

Disaster Preparation

INTRODUCTION

Once LOG emergency shelters or instant roof options are in place, it is important to initiate a programme for minimum disaster preparedness which leads to environmental improvement. This will improve the lives of communities at the same time provide greater safety in times of flood disasters.

What are the elements of this programme?

The elements enumerated below are quite economical, but will provide essential services to the village. I am taking up 8 villages in order to ensure that they all have some form of shelter. This improvement is linked with Maa ka Dastarkhwan or Mothers Kitchen for Social Good which will ensure food distribution to entire villages for one month enabling them to spend their time and energy for achieving a better quality of life, taking measure for safety, along with providing training or assistance to those in need.

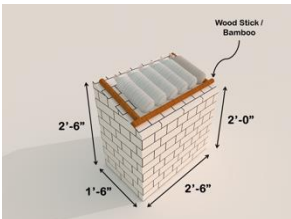
1 Different kinds of lime/earth brick platforms.

For this each family will make their own lime/earth bricks and construct these according to drawings and instructions provided to them. These will work if the water rises to a couple of feet.

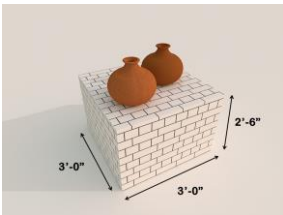
- a. Solar water platform
- b. Food and other goods platform
- c. Elevated food growing platform

These are necessary for the protection of water and food during normal circumstances but become essential when flood waters hit in order to keep them safe from being damaged or washed away.

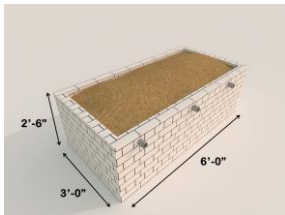
The following are the details of lime/earth masonry stands/platforms



Solar water stand.



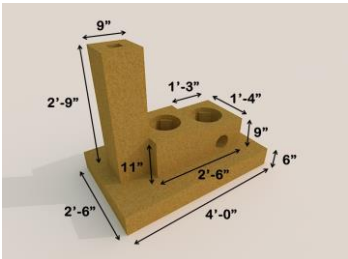
Food/water storage stand.



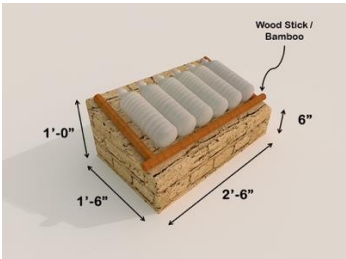
Vegetable farming stand.

2. Layered mud Pakistan Chulah and solar water treatment stand

a. Drawings and training for this stove are easily available and all housewives who have so far not built one are encouraged to immediately embark upon making one. For the one on an earthen platform please watch Yasmeen Lari’s Zero Carbon Channel. However, another emergency version for those who might be displaced and sitting on raised ground, can be built with layered mud and raised only 6” above ground. The following illustrations provide information on how to build the chulah as well as solar water stand.



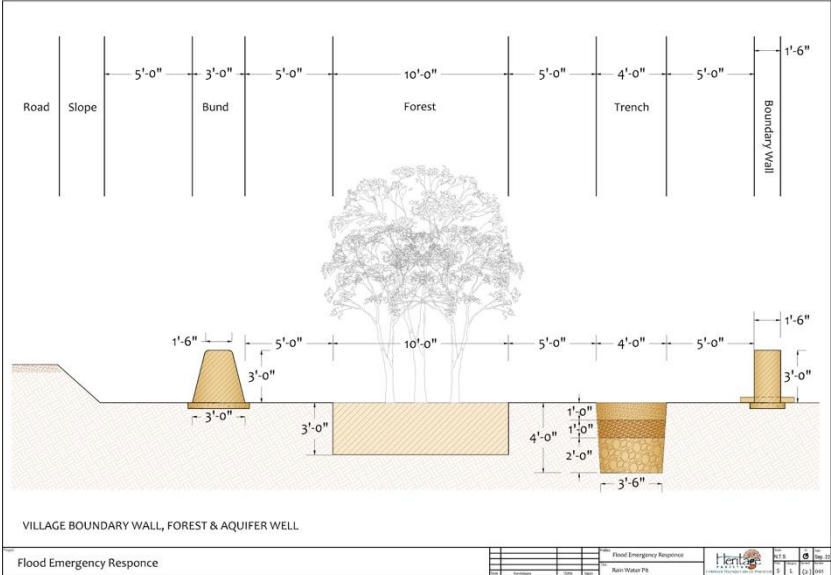
Layered mud chulah.



Layered mud solar water stand.

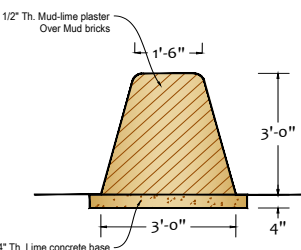
3. Protection from flood water

A profile has been developed for taking up measures to prevent flood waters freely entering the village. Additionally, some other measures are needed to absorb rainwater downpour flooding the village.

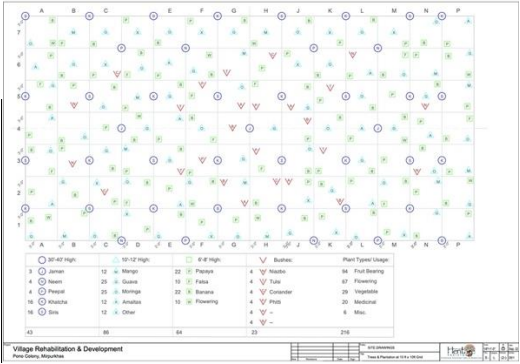


The protection measures along boundary consist of the following:

- a. Protective circling bund wall 3’ high built with lime-earth brick masonry and plastered with lime earth plaster.



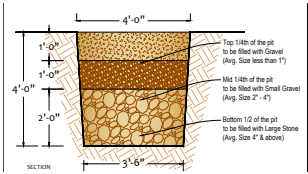
Bund wall. Lime/earth bricks.



40'x12' Forest layout using native species.

- b. 40’x12’ wide community forests at every 20 feet distance circling the bund or village boundary wall. All plants will be native species consisting of a mix of fruit, flowering and other trees. At every end of the forest aquifer wells (size 4’x4’x8’ depth) with medium of stones, bajri and sand fillings will also be made.

- c. 10’x3’x3’-5’ deep aquifer trenches to be placed at 10’ interval, to be filled with layers of usual medium of stones, bajri and sand fillings.



- d. Aquifer wells (size 4’x4’x6’ depth) with medium of stones, bajri and sand fillings within the village wherever there was ponding or collection of water during rains.

