

Community Consultation Puri District

Report



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Abbreviation

AWC	Anganwari Centre
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DP	Departmental Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GEAG	Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
GP	Gram Panchyat
HVCRA	Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Analysis
ISET	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition
NAC	Notified Area Council
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
SLD	Shared Learning Dialogue



Background

With increasing frequency and intensity of disaster and numerous deaths and enormous loss of properties have compelled the states as well as civil societies to evolve more systematic attention and planned approach to strengthen the response and mitigation process to fight such situation. CDKN supported intervention in Puri on climate and disaster smart development clearly tends to focus on strengthening the capacity of local government and community to respond effectively to disasters. In this context, the first consultation with government departments under CCA-DRR project was held in the month of September 2015 where the team members from NIDM, GEAG and ISET facilitated the process. Prior to the district level dialogue, a state level workshop was organized at OSDMA under the chairmanship of its MD with participants from all other departments. Similarly the inception workshop at district was organized with the participants of the different district level officers participated in the workshop.

A series of dialogues were held with the different offices of the district in the month of December also. During the interaction with OSDMA, team presented the process and initial outcome of SLDs. OSDMA profoundly appreciated the effort and added its comment to organize community consultation in most vulnerable blocks in order to make DDMP much more effective in view of climate change through validating the information in DDMP and including community voice in planning. With increasing demand and requirement intervention team decided to facilitate the process of community consultation under the close guidance of emergency section. Methodology and findings of these consultations, which held in the month of January'16, are being shared in this report.

Objectives

The Key objectives of the consultation at the village level are:

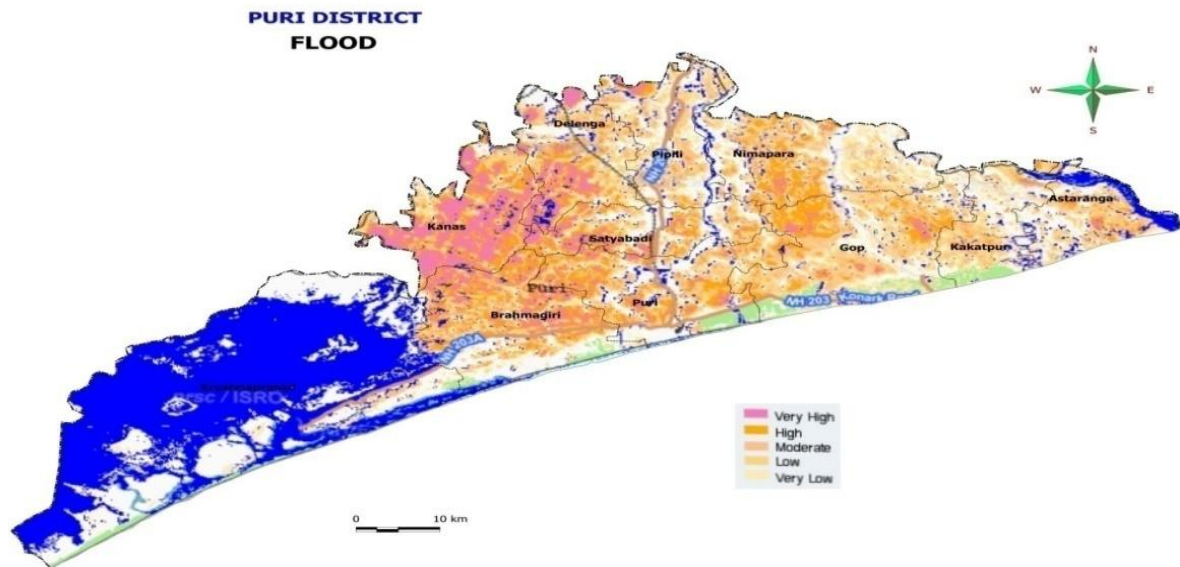
- To assess the geography, social, political and economic context of the district from disaster management lens
- To assess the current development problems related to climate induced disaster and potential solution
- To identify the threshold of identified extreme climatic events
- To Identify the vulnerable areas in the district to different natural and man-made hazards
- To involve lower administrative units such as – Block, Panchayat, village level stakeholders in comprehending the underlying risks and suggest action plan for risk reduction
- To enhance awareness among different stakeholders by their direct engagement with development of disaster management plan and establishing a process for regular upgradation of it in future.
- Introduction of innovation and good practices in institutional mechanism at district level to make it an integrated and coordinated plan at all levels.
- Development of standardized mechanism for mainstreaming the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption in the departmental developmental plan

Methodology

The study was participatory in nature. This process has entailed widespread stakeholder consultations; participatory needs assessments involving communities and other stakeholders; and the development of innovative tools and techniques to mainstream DRR and CCA, integrate climate component in DRR and departmental plan (DPs), and design need based DDMP.

After having discussed with line departments and District Emergency Cell, the framework of Hazards, Vulnerability and Capacity Risk Assessment (HVCRA) was designed and blocks & villages were selected accordingly in consultation with emergency section . This includes the types of hazards, the analysis of the matrix of past disaster on magnitude, frequency, duration and best practices. This will also

include the GIS mapping to assess the spatial and temporal pattern of hazards and risks.



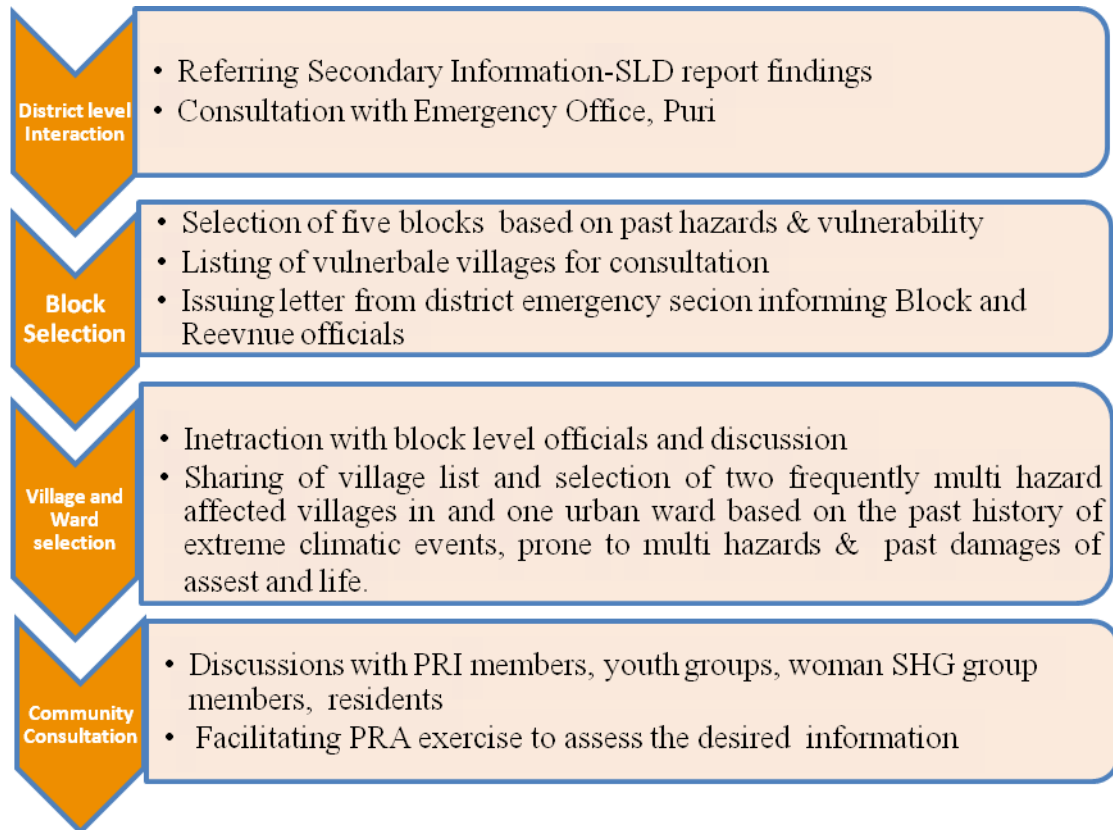
zApart this, comprehensive literature reviews of key sources of secondary data input related to district profile, administrative set up, existing DM plan, disaster losses and damages, and climate trends were made to synergies with the primary data collected from the field. The questionnaire/ checklist for the shared learning dialogue (SLD) was based on inputs taken out from literature review.

Based on the secondary data, discussion with departments and Hazards & Vulnerability matrix shared by District Emergency Section, five frequently multi hazard affected blocks-Kanas, Astarang, Gop, Krusnaprasad & Nimapara and one comparatively less affected blocks- Pipili was selected for the community consultation to get acquaint with the impacts of different hazards at grass root level in different scenario. However due to some unavoidable reason, Krusnaprasad block was dropped from the list later and decision was made to organize the consultation in rest of the identified blocks.

The level of risks and vulnerabilities of all the blocks are as follows -

Name of Blocks	Flood	Tsunami	Cyclone	Earthquake	Drought	Heat Wave
Pipili	M	L	VH	M	L	H
Kanas	VH	L	VH	M	M	M
Astaranga	VH	VH	VH	M	M	M
Nimapara	H	L	VH	M	L	M
Gop	VH	VH	VH	M	L	M
Krusnaprasad	L	VH	VH	M	H	L
Brahmagiri	M	VH	VH	M	L	M
Kakatpur	L	VH	VH	M	L	M
Satyabadi	M	L	VH	M	L	M
Delang	H	L	VH	M	L	M
Puri Sadar	H	VH	VH	M	L	M

Apart from above rural blocks, one municipal ward in Nimapara was also selected in consultation with the emergency office to assess the urban vulnerabilities due to above mentioned hazards. Process of village and wards selection was as follows-



Selection of sample villages and field visits

Villages for consultation in respective blocks were initially identified by emergency section and informed to respective block officials to take it further with the team visiting from district. On the other hand, villages in Pipili blocks were identified by the block officials only. Village selection was done on the basis of these criteria i.e History of extreme climatic events, multi hazard prone and damages of assets and lives.



The field visits were undertaken to obtain primary data from the community levels and to interact with communities of different sections. The visits helped the team to map the vertical and horizontal factors in disaster management

Field Visits Details

Sl. No	Date	Name of the Block/ULB/Vill/Ward	Activities	Venue
01.	11.01.2016	Nimapada Block/Bamanla Vill. of Bamanal G.P	Block Consultation/G.P PRIs Consultation/ Village Community Consultation	Nimapada Block Office/ Bamanal G.P Office
02.	12.01.2016	Kanas Block/ Kaudi khani Vill. Of Kadua G.P	Block Consultation/Vill. Community Consultation	Block Office, Kaudikhani Village
03.	14.01.2016	Nimapada NAC/ Andhiasahi (Ward No 09)	NAC officials and Councillors consultation / Ward level Urban Community Consultation	NAC Office/AWC of Ward No 09,Andhiasahi
04.	15.01.2016	Badas Vill. Of Badas G.P /Kanas Block	Rural Community Level Consultation	Badas Village Temple Campus
05.	16.01.2016	Gop Block/ Ganeswarpur Village G.P Lunahara Village Ganeswarpur G.P	Block Consultation/G.P PRIs Consultation/ Vill. Community Consultation	Gop Block /Ganeswarpur G.P Office Village Community Consultation Venue: Lunahara Village of Ganeswarpur G.P
06.	18.01.2016	Pipili Block/L.N Pur Vill./L.N Pur G.P Barimula Vill/Kanti G.P/Pipili Block	Block Consultation/ Vill. Community Consultation	Block Office/L.N Pur G.P Office Vill. Community Consultation Venue: Barimula Vill / Kanti G.P
07.	20.01.2016	Consultation at Puri Municipality	Municipality Office, Puri Participants: Staff, AEO,CO	
08.	21.01.2016	Block Level Consultation at Astaranga	Consultation with Sarpanch, Panchayat Samiti Members and Executive Officers, AE,ABDO and Chairman	Block office
09.	22.01.2016	Community Consultation at Keutajanga /Siso G.P	Villagers at the MCS, Keutajanga	

Tools

To meet out the objectives, specific set of tasks and tools were developed and adopted during the process of community consultation. Key tools used in the consultation were as follows-

- (i) Check list for discussion: A specific checklist of questions was developed for consultations with community. Checklist included questions on past disasters, damages, infrastructure at risk, problems, climate related information and thresholds of different hazards.



- (ii) Hazard ranking: Using PRA, hazard ranking was used in all the select villages to get community perception on existing hazards and level of risk
- (iii) Specific investigations through recall method on key features of historical significant extreme event (flood/ cyclone) specifically on parameters of intensity, duration and, nature and extent of impacts;
- (iv) Seasonality of Hazards: information on the hazards and months of occurrence
- (v) HVCA matrix: This was the exercise conducted with a small group where hazard, risks, vulnerability and capacities were identified.
- (vi) Social cum resource map: Social maps were developed to understand the hazard and vulnerable community, infrastructure and services.

Tool wise information generation

Tool used	Information generated
Group Discussion using checklist	Types of Hazards, History of Hazards, Socio economic condition, issues during disasters, Damage extent, Climate Threshold, Infrastructure at risk, etc
Social cum Resource Map	Geographical location, river and water bodies and their catchment area, vulnerable houses, house types, HH nearby river areas, existing infrastructure, Socio Economic information
Hazard Ranking	Types of hazard and intensity, frequency of occurrence
Historical Events	Major disasters, year and months
Seasonality	Types of hazards and their occurrence time/season
HVCA matrix	Identified village vulnerability and risk, identified exposure, existing capacity.

Socio economic and other information of blocks

Pipili block : Pipili connect Puri district with Bhubaneswar and is known for its ethnic handicrafts of bamboo. Its geographical coordinates are 20° 7' 0" North, 85° 50' 0" East. As per census 2011, block's total population is 159750. More than 60% of total population belong to schedule tribe. Pipili has a town notified area also with a population of 17,623. Pipili is known as the craft hub of Odisha. Its appliqué handicrafts are very popular among tourists. Pipili has immense potential to grow as a rural destination of tourism near Puri. Apart from the handicraft making, some other major source of livelihoods are Agriculture and other allied services in the block. Block has observed the increasing trend of heat wave in recent years.

Kanas Block : Kanas Block is 70 k.m. away from Puri district head quarter. It is surrounded by Chilika, Brahmagiri, Satyabadi and delanga. Kanas block is highly prone to flood and water logging. Block comprises of 22 gram panchayats and 214 villages. Block suffers from flood and water logging every year. Daya, Rajua, Bhargavi and Luna are main rivers flows from the block whereas . There is always a threat for the villages, along the catchment areas of these rivers of being flooded due to water rise in the rivers compounded by rainfall. Outflow from swollen Chilika Lake often creates threat of flood in the blocks. In 2014, more than 200 villages were flooded due to breach in embankment of Daya river. Major livelihood sources in the blocks are fisheries and agriculture, which get badly affected due to flood. It is also a Tehsil head quarter with a population of 1,43,280

Nimapara : Nimapara block population, as per census 2011 is 1,73, 821. Nimapara has also an urban area, which is called Notified Area Council, with a population 19326. Nimapara bloc shared its geographical boundary with Gop and Pipili. Nimapara is a coastal block situated in deltaic plane of Mahanadi river. Major source of livelihood is Agriculture, fisheries, daily wage labourers and seasonal migration. More than 25 % of population in the area belong to scheduled caste and largely

depend on farm based labourers. More than 70 % villages (172 out of 242) are flood prone. A recent study shows that the migration has increased to many folds in the block. As many as 41% of households use to migrate in other cities and states in search of livelihood options. Increasing trend of migration is prominently caused by perennial devastation of agricultural produces and decreasing trend of farm labour works in the villages due to flood and water logging.

Gop : Nimapada is one among the eleven blocks of Puri District ,It is 55 k.ms approx. From Puri Head quarter and 18 kms from sea coast bay of Bengal.It is sourrounded by Kakatapur Block in the East Puri Sadar in the west Nimapada in the North and Konark NAC in the South sharing a part with bay of begal.Major River is Kushabhadra flows through Gop around 30 K.Ms to reach Bay of Bengal at Chandrabhaga in Ramachandi Muhan.Dhanua another river flows 15 kms merged with Nuanai river.Flood ,Cyclone,Tsunami ,Earthquake and Road Accident are the major hazards.It has 29 G.Ps ,212 Villages with 1,64,344 population as per 2011 census.It is a part of three assembly constituency i.e Nimapara,Kakatapur and Puri Sadar.

Astaranga : Astaranga is in the extreme east of the Puri district which shared its geographical boundary with Kakatpur village. Population of the block is 81,779 as per census 2011. Block headquarter is around 60 kms from Puri and 70 kms from state capital, Bhubaneswar. Block comprises of 14 Gram Panchayats and 89 villages. This is the coastal block located at the mouth of Devi river which often causes flood in the villages.



Key Findings

On the basis of the available secondary information, discussion held with block officials and community of selected areas, following are the key findings related to hazards, risk, vulnerability and capacity:

Block wise identified Hazards and Exposure

Block Name	Types of Hazards	Exposure
Nimapara	Flood-High, Cyclone-High, Heat wave-Medium, Epidemic-Medium, Road Accidents-Medium	All 28 Gram Panchayats are highly flood and cyclone prone, out of which 6 Gram Panchyats (Dhanua, Salanga, Kumbharpada, alanda, Terundia, Bamanala) are very highly sensitive to flood & epidemics. Risk of heat wave and Road accidents are moderate in this block as compared to floods.
Kanas	Flood/water logging-High, Cyclone-High, Heat wave-Medium, Epidemic-Medium, Road Accidents-Medium, Fire-Medium	All 22 G.Ps is highly sensitive to flood/water logging and cyclonic effect. 8 GPs are highly sensitive to epidemics also.
Gop	Flood/water logging-High, Cyclone-High, Tsnami-High, Heat wave-Medium, Epidemic-Medium, Road Accidents-Medium, Fire-Medium	7 G.Ps Epidemic, All 29 G.Ps Cyclone prone.
Pipili	Flood/water logging-High, Cyclone-High, Heat wave-High, Epidemic-Medium, Road Accidents-Medium	Entire 19 GPs are highly prone to floods, cyclone and health wave. 6 Gram Panchayats (Teisipur, Hatasahi, Kanti, Rupadeipur, Laxminarayanpur, Nua Sasan) are very highly sensitive to flood and cyclone. All the G.Ps is prone to earthquake, epidemic and road accidents.
Astaranga	Flood/water logging-High, Cyclone-High, Heat wave-Medium, Epidemic-Medium, Road Accidents-Medium	All 14 G.P Cyclone, 5 G.Ps Epidemic, flood, water logged and Tsunami Prone
Puri Urban	Cyclone-High, Tsunami-High, Water Logging-High, Heat Wave-Medium, Epidemic-Medium	All Wards are sensitive to get affected by Cyclone, 2 Wards are highly sensitive to Tsunami. All the wards

		are moderately prone to heat wave. All the slum areas are prone to water logging and epidemic
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In the above table, it gets clear that the analysis shared by the emergency section and the findings obtained from the field level consultations are quite similar in nature. In fact, field level findings clearly validate the information of district administration in terms of hazards and risks. Some of the hazards are inter linked that need to be considered together while planning for disaster management. Epidemics are usually consequences of flood, cyclone and sometime water logging too. All the blocks are highly vulnerable to floods and cyclones. Apart from flood and cyclone, Pipli block was found to be vulnerable to heat wave also.

Seasonality of Hazards

In the community, season wise occurrence of hazard was drawn through using PRA exercise. Cyclones have probability to be happen twice in the year-in Summer season from April to June and in late or post monsoon period from September to November. March to June is also the period of occurrence of fire and heat wave. Hence these months are highly prone to the occurrence of multi hazards and need to be planned accordingly. Season for floods are rainy season-from July to September month. Below is the snap shot of the hazards and their seasonality of occurrences.

Hazard	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cyclone												
Flood												
Earthquake												
Fire												
Heat wave												

History of Hazards in the blocks

During the exercise of getting the information from the community on the past history of disasters on recall basis, it clearly comes out that villages and blocks are vulnerable to multi hazards. Though in many cases, such disasters are only observed at micro level and not declared as disasters by the government. However, these events have made significant impacts on livelihood, ecosystems, infrastructures and basic services. Some of the major historical events of disasters shared by the community are as follows-

Block	Village	Disaster History
Nimapara	Bamanal	Flood:1982,1995,1992,2003,2008,2011,2014 Cyclone:1999,2013,2014 Drought/Crop Loss: Perennial Heat Wave: Prominently being observed in last 5-6 years Epidemic: 2008

	Andhiasi	Flood:1982,1995,2001,2003,2007,2008,2011,2014 Cyclone:1999 & 2013 Drought/Crop Loss: Perennial Heat Wave: Prominently being observed in last few years
Kanas	Kaduakhani	Flood:1982,1995,2001,2003,2007,2008,2011,2014 Cyclone:1999,2013,2014 Drought/Crop Loss: Perennial Heat Wave: Prominently being observed in last 5-6 years
	Badasa	Flood-1982,1995,2001,2003,2007,2008,2011 ,2014 Cyclone:1999,2013,2014 Heat Wave: being observed since last few years
Gop	Ganeswarpur	Flood-1980,1982,1985,1987,1990,1991,1992,1995,1999, 2003, 2008, 2011 ,2014 Cyclone:1999,2013,2014 Heat Wave: observed as emerging hazard in the region in recent years
Pipili	Barimula and Laxinarayanpur	Flood: 1980, 1982,1999,2002,2006,2008,2011 Cyclone: 1999 & 2013 Heat Wave: Pipili block has observed highest number of heat wave cases in recent years.
Astaranga	Keutajanga	Flood- 1999,2002,2004,2006,2007,2008,2011,2013,2014\ Cyclone-1999 & 2013 Heat wave- being observed as emerging threat

Puri Urban		Flood/Water Logging: Few wards get affected every year Cyclone-1999 & 2013

Floods and heat wave are recurrent hazards in the district. Being a coastal district, some part of it is highly prone to cyclone. However, findings show that entire district got affected by cyclone in 1999 and 2013. The impact of climate variability is being manifested in the form of heat wave which have added a new dimension of climatological hazard in the district. During the community consultation the incidence of heat strokes in rural and urban areas has profusely manifested. They also responded that the situation becomes more pathetic when humidity increases. The analysis of meteorological data also indicated that the Number of hot days has increased and humidity level has also gone up during summer causing serious heat stress resulted as increased number of heat stroke cases. In many cases, it leads to very serious health problems, even to death also.

Vulnerability, Risk and Capacity Analysis

In consultation with the community and block level officials, vulnerability against each of the existing hazards were identified and discussed thoroughly by various groups. Community and other stakeholders identified vulnerability and helped in getting a thorough understanding of the team on the same.

Hazards	Vulnerability and Risk	Capacity
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of standing and harvested crops • Soil erosion and loss of fertility in case of water logging for long time • Damage of trees/orchards, production due to heavy rainfall and water logging • Water logging in agricultural fields and other open as well as residential places • Damage of infrastructure: village connecting road networks are poor and vulnerable to get disrupted. • Damage of houses, other assets; especially katcha houses. • Damage of school property, water logging often leads to close the school. • Electricity supply gets disrupted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block emergency plan is prepared in every block • Boats are available • Well connected highways from block head quarter to district • Shifting of most vulnerable community to diversified livelihoods under various centrally and stated sponsored schemes. • Training of youths on rescue and first aid in case of flood. • Migration outside the village is also emerging as a strong adaptive strategy among rural community • Trained Ward members,

	<p>often in case of heavy rainfall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of access to safe drinking water. Water contamination is prominently visible. • Problem in getting health services due to disconnected roads <p><i>In Kanas block, numbers of BPL families are very high. 75 % houses are made of mud hence vulnerability to flood is very high.80 % of land are saline. Kanas Block is surrounded by Daya and Mahara river. In the north side,there is Chilika lake. Such massive water sources cause flood in the block. In Nimapara, 50% of houses are made of mud and more than 75% of population are prone to flood.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes, River and canals channels often do not allow excess water to recede. Sometime, gate of canal is opened to discharge excess water, that leads to flood. <p><i>In Nimapada, Dhanua river causes heavy flooding to its surrounded villages. In some areas, flood/water logging lasts up to two months.</i></p>	<p>Volunteers and effective early warning system, trained DMTs on First Aid and Rescue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge over Dhanua river near Niampara • Nearby food storage place in Gop
Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of infrastructure such as electricity disruption • Damage of Katchaa/semi katchaa house. • Crop loss in case of cyclone with heavy rain • Human life loss and injuries • Livestock injuries and deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclone Shelters in the area • Functional Boats availability • Trained front line workers and Police personnel • Availability of government and private godowns for storage purpose of life saving essential goods • Road network connecting block to district headquarter is good. • Periodic mock drills are organized by district emergency cell. • Nearby food storage place in Gop
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat stroke to children and old age persons leads to health problem- 	

Heat wave	dehydration, fever, body ache, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute problem of drinking water as water level goes down. It also leads to water born diseases • Ill effect on animal health • Lack of awareness and untrained FLWs for first aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District and block have action plan for heat wave • At few places, health facilities/centres are accessible to community
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the houses in the villages are katchaa or semi katchaa • Very few government buildings are retrofitted. • Most of the health facilities, schools, government offices and panchayat buildings are not retrofitted and vulnerable to the devastation during earthquake • Training of volunteers, schools, FLWs are still to be organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some shelter homes are retrofitted • District level trainers are available

Climate Threshold Analysis

Community members were facilitated to recall the year of flooding or water logging in their villages and the pattern of rainfall. At several places, based on their past experience community members shared that if it is two days of continuous rainfall with high intensity it causes flood in the village. Sometime excess water in the water bodies do not allow village water to drain out of village. On rainfall pattern, what villagers shared was the validation of the information given by Agriculture department. According to the department, if there is more than 200 mm rainfall for continuously 24 or more hours then probability of being flooded and water logged increases.

Team also tried to capture that threshold of heat wave. In all the villages, community member shared that they are experiencing more hotter days and humidity in last few years. Not only the heat but humidity has also increased significantly. It validates the information of the health, education and animal husbandry department which says that the combination of maximum temperature of 42-44^o C and more than 70% humidity causes discomfort to the people and impacts the health of community and livestock adversely.

Annexure

Village wise Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ ULB	Name of the Village/Ward	Hazards Identified	Vulnerability and Risk Level	Capacity
01.	Nimapada	Bamanala Vill./ Bamanala G.P	Flood, Cyclone, Epidemic, Heat Wave, Water Logging, Drought	80% population are vulnerable to flood, water logging and drought 50% houses are kutcha houses and vulnerable to Cyclone and flooding	Cyclone Shelter, Road Connectivity, Other shelter points, Boats, Village Youth are helping in disaster ,G.P office, Bridge over Dhanua river , godown.Trained Ward members and effective early warning system, trained DMTs in First Aid and Rescue, NRLM programme assisted Mushroom and diary cultivation
02.	Nampada NAC	Andhiasahi Ward No -09	Flood Epidemic, Cyclone, , Heat Wave, Road Accident,Water Logging	Whole ward is cut off from the outside world due to water logging .The approach road is cut off making the whole ward vulnerable in Monsoon. As the Ward is nearer to the Kusabhadra River in Flood all the Ward is affected. Agriculture is affected and also the whole settlement is susceptible to Heat Wave during summer.	Shelter Points at Nimapada College, Nearness to urban and easy access in case of emergency services and life supplies, Availability in Alternative sources of livelihood
03.	Kanas	Kaudikhani Vill./ Kadua	Flood, Cyclone, Water Logging, Epidemic, Fire, Heat Wave, Drought	80% population from having livelihood source from agriculture and fishery affected due to flood .All the village is affected due cyclone. Boats, almost 80 HH are severely affected during monsoon.	Nearest identified shelter points- School ,Upper Primary School and some Pvt. Pucca Houses, Mobile SMS and Radio for early warning is helpful, Youth are conscious and rendered services to the community though not professionally trained
04.	Kanas	Badas Vill./Badas G.P	Flood, Cyclone, Water Logging ,Heat Wave, Drought	Agriculture and Daily labourers are affected. All the village 235 HH got affected and deprived of basic minimum services.	Trained Volunteers in First Aid, Rescue and Counselling Having Village Plan Having Shelter point in the village,Social Mapping,DMTs,DM Plan
05.	Gop	Ganeswarpur Vill./Ganeswar pur G.P	Flood, Cyclone- High Epidemic, Heat Wave, Earthquake-Medium	Agriculture is affected due to flood and almost 40% waterlogged creating communication problems and availability of basic services and lack of sanitation and hygiene.75% of the village population is affected. All the villagers are susceptible to epidemic,heat stress and cyclone	Access to basic services,Boats,Educated Civics,Alternative livelihood sources,G.P Office,Ganeswarpur High School

06.	Gop	Lunahara Vill./Ganesw arpur	Flood,Cyclone,W ater Logging,Heat Wave	Agriculture is affected due to flood,Drinking water problems creats Epidemic & related health hazards,Area becomes waterlogged. All the villagers are suspictable to epidemic,heat stress and cyclone	Boats,Galadata Flood Shelter in the nearby village1 km,Some Pucca Houses in the village,Sovanpur School
07.	Pipili	Barimula , Kanti G.P	Flood, Heat Wave-High Cyclone, Road Accident-Medium Epidemic-Low	Whole village affected due to flood in Daya River and flood water affect the crops,kutch houses and cattle population.Un availability of potable drinking water creates health hazards.Heat Stress affect the population and animals.	Cyclone Shelter, Access to basic services, Basic awareness on Preparedness and planning, Gram Panchayat involvement in DM initiatives
08.	Pipili	Laxmi Narayan Pur Vill of the same G.P	Flood,Heat Wave,Cyclone,Ro adAccident	Flood in River Bhargavi affect 75% of population depending on Agriculture. Almost 40% houses are kutcha houses susceptible to Cyclone and the whole village is suspictable to heat wave conditions.	Cyclone Shelter, Access to basic services, Basic awareness on Preparedness and planning, Gram Panchayat involvement in DM initiatives
09.	Astaranga	Keutajanga Vill./Sisua G.P	Flood, Cyclone, Tsunami-High Heat Wave, Epidemic-Medium	100% vulnerable population,cattle population,infrastructure ,agriculture suspictable to Tsunami,Cyclone and Flood.Risk level is very High	Cyclone Shelter, Access to basic services, Basic awareness on Preparedness and planning, Gram Panchayat involvement in DM initiatives