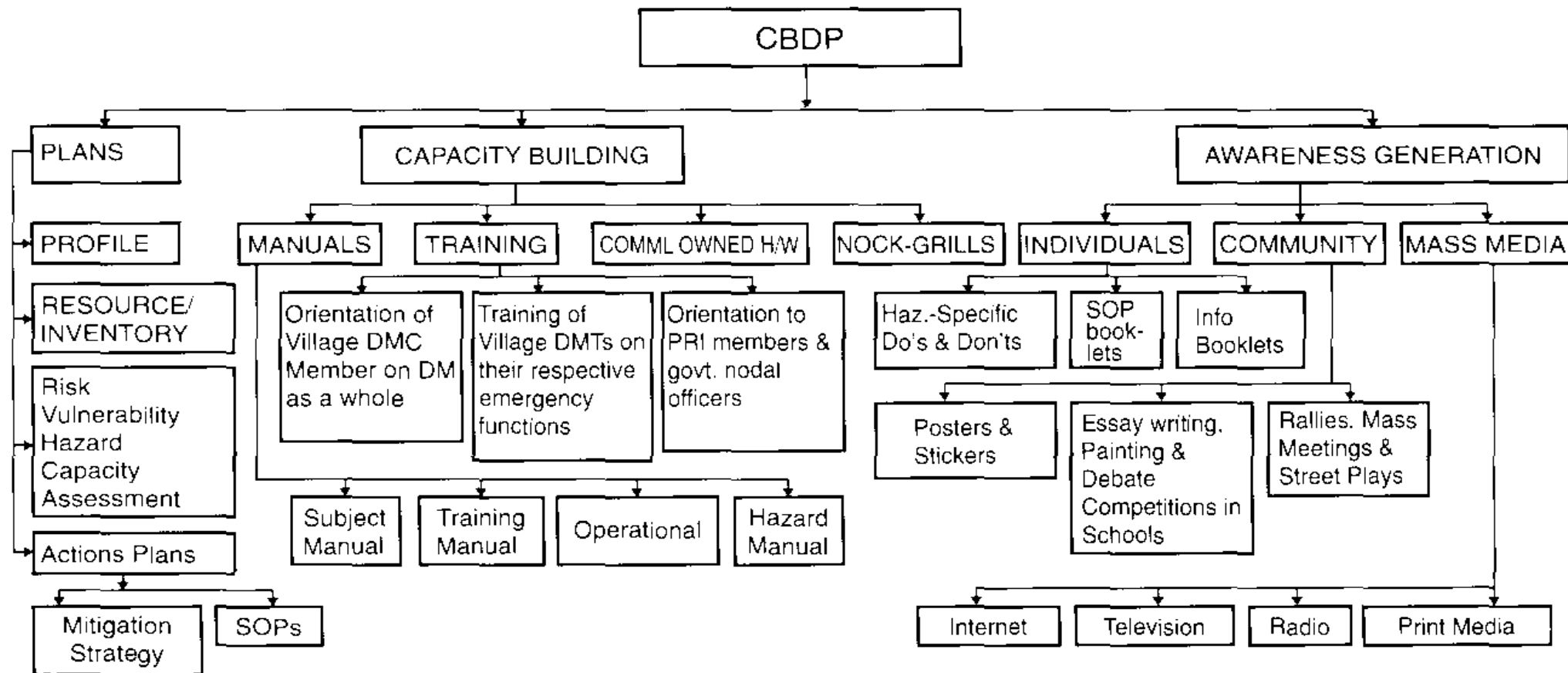
- ▶ **Mock drill**
- ▶ **Identification of hazard specific mitigation activities**
- ▶ **Community contingency fund**

Community Based Disaster Preparedness Activities

-Awareness campaign

- **Training of Gram Panchayat**
- **Identification of Village volunteers and training**
- **Training of PRI members**
- **Sensitization at village community level**
- **Women participation on community disaster preparedness activities**

Results...



In the past we have already designed & executed the following programme for community.

DISASTER COP. (Community Outreach Programme)

MODULE A Savior (Emergency Life Support. First Aid & Triage)

MODULE B Fighter (Fire & Safety, basic Self-Defense)

MODULE C Rescuer (Search & Rescue, Basic DM)

INFORMAL Welcome & INTRODUCTION

Know Disasters , No Disasters / Sensitization on Disaster Dynamics

(BASIC KNOW HOW) Getting Face to Face with Disasters, Emergencies and Accidents

How to Protect yourself and Family / Survival techniques in disasters

(WHAT YOU SHOULD DO)

SERVING AS A DISASTER COP

(WHAT IS YOUR ROLE IN COMMUNITY)

TYPES OF EMERGENCIES AND PRINCIPLES OF SAFETY

(KNOWING THE RISKS AS THEY ARE)

BASICS OF FIRE SAFETY

(BE A FIGHTER)

BASICS OF SEARCH AND RESCUE

(BE A RESCUER)

PSYCHOSOCIAL FIRST AID

(BE A HEALER)

BASICS OF FIRST AID & ONSITE MEDICAL CARE

(BE A SAVIOUR)

HOW TO DEAL WITH AFAT? (Advanced First Aid Training)

HOW TO MAKE ROAD SAFER (BE A STAR) Extrication + Good Samaritan.

SAFETY FOR TRAVEL, ADVENTURES & ROADS

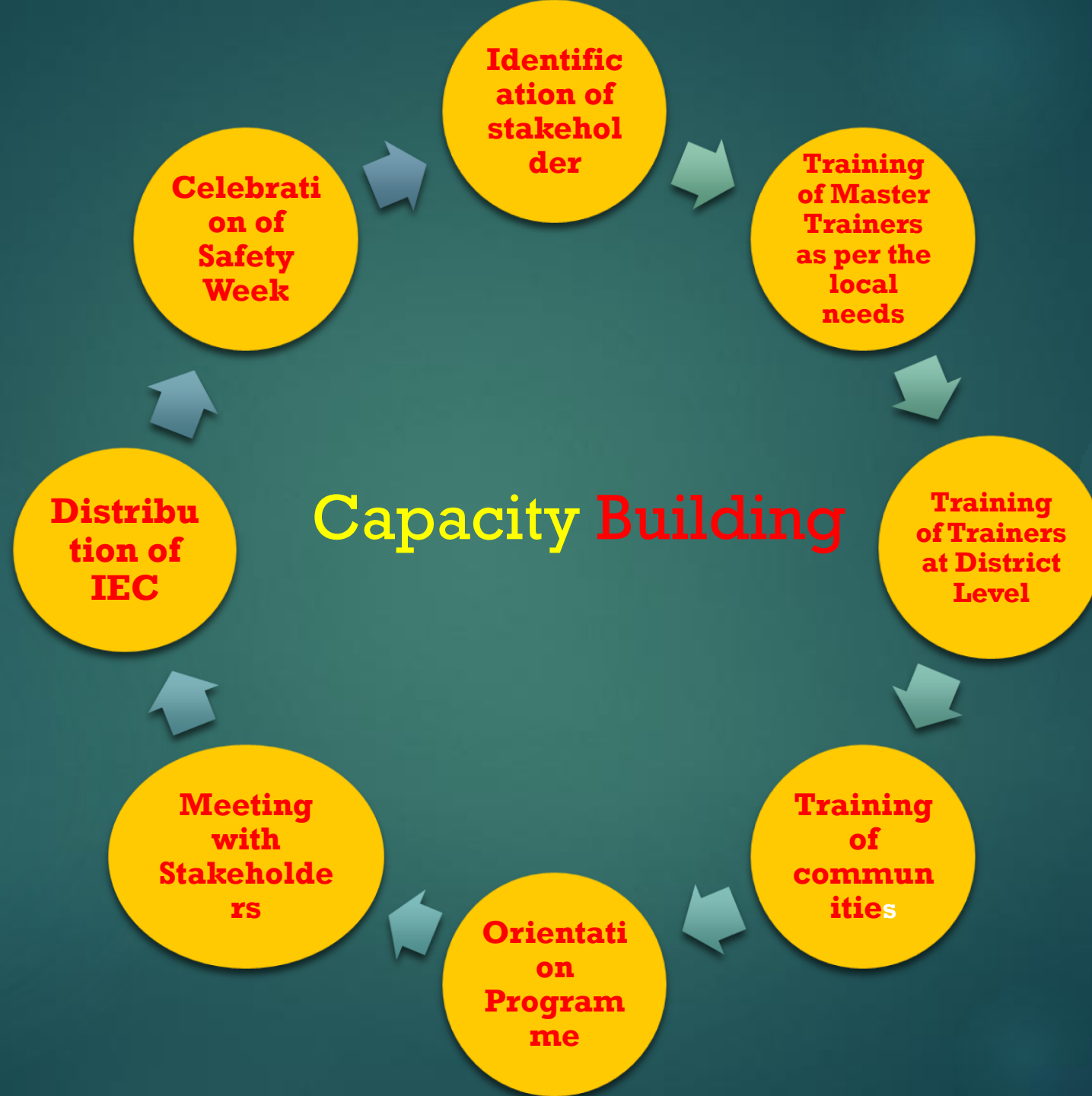
HOW TO DEAL WITH MASS EVENTS (BE A HERO)

TRAIGE, BASIC PRE HOSPITAL CARE

MOCK EXERCISE WITH REALTIME MASS GATHERING SIMULATION AND DEBRIEFING (SIMEX)

**ACTIVITY
BASED
CURRICULUM
(ABC)
Methodology**

**“Let’s make Our
Communities Safer”!**



TRAINING METHODOLOGY

- **SKILL BASED**
- **MICRO PRACTICE SESSIONS**
- **GROUP/ INDIVIDUAL WORK**
- **PARTICIPATIVE**
- **HANDOUTS**
- **GIVING & RECEIVING FEEDBACK**
- **CHECKLISTS, FEEDBACK FORM - DELIVERY**



ACTION ORIENTED COMPONENTS

IEC Material for Distribution at village level in 950 Trainings

Pamphlets /Calendar	Charts
Epidemic	Road Safety
Flood	Fire
Landslide	Flood
Health Safety Tips	Cyclone
Road Safety Tips	Man made Disasters
First Aid Team	Mock drill
Transportation Team	Earthquake
Fire Safety Team	IRS
Transfer Team	Preparation of DDMP / VDMP
Early Warning Team	Safe Communities
Search and Rescue Team	
Site Safety Team	
Awareness Generation Team	

VALUE ADDITIONS.

- VALUE ADDITION IN TRAININGS – SOFT SKILLS, LEADERSHIP IN CRISIS, HYGIENE.
- INTERACTIVE DISPLAYABLE IEC MATERIAL/ SCHOOL POSTERS IN DIFFERENT SIZES.
- FINAL STATE LEVEL CULMINATION PROGRAMME FOR DISPLAY OF BEST PLANS AND PRACTICES.
- FOCUS DURING TRAININGS ON LESS THEORY, MORE PRACTICAL APPROACH – WHO NEEDS TO DO WHAT ,WHEN AND HOW?
- THROUGH MODEL DISTRICT / VILLAGE DM PLAN STANDARDIZATION.
- MAKING COMMUNITIES UNDERSTANDS THEIR ROLE IN DM CYCLE- ACTING AS SHELTERS, RELIEF CAMP POINT OF DISTRIBUTION, AWARENESS ON THEMATIC ISSUES AND THEIR ROLES IN SAFETY AND PREPAREDNESS INITIATIVES.
- ENCOURAGEMENT FOR VOLUNTEERISM AND HELP DURING CRISIS.

Translation of plans in actions at village level.

Village Safety Exercise

**Lead by Gram
Panchayat**

**Followed by
Community**

Local Risk /
Hazard Hunt in
Village

Community
Resource &
Response Mapping

Community Safety Club

- ▶ Stories / awareness generation/ day observations
- ▶ Games / meetings / discussions
- ▶ Drama, street play
- ▶ Competitions (drawing, debate)
- ▶ village hazard hunt checklist / monuments / safety zones
- ▶ Family preparedness checklist
- ▶ Library of disaster awareness materials

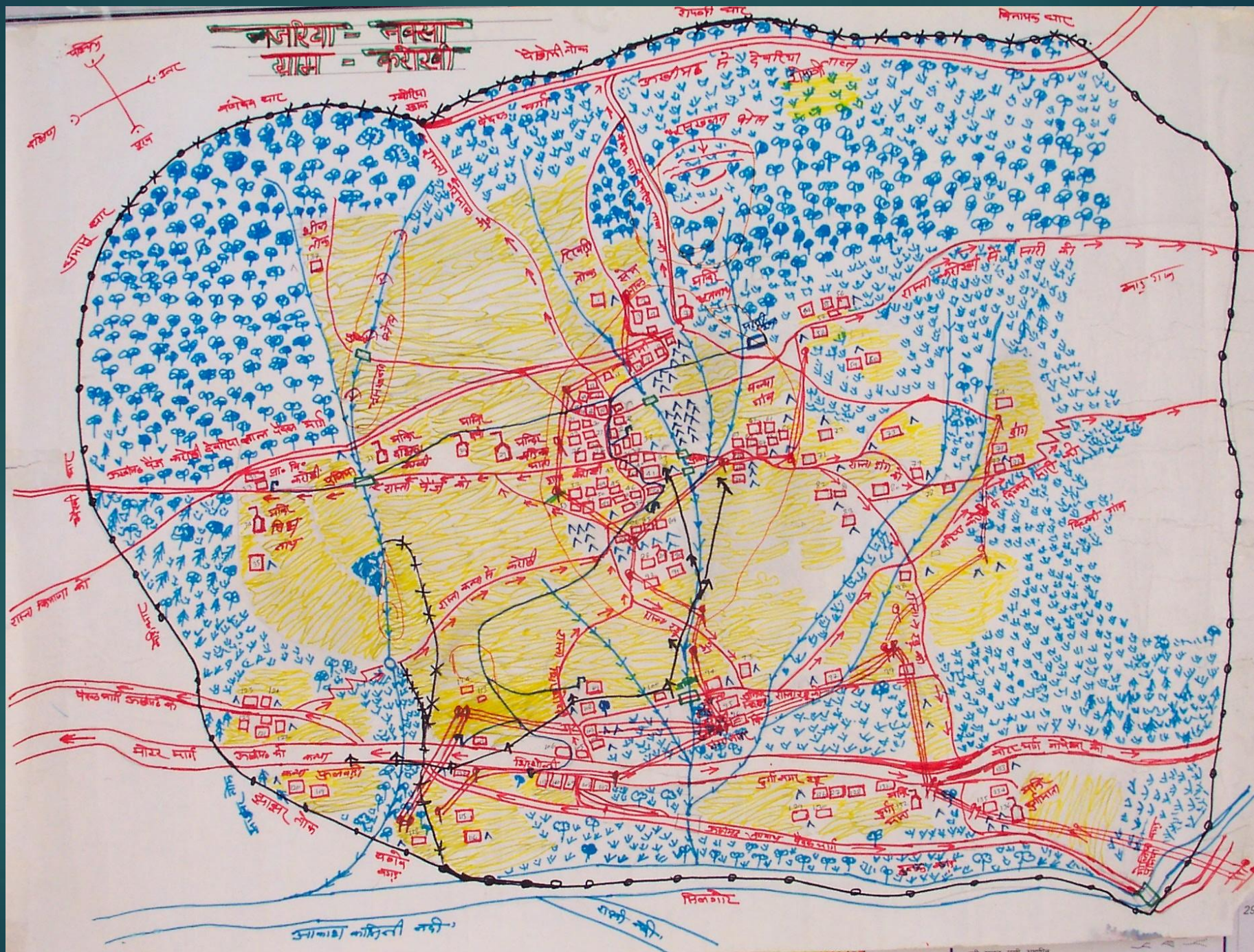


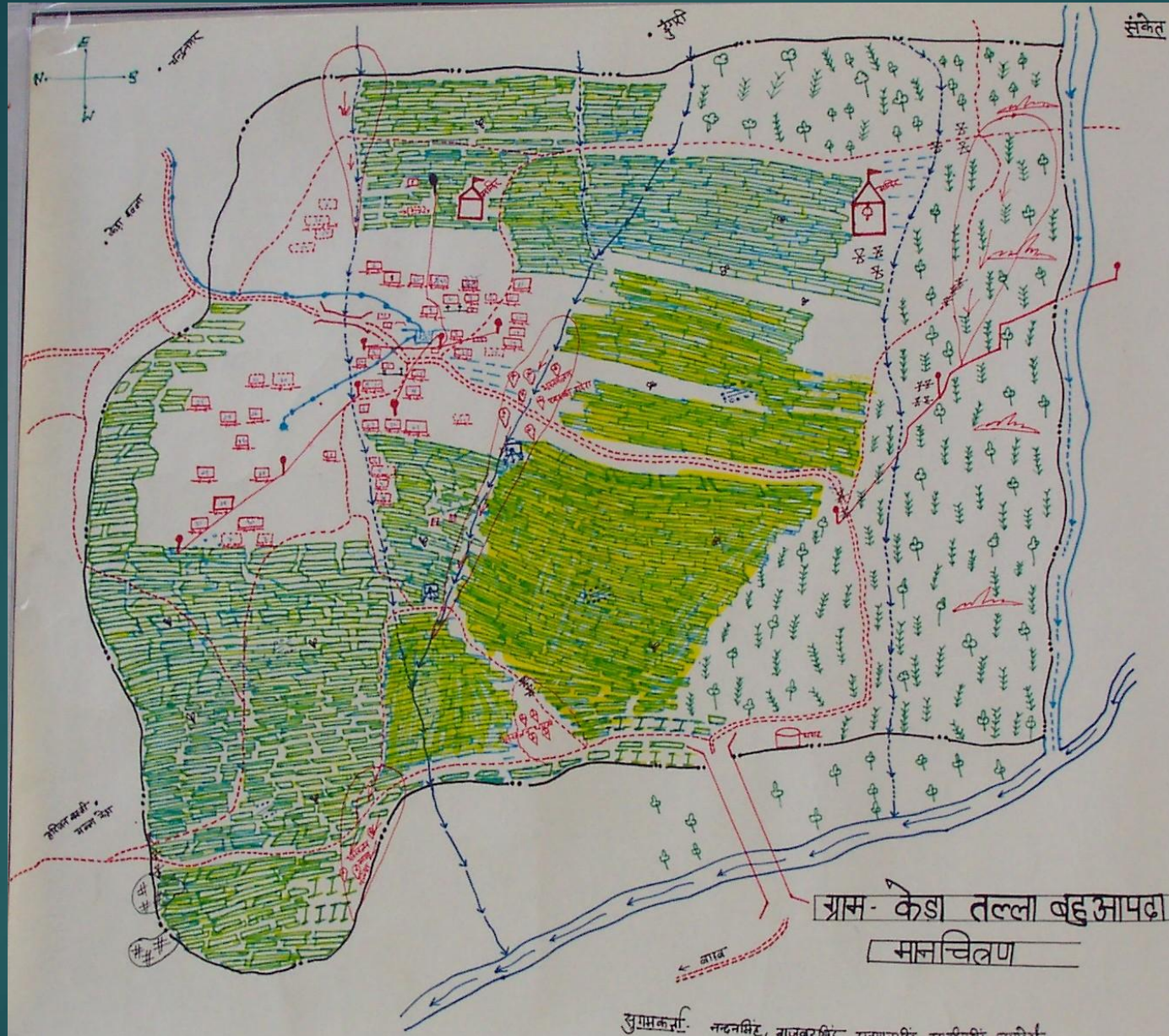


यदि गांव में बाढ़ आए ।
खाद्य सामग्री लेकर ऊँचाई पर
चढ़ जाये ॥
डी. एस. आई. यूनिसेफ भेजो
राधे-राधे-इमोह





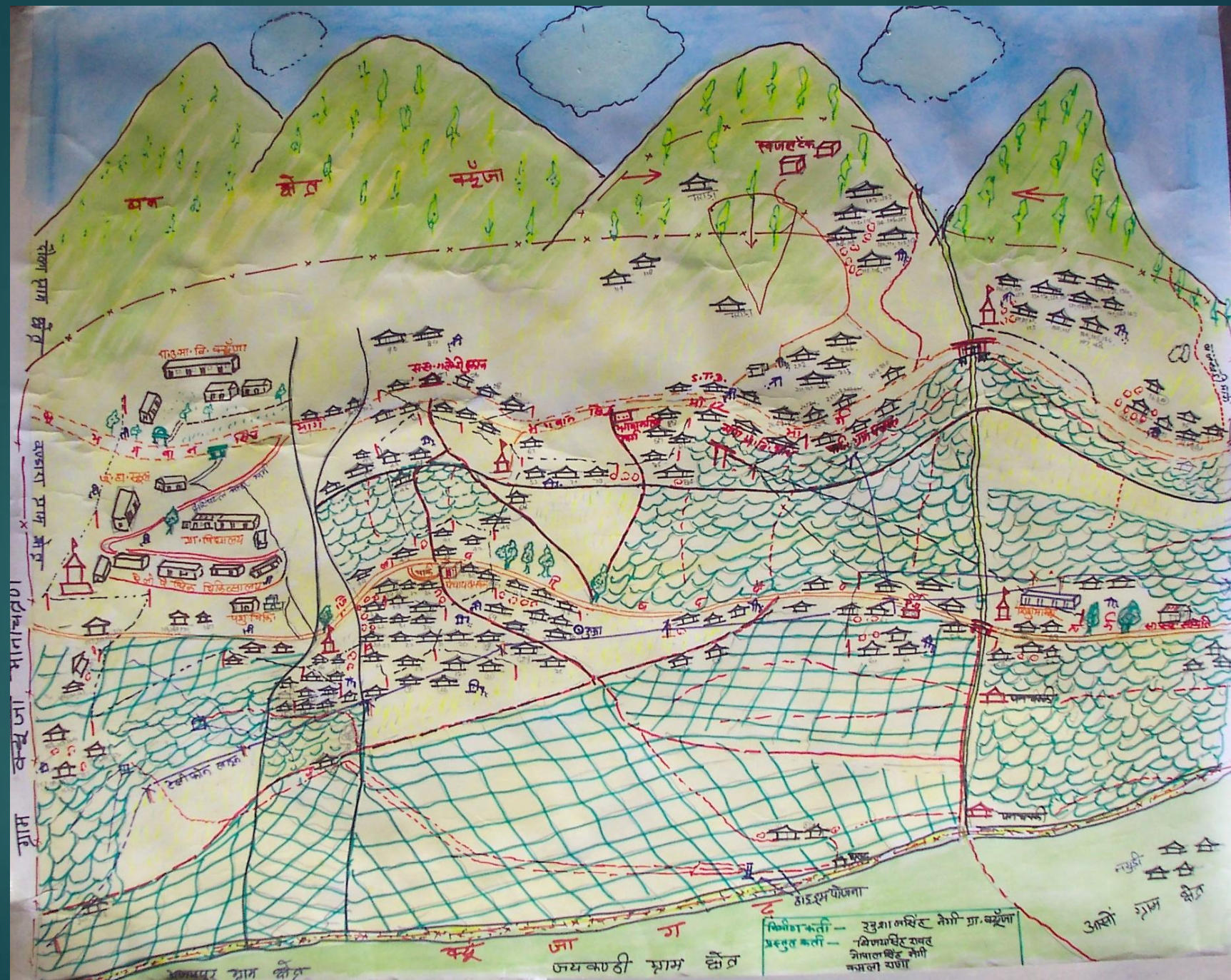




सुगमकर्तः नन्दनमिह, राजवरमिह, राजनमिह, रघुवीरमिह, जगदीश.

संकेत

	शुद्धजल
	शुद्धम
	मनागि
	ओला इष्ट
	कीट महेगे
	भोगली कनवर
	लाइल फवला
	सीमा रेखा
	काजा
	मरसाही माजा
	दरार
	माइप लाइन
	विद्युत लाइन
	पट्टी के डेवे
	संचार बुजिधा
	होलाफार्मर
	हाइवेगेशन
	चट्टान
	कुआ
	मक्की राहक
	कन्वी राहक
	मगडन्डी
	नदी
	धार
	समिर
	मक्का मकान
	कन्वा मकान
	सुसिबित खेत
	सिबित खेत
	नवागार
	मिह/देगल कीट
	अन्य वृक्ष
	मुक्ति
	परा
	छाट



मानचित्र ग्राम उसाड़ा

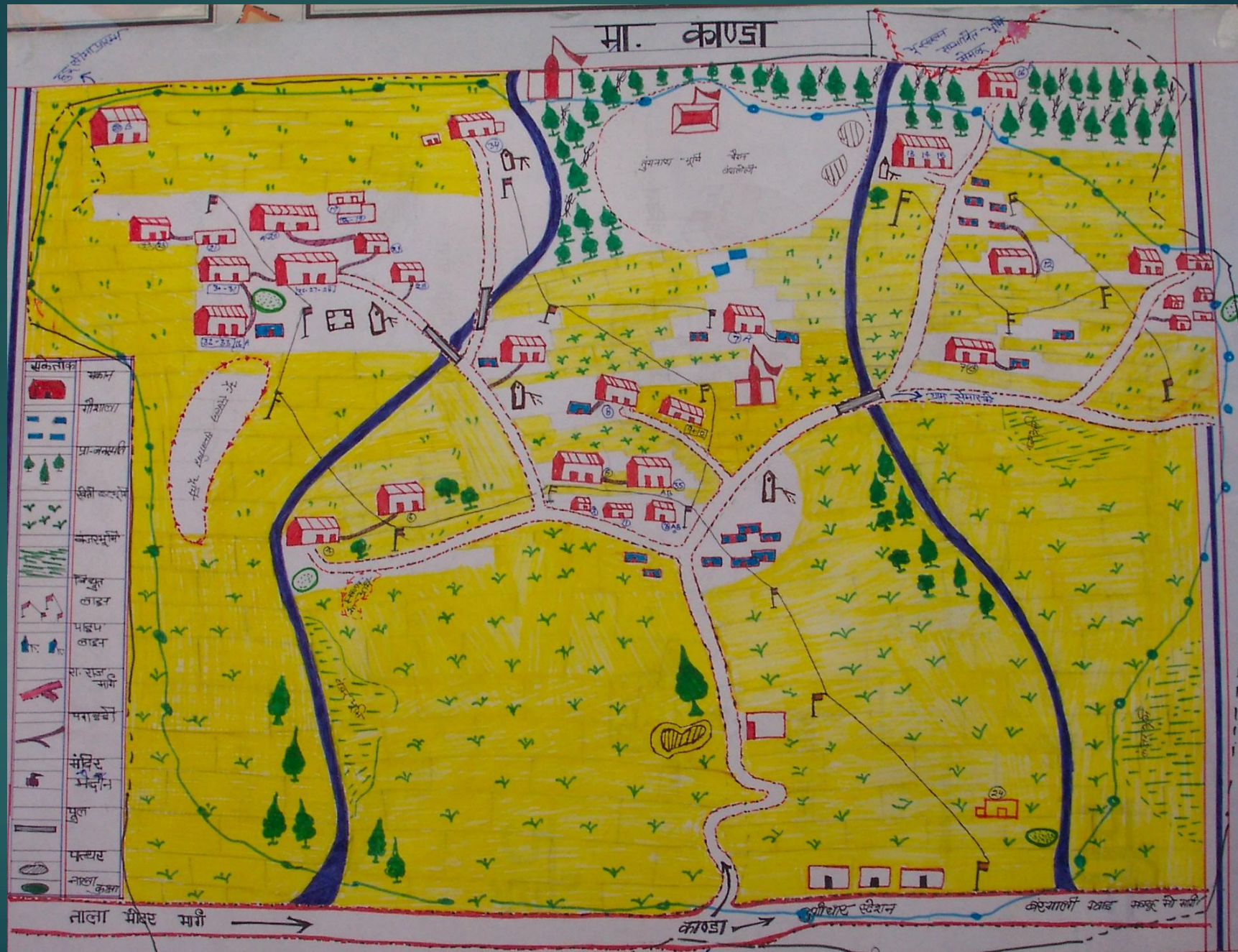
① नदी	→	
② बाँस	→	
③ चौर क्षेत्र	→	
④ बाँसवाड़ा जंगल	→	
⑤ काली आगियाँ	→	
⑥ चाराघास	→	
⑦ भूस्तरण क्षेत्र	→	
⑧ प्राइम लाइन्स	→	
⑨ विद्युत लाइन्स	→	
⑩ सड़क	→	
⑪ मकान	→	
⑫ बाँसवाला	→	
⑬ अंत	→	
⑭ धार	→	

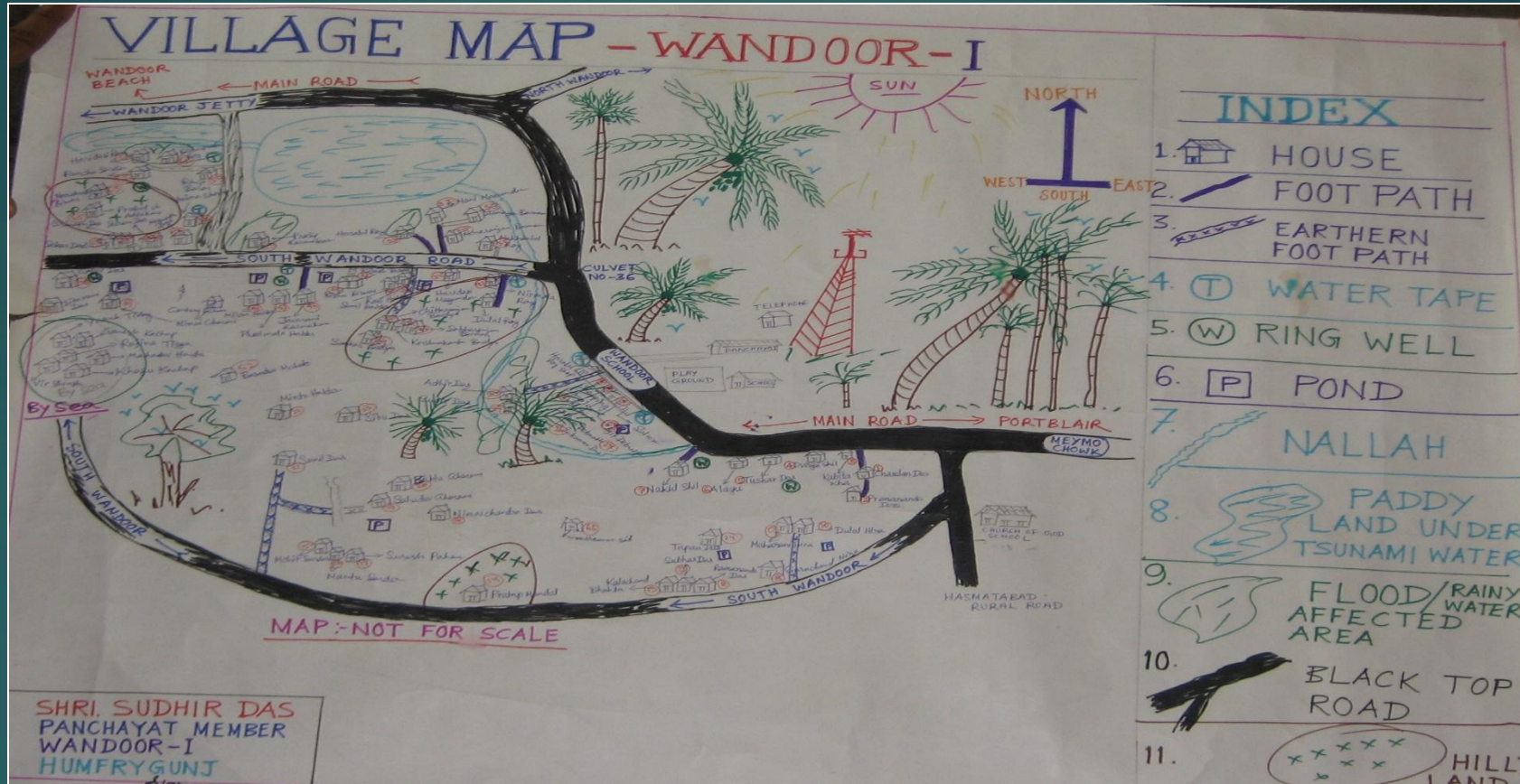


सुबमर्का ३ जी दिनांक सितकभी रमेससिह जी गहावीर सिंह के बाल

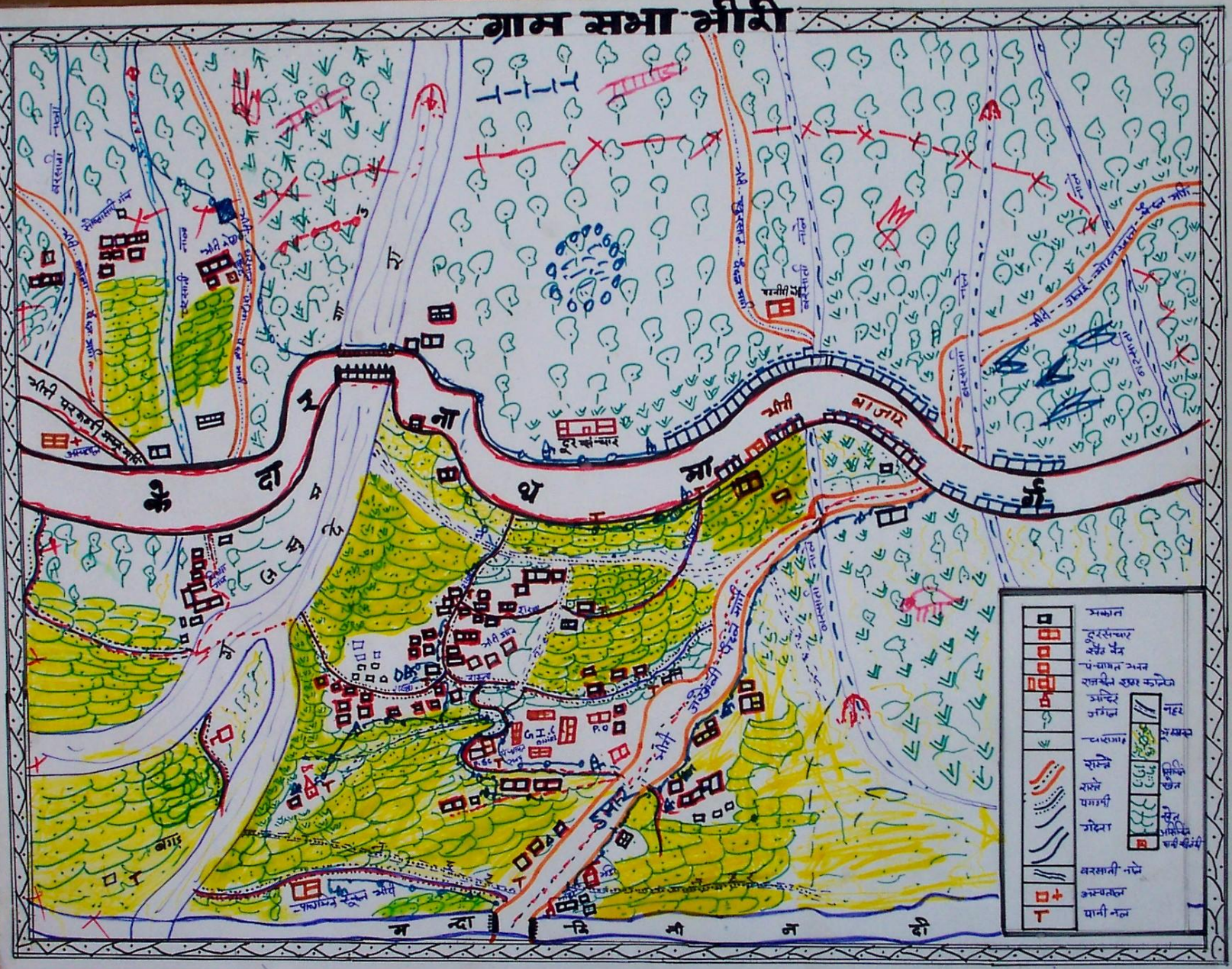
COMMUNITY BASED MULTI-HAZARD SKETCH MAP OF SENNA VILLAGE, UA, INDIA – An Example





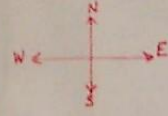


ग्राम सभा भीरी

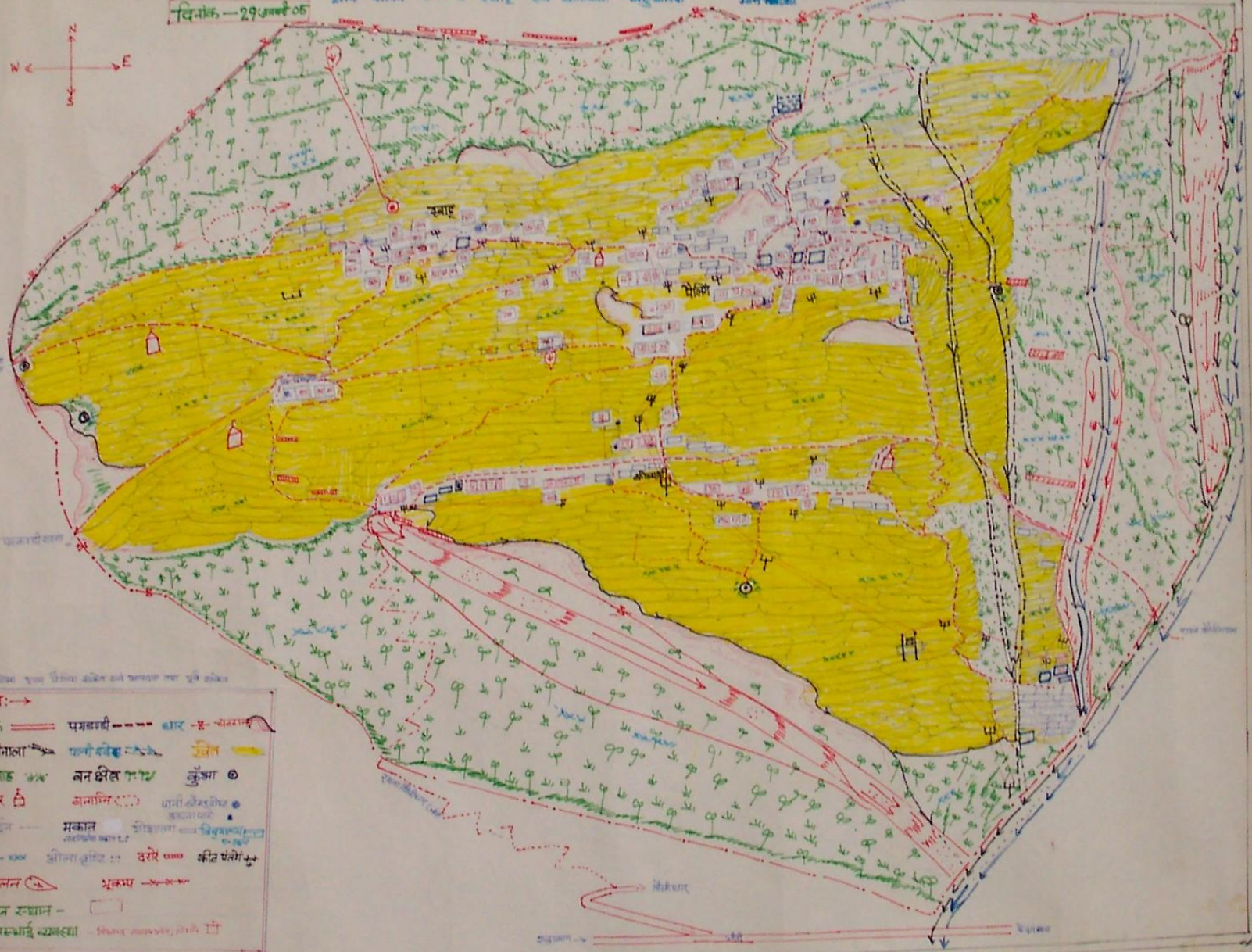


दिनांक - 29 जनवरी 05

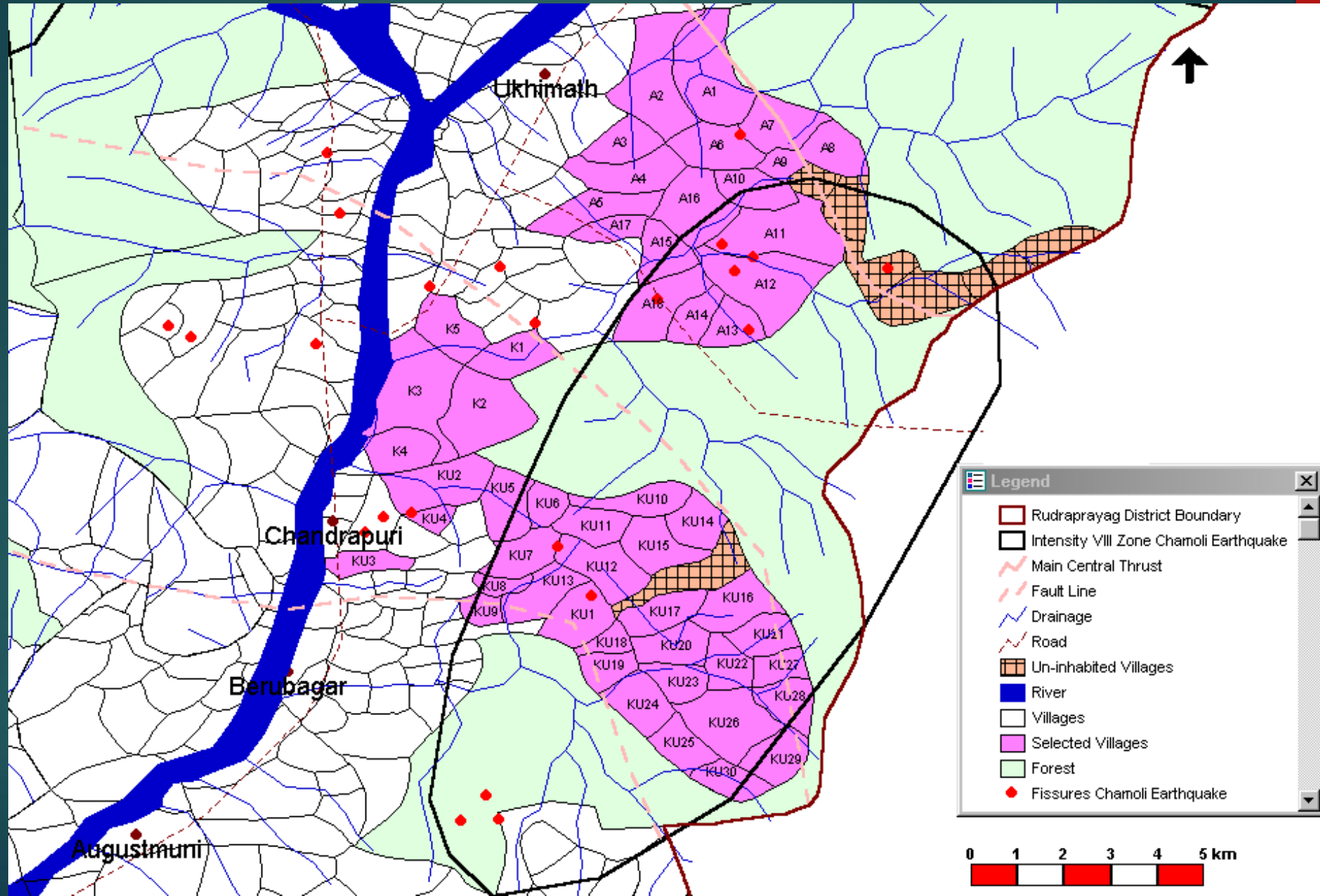
ग्राम पैलियो (जोका) बराह उपर कोयली बहुसावदा जंगल



- जंगल पैलियो बराह उपर कोयली बहुसावदा जंगल
- संकेतः →
- रास्तेक — पगडाही — बार — खंडाही
- वरसाहीनावा — गली बरीह — खेत
- चारगाह — बन धील — कुंआ
- मन्दिर — जलामि — धारी लोखरी
- पगडाही — मकान — जलामि — धारी लोखरी
- उपरो — खोला बरीह — वरीह — कीट पंगे
- भूखलन — भूकम्प —
- पुरखिन रुखान —
- अम्बाई बरसाव — शिवर जलामि, जंगल



STUDY AREA: RUDRAPRAYAG DISTT., UA, INDIA



बहु आपदा मानचित्र ग्राम - भोज

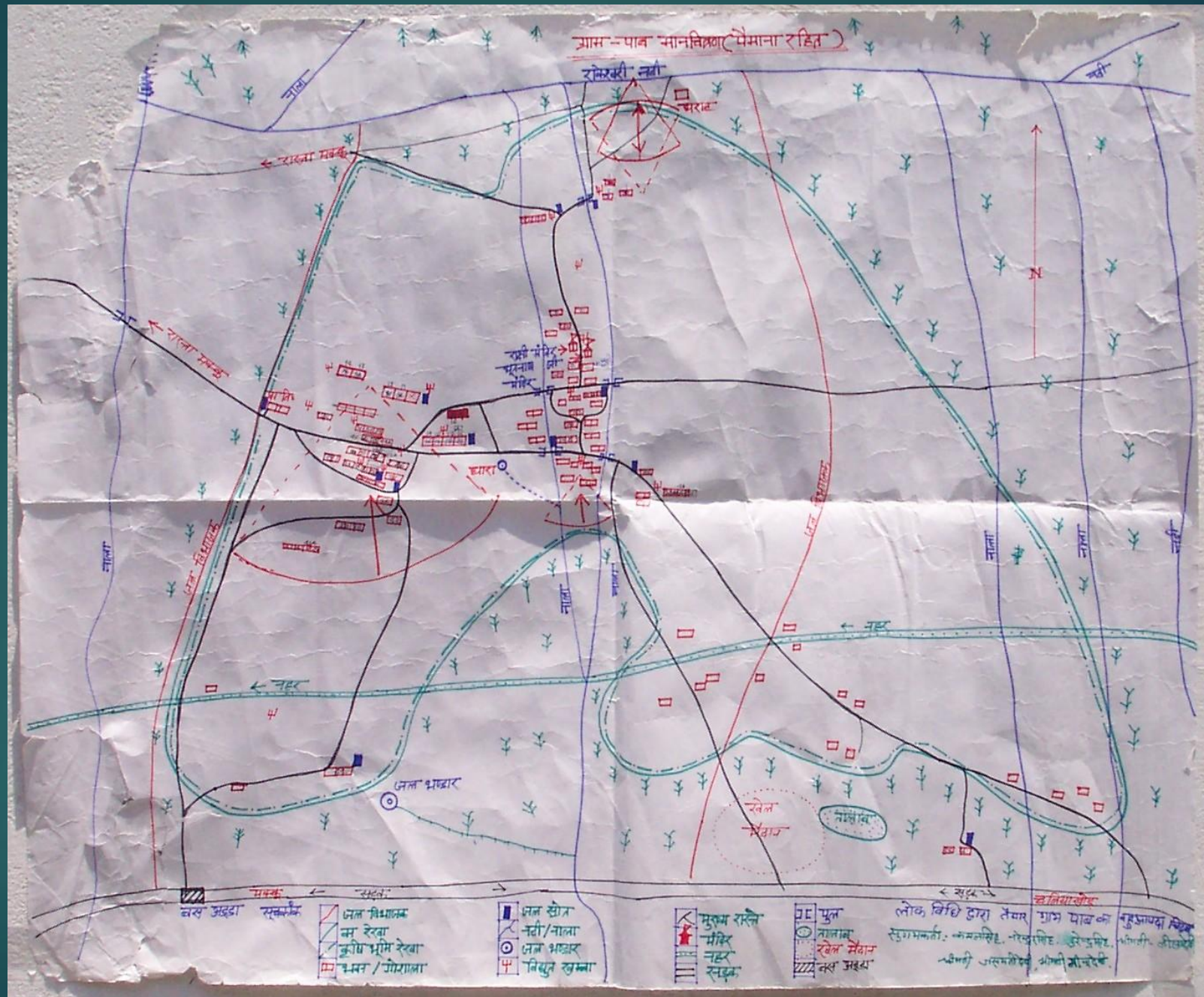


सुभाष कर्मा
 श्री किशोर मेरी
 " देवी लाल
 " राजेश्वर मेरी
 " सुन्दर सिंह मेरी
 " सुन्दर सिंह रावत
 " नन्दन सिंह रावत

सहयोग
 मन्मथ मोर रावत
 18/05/2020
 पैमाना - 1:5000

संकेत	
	ग्रामी
	नाला
	समृद्ध क्षेत्र (जंगल)
	कृषि क्षेत्र
	सड़क (मोटर मार्ग)
	भूकम्प
	भूस्खलन
	वनाग्नि
	कीट पतंगे (कुरखुला)
	जोलावृष्टि
	दरारे
	सहयोग

....	गांव की सीमा
	वन भूत
	प्राकृतिक बाधा (धारा)



WE SALUTE YOUR COMMITMENT FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR NEXT-GENERATION





Seek Safety
Aim safety
Follow Safety
Ensure Safety
Teach Safety

Thank You