



District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) Gajapati, Odisha

Volume-I

2022-23

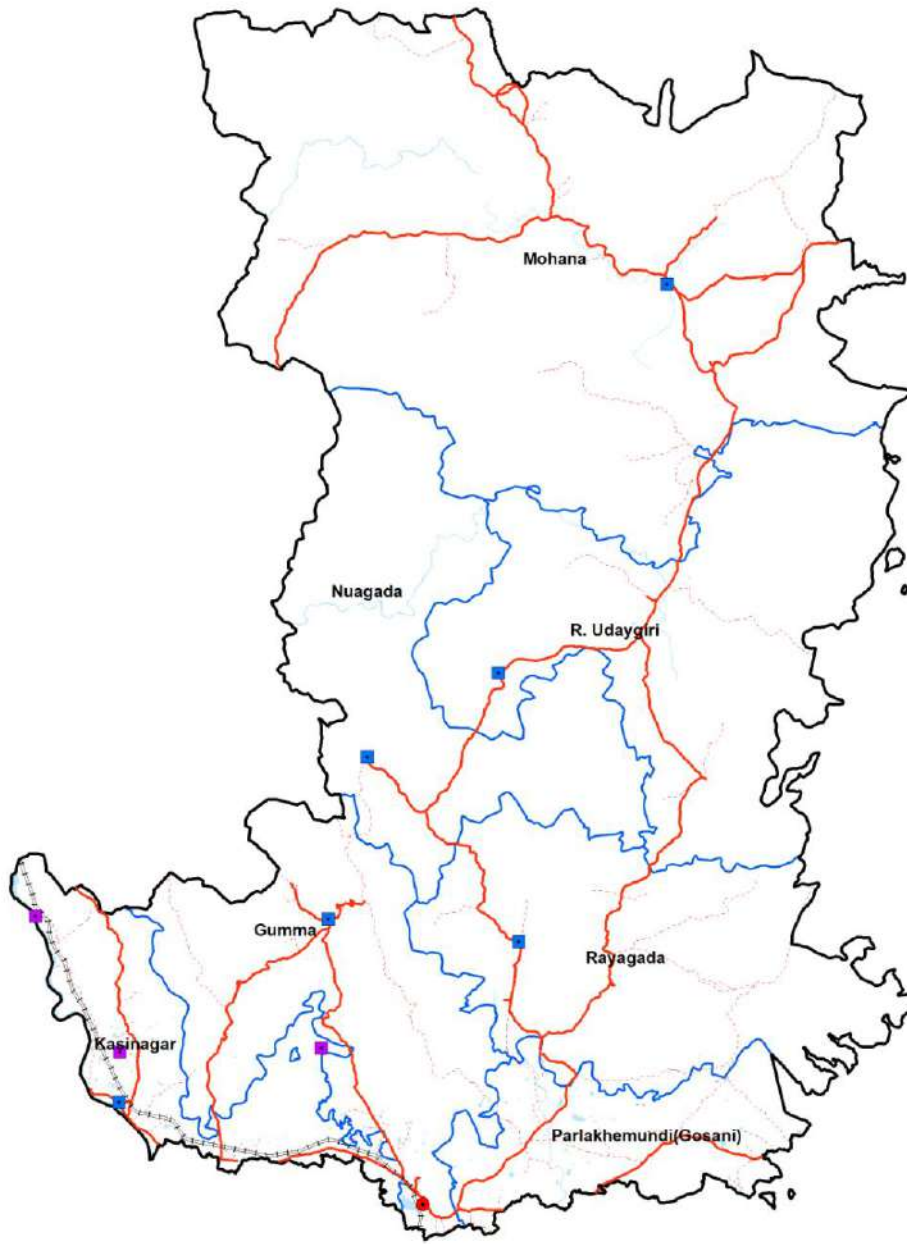
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GAJAPATI DISTRICT



Legend	
	District Headquarter
	Block Headquarter
	MFS
	District Boundary
	Block Boundary
	Railways
	National Highways
	Major Roads
	Other Roads
	Rivers/ Waterbody



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Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

FOREWORD

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)2022~23 of Gajapati is a documentation of various resources available, preparedness and element of approaches to deal with disaster situation structurally, thematically & startegecally. These recent years we have seen the nature's fury on the occasion of unseasonal cyclonic rain-2010, Drought-2011, Cyclone Phailin-2013, Cyclone Hudhud-2014, Cyclone Fani -2019, Cyclone – Gulab Cyclone Jawad-2021 Severe cyclone strom TITLI & subsequent borught floods in the year 2018, in Gajapati District ravaged the district. The most harsh & unpleasant experience we have gained due to COVID-19 pandemic situation in the district.



All these natural & biological disaster inspires us to put in place a micro planning and preparedness in order to bring down the miseries and loss reasonably in addition to save the precious life and property of the people.

The objective is that the ecological problems, distress, damaging impacts on vegetation, flora and fauna needs to be addressed properly by real time response measures . Above all, the provisions of Disaster Management Act-2005 mandate preparation of an updated annual plan. We acknowledge the valuable service rendered by the officials of various fields and line departments as well as sharing their data in bringing the DDMP-2022 updated against the one last year intervention and experience pertain to disaster management.

I hope that the said plan would provide corrective & concrete guidelines towards preparedness and quick response in case of occurrence of any kind of disaster and help in realizing sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction & mitigate/minimize the loss of human being/animals, and public properties.

Further, it is suggested that, the District level officials of different departments/NGOs will go through the plan carefully and suggestions & corrections if any, they may convey to this office which can be included as a part of the present document to make it more efficient and effective for future reference according to the need.


Sj. Lingraj Panda, IAS
Collector & District Magistrate,
Gajapati

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MESSAGE

The bounty of nature with land, water, hills and so on are the beautiful creation of God which the so-called modern human beings cannot create or replicate despite advances in science and technology. The whole responsibility lies on us to maintain God's creation in its pristine state without disturbing or intervening in the ecological balance. It is observed that the more we rise in science and technology, the less we care about



protecting and maintaining our environment. Indiscriminate, improper and injudicious use of environment will result in mother nature deviating from its original path and cause hazard to human life and property in the form of disasters. Gajapati district is one of the hazard prone district in Odisha on account of landslides, drought, floods etc.

The whole of the district has faced unprecedented rains in August 2019 and 2020 which has resulted in loss of human lives and destruction of property which has taught a lesson of prudence and sustainable growth to human beings. This District Disaster Management Plan devises a strategy for reducing the hazards and dangers of all kinds of disasters and accidents. It is a dedicated effort by the DDMA, Gajapati to prepare a comprehensive District Disaster Management Plan under the leadership of the District Administration.

It contains the District Profile, an assessment of vulnerability and a list of possible disasters, risk assessment, disaster governance the institutional and infrastructural mechanism for facing such disasters, the preparedness of the district to overcome the disasters, an effective communication plan containing the contact numbers of Officers and the standard operating procedures for effectively dealing with the disasters which are likely to occur. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt thanks to all the Officers and Officials who devoted themselves in the preparation of this Plan.

I am optimistic that the DDMP Gajapati for the year -2022-23 will go a long way in mitigating the hazards and dangers of natural disasters and thereby reduce the loss of human lives and property of the people.

Sj. Sangram Sekhar Panda ,OAS (S)
Additional District Magistrate, Gajapati

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MESSAGE

As per the Disaster Management Act, 2005, every district shall prepare and publish the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), which shall consist of mapping of various disasters and the vulnerable areas of the district, measures to mitigate them and define the administrative framework for coordination and dissemination of such information to the general public.



Gajapati district has embarked on the path of preparing and publishing a comprehensive DDMP of the year 2022~23 that shall address all the above the hazard and vulnerability issues of the district . Gajapati a district has been hit by various kinds of disasters over the years. The disasters occurring in Gajapati district are both nature triggered and man induced. Nature's fury over Gajapati takes shape of, s, cyclones, floods, lightning, s and occasional epidemics & forest fires. The man induced disasters affecting Gajapati district are recurrent road accident, forest fire accidents etc. In this context, a dedicated effort has been made by the DDMA (District Disaster Management Authority) Gajapati district to prepare a comprehensive DDMP for the year 2022-23 under the stewardship of District Administration & OSDMA (Odisha State Disaster Management Authority). We have prepared a complete list of possible disasters in each village, collated the history of disasters, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for each such disaster, contact numbers of all the nodal officers, diving experts and QRTs, inventoried the entire disaster management equipment, list of medical facilities and a Hazard specific Crisis Management Plan. I sincerely wish that this District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP-2022-2023) of Gajapati will assist the Disaster Mitigation efforts of the district a great deal and subsequently reduce the loss of life and property due to natural and man made disasters.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Pravas Behura'.

Sri Pravas Kumar Behura,
District Emergency Officer,
Collectorate, Gajapati

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Abbreviations

AAO	: Assistant Agriculture Officer
ACSO	: Assistance Supply Officer
ADM:	:Additional District Magistrate
ADMO	: Additional District Medical Officer
ADVO	: Additional District Veterinary Officer
AFO:	:Assistant Fishery Officer
APL	:Above Poverty Line
ASHA	:Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	:Anganwadi Centre
BCP	:Block Contingency Plan
BCR	:Block Control Room
BDM	:Block Disaster Manager
BDMC	:Block Disaster Management Committee
BDMP	:Block Disaster Management Plan
BDO	:Block Development officer
BEO	: Block Education Officer
BPL	:Below Poverty Line
CDM & PHO O	: Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer
CDPO	:Child Development Project Officer
CDVO	:Chief District Veterinary Officer
CMRF	:Chief Ministers Relief Fund
CSO	:Civil Supply Officer
DAO	: District Accounts Officer
DCR	:District Control Room
DDMP	:District Disaster Management Plan
DDMA	:District Disaster Management Authority

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DDMP	:District Disaster Management Plan
DEO	: District Education Officer
DEOC	: District Emergency Operation Centre
DLO	: District Labour Officer
VHF	:Very High Frequency
W&CD	:Women& Child Development
WEO	:Welfare Extension Officer
COVID -19	: Coran virus dieseas 2019
WL	: Wild life
VDMP	: Village Disaster Management Plan

CHAPTER – 1:

INTRODUCTION

Introduction - Under the DM Act 2005, it is mandatory on the part of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to adopt a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary and expedient for prevention as well as mitigation of disasters. This process to be incorporated in the developmental plans of the different departments and preparedness to meet the disaster and relief, rescue and rehabilitation thereafter, so as to minimize the loss to be suffered by the communities and are to be documented so that it is handy and accessible to the general public.

Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act) makes it mandatory to have a disaster management plan for every district. DDMP shall include Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures.

Aims and Objectives of the DDMP:

- To identify the areas vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
- To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the govt. departments to prevent disaster and mitigate its effects.
- To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases of the disaster.
- To enhance disaster resilience of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
- Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- Manage future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
- To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.
- To prepare a response plan based upon the guidelines issued in the State Disaster Management Plan so as to provide prompt relief, rescue and search support in the disaster affected areas.
- To adopt disaster resilient construction mechanism in the district by way of using Information, Education and Communication for making the community aware of the need of disaster resilient future development.
- To make the use of media in disaster management.
- To make Rehabilitation plan of the affected people and reconstruction measures to be taken by different govt. departments at district level and local authority.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is the guide for achieving the objective i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This Plan needs preparedness to respond to disasters with sense of urgency in a planned way to minimize human, property and environmental loss.

Evolution of DDMP in brief: Evolution, Procedure and Methodology to be followed for preparation of DDMP

Prior to updation of District Disaster Management Plan -2020, OSDMA had organised a two day workshop for Deputy Collectors, Emergency & District Project Officers (DPOs) of all the districts on 3rd and 4th March 2018 at ROTI, Gothapatna, Bhubaneswar. Principal Secretary, DM & MD, OSDMA Vide his letter no-1040 dated 8-3-2018, instructed all the collectors to complete the process of data feeding in shape of two parts ; volume-I which contains the DDMP & Volume-II contain all the relevant statistical figures and annexures and time line of submission fixed at 30th April 2018 to be placed before the State Disaster Management Authority(SDMA) for approval as required under the provisions of the DM Act 2005. As per the DM Act Section 31 that its mandatory to prepare & update DDMP each year as per the instruction of the Collector & DM of the district the DDMP for the year 2022 -2023 preparation process initiated from the month of Mid March 2022. All the line departments concern officers & stakeholders are in contacted for the updation of the DDMP for the year 2022.

The Silent Term of Reference of the DDMP 2022, Gajapati district is stated in the section below:

Scope of the Plan

As per the terms of reference of the project, the plan shall be comprehensive and holistic in nature and suggest measures pertaining to different cycles of disaster management such as disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster response including evacuation, temporary shelter and rehabilitation plan at time of emergency.

The terms of reference of the project specifically include the following:

This plan has been prepared on the basis of the following studies:

(a) Hazard Analysis

The study includes various types of hazards such as earthquake, flood, Cyclone, fire, road accidents, etc., and potential hazards such as Communal riot, etc.

(b) Risk Analysis

The risk analysis of the Gajapati District in terms of its physical, socio-economic and environmental features shall be carried out.

(c) Vulnerability Analysis

The vulnerability analysis of the district in terms of physical, socio-economic and environmental aspects shall be undertaken.

(d) Disaster Management Plan 2022 -23 Strategies

The disaster management strategy shall be developed on the basis of hazard and risk analysis as stated above and will include both structural and non-structural mitigation measures.

Contents of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Plan:

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) include the following:

- Preparation of a comprehensive disaster resistant building code which will include features like earthquake resistant construction technology for various types of buildings to regulate all future constructions.
- Assessment of existing high rise buildings (seven stories and above) and recommendation of measures required for making these buildings safe for its residents and other users.
- Assessment of all existing lifeline buildings such as schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, cinema halls, shopping malls, etc., and recommendation of measures required for making these buildings safe for its users.
- Preparation of detailed guidelines for retrofitting all other buildings which can be followed by owners and other users.
- Assessment of fire safety of various types of buildings and measures required for making these buildings safe.
- Preparation of a detailed rescue, evacuation, temporary shelter and rehabilitation plan in times of emergency;
- Preparation of a framework for involving the community level organizations such as residents' association, NGOs etc. in the preparation and implementation of the Disaster Management Plan;
- Assessment of existing institutional and other arrangements for dealing with situations of disaster and recommendation of institutional arrangements required for implementation of DMP;

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- Assessment of hazard and risks in the rural areas within the territorial jurisdiction Gajapati and recommendation of special additional measures required for risk management in such areas;
- Studying the institutional and operational linkages of the governance of Gajapati District Administration and recommending measures for further strengthening the linkages during emergency situations.

1. Stakeholders and their responsibilities

- At the District level, District Disaster Management Authority & the District Collector designated as the **Response Officer (RO)**, and other line departments at district HQ are responsible to deal with all phases of disaster management within district.
- Other technical institutions, community at large, local self-governments, NGOs etc. are also stakeholders of the District Disaster Management Plan.

Authoritess of the DDMP:

The District Collector has the following duties:

- i. To facilitate and coordinate with local Government bodies to ensure that pre and post disaster management activities in the district are to be carried out.
- ii. To assist community training, awareness programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, etc.
- iii. To function as a leader of the team and take appropriate actions to quick response and relief activities to minimize the adverse impact of disaster.
- iv. To recommend the Special Relief Commissioner and State Government for declaration of disaster.

Local Authorities have the following duties:

- i. To extend assistance to the District Collector with regard to disaster management activities.
- ii. To ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for its use, in the event of a disaster.
- iii. To undertake capacity building measures and awareness and sensitization of the community

iv. To ensure that all construction projects are to be taken up with in stipulated time limit as per standards and specifications as laid down.

v. Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. The local authorities are to ensure that relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities are undertaken in the affected area, within the district.

vi. Trust / Organisations and Places of Worships & Congregation

a. Each establishment / organisation identified as —critical infrastructure and key resourcell,

b. Including places of congregation in a district shall prepare —on-site and —off-site

c. Disaster management plan. Carry out mitigation, response, relief, rehabilitation and

d. Reconstruction activities.

Private Sector:

i. The private sector should be encouraged to ensure their active participation in the pre-disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the DDMA or the Collector.

ii. They should adhere to the relevant rules regarding prevention of disasters, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.

iii. As a part of CSR, undertake DRR projects in consultation with district collector for enhancing district's resilience.

Community Groups and Volunteer Agencies:

i. Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs normally help in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the DDMA or the Collector.

ii. They should be encouraged to participate in all training activities as may be organized and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management.

Citizens:

It is the duty of every citizen to extend help and cooperation to as and when required at the time of disaster in the interest of Public.

1.2Plan for review and updating: Periodicity

DISSEMINATION OF THE PLAN

Revise and Maintain - Planning teams should establish a process for reviewing and revising the plan. Reviews should be a recurring activity. Review on an annual basis is considered minimum. It should be mandatory to consider reviewing and updating the plan after the following events:

- A major incident.
- A change in operational resources (e.g., policy, personnel, organizational structures, Management processes, facilities, equipment).
- A formal update of planning guidance or standards.
- Major exercises.
- A change in the district's demographics or hazard or threat profile.
- The enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances.

The responsibility for the coordination of the development and revision of the basic plan, annexes, appendices and implementing instructions must be assigned to the appropriate person(s).

It is recommended that a DDMP be internally reviewed on a yearly basis and either be updated or reaffirmed. The updates or reaffirmed document may also be used to summarize the accomplishments of the past year and help the administration to prioritize mitigation goals for the next year.

CHAPTER-2 **DISASTER RISK GOVERNEMNANCE**

DM Act -2005 – As defined in Section 31 of DM Act 2005, DDMA shall act as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purpose of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority. The Collector & Magistrate of District will discuss the modalities and seek views for preparation of a holistic plan in the meeting of the DDMA held in the month of January and to prepare the plan by the end of February every year. After finalisation the District Authority shall send a copy of the District DM plan to the State Disaster Management Authority for its approval The District Disaster Management Plan should be reviewed and updated annually.

Hyogo Framwok - From 2005 to 2015, the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) laid out a global plan for disaster risk reduction. To substantially reduce the extent of disaster losses by 2015, a range of projects and strategies was put forward, including economic, environmental, and social consequences.

Sendai Framework – The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) was the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. The Sendai Framework works hand in hand with the other 2030 Agenda agreements, including The Paris Agreement on Climate Change, The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda, and ultimately the Sustainable Development Goals.

It was endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), and advocates for: The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

It recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

Primeminister 10 Point agenda on DRR-

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction Purpose :

- Concrete ideas for implementing SFDRR
- Sense of urgency
- Indicates priority issues
- Provides clarity and direction

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Primeminister 10 point agenda are as follows

1. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Public Expenditure, particularly in infrastructure development
2. Risk Coverage for All, particularly for the poorest
3. Greater Involvement and Leadership of Women in Disaster Risk Management
4. Invest in Mapping Disaster Risk, covering all hazards
5. Leverage Technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts
6. Develop a network of Universities to work on disaster issues
7. Make Use Of Social Media & Mobile Technologies
8. Invest in local capacity, not only for response but also for disaster risk reduction
9. Systematize Post Disaster Recovery based on lessons learned from past disasters
10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters

First, all development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management. This will ensure that all development projects - airports, roads, canals, hospitals, schools, bridges – are built to appropriate standards and contribute to the resilience of communities they seek to serve. Over the next couple of decades, most of the new infrastructure in the world will come up in Asia. This points to the need for ensuring that all the infrastructure development conforms to the best available standards of disaster safety. Such an approach is a smart strategy, which will pay off in the long term. It is necessary that all the public investments must incorporate disaster risk considerations. In India, the 'housing for all' programme and 'smart cities' initiatives represent such opportunities. India will work with other partner countries and stakeholders to build a coalition or mechanism for promoting disaster resilient infrastructure in the region. This will help generate new knowledge for hazard risk assessment, disaster resilient technologies and mechanisms for integrating risk reduction in infrastructure financing.

Second, it is necessary to work towards risk coverage for all – starting from poor households, it must cover small and medium enterprises as well as large multi-national corporations. Currently, in most countries of the region, penetration of insurance is limited only to a narrow section, mostly in the middle and upper-middle income groups. It is necessary to think big and innovatively to widen the risk insurance cover. States have an important role in not just regulating but also encouraging coverage for those who need it the most. Some bold steps have been taken to ensure financial inclusion and risk insurance for the poorest. The Jan Dhan Yojana has brought millions of people into the banking system. The Suraksha Bima Yojana provides risk insurance to millions who need it the most. The newly launched Fasal Bima Yojana (crop insurance) will provide risk cover to millions of farmers. These are the basic building blocks of resilience at the household level.

Third, it is necessary to encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management. Women are disproportionately affected by disasters. They also have unique strengths and insights. India must train a large number of women volunteers to support special needs of women affected by disasters. There is also need for women engineers, masons and building artisans to participate in post-disaster reconstruction and promote women self-help groups which can assist in livelihood recovery.

Fourth, it is necessary to invest in mapping risks globally. For mapping risks related to hazards such as earthquakes, there are widely accepted standards and parameters. Based on these, India has mapped seismic zones, with five as highest seismic risk and two as low risk. For disaster risk related to other hazards such as chemical hazards, forest fires, cyclones, different types of floods, India needs to adopt globally accepted standards and categories. This will help India to ensure that there is a shared understanding of the nature and severity of disaster risks and compare with that in other parts of the world.

Fifth, efforts must be made to leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of our disaster risk management efforts. An e-platform that brings together organizations and individuals and helps them map and exchange expertise, technology and resources would go a long way in maximizing the collective impact.

Sixth, it will be helpful to develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related aspects since universities have social responsibilities too. Over the first five years of the Sendai Framework, an effort can be made to develop a global network of universities working together on problems of disaster risk management. As part of this network, different universities could specialize in multi-disciplinary research on disaster issues most relevant to them. Universities located in coastal areas could specialize in managing risks from coastal hazards, and the ones located in the hill cities could focus on mountain hazards.

Seventh, utilize the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies. Social media is transforming disaster response. It is helping response agencies in quickly organizing themselves and enabling citizens to connect more easily with authorities. In disaster after disaster, affected people are using social media to help each other. Those responsible for disaster management must recognize the potential of social media and develop applications relevant to various aspects of disaster risk management.

Eighth, disaster management must build on local capabilities and initiatives. The task of disaster risk management, particularly in rapidly growing economies, is so huge that formal institutions of the state can at best be instrumental in creating the enabling conditions. Specific actions have to be designed and implemented locally. Over the last two decades, most community-based efforts have been confined to disaster preparedness and contingency planning for the short term. It is necessary to expand the scope of community-based efforts and support communities to identify local risk

reduction measures and implement them. Such efforts reduce risk and create opportunities for local development and sustainable livelihoods. Localization of disaster risk reduction will also ensure that good use is made of the traditional best practices and indigenous knowledge. Response agencies need to interact with their communities and make them familiar with the essential drill of disaster response. For example, if a local fire service visits one school in its area every week, it would sensitize thousands of children over a period of one year.

Ninth, ensure that the opportunity to learn from a disaster is not wasted. After every disaster there are studies and reports on lessons learnt that are rarely applied. Often the same mistakes are repeated. It is necessary to have a vibrant and visual system of learning. The United Nations could start an international competition of documentary films that record disaster events, their scale, and relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery afterwards. Post - disaster recovery is an opportunity to not just 'build back better' in terms of physical infrastructure, but also in terms of improved institutional systems for managing risk. For this, it is necessary to put in place systems that can quickly provide risk assessments. India must work with partner countries and multilateral development agencies to establish a facility for technical support to post- disaster reconstruction of houses.

The Tenth and last, it is necessary to bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters. In the aftermath of a disaster, disaster responders pour in from all over the world. This collective strength and solidarity could be enhanced further if the activities are organized under a common umbrella. The United Nations could think of a common logo and branding under which all those who are helping with relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction operate

National Policy on Disaster Management -2009 Hazards do not discriminate based on human social conditions, but human responses to disasters often do. Existing socio-economic conditions mean that disasters can lead to different outcomes for demographically similar communities, where the most vulnerable groups also suffer disproportionately on multiple counts compared to others. The preamble of NPDM 2009 notes that the economically weaker and socially marginalized sections, women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities tend to suffer more during disasters. The DM Act 2005 specifically forbids all forms of discrimination – be it based on sex, caste, community, descent or religion – in any aspect of DM. Social inclusion is about equality of rights and opportunities, dignity of the individual, acknowledging diversity, and contributing to resilience for everyone, not leaving aside members of a community based on age, gender, disability or other.

A disaster can set back significantly the development of an affected region and even beyond, depending on its scale, reversing decades or more of accumulated gains. Development without recognising disaster probabilities and incorporating adequate risk reduction could, in effect, worsen existing risks and carries with it the likelihood of introducing new risks, aggravating the negative impact of

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potential disasters. Mainstreaming of DRR is the extensive and sound integration of DRR into all developmental initiatives to enhance disaster resilience, reduce losses and hasten the progress towards development goals. Mainstreaming DRR is an approach in which both development and DRR incorporated concurrently in a seamless manner into all the aspects of development – policies, planning and implementation. Since climate change impact act as risk multipliers worsening uncertainties associated with almost every hydro meteorological hazard, sound approaches to DRR mainstreaming naturally integrates the how climate change impacts alter the risk scenarios. The unfortunate fact that DRR mainstreaming has remained somewhat improperly understood or vaguely interpreted theme by both decision makers and practitioners is weakness that needs to be corrected. Undoubtedly, going forward, DRR mainstreaming will assume a more central role in both development and DM. Hence, it is one of the main pillars of the NDMP. In many ways, the actions under SDGs and the responses to climate change are integral to development initiatives and building disaster resilience is common theme in all these. DRR mainstreaming focuses attention on building disaster resilience, not as a sub-component of a disaster-specific plan, but an approach that must tightly be integrated into.

SDG & DRR – Sustainable development goals and disaster risk reductions are closely interlinked because the possibilities of gaining all the desired objective of the SDG became jeopardized due to frequent disaster in and around world. For attaining SDG we need to give importance on the DRR (disaster risk reduction) plans and activities. So its always give importance upon the mainstreaming of the DRR activities during the planning process.



CHAPTER-3 **DISTRICT PROFILE-GAJAPATI**

History & Location:The history of Gajapati District still echoes the long gone days of the history of Gajapati rulers in the District. The historical documents of the Gajapati District are accounted from the time when, Maharaja ShriKrushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo ascended the throne.

The available historical records depict that it was Gajapati Narayan Deo, who took keen steps to form Odisha as a separate province in the Indian Union and finally merged the Paralakhemundi estate to the province of Odisha. The present District of Gajapati came to existence as a separate functioning unit from 2nd October 1992.

Administrative Setup:

The Collector and District Magistrate is the administrative head of the district. For smooth running of administration, he is assisted by Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Collector, Block Development Officers, Tahasildars, Deputy Collectors, and other Officers.

Paralakhemundi Sub-division is the only subdivision in Gajapati district. One Sub-Collector is in charge of the Sub-Division. For the convenience of revenue administration, the district is divided into 7 tahasils viz. R. Udayagiri, Mohana, Paralakhemundi, Nuagada, Guma, Kashinagara and Rayagada with one Tahasidar in charge of each tahasil. For development of rural areas consisting of 1636 villages in 149 Gram Panchayats, the district is divided into 7 Community Development Blocks with one Block Development Officer in charge of each Block. The Community Development Block wise number of Panchayats and villages is given below. (L.No-4729 dated 21-03-2018; Odisha PR Dept)

Table no-2.1 : Gajapati Blocks, GPs & Vilages:

Sl. No.	Name of CD Block	No. of Grampanchayats	No. of Villages
1	Mohana	39	506
2	R. Udayagiri	17	247
3	Nuagada	19	188
4	Guma	20	230
5	Kashinagara	12	103
6	Gosani (Paralakhemundi)	21	139
7	Rayagada	21	223
	Total	149	1636

(Details in table No. -01 of Vol 2) .

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For the maintenance of law and order, the district is divided into 10 police stations viz Ramagiri, R. Udayagiri, Serango, Adava, Mohana, Garabandha, Paralakhemundi, Kashinagara, Rayagada and Gurandi.

There are two Statutory Towns in the district i.e, Paralakhemundi Municipality and Kashinagar NAC. In order to look after the developmental activities in the urban areas of the district one Executive Officer for each town has been appointed.

Besides three villages namely R. Udayagiri under R. Udayagiri tahasil, Mohana under Mohana tahasil and Rayagada under Rayagada tahasil are declared as non-statutory towns i.e. Census towns during 2011 Census.

CLIMATE & RAIN FALL:

Atmospheric temperature varies between **16⁰ to 41⁰ Celsius**. The normal rainfall received in the district is **1403.30 mm**. The average rainfall of the district during the year 20011 to 2022 are as follows.

Table no-2.2 : Rain fall status of Gajapati in comparison to State:

Year	Average Rainfall	Actual Rainfall	Variations
2011	1403.30	1,354.09	-49.21
2012	1403.30	1,125.57	-227.73 (Scanty Rainfall)
2013	1403.30	1,117.06	-285.7 (Scanty rainfall)
2014	1403.30	1292.70	-110.6
2015	1403.30	1126.26	-277.04 (Defecift rainfall)
2016	1403.30	1406.03	-2.73
2017	1403.30	1687.18	+283.88
2018	1403.30	1685.65	+281.55
2019	1403.30	1620.55	+217.25
2020	1403.30	1428.13	+24.83
2021	1403.30	1467.63	+64.63
2022	1403.30	149.97	Till 15 th May 2022

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Geography: This district is lying between $18^{\circ}.46'$ North & $19^{\circ}.39'$ North latitude and $83^{\circ}.48'$ East & $84^{\circ}.08'$ East longitude. The area is abutting the state boundary i.e. Andhra Pradesh towards South. Gajapati district on the East, Rayagada district on the West, Gajapati and Phulbani districts on the North.

Location : Gajapati district is one of the south-east located districts in Odisha. It lies between $83^{\circ}48'$ to $84^{\circ}27'$ east longitude and between $18^{\circ}46'$ to $19^{\circ}39'$ north latitude. It is bounded by the Kandhamala district in north, Andhra Pradesh in south, Ganjam district in the east and Rayagada district in the west

Flora & Fauna : Gajapati district gifted with rich flora and fauna, the Mahendragiri biosphere the **Mahendragiri** biosphere reserve is spread across an area of around 4,70,955 hectares. The Biosphere Reserve Committee prepared a feasibility report for this project, which states that the hill ecosystem performs the role of a transitional zone between flora and fauna of the Himalayas and Southern India. This contributes to the region being an ecological delta of genetic diversity. Native inhabitants of this area are the Soura people, who are a vulnerable tribal group. Mahendragiri constitutes 40% of Odisha's existing flora, featuring around 1,358 plant species. This region's vegetation can be classified into mixed forest, Sal forest, shrubs and grasslands. As per the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, amongst the 41 threatened medicinal plant species in Odisha, 29 are found in Mahendragiri itself. Apart from a diverse flora, this area also exhibits faunal distinction. It houses around 388 animal species, 165 bird species, 27 mammal species, 15 amphibian species, 19 lizards, and 3 species of turtles.

Topography: Covering an area of 3850 sq km, Gajapati District lies between $18^{\circ}.6'$ to $19^{\circ}.39'$ North Latitude and $83^{\circ}.48'$ to $84^{\circ}.08'$ East Longitude. Climatic condition in the Gajapati District varies between 16 degree to 40 degree Celsius and the normal rainfall received is 1403.30 mm. The District is surrounded by Andhra Pradesh in its South, Ganjam District in its East, Rayagada in its West and Kandhamal in its North. The soil and climate is suitable for plantation of crops and there is a great potential of horticulture development in the District. More than 60 percent of lands are situated in hilly terrain and high lands. Those are mainly suitable for horticulture. Other cultivable land are coming under medium lands (20 percent) and low lands (15 percent) category.

SOIL & ROCK:

The major part of the district belongs to hilly terrain and undulated topography, which is inhabited by the tribal. The highest mountain of the district, Mahendragiri lies at an altitude of 4,923 feet above the sea level. The soil quality is alluvial, brown, land laterites, clay loam, sandy loam and red soil. The geographical formation of the district is Alluvial, brown land Lateriates, Gondwanas, Newer Dolerites and Archon comprising igneous and metamorphic rocks. The main soil types are clay loam, sandy loam and red soil.

VEGETATION:

The soil and climate is suitable for plantation crops and there is a great potential of horticulture development in the district. More than 60% of lands are situated in hilly terrain, which has been treated as high lands, mainly suited for horticulture plantation and other cultivable land belongs to the category of medium lands and low lands.

MINERAL RESOURCES:

The mountains contain no exploitable mineral of economic value. However, the major economic minerals in the district are granite decorative stones found in some part of the Paralakhemundi Tahasil.

FOREST:

The total forest area of 2,301.98 sq. km and area of 437.52 sq. km is reserve forest. The major forest products are Timber, Bamboo, Hill Broom, Patala Garuda, Soap nut, B. Kaliakhali, Marsinga leaf, Dhatuki flowers, Kochila seeds, Genduli gum, Siali leaves and Kathalai etc. **Reserve forest area** 437.52 Sq. km. The area is abutting the state boundary i.e. Andhra Pradesh towards South. Gajapati district bound this district on the East, Rayagada district on the West, Gajapati and Phulbani districts on the North. Atmospheric temperature varies between 16 to 45 Degree Celsius. The normal rainfall received in the district is approximately 1400.00 mm.

INDUSTRY:

Except a few agro-processing units, there is no major industry in this district. However some activities of cottage industries like Horn work, Jaikhadi bag, Cane & Bamboo work, Ganjappa Card & Pattachitra Mukha, Broom work & Siali leaf plate making and Tibetan Woolen Carpet contributes some place in the cottage industries of the district.

COMMUNICATION:

Paralakhemundi town is situated on the axis of State Highway No.17 connecting Berhampur at one end and Gunupur and Rayagada on the other. Berhampur is situated at 120 KMs. from this place and other urban nuclei like Gunupur and Rayagada are distanced at 60 & 120 KMs. respectively. The nearest National Highway (N.H-5) junction is at around 40 KMs. from this place. There is a Broad gauge railway line (called Naupada-Gunupur Rail line) running through this town.

ECONOMY:

Broadly, this town depicts agrarian economy. The geography and the climate are conducive for production of crops like paddy, sugarcane, sunflower, oilseeds etc. This town behaves as a nodal point for accumulation & marketing of such products produced in the hinterland. The available connectivity to this town needs up-gradation to boost the economy. Paralakhemundi cannot be thought of in isolation without the nearest transport node Palasa (A.P). It connects to the mainstream of state & national economy through Palasa, the major railway junction of East Coast Railway, which plays a catalyst on the economic front. We have experienced, a chaotic mess of urban functions prevail over the space and eroded the quality of life. The population is marching ahead vis-a-vis the pressure on infrastructure like water supply, electricity, roads and housing is in upward trend.

Cooperative :- The district has 50 agricultural Co-operative societies with a membership of 48437. The loan advances is to the tune of Rs. 5104 lakh and loan outstanding stood at Rs. 4304.09 lakhs. The agricultural credit Co-operative societies are more or less evenly distributed across the 7 Blocks of the district. Besides there are 3 non-agricultural credit Co-operative Societies and 1 marketing co-operative societies in the district

River System/ Water Resources:

The river Vansadhara and Mahendratanya are two important rivers of Gajapati district. The river Vansadhara originated from Lanjigarh area of Kalahandi district and passes through Kashinagar block and flows southwards along the borderline of Gajapati district. The river Mahendratanya has originated from the Mahendragiri range and flows in the westward direction through Rayagada block and then to southward direction through Gosani block. Another river Badanadi flows through western part of Mohana block.

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Demography:

Gajapati district of Odisha has **total population of 577,817** as per the Census 2011. Out of which 282,882 are males while 294,935 are females. In 2011 there were total 128,523 families residing in Gajapati district. The **Average Sex Ratio of Gajapati district is 1,043**.

Table no-2.3: Households and its distribution:

Sl. No	Total Number of Families/HH	Category		Category				Category (2010-11)	
		Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL	APL
1	128523	112365	16158	9418	65708	53397		74172	54351

[Details are at Table No. 02 of Volume II of the DDMP]

PVTG - Particular vulnerable tribal group PVTGs are more vulnerable among the tribal groups. Due to this factor, more developed and assertive tribal groups take a major chunk of the tribal development funds, because of which PVTGs need more funds directed for their development. In this context, in 1975, the Government of India initiated to identify the most vulnerable tribal groups as a separate category called PVTG. Gajapati district certain groups of the PVTG. The details are shared

(Refer DDMP Vol 2 table no 03)

Table no-2.4: Population and its composition:

Sl. No	Population			SC		ST		OC	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	577817	282882	294935	19037	20138	151902	161812	111,943	112985

(Source- Dist Statistics Office, Gajapati & Census 2011)

[Details are at Table No. 3 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Table no-2.5: Religion wise distribution of Population:

Sl. No.	Total Population	Category				
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others
1	577817	353160	1556	219482	53	3566

(Source- Dist Statistics Office, Gajapati & Census 2011)

[Details are at Table No. 1.4 of Volume II of the DDMP]

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Table No-2.6: Age Group

Census	Total Population	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-59 years	60 years and above
2001	518837	61359	135799	286870	34809
2011	577817	68335	151237	319481	38764

[Details are at Table No. 1.6 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Table no-2.7: Sex Ratio:

1	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males):	1043
2	Sex Ration(0-6 Years):	973

[Details are at Table No. 1.7 of Volume II of the DDMP]

(Source- Dist Statistics Office, Gajapati & Census 2011)

Table no-2.8: Literacy Rate:

Total	Male	Female
Literacy Rate	53.49	43.18

[Details are at Table No. of Volume II of the DDMP]

Socio-Economic profile:

Workforce participation- In Gajapati district out of total population, 293,933 were engaged in work activities. 58% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 42% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 293,933 workers engaged in Main Work, 52,867 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 68,824 were Agricultural labourer.

Table no-2.9: Workforce participation rate- Male/ Female

Gajapati	Total Worker	Non-worker	Main worker	Marginal worker	Cultivators	Agriculture labourer	Worker in Household industry	Other workers
5,77,817	2,93,933	2,83,884	1,70,371	1,23,562	52,867	68,824	2,649	46,031
%	50.9	49.1	29.5	21.4	18.0	23.4	0.9	15.7
Male	1,55,907	1,26,975	1,11,464	44,443	40,655	34,980	1,830	33,999
%	27.0	22.0	19.3	36.0	7.0	6.1	0.3	5.9
Female	1,38,026	1,56,909	58,907	79,119	12,212	33,844	819	12,032
%	23.9	27.2	10.2	13.7	2.1	5.9	0.1	2.1

[Details are at Table No. of Volume II of the DDMP]

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Land Holding Pattern: On the basis of occupational pattern of the Gajapati district, 50.2 percent of its people are occupied in the pursuit of agriculture. A total of 95731 are cultivators while 67481 persons are among agricultural labourers. Similarly, 7432 persons are engaged in trade and commerce related activity which is 3.9 per cent to the total main workers population in the district.

(Refer DDMP Vol 2 of Table no 04)

Agriculture and Irrigation

Agriculture in Gajapati district continues to be characterized by low productivity due to traditional agricultural practices, inadequate capital formation and low investment, inadequate irrigation facilities, low water use efficiency, uneconomic size of holding etc. The agricultural development plan in today's context has to be holistic, well-defined and focused towards overall well-being of the farming community. Cultivable area of district are as follows

(Refer DDMP Vol 2 table -05)

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULB	Total Ag Area (in Hectares.)	Cultivable Area (in Hectares.)	Net Sown Area (in Hectares.)	Irrigated Area (in Hectares.)
1	Gosani	61278	26285	22455	12538
2	Gumma	36615	17876	15022	3717
3	Kashinagar	52575	25385	20171	7019
4	Rayagada	31689	15099	13845	2745
5	Mohana	36899	17348	15590	3961
6	Nuagada	23182	10847	9590	2745
7	R.Udayagiri	29230	14269	12924	2037

Block wise details of crop productivity :-

Sl. No.	Crop	Net Sown Area	Production (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Seeds (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Fertilizers (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Pesticides (in Qtls.)	Requirement of Loans (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Paddy (K)	27225	898425	20419	1361250	408	NA
2.	Paddy (R)	1656	0	1242	0	0	NA
3.	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	NA
4.	Maize	11592	240302	2086	579600	175	NA
5.	Bajra	617	3455	30	0	0	NA
6.	Ragi	6314	126280	947	12680	12	NA
7.	Milets	1400	11200	210	0	0	NA
8.	Pulses	7057	35285	1411	84684	35	NA

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Sl. No.	Crop	Net Sown Area	Production (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Seeds (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Fertilizers (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Pesticides (in Qtls.)	Requirement of Loans (Rs. in Lakh)
9.	Oil Seeds	1546	10822	231	30920	7	NA
10.	Vegetables	21139	2325290	0	845560	200	NA
11.	Other Cash crops (Cotton)	2216	44320	55	121880	66	NA
12.	Other Cash crops (Spices)	3447	120645	0	51705	0	NA
	Total	84209	3816024	26631	3088279	903	

Employment and livelihood:

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the district and backbone of their economical background however prolonged frequent occurrence of calamities natural calamity since last one decade stagnated the economical progress of the people. The scope of public Sector is very limited to provide employment opportunity to a large section of unemployed persons in the district. However various employment-generating programmes are implemented in the district to generate self/wage/salary employment for the unemployed youths. The employment generating programmes like PMRY, JRY, SGSY, SGSSY, PMGRY, NREGA etc & beneficiaries' programmes like IRDP provide employment to most of the people.

Industries and mining

The economic condition of Gajapati is as old as the primitive tribals who make their mark in the inaccessible hill ranges for their sustenance. The royal dynasties paved a new look in the field of economic growth. There is no large or medium scale industries present in the district. Only the small scale industries can be seen spread throughout the district.

The horn works of Paralakhemundi (district headquarters of Gajapati) is one of the important products of cottage industry. The horn works of Paralakhemundi got a special place. The Medari caste of Paralakhemundi used to prepare finest articles like bag, flower pots, etc., out of Jaeekhadi (sticks obtained from a kind of wild plants). The Jaeekhadi plants were found in the slopes of Mahendragiri.

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Strength of MSME in Gajapati district: Total 1027 nos. of MSME of following categories with investment of Rs.5185.30079 lacs and employment of 7539 persons have been established in this district.

Table no-2.10: MSME Sponsoreship particulars:

SI No	Category	No. of units established
1	Food, Agro & Allied	456 Nos.
2	Chemical & Allied	12 Nos.
3	Electrical & Electronics	23 Nos.
4	Engineering & Metal based	73 Nos.
5	Forest & Wood based	31 Nos.
6	Glass & Ceramics	19 Nos.
7	Leather based	05 Nos.
8	Rubber & Plastic	14 Nos.
9	Paper & Paper products	09 Nos.
10	Textile based	40 Nos.
11	Repairing & Servicing	288 Nos.
12	Miscellaneous	51 Nos.
13	Mineral based	6 Nos.
TOTAL		1027 Nos.

Education: Gajapati district is having 1407 Schools in Education & TRW dept. details are given in the table below. Table No- 2.11

SI. No	Block/ Municipal	Education Department							TRW Department				Grand Total Education & TRW Dept.		
		PS	UPS	UGHS	HS	JC	OAV	TOTAL	PS	UPS	HS	JC	1 to 12	TOTAL	
1	Gosani	52	58	14	5	0	0	129	3	2	0	0	0	5	134
2	Gumma	103	49	14	2	0	0	168	2	7	1	0	1	11	179
3	Kashinagar	43	44	8	2	0	1	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
4	Mohana	182	131	23	4	0	1	341	3	11	4	0	0	18	359
5	Nuagada	118	24	11	2	0	0	155	4	1	2	0	0	7	162
6	Rayagada	129	74	11	6	1	1	222	5	5	3	0	0	13	235
7	R. Udayagiri	126	51	8	2	0	1	188	3	8	3	0	1	15	203
8	Kashinagar NAC	6	5	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
9	Paralakhemundi MPL	12	9	0	3	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	Total	771	445	89	27	2	4	1338	20	34	13	0	2	69	1407

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Table no-2.12: PUPIL TEACHER RATIO (GOVT. CLASS-1to 8) FOR THE YEAR 2021-22

SL	BLOCK	PRIMARY			UPPER PRIMARY
		ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHERS	PTR	ENROLMENT
1	GOSANI	3898	256	0.07	2805
2	GUMMA	7742	394	0.05	3413
3	KASHINAGAR	3784	205	0.05	2115
4	MOHANA	17383	635	0.04	7446
5	NUAGADA	6770	356	0.05	2522
6	RAYAGADA	8131	430	0.05	3773
7	R.UDAYAGIRI	8572	380	0.04	4034
8	KASHINAGAR(NAC)	413	31	0.08	575
9	PARALAKHEMUNDI (MPL)	1207	61	0.05	1267
	District	57900	2748	21.07	27950

The total literacy rate of Gajapati district is 53.49%. The male literacy rate is 54.32% and the female literacy rate is 36.91% in Gajapati district. The total literacy rate of Gajapati district was 53.49% in 2011 which is less than average literacy rate 72.87% of Odisha. Population-wise, out of total 262,537 literates, males were 153,663 while females were 108,874. Also the male literacy rate was 64.38% and the female literacy rate was 43.18% in Gajapati district.

Table No-2.13: Literacy rate:

	Gajapati district	Odisha
Female	43.18%	64.01%
Male	64.38%	81.59%
Total	53.49%	72.87%

Health:

The overall charge of the medical administration of the district is vested at Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO). His headquarter is located at Paralakhemundi. Under the present set up there are three Assistant District Medical Officers one in charge of Medical, another in charge of family Welfare and third one in charge of Public Health of the district.

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The other four wings named NVBDCP and District Tuberculosis Unit is working at District Head quarter. District malaria Officer (DMO) is headed to the NVBDCP Section with prime duty of prevention and control of malaria in the district and District Tuberculosis Officer is headed to District Tuberculosis Unit with prime duty of prevention and control of TB. The District Leprosy officer is headed to District Leprosy Section to Eradicate the Leprosy in the district. In other hand District Surveillance medical officer is headed to district surveillance section with responsibility to control and prevention of epidemics in the district collecting and analyzing the data.

At Block level overall charge of Medical administration is vested at Medical Officer I/c of concerned Block under the Block setup there are some Medical Officers and some technical and non-technical persons are present to assist the Medical Officer I/c in both curative and preventive service at CHC.

In CHC setup the Block was divided into some sectors which consist of 3 to 7 subcentres. In a Sector multipurpose Health Supervisor Male and Female were posted. In a subcentre a Multipurpose Male and female were posted and they were supervised by Health supervisor male and female. The detail sanctioned post of the District in Annex-1.

The concerned Medical Officer I/c of the Block were designated as drawing and disbursing Officer (DDO).

Table no-2.14: Health Delivery System Gajapati

Health Infrastructure:

Sl. No.	Block/ULB	No. of Health Sub Centers	No. of PHCs	No. of CHCs	No. of Homeopathic/ Ayurvedic Hospitals	No. of Sub Divisional Hospitals	No. of District/ Private Hospitals	No. of MHUs	No. of Ambulances	No. of Blood Banks
1	Gosani	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Gumma	19	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
3	Kasinagar	13	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
4	Mohana	33	5	2	4	0	0	2	2	0
5	Nuagada	17	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
6	R.Udayagiri	14	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
7	Rayagada	23	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	Paralakhemundi	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	140	22	8	11	0	0	7	5	1

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Veterinary services:

As per the last report Milk production is 32.86 thousand MT, production of eggs is 130.28 lakhs nos. and production of meat is 2.16 thousand MT in this district. As per the report of CDVO, Gajapati total 7 no's of HQ veterinary hospital , 12 nos. of Hospitals and Dispensaries, 47 nos. of Livestock Aid centers and 46 Artificial Insemination Centers, 16nos. of VAS & Additional VAS were functioning in the district.

Vetenerianay Hospital details			
No. Of Head Quarter Veterinary Dispensaries / Hospital	Other Veterinary Dispensary	No. of Livestock Aid Centre	No. Of Mobile Veterinary Unit
1	2	11	1
1	0	7	1
1	0	6	1
1	0	6	1
1	0	5	1
1	1	3	1
1	1	3	1
7	4	41	7

HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABILITY		
No. Of BVO / VAS / AVAS	No. Of Livestock Inspector / Veterinary Technician	No. Of Gomitra
3	13	0
2	7	1
2	6	0
2	7	0
2	6	0
2	3	0
3	3	1
16	45	2

Electrification:

From South co sources, it is ascertaining that, this power grid division is having its 76,019 domestic consumer among which 14,059 urban & 61,960 rural consumers; 28326 commercial consumers among which 2,244 urban & 3,729 rural consumer. With the support of state Govt, this power grid division could provide service to 28,326 Kutir Jyoti, 119 Small industry, 83 medium Industry, 253 OLIC pumpset linked farmers or Agro units(PP & DBWP), 167 Private, 68 Public lighting units, 244 Public water works, 754 public institutions, 10 large industries as its valued consumer. SOUTHCO, Gajapati division is committed to transform itself into a successful and efficient electric supply company, responsive to the needs and expectations of consumers and interests of all stakeholders.

Drinking water and sanitation:

From the RWSS wing it is confirmed that as on 31st March 2020, 1461 Villages are having access to safe drinking water. The district has nearly 1697 sanitary wells, and 6798 functional tube wells & 561 no's of Pipe water supply units covers 628 villages and 53,425 households.

Social Security:

Women and Child Development Department has been working for the overall development of children and women through a host of specially designed schemes and programmes for Social security. It also deals with schemes for the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disability. The year witnessed launch of some new schemes like MAMATA systemic changes like strengthening of the Decentralized Feeding Programme of ICDS. The focus of activities continues to be on the empowerment and entitlements of children, women, and persons with disabilities and senior citizens. The Department has an elaborate field formation with the District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO) to assist the Collector in each District and a Sub-divisional Social Welfare Officer (SSWO) in every sub-division. Besides this, there are Social Educational Organizers (SEOs) and Lady Social Educational Organizers (LSEOs) at the Block level who assist the Block Administration in implementing the social welfare programmes. In the district, each ICDS project is headed by a Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), the project is further divided into 5-6 Sectors. Each sector is headed by a Supervisor, who oversees the work of 20-25 Anganwadi Centres (AWC) functioning at the village level. The Department has five statutory bodies, viz. (a) State Commission for Women (SCW) (b) State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW), (c) State Social Welfare Board (SSWB), (d) Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (SSEPD) and (e) State Commissioner for Protection of Child Rights(SCPCR).

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Food security :

Civil supply department plays a predominant role to ensure food security of the eligible poor deprived family through the PDS (Public Distribution System), AAY, Annapurna and other food schemes. The department has the right to select the beneficiary and has the right to reject the fake food card holders. The department working in the district under the direct control and supervision of the Collector & DM of the district. Procuring food grains, oil from the state it is the main responsibility of the CSO. The following warehouses available in the district.

Civil supply office in the district is working in the mission of food security in district with covering 7 blocks, 2 ULB, 149 GPs. There are 179 Composite Fair Price Shops which includes 122 GP, 14 WSHG, 4 Cooperatives, 39 Private parties in the district. Similarly, there are 448 nos of retailers dealing with K.Oil which includes 3 GP, 190 WSHG, 5 Cooperatives, 250 nos private parties. Total 478353 beneficiaries are covered under NFSA.

Sl. No.	Crop	Net Sown Area	Production (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Seeds (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Fertilizers (in Qtls.)	Consumption of Pesticides (in Qtls.)	Requirement of Loans (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Paddy (K)	27225	898425	20419	1361250	408	NA
2.	Paddy (R)	1656	0	1242	0	0	NA
3.	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	NA
4.	Maize	11592	240302	2086	579600	175	NA
5.	Bajra	617	3455	30	0	0	NA
6.	Ragi	6314	126280	947	12680	12	NA
7.	Milets	1400	11200	210	0	0	NA
8.	Pulses	7057	35285	1411	84684	35	NA
9.	Oil Seeds	1546	10822	231	30920	7	NA
10.	Vegetables	21139	2325290	0	845560	200	NA
11.	Other Cash crops (Cotton)	2216	44320	55	121880	66	NA
12.	Other Cash crops (Spices)	3447	120645	0	51705	0	NA
	Total	84209	3816024	26631	3088279	903	

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Beneficiary under Food Security scheme of the district details are as follows –

Sl. No.	Block/ ULB	No. of HHs	HHs covered under NFSA	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Consumption in qtls.		No. of PDS outlets in the block	Storage Points	
					Rice	Wheat		Nos.	Storage Capacity (in Qtls.)
1	Gosani	18138	17434	57339	3080.1	239.15	22	22	
2	Gumma	19919	19441	72101	4181.57	108.03	21	21	
3	Kashinagar NAC	2421	2539	7323	399.58	61.17	11	11	
4	Kashinagar	16995	14420	45038	2620.07	106.43	14	14	
5	Nuagada	13551	13564	51461	2893.58	64.57	14	14	
6	Paralakhemundi MPLTY	11117	7659	23243	1139.81	245.34	23	23	
7	R.Udayagiri	15431	15335	51817	3029.27	29.83	13	13	
8	Rayagada	19384	17395	62493	3470.12	161.38	19	19	
9	Mohana	36373	32981	118574	6925.07	229.98	50	50	
	Total	144533	140768	489389	27739.17	1245.88	187	187	

Critical infrastructure

Anganwadi centers:

ICDS programme implementation at the block level is jointly facilitated by the CDPO, Supervisors. Gajapati district is having 7 ICDS Projects and all are situated in respective Block office campus. Each project is divided into 9-10 sectors, each sector is headed by a Supervisor, who looks after 20-25 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs). Each Anganwadi Centers covers a population of about 800 in the non – tribal areas and 300 in the tribal areas and is run by an Anganwadi Worker (AWW) assisted by an Anganwadi Helper (AWH). Apart from these, services in the left out areas are provided by Mini Anganwadi Centers covering a population of 150-400 in tribal areas and 150-300 in the rural areas. As a whole there are 1451 AWCs and 924 Mini AWCs are functioning in Gajapati District.

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Anganwadi centre provides basic health care in villages. It is a part of the public health care system. Basic health care activities include contraceptive counselling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities. The centres may be used as depots for ORS, basic medicines and contraceptives.

[Details are at Table No. of Volume II of the DDMP]

Police and Fire Stations: To control discipline in the society police personnel's are posted in Police stations and Fire personnel's are posted fire stations.

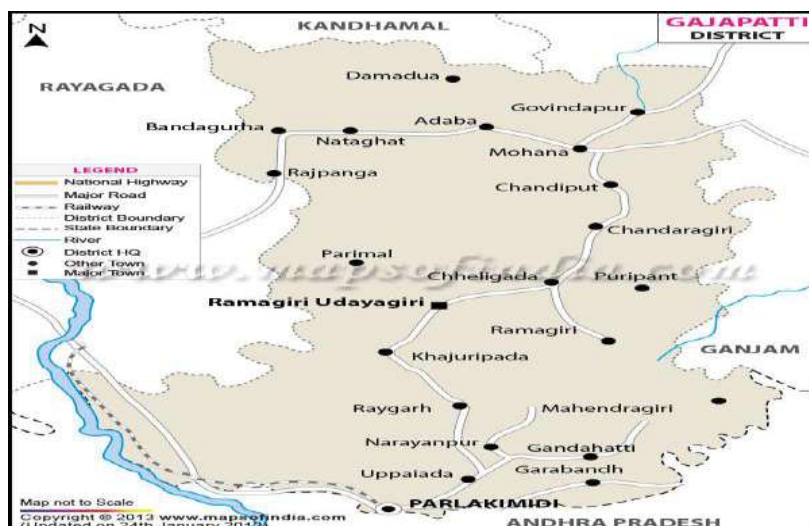
[Details are Page No. 435 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Cooperative Societies: A co-operative society is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise.

Banks and Post offices: A bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credit and A post office is a customer service facility forming part of a national postal system. The State Bank of India Main branch located at the district head quarter & the head postal branch located at the main city of the Paralakhemundi. All the leading nationalized banks and pvt banks have their branches at the district head quarter and in block levels.]

[Details are at Table No. of Volume II of the DDMP]

Road and Railway network: Road and railway network is a communicating platform from one place to another. The district is well connected through road network NH – Mohana to Narsimapeta of Andhra Pradesh it covers the blockslike – Mohana, R . Udayagiri, Raygada, Gosanai & Kashinagar blocks. The district has on good connectivity from NH -16 (Near Palasa) to Paralakhemundi. Buses are on daily basis plying from Paralakhemundi to Vishakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack & Berhampur. Gajapati district have good rail connectivity passegener and express trains are passing through Parlakhemundi station.



[Details are at Table No. 1.41 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Cyclone and Flood Shelters: A cyclone shelter is a place where you can take shelter during cyclone, flood and other natural disasters to save the lives. Keeping in view of the severity of the regular cyclone and storm in district administration & Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) already constructed 3 nos of cyclone shelter in Kashingar block of Gajapati district. After the Titili Cyclone 2 more numbers of cyclone shelters are under construction in Rayagada blocks of the district.



Shelter at Khandava of Kashingar Block

[Details are at Table No. 4.17 & 4.18 of Volume I of the DDMP]

Rain gauge and Automatic Weather Stations: A rain gauge/ automatic weather station are established to measure the amount of liquid precipitation, humidity and rainfall over a set period of time for the district. These rain gauge station will enable the district administration to take necessary measures in case of excess rain or in scanty rainfall.

[Details are at Table No. of Volume II of the DDMP]

CHAPTER-4

Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (HVRA)

Odisha is vulnerable to multiple natural hazards. Due to its sub -tropical littoral location, the state is prone to tropical cyclones, storm surges and tsunamis. It has a 480 km coastline. There are eleven major river systems in Odisha such as the Subarnarekha, the Budhabalanga & Jambhira, the Baitarani, the Brahmani, the Mahanadi, the Rusikulya, the Vansadhara, the Nagabali, the Indravati, the Kolab, and the Bahuda. Its densely populated coastal plains are the alluvial deposits of its river systems. The rivers in these areas with heavy load of silt have very little carrying capacity, resulting in frequent floods, only to be compounded by breached embankments. About two - third of the total cultivated area being rain - dependent, drought poses a serious threat at regular intervals due to failure of Monsoon. Though a large part of the state comes under Earthquake Risk Zone - II (Low Damage Risk Zone), the Brahmani - Mahanadi graven and their deltaic areas come under Earthquake Risk Zone - III (Moderate Damage Risk Zone) covering 43 out of the 103 urban local bodies of the state. Apart from these, loss of life due to lightning has remained the highest of all natural calamities over the last decade. Heat - wave conditions during summer months also lead to heat - stroke death and other suffering to the people. Fire accident is common in the State which occurs round the year.

The table below indicates the incidence of major disasters in the State during last 10 years

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Table 1 : Calamity analysis of the district & state

SI No	Year	Disaster Name	Damage of Kuctha House	Loss of Livestock	Loss of Life of people
01	2010	Flood & Heavy rain Drought / Pest Attack	17	0	Loss of Life
02	2011	Flood & Heavy rain Drought Unseasonal Cyclonic Rain	6 17 24	0	0
03	2012	Drought Flood	21 21	0	0
04	2013	Drought in Balasore, Bhadrak, Mayurbhanj & Nuapada district Flood	4 5	0	0
05	2014	Heavy rain, phyllin		0	0
06	2015	Hudhud	16	0	
07	2018	Drought	12	0	0
08	2019	TITLI	09	0	48
09	2020	Flood & Heavy rain Drought / Pest Attack	17	0	0
10	2021	Flood & Heavy rain Drought Unseasonal Cyclonic Rain	6 17 24	0	0

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

A. Major Disasters/ Incidents during 2010-2021

Table 2: 1A brief profile of major disasters/ incidents occurred in the district during last 12 years (2010-2021):

Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	No. of incidents during (2010 - 2021)	No. of Deaths	Affected Population	Livestock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure				Damage and loss of Crop Area (in Hectares)
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Road in Km.	Other Critical Infrastructure	
Disasters as approved under SDRF/ NDRF Guidelines.											
1	Flood	2	0	139772	22	14462	34	0	0	0	11523.34
2	Drought	8	0	45759	0	0	0	0	0	0	1264.084
3	Fire	33	1	461	0	70	0	0	0	0	0
4	Hail Storm	2	0	5530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Cyclone	16	48	648153	9095	119078	432	06	1782	0	61921
6	Earth Quake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Tsunami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Landslide	1	1	260	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Avalanche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	No. of incidents during (2010 - 2021)	No. of Deaths	Affected Population	Livestock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure				Damage and loss of Crop Area (in Hectares)
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Road in Km.	Other Critical Infrastructure	
10	Cloud Burst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Pest Attack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Cold Wave/ Frost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Specific Disasters as per Notification No.1936 Dt. 01.06.2015											
13	Lightning	10 YEARS	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Heat wave	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Whirlwind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tornado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Heavy Rain	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Boat Accidents (Other than during Flood)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	No. of incidents during (2010 - 2021)	No. of Deaths	Affected Population	Livestock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure				Damage and loss of Crop Area (in Hectares)
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Road in Km.	Other Critical Infrastructure	
19	Drowning (Other than during Flood)	4	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Snake Bite (Other than during Flood)	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Animal Menace	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Building Collapse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Stampede	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Epidemics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Industrial/ Chemical Accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Road Accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Railway Accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	No. of incidents during (2010 - 2021)	No. of Deaths	Affected Population	Livestock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure				Damage and loss of Crop Area (in Hectares)
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Road in Km.	Other Critical Infrastructure	
28	Hooch Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Communal Riot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Dam Break/ Spill Way related flood.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Soil/ Coastal erosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Year wise details of each disaster occurred during the last 10 years is at Table No. 3.1of Volume II of DDMP- source DEOC, Gajapati]

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Table: 3: **Major Disasters/ Incidents in the District during 2021** :(Jointly from Tahasil, Block, Fire, Agriculture)

Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	No. of incidents during 2021	No. of Deaths	Affected Population	Livestock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure				Damage and loss of Crop Area (in Hectares)
							AWC/ School Buildings	Hospitals	Road in Km.	Other Critical Infrastructure	
1	Lightning	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Drowning	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Fire accident	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Snake Bite	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
5	Cyclone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

A. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment related to disasters: (jointly from Tahasil, Block, Water resource, ICDS, health, CDVO , School and mass education)

1. **Cyclone:** Table No. 4: Cyclone vulnerable areas of the district.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of susceptible Gram Panchayats	No. of susceptible Villages/ Wards	Vulnerable Population in Nos.	Milch and Draught animals	Houses	Vulnerable Infrastructure			
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Roads (in Km)	Other Critical Infrastructure
1	Nuagada	9	147	1570	0	157	72	1	15	0
2	Gosani	21	135	8180	0	1630	151	4	4	0
3	Mahona	22	299	139386	0	14462	36	2	39	0
4	Rayagada	21	197	4709	0	850	150	1	30	0
5	R Udayagiri	13	203	6497	0	1250	150	1	30	0
6	Gumma	9	63	1210	0	452	85	2	30	0
7	Kashinagar	11	85	56950	9257	13928	10	3	80	11
TOTAL		106	1129	218502	9257	32729	654	14	228	11

(Detailed list of vulnerable Villages/Wards is at table No. 3.2 of Volume II of the DDMP.)

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Table No. 5: **Electrical Infrastructure and cyclone Vulnerability: (EE-Southco)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of Grid Stations	No. of 33/11 KV Substations	No. of Distributing Transformers			Conductor / Electrical lines-11 KV or less (length in Kms.)	No. of Poles	No. of High Tension Towers	High Tension lines above 11 KV (length in Kms.)
				11 KV or Less	11 KV <and <60KV	60 KV and above				
1	Gosani	1	4	2397	22	3	456	7752	0	25.7
2	Rayagada	0	1			0	223	3791	0	25
3	Kasinagar	0	2			0	136	2312	0	43
4	Gumma	0	1			0	250	4250	0	25
5	Nuagada	0	1			0	140	2380	0	0
6	R.Udayagiri	0	1			0	380	6460	0	27
7	Mohana	1	2			2	1448	24616	0	75.3
Total=		2	12	2397	22	5	3033	51561	0	221

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Table No.6: Drinking water facility in the Cyclone prone areas

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Total No. of Tube Wells	No. of Wells	Pipe Water Supply Schemes				Other Drinking Water Sources If any
				Total No.	Length in Mtrs.	No. of Over Head tanks	No. of Stand Points	
1	Parlakhemundi	969	19	42	83.20	0	0	Open wells and streams
2	Kasinagar	759	42	51	107.69	0	0	
3	Gumma	868	247	110	235.72	0	0	
4	Rayagada	542	336	114	231.25	0	0	
5	Mohana	2072	426	81	127.50	0	0	
6	Nuagada	632	400	85	172.00	0	0	
7	R.Udayagiri	956	227	78	192.4	0	0	
8	KASHINAGAR NAC	102	1	1	135.60	0	117	
	Total	6900	1698	562	1285.36		117	

Table No. 7 Landslide : Vulnerability

Sl No	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of susceptible Gram Panchayats	No. of susceptible Villages/ Wards	Vulnerable Population in Nos.	Milch and Draught animals	Houses	Vulnerable Infrastructure			
							School Buildings/ Anganwadi	Hospitals	Roads (in Km)	Other critical Infrastructure
1	Gumma	16	59	3850	2150	545	7	3	39	
2	Rayagada	6	12	889	1100	343	5	3	45	
3	R.Udaygiri	5	24	1750	1400	456	4	4	61	

(The list of villages Details attached in DDMP Vol. 2)

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Flood:(PR/Tahasil/ICDS/School/RD/PWD/NH jointly)

Table No. 8 :Flood vulnerable areas of the district in general.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of susceptible Gram Panchayats	No. of susceptible villages/ Wards	Population in Nos.	Milch and Draught animals	Houses	Vulnerable Infrastructure			
							School / AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Roads (in Km)	Other Critical Infrastructure
1	Rayagada	2	3	450	100	125	2	2	10 KM	
2	Gosani	10	27	16147	500	500	12	1	25 KM	
3	KASHINAGAR	3	12	19511	2249	6451	5	1	43	

(Detailed list of vulnerable Villages/Wards is at table No. 3.2 of Volume II of the DDMP.)

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Table No. 9: Major Causing agent wise flood vulnerable areas of the district:

Sl. No.	Causing agent- Rivers/ Water bodies/Tidal Wave/ Others	No. of Susceptible Blocks/ ULB	No. of Susceptible GPs	No. of Susceptible Villages/ Wards	Vulnerable Population	Milch and Draught animals	Houses	Vulnerable Infrastructure			
								School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Roads (in Km)	Other Critical Infra.
1	Mahendranaya River-1 PKD	Pkd	5	9	15000	1950	2080	18	0	14	0
2	Mahendranaya River-1 Goshani	Gosani	5 no.s	27	8186	--	4103	21	1	10	0
3	Mahendranaya River-1 Rayagada	Rayagada	1	3	2751	--	906	0	0	0	0
4	Vansadhara River-1 kashinagar	Kashinagar	3	12	19511	2249	6451	5	1	23	0

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Table No. 10: **Agriculture and Flood Vulnerability**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Cultivable Area (Hectares)		Area susceptible to Flood (Hectares)	
		Paddy	Non Paddy	Paddy	Non Paddy
1	Gosani	9380	3620	915	720
2	Gumma	3080	9160	280	200
3	Kasinagar	6230	7390	1020	1500
4	Mohana	2820	10455	120	500
5	Nuagada	1380	6040	100	120
6	Rayagada	2920	8345	200	950
7	R.Udayagi	2440	8865	200	950
TOTAL		28250	53875	2835	4940

Table No. 11 : **Electrical Infrastructure in the Flood Prone Area**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of 33/11 KV Substations	No. of Distributing Transformers			Conductor / Electrical lines-11 KV or less (length in Kms.)	No. of Poles	No. of High Tension Towers	High Tension lines above 11 KV (length in Kms.)
			11 KV or Less	11 KV <and <60KV	60 KV and above				
1	Kasinagar	2	210	3	0	136	2312	645	43
2	Gumma	1	256	1	0	250	4250	375	25

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Table No.12 :Drinking water and Flood Vulnerability:

Name of the Block/ULB	Total No. of Tube Wells	No. of Tube Wells with raised platforms	No. Sanitary Wells	PWS Schemes				Other Drinking Water Sources If any
				Total No.	Length in Mtrs.	No. of Over Head tanks	No. of Stand Points	
Gosani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gumma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kashinagar	83	16	0	3	2.0	0	0	0
Rayagada	63	0	33	28	8.0	0	35	28
R.Udayagiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	146	16	33	31	10	0	35	28

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Table No. 13 Drinking Water Crisis Villages :

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ULB	Villages/ Wards without proper source of drinking water		Villages/ Wards having crisis of drinking water during summer season		Fluoride Contamination		Others Arsenic/ Saline/ Iron If any	
		No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	No of Hamletes effected with iron	popula tion
1	Gosani	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	777
2	Gumma	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2528
3	Kashinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	540
4	Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2120
5	R.Udayagiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	496
6	Mohana	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1722
7	Nuagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	560
	Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NILL	NILL	68	8743

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Table No. 14 Child Care Institute Details in the District :

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Organization	Boys	Girls	Total No of Children	Name and Contact no. of the Shift-in-Charge	Available Fire Safety Equipments (Fire Extinguisher, Alarm) Yes/ No	No. of Staffs Trained on Fire Safety Equipments	Name the Nearby open space for evacuation	Distance of Open space from the Centre in Meters	Name the Nearby Alternative Shelters
1.	Nissan Shalom Children Home At/Po- Gumma, Gajapati	34	0	34	Subhankar Lima Mob : 7751857657	Yes	No	Yes	Within 200 Mtrs.	School
2.	Vivekananda Residential School At- S. Uruda, Po- Garabandha, Gosani, Gajapati	17	0	17	Rabindra Gamanga Mob : 7735894563	Yes	No	Yes	Within 200 Mtrs.	School
3.	Sri Jagannath Niketan At/Po -R. Sitapur, Gosani, Gajapati,	24	0	24	Nrusingh Deo Mob : 9861259412	Yes	No	Yes	Within 200 Mtrs.	School
4.	Daystar Home for Destitute Kids At- Jarau, Po- Govindapur, Mohana, Gajapati	45	0	45	Tuna Nayak Mob : 8917442347 7656807937	Yes	No	Yes	Within 200 Mtrs.	School
5.	Project for Rural Organising and Urban Development (PROUD) At- B.Sitapur, Gosani Block, Gajapati,	0	39	39	Sunita Padhy Mob- 07894532373	Yes	No	Yes	Within 200 Mtrs.	School

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Events/ Festivals/ Functions organized in the district where mass gathering occurs:Table No.15:

Sl. No.	Name of the Event/ Festival/ Function	Place (Block & Gram Panchayat)	Duration of the event (in No. of days)	Month (as per English Calendar)	Strength of population gathering (Approx.)	<u>Remarks</u> (other vulnerabilities associated with the place/ event, if any to the mentioned)
1	Car Festival	Parlakhemundi Municipality	10	July	17000	Crowd gathering on Pahali and last Jatra day
2	Dolo Purnima	Parlakhemundi Municipality	4	February	15000	5day jatra in falguna jatra at night
3	Makar Sankranti	Garabandha (Sitapahado)	1	January	5000	Crowd in narrow tracking hill road
4	Cart Festival	Nuagada/ Titising	9	July	5000	Crowd gathering on Pahali and last Jatra day
5	Car Festival	Jeerango Block - Rayagada G.P. - Jeerango	2	June/ July	6000	Crowd gathering on Pahali and last Jatra day
6	Maha Sivarathri	Mahendragiri Hill Top Block - Rayagada G.P. - Gangabada	1	February/ March	100000	Overnight journey in moonlight needs to be covered with Aska towerlight, generator light, narrow tracking road. Huge crowd at Bhim temple at Sunrise & very small space at Kunti temple and across the Mahendragiri area.
7	Ratha Yatra	Gurandi/	2 days	July	2500-3000	Crowd gathering on Pahali and last Jatra day
8	Sitaparat Yatra	Badakoturu	1 day	January	3000-5000	Crowd in narrow tracking hill road
9	Badadina	Across the district in all Churches	1 day	25 th December	Christian Community of the district	NA

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Boat operation points:Table No. 16:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the ghat/ boat operation point	Name of the water body	No. of Panchayat s/ villages connected	Daily to and fro movement of people in Nos. (Approx.)	Type of boats operating in Nos.	
						Mechanised	Non-Mechanised
1	KASHINAGAR	6	River VANSADHARA	6	100	0	6
2	Goshani (N.Kerandi)	1 (Temporary)	River Mahendratranaya	1	15	0	1

[Note: Detailed list of villages, School, Hospitals and Roads are given in the Volume II of the DDMP]

Lightning: Table No. 17

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Identifiable incidents of lightning hit in last 5 years		No. of Lightning events	No. fatality/ Deaths	Injured Persons
		No. GPs	No. of Villages/ Wards			
1	Gosani	1	2	4	4	4
2	Nuagada	1	2	2	3	6
3	Rayagada	3	3	3	3	3
4	Kashinagar	0	0	0	0	0

[List of villages is at Table No. of Volume II of the DDMP]

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

1. Major/ Minor Industries operating in the district:

There total 42 Numbers of the small and marginal industries operating in district. All are comes under small and medium range enterprises, all these industries not uses any hardous chemical or store any hazardous material for their production. Mainly the enterprises are belongs cashew nuts processing units and granites units. Mainly all these units are situated In Gosani block & Paralakhemundi. In each units there are 15 ~20 labours working with non hardous environment.

(List of the factories are attached in Table No. of DDMP Vol -11)

Drought:(Agriculture/WR/PR) Table No.- 18

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Average Annual Rain Fall	Ground Water Level	Cultivated Area (In Hectares)			
				Paddy		Non- Paddy	
				Rain fed Area	Irrigated area	Rain fed Area	Irrigated area
1	Gosani	1295.8	NA	136	9240	1464	2270
2	Gumma	1365.1	NA	1070	2380	7834	1025
3	Kasinagar	1293.3	NA	515	5715	7992	830
4	Mohana	1109.5	NA	575	2245	10544	556
5	Nuagada	1488.2	NA	243	1120	5779	310
6	Rayagada	1640.34	NA	768	2140	8633	245
7	R.Udayagi	1199.7	NA	880	1510	8780	275
		1345.94	NA	4187	24350	51026	5511

Table No- 19: Drought Vulnerability.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Year- 2016			
		No. of GPs experienced drought	No. of Villages	Agricultural Crop Area lost (in Hectares)	
				Paddy	Non- Paddy
1	Gosani	21	130	6023	NA
2	Gumma	20	207	2200	NA
3	Kasinagar	12	97	4027	NA
4	Rayagada	21	169	2183	NA
5	Mohana	39	464	1687	NA
6	Nuagada	19	173	935	NA
7	R.Udayagiri	17	159	1005	NA
	TOTAL	149	1399	18060	0

[The detailed list of drought prone Villages is at Table No. Of Volume II of the DDMP]

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Drinking Water Crisis: Table No. 20:

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ ULB	Villages/ Wards without proper source of drinking water		Villages/ Wards having crisis of drinking water during summer season		Fluoride Contamination		Others Arsenic/ Saline/ Iron If any
		No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	
PHD								
1	Paralakhemundi municipality	16 Wards	47900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Kasinagar NAC	13 wards	9700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[Block wise village list is at Table No. of Volume II of the DDMP]

Railway Line Exposed different Hazards:(PR/TAHASIL) Table No. 21 -

Sl. No.	Hazard	Length of Railway line exposed(in Km.)	Location
1	Flood	32	Hadubhangi to Palsingi
2	Land Slide	Nil	Nil
3	Storm Surge	Nil	Nil
4	Tsunami	Nil	Nil

Hazard Seasonality of the District-

Type of Hazards	Jan-Mar			April-June			July-Sep			Oct-Dec		
Flood & landslide							←	→				
Lightning				←	→					←	→	
Heatwave				←	→							
Drought							←	→				
Road accident	←	→		←	→							

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

Frequent Road Accidents Routes : Table No- 22:

Sl. No.	Stretch of Road (From - to)	Length in Kms.	No. of Traffic Congestion Areas	No. of Accident Prone Areas	No. of villages/ habitations adjacent to accident prone areas
1	Ramagiri- Jeerango-Chikiti- Narayanpur road from 14/900 to 15.200 km	0.300	NA	1	A079 Rasibada Ghat (RD)
2	Chandiput to Luhagudi	0.100	NA	1	State High way
3	Paralakhemundi to Rayagada before Narayanpur near (after Gandhahati Chawk)	0.400	NA	1	State High way
4	Mahona to Adava	0.200	NA	1	State High way
5	Gumma Ghat	0.600	NA	1	RD
6	Serang Ghat	1	NA	1	RD
7	Marloba Ghat	1	NA	1	RD

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Population Requiring Special Care: (ICDS) Table No: 23-

Sl. No.	Block/ ULB	No. of HHs headed by Women	No. of HHs headed by PWD	No. of Persons With Disability		No. of Widow	No. of Children		No. of Orphans		No. of Aged Persons (60 and above)		No. of Pregnant and lactating mothers
				M	F		0-5 Years	6-14 Years	M	F	M	F	
1	Kashinagar	2484	305	5659	7637	472	319	3373	120	82	2460	2900	1052
2	Kashinagar NAC	519	47	998	510	44	31	498	1	0	360	405	169
3	Nuagada	1370	147	7873	5620	350	300	1958	143	101	1601	1605	1416
4	R Udaygiri	1804	171	3459	3795	306	145	1207	106	105	965	905	477
5	Rayagada	2966	297	441	370	3370	6974	9900	125	91	2498	2655	1349
6	Gumma	2647	471	5719	6870	1121	1784	5756	583	606	2472	2713	1648
7	Goshani & Muncipalty pkd	3687	368	7937	10178	630	440	7294	17	30	5833	6190	1662
8	Mahona	7125	1080	14959	14308	938	647	5458	431	397	3794	4400	3293

[The table is the block wise abstract of population requiring special care. Village wise details are at Table No. of Volume II of the DDMP]

Major Health Related Issues of the District in last 5 years

- Incidence of Major Diseases during last 5 years (2016-2021):

Sl. No.	Name of the Disease	No. of Incidents/ Cases Treated	No. of Deaths due to disease
1	Malaria	34406	0
2	Jaundice	0	0
3	Pneumonia	978	0
4	Diarrhoea	28259	7
5	TB	6288	91
Total		69931	98

Major Vector Borne Diseases during the year 2021

Sl. No.	Name of the Disease	Name of the Blocks Affected	No. of SCs Affected	No. of Revenue Villages Affected	No. of Incidents/ Cases Treated	No. of Deaths due to disease
1	Malaria- 2021	CHC- Mohana	23	168	219	Nil
2		CHC-R.Udayagiri	10	49	72	Nil
3		CHC-BK Pada	0	0	0	Nil
4		CHC- Rayagada	7	32	43	Nil
5		CHC-Gurandi	1	2	4	Nil
6		CHC-Kashinagar	0	0	0	Nil
7		CHC-Gumma	1	1	1	Nil
8		DHH-Paralakhemundi	0	0	4	Nil
TOTAL			42	252	343	

Boat Operation Ferry Ghat:

In Kashinagr block of the Gajapati district only one ferry ghat is available, people largely depend upon this ferry ghat to cross Basandhara river (Budura GP of kashingar block to reach – Lihuri village of Andhrapradesh in Srikakulam district. The boat operation maintaining as per the Odisha Relief Code – Emphasis is being given on enforcement measures in order to detect Boats plying unauthorisdely without registration and license of the government . During such enforcement operation, the Enforcement Authorities should particularly see that i). The Ferry-operations strictly adhere to all the provisions laid down in the Odisha Boat Rules,2004.ii).the Boat owner paints on both sides of the Boat not only the Registration number and license number of the boat but the carrying capacity of the Boat in tonnage and in case of a passenger boat, the number of passengers it can carry and also the Load line symbol/water-line.iii) The Boat owner ensures adequate number of lifesavingequipments in the Boat.iv)In case the Ferry-Ghat is auctioned, the Auctioning authority ensures that the boat owner sign an agreement with the authority.v) Plying of unauthorized Boats in the Ferry-Ghats should be banned and the list of such unauthorized Boats should be reported to the Competent Authority immediately .If necessary the said enforcement work should be done with the help of local Police Officer.vi) Take up awareness creation activities to the Sarapanches as well as to the public regarding free and fair auction of Ferry-Ghats and plying of authorized registered Boats for safety of Passengers and only registered Boat owners shall be allowed to take part at the time of auction of Ferry-Ghats.

Ghat Name	Block name	Ghat Name	Boat type
Budurua GP	Kashinagar	Budeura GP to Lihuri of Andhrapradesh	Mechanizeed

Heat Wave :

Day by day the global temprature are increasing due to adverse climatic factors. A heat wave is a period of abnormally high temperatures, more than the normal maximum temperature of a particular location that occurs during the summer season in the North-Western and South Central parts of India. The period we generally consider as 5 consecutive days or more . Gajapati district badly affatced by the wrost heat wave from the month of April to June. The maximum temperature of the district goes upto 40-42 degree in summer. Heat wave related casualities sometime reporting from the field level. In a massive scale distirict adminstraiton taking precaustionary measures to tackle heat wave adverse impacts by opening water kiosk, office and working time table reschedules, readiness at medical leveler. All the line departments' officers of the departments are instructed to make special plan to address the heat wave related issues in their respective jurisdiction .

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Petrol/Diesel Bunks available in District:

Sl. No.	Location/Address	Block	Contact No.	Storage Capacity (in Litres)
1	TDCOL, Paralakhemundi	Paralakhemundi	9078897369	20000+20000
2	TDCOL, Chandragiri	Mohana	9437836188	20000+20000
3	TDCOL, Mohana	Mohana	9437836188	15000+20000
4	V.V.Raju & Sons, Paralakhemundi	Paralakhemundi	9437072778	20000+40000
5	M/S Santoshi Maa Filling Station, PKD	Paralakhemundi	7077477129	20000+20000
6	M/S MAA MANGALA Filling Station, Paralakhemundi	Paralakhemundi	8328862835	16000+22000
7	M/S Hi-Tech Filling Station, Paralakhemundi	Paralakhemundi	9178324731	20000+20000
8	M/S Murali Filling Station, Mahendragada	R.Udayagiri	9437448694	20000+20000
9	Maa Taratarini Filling Station, Gurandi	Gosani	7749977711	20000+20000
10	Maa Sai Krupa Filling Station, Garabandha	Gosani	9861364730	15000+20000
11	Sri Navia Filling Station, Hadubangi	Kashinagar	7205141674	16500+22000
12	M/S Sri Durga KSK(ICLO), Parsurampur	Kashinagar	9438290144	20000+20000
13	M/S Baba Filling Station, BPCL Ranipeta	Gosani	9697078078	15000+20000
14	M/S Omm Sai Filling Station(HPCL), Kashinagar	Kashinagar	9437658841	20000+20000
15	M/S Nirmalya Filling Station, (IOCL), B Sitapur	Kashinagar	8917492220	20000+20000
16	M/S VARALAKSHMI FILLING STATION, MINIGAON	Kashinagar	7608059345	20000+20000
17	M/S ASHA KSK Filling Station, Khajuripada	Kashinagar	9438469168	20000+20000
18	M/S Gouri Filling Station, Luhagudi	Mohana	9437621829	20000+20000
	Total			

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

LPG/Cooking Gas Points in the District:

Sl. No.	Location/Address	Block	Contact No.	Storage Capacity	
				Cylinder (No.)	Weight (Kg.)
1.	M/S Gajapati Enterprises HPCL, Near Maharaja Palace, PKD	PKD MPLTY	9437323865	550	7740
2.	M/S Gandahati Indian Grammen Vitrak IOCL	Gosani	7894455068	600	5000
3.	M/S Sairam Bharat Gas BPCL	PKD MPLTY	9437886699	560	8000
4.	M/S Satyasi Gas Agency HPCL	Kashinagar	7381973204	600	7990
5.	M/S Shree Vighneswar Indian Grameen Vitrak IOCL	Uppalada, Gosani	7078526665	250	3500
6.	M/S Bhagabati Bharat Gas DKV BPCL	Chelligada	9556515897	350	5000
	Total			2910	37230

CHAPTER-5

SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAM IN GAJAPATI DISTRICT

Order on WP(C)483/2004 of Hon'ble Supreme Court

The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide orders of dated 14.08.2017 in WP(C) 483/2004, directs vide letter no 2437/2004/SC/PIL/(WRIT) dt. 23.08.2017 that the School Safety Policy (SSP) 2016 guidelines issued by NDMA are statutory in nature and shall be implemented in letter and spirit by all concerned authorities for all schools. The direction of the Supreme Court in Implementation of the School Safety Policy Guidelines Inter-alia postulates as follow:

- Time bound implementation of the Guidelines
- District Disaster Management Authority to ensure and monitor compliance of the said Guidelines
- District Education Officer of each District to be a "Nodal officer" with responsibility, liability and obligation as well as powers and functions to ensure strict compliance with the Guidelines within the district of his jurisdiction.
- Joint Monitoring Committee consisting of representatives of both Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD and NDMA
- Quarterly compliance reports from the Chief Secretary to MHRD and NDMA on the action taken.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has also defined few actions at different levels to ensure school safety

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

<u>State&DistrictLevel</u>	<u>School Level</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy for safety audits in all schools • ‘Stability certificate’ by Government-certified engineer. • Manual for fire safety procedures and other safety precautions • The National Building Code of India, 2005, to construct fire-safe buildings. (Revised 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools must take appropriate safety measures and an emergency response plan that delineates staff responsibilities, communication modes, and training and updating procedures for all members of the faculty, and staff and students. • Fire insurance cover age should be made mandatory for all schools. • Ensuring that the kitchen in the premises of the school has adequate Safety mechanisms.

1. **Guidelines on School Safety Policy, 2016-NDMA**

The School Safety encompasses “the creation of safe environments for children starting from their homes to their schools and back.” This as well includes safety from large-scale natural hazards, human made risks, pandemics, violence as well as more frequent and smaller-scale fires, transportation and other related emergencies and environmental threats that can adversely affect the lives of children.

Vision:

- The Guidelines stand for a vision of India where all children and their teachers, and other stakeholders in the school community are safe from any kind of preventable risks that may threaten their wellbeing during the pursuit of education.
- Educational continuity is maintained/resumed even in the immediate aftermath of a disaster so that Children are physically, mentally and emotionally secure within their schools.

Approach and Objectives

- All hazard approaches.
- All schools; all stakeholders
- 2. Strengthening existing policy provisions to make schools safer
- School Safety as an indicator of quality for continued planning, execution and monitoring
- Primary objective is to ensure the creation of safe learning environment for children.
- Also seek to highlight specific actions towards school safety that can be undertaken by different stakeholders within the existing framework of delivery of education.

Applicability

- The National School Safety Policy Guidelines apply to all schools in the country- whether government, aided or private, irrespective of their location in rural or urban areas.
- They apply to all stakeholders involved in delivery of education to Children in India

All hazard approaches

- School Safety efforts need to take cognizance of all kinds of hazards that may affect the wellbeing of children.
- Hazards include structural and non-structural factors.
- Structural factors include dilapidated buildings, poorly designed structures, faulty construction, poorly maintained infrastructure, loose building elements, etc.
- Non-Structural factors include loosely placed heavy objects such as almirahs, infestation of the campus by snakes and any other pests, broken or no boundary walls, uneven flooring, blocked evacuation routes, poorly designed and placed furniture that may cause accidents and injury, inadequate sanitation facilities, etc.

Right to Education Act :-2009

- The Act sets minimum norms and standards with regard to location and quality of schools and in Clause 19, lays down that no school shall be established, or recognized unless it fulfills the norms and standards specified in the schedule.
- One of the key standards is in relation to access to “all weather buildings”; in “areas with difficult terrain, risk of landslides, floods, lack of roads and in general, danger for young children in the approach...”
- the State Government / Local Authority shall locate the school in such a manner as to avoid such dangers”.
- The Act lays down the formation of the School Management Committee for planning of infrastructure and other requirements with respect to operational functioning of schools.
- The School Development Plan, as laid out by the Act, spells out the physical requirements of additional infrastructure .

Key Action Areas

1. **Institutional strengthening at the State & District levels**

- Co-opting senior officials of the Department of Education in SDMA and DDMA, Gajapati .
- Nomination of School Safety Focal Point Teacher & Sensitization of School Management Committee on Disaster Management .

2. **Planning for Safety**

- Structural Measures (including siting, design and detailing for structural safety).
- Non structural Measures.
- Preparation & implementation of School Disaster Management Plan.
- Leveraging existing flagship programmes to make school campus safer.

3. **Capacity building for safe schools**

- Training for students and school staff
- Specialized training and skill building of Education officers, representatives of SCERT and DIET, SDMA, DDMA, etc on schools safety
- Regular mock Mock Drills on fire safety, earth quake etc

4. Disaster Management in Core Curriculum

5. Regular

monitoring of risk and revision of School Safety Plans **(including Safety Audits & Availability of Emergency Equipment)**.

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

1. Availability of Educational Facilities & School Safety in the district –Gajapati

Sl.	Activities			
1	Additional information to be incorporated in the wake up of COVID-19 (Please write only facts and figures, which is related to your department)	22987 nos of students of Elementary level were covered through 2846 nos of Whatsapp Group for receiving the teaching learning Videos and other material during Pandemic COVID – 19. Similarly 4740 nos of students were covered through 745 whatsapp groups at secondary level. Further online classes were done on daily basis and the students of remote pockets were imparted teaching through offline mode.		
2	Institutional Arrangements (teams formed/ specific assignments) made at the district and sub district level for responding to COVID-19 pandemic.	Each School have an isolation room and headed by a good teacher to address immediately relating to COVID – 19 issues at school level. Further Nearest CHCs are tagged with the schools.		
3	Details of the infrastructures created at the district level to deal with COVID-19 patients.	NA	NA	NA
4	Availability of PPE and Live Saving Equipment at the district level.	NA	NA	NA
5	Medical and Para- Medical Staffs trained for COVID-19 response.	NA	NA	NA
6	Details of the District, Block and Gram Panchayat Level Quarantine/ Isolation Facilities created.	Each School have an isolation room		
7	Details of the NGOs/ CSOs and other organizations involved with District Administration for COVID-19 response.	NA	NA	NA
8	Volunteers mapped and trained for additional support.	NA	NA	NA
9	Other initiatives taken if any at the district level.	NA	NA	NA
10	Coordination with District and Block Level Nodal- NGOs and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and finalization of the basic action plan for coordinated response during emergency situation.	NA	NA	NA

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

1. Availability of School infrastructure in District : -

Sl. No.	Block/ULB	No. of Villages/ Habitation /Wards	No. of / Habitation / Villages/Wards having Primary School within the village	No. of Villages/Wards having Access to ME/ High School within 5 Km.
1	GOSANI	190	190	190
2	GUMMA	225	219	217
3	KASHINAGAR	221	200	218
4	KASHINAGAR(NAC)	13	13	13
5	MOHANA	695	660	652
6	NUAGADA	311	310	273
7	PARALAKHEMUNDI (MPL)	16	16	16
8	R.UDAYAGIRI	292	258	253
9	RAYAGADA	321	314	295
	Total	2284	2180	2127

2. Enrolment Status of Children (6-15 years) in the year 2021 ~22

Sl. No.	Block/ULB	Total No. of Children Enrolled	No. of Children Dropped Out	No. of Children Never Enrolled
1	GOSANI	8992	11	0
2	GUMMA	12260	78	0
3	KASHINAGAR	7543	14	0
4	KASHINAGAR(NAC)	1248	0	0
5	MOHANA	27706	105	0
6	NUAGADA	10174	34	0
7	PARALAKHEMUNDI (MPL)	6828	1	0
8	R.UDAYAGIRI	13064	62	0
9	RAYAGADA	11916	36	0
	Total	99731	341	0

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3. Educational Infrastructure and other Facilities:

Sl. No.	Block/ULB	No. of Primary Schools	No. ME Schools	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers	Teacher Pupil Ratio	No. of Colleges	No. of ITI/ Polytechnic/ Vocational Training Institutes
1	Gosani	49	30	24	294	14.84	1	1
2	Gumma	109	29	23	450	15.82	1	1
3	Kashinagar	39	32	15	252	16.08	2	
4	Mohana	177	91	49	926	20.28	3	1
5	Nuagada	83	17	17	360	20.87	2	1
6	Rayagada	96	24	21	436	15.13	1	1
7	R. Udayagiri	105	36	17	479	19.09	2	
8	Kashinagar NAC	0	5	1	24	11.42	0	
9	Paralakhemundi MPL	1	14	10	56	12.53	2	1
Total		659	278	177	3277	17.58	14	6

4. Category & type of schools

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Government Schools				Government Aided schools		Private Schools	
		Elementary		Secondary		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban				
1	Gosani	69	0	20	0	0	3	10	1
2	Gumma	133	0	21	0	0	2	5	0
3	Kashinagar	61	0	11	0	0	1	10	3
4	Mohana	251	0	34	0	3	11	14	1
5	Nuagada	97	0	16	0	2	0	1	1
6	Rayagada	115	0	21	0	0	0	5	0
7	R. Udayagiri	136	0	15	0	0	2	5	0
8	Kashinagar NAC	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0
9	Paralakhemundi MPL	0	6	0	3	0	0	9	4
Total		862	9	138	4	5	19	61	10

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5. Category & type of students

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Government Schools				Government Aided schools		Private Schools	
		Elementary		Secondary		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban				
1	Gosani	4363	0	3601	0				
2	Gumma	7117	0	5179	0				
3	Kashinagar	4052	0	2249	0				
4	Mohana	18782	0	9816	0				
5	Nuagada	7512	0	4158	0				
6	Rayagada	6597	0	4976	0				
7	R. Udayagiri	9142	0	4280	0				
8	Kashinagar NAC	0	274	0	714				
9	Paralakhemundi MPL	0	702	0	1723				
Total		57565	976	34259	2437	0	0	0	0

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6. School Safety Advisory Committee (District)

1. Date of Formation ():
2. Institutional Architecture

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Contact No.	Email ID	Remarks
1	Sri Prodash Naik, OES-I (SB), DEO, Gajapati	9439390547	deogajapati10@gmail.com	
2	Sri Manoj Ranjan Dalei, ADEO, Gajapati	9437356419	deogajapati10@gmail.com	
3	Sri Adhikandha Gamago, BEO (i/C), Gosani	8763829553	beogosani.sme.od@nic.in	
4	Sri Nayan Ranjan Mandal, BEO, Gumma	8763246021	beogumma.sme.od@nic.in	
5	Sri Adhikandha Gamago, BEO, Kashinagar	8763829553	beokashinagar78@gmail.com	
6	Sri S. Papa Rao, BEO (I/C), Rayagada	9437945408	beorayagada.paralakhemundi.sme.od@nic.in	
7	Sri Biswanath Bhuyan, BEO, R. Udayagiri	9437600410	beorudayagiri.sme.od@nic.in	
8	Sri Nayan Ranjan Mandal BEO (I/C), Nuagada	8763246021	beonuagada.sme.od@nic.in	
9	Sri Devdas Tamarapu, BEO, Mohana	9437600410	beomohana.sme.od@nic.in	

Gajapati District Disaster Management Plan-2022-23

7. Details of School Safety in the district

Sl No	Activity	Total School in the District														
			Gosani		Gumma		Kashinagar		Mohana		Nuagada		R. Udayagiri		Rayagada	
			Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
1	Schools having School Safety Advisory Committee (Number)	1043	104	104	156	156	78	78	301	301	115	115	153	153	136	136
2	Schools having Scholl Disaster management Plan (Number)	1043	104	104	156	156	78	78	301	301	115	115	153	153	136	136
3	Schools having conducted Safety Audits (Structural) (Number)	863	104	102	156	106	78	76	301	273	115	90	153	108	136	108
b	Safety Audits (Non-Structural) (Number)	1043	104	104	156	156	78	78	301	301	115	115	153	153	136	136
4	Schools having conducted Annual Mock Drills (Number)	142	104	23	156	21	78	12	301	34	115	16	153	21	136	15
5	Schools Having Fire Extinguisher (Number)	735	104	77	156	79	78	68	301	256	115	82	153	86	136	87
6	Schools Adhering to safety norms in storing inflammable & Toxic Material (Number)	1043	104	104	156	156	78	78	301	301	115	115	153	153	136	136
7	Schools confirming safety standards as per local building bye-laws (Latest) (Number)	1043	104	104	156	156	78	78	301	301	115	115	153	153	136	136
8	Schools having issued Recognition certificate under sub Rule(4)-Rule 15 of RTE rules 2010 (only to schools that comply with Structural safety norms) (Number)	54														
9	Schools where students & teachers undergo regular training on School Safety & Disaster Preparedness (Number)	1043	104	104	156	156	78	78	301	301	115	115	153	153	136	136
10	Schools where disaster management is being taught as part of the curriculum (Number)	1043	104	104	156	156	78	78	301	301	115	115	153	153	136	136

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8. Other Disaster Response Teams in the district

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Name of the Chief Coordinator of the Organization	Designation	Contact Number	Alternate Contact Number	Number of Volunteers
1	National Service Scheme (NSS)					
2	National Cadet Crops (NCC), MKCG College, Paralakhemundi n	1. Hari hara Dash (Naval) 2. Jagganath Pattnaik (army) 3. Manmath Rao (Army)	Asst Teacher, MR BOYS High School SKCG High School Gurandi	1. 9439847500 2. 8249176169 3. 9777786606		150
3	Red Cross	Separate Sheet attached				

Strategy for Disaster Management of the Office/Department

9. Preparedness: Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of the Department(The list is Indicative & may be extended as per need & requirement)

Name of the Office	Normal Time
DEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of School Safety and Disaster Management Plans • Changing of School Timing Preferably 6.00 AM to 10.30 AM • Provision of Potable Drinking Water • Preservation & Storage of sufficient ORS Packets from nearest Medical Officer/Health Worker/AWW • Maintenance of Electric Connection in the School where available • Prevention of Using Unsafe Dilapidated Class Room/Building & Declare the same as Abandoned area with singe
BEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular inspection of schools • Inspect the school vulnerability conditions • Interaction with the students and teachers with regard to safety protocols • Apprising higher authority on school safety acivities • Faciliate the mock drill through local fire brigade team
Teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with the students and teachers with regard to safety protocols • Apprising higher authority on school safety acivities • Faciliate the mock drill through local fire brigade team • Invite parents for attending monthly SMC & PTA meeting • Faciliate the Mock exercise at the school level
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents should visit the school periodically • Parents must interact with the students and teachers on safty and academic issues

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Details of Child Care Institutions

Sl No.	Name and Address of the Organization	Boys	Girls	Total No of Children	Name and Contact no.of the Shift-in-Charge	Fire Safety Equipments (Fire Extinguisher, Alarm)	Staff Training on Fire Safety Equipment	Near by open space for evacuation	Alternative Shelters
1	Daystar Home for Destitute Kids,At- Jarrau, Po- Govindapur, Mohana,	29	00	29	Siyan Majhi Ph. No. - 9439358740	Yes	No	Yes	UP School, Jarau, Mohana
2	Nissan Shalom Children Home At/Po- Gumma,	36	00	36	Subhankar Lima Ph. No. - 8763185003	Yes	No	Yes	Another building is available inside the campus
3	Vivekananda Residential School At- S. Uruda, Po- Labanyagada	32	00	32	Karunakar Sabar Ph. No. - 9439324206	No	No	Yes	100 Seated Hostel, SC & ST Dept., S. Uruda
4	Sri Jagannath Niketan At/Po -R. Sitapur	29	00	29	Narasingh Deo Ph. No. - 9861259412	No	No	Yes	Bharatmata Training Institution
5	Navajeevan Blind Relief Centre At- Dandamala Street, Po- Paralakhemundi	00	79	79	S.V. Ramana Ph. No. - 9692087177	No	No	Yes	Asha Ra Aloka, SOPUTRA
6	Nissan Shalom Children Home (Specialised Adoption Agency) At- Biswanath Nagar, Opp. Sriya Hotel, Po- Paralakhemundi	00	03	03	Pratyush Kumar Surjya Ph. No. 8763593023	No	No	Yes	Navajeeban Blind & Relief Centre

CHAPTER-6

Climate Change Adaptation-Gajapati

Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation

Weather and climate are the results of complex interactions between anthropogenic and natural factors. Evidence of global climate change include higher average temperatures, changes in precipitation, ocean warming, ocean acidification, sea level rise, decreasing sea ice, and changes in physical and biological systems. Observed climate change can be linked with the increase of green house gas concentrations in the atmosphere since the industrial revolution. Global surface temperature change for the end of the 21st century is likely to reach 4°C if no drastic mitigation actions are taken. Various sources of climate data exist that can support planning for climate change.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are trace gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit long wave radiation. They naturally blanket the earth and keep it at about 33° C warmer than it would be without these gases in the atmosphere. The table features these seven most important greenhouse gases as regulated under the Kyoto Protocol. The seven gases each have a different capacity to trap heat in the atmosphere, or a so-called “*global warming potential*” (GWP). They all belong to the group of long-lived greenhouse gases (LLGHGs), because they are chemically stable and persist in the atmosphere over time scales of a decade to centuries or longer, so that their emission has a long-term influence on climate. Some of the GHGs occur naturally (e.g. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) but increases in their atmospheric concentrations over the last 250 years are due largely to human activities.

Other greenhouse gases are entirely the result of human activities (e.g. HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃).

Table:1

GreenhouseGas	GlobalWarmingPotential(GWP)(over100years)	% of Total Anthropogenic GHG Emissions(2010)
Carbondioxide (CO ₂)	1	76%
Methane(CH ₄)	25	16%
Nitrousoxide(N ₂ O)	298	6%
Hydrofluorocarbons(HFCs)	124-14,800	<2%
Perfluorocarbons(PFCs)	7,390-12,200	<2%
Sulphurhexafluoride(SF ₆)	22,800	<2%
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	17,200	<2%

ImportantGreenhouseGases: CarbonDioxide(Co₂)

Most important greenhouse gas (contributes ~64% to total radiative forcing by long-lived GHGs). Half of CO₂emitted by human activities isbeing absorbedin thebiosphereandintheoceans.Restremainsintheatmosphereforsixhundredsto thousandsofyears

The most important anthropogenic GHG is carbon dioxide (CO₂).It accounts foraround 64% of total radiative forcing due to LLGHGs. Carbon dioxide does not have aspecific lifetime because it is continuously cycled between the atmosphere, oceans and landbiosphere andits netremoval from the atmosphereinvolves a range of processes with different time scales. CO₂ is primarily emitted as a result of burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and forest degradation and iron and steel production. Oceans and forests are the main sequesters of carbon i.e. sinks that can absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere. Carbondioxide is the gas to which all other gases are compared when speaking of Global Warming Potential. Emissions of other green house gases canbe converted into *CO₂ equivalent emissions*.

Important Green house Gases: Methane(CH₄)

Second most significant greenhouse gas (contributes ~18% to total radiative forcing by long-lived GHGs). Approximately 40% of methane is emitted into the atmosphere by natural sources. About 60% comes from human activities & stays in the atmosphere for approximately 12 years.

The second most significant anthropogenic GHG is methane (CH₄) which contributes to approximately 18% of total radiative forcing due to LLGHGs. Approximately 40% of methane is emitted into the atmosphere by natural sources (e.g. wetlands and termites). About 60% comes from human activities (e.g. cattle breeding, rice agriculture, fossil fuel exploitation, landfills and biomass burning). Methane is mostly removed from the atmosphere by chemical reactions, persisting for about 12 years. Thus, although methane is an important greenhouse gas, its effect is relatively short-lived.

Important Green house Gases: Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

The third most significant greenhouse gas (contributes ~6% to total radiative forcing by long-lived GHGs). Stays in the atmosphere for approximately 114 years. Nitrous oxide is emitted into the atmosphere from both natural (about 60%) and anthropogenic sources (approximately 40%).

Nitrous oxide is the third most significant GHG, contributing to about 6% of radiative forcing due to LLGHGs. The primary human sources of N₂O are fertilizer production and use in agriculture and various industrial processes. It is estimated that N₂O stays in the atmosphere for an estimated 114 years. Its impact on climate, over a 100-year period, is 298 times greater than equal emissions of carbon dioxide. It also plays an important role in the destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer which protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.

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SI No	Name of the Block	Fertilizer /Industrial processes	Annual Usage (In tonnes)	Ranking as per N ₂ O Emission (PPM)	Other Major Pollutants emitted (PPM)	Action Taken for cutting down emission
01	Gumma	NA	NA	NA	NA	
02	Gosani	NA	NA	NA	NA	
03	R.Udayagiri	NA	NA	NA	NA	
04	Mohana	NA	NA	NA	NA	
05	K. Nagar	NA	NA	NA	NA	
06	Nuagada	NA	NA	NA	NA	
07	Rayagada	NA	NA	NA	NA	

1. Important Greenhouse Gases: Fluorinated Gases

Global warming effect up to 23,000 times greater than carbon dioxide. Stay in the atmosphere up to 50,000 years. Three main groups: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). Mainly developed as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances

Fluorinated gases are a family of man-made gases used in a range of industrial applications. Sources include refrigerants, air-conditioning, solvents, aluminium and magnesium production, etc. Many fluorinated gases have very high global warming potentials (GWPs) relative to other greenhouse gases. That means small atmospheric concentrations can have large effects on global temperatures. They can also have long atmospheric lifetimes, in some cases, lasting thousands of years. Fluorinated gases are removed from the atmosphere only when they are destroyed by sunlight in the far upper atmosphere. In general, fluorinated gases are the most potent and longest lasting type of greenhouse gases emitted by human activities. There are three main categories of fluorinated gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)

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- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are the most common group of *F-gases*. They are used in various sectors and applications, such as refrigerants in refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment; as blowing agents for foams; as solvents; and in fire extinguishers and aerosol sprays.

- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are typically used in the electronics sector (for example for plasma cleaning of silicon wafers) as well as in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industry. In the past PFCs were also used in fire extinguishers and can still be found in older fire protection systems.

- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) is used mainly as an insulating gas, in high voltage switch gear and in the production of magnesium and aluminium.

SI No	Name of the Industry /Firm/Plant	Location	Annual émission (In PPM)	Ranking as per flourinated gas Emission (PPM)
01	M/S SRI VENKATESWAR RICE & OIL MILL, At/Po- PARALAKHEMUNDI-761200, DIST-GAJAPATI	PKD	0	0
02	M/S CO-OP. RICE CUM- OIL MILL OF R. UDAYGIRI RMCS LTD. R. UDAYGIRI, DIST-GAJAPATI	R Udaygiri	0	0
02	M/S BISWAKARMA CARPENTRY CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD, PARALAKHEMUNDI DIST- GAJAPATI	PKD	0	0

2. Important Green House Gases: Chlorofluoro Carbons (CFCs)

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) an important Green House Gas contribute about 12% to radiative forcing by long-lived GHGs has not been included in the Kyoto Protocol because they are already regulated under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer which entered into force in 1989. The Montreal Protocol includes, for example, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which contribute about 12% to total radiative forcing by LLGHGs. CFCs can stay in the atmosphere for more than 1,000 years. CFCs have a global warming potential (GWP) that ranges between 4,750 and 14,400 (over 100 years' timespan). CFCs are used in the manufacture of aerosol sprays, blowing agents for foams and packing materials, as solvents, and as refrigerants.

3. GreenHouseGasSequestration

In order to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, actions need to be taken to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. Such actions are referred to as “climate change mitigation”. More specifically, climate Changemitigationinvolves:

- reducingGHGEmissions,e.g.bymakingolderequipmentmoreenergyefficient;
- preventingnewGHGEmissionstobereleasedintheatmosphere,e.g.byavoidingtheconstructionofnewemission-intensivefactories;
- preservingandenhancingsinksandreservoirsofGHGs,e.g.byprotectingnaturalcarbonsinkslikeforestsand oceans,orcreatingnewsinks(“carbonsequestration”).

7 Major Greenhouse Gases Contributors (Anthropogenic) toClimate

ChangeTable:6.7

GreenhouseGas	HumanSource(Examples)	% of Total Global GHG Emissions (2010)
Carbondioxide (CO ₂)	Fossilfuelcombustion, landusechanges, cementproduction, etc	76%
Methane(CH ₄)	Fossilfuelmining/distribution,livestock, riceagriculture,landfills,etc	16%
Nitrousoxide(N ₂ O)	Agriculture(fertilisers)and associated landusechange,etc	6%
Hydrofluorocarbons (e.g.HFCs)	Liquidcoolants, etc	<2%
Perfluorocarbons (e.g.PFCs)	Refrigerant,electronicsindustryand aluminiumindustry,etc	<2%
Sulphurhexafluoride (SF ₆)	Insulatorinelectronicsandmagnesium industry,etc	<2%
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	Electronicsandphotovoltaicindustries, etc	<2%

The global community has committed itself to hold warming below 2°C (compared to pre-industrial temperatures) to prevent dangerous climate change. The 2013 IPCC report on the physical science basis of climate change provides a “budget approach” to this goal, looking at total allowable CO₂ emissions level to meet the 2°C target. The report states that in order to have a greater than two in three chance of keeping *global warming* below 2°C, cumulative emissions of CO₂ cannot exceed 1,000 Gigatonnes of carbon (GtC). As of 2011, more than half this amount, or over 500 GtC, has already been emitted since 1861-1880. When the

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effects of other greenhouse gases are included, even less CO₂ could be emitted to keep below a 2°C warming.

Current annual emission levels are at 9.5 GtC and are likely to grow every year due to population growth and economic development patterns. If annual emissions continue to grow as in past years (“business as usual” scenario) the carbon budget will be exhausted in the next three decades.

Details of forests as a major Carbon sink (District)

Table:6.8

Reserved Forest /Protected Forest(inSq.KM)	Revenue/Village Forest (inSq.KM)	Private owned Forests (inSq.KM)	Others (If any) (inSq.KM)	Total (inSq.KM)
Reserved forest(42nos)-924.77 Proposed reserved forest (6nos)-24.7511 Un-demarcated protected Forest(UNPF)9893Nos)-249.3362	Revenue Forest-12.66 Village Forest(135nos)-11.925	NIL	Unclassed forest1.02	1224.623

1. Sectors with High Mitigation Potential Table :6.9

Sl. No	Sectors	Mitigation Options
1	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of renewable heat and power (hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal and bio-energy) • Improved supply and distribution efficiency • Carbon capture storage (CCS) • Combined heat and power
2	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More fuel-efficient vehicles • Use of alternative energy sources (biofuels, cleaner diesel, etc.) • Better land-use and transport planning • Shift from individual transport to public transport systems • More efficient driving practices • Non-motorized transport (cycling, walking)
3	Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process-specific technologies that improve efficiency and reduce emissions • Material recycling and substitution • Heat and power recovery/cogeneration • Control of greenhouse gas emissions

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Sl. No	Sectors	MitigationOptions
4	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ManureandlivestockmanagementtoreduceCH4emissions • Improved fertilizer application techniques to reduce N2Oemissions • Improvedcropandgrazing land managementtoincreasesoilcarbonstorage • Restorationofcultivated peatysoilsanddegraded lands • Agro-forestrypractices
5	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduceddeforestation
6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation/reforestation • Forestmanagement • Treespeciesimprovementtoincrease biomassproductivityandcarbonsequestration
7	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfillmethanerecovery • Wasteincinerationwithenergyrecovery • Compostingoforganicwaste • Controlledwastewatertreatment • Recyclingandwasteminimization • BiocoversandbiofilterstooptimizeCH4oxidation

2. SectorSpecific Climate Change mitigation Projects:

Table: 6.10

SI No	Sector	ProjectTitle	Period		Mitigation Targets
			From	To	
1	State sector	Afforstation activities The afforstation drive has been carried out in this dvision to sequenstred maximum quantum of atmospheric carbom .Thus helping increases in the carbon pool as trees are the best source of carbon sink. The figure for the last five years is furnished herewith.	2017	2018	168
			2018	2019	2444.63
			2019	2020	1206.25
			2020	2021	1895.99
			2021	2022	1413
		Total afforstation (in Ha) 7127.87			
2		Forest fire fighting Massive fire fighting measures have been intitaed to minimize the carbon release to the atmosphere though forest fire.The figure for the last five years id furnished.	2017	2018	694.5
			2018	2019	318
			2019	2020	260
			2020	2021	629
			2021	2022	700
		Total forest fire fire fighting by creation & mantainance of firelines(in km)			2601.5

CHAPTER-7: Institutional Arrangement

1 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was constituted under the Sub-section (1) of Section (3) of National Disaster Management Act 2005. NDMA is the apex body for Disaster Management in the country headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to lay down policies, plans and guidelines to manage disaster and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster.

The Chairperson of the NDMA is the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India (*ex-officio*) and others members not exceeding than nine may be nominated by him. The Chairperson may designate one of the members to be the Vice-Chairperson.

2 National Executive Committee (NEC)

The central government has constituted a National Executive Committee (NEC) under sub-section (1) of Section (8) of DM Act-2005 to assist the National Disaster Management Authority in the discharge of its function and also ensure compliance of the directions issued by the central government.

The Union Home Secretary is the Chairpersons (*ex-officio*) of NEC. The Secretaries to the Government of India in the ministries/departments having administrative control of the agriculture, defense, drinking water supply, environment and forests, finance (expenditure), health, power, rural development, science and technology, space, telecommunication, urban development, water resources and chief of the integrated defence staff of the chief of staffs are other members of NEC.

3 State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

The State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA) has to be constituted by every state government under the sub-section (1) & (2) of section 14 of Disaster Management Act 2005. The Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the state are

the Chairpersons (*ex-officio*) of SDMA and other members not exceeding than eight may be nominated by the Chairpersons. The Chairman of the State Executive Committee (SEC), Chief Secretary of the State is a member and Chief Executive Officer (*ex-officio*) of SDMA.

The State Disaster Management Authority shall:-

- a) Lays down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.
- b) Approves the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA,
- c) Coordinates the implementation of the State Plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures.
- d) Review the developmental plans of different departments of the State to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.
- e) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the State Government for the purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor.
- f) Review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government & issue such guidelines as may be necessary.
- g) Lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief (Not less than the minimum standard of relief in the guidelines of NDMA) to persons affected by disaster in the State.

4 State Executive Committee (SEC)

The State Executive Committee (SEC) has been constituted by the State Governments under sub-section (1) & (2) of section (20) to assist the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) in the performance of its function and to coordinate action in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the SDMA and ensure the compliances of directions issued by the State Government under the DM act. The Chief Secretaries of the States are the Chairman of SEC (ex-officio). Four Secretaries of State Government are the other member's ex-officio. The Chairperson of SEC use powers delegated by SDMAs and state Governments.

The State Executive Committee shall:-

- a) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, National Plan and State Plan.
- b) Examine the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disaster and specify measures to be taken for their prevention and mitigation.
- c) Lay down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the departments of the Government of the State and the District authorities and monitor the implementation of the plans.
- d) Evaluate preparedness at all government and non-government levels to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster and give all directions where necessary for enhancing such preparedness.

5 Revenue and Disaster Management Department:

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department is responsible for providing immediate relief to the people affected by various calamities like floods, droughts, cyclones, hailstorms, earthquakes, fire accidents, etc. It also takes initiatives for relief, rescue, rehabilitation and restoration work. The Department is headed by the Principal Secretary/Addl. Chief Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department who exercises all administrative and financial powers.

6 Special Relief Organization:

The Special Relief Organisation was established under the Board of Revenue in 1965-66 for carrying out relief and rescue operation during and after various disasters. Since its inception, the scope of Relief Organisation has been diversified. Now it deals with disaster management i.e. response, relief and rehabilitation. It coordinates with districts/departments for quick relief and rescue operation, reconstruction and rehabilitation work. It also promotes disaster preparedness at all levels in the State with the assistance of Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA). Quick response in the natural calamities is the hall-mark of Special Relief Organisation.

7 Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA):

Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) was established by the Government of Odisha as an autonomous organization vide Finance Department Resolution No. IFC- 74/99-51779/F dated the 28th December 1999 (in the intermediate aftermath of the Super-cyclone in 1999). It was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 29.12.1999 as a non-profit making & charitable institution for the interest of the people of Odisha, with its headquarters at Bhubaneswar and jurisdiction over the whole State.

The Authority has the mandate not only to take up the mitigation activities but also the relief, restoration, reconstruction and other measures. These activities cover the entire gamut of disaster management including preparedness activities and also include:

- Coordination with the line departments involved in reconstruction,
- Coordination with bilateral and multi-lateral aid agencies,
- Coordination with UN Agencies, International, National and State-level NGOs,
- Networking with similar and relevant organizations for disaster management.

8 State Level Committee on Natural Calamity (SLCNC)

A State Level Committee on Natural Calamity (SLCNC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to oversee disaster preparedness and response activities.

The Function of the SLCNC is -:

- a) To advise the State Government regarding precautionary measures to be taken in respect of flood, drought and other natural calamities.
- b) To assess the situations arising out of the calamities.
- c) To recommend to Government the nature and quantum of relief; and
- d) To recommend to Government the Policy to be adopted in giving such relief in areas affected by such calamities.

9 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Under the sub-section (1) of section 14 of DM act 2005. District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted by the State Government.

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) consists of the Chairperson and such number of the other members, not exceeding seven, as may be prescribed by the State Government, and unless the rules otherwise provide, it shall consist of the following namely:-

- a) The Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the District is the Chairperson (*ex-officio*) of DDMA.
- b) The elected representative of local authority is the Co-chairperson (*ex-officio*) of DDMA.

Provided that in the Tribal Areas, as referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitutions, the Chief Executive Member of the district council of autonomous district, shall be the co-Chairperson, *ex officio*

- c) The Chief Executive of the District Authority, *ex officio*;
- d) The Superintendent of Police, *ex officio*;
- e) The Chief Medical Officer of the district, *ex officio*;
- f) Not exceeding two other district level officers, to be appointed by the State Government

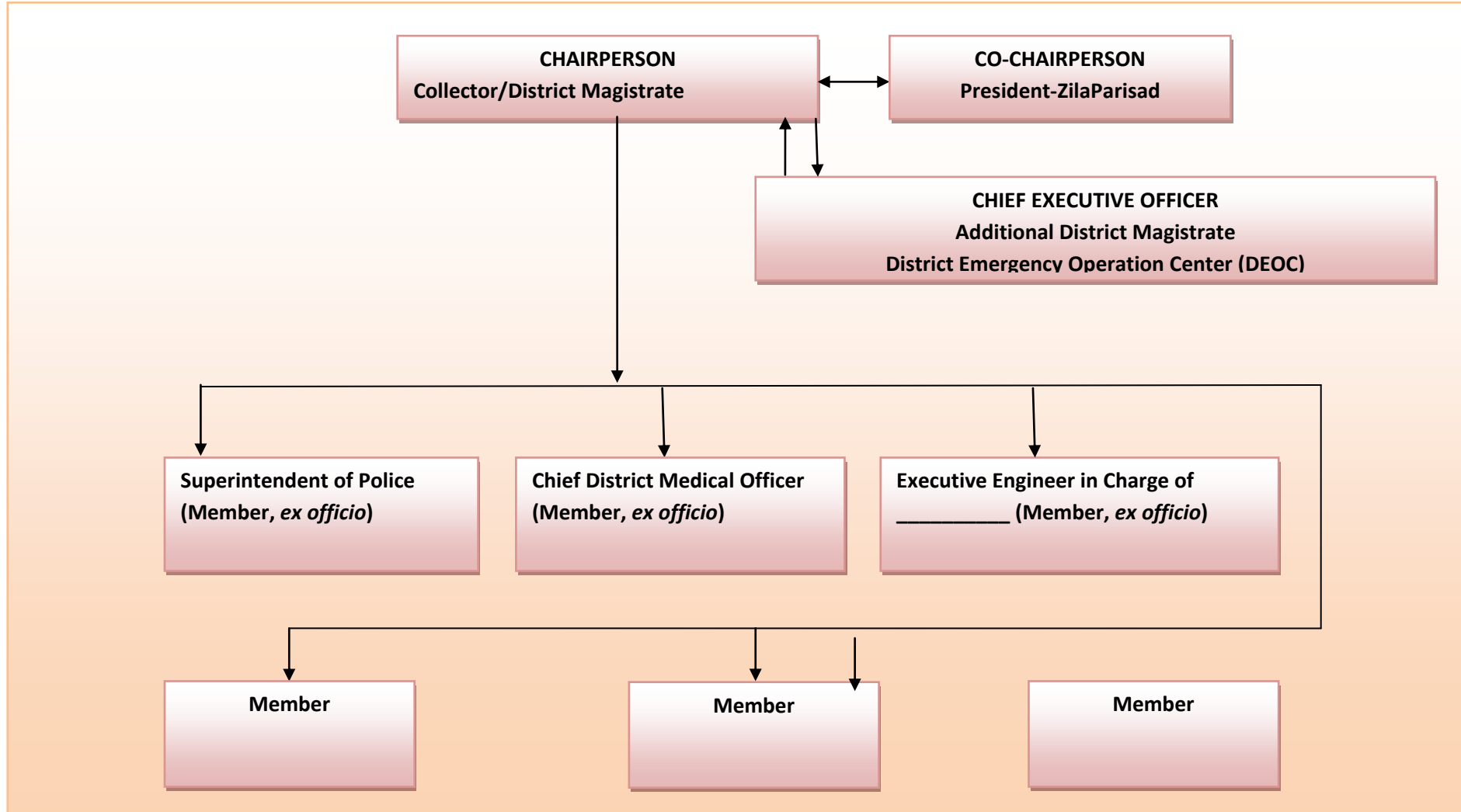
The State Government appoints an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector or Additional District Magistrate or Additional Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be of the District to be Chief Executive Officer of DDMA.

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Table 1: Structure of District Disaster Management Authority, Gajapati

SI No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Position in DDMA (Ex-Officio)	Contact No. (If Land line please prefix 06815-)
1	Sj Lingraj Panda, IAS	Collector or District Magistrate	Chairman DDMA	9437561919, 222397, 222396(R), 222464 (Fax)
2	Sri Gabara Tirupati Rao	ZP President, Gajapati,	Co - Chairperson DDMA	7978935937
3	Sri Sangram Sekhar Panda	Additional District Magistrate, Gajapati	Chief Executive officer- DDMA	9437166214 223333, 222578
4	Sj Jayaram Satapathy, OPS	Superintendent of Police	Member	222533, 2225666 (R) , 222565 (Fax)
5	Sj Maheswar Ch Naik	Project Director, DRDA, Gajapati	Member	06815-222420
6	Sri Pradeep Kumar Patro	Chief District Medical Officer	Member	9438297034 222205
7	Sri Prabhas kumar Behura	District Emergency Officer – Gajapati	Member	9437208153
8	Kailash Chandra Behera, M.Sc.(Ag.)	Deputy Director Agriculture, Gajapati	Member	9437638935
9	Er. Nimal Kumar Das	Excutive Engineer, Rural Development, Gajapati	Member	9437255318
10	S. Samapad Rao	SE, Irrigation (Embankment)	Member	9437235600

Figure 2: Organogram of District Disaster Management Authority



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The DDMA acts as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purpose of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA.

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) shall:-

- a) Prepare Disaster Management Plan including District Response Plan of the District.
- b) Coordinate and Monitor the implementation of the National DM Policy, State DM Policy, State DM Plan and District DM Plan.
- c) Ensure that vulnerable areas of the districts are identified and prevention and mitigation measures are being undertaken by the departments of the Government both at district level and at local level.
- d) Ensure that guidelines for Prevention and Mitigation measures, Preparedness and Response as lay down by NDMA and SDMA are being followed by all departments of Government both at district and local level.
- e) Monitor the implementation of Disaster Management Plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the district levels.
- f) Lay down guidelines to be followed by different Government departments both at district level and local level for integrating disaster prevention and mitigation measures in their development plans and projects and provides necessary technical assistance therefor;
- g) Review the state of capability for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster like situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation.
- h) Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster.
- i) Organize, coordinate and facilitate specialized training programmes and awareness programmes for different level of officers, employees, voluntary rescue workers and community members for prevention and mitigation of disaster with support of governmental and non-governmental organization and local authorities.
- j) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade mechanism for early warning and dissemination of proper information to public.

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- k) Review development plans prepared by the departments of the government at the district level, statutory authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation.
- l) Examine construction in any area in the district and ensure standards for prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction to be followed by the concerned departments and authorities.
- m) Identify buildings and places which could be used as relief centers or camps in the event of any disaster or disaster like situation and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings and places.
- n) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at short notice;
- o) Encourage the involvement of Non Government Organization and Voluntary social –welfare institutions working at the grass root level in the district for disaster management.
- p) Ensure communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
- q) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to.

Specific task assigned to members of DDMA by the Chairperson

Member 1: ADM cum CEO-DDMA, Gajapati- Overall supervision and monitoring in managing Disasters/ event management in the district, he has been appointed as the nodal officer of the district by the Collector & DM of the district

Member 2: Superintendent of Police- Intimation for requisition of NDRF/ODRAF Team and deployment of forces for safety and security in the district with prioritising probable magnitude of disasters.

Member 3: Sub-Collector:- Monitoring line departments (BDOs/ Sarapancha /EO/Counsellor of the concerned GP /NAC/ CSO,ACSO, Inspector of Supply /DSWO,DCPO, CDPO, AWW) & ensuring PDS, Supply of Food to Old and Infirm, Care of Children while disaster. Monitor survey related to crop loss in consultation with DDA, DDH, ADS-Sericulture, Tahasildars.

Member 4: Project Director, DRDA- Ensure Wage employment / minimum wage for the people while disaster in consultation with BDO/ Asst Labour Officer.

Member 5: Project Administrator-ITDA, Paralakhemundi: Drinking water supply in consultation with the officers of RWSS & JE/SDO PHD under direct supervision of Ex.Engineer concerned. Also ensure drinking water for animals in consultation with CDVO, BDOs & SDOs of RWSS

Member 6: Chief District Medical Officer:- Epidemic control and awareness campaign in advance prioritising probable magnitude of seasonal disasters.

10 District Level Committee on Natural Calamity (DLCNC)

The Codal provision of Odisha Relief Code envisages the constitutions of District Level Committee on Natural Calamity (DLCNC) which is the apex committee at the district to monitor preparedness and suggests improvement in the response mechanism and finalizes the district disaster management plans. The members of DLCNC are as follows:

.8(Any other existing committees for Disaster Management at District/Block/Panchayat and Village level may be incorporated in tables.)-NA

9 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

The Disaster Management Act 2005 has made the statutory provisions for the constitution of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. The NDRF comprises of 12 units of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMF) that includes 3 units each from Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF) and Boarder Security Forces (BSF) and 2 Unit each from Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF), Indian Tibbet Boarder Police (ITBP) and SahastraSeemaBal (SSB). Each battalion has 18 self-contained specialists Search and Rescue teams of 45 personnel. The NDRF team includes Chemical, Biological and Radiological Disaster (CBRN) emergency responders, S&A element, engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and paramedics. The NDRF battalions are strategically located at 8 different locations in the country based on the vulnerability profile to cut down response time for their deployment. During the threatening proactive deployment of NDRF is being carried out by NDMA in consultation with the State Governments.

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Table 3: Location of National Disaster Response Forces

SI No.	Battalion, Location	State	Man power drawn from	Contact Person	Contact No.
1	1st BN NDRF, Patgaon PO - Azara, Distt. Kamrup Metro, Guwahati-781017	Assam	BSF	Sh. S. K. Shastri Commandant	0361-2840027, 0361-2849080, 9401307887, 0361-2840284, 9401048790, 9435117246, assam01-ndrf@nic.in
2	2nd BN NDRF, Near RRI Camp. Haringhata, Mohanpur, Nadia, (West Bengal) Pin - 741246	West Bengal	BSF	Sh. Nitish Upadhyay Commandant	033-25875032, 033-25875032, 9434742836, 033-25875032, 9474061104, 9474116775, wb02-ndrf@nic.in
3	3rd BN NDRF, PO-Mundali, Cuttack - Odisha Pin - 754013	Odisha	CISF	Sh. M.K. Yadav Commandant	0671-2879710, 0671-2879711, 9439103170, 0671-2879711, ori03-ndrf@nic.in
4	4th Bn NDRF, PO - Suraksha Campus, Arrakonam, Distt. Vellore Tamilnadu-631152	Tamil Nadu	CISF	Ms. Rekha Nambiyar Commandant	04177-246269, 04177-246594 9442105169, 04177-246594, tn04-ndrf@nic.in
5	5th Bn NDRF, Sudumbare Taluka, Distt - Maval Pune (Maharashtra) Pin - 412109	Maharashtra	CRPF	Sh. Anupam Srivastava Commandant	02114-247010, 02114-247008, 9423506765, 02114-247000, 9422315628, mah05-ndrf@nic.in
6	6th Bn NDRF, Chilora Road, Gandhinagar, Pin - 382042	Gujrat	CRPF	Sh. R. S. Joon Commandant	079-23202540, 079-23201551 9428826445, 079-23201551, guj06-ndrf@nic.in
7	7th Bn NDRF, Bibiwala Road, Bhatinda (Punjab) Pin 151001	Uttar Pradesh	ITBP	-- Commandant	0164-2246193, 0164 - 2246570, 0164-2246193, 0164-2246570, pun07-ndrf@nic.in
8	8th Bn NDRF, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad (UP) Pin - 201002	Punjab	ITBP	Sh. P.K. Srivastava Commandant	0120-2766013, 0120 - 27666012, 9968610014, 0120-2766618, 9412221035, up08-ndrf@nic.in

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SI No.	Battalion, Location	State	Man power drawn from	Contact Person	Contact No.
9	9th Bn NDRF, Bihata Patna, Bihar Pin - 801103	Bihar	BSF	Shri Vijay SinhaCommandant	06115-253942, 06115-253939, 7762884444, 06115-253939, 8544415050, 9525752125, patna-ndrf@nic.in
10	10th Bn NDRF, ANU Campus, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur (AP) Pin - 522510	Andhra Pradesh	CRPF	Sh. Parshant DarCommandant	0863-2293178, 0863-2293050, 7382299621, 0863-2293050, 8333068559, ap10-ndrf@nic.in
11	11 th Bn NDRF, SanskritikSankul, MaqboolAlam Road, Varanasi, UP - 221002	Uttar Pradesh	SSB	Sh. A.K.SinghCommandant	0542-2501201, 0542 - 2501101, 9455511107 0542-2501101 up-11ndrf@gov.in
12	12 th Bn NDRF, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh791112	Arunachal Pradesh	SSB	Sh. AngomKiran Chand Singh Commandant	03621-242940, 03621-242940, 9485236141 0360-2277106, 0360-2277104, bn12.ndrf@gov.in

NDRF Help Line No - +91-9711077372

10 Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF)

The Government of Odisha formed Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) vide notification no.939/CD dated 07.06.2001.ODRAF is a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech force for all types of disasters. ODRAF aims at reducing casualties, clearance of communication channels, quick deployment of personnel and equipments and minimize expenditure and time lag and support institutional arrangement. In 3 phases, ten units of ODRAF have been set up. The ODRAF units are strategically located throughout Orissa. Locations of these units are identified on the basis of vulnerability profile to cut down the response time for their deployment. The ODRAF Units do not have any geographical /territorial restrictions in terms of area of operation.

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Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) has been formed in 10 units. Seven units have been formed out of Odisha Special Armed Police (OSAP) Battalions and three units have been formed out of District Armed Police Reserve (APR). These ODRAF units are located at ten different locations in the State based on the vulnerability profile to reduce response time for their deployment. These units are at Cuttack, Chatrapur, Balasore, Jharsuguda, Koraput, Bhubaneswar, Paradeep, Bolangir, Rourkela & Baripada. All the ten units are being equipped and trained to combat multi-faceted operations like Water related Search and Rescue, Relief Line Clearance, Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR), and Medical First Responder (MFR). Further, these units are also equipped with 92 different types of emergency equipment including communication equipment.

ODRAF has not only responded in various operations related to natural and manmade disasters to save the lives but also it is imparting awareness and operational level training to govt. officials, urban and rural volunteers, school students and Task Force members of the Cyclone Shelter Maintenance and Management Committee (CSMMC) for Capacity Building of the stake holders to mitigate and minimize the disaster risk.

In the current year, 10 more units have been sanctioned and created at Berhampur Police Station, Gajapati District(Bansdhara Basin), Jajpur District, Kendrapara, Dsitric, Puri District (being cyclone and flood prone area) Khurdha district (for Mahanadi, Begunia, Nayagarh and Banki), NawarangapurIndravati Project, Boudh District (Mahanadi, Sonapur and Binika) and SambalpurDistrict (for back water of HirakudDam and Mahanadi System).

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Table 4: Location of Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force with contact details

SI No	Place	Personnel drawn from	Name of the Commandant	Contact No.	Name of Subedar	Contact No.
1	Cuttack	OSAP 6 th Bn, Cuttack	Mr.Lingraj Parida	98610 39267 0671-2442148	Mahatang Hansda	94394 57443
2	Jharsuguda	OSAP 2 nd Bn, Jharsuguda	Mr Mohammed Zahid	06645 270096, 270038 @, 270096 FAX, 94371 76264	Sri. Kul Bahadur Thapa	96586 30354
3	Koraput	OSAP 3 rd Bn, Koraput	Sri. Subash Chandra Nayak, OAPS-(I)	06852 251344, 251355@ 251344 fax 94372 50194	Sri. Ramesha Chandra Hati	99384 06905
4	Chatrapur	OSAP 8 th Bn, Chatrapur	Sri Baikuntha nath Mishra	06811-254010/ 254011/ 254015 or 94370-87055	Mr. Nilambara Parida	9438661 460
5	Balasore	Armed Police Reserve (APR), Balasore district	Shri Nithi Sekhar, IPS	94381-53309	Sgt.P.K.R ansingh	94393-79619
6	Bhubaneswar	OSAP 7 th Bn, Bhubaneswar	Shri Biren Ku. Sasmal, OPS 1	94370-81266	ACP D.K.Dehuri	94371-85548
7	Baripada	OSAP 5 th Bn,Baripada	Shri Awinash Kumar, IPS	94381 53308	Niranjan samal	94374 42537
8	Rourkela	OSAP 4 th Bn, Rourkela	Khageswar Goud	94373 58292	Ashok Behera	94374 19436
9	Balangir	Armed Police Reserve (APR), Balangir district	Ashish Kumar Singh, IPS	88950 46814	M Laxmiranjan,	94392-68154
10	Jagatsinghpur at Paradeep	Armed Police Reserve (APR),Jagatsinghpur district	Shri J.N.Pankaj, IPS	94371-02020	P.K.Routray	94384-36188

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Table 5:

SI No	ODRAF In-charge Place	Name of the Dy. Commandant	Contact No.	Name of Habildar Major	Contact No.
1	Cuttack	Sk. RahimTulla	0671-2442259 9438503808	Sunil Kumar Naik	9437070279
2	Chhatrapur	Mr. Sailendra Mukhi	9438747290	Mr. Chittaranjan Bisoi	7978855846
3	Koraput		06852 251258, 9437468623		
4	Jharsuguda		06645 270079		

HR Position:

Table -6 ODRAF Equipment details:

Rank	Sub Inspector	1
	DR Havildar	2
	Driver	2
	Havildaar	9
	Sepoy	31
	Cook	1
	Total	46

Table No. 7

Equipment Details					
SI No.	Name of the Equipment	No	In good condition	In defective stage	Remarks
1	Mechanical Chain Saw	20	20	0	
2	Inflatable rubber boat	10	10	0	
3	OBM 40 HP(2 stroke) Mariner Marathon	10	10	0	
4	Inflatable tower lifht (ASKA)	20	20	0	
5	Hi-beam rechargeable hand held search light	10	10	0	
6	30 ft. aluminium ladder	4	3	1	
7	Life Jacket	100	70	30	
8	Lifebuoy	20	20	0	
9	25ft heavy duty rope ladder	5	5	0	

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10	Garmin GPS model E trex Vista HCS No.16d460-651,653,669,674 and 691	5	5	0	
11	MSA Helmet	25	25	0	
12	Safety shoes liberty makes warrior brand	25	25	0	
13	Head Lamp	10	10	0	
14	Video camera canon camcorder Sl. No.50634341001781	1	1	0	
15	Mini Fire Extinguisher 500gm capacity	10	10	0	Needs refilling
16	Fire extinguisher 4.5 kg	8	8	0	Needs refilling
17	Hand gloves	10	6	4	
18	Desk top computer HP elite-8300	1	1	0	
19	Multi-function printer HP-1536	1	1	0	
20	Laser Printer HP-1108	1	1	0	
21	Battery Charger	2	2	0	
22	Vehicle Tata 1212 TC Regd No.OR-14-V-0210	1	1	0	
23	IMARSAT ISAT Phone-2 with accessories	2	2	0	

Map: Location of ODRAF Units

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Other Disaster Response Teams in the district (SP/Fire/SKCG/HE/NGOS/VOs)

Table 8: List of other Disaster Response Teams in the District

Sl. No	Name of the Institutions	Name of the Chief Coordinator of the Organization	Designation	Contact Number	Alternate Contact Number	Number of Volunteers
1	Civil Defence	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Home Guards	Commandant Home Guards, Gajapati	Commandant	06815-222533	06815-222565 (fax)	527
3	National Service Scheme (NSS)	Mr. Sudhiranjan Mohapatra,	Art Teacher (NSS Programme Officer, JNV, Gajapati	06815 215215		50
		Dr. Sri Baidyanath Dash, lect. Pol Science	Program Officer, NSS, SKCG Autonomous college, Paralakhemundi	06815-223823,	94379 48324	50
		Kiranbala Bhuyan, Lecturer (Womens wing)	Program Officer, NSS, SKCG Autonomous college, Paralakhemundi	94392 70234		50
		Dr Jayanti Rath, Lect. Pol. Science	Program Officer, NSS, Womens Degree college, Paralakhemundi	94376 55717		50
		Mr.M.Sudarshan Rao,MBA, sudarsan.m@cutm.ac.in	Prog. Officer, CUTM, Paralakhemundi			96686 66477

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4	National Cadet Crops (NCC)	Mr. Parle Kalyan Chakravarty, Management, OIC pkchakravarty@cutm.ac.in	OIC, CUTM, Paralakhemundi		94393 31442	50
		Mr. Sumant kumar	NCC Officer, SKCG Autonomou s college, Paralakhemundi	99382036 89		50 (Degree)
		Anitaa Padhi	NCC Officer, Womens junior college, Paralakhemundi	06815 222524		
		Jagannath Patnaik, Army wing	NCC Officer, MR BOYS High School, Parlakhemu ndi	98615 47227		50
		Harihar Dash, Navy wing	NCC Officer, MR BOYS High School, Parlakhemu ndi	94398 47500		100
		Basudev Dalei, Hm, Army Wing	NCC Officer, SKCG HC Gurandi	76840 21735		50
		Mahmad Rafi, Teacher, Army Wing	NCC Officer, JNV Betaguda	94382 15139		50
5	Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK)	Bijaya kumar Mahapatro	District Youth Officer,. Gajapati	BBSR; 06742558 313	PKD: 94371 37422 (DYC), Sunil k Bisoyee 86583 11055 (MTS)	17

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6	Red Cross	DR. P.C. KORA	CDMO, District Headquarte r Hospital, Gajapati District, Odisha	06815 222467		50
7/ NGO/ VO						
1	s.w.w.s (Society For the welfare of the weaker section)	Mr.Jaganath Raju	Forest Office Road,Paral akhemundi Pin-761200 Dist. Gajapati	06815- 222197, 222471		25
2	C.C.D. (Centre for community Development)	Mr.Ch.Swamy, Accountant	Sridhar Nagar- 1,Near Check Gate, Paralakhem undi	06815- 222516	94380 37003	25
3	SURAKSHA (A society for the integrated Voluntary Action and Services)	Mr.Motilal Reddy, Chief-Functionary	Gajapati Nagar, Paralakhem undi, 761200	Cell No.98611 21164	94377 23657	20
4	J.K.P (Jana Kalyan Pratistan)	Mr. D.M Panda, Director	Indra Nagar, Paralakhem undi, Pin- 761200	06815- 223769, 222921	94370 12921	20
5	CURE (Center for the Upliftment of Rural Environment)	G.Damodar, Chief-Functionary	Om Shanti Colony, Paralakhem undi, Pin- 761200	06815- 223472	94394 18471	15
6	O.R.D (Organization for Rural Development)	Mr. Venkat Das, Chief-Functionary	Forest Office Road Paralakhem undi, Pin- 761200	06815- 223930		15
7	SERVE (Social	Mr. Jaganath Sahu	Sankukha Rao Lane	06815- 222326	94380 29251	15

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	Education for Reconstruction & Village Environment)	Chief-Functionary	Paralakhemundi, Pin- 761200			
8	MAHILA VIKASH	Smt. Shanti Lata Rath, Chief-Functionary	Forest Office Road, Paralakhemundi, Pin- 761200	06815-224679		10
9	PRAVA	Mr. A.Appa Rao, Secretary	Komuti Street, Paralakhemundi, Pin-761200	06815-222093	9437192514	15
10	ASTHA	Mr. Rajendra Panda, Chief-Functionary	Om Shanti Colony Paralakhemundi, Pin-761200	06815-222024	9438762530	15
11	PEACE	Mr. Rudar Prasad Patra, Coordinator	Gajapati Nagar, Mohana		9437424146	15
12	A.D.S (Adivasi Development Society)	Mr. Aranchu Sabara, Coordinator	Gumma	06815-282671	9437372671	15
13	PREM (People Rural Education Movement)	Mr. Saheba Pradhan, Coordinator	Mandiapalli, Rongalnuda, Berhampur	0680-224241	9437260503	25
14	GRAM VIKAS	Mr. Kailash Ch. Sahu, Coordinator	Mohuda, Berhampur, Gajapati	0680-2261863	9439337881	25
15	ISARA	Mr. Rabindra Patra, Chief-Functionary	Vaikunta Nagar, Berhampur, Gajapati	0680-2280179	.8280134520	10

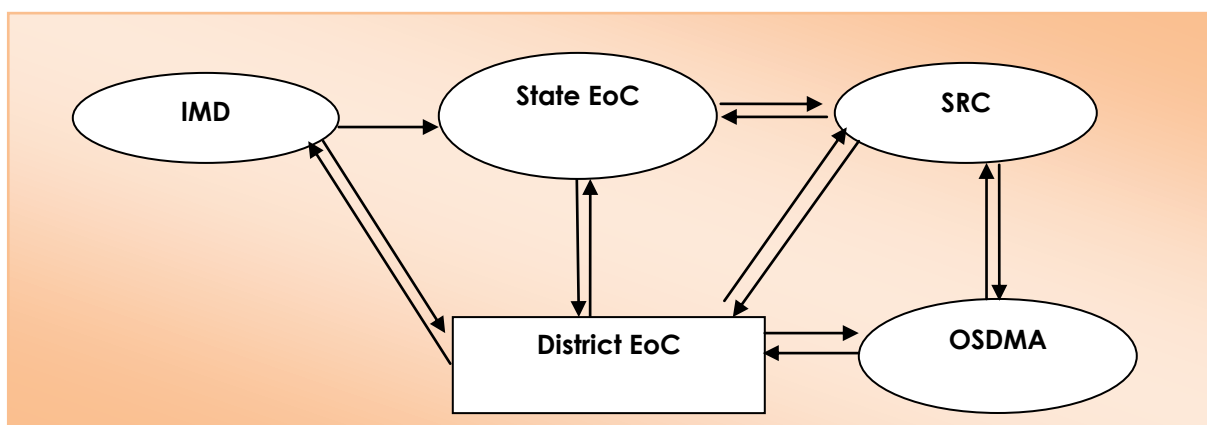
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16	CARD	Mr. Susree Sahu, Secretary	Cooperation Road, Berhampur, Gajapati	0680- 2201069		10
17	HELP (Health Education & Life Planning)	Mr. Lingraj Panigrahi, Secretary	Big Brahmin Street, Paralakhem undi, Pin- 761200	94381 01204	94381 01204	10
18	SAKAL	Mr. Nagendra Nandi, Secretary	Neelachal Nagar-5, Berhampur, Gajapati	0680- 2209523	86583 17280	10
19	PALLI SEVA	Mr. L. Ramakrishna, Secretary	Khanja Street, Paralakhem undi, Pin- 761200	94371272 96	94371 27296	10
20	GODS (Gracy Organisation for Development Services)	Mr. Sunil Kumar Patra, Coordinator	Sanmukh Rao Lane Colony, Palace Street Paralakhem undi, Pin- 761200	94377 72831	94377 72831	10
21	SHEHC (Society for Health Environment & Health care)	Mr. Susanta Panda, Secretary M.No.	Indra Nagar, Paralakhem undi, Pin- 761200	06815- 223253	94371 11758	10

12 Emergency Communication System State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC)

The State Emergency Operation Centre has been made operational at Rajiv Bhawan, Bhubaneswar with state of art communication net-work. The State EOC functions round the clock throughout the year. The Organisation is headed by the Special Relief Commissioner (SRC) who exercises all administrative and financial powers. He is assisted by a group of experienced officers and staff. During any natural disaster, the office functions round the clock in an emergency mode.

Figure 1: Information flow chart from SEOC to Districts



District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOC) *(Note: DEOC of the District to be elaborated)*

- **Structure and Function(DC-EMG)**

The department through its Special Relief branch coordinates with the district administrations and other line departments of the government for smooth management of disasters. The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) set up in the Special Relief part of the department remains in contact with the District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOC) on a 24x7 basis in the calamity seasons for dissemination of early warning and coordination for relief management. Deputy collector emergency is the Officer on Special Duty (OSD) who acts as the face of SRC & Relief operation.

Arrangement for Response to Natural Calamities:

Major natural calamities like drought, flood and cyclonic disturbances occur almost every year. Heat wave is also a regular phenomenon. Taking into account the seasonal pattern of these calamities, standing

Preparedness activities are undertaken by the State Government at different levels to meet the eventualities and minimize the impact of these calamities. During the occurrence of the calamity, activities like rescue, evacuation, sheltering, provision of food, water, first-aid are undertaken followed by various relief measures during post disaster period. And maximum activities are operated by DEOC.

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Table: 9 Equipments provided to DEoC and their operational status

SI No.	Equipments	Unit	Status		Remarks
			Operational	Non-Operational	
1	Desktop Computer	2	2	0	
2	Laser Printer	1	1	0	
3	UPS	3	3	0	
4	Scanner	0	0	0	Scanner cum printer
5	Fax	0	0	0	
6	Ink Jet Printer	0	0	0	
7	Multi Utility Machine (Printer, Scanner, Fax, copy)	1	1	0	
8	Laptop	0	0	0	
10	LCD Projector	0	0	0	
11	Photocopier	0	0	0	
12	GPS Unit	1	0	1	
13	Satellite Phone	1	1	0	
14	VHF Sets	0	0	0	
15	VHF Mobile Station	0	0	0	
16	Walkie-Talkie (VHF hand Set)	0	0	0	
17	Portable Diesel Generator	1	1	0	
18	Inverter with Battery	1	1	0	
19	Inflatable Tower Light	2	2	0	Both are at RayagadaTahasil
20	Power Saw	1	1	0	
21	Life Jacket	1	1	0	
22	Life Buoy	1	1	0	
23	Aluminum Ladder	0	0	0	
24	Fire Extinguisher	2	2	0	
25	Siren	0	0	0	
26	Megaphone	0	0	0	
27	Colour TV/Stand	1	1	0	At Circuit House
28	Mobile Phone	1	0	1	
29	Display Board	0	0	0	
30	White Broad	0	0	0	

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SI No.	Equipments	Unit	Status		Remarks
			Operational	Non-Operational	
31	Computer Table/Chair	2	2	0	
32	Rack	2	2	0	
33	Book Case	0	0	0	
34	GI Trunk	0	0	0	
35	Commando Search Light	1	0	1	
36	Steel Almirah	3	0	3	

Figure 2: Information flow chart from District Emergency Operation Center (DEoC) to Villages with early warning

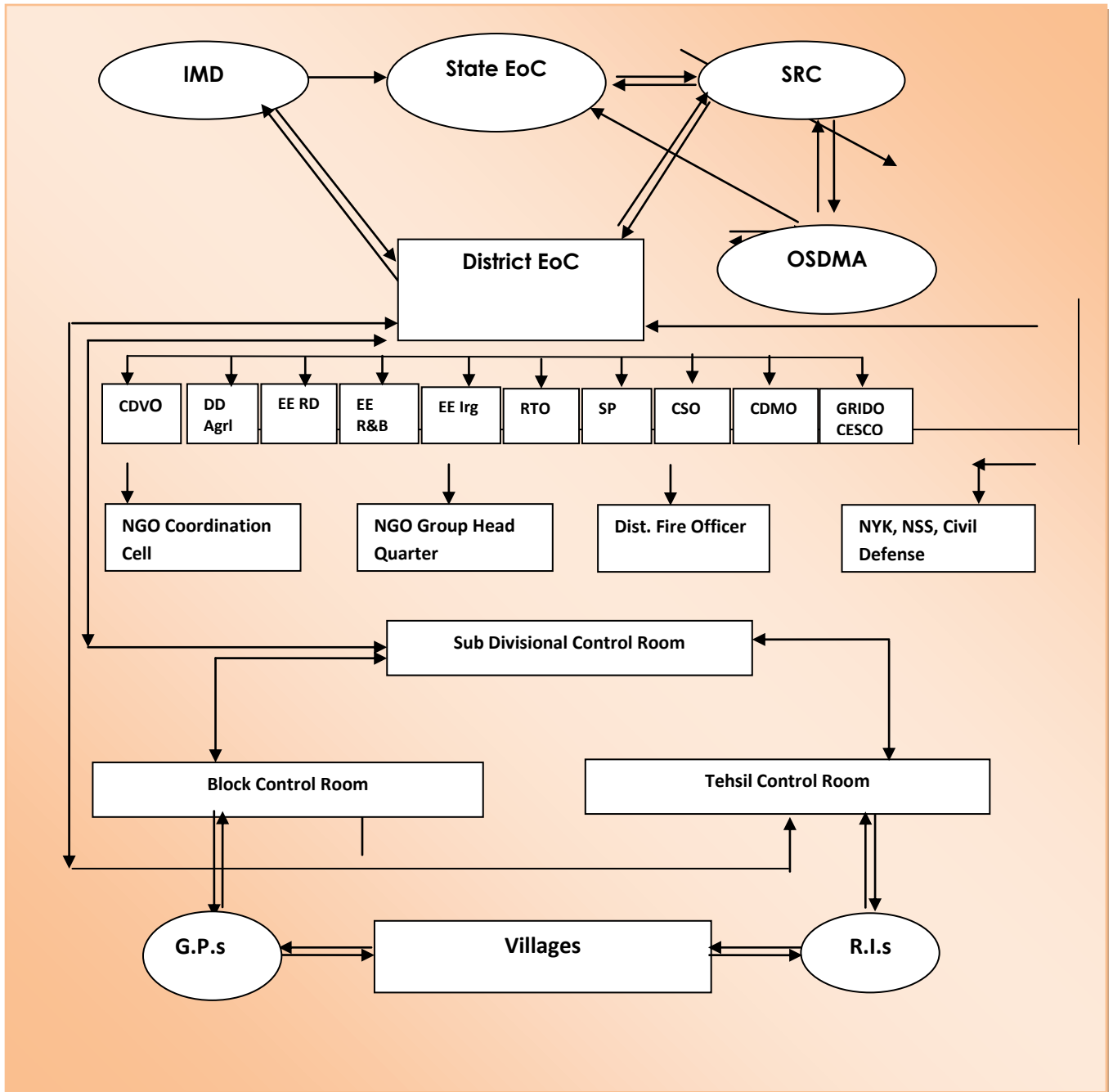
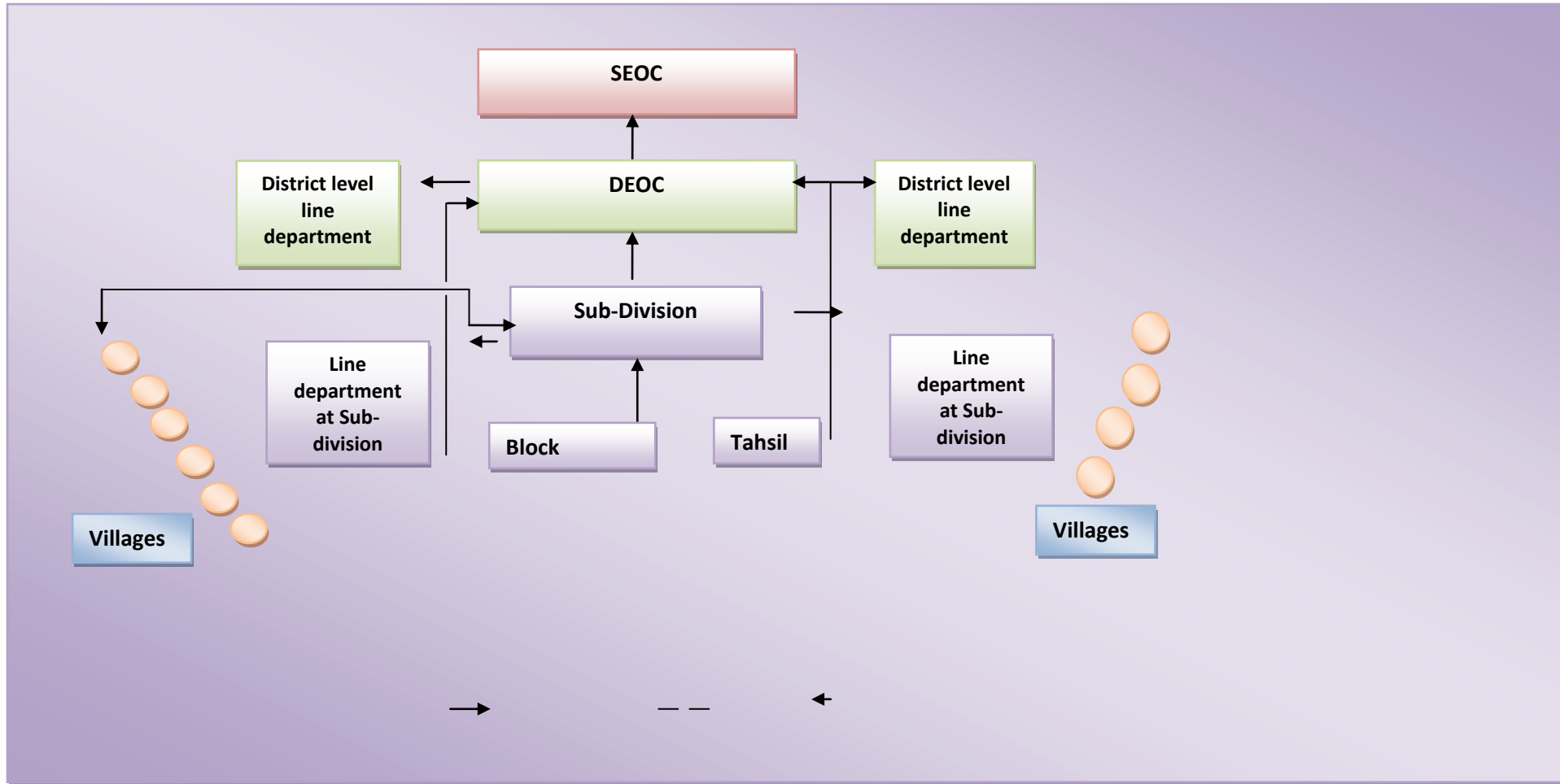


Figure 3: Information flow chart from Villages to District Emergency Operation Center (DEoC) without early warning



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3 Block Emergency Operation Center (BeoC)

Table No. 10:

Department	Head of the Department at Block
Health and Family Welfare	MO, CHC
Police	IIC, Police Station
Panchayatraj	BDO
ST and SC Development	WEO
Animal and Husbandry	Veterinary Officer
W and CD	CDPO
Food and Civil Supply and Consumer Welfare	Marketing Inspector
School and Mass Education	Block Education Officer
R.D	JEE
Works	JEE

Water Resources	JEE
Minor Irrigation	JEE
Energy	JEE
Agriculture	Asst. Agriculture Officer
Agriculture	Asst. Horticulture Officer
Fishery & ARD	Asst. Fishey Officer
Industry	PIO
Co-operation	CEO
Finance	Accounts Officer
Finance	SubTreasury Officer
Revenue	Tahasildar

Name and contact no refer to Important contact no in DDMPvolume II

Table 11: Important Line Departments at the Block

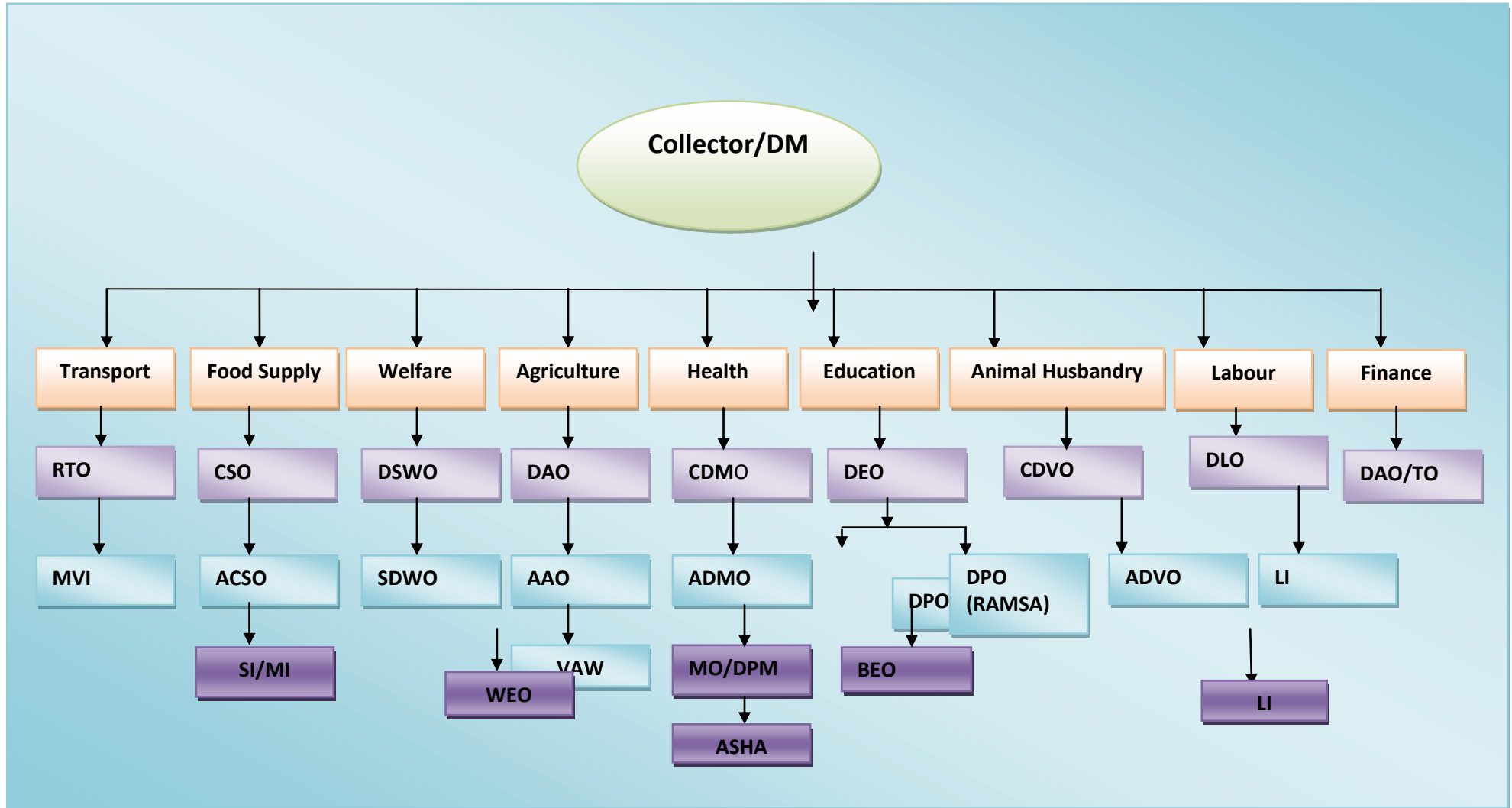
Sl No.	Department	Head of the Department at Block/ Nodal Officer	Co- facilitators
1	Panchayatraj	BDO	GPEO, PA, ABDO, AE-Civil, JE-RWSS, BPM, PEOs/ GRS
2	Health	MO, CHC	BEE, BPM, LHV, HW(M), HW (F), ASHAs
3	Revenue	Tahasildar	AT, RI, ARI, Amin
4	ICDS	CDPO	Lady supervisors, AWWs, Mini AWW
5	Education	BEO	CRCs, Identified HM, Schools

Any other Alternative Emergency Operation Center in the district

(Note: Structure and function to be elaborated) NA

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Coordination structure at the District level and down the line



13 GO-NGO Coordination before and after disaster in the district

Gajapati District is one of the most backward remote tribal districts in the country. The development process in the district is further hampered by the strong Maoist movement. As a result, the basic governance and delivery mechanism has suffered a lot leading to further deterioration in the situation. The district is caught in the vicious cycle of lack of development and Maoist problem. Presently, the funds are being pumped in a large manner into the district, but unless the basic issue of delivery mechanism is addressed, the long term development of the district will remain a dream under these circumstances, it is observed that the OTELP-Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme - has evolved a model of governance which is working well in the district, especially in the remote affected areas where the traditional administrative machinery has failed.

The Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme started effectively from January 2005 in the district of Gajapati on the basis of the existing guidelines of MORD & GoI, aims at sustainable improving the livelihood security of poor households by promoting efficient, self managed and sustainable exploitation and conservation of natural resources and development of nonfarm enterprises . In the 1st phase 3 blocks viz. Gumma, Rayagada & Nuagada have been included in the programme and subsequently two other blocks viz. R.Udayagiri and Mohana have been covered.

Programme Area:

The programme is implemented in 60 MWS covering 5 blocks and 163 villages of Gajapati district. The following FNGOs are involved in providing organizational and technical support are as follows.

Table 12 : OTELP NGO Particulars

PHASE – I Sl. No.	FNGOs	Block assigned	No. of MWS	No of villages
1	CCD	Gumma	10	35
2	SWWS	Rayagada	10	35
3	JKP	Nuagada	10	16
4	PEACE	Nuagada	10	20
Total			40	106

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PHASE – II Sl. No.	FNGOs	Block assigned	No. of MWS	No of villages
1	Gram Vikas	Mohana	10	22
2	SWWS-II	R.Udayagiri	10	35
Total=			20	57

Every month PO PME/PA-ITDA monitors progress of activities among the identified & enlisted FNGOS in the district and being the chairman of ITDA, Collector- Gajapati assigns specific development tasks which are taken up by these NGO functionaries and accomplish the task in time bound manner. NRHM in health sector also includes some specific assignments for hard to reach area for selected NGOs. Besides, at the need hour district administration takes support of NGOs and here in Gajapati district there is well GO NGO Coordination.

14 Role of Corporate Sector in the district relating to Disaster Management

No corporate sector available in the district. On request of district administration, Banks are involved in specific CSR activities at the time of need.

15 Public Private Partnership: Public & Private Emergency service facilities available in the district.

Parlakhemundi under Gajapati district with its close proximity to Sunabeda/ Damanjodi/ Visakhapanam is an ideal place for establishment of a Mini Tool Room and Training Centre for supply of state-of-the –art tooling and providing high end technical training. It is in this context that the Collector, Gajapati, Govt. of Odisha had launched the scheme “Setting up of New Mini Tool Rooms (MTRs) under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode

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16. Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) in the district (RD/PR) Table No. 13

Name of the MCS	Location	Block	Remark
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Khandava, Kashinagar	Kashingar	Committe needs to be reformed
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	B.Laxmi Pur, Kashinagar	Kashingar	Committe needs to be reformed
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Partada, Kashianagr	Kashingar	Committe needs to be reformed
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Ganagabad	Raygada	Under construction
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Koinpur (Subhdrapur)	Rayagda	Under construction
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Raggheijhoi – Khajuripada	Nugada	Under construction

Though above MCS are yet not handed over & functional, District administration wishes to manage DRR activities in existing Govt buildings given below.

Table- 14 : Other rehabilitation points:

Block	Name of the School	Village	Type of the School
Kashinagar	B.M High School	Kharada	Govt. High School
Gosani	S.K.C.G. High School	Gurandi	Govt. High School
	S.V.T High School	Garabandha	Govt. High School
Gumma	Govt. High School	Serango	Govt. High School
	Govt. High School	Badakalakotwe	S.S.D
R.Udayagiri	Govt. High School	Cheligada	Govt. High School
	Govt. High School	R.Udayagiri	Govt. High School

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	Govt. High School	Ramagiri	S.S.D
Rayagada	Govt. High School	Rayagada	Govt. High School
	Govt. High School	Koinpur	S.S.D
	Govt. High School	Rayagada	S.S.D
Nuagada	L.N Bidyapatha	Nuagada	Govt. High School
	Badapada High School	Dadapada	Govt. High School
	Govt. High School	Dogharia	S.S.D
Mohana	Govt. High School	Mohana	S.S.D

Emergency Control Room Contact Number		
Sl No	Office Name	Control Room Number
1	DEOC,Collectorate, Gajapati	06815-222943
2	Sub Collector Office, Gajapati	
3	CDM & PHO, Gajapati	
4	EO ,Municipaliites, PKD	
5	EO – NAC, Kashingar	
6	EE-RWSS, Gajapati	
7	EE-PHED, Gajapati	
8	Southco,TPSODL, Gajapati	
9	Fire Station, Gajapati	

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GIS Maps for location of MCS : Table- 15

Sl No.	Name of the Place	Longitude	Latitude
1	Paralakhemundi (Stadium)	84°-05'-52" E	18°-46'-41" N
2	Paralakhemundi (S.K.C.G College ground)	84°-05'-40" E	18°-46'-58" N
3	Kashinagar (School ground)	84°-52'-23" E	18°-51'-18" N
4	Gumma (Back side of Baptist Church)	84°-01'-06" E	18°-58'-59" N
5	Baijhal MIP Project	84°-01'-07" E	18°-50'-31" N
6	Mahendragiri Hill Top	84°-22'-08" E	18°-57'-55" N
7	Rayagada	84°-09'-47" E	18°-58'-12" N
8	Mahendragada	84°-15'-45.3" E	19°-13'-42" N
9	R.Udayagiri	84°-08'-29" E	19°-09'-48" N
10	Ramagiri	84°-17'-32" E	19°-05'-14" N
11	Cheligada	84°-14'-30" E	19°-11'-45" N
12	Khajuripada	84°-05'-25" E	19°-03'-28" N
13	Badapada	84°-05'-41" E	19°-03'-05" N
14	Chandragiri	84°-17'-18.6" E	19°-18'-18" N
15	Mohana	84°-15'-55" E	19°-26'-31" N
16	Marapalli (8km form Mohana)	84°-19'-45" E	19°-26'-30" N
17	Uppalada	84°-11'-09" E	18°-49'-37" N
18	Neelakantapur (near Pkd.)	84°-03'-57" E	18°-46'-42" N
19	Adava	84°-10'-44" E	19°-29'-08" N
20	Mukundapur (Near Jirango)	84°-15'-32" E	19°-58'-33" N
21	Narayanapur (Near Adava & Arpanga)	84°-08'-30" E	19°-27'-52" N
22	Serango	84°-03'-01" E	19°-00'-23" N
23	Gaiba	83°-56'-54" E	18°-55'-21" N
24	Garabandha	84°-16'-08" E	18°-49'-54" N
25	Gurandi	84°-13'-22" E	18°-49'-17" N
26	Neallaghat	84°-03'-51" E	19°-28'-51" N
27	Raipanka	83°-24'-10" E	19°-59'-10" N
28	Luhagudi	84°-21'-38" E	19°-27'-41" N
29	Luhagudi (High School Area)	84°-21'-45" E	19°-27'-38" N
30	Jeerango	84°-13'-33" E	18°-57'-25" N
31	Antaraba	84°-10'-25" E	19°-22'-35" N
32	Asragada (Near Gumma)	84°-0'-28" E	18°-58'-55" N

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SI No.	Name of the Place	Longitude	Latitude
33	J.I.T.M (Paralakhemundi)	84°-8'-33.5" E	18°-48'-26.1" N
34	Gosani	84°-14'-30" E	18°-48'-46" N
35	Nuagada	84°-2'-58" E	19°-5'-56" N
36	Narayanapur (Near Lanjipadar)	84°-10'-18" E	18°-53'-17" N
37	Burjango	84°-8'-45" E	18°-53'-44" N
38	Betaguda (near Hatibadi)	84°-5'-42" E	18°-48'-12" N
39	Padmapur (Near Rayagada)	84°-9'-1" E	18°-56'-36" N
40	Dambapur (Near Rayagada)	84°-9'-18" E	18°-57'-14" N

(Details of Cyclone Shelter Management and Maintenance Committee (CSMMC) may be incorporated) Yet not formed the new committee.

Table 16:: Details of CSMMC

Name of the MCS	Location	Longitude / latitude	Block	Contact Person Mobile no
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Khandava, Kashinagar		Kashingar	Head Master 9438202990
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	B.Laxmi Pur, Kashinagar		Kashingar	
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Partada, Kashianagr		Kashingar	Mr. Dinel 9556690557
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Ganagabad		Raygada	Under construction
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Koinpur (Subhdrapur)		Rayagda	Under construction
Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Raggheijhoi – Khajuripada		Nugada	Under construction

Equipments provided to the MCS

Table 17: Details of equipments provided to MCS

Sl No.	Name of the MCS	Location	Equipments Provided	Status		Remarks
				Operational	Non Operational	
1	Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Khandava, Kashinagar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Flood and Cyclone Shelter	B.Laxmi Pur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Flood and Cyclone Shelter	Partada	NA	NA	NA	NA

17 Flood Shelters (FS) in the District(PR/TAHASIL/ICDS Jointly)

a) (GIS Maps for location of FS may be incorporated)-NA

b) (Details of Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committee (FSMMC) may be incorporated) -NA

Details of FSMMC

c) (Equipments provided to the FS)-NA

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Table 18: Details of equipments provided to FS-NA

Sl No.	Name of the MCS	Location	Equipments Provided	Status		Remarks
				Operational	Non Operational	
01	Khandava, Kashinagar	Kashinagar block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dustbin • Inflatable tower light • Telescopic tower light • Chain saw • Buckets • Disk bucket • Dabu • Plate • Glass • Service spoon • Kitchen items • Water filter • Tarpaulin • Metal rope • Nylon rope • Solar lanterns • Mega phone • Siren electrical • Fire extinguisher • Steel almirah • Steel rack GI trunk • Life buoy • Life saving jackets • Rain suit • Foldable stretcher • Safety helmet • First aid box • Searching light • Chain saw • Wall supported extension ladder 	Yes	Yes	
02	B.Laxmipur	K. Nagar	- do -			
03	Partada, Kashianagr	Kashingar	- do -			
04	Ganagabad	Raygada	Under construction			
05	Koinpur (Subhdrapur)	Rayagda	Under construction			
06	Raggheijhoi – Khajuripada	Nugada	Under construction			

CHAPTER-8 **FOREST FIRE IN GAJAPATI**

An Institutionalized Intervention for combating Forest Fire

Forest fire is one of the most important concerns for causing incalculable and extensive damage to existing forest cover within the shortest period of time. Out of practical field experience and expertise over the years it is accepted as an established fact by all concerned forest



officers that occurrence of forest fire is usually starts from second week of February and continue till last week of June. It is said to be a long-term calamity lasting over 4 to 5 months. The reasons are found to be manifold. The specific and prime reasons in respect of Gajapati district have been analysed, assessed and put in place. Most of the Forest Fires are attributable to anthropogenic reasons linked to socio-economic and livelihood issues.

In the ongoing forest protection mechanism and basing upon the recorded data base of past experience, the very pertinent and single most reason behind this entire gamut of forest fire occurrence leading to devastation of forest cover is “Man’s carelessness”. Forest fire is Man-made. Accordingly, an appropriate action plan to combat such long duration crisis is being prepared to minimize the fire hazard through prompt viable preventive and mitigation mechanism.

Therefore, in an integrated Model of approach to combat forest fire, the most important attempt has been initiated to focus on sensitization of people with all means in and around the forest fringe corridors. Further, this action plan encompasses various technical and administrative methodologies. It is proposed to involve all stakeholders and line departments of the district to prevent and control forest fire through an approved, locally acceptable, well aligned, practically feasible and implementable over the period as mentioned above in respect of Paralakhemundi Division of Gajapati District to reduce the forest fire damage to a greater extent during-2022.

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Basic Facts related to Paralakhemundi Forest Division of Gajapati District.

- i) Paralakhemundi Forest Division was created on 9th November, 1965 vide Notification no. IF(M)-62/65-20371/CF, Forest Department, Govt of Odisha.
- ii) Geographical location: - N 18 45' N to 19 30'N
E 83⁰ 45' to E 84⁰ 30'
- iii) Geographical Area of Paralakhemundi Division: - 4552.00 Sq Km.
Gajapati dist. 4325.00 Sqkm
Ganjam dist. 227.00Sqkm
- iv) Forest Area : - 2353.79 Sq Km. (As per records)
- v) % of Forest Area to Geographical area: - 51.70% of total geographical area. (Excluding Forest Cover outside Forest area)

Forest Area Distribution with legal classification.

	RF	PRF	DPF	UDPF	VF	Un-classed Forest	Revenue Forest	Total
Nos.	36	11	14	48	51	--		160
Area (in Ha.)	44717.52	2560.02	7841.4	116702.80	334	14.50	63209.45	235379.7
Boundary Length (in km)	821	71	163	1037	--	--	--	2092
Boundary Pillars (in Nos.)	5283	597	1127	--	--	--	--	6978

Forest Cover as per FSI of Gajapati District (Area in Sq.Km.)

District	Assessment Year	Geographical Area (GA)	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total	% of GA	Change	Scrub
Gajapati	2021	4325	333.48	776.54	1513.4	2623.48	60.65	102.11	239.42
	2019	4325	84.16	1490.09	947.12	2521.37	58.30	1.37	262.88
	2017	4325	84	1490	946	2520	58.27	12	262
	2015	4325	85	1496	919	2500	57.8	29	260

Presence of other stakeholders and their Role

A. VANA SURAKHYA SAMITI

It is a village level organized institution. Its direct and indirect involvement is very crucial to deal with forest fire menace. There are 662 nos of VSS in Paralakhemundi Forest Division. Out of the total VSS on an average approximately 50% of the VSS are forest fringe villages.



Therefore, about 330 VSS may be treated as forest fringe villages. Out of 330 villages 200nos of active VSS have been selected for involving in Forest fire prevention and management during the year 2022. Proper communication network of forest department with VSS will be strengthened to make the forest fire prevention drive more effective. Provision of reward and incentive can be made to the VSS which will play a significant role in preventing forest fire.

Range wise VSS abstract of Paralakhemundi Division

Name of the Range	Total no of VSS	Assigned Area in Ha.
R Udayagiri	86	8670.00
Ramagiri	98	5949.00
Devagiri	55	3830.00
Kashinagar	39	2100.00
Mohana	159	9876.00
Mahendra	104	8133.00
Chandragiri	121	9684.78
Total	662	48,282.78

B. Gram Panchayat Sarpanch and other PRI members

There are 149 Gram Panchayats in the district. The concerned Gram Panchayat Sarpanch and his team plays very vital role in disseminating the bad effects of forest fire on the existing flora, fauna and the environment as a whole. His commands and advises required to be percolated to all forest fringe villages and surroundings in his or her gram panchayat jurisdiction for a positive impact. Further, each Gram Panchayat Sarpanch is to involve all word members and others in creating awareness among local people regarding the consequences of kindling fire in forest areas and associate legal actions against such culprits as per the provisions of Forest Acts and rules.

C. SHGs

There are 1534 number of revenue villages in Gajapati district. SHGs in every village are said to be well organised groups. In almost every village woman SHGs have been formed. Their collective efforts and role are highly helpful in dealing with the forest fire crisis. Further, SHGs can motivate, organise and strengthen to participate the people in prevention of forest fire in their village vicinity forest areas. Provision of reward and incentive can be made to the SHGs which will play a significant role in preventing forest fire.

D NGOs.

The existing and functioning NGOs at Range level / Section level assumes a great role in conducting awareness meetings and programmes for wide publicity of the bad effects of forest fire on the livelihood and living conditions of people associate with and dependant on forests. The selected and suitable NGOs may have good liaison with Forest department authorities to work for better prevention of forest fire occurrence.

The selected NGOs can play a key role in awareness build up programme among the villagers / VSS / SHGs in preventing forest fire. The partner NGO of AJY be advised to involve actively for better coordination and effectiveness to reduce the forest fire occurrences. Provision of incentives and fund allotment for involving NGOs in ear marked areas where their role can be well visualized.

Role of other Line departments of the district.

A. Police department.

The role of police department is very crucial and a welcoming approach in combating forest fire. The police patrolling teams during day time or night hours should have a look on forest fire incidences and to convey such messages to nearby villages through the Gram Rakhis or to nearby Forest officials. Necessary legal support for initiating action against the culprits where ever found their involvement in causing forest fire apart from attracting suitable sections of forest acts and rules by the department. In case of very severe fire situation the concerned police station may take steps to depute police personnel to the spot for necessary support in dousing the forest fire.

B. Odisha Fire Service department

The role of Odisha Fire Service Personnel will be of immense help to combat fire hazards in the approachable and accessible terrain patches for immediate control. Accordingly, each Range officer is directed to keep close liaison with the counterpart Fire Officers of their respective fire stations. Further, during peak period of fire season on intimation from the forest officials immediate and prompt steps may be taken to depute adequate staff with equipment to feasible spots. The minimum and preliminary precautionary training to deal with fire hazards may be imparted to Forest officials, engaged squad members and other stakeholders.

C. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The officials of Revenue Department at Tahasil level and Revenue Circle level have to play an active role in safeguarding revenue forest areas as the connected records with detailed particulars are in their official custody. A close coordination for prompt communication of various issues and instances related to forest fire in their respective jurisdictions is a welcoming approach. The Revenue Inspectors of each RI circle needs to put their efforts for motivating and convincing the villages during their tour and camps to such villages in connection with revenue collection.

D. TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Block and district level officials of this department is very closely associated in implementation of Forest Rights Act and conferring of rights on Forest Land. As per the available village list and Forest land title card issue list the concerned block level officials required to involve in motivation and convincing the FRA beneficiaries to extend their co-operation in prevention of forest fire occurrences. Further, the beneficiaries may be encouraged with suitable incentives to prevent forest fire in their vicinity.

E. P R department

The Block Development officer and other administrative and field officers during conducting of various welfare meetings necessary agenda may be kept for focusing on forest fire prevention activities. In such large gatherings this is easy for well dissemination of unified thought among the general public where participation of all groups is witnessed. Forest Fire prevention may be very easy if all sections of the people play a role with an oath that if “detected will be attended” and no one is allowed to kindle any kind fire in the forests of their respective vicinities. This kind of thought can be well disseminated by the PR department authorities during their village visits, Gram panchayat visits and meetings.

F. Horticulture Department

It is observed that number of beneficiary-oriented fruit bearing plantations are under taken by Horticulture department in the district. It also covers number of beneficiaries in each village_with vast stretch of land which are found to be in the vicinity of forest areas. In each Gram panchayat they are conducting meetings and awareness programmes at frequent intervals. Therefore, the horticulture department is also able to play a vital role in making awareness among the people to prevent forest fire particularly by motivating the beneficiaries who are enrolled under various govt welfare schemes.

G. Soil Conservation and Watershed wing

This is the department which always and relentlessly focusses on conservation and management of Jala, Jungle, Jami, Jana, Jantu and Jiban, Jibika under various schemes involving large section of people. In every village it is said to have watershed development committees. There is a great role to play by this department as all activities are well within the catchment areas covering large chunks of forest areas. In each watershed a viable mechanism needs to be developed by the watershed wing to supplement actions in preventing of forest fire for achieving the greater objectives of the above mentioned Seven “J” thought with the following actions.

- (i) Conducting meetings in each watershed focusing on Forest Fire Prevention.
- (ii) At least engagement of one responsible person in each watershed.
- (iii) Keeping close coordination with Forest department for technical knowhow.
- (iv) Safeguarding the plantations raised in catchment areas from fire during summer.
- (v) Budgetary provision out of watershed activities for fire prevention.
- (vi) Incentive declaration for zero fire watershed committees

ACTION PLAN FOR 2022

An integrated approach has been put in place involving the following preventive and mitigative measures.

- (i) Sensitization of people in and around the forest fringe corridors.
- (ii) Use of firefighting equipment especially adequate number of leaf litter blowers
- (iii) Handy fire beaters
- (iv) Logistic support to firefighting squad.
- (v) Transport and mobility
- (vi) Control burning
- (vii) Fire line tracing
- (viii) Creation of control room
- (ix) Prompt fire alert communication
- (x) Construction of Manchans at strategic points
- (xi) Training of firefighting squad,
- (xii) Engagement of two squad members at every 2kms interval of each Forest block boundary.
- (xiii) Firefighting squad five members in each group
- (xiv) Provision for additional labour during exigency
- (xv) Fuel to Motor cycles and Leaf litter Blowers

Preventive Measures:

The various feasible preventive measures which are proposed to be intensified and followed in Paralakhemundi Division are as follows.

Indirect preventive measures

- (a) Conducting awareness meetings
 - (i) At forest fringe village level by Forster and Forest Guard involving Youth Clubs etc.
 - (ii) At Gram Panchayat level by RO and his/her team involving PRI members, NGO
 - (iii) Insisting on Village Oath taking as a “Safeguard Promise to prevent Forest Fire” by the villagers.

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- (iv) Awareness on negligence or carelessness behavior particularly in throwing of Cigarette stubs, remnants of bidis, or any other flammable materials on forest floor.
- (v) Careful crop burning practices.
- (b) Announcing rewards to villagers where the existing forests will be noticed with zero fire or no fire.
- (c) Erection of fire awareness banners with mobile numbers of control room staff at prominent places.
- (d) Making aware of legal provisions against violators of Forest fire incidents.
- (e) Incentives to villagers involved in fire prevention activities
- (f) Rallies, Padayatra, Posters, Banners and Videos. Street dance.one act plat in vernacular Language.
- (g) Strengthening of VSS for their active involvement in prevention of Forest Fire.
- (h) Taking help of SHGs of the concerned villages.
- (i) Display of Dos and Don'ts list in Odiya at each village strategic public points.

Direct preventive measures

- (a) Identification and listing out of roads and foot paths passing through various forests in advance to take up fire line tracing. (Range wise List enclosed).
- (b) Identification of Mahua trees and advance burning as much as possible and the squad members who completes three hundred trees will be suitably rewarded on production authenticated proof.
- (c) Boundary clearance and early cross fire line creation in 3rd and 4th year plantation areas.
- (d) Early control burning on various forest junction points where mass gathering is expected.
- (e) Engagement of fire watchers in main roads passing through various forests at an interval of 1.50kms comprising two members.
- (f) Engagement of fire watchers in foot paths passing through various forests at starting and ending points comprising two members.
- (g) Creation of fire lines and its maintenance by engaged watchers as per necessity.

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- (h) Establishment of Control rooms at strategic stations preferably at Division level and Range Level.
- (i) Movement of staff during night hours from control rooms in planned manner to cover fire vulnerable areas.
- (j) Assignment of areas and fixation of duty to each officer and squad member.
- (k) Strict restrictions on hunting activities
- (l) Watchful on Tribal festivals and Akhanda Sikhar.
- (m) Inter departmental Co-ordination with Police, Fire, Panchayati Raj to be kept at all levels for reducing fire hazards through collective and prompt efforts.
- (n) Registering Mobile number of Stakeholders in the FSI portal. The filed staffs will be assigned the duty for completing this task.

Mitigative measures

Mitigation measures are most important to reduce the fire damage. As soon as any message is received from any corner of the Range regarding occurrence of fire all out efforts should be taken to communicate message to neighboring stations through any communicable mechanism as is feasible as promptly as possible for ensuring the following actions.

- (a) Direct beating with green branches gives good results.
- (b) Tracing fire line immediately in the same direction of fire at a minimum distance of 10 m to 15metrs or as is feasible as per the ground situation by use of leaf litter blowers.
- (c) Keeping close watch over the fire even after it is completely extinguished.
- (d) Throwing the burning derbies to safe distances if not feasible to extinguish.
- (e) In difficult terrain and heavy fire affected situation, resorted to control burning from feasible distance from a pre traced fire line.
- (f) Removal of dry fire wood and timber materials to safe truck able points.
- (g) Communicating the fact to nearby group for additional man power if required.

Various components of Mitigation measures

A. Functioning of 24 x 7 control room and facilitation of communication.

Existing Control Room in Division Office as well as in Range Offices are made functional 24 hours to communicate the fire incidence data received from SNPP/ MODIS satellite report/ PCCF Office/ local informer through Whatsapp group of this Division and Control Room Mobile No. 9348405360. A register at each Control Room shall be maintained with updated entry.

B. Use of QGIS in Control Room at Division Office

During Fire Season Rapid Fire Alert System is adopted in this Division. Data Entry operators from control room, download the CSV file from the NASA web site (https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/active_fire/#firms) and FSI Website (<http://fsi.nic.in>) for every 30 minutes. These CSV files were fed into the QGIS software, to identify the Range, Section, Beat and location detail and the shortest road or route possible. The topo sheet images are shared through Whatsapp group and text messages along with this they may also be informed via phone calls. Excel sheet and topo sheet image is also shared with the concerned Range office which, helps the field staffs to reach the required location and to extinguish the forest fire as soon as possible.

C. Man power and equipment deployment plan

- Range will be considered as a unit, in case of severity in any part of the beat the Range officer will have the liberty to mobilize resources to the fire affected areas.
- Youths of forest fire anticipated villages will be given more priority for selection as forest fire squad.
- Resources will be allocated properly basing on the severity of forest fire, Bike squads will be formed with the available government bikes or own bikes of the staff, for which fuel will be provided out logistic support funds.
- At least one Fire Blower for each beat.

- The Range officers will access the functioning of fire blower and repair there of before January.
- Adequate safety gears will be provided for the squads and other people associated with mitigation of forest fire.

D. Training of squads and VSS members on operation of fire blowers and observation of safety measures.

- Handhold trainings will be provided to VSS members and squads regarding procedures adopted for mitigating forest fire,
- Dos and Don'ts inside forest area and other related information will be perused to them for effective forest fire management.
- Safety adoption, basic first aid training will be provided to the personnel to handle any kind of untoward situation.

E. Seeking Support of Police Stations

In case of very severe fire situation the concerned police station may be intimated for necessary support in dousing the forest fire. Accordingly the Range officer, Forester and Forest Guard should have police station contact numbers.

F. Fire service support for combating forest fire

Help and support from Odisha Fire Service Personnel will be sought to combat fire hazards in the approachable and accessible terrain patches for immediate control. Accordingly, each Range officer is directed to keep close liaison with the counterpart Fire Officers of their respective fire stations.

G. Support from GP Sarpanches to apprehend persons causing forest fire

Each Gram Panchayat Sarpanch will be requested to make awareness among local people about consequences of kindling fire in forest areas and legal actions against such culprits.

H. Division to procure sufficient blowers and kits (jackets, shoes etc.) for squads

It is proposed to procure and repair the equipment and other accessories for the said purpose before 15th of January.

I. SMS alert.

All Forest staffs and locals will be requested for registering in Forest Fire alert Programme of FSI for getting instant information about forest fire occurrence in their locality. The SMS alert will help for quick action in the fire affected areas.

J. Dealing with repeated fire points

Areas having repetitive fire incidences will be treated with special priority. A responsible and energetic team will be deployed for insisting on prompt preventive and mitigative action to deal with such instances.

K. Engagement of Labourers on the spot

In case emergency the Forester is empowered to engage labourers on the spot from the nearby villages for dousing the forest fire out break with due consultation with Range officer.

CHAPTER-9 **Prevention & Mitigation**

1 Ways & Means to prevent or reduce the impact of various disasters:

MITIGATION PLAN

The contingency plan for Disaster Management is basing on the past experiences as well as the direction of District Manager-cum Collector. In this way the prevention and mitigation strategy has been developed keeping in view of the Pre, during and Post Disaster Days work. Flood, Cyclone, Drought, Heat Wave, Fire Accident are some major Natural Calamities, which are experienced in this district very often.

Human being can't prevent the disaster but can reduce its impact with preparation or adapting Disaster Risk Reduction methodology. Now a days the approach of mitigation is from relief centric to risk reduction. Looking towards the increasing menace of various hazards, the following mitigation measures are to be taken :

1. Structural mitigation
2. Non Structural mitigation

Structural mitigation measures generally refer to capital investment on physical constructions or other development works, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard resistant and protective structures and other protective infrastructure.

Non-structural mitigation measures refer to awareness and education, policies, technolegal systems and practices, training, capacity development, public commitment, and methods and operating practices, including participatory mechanisms, and the provision of information, which can reduce risk with related impacts.

The District Administration has already taken steps in providing instructions to the line departments and Block Administrations to take adequate and emergent action at least in the following details. They also have been instructed to ensure the completion of the related activities by the mentioned time frame, before disaster season. Also every department has been advised to take development action plans that can help in disaster mitigation.

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When the disasters are inevitable, the only way is to mitigate its impact. This falls under the Short Term Measures like immediate relief, reducing the response time to avert any losses, provide the vulnerable and affected people with the basic needs, supply of minimum essential items to those who have lost their properties and movables, grant of long/short term loans at a concession rate.

Non structural measures

Date of Meeting	Proposed date	Completed date	Remark
Heat wave precautionary Meeting	22/03/2022	22/03/2022	All the officers attended
Officers training	02/04/2022	02/04/2022	All the officers get trained
Apada Mitra Training	Year 2022		Around 200 youths will get trained
Nodal NGO Training	On going		Periodically it will organize
ASHA/ AWW Workers training on DRR	It will plan		
IEC Materials on DRR & CBDRM			It will develop
MCS/ FMS Members training on shelter management	October 2022		Committee will get training on October

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Lift Irrigation Dept.:

Sl. No	Name of Sub-Division	Name of L.I.Section	YEAR OF 2013-14			YEAR OF 2014-15			YEAR OF 2015-16			YEAR OF 2016-17		YEAR OF 2018-18 PROGRAMME		
			Successfully DBW installed	No's of Beneficiary share collected	No of DBW Energised	Successfully DBW installed	No's of Beneficiary share collected	No of DBW Energised	Successfully DBW installed	No's of Beneficiary share collected	No of DBW Energised	Successfully DBW installed	No of DBW Energised	Spill over	Successfully DBW installed 2018-18	No of DBW to be Energised
1	Paralakhemundi	Paralakhemundi	6	6	6				23	23	Nil	-	-	23	-	23
		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
2	Kashinagar	Kashinagar	99	85	78	37	37	15	49	49	Nil	-	-	71	-	71
		Gumma	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
3	Mohana	Mohana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.Udayagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			109	95	88	37	37	15	72	72	-	-	-	94	-	94

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Non-structural Measures: (Awareness level)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Office	Activity/ Project	Starting date	Date of completion	Cost	Funding source
1	CDMO	Training on health care and first aid	April	October		Govt
2	CDVO	Training on health care and first aid for animal and vaccination	April	October		Govt
3	NGO	Awareness on IEC materials for Prevention and miigation	April	October		Govt
4	Agriculture	Encourage for flood resistant crop in flood area	February	March		Govt.
5	Agriculture	Promoting people for Agriculture Insurance	January	March		Govt
6	Horticulture	Nursery raising insurance	January	March		Govt
7	Forest department	On forest protection	January	March		Government
8	Forest department	On wild life conservation	December	March		Goverbment
09	NGO & CSO	On WASH issues, Covid issues, MMR & IMR issues, Disaster issues	Round the year			NGO/CSO, corporate

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Scope for integrating different schemes for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Activities.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Possible activities for DRR
1	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)/ Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojna (RKBY)	To protect the farmers against the losses suffered by them due to crop failures on account of natural calamities, such as droughts, floods, hailstorm, storms, animal depredation, etc.
2	Janashree Vima Yojna	Provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons below poverty line and marginally above the poverty line.
3	<i>Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)</i>	<i>Providing health insurance cover to farmers in the Rural Odisha and their families,</i>
4	<i>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)</i>	Provide financial protection against catastrophic health costs by reducing out. To improve access to quality health care for below poverty line households of pocket expenditure for hospitalization and other vulnerable groups in the unorganized sector.
5	<i>Ahar Yojana</i>	Provide cheap lunch to labourers who travel to big cities in search of work.
6	<i>Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY)</i>	Provide pension to the Old person , destitute & disabled persons in the state.
7	<i>National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)</i>	In the event of death of the primary bread earner of families living below the poverty line, the bereaved families are assisted with a financial assistance of Rs. 20,000/-
8	<i>Chief Minister Relief Fund (CMRF)</i>	Provide immediate relief to poor patients & persons in distress.
9	<i>Odisha State Treatment Fund (OSTF)</i>	Provide financial assistance for treatment of the poor patients suffering from life threatening disorder & diseases.
10	<i>Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)</i>	Aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership.
11	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMGAY)	Provides financial assistance to rural poor for constructing their houses themselves.
12	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	Tackle malnutrition and health problems in children below 6 years of age and their mothers.
13	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	One-time cash incentive to pregnant women for institutional/home births through skilled assistance.

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14	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work. It should be integrated to the programme of construction of embankment in the vulnerable area.
15	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)	Brings the assistance to poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.
16	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
17	UJALA Scheme	UJALA - Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All. Scheme aims at reducing electricity bills of consumers, contribute to the energy security of India and also help in environment protection.

[Activities/ Projects (Indicative Only):

- *Construction of multipurpose cyclone and flood shelters.*
- *Removal of hoardings before specified cyclone period*
- *Trimming of trees and shrubs and removal of damaged and decayed parts of trees close to localities and critical infrastructure*
- *Public safety norms and constructions in places of worship and mass gathering*
- *Soil erosion control and riverbank stabilization*
- *Road and Highway Stabilization*
- *Bridge abutment stabilization*
- *Protection of Roads, Culverts and Bridges against flood- grass plantation*
- *Repair and Maintenance of Embankments against flooding and erosion. Retrofitting of vulnerable spots to prevent embankment breaches*
- *Cross Drainage Works:- Construction of causeways and culverts sufficient for carrying water more than historical records to prevent flash floods in downstream villages*

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- *Drinking Water:*
 - *Habitations to be covered under pipe water supply scheme*
 - *Water supply in scarcity areas in during summer season*
 - *Raising of hand pumps in flood prone areas*
 - *Repair/ Replacement of non-functional hand pumps*
- *Sanitation:*
 - *Community Mobilization*
 - *Construction of Toilets*
 - *Municipal Waste Management*
 - *Sewerage System in ULBs*
- *Plantation: River bank plantation, AR, ANR, Hill Slope Plantation, Fodder Plantation, Agro forestry etc.*
- *Soil conservation works.*
- *Water harvesting*
- *Prevention of Road Accidents:*
 - *Putting up of signage in accident prone zones*
 - *Light reflectors*
 - *Diversion boards for roads and bridges*
 - *Repair of potholes & construction of Speed breakers*
- *Immunization*
- *Preventive measures against vector borne diseases*
- *Risk Transfer: Crop insurance/ livestock insurance*
- *Measures against animal depredation- Trenching/ Fencing*
- *Awareness generation programmes on disaster prevention and mitigation*
- *Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in development activities]*

CHAPTER-10 **Capacity Building**

1. Approach

Developing a DDMP without building capacity or raising awareness amongst stake- holders can be detrimental to the development of a successful and sustainable plan. Stakeholders and communities are critical components to a successful, long-term, sustainable disaster management plan. Capacity Building develops and strengthens skills, competencies and abilities of both Government and non–government officials and communities to achieve their desired results during and after disasters, as well as preventing hazardous events from becoming disasters

Developing institutional capacity is very important. At the same time, by making the local community part of the process and solution would help in ensuring that disaster mitigation measures are more likely to be implemented and maintained over time.

Capacity Building of Govt. Officials, PRI Members etc :

[Note: a training strategy should be formulated for training of major government and non-governmental cadres in the district who can aid in disaster management. Programmes to be finalized by the district based on need and requirement.

Districts to first utilize the funds available under different schemes at the district level, for capacity building activities. Besides, funds are also available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). District Administration to prepare the Capacity Building plan for the district and send the same with detailed budget to SDMA for necessary funding.

Indicative list of training programmes is given below.

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Sl. No.	Name of the Course/ Training Programme	Participants	Duration of the Training Programme	Month of Organization	To be Organized by	Remarks if any
1.	Orientation training programme on disaster management	ADM, Sub-Collector All BDOs, Tahasildars, Head of line departments, Police & Fire Dept. etc.	½ day		DDMA/ Collector	To be 130 coincide with the first quarter meeting of the DDMA
2	Training programme on heat wave preparedness	All BDOs/ EE RWS &S, CDMO, CDVO, NGOs, etc.	1 day		DDMA/ Collector	
3	Hospital preparedness and mass casualty management including hospital management plan	Doctors and Hospital Administrators	1 day		CDMO	
4	Training programme on treating heat wave related health issues	Doctors and Paramedical Staff/ ANMs	1 day		CDMO	
5	Mass Casualty Management.	Para Medics/Police/ RPF/Home Guard/Fire and Civil Defense/ Railway Officials	1 day		DDMA	
6	Earth quake resistant construction	Asst. Engineers & Jes	1 day			
7	Post disaster damage assessment	Aes of all Blocks and line departments	1 day		DDMA	
8	GIS mapping of Utilities	Block Computer Programmers, Line Department MIS officials	1 day			
9	Public health in emergencies- safe drinking water and sanitation	All BDOs, Block and district level officials of PHED/ RWS & S Dept.			CDMO	

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Sl. No.	Name of the Course/ Training Programme	Participants	Duration of the Training Programme	Month of Organization	To be Organized by	Remarks if any
10	Training of teachers on school safety including DM plan and conduct of Mock Drills	Principal/ Head Masters of all Govt. & Private Institutions	1 day		DEO	
11	Role of PRIs and ULBs in disaster management.	Members of ZP and ULBs, Chairman & Vice Chairman of PS.	1 day		DDMA/ Collector	
12	Block level training programmes on role of PRIs in disaster management	Sarapanchas & PS members	1 day		BDO	
13	Role of NGOs/Vos/CBOs in disaster management.	District and block level NGOs/ Vos involved with district administration in disaster management	1 day		DDMA/ Collector	
14	Training of ZKSS and BKSS members on basics of disaster management and creating community level awareness for dos and don'ts related to common disasters.	ZKSS and BKSS members	1 day	1 day	District Culture Officer/ DIPRO	
15	Search & rescue and safe evacuation.	Civil Defense Volunteers, NSS, NYK Volunteers, NCC	5 days		SP/ Asst. Commandant of the nearest ODRAF unit.	
16	Training of Masons on earthquake resistant construction.					
17	Role of Media in Disaster Management	Media Personal	1 day		DIPRO	

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Tabletop Exercise:

Each year in the 1st week of April, Collector to organize a tabletop exercise involving all district and block level key officials to assess the emergency response plans for various disasters.

District/ Block level Mock Drills:

Sl. No.	Type of Mock Drill	Officials/ Institutions to be involved	Month/ Date	Remarks
1	Tsunami	NA	NA	NA
2	Flood	Block, Education & Tahasil	June	NA
3	Cyclone	NA	NA	NA
4	Industrial Accidents/ Industry Specific Mock drills	NA	NA	NA

2. Disaster management Education (School Safety and School Disaster Preparedness):fire/osdma/ DC-Emg

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of Schools, Colleges and Other Educational institutions to be covered during the year	Time Line	Remarks
1	Awareness generation and mock drills for fire/ earth quake etc.	250	JUNE	SMC, NYK & volunteers will get involve in this process
2	Preparation of School disaster management plan	250	JUNE	SMC, NYK & volunteers will get involve in this process

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Community Capacity Building and Community Based Disaster Management:

Sl. No.	Block Name	No. of vulnerable villages to be covered during 2021-22	No. of VDMC and task force member to be oriented	No. NGOs to be involved in the process	Time line	Remarks
1	Kashinagar (Flood)	20	50	3	June	NA
2	Gumma , Rayagada, R Udaygiri (Land slide)	20	60	3	June	NA
3	Cyclone / Fire Accident/ Lightening (All Block)	149	300	10	June-Oct	NA

Apada Mitra Training Program for the Youth : Year 2022-23

Sl No	Name of the training	Year	Target Group	Total target
01	Apada Mitra training Program	2022-23	Youths within the age group of 18-35	Total 200 youths will get trained under this flagship training program

Block wise village list for 2021-22 given in Volume II of the DDMP]

Capacity building of Cyclone and Flood Shelter Maintenance & Management Committee and Task Force members:

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Programme	Total No. of Persons to be trained	No. of Training Programmes to be organized	Time Line	Remarks if any
1	Orientation of CSMMC and FSMMC (3)	30	1	JUNE	NA
2	Training of task force members on Search & Rescue and First Aid	30	1	JUNE	NA

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Shelter level mock drills:

Sl. No.	Type	No. of Cyclone/ Flood Shelters to be covered	No. of villages to be covered.	Month/ Date
1	Cyclone Mock drill	3	3	JUNE
2	Tsunami Mock drill	NA	NA	NA
3	Flood Mock drill	3	3	JUNE

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Relief Lines : District to Blocks

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (Blocks)
	From	To			
1	Parlakhemundi	Gosani	16 KM	NA	1
2	Parlakhemundi	Kasinagar	25 KM	NA	1
3	Parlakhemundi	Gumma	25 KM	NA	1
4	Parlakhemundi	Rayagada	30 KM	NA	1
5	Parlakhemundi	Nuagada	54 KM	NA	2
6	Parlakhemundi	R.udayagiri	68 KM	NA	2
7	Parlakhemundi	Mohona	108 KM	NA	4
8	Parlakhemundi	Rayagada	30 KM (State Highway)	NA	2

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Resources available : Response force & Volunteers

Sl. No	Response Force/	Capacity (In Nos.)	No. of trained person			Name of Nodal Person	Contact Details (Mobile/ Phone)
			Search /Rescue	First Aid	Relief line Clearance		
1	NDRF	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	ODRAF/ Fire	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	101, 9438041 167
3	Police	500	NA	NA	NA	NA	06815 222533
4	Home Guards	500	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5	Civil Defense	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	NCC	150	NA	NA	NA	Andriyo Sabar	85980 11586
7	NSS volunteers	150	NA	NA	NA	Baidyanath Dash	94379 48324
8	NYK volunteers	15	NA	NA	NA	Ashok k Dash	94371 37422
9	Trained Task force	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Preparedness at District level:

Task	Activity
District Emergency operation Centre (DEOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test Checkup of all communication Interfaces in regular interval • Proper manning of the Control Room as per Para-10 of the Odisha Relief Code • A dedicated vehicle is earmarked for Control Room
Upward & Downward Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a list of Nodal person with contact details • Establish regular linkages with all important stakeholders • Contact SEOC regularly
Meeting of DDMA (Heads of the department & stakeholder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA meets twice every year & before any disaster • Fix time & venue for regular Preparedness meeting to Assess preparedness of District /Department /Civil Society /Block Community /Family /Individual level regularly • Circulate the minutes of the meeting with clear-cut role & responsibility
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying & designating Nodal Officer for different

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	<p>Dept.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building & skill up-gradation of ODRAF/Fire services/ Police/Home Guard • Identify Volunteer like Civil Defense/Cyclone shelter Task Force/NCC/NSS/Scout & Guide & train them on Search & Rescue, First aid, evacuation etc. • Take stocks of required materials for search & rescue, first aid, casualty management, evacuation, relief etc. & update IDRN portal regularly • Assess preparedness through Mock drill at District, Block & Community level
Shelter Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take necessary steps for operation & maintenance of shelters • Test Check of various Equipment at shelter level & repair of the defective ones • Ensure regular meeting of Shelter committee • Assess Shelter level preparedness through Mock drill
Planning & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect & transmit Rain fall data regularly • Collect & transmit weather report regularly • Ensure preparation of Disaster Management Plans & Safety plans at all levels • Capacity building of all Stake holders • Integrate the District plan with block & Village disaster management Plans • Develop healthy media partnership

Preparedness at Community Level

Task	Activity
Early Warning Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build regular linkages with BEOC & DEOC • Test Check of various Equipment at shelter level & repair of the defective ones • Keep updates from BEOC/DEOC • Monitor & Transmit updates to BEOC • Supply required information to BEOC & DEOC
Ensuring Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a list of Nodal person deployed in the village with contact details • Identification of safer routes & shelters • Identify possible ways to reach persons like Farmers/Fisherman/NTFP collectors etc. who ventures into fields, sea & forest respectively • Build teams from among the task force on Search & Rescue, First aid, Damage & loss assessment • Assess preparedness at Family/Individual level • Test Check-up of equipment's

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand Local dynamics exposed & vulnerable to different disaster • local Social Economic & weather conditions • Develop Village DM plan • List of emergency contact Nos. & display it in Centre places. • Participate in the activities of Preparing village Disaster Management, developing Safety plans, Capacity building Programmes & Mock Drills
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Preparedness at Family Level

Task	Activity
Warning Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the minimum Important requirements Keep all the important Documents in a water proof polythene • Record the Safe & alternative routes to shelter • Keep News update in Radio/TV
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always keep in readiness a “Ready to go Emergency Kit” containing Dry food (for 72 hours x Family member), Drinking water (2ltr/per person per day), Hand wash/soap, Important Documents/Valuables, Whistle/match box/lighter/ torch/battery/ umbrella, Mobile & charger / radio • Family must have a “Ready to go First Aid Kit” containing Iodine/ Band aids/ Cotton/ Medicines/ ORS/ ointments/ scissor/ halogens etc. • Assess preparedness on a regular basis by checking Radio/Mobile/ Emergency Kit/First Aid Kit/Fuels & Kerosene (as per need) • Replace the damaged outdated or expired materials with new ones.
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate & involve in the activities of village disaster Management plan, preparation of Safety plans, participate in Capacity building Programmes & involve in Mock Drills

Preparedness at Individual Level

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Task	Activity
Early Warning Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List & keep a ready to go minimum Important requirements• Record the Safe & alternative routes to shelter• Keep News update in Radio/TV
Ensuring Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every individual/children must have a Personal Identity information like a copy of Aadhar card/ Voter ID / School Identity Card & Contact numbers of Preferably two who can be contacted in time of emergency• Family members especially kids must be sensitized about family gathering point during disaster & crowded places• Assess preparedness on a regular basis by checking Radio/Mobile/ Emergency Kit/First Aid Kit/Fuels & Kerosene (as per need)
Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participate & involve in the activities of• Disaster Management• Safety plans• Capacity building Programmes• Mock Drills & FAMEX

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8.8 Preparedness of Departments

Name of the Department	Normal Time
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure regular meetings of District Disaster Management Authority • Develop & update Disaster Management Plan, carry out Hazard analysis in the district • Identify safe alternate routes to cyclone shelters. • Keep a list of Contacts of EoCs, Nodal officer of different departments, Important stake holders, Village leaders, shelters • List of Relief lines & storage places • List & maintenance of SAR equipment • Capacity building of stakeholders & volunteers • Asses preparedness through Mock Drills for different disasters at district department, block & community level • Adopt sustainable mitigation measures • Integrate DM & DRR features in development programmes
CDMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Management Plans & Safety plans for Hospitals • Capacity building of Medical & Para Medical Staffs • Assess preparedness through Mock Drills & familiar exercises • Integrate department plans with plans with Village & Block Plans and development programmes • Develop media partnership • Develop capacity of hospitals with advance equipment, proper manning & disaster resilient infrastructures
Superintendent of Police (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For effective preparedness, the police department must have a clearly defined disaster response plan in order to avoid confusion and improve efficiency in terms of cost and time. • Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercises will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. Selected personnel can be deputed for training as Nodal Officer or Officer-in-charge at the district level. • To the extent possible preventive measures have been undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster. • Maintain a list of disaster prone areas in the district. • Organize training on hazardous chemicals for police officers to facilitate handling of road accidents involving hazardous materials. • Designate an area within police station to be used as public information centre. • Maintain law and order and provide security to victims in the relief camps and protect their belongings at the disaster site. • In case of manmade disasters, investigation and prosecution procedures has been initiated.

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EE- RWSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Engineer RWSS be the nodal officer for conducting emergency operations with respect to delivering water and sanitation services. • All Rural Water Supply works in the district are properly maintained in the event of disaster by carrying out timely repairs where ever necessary. • Identify possible existing sources of ground water or surface water. • Coordinate with block on vulnerability analysis. • Procurement and safe storage of essential water and sanitation supplies. • An inventory/check list of water supply and sanitation resources. • Check up the PWS scheme which are prone to disaster.
EE- Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation. • For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined. • Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercises will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. • Designate an official as Nodal Officer -Irrigation at the district level. • To the extent possible, preventive measures are undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster. • Identify flood prone rivers and areas, and activate flood monitoring mechanisms in all flood prone areas from before onset of monsoon at least a month in advance. • Water level gauges are marked on rivers, dams and minor tank structures not having level gauges. • Monitor flood situation – keep the DM, concerned sectors and community well informed. • Monitor and protect irrigation infrastructure. • Restore damaged infrastructure.
DD- Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined. • To the extent possible, preventive measures as recommended in the preparedness and mitigation document should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster. • Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during disaster situations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. • A suitable person can be deputed as – Nodal Officer Agriculture for coordinating response activities. • To the extent possible, preventive measures are communicated to the community to prevent extensive loss of crops and plantations. • Restore the agricultural operations (including soil conditions). • Crop protection. • Restore agriculture produce market.

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EE- Rural Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercises will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. • For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined. • To the extent possible, preventive measures are undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster • Suitable officer can be deputed for training as Nodal Officer - Rural works at the district level • Proper formal coordination and liaison mechanism with Road contractors.
EE- Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation. • For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined. • Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercises will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. • Suitable officer can be deputed for training as Nodal Officer - PWD at the district level. • To the extent possible, preventive measures should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster. • Proper formal coordination and liaison mechanism with private builders and colonizers. • Ensuring implementation of BIS codes.
DTO-Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential emergency situations. Make references to contingency specific action plans for the same. • To ensure the safety of own building and property. • Regular monitoring of the line department's telecom infrastructure. The telecom Company must ensure that the temporary construction work or retrofitting has been done to the vulnerable buildings. • The telecom department must have the arrangements (vehicles, cables, generator and equipments) to check and rectify the problem. • Power backup for the continuation of the uninterrupted telecommunication signals. • Keep the equipments, telephone, telex, wireless etc. functional and ready. • Awareness to the officials for the safety of life, material, equipments and for this placement of the items at safe places

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CDVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This affects the response of the department to any disaster situation. • For effective preparedness, the department clearly has a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures defined in order to avoid confusion and improve efficiency in cost and time. • Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercises keep the department prepared for such eventualities. • Suitable personnel can be deputed for training as Nodal Officer - Veterinary Services and the District Animal Husbandry Officer as the "Officer-in-charge - Veterinary Services at the site and district level respectively. • To the extent possible, preventive measures should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster. • Veterinary Hospital staffs are aware of damage - proof hospital rooms/buildings. • A standby generator is made available for every hospital and at least one kerosene-powered refrigeration unit is made available for storage of drugs. • Treatment of injured cattle. • Protection and care of abandoned/lost cattle.
RTO/MVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For effective preparedness the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures, clearly defined in order to avoid confusion improve efficiency in cost and time. • Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercises will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. Special skills required during emergency operations need to be imparted to the officials and the staff. • To the extent possible preventive measures should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster.
DFO-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the disaster management plan. • Forest fire prone area to be identified and measures to be taken for its mitigation and prevention. • Organize community awareness programme for forest fire prevention. • Plantation of fodder trees. • Take necessary steps for prevention of forest fire. • Provide the wood and bamboos for reconstruction purpose.
Railway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restoration of rail line. • Ensuring smooth rail movement for passenger and relief materials.

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EE- Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no substitute for maintaining standards of services and regular maintenance during normal times. This determines the response of the department to any disaster situation. • For effective preparedness, the department must have a disaster response plan or disaster response procedures clearly defined. • Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures accompanied by simulated exercises, will keep the department prepared for such eventualities. • Select personnel can be designated as Nodal Officer - Power Supply at the district level. • Establish at each sub-station a disaster management tool kit comprising cable cutters, pulley blocks, jungle knives, axes, crowbars, ropes, Torch with charged batteries, communication tool, hacksaws and spanners. Tents for crews should also be in storage. • Restore the power supply and ensure uninterrupted power either by generator sets or alternate power supply to all vital installations and facilities.
EE - PHD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the flood and drought warning cell in the Office and a nodal officer for disaster management. • Establish mechanisms for the delivery of safe drinking water, halogen tablets, and bleaching powder in the relief camps/shelters in disaster probable areas. • Establish a contingency fund in the department. • The Department must try to construct hazard specific sanitation so that the available services can be utilized in a proper manner. • Identification of suitable land for solid waste management and awareness in the community on this subject. • Most of the diseases during the emergency are water born vector diseases, keeping community health and hygiene could only be possible through safe drinking water supply and eco-friendly sanitation facility. • Raise prior awareness amongst the community about how to treat water sources, using chlorine tablets, store safe water etc.
DEO- School & Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential emergency situations. Make references to contingency specific action plans for the same. • Ensure that all furniture of the schools are strong enough and can be used as hiding places in case of earthquake. • Ensure that all classrooms have 2 big doors (entry and exit). • Ensure that all staircases are sufficiently big to provide escape routes. • Place sign boards, marks indicating nearest exit routes, safe places, first aid, and other necessary services. • Keep the equipments, telephone, telex, wireless etc. functional and ready. • Awareness to the officials for the safety of life, material, equipments and for this placement of the items at safe places.

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DEO - Higher Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Vulnerable locations. • Ensure that all furniture of the colleges are strong enough and can be used as hiding places in case of earthquake. • Ensure that all classrooms have 2 big doors (entry and exit). • Ensure that all staircases are sufficiently big to provide escape routes. • Place sign boards, marks indicating nearest exit routes, safe places, first aid, and other necessary services. • Keep the equipments, telephone, telex, wireless etc. functional and ready. • Awareness campaign with Do's Don'ts.
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Sop for the Departments to be done accordingly

8.9 Alloted Satellite Phone Numbers

Sl No.	Districts	Calling Numbers
1	Collector Gajapati	8991118454
2	Collector Balasore	8991118455
3	Collector Bargarh	8991118456
4	Collector Bhadrak	8991118457
5	Collector Bolangir	8991118458
6	Collector Boudh	8991118459
7	Collector Cuttack	8991118460
8	Collector Deogarh	8991118461
9	Collector Dhenkanal	8991118462
10	Collector Gajapati	8991118463
11	Collector Gajapati	8991118464
12	Collector Jagatsinghpur	8991118465
13	Collector Jajpur	8991118466
14	Collector Jharsuguda	8991118467
15	Collector Kalahandi	8991118468
16	Collector Kandhamal	8991118469
17	Collector Kendrapada	8991118470

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Sl No.	Districts	Calling Numbers
18	Collector Keonjhar	8991118471
19	Collector Khorda	8991118472
20	Collector Koraput	8991118473
21	Collector Malkangiri	8991118474
22	Collector Mayurbhanj	8991118475
23	Collector Nabarangpur	8991118476
24	Collector Nayagarh	8991118477
25	Collector Nuapada	8991118478
26	Collector Puri	8991118479
27	Collector Rayagada	8991118480
28	Collector Sambalpur	8991118481
29	Collector Subarnapur	8991118482
30	Collector Sundargarh	8991118483
31	ODRAF Cuttack, OASP 6th Battalion	8991118484
32		8991118485
33	ODRAF Bhubaneswar, OSAP 7th Battalion	8991118486
34		8991118487
35	ODRAF Baripada, OSAP 5th Battalion	8991118488
36		8991118489
37	ODRAF Rourkela, OSAP 4th Battalion	8991118490
38		8991118491
39	ODRAF Koraput, OSAP 3rd Battalion	8991118492
40		8991118493
41	ODRAF Jharsuguda, OSAP 2nd Battalion	8991118494
42		8991118495

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Sl No.	Districts	Calling Numbers
43	ODRAF Chatrapur, OSAP 8th Battalion	8991118496
44		8991118497
45	ODRAF Balasore	8991118498
46		8991118499
47	ODRAF Bolangir	8991118500
48		8991118501
49	ODRAF Jagatsinghpur	8991118502
50		8991118503
51	Special Relief Commissioner (SEOC)	8991118510
52	Managing Director, OSDMA	8991118511

Use of satellite phone:

PROCEDURE FOR USING INMARSAT ISAT PHONE 2

1. Stand outside with a clear view to the sky with the phone antenna pointing upwards.
2. There must be a clear line of sight between the phone's antenna and the satellite.
3. Point the antenna towards **South-East** direction.
4. Switch on the phone by pressing the Red power button of the phone for few seconds. Until the screen lights up.
5. Align the antenna for getting the maximum satellite signal strength (minimum two bars) 
6. The screen will show "searching for satellite" "registering with network".
7. The screen will show "ready for service". Inmarsat name will come in top right corner.
8. Then the phone is ready to operate
9. Simply dial the desired no:
 - i. From satellite to landline : Dial **00** + Country code 91+ **STD code (without 0)** + desired **Telephone No**
 - ii. From **Satellite to mobile** : Dial 00 + 91+ Mobile Number
 - iii. From **Satellite to satellite**: 00+ satellite phone number
 - iv. From **Landline** (should have ISD facility) to **satellite** : 00 + satellite phone number
 - v. From **Prepaid mobile** (should have ISD facility with sufficient balance) to **satellite** : 00 + satellite phone number
10. To end the call Press 'red' button

NOTE:

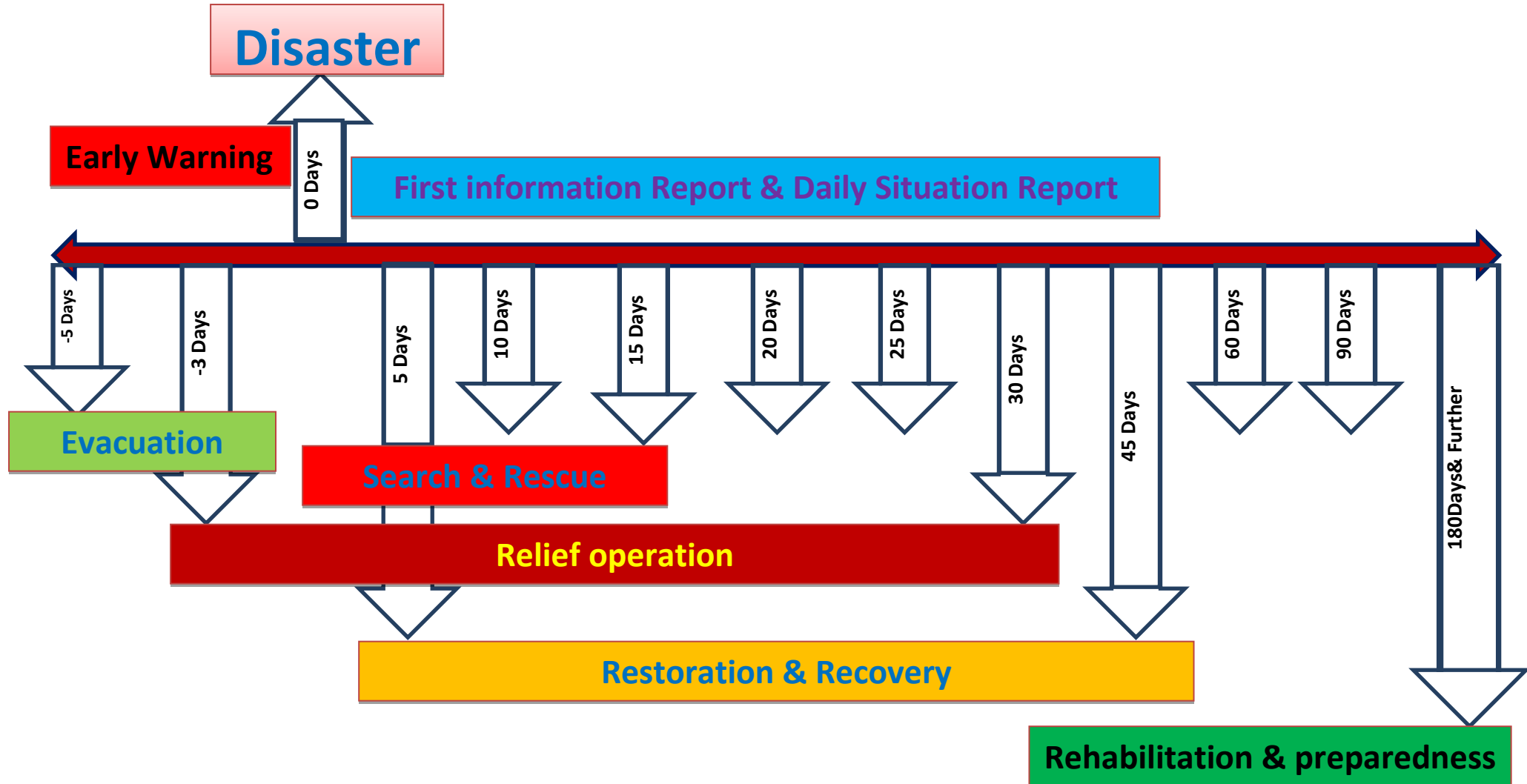
- A delay in microseconds will be observed so the user is advised to listen to one end and then speak.
- The user is also advised to SPEAK SOFTLY to get better voice quality at the other end.
- Check the Battery. (Display will show a rectGajapatiar block that will be filled according to the charge in the battery). Always charge the battery till it gets charged 100%.
- For more detail information please follow the **User Guide document**.

Response

Response refers to activities done for handling disaster to bring the situation to normalcy not exceeding fifteen days from the abatement of disaster. The onset of an emergency creates the need for time sensitive actions to save life and property, reduce hardships and suffering, and restore essential life support and community systems, to mitigate further damage or loss and provide the foundation for subsequent recovery. Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks. A response plan essentially outlines the strategy and resources needed for search and rescue, evacuation, etc.

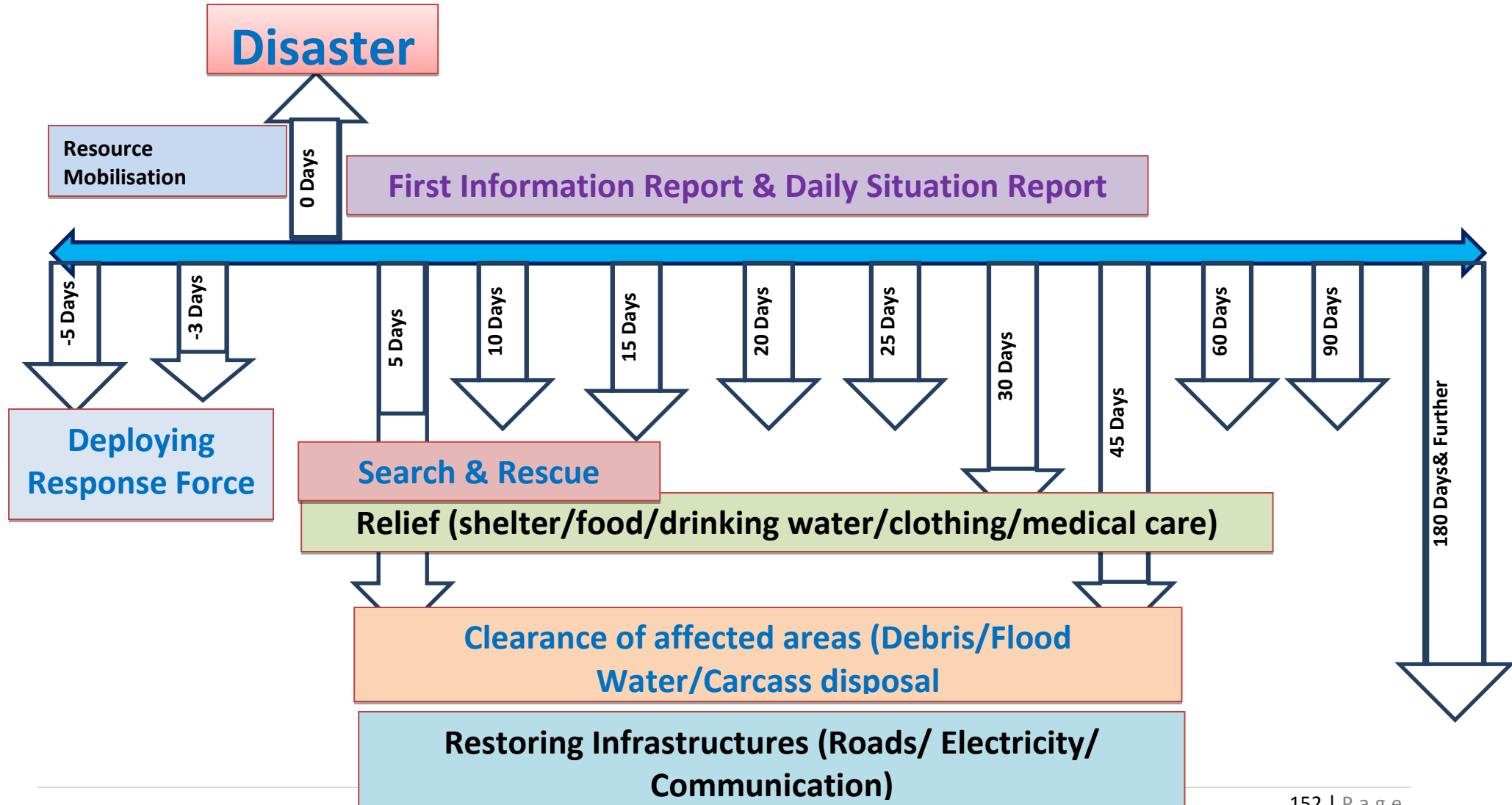
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Phases of Response : Timeline (Indicative)



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Relief Management: Timeline



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Response: District - Gajapati

Task	Activity
Warning Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning dissemination to the list of Nodal person & concerned BDOs • Recording the receipt of information & regular Status update • Transmitting updates to SEOC in regular interval as instructed
Meeting of DDMA (Heads of the department & stakeholder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector to take up a department coordination meeting & distribute works among all the Departments • Collector issues circular to keep Govt. offices open cancelling all holidays. • A fixed time to be finalized every day for reporting at all level. • A nodal officer is identified for media management • Circulate the minutes of the meeting with clear-cut role & responsibility
Pre-positioning of staff, resources & Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying & designating Nodal Officer for different stages of disaster & affected areas. • Positioning of ODRAF/NDRF/Fire services/ Police/Home Guard in the affected areas • Pooling Volunteer services (Civil Defense/Task Force/NCC/NSS/Scout & Guide) • Take stock of required materials for search & rescue, first aid, casualty management, evacuation, relief etc. • Make necessary arrangements of shelters for evacuation • Constitute a special team for special care to vulnerable section like Specially abled, Sr. Citizen, Pregnant & lactating women, Infants & children etc.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOCs to Ensure back up (Power/Fuel/internet/ Communication at Dist/Dept. & Block levels • Response force under guidance of Nodal officers ensure complete Evacuation (Human/ Animal), carry out Search & Rescue, clear relief lines, • Collector to submit requisition of vehicle/boat/ helicopters & list of support from state & Centre to all concerned authorities • CSO to store required relief materials (Chhuda. Gur, Dry Foods) in the nearby storage points • CDVO to store, transport & distribute required fodders for animals to the affected areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclone shelter committee & Village Disaster management committee to organize free kitchen in the shelters with help of revenue dept. • EE- RWSS & CDMO to ensure supply of drinking water, disinfection of water & maintain Health & hygiene in the shelters • CDMO to carry out First aid & casualty management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector to collect & transmit First Information Report (FIR) & Daily Situation Report as per requirement

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Response : Community Level

Activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DEOC to disseminate warning communication to BEOC & Community• Response force to ensure Power/Fuel/internet/ Communication at Shelters back up• Supply Inspectors & Marketing Inspectors to distribute relief materials with response force, Task force & volunteers• Response force to carry out Search & Rescue measures, Emergent relief operation, Relief line clearance, distribution of relief• Doctors to carry out First aid & casualty management, Carcass disposal & sufficient mortuary facility in the affected areas

Response: Family & Individual Level

Task	Activity
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen to the instruction of the response force & warnings• Economic use of "Ready to go Emergency Kit" Ready to go First Aid Kit• Cooperate the response force/officers & Render volunteer service if asked for• Maintain cleanliness & hygiene at shelter

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Response: Standard Operating Procedures for Departments

Name of the Department	On Receiving Warning	Response time	Post Disaster
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer, Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the situation in DDMA • Activate EOC & Early Warning • Work distribution for operation • Circular to keep offices open • Arrange vehicle & activate Evacuation (Normal/Forceful) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate Search & Rescue • Arrange temporary shelters • Arrange logistics in shelters • Workout financial estimates (evacuation / relief /recovery) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate relief line clearance • Proper relief Distribution • Start damage assessment • Facilitate Ex-gratia & Compensation • Start primary damage estimate • Pool resources for SAR/shifting of critical patients
CDMO, Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the alert to all concerned (Staff list) • Arrangement of medicine, First aid kits & teams • Mobile Health units for inaccessible pockets • Identifying & shifting patients requiring intensive care to safer places • Supply of medicines & pre-positioning of medical teams to vulnerable areas • Vaccination for prevention of communicable diseases • Measures to dis –infect drinking water • Availability of Blood Banks/Ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Casualty Management units & Triage • First Aid Centers • Medical surgical teams • Adequate mortuary facility • Measures to shift patients requiring intensive care • Pool of Blood donors (Preferably each group) • Additional laboratories • Carcass disposal team & units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psycho-Social Counseling • Post Disaster Disease surveillance system • Special attention to vulnerable section • Networking with & promote treatment in Private Hospitals • Carcass Management & Issuance of Death Certificate
Superintendent of Police (SP), Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected area, all available personnel will be made available to the District Magistrate under the command of SP. If more personnel are required, then 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For appropriate security and law and order, evacuation should be undertaken with assistance from community leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately after the disaster, dispatch officers who must systematically identify and assist people and communities in life-

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	<p>those on leave may be recalled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All personnel required for disaster management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of SP. • Establish radio communications as per the prescribed drills. • All police officials of the district would be asked to report to SP. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed. • Fill department vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area. • Provide guards as needed for supply depots such as cooperative food stores and distribution centers. • Provide convoys for relief materials. • Identify anti-social elements and take necessary precautionary measures for confidence building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All evacuations should be reported to Superintendent of Police immediately. • For evacuation follow the evacuation procedures as outlined in operating procedures for evacuation. 	<p>threatening situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help identify seriously injured people, and assist the community in organizing emergency transport of seriously injured to medical treatment centers. • Ensure that the police stations are functioning immediately after the disaster at all required locations, as may be requested by the district control room, and that staff are available for the variety of needs that will be presented. • Assist and encourage the community in road-cleaning operations. • Identify roads to be made one-way, to be blocked, alternate routes and other access roads to disaster site. • Provide security in transit and relief camps, affected villages, hospitals and medical centers and identify areas to be cordoned off. • Transport, carrying transit passengers (that is,
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			<p>passengers travelling through trains or buses and passing through the district), should be diverted away from the disaster area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security arrangements for visiting VVIPs and VIPs. • Assist district authorities to take necessary action against black marketers and those found manipulating relief material. • In conjunction with other government offices, activate a public information centre to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respond to personal inquiries about the safety of relatives in the affected areas; • collect statistics about affected communities, deaths, complaints and needs; • respond to the many specific needs that may arise; • serve as a rumour control centre; and • reassure the public • Make officers available to
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			<p>inquire into and record deaths, as there may neither be time nor personnel available to carry out standard post-mortem procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the needs and welfare of people sheltered in relief camps. • Coordinate with military, paramilitary, NDRF service personnel in the area.
EE- RWSS, Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place situation update before Collector. • Review essential emergency stocks to respond the disaster in timely manner. • Monitor all water and sanitation infrastructure in the affected area. • Constant touch with IMD and other agency for information on impending disaster. • Setting up district control room. • Share emergency contingency plan. • Coordinate with block on early warning message. • Prepare a report on water supply position on warning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After receiving early warning signal call a meeting. • Identify crucial water and sanitation system and earmark resources in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will ensure supply of clean drinking water to affected area. • Ensure transportation of water with minimum wastage. • Ensure supply of water purification installations, mobile systems halogen tablets etc. for providing clean drinking water. • Ensure special care to be taken of women with infants and pregnant women. • Ensure sewer pipes and drainage are kept separate from drinking water facilities. • Ensure availability of adequate no. of toilets to prevent further contamination of water. • Ensure cleaning arrangement of toilets. • Coordinate with block for the

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			<p>restoration of water and sanitation materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact suppliers to arrange for procurement of water & sanitation materials. • Take immediate action as per damage assessment. • Identify alternate source of water supply for affected people. • launch necessary awareness campaigns on safe water handling practice.
<p>EE- Irrigation, Gajapati</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected area, all available personnel will be made available to the District Magistrate. If more personnel are required, then those on leave may be recalled. • All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of Executive Engineer (Irrigation)/ District Magistrate. • Establish radio communications with Emergency Operations Centre, District Magistrate and departmental offices within the division. • All district level officials of the department would be asked to report to the District Magistrate. • Appoint one officer as "Nodal Officer -Irrigation" attached to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For evacuation follow the evacuation procedures as outlined in operating procedures for evacuation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue round the clock inspection and repair of bunds of dams, irrigation channels, bridges, culverts, control gates and overflow channels as may be necessary. • Continue round the clock inspection and repair of pumps, generators, motor equipment and station buildings. • The officers on site should continue to ensure that, the level of impounding in the tanks is reduced to create increased capacity, and coordinate the same with officers on other dam sites and the district control room,

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	<p>District Emergency Control Room.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures. • Review with staff, the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed. • Fill department vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area. • Organize round the clock inspection and repair of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation Channels • Bridges • Culverts • Control Gates and • Overflow Channels • Drainage • Generators • Motor Equipments • Station Buildings and • Flood Gates • The officer responsible for the tanks of an area should also be designated as emergency officer. He should be knowledgeable about disasters, their effects, and understand well the appropriate emergency procedures. • Officers should ensure that all staff members are well aware of precautions to be taken to protect 		<p>if heavy rains are expected. The amount of lowering will depend on the rainfall forecast. In case of possibilities of flooding in the downstream, the settlements should be forewarned, and necessary warnings for evacuation should be given to the adjoining districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing the inlet and outlet to tanks to ensure that waterways are unobstructed by trees or vegetation on an on-going basis. • Information formats and monitoring checklists should be used for programme monitoring and development and for reporting to Emergency Operations Centre. This is in addition to existing reporting system in the department. • On the recommendations of the Nodal Officer-Irrigation, the Irrigation department will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for sending additional support along with food, bedding, tents.
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	<p>their own lives and personal property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each technical assistant should have instructions and operating procedures for disaster conditions. • Irrigation engineers should review with technical assistants the emergency actions that are required. • Emergency tool kits should be prepared for all technical assistants in disaster prone areas. • These tool kits should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ropes • Pulley Blocks • Jungle Knives • Shovels • Cement in bags • Concrete Pans • Gunny Bags • Cane Baskets • Boats (all types) • Heavy Duty Torch with charged batteries • The emergency tool kits with each technical assistant should be checked. • The officers on site should ensure that, the level of impounding in the tanks is reduced to create increased capacity, and coordinate 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send Vehicles/ Boats and any additional tools and equipments needed. • Coordinate with other districts about release of water and dissemination of warning.
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	<p>the same with officers on other dam sites and the district control room, if heavy rains are expected. The amount of lowering will depend on the rainfall forecast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of possibilities of flooding in the downstream, the restrictive settlements should be forewarned, and necessary warnings for evacuation should be given, to the adjoining districts and to those districts. • The inlet and outlet to tanks should, be inspected to ensure that waterways are unobstructed by trees or vegetation. • Any repairs/ under construction activity should be well secured 'with sandbags, rock falls, etc. • Materials likely to be damaged by rains, such as concrete in bags, electric motors, office records, etc., should be covered with plastic and well secured, even though stored inside. • They should follow regular drills of the department. 		
DD- Agriculture (Separately given SOP in below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected district/electoral ward, all available personnel will be made available to the District Magistrate. If more personnel are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For evacuation follow the evacuation procedures as outlined in operating procedures for evacuation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the extent of damage to soil, crop, plantation, micro-irrigation systems and storage

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	<p>required then those on leave may be recalled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All personnel required for disaster management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Agricultural Officer. • Establish communications with Divisional Commissioner, District Control Room and agricultural colleges, seed banks, nurseries (private and-public) within the district and nearby districts. • The District Agriculture Officer will act as Officer-in-Charge, Agriculture. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures. • Review with staff, the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment and the post-disaster procedures to be followed. • Fill department vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area. • Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after the disaster and stock them to the extent possible. • Determine what damage, pests or diseases may be expected, and what drugs and other insecticide items will be required, in addition to requirements of setting up 		<p>facilities and the requirements to salvage or re-plantation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish contact with soil and water testing laboratories. • Provision of agricultural services should be coordinated with Irrigation Department, and District Emergency Control Centre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate the requirement of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds • Fertilizers • Pesticides, and • Labour. • Organize transport, storage and distribution of the above with adequate record keeping procedures. • Ensure that adequate conditions through cleaning operations are maintained to avoid water logging and salinity. • A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained.
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	<p>extension teams for crop protection, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials be obtained quickly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to all concerned, about disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same. • All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective coverings and stored in the most damage-proof room. • All electrical equipments should be unplugged when disaster warning is received. • Extension Officers should be assisted to establish work schedules to ensure that adequate staff is available and set up teams for visiting disaster sites. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for emergency accommodations for agriculture staff from outside the area. • Establish a public information centre with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information regarding the disaster situation, new seeds, alternate cropping pattern etc.. • The NGOs and other relief organizations should be aware of the resources of the department. • Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices be offered to them.
<p>EE- Rural Works Department. Gajapati</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected district/electoral ward, all available personnel will be made available to the District Magistrate. If more personnel are required then those on leave may be recalled. • All personnel required for disaster management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Magistrate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For evacuation follow the evacuation procedures as outlined in operating procedures for evacuation. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All work teams should be issued two-way communication link. • Provide a work team carrying emergency tool kits, depending on the nature of the disaster, essential equipments such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towing Vehicles • Earth Moving

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish radio communications with Emergency Operations Centre, Builder's Association and departmental offices within the division. • Appoint one officer as "Officer-in-Charge - PWD" at the district level. • The Officer-in-Charge -PWD" will be responsible for mobilizing staff and volunteers to clear the roads in his section, should a disaster strike. • The Nodal Officer-PWD should be familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary. • All officers (technical officers) should be notified and should meet the staff to review emergency procedures. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures, and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment, and the post-disaster procedures to be followed. • Vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered as necessary. • Extra transport vehicles should 		<p>Equipments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cranes etc • Each unit should mobilize a farm tractor with chain, cables and a buffer stock of fuel. • Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers. • Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual labourers to work with experienced staff and divide into work gangs. • Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations. • Undertake cleaning of ditches grass cutting; burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area through maintenance engineer's staff. • Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and any failure of surface. Foundations in the affected
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	<p>be dispatched from headquarters and stationed at safe strategic spots along routes likely to be affected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders, should be moved from areas likely to be damaged and secured in a safe place. • Inspect all roads, road bridges by a bridge engineer, including underwater inspection of foundations and piers. A full check should be made on all concrete and steel works. • Inspect all buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings) by a senior engineer and identify structures which are endangered by the impending disaster. • Emergency tool kits should be assembled for each division, and should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crosscut Saws • Axes • Power Chain Saw with extra fuel, oil • Sharpening Files • Chains and Tightening Wrenches • Pulley Block with chain and rope 		<p>areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims. • As per the decisions of the district control room, undertake construction of temporary structures required, for organizing relief work and construction of relief camps, feeding centres, medical facilities, cattle camps and SOCs. • An up-to-date report of all damage and repairs should be kept in the district office report book and communicate the same to the district control room. • If possible, a review of the extent of damage should be arranged for the Field Officer-in-Charge, in order to dispatch most efficiently road clearing crews, and determine the equipments needed. Help may be
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas Cutters • Earth Movers • Equipments with Builder's Association • The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked in close coordination with police and district control room. • Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first. Among the most important are the roads to hospitals and main trunk routes. • Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas. • Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sand bags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary. • Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipment in the district workshops. • If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted. • Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centres and quantity of construction materials and inform EOC accordingly. 		<p>obtained from helicopter service/ defence or remote sensing agencies for assessing the extent of damages.</p>
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<p>EE- Public Works Department, Gajapati</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected district/electoral ward, all available personnel will be made available to the District Magistrate. If more personnel are required then those on leave may be recalled. • All personnel required for disaster management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Magistrate. • Establish radio communications with Emergency Operations Centre, Builder's Association and departmental offices within the division. • Appoint one officer as "Officer-in-Charge - PWD" at the district level. • The Officer-in-Charge -PWD" will be responsible for mobilizing staff and volunteers to clear the roads in his section, should a disaster strike. • The Nodal Officer-PWD should be familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary. • All officers (technical officers) should be notified and should meet the staff to review emergency procedures. • Review and update precautionary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For evacuation follow the evacuation procedures as outlined in operating procedures for evacuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All work teams should be issued two-way communication link. • Provide a work team carrying emergency tool kits, depending on the nature of the disaster, essential equipments such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towing Vehicles • Earth Moving Equipments • Cranes etc • Each unit should mobilize a farm tractor with chain, cables and a buffer stock of fuel. • Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers. • Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual labourers to work with experienced staff and divide into work gangs. • Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations. • Undertake cleaning of ditches grass cutting; burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous
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	<p>measures and procedures, and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment, and the post-disaster procedures to be followed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered as necessary. • Extra transport vehicles should be dispatched from headquarters and stationed at safe strategic spots along routes likely to be affected. • Heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders, should be moved from areas likely to be damaged and secured in a safe place. • Inspect all roads, road bridges by a bridge engineer, including underwater inspection of foundations and piers. A full check should be made on all concrete and steel works. • Inspect all buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings) by a senior engineer and identify structures which are endangered by the impending disaster. • Emergency tool kits should be assembled for each division, and 		<p>trees along the roadside in the affected area through maintenance engineer's staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and any failure of surface. Foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions. • Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims. • As per the decisions of the district control room, undertake construction of temporary structures required, for organizing relief work and construction of relief camps, feeding centres, medical facilities, cattle camps and SOCs. • An up-to-date report of all damage and repairs should be kept in the district office report book and
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	<p>should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crosscut Saws • Axes • Power Chain Saw with extra fuel, oil • Sharpening Files • Chains and Tightening Wrenches • Pulley Block with chain and rope • Gas Cutters • Earth Movers • Equipments with Builder's Association <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked in close coordination with police and district control room. • Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first. Among the most important are the roads to hospitals and main trunk routes. • Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas. • Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sand bags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary. • Emergency inspection by 		<p>communicate the same to the district control room.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If possible, a review of the extent of damage should be arranged for the Field Officer-in-Charge, in order to dispatch most efficiently road clearing crews, and determine the equipments needed. Help may be obtained from helicopter service/ defence or remote sensing agencies for assessing the extent of damages.
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	<p>mechanical engineer of all plant and equipment in the district workshops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted. • Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centres and quantity of construction materials and inform EOC accordingly. 		
<p>DTO-Telecom, Gajapati</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To direct the officers of all levels in the department, for high level preparedness to ensure the safety of buildings of department and other assets. • To appoint one communication officer to coordinate with the emergency control room of the disaster management department. • To direct the officers of all level in the department to provide support and regular help to the sub division officers, district magistrate, disaster management agencies and other local administration. • Informing the relevant offices and people about daily weather and also issuing the electronic message on this matter. • Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA. • Issuance of early warning to the society through the means of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with DDMA, respective GP disaster management committee and search and rescue committee to maintain the information and communication system. • Provide the updates and information through telecommunication. • Provide setup for the web-conferencing or audio conferencing for the district administration. • Weather forecast on phones or through other means of telecommunication. • Immediately restore the communication system in the affected area. • Provide and maintain the telegraph services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the damage assessment and recovery package announced by the government. • Implement recovery plans. • Ensure the departmental resources like equipments and resource material, finances etc used for emergency purpose are accounted and recouped as soon as possible. • Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and in build back better. • Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions. • Mainstream DRR into new development programs and refer

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	<p>telecommunications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish coordination with flood information centre at district level before the seasonal floods. • Establish coordination with flood information sub centre at local level before seasonal floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring adequate facility of efficient and monitoring force in the affected areas. • Ensuring that the affected communities are able to contact their relatives in distant places. • Keep a vigil also on the areas not affected by disaster. 	<p>to DRR actions to minimize future risks.</p>
CDVO, Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected district/electoral ward, all available personnel will be made available to the District Magistrate. If more personnel are required then those on leave may be recalled. • All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Animal Husbandry Officer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish radio communications with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Operations Centre • District Magistrate and • Veterinary Aid Centres and Hospitals (including private practitioners). • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures. • Review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipments and the post-disaster procedures to be followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For evacuation follow the evacuation procedures as outlined in operating procedures for evacuation. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise transfer of seriously injured livestock from villages to veterinary aid centres where ever possible. • The provision of medical services should be coordinated by the District Animal Husbandry Officer with District Control Room, Site Operations Centres (SOCs) and Cattle Camps. • Establish Cattle Camps and additional veterinary aid centres at disaster sites and designate an Officer In-Charge for the camp. • Estimate the requirement of water, fodder and animal feed, for cattle camps and organise the same. • Ensure that adequate sanitary conditions operations are maintained

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill department vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area. • Stock emergency medical equipments which may be required after a disaster. • Determine what injuries illnesses may be expected, and what drugs and other medical items will be required, in addition to requirements of setting up cattle camps, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies of medical items and materials can be obtained quickly. • Provide information to all staff of veterinary hospitals and centres about the disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property. • Surgical packs should be assembled and sterilized. • Enough stock of surgical packs should be sterilized to last for four to five days. • The sterilized surgical packs must be stored in protective cabinets to ensure that they do not get wet. • All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective coverings and stored in the most damage-proof room. • All electrical equipments should 		<p>through cleaning in order to avoid outbreak of any epidemic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An injury and disease monitoring system should be developed, to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained. • Plan for emergency accommodations for veterinary staff from outside the area. • Establishment of a public information centre with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information. The hospital is responsible for keeping the community informed of its potential and limitations, in disaster situations. • The local police and rescue groups should be aware of the resources of each veterinary aid centres and hospital.
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	<p>be unplugged when disaster warning is received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check the emergency electrical generator, to ensure that it is operational, and that a buffer stock of fuel exists. If an emergency generator is not available at the hospital, arrange for one on loan. Arrange for emergency supplies of anesthetic drugs.• Check stocks of equipments and drugs which are likely to be most needed after the disaster.• Request from central warehouses, on an emergency priority basis, those supplies likely to be needed to be dispatched to the hospital immediately.• Fill hospital water storage tanks and encourage water savings. If no storage tanks exist, water for drinking should be drawn in clean containers and protected.• Prepare an area of the hospital for receiving large number of livestock.• Develop emergency admission procedures (with adequate record keeping).• Cattle camps and hospital administrators should• Establish work schedules to ensure that adequate staff is available.		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up teams of veterinary doctors, and assistants for visiting disaster sites. • 		
RTO/MVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish radio communications with Emergency Operations Centre, Divisional commissioner, district control room and your departmental offices within the division. • Appoint one officer as "Officer-in-Charge - Transport Services" at the district level. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipments and the post-disaster procedures to be followed. • Officers should ensure that all staff are well aware of precautions to be taken to protect their own lives and personal property. • Fill department vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area. • Plans should be finalized for sending auxiliary staff and repairmen into the affected areas to assist local staff. • Maintenance and repairmen should be instructed to assemble and check repair equipments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For evacuation follow the evacuation procedures as outlined in operating procedures for evacuation. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency repairs of roads if affected must be carried out. • A system for priority transport of relief goods and personnel must be developed. • Relief goods may be considered for exemption from freight charges. • All bus depots should be equipped with emergency communication equipments. • Every work gang should have tools which will be needed in an emergency. This should include crosscut saws, axes and ropes. • Raincoats, caps and gumboots should be made available to work gangs in an emergency. •

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contingency plans should be established for providing food and emergency shelter for local staff, and for auxiliary staff being sent into the affected area.• Arrangements have to be made to assist the increased volume of traffic.• A schedule for the departure of the last buses prior to the disaster, should be developed with the transport authorities.• An evaluation of the number and location of sidings and passing places should be carried out, to ensure that an increased number of private and state buses can operate in an emergency situation.• Emergency transport procedures should be developed. All staff should be well trained to implement the emergency systems.• Within the emergency operating framework, emergency procedures should be developed to provide the bus depots with authority, to dispatch or hold bus services and take other emergency decisions in a disaster threatening situation.• Systems should be developed for increasing the ability to carry		
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	<p>increased number of passengers in an emergency situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If halting or termination of buses is intended, arrangements for alternate means of transport and availability of adequate food supplies must be ensured.• Arrange for transport to the affected area<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tractor-shovel• Tripper, and• Auxiliary Jeeps• All new construction and repair activities should be halted, and the work secured as far as possible with sandbags, tarpaulins. etc.• Polythene should be acquired for the protection of freight and equipments.• All perishable and breakable items should be loaded into Lorries and padlocked.• For any coaches, buses remaining in the area, shutters should be pulled down and doors closed. Reserve stocks of fuel should be checked.• Inspection of all bridges, by a bridge engineer including an underwater survey of foundations, piers and abutments. A full check on all		
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	<p>concrete and steelworks should be included, and any repairs needed should be promptly carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous regular weeding cleaning of ditches -and the burning and removal of debris should be carried out by the maintenance engineer's staff. • Continuous inspection and repair by maintenance engineer of all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads • Ballasting • Fish Plates and • Holding Down Bolts • 		
DFO-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute one officer to DEOC. • Rush the forest fire teams to the affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the community and help in evacuation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the disaster. • Ensure plantation of the fodder and other trees in the affected areas. • Ensure availability of water for the wild animals during summer • Protect wild animals from the poachers
Railway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On receipt of early warning, assess and anticipate the situation. Make references to contingency plans as required • Collect information from different sources, community based EW system, TV/Radio, internet, Block/district authorities on the situation. • Participate in coordination meeting of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the transport infrastructure to the govt. (Extending help in search, rescue and evacuation to the existing administration, transporting food and relief material in the disaster affected areas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After disaster, on activation of response, assess the situation and its likely impact on the lives of direct stakeholders and the business operations. • After securing lives and live support services take measures to preserve business operations

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	your association or network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of resource material or human resource to the affected areas. • Integrate the response action with the ESF agencies. 	<p>and act as per contingency plans for quick recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
EE- Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To direct the officers of all levels in the department, for high level preparedness to ensure the safety of buildings of all govt. departments and other assets. • To appoint one communication officer to coordinate with the emergency control room of the disaster management department. • To direct the officers of all level in the department to provide support and regular help to the sub division officers, district magistrate, disaster management agencies and other local administration. • Informing the relevant offices and people about dos and don'ts in case the disaster happens. • Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA. • Establish coordination with flood information centre at district level before the seasonal floods. • Establish coordination with flood information sub centre at local level before seasonal floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with respective GP disaster management committee, search and rescue committee to shift the office equipments, documents and people to the safe structure. • Availability of electrical and power generation equipments and resources at safe and comfortable places so that the damaged parts could be easily replaced. • Presence of engineers in the affected areas. • Support with search and rescue, relief programs etc by connecting with nodal agencies for different essential support functions. • Ensuring adequate facility of efficient and monitoring force in the affected areas. • Keep a vigil also on the areas not affected by disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the damage assessment and recovery package announced by the government. • Implement recovery plans. • Ensure the departmental resources like equipments, construction material, energy/electricity resource material, finances etc used for emergency purpose are accounted and recouped as soon as possible. • Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and in build back better. • Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions. • Mainstream DRR into new development programs and refer to DRR actions to minimize future risks.

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<p>EE – PHD (Separately given SOP in below)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To direct the officers of all levels in the Office, for high level preparedness to ensure the safety of buildings of department and other assets. • To appoint one communication officer to coordinate with the emergency control room of the disaster management department. • To direct the officers of all level in the department to provide support and regular help to the sub division officers, district magistrate, disaster management agencies and other local administration. • Informing the relevant offices and people about daily weather and also issuing the press bulletin on this matter. • Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA. • Establish coordination with flood information centre at district level before the seasonal floods. • Establish coordination with flood information sub centre at local level before seasonal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with respective GP disaster management committee and water and sanitation committee to analyse the information as immediate, short term and long term needs for each of the WASH areas: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene promotion, Solid Waste Management. • Identify the appropriate water sources like Hand pumps, bore wells, Wells, Water bodies etc. considering the quantity of water required and the time for which dependency is going to be high on this water point. • Establish the mechanism to deliver the minimum requirements such as 15 Liters per person per day average consumption of water, two containers of 10-20 liters capacity for each family. • Supply of family hygiene kits. • Send technical teams in disaster affected areas to repair and maintain hand pumps and other drinking water sources. • Ensure provision of pure drinking water by tankers and other means if the general water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the damage assessment and recovery package announced by the government. • Implement recovery plans. • Ensure the departmental resources like equipments, bleaching powder, other chemicals and PHED resource material, finances etc used for emergency purpose are accounted and recouped as soon as possible. • Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and in build back better. • Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions. • Mainstream DRR into new development programs and refer to DRR actions to minimize future risks.
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		<p>supply system in the disaster affected areas has been collapsed/ damaged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure cleaning and disinfecting all the water sources in the disaster affected areas. • Supply safe drinking water to the hospitals and other life line buildings/places. • Ensure distributing sufficient quantity of bleaching powder in the relief camps/shelters. • Ensure early restoration of all the hand pumps and other drinking water supply systems in the disaster affected areas. • Measures for vector control like use of chemical spray, clearing and/or modifying vector breeding/resting sites, fly control measures etc. • Steps for the immunization against tetanus, hepatitis B and other diseases. • Establish a system for the collection and disposal of solid waste. • Measures for the dignified disposal of the dead bodies and animal carcass. • Ensuring adequate facility of efficient and monitoring force in 	
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		<p>the affected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a vigil also on the areas not affected by disaster. 	
DEO- School & Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the situation and Collect information from different sources, community based EW system, TV/Radio, internet, Block/district/state authorities on the situation. • Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA. • Ensure that all schools, colleges, academic institutions, relevant offices have received and understood the early warning information. • Disseminate precautions related to school safety and education in emergencies to be taken at the schools, colleges, institutes etc. and also at household level. • If required (based on the type of EW), ensure evacuation of schools, colleges at the earliest. • In case of disasters like Earthquake where sufficient EW is not available, immediately get into activation actions and also refer to Earthquake Contingency Actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nodal officer for disaster management in the department shall be responsible for coordination with EOC, ESF nodal and support agencies and other departments. • Appoint additional staff to support him as required for the situation. • Develop periodic situation report and share with EOC and DDMA. • If EOC at district level declares it as an emergency situation and Unified Response is activated, disseminate the information to all staff, key stakeholders etc. • Call for a coordination meeting of key officers to take stock of the situation, impact of disaster on department capacity, immediate actions for response like need and damage assessments, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the damage assessment and recovery package announced by the government. • Implement recovery plans. • Ensure the departmental resources are accounted and recouped as soon as possible. • Ensure early restoration of normal educational activities in the district. • Ensure to organize appropriate psychosocial support for children (and teachers if required). • Put efforts for quick sanction and release of required financial support for repair, reconstruction works in the schools, colleges etc. • Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and in build back better.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct the officers of all levels in the department for high level preparedness for any required response in schools, colleges etc. for safety of the students & teachers. • Direct the officers of all level in the department to provide support and regular help to the sub division officers, district magistrate, disaster management agencies and other local administration. • Ensure that important contacts numbers, transport means, first aid box in each school are available and ready to use. • Appointing a departmental person as a nodal person to coordinate with the EOC 	<p>coordination with ESF and Incident response system /EOC, coordination with community level education committee and other key stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas. • Organize initial assessment for impact on education systems and immediate, short term and long term needs as per the format enclosed and share it with EOC and other key stakeholders. • In consultation with EOC and ESF nodal and support agencies, plan response in terms of education systems and services as per immediate, short term and long term needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions. • Mainstream DRR into new development programs and refer to DRR actions to minimize future risks.
DEO - Higher Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the situation and Collect information from different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nodal officer for disaster management in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the damage assessment and recovery

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<p>Education</p>	<p>sources, community based EW system, TV/Radio, internet, Block/district/state authorities on the situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA. • Ensure that all schools, colleges, academic institutions, relevant offices have received and understood the early warning information. • Disseminate precautions related to school safety and education in emergencies to be taken at the schools, colleges, institutes etc. and also at household level. • If required (based on the type of EW), ensure evacuation of schools, colleges at the earliest. • In case of disasters like Earthquake where sufficient EW is not available, immediately get into activation actions and also refer to Earthquake Contingency Actions. • Direct the officers of all levels in the department for high level preparedness for any required response in schools, colleges etc. for safety of the students & 	<p>the department shall be responsible for coordination with EOC, ESF nodal and support agencies and other departments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint additional staff to support him as required for the situation. • Develop periodic situation report and share with EOC and DDMA. • If EOC at district level declares it as an emergency situation and Unified Response is activated, disseminate the information to all staff, key stakeholders etc. • Call for a coordination meeting of key officers to take stock of the situation, impact of disaster on department capacity, immediate actions for response like need and damage assessments, coordination with ESF and Incident response system /EOC, coordination with community level education committee and other key 	<p>package announced by the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement recovery plans. • Ensure the departmental resources are accounted and recouped as soon as possible. • Ensure early restoration of normal educational activities in the district. • Ensure to organize appropriate psychosocial support for children (and teachers if required). • Put efforts for quick sanction and release of required financial support for repair, reconstruction works in the schools, colleges etc. • Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and in build back better. • Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions. • Mainstream DRR into new development programs
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	<p>teachers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct the officers of all level in the department to provide support and regular help to the sub division officers, district magistrate, disaster management agencies and other local administration. • Ensure that important contacts numbers, transport means, first aid box in each school are available and ready to use. • Appointing a departmental person as a nodal person to coordinate with the EOC 	<p>stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas. • Organize initial assessment for impact on education systems and immediate, short term and long term needs as per the format enclosed and share it with EOC and other key stakeholders. • In consultation with EOC and ESF nodal and support agencies, plan response in terms of education systems and services as per immediate, short term and long term needs. 	<p>and refer to DRR actions to minimize future risks.</p>
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Special SOP for Agriculture Department, Gajapati on disaster response:

1. Crop Planning:

Crop planning should be made basing on the land type to overcome the natural calamities like drought and flood much emphasis is to be given during Kharif season to cover the uplands with Non-paddy crops like Pulses, Ragi, Maize, Cotton and Vegetable. In unbounded high lands with low water holding capacity diversification of cropping programme is to be emphasized. During Kharif 2021, 3000 Ha has been programmed under diversification of cropping programme.

2. Training and Capacity Building:

Out of 87400 Ha of total area of cultivation farmers are being advised and trained by the agricultural extension machinery to grow short duration paddy varieties for early harvest of the crop with emphasis on soil testing and management, seed treatment, adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management & Integrated Pest Management etc. Thrust is being given on SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method of Paddy cultivation under assured irrigation areas, which requires assured irrigation, less water and other inputs. It has been programmed to take up 1000 Ac under SRI during Kharif season.

3. Logistic Arrangement:

Short distribution Paddy varieties like Sahabhagi, Sidhant, Naveen, Khandagiri and seed of Pulses like Moong&Biri and Oil seeds like Groundnut, Niger, Til should be kept for immediate distribution to the farmers.

DURING DISASTER

- I. District Level Control Room is functioning in the office of the District Agriculture Officer from 8 AM to 8 PM to receive the message of any calamities from any corner of the District and to disseminate the warning and information received from higher quarter to the different staff working at Block & GP level.
- II. Meeting are to be conducted at district level taking the officials in each 12 Hrs interval to review the situation and co-ordination among the officials.
- III. The Block level and GP level extension functionaries should be alerted properly and regularly to remain readiness to gear up into action immediately after the abetment of the seriousness of the crisis.
- IV. Monitoring team to be organized at district level to supervise & prepare daily situation report.

POST DISASTER

Assessment and enumeration of damage is to be made immediately after the calamity. As it concerns with crop damage, it is very difficult to define the exact crop and weather scenario and anticipated drought or flood and cyclone. However several types of scenarios have been projected and measures have been suggested below as per different situations.

A. DROUGHT AMELIORATIVE MEASURES :

- I. Short duration paddy seed like Sahabhagi, Khandagiri, Satabdiare to be supplied to the farmers. Ragi seeds of variety Bhairabi, Subhra, Chilika are to be supplied. Moong&Black gram, Maize, Cow pea, Sesamum seeds should be supplied to the farmers for cultivation.
- II. Vegetable seeds like Cow pea, Guar, radish, runner bean, okra early cauliflower, Brinjal should be supplied to the farmers for cultivation. Niger and horse gram seeds should be supplied for cultivation.
- III. Foliar application of 2% Urea at pre flowering and flowering stage of Green gram and Black gram should be made to mitigate drought.
- IV. Top dressing of Nitrogen to different crops should be withheld.
- V. Gap filling should be made using seedlings of same age or clonal tillers to have a uniform distribution of plant population.
- VI. Removal of weeds should be made & plant protection measures to be followed.
- VII. Application of potassic fertilisers should be made in field crops where ever soil moisture allows or wait up to receipt of rain fall.
- VIII. Prepositioning of inputs, particularly seeds & fertilisers for Rabi crops.

B. FLOOD SITUATION

- I. If damage is more than 50% in case of paddy crop re-planting of paddy should be made with early to medium duration paddy varieties.
- II. Weed management should be done in rice field, gap filling & top dressing of Nitrogen & potash should be made to boost up the growth if situation permits.
- III. Transplanting of 40-50 days old seedlings if available in nursery after recede of flood water
- IV. Plant population should be made up by transplanting clonal tillers detaching from the old clumps.
- V. Particularly in up and medium land where there is no scope for revival of paddy crop pre rabi crops like Black gram, Green gram, horse gram, sesamum should be grown.

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- VI. A buffer nursery in high land area should be maintained to ensure adequate plant population in field after flood damage.
- VII. Insect & pest management should be taken in different crops after frequent surveillance on incidence of pests and diseases after the flood.
- VIII. Drainage of excess water should be made from rice fields.
- IX. Application of potassic fertiliser should be made to impart hardiness & resistance of the crops against biotic & abiotic stresses.
- X. The crop fields should be cleaned up and the plant debris should be removed.
- XI. Staking of cotton plants should be done immediately when the soil is soft for revival.
- XII. Early planning for Rabi season should be made to recoup the loss and damage during the Kharif season.

PHED Sub- Division (SOP on Disaster):

Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
Opening of the control room around the clock having telephone no.06815-222280	Opening of the control room around the clock having telephone no. 06815-222280.	Opening of the control room around the clock having telephone no. 06815-222280.
Contact with CWC staffs stationed at Kashinagar/Gunupur regarding flood levels.	Contact with CWC staffs stationed at Kashinagar/Gunupur regarding flood levels..	Contact with CWC staffs stationed at Kashinagar/Gunupur regarding flood levels..
Contact with ULBs to deploy their own water-tankers to the relief-camps.	Contact with ULBs to deploy their own water tanker to the relief camps.	Contact with ULBs to deploy their own water tanker to the relief camps.
To keep reserve of hired water tankers.	Deployment of hired water tankers for providing water supply to relief camps and to affected public during calamity period.	Deployment of hired water tankers for providing water supply to relief camps and to affected public during calamity period.
Arrangement of water tanker loading points/ Energisation of bore wells installing D.G sets/ Engagement of operators.	Running of water-tanker-loading points around the clock by the concerned operators	Running of water-tanker-loading points around the clock by the concerned operators.
Reservation of technician for emergency repair of submerged motor, pump & control panels on war footing basis	-	Repairing of submerged motor, pump & control panels on war footing basis

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Adequate chemicals storage for regular disinfection of submerged water sources.		Regular disinfection of submerged water sources.
.	Contact with South-Co authority regarding power failure status.	Contact with South-Co authority regarding power failure status
Arrangement for hiring truck- mounted generator/ trolley mounted generators/ Mobile generators.etc	,Deployment of truck mounted generator for partial restoration of the water supply systems including lighting to the work site/ offices during the power-failure situation	,Deployment of truck mounted generator for partial restoration of the water supply systems including lighting to the work site/ offices during the power-failure situation
Contact for supply of drinking water pouch as per the need.		Supply of drinking water-pouch to the affected public and relief camp,if situation so warrants..
Procurement of new stand- by pump set and control panels.		Replacement of the Damaged/Submerged pump set/ Control panels .
Preventive repair & maintenance of Hand pump tube well and water supply Pipe lines on emergency basis.		Repair & Maintenance of Hand pump tube well and water supply Pipe lines on emergency basis as and when requires.
	Contact with Health Department regarding possible water borne health hazardous situation.	Contact with Health Department regarding possible/affected water borne health hazardous situation/locations
Alert the field staff for disinfection of H.P Tube wells/sources.		Disinfection of the Hand pump Tube well/water sources and super-chlorination of piped water supply system.
Procurement of Hand pump Tube well spare parts.		
Arrangement for hiring of mobile van.	Engagement of hired mobile van for different maintenance works.	Engagement of hired mobile van for different maintenance works.
Arrangement for hiring of Dewatering pump set..	Use of Dewatering pump set to avoid flooding at main pump house.	Use of Dewatering pump set to avoid flooding at main pump house.
Arrangement of sand bag-400nos to meet the emergency	Use of Sand bags to protect against flooding of the main pump house.	Use of Sand bags to protect against flooding of the main pump house.

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Arrangement of Hired inspection vehicle to provide to Assistant Engineer (P.H), Paralakhemundi & Kashinagar.	Deployment of Hired inspection vehicle by the Assistant Engineer (P.H), Paralakhemundi & Kashinagar to have close watch over the situation	Deployment of Hired inspection vehicle by the Assistant Engineer (P.H), Paralakhemundi & Kashinagar to have close watch over the situation.
Reservation of consumables such as candles, match box, batteries, ropes, electric wires/ cables, polythene, diesel/ kerosene/ petrol etc ..	Utilization of consumables such as candles, match box, batteries, ropes, electric wires/ cables, polythene, diesel/ kerosene/ petrol etc as per requirements for smooth management of office works/ field works including running of Generators/ vehicles.	Utilization of consumables such as candles, match box, batteries, ropes, electric wires/ cables, polythene, diesel/ kerosene/ petrol etc as per requirements for smooth management of office works/ field works including running of Generators/ vehicles.
Arrangement and Opening of Free- kitchen for reserved out- sourcing repair-gange/workers/ supervisors	Opening of Free -kitchen for reserved out- sourcing repair-gange/workers/ supervisors	Opening of Free -kitchen for reserved out- sourcing repair-gange/workers/ supervisors
Temporary Cross -bund across the river M. tanaya to retain the flow.	Temporary Cross-bund across the river M. tanaya to retain the flow to increase the yield of the intake wall/ production wells during Heat wave situation.	Temporary Cross-bund across the river M. tanaya to retain the flow to increase the yield of the intake wall/ production wells during Heat wave situation.
Arrangement of Jala Chatra by ULBs	Supply of water to ULBs tankers to to run the Jala Chatras during the heat wave situation.	Supply of water to ULBs tankers to to run the Jala Chatras during the heat wave situation.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Contingent estimate. 2. Cleaning and disinfection of storage reserves/ OH tanks. 3. Cleaning and disinfection of sewerage systems. 4 Replacement of HP tube wells/Production wells. 5. Repairing & renovation to pumping installations/pumping stations /storage tanks/ approach roads/ intake points. 6. Repairing & renovation to sewerage systems. 7. Procurement and installation of PVC tanks at important locations.

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9.7 Format for First Information Report (FIR)

on occurrence of natural calamity

(To be sent to Special Relief Commissioner, Orissa within maximum of 18 hours of occurrence of calamity)

From: District - _____ Date of Report:- _____

To

Special Relief Commissioner, Orissa

State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC),

Rajiv Bhawan, Ground Floor, Unit-5, Bhubaneswar

Fax No: 0674-2534176, E-mail: relief_sr@yahoo.com/src@ori.nic.in

- a. Nature of Calamity
- b. Date and time of occurrence
- c. Affected area (number and name of affected Blocks)
- d. Population affected(approx.)
- e. Number of Persons
 - Dead
 - Missing
 - Injured
- f. Animals
 - Affected
 - Lost
- g. Crops affected and area(approx. in hect.)
- h. Number of houses damaged
- i. Damage to public property
- j. Relief measures undertaken in brief
- k. Immediate response & relief assistance required and the best logistical means of delivering that relief from State/National
- l. Forecast of possible future developments including new risks
- m. Any other relevant information

Authorised Signatory

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

District:- _____

NB: The Districts will submit a detailed report on each of the above points as soon as possible after submission of the above First Information Report (FIR).

9.8 Daily Status Report on Relief/ Restoration Measures Undertaken By Departments

1. Health Department.

- Medical Relief Centres Opened-
- Mobile teams deployed-
- Wells disinfected-
- ORS distributed-
- Halogen Tablets distributed-
- Minor Ailment Treated-

2.R.D. Department.

- Mobile vans deployed-
- Water tanker deployed-
- ORS powder distributed-
- Halogen Tablets distributed-
- Water pouches distributed-
- Bleaching powder distributed-
- Sintex Tanks available-
- Tube wells disinfected-

3.FS& CW Department

-Qtls. Chuda,Qtlsgur supplied to Blocks
(Qty .in quintals)

District	Chuda	Gur

- Qtls of rice has been allocated to the Districts mentioned below

Blocks

Quantity allocated (in quintal)

Total:

4.Fisheries& A,R.D. Department

- Animals vaccinated-
- Animals treated-

Damages to Roads/River Embakments

1.R.D. Department.

Roads damaged-
CD/Breach occurred-
Breach closed-
Building damaged-
Building collapsed-
Pipe water supply affected-
Tube Wells affected-

2.Works Department.

Roads damaged-
Breach occurred-
CD works damaged-
CDs washed away-
Breach closed-

3.W.R Department.

Breach occurred-
Breaches closed-

Breach closing works in progress

CHAPTER-12

1. Rehabilitation, Restoration & Recovery

Rehabilitation and restoration comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal. This phase mainly covers damage assessment, disposal of debris, disbursement of assistance for houses, formulation of assistance packages, monitoring and review, cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses, relocation, town planning and development plans, awareness and capacity building, housing insurance, grievance redress and social rehabilitation etc.

The district is the primary level with requisite resources to respond to any natural calamity, through the issue of essential commodities, group assistance to the affected people, damage assessment and administering appropriate rehabilitation and restoration measures.

The District Disaster management Authority reviews the relief measures submit financial requisition to the state Govt. under SDRF & NDRF. The requisition must reach the SDMA & SRC office in the prescribed format as detailed below for smooth & quick processing.

Standard Operating Procedure : Restoration & Rehabilitation (The list is Indicative & may be extended further as per need & requirement)

Name of the Department	Normal Time
Collector/ADM /District Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration of Critical Infrastructures to bring situation to normalcy• Ensure Restoration of roads & channels, Communication network, Electricity & Energy• Ensure health in the affected areas• Adopt sustainable mitigation measures in the restoration activities
CDMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An officer to be appointed as Nodal Officer• Carry out Disease surveillance measures to check epidemic prone diseases• Dis-infection of drinking water & measures for health & hygiene• Rehabilitation of deprived & destitute• Carry out Trauma & Psycho-social counselling

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division • Stockpiling of live saving, anti-diarrheal drugs, de-toxicants, anesthesia, adequate drinking water • Arrangement of ambulance/ generators • In-house emergency medical teams to ensure the adequate staff available at all times to handle emergency casualties • Listing of private health facilities • Strengthening of disease surveillance • Formation of mobile units and ensure communication with them • Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas • Awareness generation by supportive strength. • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
Superintendent of Police (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block / Tahasil Control Rooms and departmental Offices within the division. • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer on his behalf • Overall traffic management and patrolling of all highways and other access roads to disaster sites • Identification of antisocial elements • Provisions of security in transmit camps / feeding Centers / relief camps / Cattle camps/ Cooperative food stores and distribution centers. • Providing assistance to district authorities for taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers and those found manipulating relief material. • Coordination with military service personnel in the area being carried out under relief operation • Providing assistance to the community in organizing emergency transport or injured.
EE- RWSS /PHD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division • An officer to be appointed as Nodal Officer • Arrangement of water tankers and other temporary means of distribution and storage water • Adequate arrangement to provide water to relief camps/ affected villages, alternative water supply arranged in feeding centers/ cattle camp etc. • Disinfections of water bodies • Identification of appropriate portable water supply • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
EE- Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division • An officer to be appointed as Nodal Officer • Activation of flood monitoring mechanism • Methods / communication arrangement of alerting officers on various sites established. • Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the down streams/ evacuation/ coordination with other dam authorities • Identification of materials required for response operations

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair/ under construction activity are well secured • Water level gauges marked • In late and out late to tanks are cleared • Watch and ward of weak embankments and stock piling of repair material • Guarding of week embankments • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
DAO- Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil control room and departmental officers within the division • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer • Information provided about the disaster and likely damages to crop and plantation • Organized transport, storage and distribution of seeds/ fertilizers/ pesticides • Cleaning operation carried out to avoid water logging and salinity • Surveillance for pests and diseases being carried out • Establishment of public information centers requirements for salvage or re-plantation assessed damage • Identification of different areas to be affected by different hazards • Listing of irrigation sources with status • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
EE- Public Works/ Rural Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil control room and departmental officers within the division • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer • Arrangement of extra vehicles/ heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders/ towing vehicles/ earth moving equipments/ cranes etc. • Inspection and emergency repair for roads/ road bridges/ underwater inspection/ piers/ concrete and steel work • Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipments • Route strategy for evacuation and relief marked • Clearance of blocked roads • Community assistance mobilized for road clearing • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
DTO-Telecom/ Telecommunication / Private Cellular Service Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil control room and departmental officers within the division • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer • Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators • Inspection and repair of poles etc. • Identification of materials required for response operations • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effect
CDVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of inaccessible pockets at Blocks. • Keeping list of whole sell traders of local market. • List of storage agents with quantity of monthly allotment & uptake. • Detail data on beneficiary

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Fodder dealer • List of Medical Shops. • List of traders dealing with temporary shelters materials. • Diversion of essential commodities to affected pockets as & when requisition • Co ordination.
Civil Supply Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of inaccessible pockets at Blocks. • Keeping list of whole sell traders of local market. • List of storage agents with quantity of monthly allotment & uptake. • Detail data on beneficiary / Annapurna Scheme • List of Petrol pump dealer • List of Medical Shops. • List of traders dealing with temporary shelters materials. • Diversion of essential commodities to affected pockets as & when requisition.
RTO/MVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requisition of sufficient numbers of vehicle, Light / Medium/ Heavy vehicle for deployment at the time of disaster. • Close coordination with DEOC/ADM.
DFO-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Range control room and departmental officers within the forest division to minimise the hazards. • Proper arrangement for safety of wild lifes. • Awareness campaign in wild life / forest operation area
EE- Electricity/ South co utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil control room and departmental officers within the division • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer • Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generator • Inspection and repair of high-tension lines/ substations/ transformers/ poles etc. • Clearing of damaged poles/ salvaging of conductors and insulators • Identification of materials required for response operation • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
DEO- School & Mass Education/ DEO - Higher Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect vulnerable sites/ buildings • Establish network of BEO/ABEO/CRC for dissemination of early warning communication to top to bottom level and to community. • Maintain proper record of stocks and ensure its safe placing. • Steps for identifying safe place for the students/staffs.
BDOs and Tahasildars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability map of the Block/ Tahasil • List of cut off areas with safe/ alternative route map • Identification and management of shelter camps

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List of storage facilities dealers of food• Control room setup/ assignment of control room duty• Propositioning of staff for site operation centers• Arrangement of alternative communication/ generator sets etc.• Dissemination of warning/ coordination with District Control Room• Ensuring coordination with GP/ RI/ village committee
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Damage Loss Assessment

Sector	Damage in Physical terms	Requirement of funds for repair of immediate nature	Out of (3) amount available from annual budget	Out of (3) amount available from related schemes/ programmes / other sources	Out of (3) amount proposed* to be met from SDRF/NDRF as per the list of works indicated in the revised items & norms
1	2	3	4	5	6
Roads & Bridges					
Drinking water Supply works (Rural)					
Drinking water Supply works (Urban)					
Irrigation					
Power					
Primary Health Centres					
Community assets in social sectors covered by Panchayats					

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Calculation of assistance for agricultural input subsidy-SMF (Rs. In lakh)

Sl.	Name of the Block	Area held by SMF (in Hectares)	Total Agricultural area Affected [in Hect.]	Total agricultural area where crop loss is > 50%	Crop loss 33% & above			Expenditure incurred			Total
					Irrigated [in hect.]	Rainfed [in hect.]	Perennial	Irrigated @Rs.13,500/- per hectare	Rainfed @Rs.6800/- per hectare	Perennial @ Rs.18000/ per Hect.	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
Total											

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Agricultural input subsidy- Farmers other than SMF

Farmers affected first year

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.	Name of the Block	Area held by farmers other than SMF (in hectares)	Crop loss > 33%							
			No of Farmers	Irrigated area in hect	Amount spent @ Rs.13,500/- per hect.	Rainfed Area in hect.	Amount spent @ Rs.6800/- per hect.	Perennial Area in hect	Amount Spent @ Rs.18000/ per Hect.	Total Amount Spent
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
Total										

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Farmers affected by successive calamities

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Area held by farmers other than SMF(in hectares)	Crop loss > 33%							
			No of Farmers	Irrigated area in hect	Amount spent @ Rs.13,500/- per hect.	Rainfed Area in hect.	Amount spent @ Rs.6800/- per hect.	Perennial Area in hect	Amount Spent @ Rs.18 000/ per Hect.	Total Amount Spent
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
Total										

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Animal Husbandry (Replacement of Animals)

Name of the Block	No of Livestock / Birds lost					No of animals qualifying for relief grant (i.e., subject to ceiling of 3 large milch animal or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animal or 6 small draught animal per household				Expenditure incurred (Milch animals @ Rs.30,000 for large animal , Rs.3000 for small animals & Draught animals @ Rs 25000 for large animal, Rs. 16,000 for small animals)				Poultry @ 50/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs.5000/- per beneficiary household.	Total expenditure (11+12+13+14+15)
	Milch Animal		Draught Animal		Poultry Birds	Milch Animal		Draught Animal		Milch Animal		Draught Animal			
	Buffalo/ Cow	Sheep/ Goat	Camel/ Horse/ Bullock	Calf/ Donkey/ Pony		Buffalo/ Cow	Sheep/ Goat	Camel/ Horse/ Bullock	Calf/ Donkey/ Pony	Buffalo/ Cow	Sheep/ Goat	Camel / Horse/ Bullock	Calf/ Donkey / Pony		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

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Assistance sought for repair /restoration of damaged houses

(Rs. In Lakh)

SI	District	Fully Damaged/ Severely Damaged								Partially (15% & More)				Huts		Cattle shed attached with house		TOTAL
		Plain Areas				Hilly Areas												
		Pucca	Amount @ Rs.- 95100/-	kutcha	Amount @ Rs.- 95100/-	pucca	Amount Rs.- 101900/-	Kutcha	Amount @ Rs.- 101900/-	pucca	Amount @ Rs.- 5200/-	Kutcha	Amount @ Rs.- 3200/-	Nos.	Amount @ Rs.- 4100/-	Nos.	Amount @ Rs.- 4100/-	
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		
15																		
TOTAL																		

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Assistance for provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing and medical care

Sl. No	Name of the district	Average No. (in a day) of relief camps	Average duration of operation of relief camps	Average No. of people accommodated per day in the relief camps	Expenditure incurred on (Rs. in lakh)				
					Tempo-raryaccom-m-odation	Food	clothing	Medical care	Total expen-diture
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
Total									

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Extent of damage due to natural calamities

Dist :Nature and period of natural calamity :

Sl.	Item	Details
1.	Total number of Blocks in the district	
2.	Number and names of Blocks affected	
3.	Number of villages affected	
4.	Population affected (in lakh)	
5.	Total land area affected (in lakh ha.)	
6.	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha)	
	i) Total cropped area affected	
	ii) Estimated loss to crops (Rs. in lakh)	
	iii) Area where cropped damage was more than 33%	
7.	Percentage of area held by SMF	
	i) In the State as a whole	
	ii) In the affected districts	
8.	House damaged	
	a) No. of houses damaged	
	i) Fully damaged pucca houses	
	ii) Fully damaged kutch houses	
	iii) Severely damaged pucca houses	
	iv) Severely damaged kutch houses	
	v) Partly damaged houses (pucca + kutch)	
	vi) No. of huts damaged	
	b) Estimated value of damage to houses (Rs. in lakh)	
9.	No. of human lives lost	
	No. of persons with grievous injuries	
	No. of persons with minor injuries	
10.	Animal lost	
	a) No. of big animals lost	
	b) No. of small animals lost	
	c) No. of poultry (birds) lost	
11.	Damage to public properties	
	a) In physical terms (sector wise details should be given – e.g. length of State roads damaged, length of districts roads damaged, length of village roads damaged, No. of bridges damaged, No. of culverts damaged, No. of school buildings damaged etc.)	
	b) Estimated value of the damage to public properties	
	Estimated total damage to houses, crops and public properties	

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Format for working out the requirements under the head of repair of damaged infrastructure of immediate nature

(Rs. In lakh)

Sector		Damage in physical terms	Requirement of funds for repair of immediate nature	Out of (3), amount available from annual maintenance budget	Out of (3), amount available from related schemes/ programs/ other sources	Out of (3), amount proposed to be met from CRF/NCCF in accordance with list of works indicated in the Appendix to the revised items and norms
Roads & Bridges	PWD Roads	No. of breaches- Length of Road damaged – No. of culverts damaged – No. of culverts washed away –				
	Rural Roads	No. of Roads damaged – Length of Road damaged – No. of breaches – No. of CD/Bridge damaged– No. of CD/Bridge washed away –				
	Urban Roads	Length of drain damaged – Length of Road damaged No. of culverts damaged –				
	Panchayat Roads	No. of Roads damaged – Length of breaches – Length of Road damaged – No. of culverts damaged – No of culverts washed away				

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	River/Canal Embankment Roads	No of Roads damaged in river embankments– Length of Road damaged in river embankments – No of Roads damaged in canal embankments – Length of Road damaged in canal embankments –				
Drinking Water Supply	Rural Water Supply	No of Tube wells damaged – No of platforms damaged – No. of Rural pipe water supply system damaged -				
	Urban Water Supply					
Irrigation	River Embankment	No of breaches – Length of breach in Km – No of partial damage -				
	Canal Embankments	No of breaches – Length of breach in Km – No of partial damage -				
	M I projects	No of Minor Irrigation projects damaged -				
	Clearance of Drainage channels	Length of drainage channels congested with vegetative materials –				
Primary Education	Primary School Buildings	No of Primary School buildings damaged -				
PHCs	PHCs	No of Primary Health Centres damaged –				

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Community assets owned by Panchayats	Community Halls	No of PanchayatGhar/Community Hall damaged -				
	AWWCentres	No of Anganwadi Centres damaged -				
Power	Electrical lines	No of Primary sub-stations damaged – 33 KV lines damaged – 11 KV lines damaged – Distribution Transformers damaged – LT lines damaged –				
Total						

Recovery:

A series of long term activities framed to improve upon the repaired activities in the Reconstruction & rehabilitation phase are covered under Recovery phase. Recovery includes all aspects of mitigation and also incorporates the continuation of the enabling process, which assists the affected persons and their families not only to overcome their losses, but also to achieve a proper and effective way to continue various functions of their lives. The Recovery process is therefore a long-term process in which everyone has a role – the Government including the PRI members, NGOs and especially the affected people, their families and the community.

- Preparation of Recovery plan for displaced population, vulnerable groups, environment, livelihoods
- Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of recovery works necessitated in addition to reconstruction & rehabilitation works.
- Evaluate the extent of works under SDRF/NDRF & other sources(damaged infrastructures)
- Explore opportunities for external aids like (International Agencies / Civil Society / Corporate Sector)
- Allocate funds for the stabilisation of the repaired & reconstructed infrastructure.
- Integrate Climate change & Disaster Risk Reduction features in the recovery programmes

The DM & Collector will be the co-ordinator of all Recovery activities in the District.

The role of the DM & Collector will be to:

- Generally monitor the management of the recovery process;
- Ensure implementation of the recovery plan by line departments, blocks
- Effective service delivery minimising overlap and duplication;

CHAPTER-13

Financial Arrangement

1 National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

The National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) has been constituted by the Government of India as per the sub-sections (1) of section (46) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission. NDRF has been constituted by replacing the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). It is administered by the National Executive Committee (NEC).

In the event of a calamity of a severe nature when the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is insufficient to meet the relief requirements, additional central assistance is provided from NDRF, after following the laid down procedure. The State Government is required to submit a memorandum indicating the sector-wise damage and requirement of funds. On receipt of memorandum from the State,

- An Inter-Ministerial Central Team is constituted and deputed for an on the spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds for relief operations, as per the extant items and norms.
- The report of the Central Team is considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) / A Sub-committee NEC constituted under section 8 of DM act, 2005, headed by the Home Secretary.
- Thereafter, the High Level Committee (HLC) comprising of the Finance Minister, the Agriculture Minister, the Home Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Niti Ayog considers the request of the State Government based on the report of the Central Team recommendation of the IMG thereon, extant norms of assistance and approves the quantum of assistance from NDRF.
- This is, however, subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the State's SDRF for the instant Calamity.

(Please refer page no.____ of Volume-II for NDRF Items and Norms)

2 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

As per the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005 sub-section (1)(a) of Section (48) and based on the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, the

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Government of Odisha has constituted the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) replacing the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). The amount of corpus of the SDRF determined by the 13th Finance Commission for each year the Finance Commission period 2010-15 has been approved by the Central Government. The Central Government contributes 75% of the said fund. The balance 25% matching share of contribution is given by the State Government. The share of the Central Government in SDRF is released to the State in 2 installments in June and December respectively in each financial year. Likewise, the State Government transfers its contribution of 25% to the SDRF in two installments in June and December of the same year.

Ministry of Home Affairs, upon being satisfied that exigencies of a particular calamity so warrant, may recommend an earlier release of the Central share up to 25% of the funds due to the State in the following year. This release will be adjusted against the installments of the subsequent year.

As per the Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack. The State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary SEC decides on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure of immediate nature from SDRF.

3 Chief Minister Relief Fund (CMRF)

Chief Minister's Relief Fund aims to provide assistance to calamities and in distress condition, to indigent persons suffering from critical ailments and to undertake charitable activities for public welfare.

3.1 Cases Eligible for Assistance under CMRF

3.1.1 Poor and persons in distress: Relief to the poor, including grant and aid (financial or otherwise) to persons in distress.

3.1.2 Aged, differently able, orphans, AIDS affected: Assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the aged, differently able' orphans, HIV/AIDS affected persons/families and those otherwise differently able or incapable of earning their livelihood, by grant and aid (financial and otherwise) and / or maintenance, establishment and support of institutions and homes for the benefit of such persons.

3.1.3 Persons affected by calamities or violence: Assistance for relief & rehabilitation of persons affected by natural or man-made calamities, communal violence', naxal violence or public disorder of a serious nature or any other calamity' affecting a family or a community, which deserves extreme compassion and not covered under any existing assistance scheme of State/central Government.

3.1.4 Assistance for Rural Development: Financial assistance out of CMRF may also be considered to undertake, promote, aid or otherwise support rural development including any programme for promoting the social and economic welfare of the public in any rural area either directly or through an independent agency following due procedure.

To assist more number of deserving person and for better utilisation of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund, the State Government have delegated powers to the Collectors for sanction of assistance out of CMRF so as to extend such assistance to the deserving persons immediately at the time of their need.

4 Release of Funds to Departments and Districts:

Funds required towards pure relief to affected persons / families for natural calamities in shape of emergency assistance, organizing relief camp / free kitchen / cattle camp, agriculture input subsidy and other assistances to affected farmers, ex-gratia as assistance for death cases, grievous injury, house building assistance, assistance to fisherman / fish seed farmers / sericulture farmers, assistance for repair / restoration of dwelling houses damaged due to natural calamities are administered through the respective collectors.

Part funds towards repair / restoration of immediate nature of the damaged public infrastructure are released to the Departments concerned. On receipt of requisition from the Collectors / Departments concerned, funds are released after obtaining approval / sanction of S.E.C. However, funds towards pure relief are released under

orders of Special Relief Commissioner / Chief Secretary and the same is placed before the State Executive Committee in its next meeting for approval. To save time, Collectors have been instructed to disburse the ex-gratia assistance from the available cash and record the same on receipt of fund from Special Relief Commissioner.

5 Damage Assessments and Report after Flood/Cyclone

Private properties and properties of Government under different Departments are damaged by high floods and cyclones. As per para-75 of Orissa Relief Code, the Collector shall undertake assessment of damages to private properties as well as properties of Government. This assessment shall be done quickly soon after the abatement of flood in the prescribed formats prescribed in Appendix- X of Orissa Relief Code.

5.1 Submission of preliminary damage report (Para-76 of ORC)

1. The Collector as well as the district level officers under each Department of Government shall immediately after assessment of flood damage forward a copy of their report to their immediate Head of Department. The district level officers may also supply reports to the Collector.
2. The Heads of Departments after necessary scrutiny shall forward their reports to their respective Departments of Government with copy to Special Relief Commissioner, not later than two weeks from the date of abatement of flood.
3. The Special Relief Commissioner shall compile the State report and shall furnish the consolidated preliminary report to the Revenue Department within a week of the receipt of the reports from the Heads of Department.
4. The preliminary flood damage report should be prepared as accurately as possible, as the relief measures, if any, are to be based on the merit and statistical data of that report.

5.2 Submission of final flood damage report (Para-77 of ORC)

The concerned Heads of Departments as well as the Collector shall take immediate steps to compile the final report on flood/cyclone damage in the formats prescribed in Appendix- X soon after submission of the preliminary report.

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Accidental errors, clerical mistakes, shortcomings, if any, noticed should be rectified in the final report. The final report shall be made available to Special Relief Commissioner as soon as possible and not later than one month from the date of abatement of flood.

On receipt of the reports from the different sources, Special Relief Commissioner shall forthwith compile the State report and furnish the same to the Revenue Department.

6 Central and State Government programmes and Schemes on Natural Calamities

Mainstreaming Disaster Management in development planning is the most critical component to mitigate disaster risks. That's why it's important to make note of financial resources which are used in the implementation of such programmes and schemes which can lessen the risk from disasters by reducing vulnerability. It is also crucial to build communities resilience to deal with them. Moreover, as mandated by Ministry of Finance & Ministry of Home Affairs on 01st and 03rd June, 2014 respectively, 10 % flexi-fund within the centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) to be utilised, inter alia for mitigation / restoration activities in the event of natural calamities in the sector covered by CSS. Thus, relevant Central Government and State Government funded schemes are identified which are crucial to build over resilience of communities in the context of the district.

Table 1: Different State and Central Government Schemes and Programms

SI No.	Name of the Scheme	Sector	Nodal Department	Objective of the Scheme
1	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)/ Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojna (RKBY)	Crop Insurance	Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AICI)	To protect the farmers against the losses suffered by them due to crop failures on account of natural calamities, such as droughts, floods, hailstorm, storms, animal depredation, etc.
2	Janashree Vima Yojna	Life Insurance	Life Insurance Corporation Of India	The objective of the scheme is to provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons below poverty line and marginally above the poverty line.

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3	<i>Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)</i>	Health Insurance	Director, Agriculture & Food Production (Govt. of Odisha)	<i>to providing health insurance cover to farmers in the Rural Odisha and their families,</i>
4	<i>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)</i>	Health Insurance	Ministry of Health & family welfare (Govt. Of India)	To provide financial protection against catastrophic health costs by reducing out. .To improve access to quality health care for below poverty line households of pocket expenditure for hospitalization and other vulnerable groups in the unorganized sector.
5	<i>Ahar Yojana</i>	Food	Food & Civil Supplies Govt. Of Odisha	To provide cheap lunch to labourers who travel to big cities in search of work
6	<i>Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY)</i>	Social Security	Women and Child Development Dept. (Govt. Odisha)	To provide pension to the Old person , destitute & disabled persons in the state.
7	<i>National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)</i>	Social Security	Women and Child Development Dept. (Govt. Odisha)	In the event of death of the primary bread earner of families living below the poverty line, the bereaved families are assisted with a financial assistance of Rs. 20,000/-
8	<i>Chief Minister Relief Fund (CMRF)</i>	Social Security	General Administration Dept.(Govt. Of Odisha)	To provide immediate relief to the people in distress of Odisha.
9	<i>Odisha State Treatment Fund (OSTF)</i>	Health	Health & Family Welfare Dept. (Govt. Of Odisha)	Provide financial assistance for treatment of the poor patients suffering from life threatening disorder & diseases.
10	<i>Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)</i>	Social Security	Ministry of Women and Child Development Dept. (Govt. India)	Aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership
11	<i>Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMGAY)</i>	Housing, Rural	Ministry of Rural Development. (Govt. India)	Provides financial assistance to rural poor for constructing their houses themselves.
12	<i>Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)</i>	Child Development	Ministry of Women and Child Development Dept. (Govt. India)	Tackle malnutrition and health problems in children below 6 years of age and their mothers.
13	<i>Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)</i>	Mother Care	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Dept. (Govt. Of India)	One-time cash incentive to pregnant women for institutional/home births through skilled assistance.

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14	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Rural Wage Employment	Ministry of Rural Development. (Govt. India)	Legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs. 120 per day in 2009 prices.
15	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)	Rural Employment	Ministry of Rural Development. (Govt. India)	Bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.
16	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	Housing	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Govt. India)	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
17	UJALA Scheme	Replaced "Bachat Lamp Yojana"	Ministry of Power	UJALA - Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All. Scheme aims at reducing electricity bills of consumers, contribute to the energy security of India and also help in environment protection.

7. Roles of District Planning committee on financial outlay on mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in development programmes.

Note: Roles and jurisdiction of District Planning Committee to be elaborated

- Adequate budget, dedicated staff, capacity development, a monitoring framework, and interdepartmental cooperation need to be in place for effective mainstreaming.
- The funding gap between implementation of NAPCC and current scenario is huge. Ability to access and leverage climate change finance is important.

- More attention needs to be paid to the monitoring and measuring of mainstreaming. This should include an assessment of inclusion of gender issues and Below Poverty Line families in climate change planning.
- Risk diversification in the context of unpredictable climate patterns is necessary. The options need to include effective programmes of contingency crop planning, crop diversification including the use of hazard resistant crops as well as promoting supplementary income generation from off-farm and non-farm activities.
- The main obstacle in the path of government departments being able to address climate change concerns is dedicated personnel. Officials need to be highly skilled and trained. Additional qualities that an official needs to have in order to function effectively include empathy and communication.
- Detailed procedures that list the precise steps that are to be implemented in case of an emergency and by whom need to be put into place. This will ensure that systems work irrespective of the calibre of the individual official in position at that time.
- Preparation for a disaster as well as risk reduction should be incorporated into school and college curricula. This step will ensure that citizens who are usually the first on the scene of a disaster are well-equipped to deal with emergencies and also reduce dependence on the National Disaster Response Force.

8 Fund provision for disaster preparedness & capacity building

As far as the financial provisions are concerned, the state governments are provided monetary support on six natural calamities, identified by the Finance Commission. The policy and the funding mechanism for provision of relief assistance to those affected by natural calamities are clearly laid down. These are reviewed by the Finance Commission appointed by the Government of India every five years. Financial assistance in the wake of disasters is provided through:

National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

The NDRF (earlier known by the nomenclature NCCF) is a Fund constituted under Section 46 of Disaster Management Act, 2005. It covers calamities of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack. NDRF is operated by the Government of India (GoI) for the purpose

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of providing immediate relief to people affected by the calamities of severe nature, under non-plan expenditure. NDRF is classified in the Public Account in Sub section(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest of the GoI under the National Disaster Response Fund major head 8235 – ‘General and other Reserve Funds’ – 119. Funds are to be credited into NDRF in accordance with the provisions of DM Act. Let us have a look at some of these provisions:

- Upon a request made by a state not having adequate balance in its State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) or Ministry of Agriculture, as the case may be, will assess whether a case for additional assistance from NDRF is made out under the guidelines and the approved items and norms of assistance under NDRF/SDRF.
- MHA shall oversee the utilization of releases from NDRF for the purposes for which funds have been released and monitor compliance with guidelines of NDRF.
- Upon the approval of High Level Committee (HLC), constituted with members from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Home Affairs, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, the assistance shall be released by the Ministry of Finance from NDRF to states.
- The actual expenditure out of NDRF should be booked under respective minor heads within major head.
- The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Finance shall release payments to the state governments. The detailed accounts of the Fund shall be maintained by the Controller General of Accounts through the Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance.
- The State Executive Committee shall be responsible for ensuring that the expenditure incurred out of funds received under NDRF is in accordance with the items and norms of expenditure of NDRF/SDRF.
- The accounts of NDRF shall be maintained and audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) annually. Its report will be submitted to Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs.

State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

SDRF (which has replaced the earlier Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)) is a Fund constituted under Section 48 (1a) of Disaster Management Act. The SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of Disasters, as identified for NDRF grant. The SDRF is constituted in Public Account under the Reserve Fund bearing Interest in the Major Head: 8121. The provisions include:

- Of the total contribution indicated by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, GoI will contribute 75 per cent for general category states and 90 per cent for special category states, of the total yearly allocation in the form of a non-plan grant. The balance 25 per cent in case of general category states and 10 per cent in case of special category states will be contributed by the state government concerned.
- The share of GoI to SDRF shall be paid as Grant-in-aid and accounted for in the GoI accounts under the Major Head “3601-Grants-in-aid to state governments – 01 Non-Plan Grants – 109 Grants towards contribution to SDRF”.
- The Annual Report shall, inter-alia, furnish details of expenditure incurred by the state government on each of calamities, for each type of expenditure allowed as per the items and norms of expenditure of SDRF/NDRF so fixed by MHA with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance.
- The State’s SDRF account would distinctly show the receipt of assistance from NDRF apart from the remaining four sources of receipts into the Fund, namely (i) Centre’s share of SDRF, (ii) State’s share of Disaster Response Fund, (iii) Returns on investments, and (iv) Redemption of investments.
- The State government will constitute a State Executive Committee (SEC) according to DM Act and entrust it with responsibility to decide on all matters connected with the financing of relief expenditure of immediate relief from SDRF.
- The accounts of SDRF and investment shall be maintained by Accountant General in charge of accounts of the State. CAG would cause audit of SDRF annually.
- The share of the Central government in SDRF shall be remitted to State governments in two instalments in each financial year. The State governments shall furnish a certificate to MHA and Ministry of Finance indicating that the amount received earlier has been credited to SDRF along with State’s share of contribution, accompanied by a statement giving the up-to-date expenditure and balance amount available in the SDRF.

National, State, District Response Funds

NDMA has made the following recommendations to highlight the disaster management concerns for financial allocations:

- I. Funding of National and State level Mitigation Projects.
- II. Constitution of Disaster Response Fund at the National, State and District Levels.
- III. Constitution of Disaster Mitigation Fund at the National and State Levels.
- IV. Enlargement of the scope of disasters for relief to include some more natural hazards afflicting different parts of the country like frost, cold wave, heat wave, lightning, river and sea erosion. Besides these, it has also been recommended that man-made calamities occurring due to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear origins should also be considered.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (2015-2020) has responded very positively for greater allocation of fund for disaster management(i.e the allocation of funds for five year is Rs. 4130 crore for odisha. For the year 2019-20 the allocation budget is Rs. 824 crore for odisha state.

This budget emphasis maximum for capacity building measure expenditure. The finance commissioner suggested various recommendations to solve the issue in state and district level.

Under section 48 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, state governments have the responsibility of establishing State and District Disaster Response and Mitigation Funds. The erstwhile State Natural Calamity Relief Fund (NCRF) is to be merged with State Disaster Response Fund. Actions need to be taken at state level for creation of such funds. There is capacity building fund, which is utilized mostly to modernize the ODRAF to fight against disaster.

An alternative mechanism is to be constituted in all the districts of Odisha to tackle the disasters. As the 14th Finance Commission recommends it, District shall set apart 10% of its development fund for disaster preparedness and mitigation measures.

Section 46 to section 49 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 seeks to provide for the constitution of the following funds:

Section 46, Constitution of National Disaster Response Fund

Section 47, Constitution of National Disaster Mitigation Fund.

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Section 48, Seeks to provide for the establishment of State & District Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Funds.

Section 49, Seeks to enjoin upon every ministry or department of Government of India to make provision of funds in its annual budget for the purposes of carrying out the activities or programmes set out in its Disaster Management Plan.

Section 39 seeks to enjoin upon each department of the State Government to allocate funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness. Section 50 provides for emergency procurement and accounting norms where as section 66 provides norms for payment of compensation

The district authority gets 100% financial assistance from Govt. of Odisha for carrying out various capacity building activities such as sensitization programmes, trainings, street plays, mock drills etc.

It may be noted that, the District Planning Offices has been created in all District under the Deputy Commissioner's office and is headed by (1) The District Planning Officer (DPO) as the Head of Office, appointed by Personnel Department from amongst IAS/ Sr. MCS and endorsed by the Planning Department. There are also Research Officer, Assistant Research Officer, Research Assistant and Ministerial staffs appointed by the Planning Department/ Deputy Commissioner. This office also services the **District Planning and Development Council (DPDC)**.

The main duties and function of District Planning Office are as follows:-

1. To convene meetings of the District Planning Boards at least once in two months and to pursue the recommendations of such meetings with the concerned Departments of the State Government and other agencies;
2. To prepare District Annual Plans for the districts and to place the same before the District Planning Boards for consideration before submission to Government;
3. To monitor the implementation of various plan schemes in the districts in general, to identify the limiting factors in the implementation of plan schemes and to place the matter before the District Planning Boards and State Government with specific suggestions for ensuring speedy and efficient implementation of plan schemes;
4. To compile and consolidate quarterly progress reports of district-level plan schemes hitherto done by the District Statistical Officers, to place such

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consolidated reports before the District Planning Boards for review and then to finalise the consolidated quarterly progress reports of such district-level plan schemes for submission to Government in the month following each quarter. Quarterly progress reports may be obtained from the District Heads of Development Departments, who may also furnish such other information and materials as may be necessary for compilation of the reports;

5. To take up such other activities as may be assigned to them from time to time by the District Planning Boards or by the Government;
6. To perform all other functions as assigned to them by Government; and
7. To ensure co-ordination among all the District heads of Development Departments in the formulation and implementation of plan schemes.

The District Planning and Development Council (DPDC).

The District Planning & Development Councils are constituted one each in all the seven Districts with the District Headquarters as its main office. The District Planning and Development Council were first constituted on 5-3-1986 by an executive order in 4 (four) Districts but after creation of new Districts, the number was increased to 7. Originally, they consisted of 1 (one) Chairman, 2 (two) Vice-Chairmen and 6 (six) Members. The Chairman is the head of the Council, the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned District is the Vice Chairman, all the MLAs of the concerned District, the CEM's are Members and the Additional Deputy Commissioner/DPO is the Member Secretary. The function of the council is to co-ordinate, monitor and review the implementation of District Plans & Programmes. It makes recommendations, Projection of local needs and fixing priority within the objectives of State/National Plan.

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL ARE AS FOLLOWS :

- i. Take stock of the natural and human resources of the District as well as the level and pattern of development and exploitation of these resources.
- ii. Projection of local needs and aspirations and translating them into schemes and programmes and fixing priorities within the objectives of the State/National plan.
- iii. Formulation of District development plans.
- iv. Co-ordination in the implementation of District Plans and programmes.

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- v. Monitoring and review of the implementation of District Plans and programmes.
- vi. Take up such other studies and functions as may be assigned to it from time to time and such to make suitable recommendation to the State Government.
- vii. Make recommendation with a view to ensuring co-ordination in the matter of planning in the State.

From past experience, it is revealed that in Gajapati district there is a well coordination between planning department, district offices and administration. Say Hudhud, Phylin or drought, natural calamities or man made disasters; this department receives possible solution on mitigating issues and arrange fund allocation as possible under the suggestion and guidance of DDMA.

8. Fund provision for disaster preparedness & capacity building

Note: Provision of funds for different capacity building programmes and preparedness measures to be elaborated

Besides Govt allocation of fund for conducting capacity building training programs, it is proposed to keep Department wise 10% fund allocation which will be reserved for capacity building of stakeholders on disaster preparedness. Planning department will be communicated same to execute DRR concepts.

CHAPTER-14:

PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Procedure for preparation of DDMP as per the DM act to be elaborated

It is already recognised that it is possible to take preventive, mitigation, preparedness measures along with the capacity building of the stakeholders so that the negative impact of a disaster can be minimized. Hence, there is a need for good planning. Under the DM Act 2005, it is mandatory on the part of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to adopt a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary and expedient for prevention as well as mitigation of disasters. These processes are to be incorporated in the developmental plans of the different departments and preparedness to meet the disaster and relief, rescue and rehabilitation thereafter, so as to minimize the loss to be suffered by the communities and are to be documented so that it is handy and accessible to the general public.

2. Authority for maintaining and reviewing the DDMP

Evaluating the effectiveness of plans involves a combination of training events, exercises etc. to determine whether the goals, objectives, decisions, actions and timing outlined in the plan will result in an effective response. District magistrate is the authority for maintaining and reviewing the DDMP.

3.1.1 Proper monitoring and evaluation of the DDMP

Regularly review the implementation of the plan.

3.1.2 Post-disaster evaluation mechanism for DDMP

Check the efficacy of the plan after any major disaster/emergency in the district and see what did work and what did not work and make amendments to the plan accordingly.

3.1.3 Schedule for updation of DDMP: Regular updation process for the DDMP, reflecting sections that need updation at various intervals

As per Sub Section (4) of Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the plan would be reviewed and updated annually and the year in which the plan has been reviewed would be clearly mentioned in shape of header in each page of the plan.

3.1.4 Uploading of updated plans at DDMA/ SDMA websites

Plan should be web enabled with access on intra and internet. Update coordinates of responsible personnel and their roles / responsibility every six months or whenever a change happens. Names and contact details of the officers/officials who are the nodal officers or the in-charge of resources to be updated on regular basis.

Plan should be circulated to all stakeholder departments, agencies and organisations so that they know their role and responsibilities and also prepare their own plans.

Conducting mock drills at district and sub district levels, at least annually, is important for the district as per approved Mock drill calendar. So every year the cyclone mock drill is conducted in June 19 in all blocks and Tsunami mock drill is conducted in September 7 in coastal blocks. Mock drills for other disaster also conducted in this district. It would ensure that all parties understand their roles and responsibilities clearly and understand the population size and needs of vulnerable groups involving them in the actual exercise. It would also help to test the efficacy of the plans prepared. Based on feedback from such simulation exercises, the plans will have to be revised and capacity would be enhanced to fill the gaps. While indicating the mock drill plan of action, it is essential to list down

Regular Drills / exercises should be conducted to test the efficacy of the plan and check the level of preparedness of various departments and other stakeholders. would ensure that all parties understand their roles and responsibilities clearly and understand the population size and needs of vulnerable groups.

3.1.5 Monitoring and gap evaluation

Regular training and orientation of the officers/officials responsible to implement the plan should be done so that it becomes useful document to the district administration.

Army, NDRF, SDRF and other agencies should be integrated into the plan exercise regularly.

DDMA should hold Regular interaction and meetings with the Army or any other central government agencies for strengthening coordination during disasters.

The DEOC should be made responsible for keeping the plan in updated form and collecting, collating and processing the information.

3.2 Roles of ADM, DEO and Nodal Officers support from other line Departments to be defined

ROLES OF ADM

- To convene DDMC meeting in regular period of times and circulate the minutes of the meeting among the members.
- To coordinate with the Chairman of DDMC and assist to carry out any DRM activities in the District.
- To officiate the DDMC meeting and other proceedings in the absence of DC/Chairman of DDMC.
- To Prepare and send timely report of the DRM as well as the minutes of the to the Div Com office.
- To Facilitate coordination of all line departments in the Dt. for the disaster management.
- Any other responsibility as the Incident Commander cum Chairman of DDMC allocates, as per the Disaster Management Act.

ROLES OF DEO

- To assist the Collector in preparation of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)
- To update the India Disaster Resource Network (www.idrn.gov.nic.in) web site and other such web portals launched by the government and the district.
- To prepare Disaster Management Plan and convey the same to the Emergency operation Centre (EOC).
- To constitute/update and train Quick Response Teams (QRTs) and Field Response Teams (FRTs) at their department level.
- To coordinate the Support Agencies of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and organize periodic meetings.
- To organize Mock Drills in the district level and the subordinate units level biannually in coordination with the collector.
- To manage in the functioning of District emergency Operation Centre.
- To provide all possible human resource/equipment resources/communication resources available in the department to the Incident Commander in a disaster situation and for training.
- Any other responsibility as the Incident Commander cum Chairman of DDMC allocates, as per the Disaster Management Act.

ROLE OF NODAL OFFICERS OF LINE DEPT.

- To assist the Collector in preparation of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).
- To prepare Disaster Management Plan in block and the subordinate units of the department like police stations, schools, hospitals etc.
- To convey such DM Plan to the Emergency operation Centre.
- To provide desirable staff for disasters preparedness among communities by generating awareness and building capacities.
- To assist in preparation of Community Based Disaster Management plan (CBDM) and training to the DMTs for various operations of disasters.
- To organize regular sensitization cum training on disaster management for their own departmental staff.

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- To constitute/update and train Quick Response Teams (QRTs) and Field Response Teams (FRTs) at their department level.
- To coordinate the Support Agencies of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and organize periodic meetings.
- To organize Mock Drills in their own departments level and the subordinate units level biannually in coordination with the Collector.
- To assist the functioning of District emergency Operation Centre.
- To coordinate with the Collector during emergency and providing appropriate help.
- To report to the Chairman of DDMC periodically on progress on disaster preparedness in their department
- To provide all possible human resource/equipment resources/communication resources available in the department to the Incident Commander in a disaster situation.
- To provide all possible human resource/equipment resources to the deputy commissioner for organizing training programmes on disaster management.
- To promote the disaster resistant technologies and seismic engineering in construction pertaining to the department.
- To negotiate/implement retrofitting methods for the existing vital/lifeline installations under the department.
- Any other responsibility as the Incident Commander cum Chairman of DDMC allocates, as per the Disaster Management Act.

3.3 Support of line departments (for providing information) to be mentioned.

ADM has convened the preparatory meeting of DDMP-2019 on 10th April 2019. The detailed about the plan was briefed at this meeting. The importance of DDMP was also explained. The data's required for preparation of the plan was also explained. As per the decision in the said meeting Nodal officers of different line departments searched the past records and furnished the required information to the district emergency section for incorporation in the DDMP.

3.4 Time lines for updating DDMP to be mentioned. (From January to February every year) should be incorporated in matrix (information to line departments etc.)

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For preparation of the DDMP-2019 the line department are informed to provide support for next DDMP. The time line is as follows:

SI No.	Activities to be done	Timeline
1	Consultation with line department officials and important stakeholders at district level	1st week of January
2	Submission of base line data by all line departments	3rd week of January
3	Compilation of information's and preparation DDMP. Sharing of draft with Chairperson, members of DDMA and other stakeholders	1st week of February
4	Necessary modification and finalization	2nd week of February
5	Placing the final copy before DDMA, finalization and submission of a copy to SDMA	Last week of February
6	Approval by SDMA	By March

3.5 Details of number of consultation and meetings, discussion with stakeholders for modification and final sharing.

First consultation is for preparatory meeting for DDMP. Individual consultation meeting of sub district level was done for data collection. Then a consultation meeting is called for modification and final sharing

3.6 Sharing and placing before DDMA for approval

The DDMP is prepared after the modification of final consultation and it is placed before DDMA committee for approval. After careful examination by the committee the plan is finalized.

3.7 DDMA Gajapati for approval of DDMP 2022-23:

Proceedings of Gajapati DDMP 2022-23 approval note is attached as below for reference.

CHAPTER-15

Biological Disaster Management (COVID -19) in Gajapati district

What is COVID-19 ? A novel Coronavirus (CoV) is a new strain of Coronavirus.

The disease caused by the novel corona virus first identified in Wuhan, China, has been named Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) – ‘CO’ stands for Corona, ‘VI’ for Virus, and ‘D’ for disease. Formerly, this



disease was referred to as ‘2019 novel coronavirus’ or ‘2019- nCoV.’ e COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and some types of common cold.

Why is it serious? It is a fast spreading respiratory disease with no vaccine or anti-viral medicine to prevent or treat Covid-19. However, those affected would receive care to relieve symptoms. People with serious illness should be hospitalized and most patients can recover by supportive care.

Covid- 19 spreads all over the world and the Community is at increasing risk of infection of the disease as some cases with travel history abroad has been reported in other States. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India keeping in view of the spread of COVID-19 virus in India and the declaration of COVID-19 as pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO), by way of a special one-time dispensation, has decided to treat it as a notified disaster.

SIGN AND SYMPTOMS OF COVID -19

Shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing

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- **Cough, cold, sore throat, Fever, fatigue**

1. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing
2. Who are Vulnerable people? Aged people with other ailments like diabetes, hypertension, people with low immunity are more vulnerable.

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How does the novel corona virus spread? The virus is transmitted through direct contact with respiratory droplets of an infected person (generated through coughing and sneezing), and touching surfaces contaminated with the virus. The virus may survive on surfaces for several hours, but simple disinfectants can kill it.

Preventive Measures Avoid close contact with people who are sick

- Cover coughs and sneezes
- Clean your hands often with soap and water or hand sanitizer
- If you are sick, wear a facemask, see doctor & stay home.

Do's & Don'ts Do's

- To maintain personal hygiene and physical distancing.
- To practice frequent hand washing. Wash hands with soap and water or use alcohol-based hand rub. Wash hands even if they are visibly clean.
- To cover your nose and mouth with handkerchief/tissue while sneezing and coughing.
- To throw used tissues into closed bins immediately after use.
- To maintain a safe distance from persons during interaction, especially with those having flu like symptoms.
- To sneeze in the inner side of your elbow and not to cough into the palms of your hands.
- To take their temperature regularly and check for respiratory symptoms.
- To see a doctor if you feel unwell (fever, difficulty in breathing and coughing). While visiting doctor, wear a mask/cloth to cover your mouth and nose. For any fever/flu-like signs/symptoms,
- please call helpline number Toll Free no _____ CDM & PHO, Gajapati

Don'ts

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- Shake hands.
- Have a close contact with anyone, if you're experiencing cough and fever.
- Touch your eyes, nose and mouth.
- Sneeze or cough into palms of your hands.
- Spit in Public.
- Travel unnecessarily, particularly to any affected region.
- Participate in large gatherings, including sitting in groups at canteens.
- Visit gyms, clubs and crowded places etc

TMC at Gajapati District for COVID -19 Patients

For mandatory quarantine stay of persons of Boudh District who are returning from different places outside Odisha, 101 Nos of TMCs have been made functional. They are given cooked food (Breakfast, Lunch, Evening Snacks and Dinner), safe drinking water, personal hygiene kit and have regular medical checkup free of cost. All TMCs have a team for managing different facilities and services to be provided to the inmates.

Facilities atTMCs

- Beds with two bed sheets, pillow,towel.
- Separate toilets for male andfemale.
- Running electricity (Fan, Light and Charging Points) and Inverterbackup.
- Safe drinking water.
- Bucket, Mug, Soap, Personal Hygiene Kit, Sanitiser, Two Mask, Water Bottle, Sanitary Pads (For Ladies) for eachindividual.
- Locally made disposable plates for havingfood.
- First-Aid-Kit at eachTMC.
- Running water supply for bathrooms andtoilets.

Servicesavailable

- Free food byWSHG.
- Regular sanitization of the campus by firestation.
- Regular medical checkup by Rapid ResponseTeams.
- Daily cleaning of toilets/ bathrooms and sweeping ofcentres.
- 24 X 7 Security at thecentres.

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Standard Instructions to all Line Departments On Covid-19 Response in Gajapati district

Roles of Collector & DM of the District in Covid -19 Management –

- Take decision on use of DM act 2005,
- Use of the Pandemic Act 1897
- Take review and progress of all line departments on Covid Management

Sl No	Department Name	Responsibilities
01	CDM&PHO, Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement preventive measures and create awareness from village to district • To depute field level medical staff for surveillance and contact tracing • Maintain situational awareness on supply and demand of essential APIs and act well in advance to avoid crisis situation • Provide diagnostic and therapeutic service on regular basis • To implement strict infection control practices by spreading messages of do's and don'ts • Regulate drugs required for COVID Pandemic. • Address procurement of such drugs as may be recommended by MOHFW & SHFW . • To provide personnel to the enforcement and border screening check post established by District Administration. • To arrange for screening facilities at bus stand and border check post and major public gathering places in consultation with Revenue and Police Department plan was prepared for Gajapati district. • To document and follow up all the suspected cases. In case of necessity can take the assistance of enforcement team. • To maintain database and coordinate with Central agencies, • Training and orientation to ASHA and health workers on awareness building • Make a Covid – contingent plan of the district • Regular screening and tracking of the patients • Keeping readiness of ambulances with Oxygen for critical patients
02	Police Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor and ensure general Law & Order • To take action against persons spreading rumors & violating the Covid -19 norms • To take action against the violators of the

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		<p>various instructions issued in prevention of the spread of COVID-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide personnel to the enforcement and border screening check post established by District Administration. • To instruct the hotel management to collect filled up self-declaration forms by all customer staying in hotel and submit to nearby Primary Health Centres PHC. • To assist the teams involved in enforcing measures and to secure the affected persons to the quarantine centres. • Not to allow non essential social and cultural gathering to ensure social distancing
03	Revenue & Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the overall containment activities in coordination with all agencies. • To manage and utilize the DM fund. • To constitute various Teams utilising the resources available • SDMs to take necessary measures deemed fit for maintenance of Law & Order in coordination with Police. • To create awareness and warning among the General public. • To activate 24x7 control room for complaints monitoring. • To identify local quarantine centres and communicate to Health Department. • To assist in setting up of border check post for screening. • To assist Health Staff along with Police in shifting the suspected/affected cases to the screening/quarantine centres. • To identify the suspected persons of foreign return and affix home quarantine sticker in coordination with health team. • Issue of permission to industries during lock down period. • Tahsildars-cum-Executive Magistrate shall function as Incident Commanders within their respective jurisdiction and supervise the Enforcement of the orders issued and report to SDM who would be overall supervising authority for their jurisdiction. • Ensure passage of Inter District movement of essential commodities
	PWD (Public works Department)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To arrange shed for border check post with basic amenities • To assist in setting up and maintenance of

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		<p>identified quarantine centers in coordination with Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department To carry out maintenance of Government buildings wherever required
	Southco Gajapati (Electrical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular repair and maintaince of electrical wires and appliances in all the medical • Ensure for the unireuppted power supply to the TMC, COVID Care Centers, Qurantine centers etc • Maintain roaster duty of electricians at the all the Block and GP level to address the power issues
	PRI (Panchyat Raj Dept), Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure public health and facilitate environmental sanitation at village level. • To create awareness on COVID-19 among the public through mobile public address system and conducting Gram Panchayats meetings. • To setup Kiosks at bus stands to create awareness and to screen & identify the suspected passengers in coordination with Health Dept. • To provide for hand washing in bus stands & market places by provision of hand washes • Display hoardings/banners with related IEC content all prominent places and in places of congregation. • Identify facilities/buildings that can be used as quarantine centers or can be converted to temporary hospitals with isolation facilities • To create help desk and screening facility at bust stand and major markets. • Disseminate public health messages at all hotels and instruction to collect filled up self-declaration forms by all customer staying in hotel
	Rural Development –Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate mobilization of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to create awareness COVID-19 • To involve Self Help Group in preparing Mask and Sanitizer. • Information & Publicity a. Develop comprehensive media strategy / plan to disseminate information about the virus, which may include addressing rumours/myths particularly on social media; • Roll out appropriate communication materials for campaign (including translation in local languages) and facilitate availability of slots for media communication in print / visual media. Transport a. Ensure sanitation of seats, handles & bars of all public transport vehicles; b. Display of public health messages on public transport vehicles • To advice the suspected travellers with

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		<p>symptoms to approach the screening facility available at the bus stand & market places in rural areas .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To issue direction to ensure availability sanitizers in the bus. e. To provide staff in the border check post for screening of entry vehicles.
	Social Welfare – Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure awareness in Old Age Homes / Orphanages and Government Hostels. • Follow up with Jail Department to ensure appropriate covid behaviour • To create awareness among inmates and visitors and provide proper sanitation within the premises • To restrict the visitors to the maximum extent to all the old age home
	District Educaiton Officer,. Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To close down all educational institutions and colleges except medical and para medical institutions, who shall be involved in IEC activities in coordination with health department? • To maintain social distance of one meters among the students attending exams and ensure availability of sanitizer and adequate washing facility. • To have a helpdesk in all school premises for creating awareness • d. Students with symptoms to be advised to get screened by Hospitals
	CSO – Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the availability of mask and sanitizers as essential commodities and sale of those items as per MRP. • Team to be constituted for joint monitoring of hoarding and MRP violation of essential commodities. • Strict action shall be taken on the violators including sealing of the shop premises apart from imposing fine. • To setup permission cell for transporting of essential goods. • To act as Nodal agency in identifying Hotels / Lodges / Resorts that can be used as quarantine centres or can be converted to temporary hospitals with isolation facilities on need basis. • Facilitate surveillance activities especially in respect of international travellers at, Hotels, Lodges, Resorts and other tourist locations
	Labor Department, Gajapati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To issue instructions ensuring that preventive measures are taken at all essential Establishment & Industries including setting up of awareness helpdesk, avoid overcrowding, adequate washing facility, maintaining hygienic condition and social distancing of

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		<p>1 metre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the migrant workers of non essential establishments and industries are retained in their present locality and not sent to their native place. The details shall be provided to District Administration for further action. • The employees with symptoms / suspected symptoms to be referred to established screening centre at identified Hospitals and they should not be allowed to work
	WCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To close down all Anganwadi and to utilize them for creating awareness by visiting house to house in coordination with Health Dept. • Facilitate mobilization of Self-Help Groups(SHG) to create awareness • Capacity development plan of SHG on creating awareness at the community level
	Local NGO & CSO, Hotels, Malls etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive awareness creation • Opening of food and counselling camp for the migrant workers passing through the district • To setup helpdesk to support the need and indigent people • To close down common resturant . • To maintain hygienic condition and provide sanitizers. • e. To extend cooperation when ever sought by district administration. • Gym/Spa, Sports centres & To close down the premises until further orders • .Educational coaching centers To close down operations until ordered by Government.

Various Teams Constituted for the smooth management of the COVID -19 in Gajapati district, each team is to accountable to Collector & DM of the district fore reporting & breiefing about situation.

- Medical Surveillance team – Health Dept.
- 24 X 7 Call Centre management team (104 Toll free) – Health Dept.
- Emergency Operation Centre Toll Free 1070/1077 –DEOC, GAJAPATI
- Training and awareness generation – Health Dept.
- Psychological support team – Health Dept.
- Enforcement Team – Inter departmental team comprising Police, Revenue, Health & Municipality

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- Inter District Coordination Team –District Administration
- Border screening Check post – Health, Police & Others
- Inter departmental and coordination team - District Administration
- Media Surveillance team – Information & Publicity
- Documentation Team – Health and District Administration
- Infrastructure (isolation ward and facilities) management team –
- Material Management Team –
- Vehicle Management Team-
- Logistic support service team -
- Bio Medical Waste Management Team –

CHAPTER-16

Rehabilitation & Restoration

Rehabilitation and restoration comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal. This phase mainly covers damage assessment, disposal of debris, disbursement of assistance for houses, formulation of assistance packages, monitoring and review, cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses, relocation, town planning and development plans, awareness and capacity building, housing insurance, grievance redress and social rehabilitation etc.

The district is the primary level with requisite resources to respond to any natural calamity, through the issue of essential commodities, group assistance to the affected people, damage assessment and administering appropriate rehabilitation and restoration measures.

The District Disaster management Authority reviews the relief measures submit financial requisition to the state Govt. under SDRF & NDRF. The requisition must reach the SDMA & SRC office in the prescribed format as detailed below for smooth & quick processing.

Standard Operating Procedure : Restoration & Rehabilitation (The list is Indicative & may be extended further as per need & requirement)

Name of the Department	Normal Time
Collector/ADM /District Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration of Critical Infrastructures to bring situation to normalcy• Ensure Restoration of roads & channels, Communication network, Electricity & Energy• Ensure health in the affected areas• Adopt sustainable mitigation measures in the restoration activities
CDMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An officer to be appointed as Nodal Officer• Carry out Disease surveillance measures to check epidemic prone diseases

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dis-infection of drinking water & measures for health & hygiene • Rehabilitation of deprived & destitute • Carry out Trauma & Psycho-social counselling • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division • Stockpiling of live saving, anti-diarrheal drugs, de-toxicants, anesthesia, adequate drinking water • Arrangement of ambulance/ generators • In-house emergency medical teams to ensure the adequate staff available at all times to handle emergency casualties • Listing of private health facilities • Strengthening of disease surveillance • Formation of mobile units and ensure communication with them • Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas • Awareness generation by supportive strength. • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
<p>Superintendent of Police (SP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block / Tahasil Control Rooms and departmental Offices within the division. • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer on his behalf • Overall traffic management and patrolling of all highways and other access roads to disaster sites • Identification of antisocial elements • Provisions of security in transmit camps / feeding Centers / relief camps / Cattle camps/ Cooperative food stores and distribution centers. • Providing assistance to district authorities for taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers and those found manipulating relief material. • Coordination with military service personnel in the area being carried out under relief operation • Providing assistance to the community in organizing emergency transport or injured.
<p>EE- RWSS /PHD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division • An officer to be appointed as Nodal Officer • Arrangement of water tankers and other temporary means of distribution and storage water • Adequate arrangement to provide water to relief camps/ affected villages, alternative water supply arranged in feeding centers/ cattle camp etc.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disinfections of water bodies • Identification of appropriate portable water supply • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
EE- Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division • An officer to be appointed as Nodal Officer • Activation of flood monitoring mechanism • Methods / communication arrangement of alerting officers on various sites established. • Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the down streams/ evacuation/ coordination with other dam authorities • Identification of materials required for response operations • Repair/ under construction activity are well secured • Water level gauges marked • In late and out late to tanks are cleared • Watch and ward of weak embankments and stock piling of repair material • Guarding of week embankments • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
DAO- Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil control room and departmental officers within the division • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer • Information provided about the disaster and likely damages to crop and plantation • Organized transport, storage and distribution of seeds/ fertilizers/ pesticides • Cleaning operation carried out to avoid water logging and salinity • Surveillance for pests and diseases being carried out • Establishment of public information centers requirements for salvage or re-plantation assessed damage • Identification of different areas to be affected by different hazards • Listing of irrigation sources with status • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
EE- Public Works/ Rural Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil control room and departmental officers within the division • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer • Arrangement of extra vehicles/ heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders/ towing vehicles/ earth moving equipments/ cranes etc.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and emergency repair for roads/ road bridges/ underwater inspection/ piers/ concrete and steel work • Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipments • Route strategy for evacuation and relief marked • Clearance of blocked roads • Community assistance mobilized for road clearing • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
<p>DTO-Telecom/ Telecommunication / Private Cellular Service Operators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil control room and departmental officers within the division • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer • Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators • Inspection and repair of poles etc. • Identification of materials required for response operations • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effect
<p>CDVO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of inaccessible pockets at Blocks. • Keeping list of whole sell traders of local market. • List of storage agents with quantity of monthly allotment & uptake. • Detail data on beneficiary • List of Fodder dealer • List of Medical Shops. • List of traders dealing with temporary shelters materials. • Diversion of essential commodities to affected pockets as & when requisition • Co ordination.
<p>Civil Supply Officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of inaccessible pockets at Blocks. • Keeping list of whole sell traders of local market. • List of storage agents with quantity of monthly allotment & uptake. • Detail data on beneficiary / Annapurna Scheme • List of Petrol pump dealer • List of Medical Shops. • List of traders dealing with temporary shelters materials. • Diversion of essential commodities to affected pockets as & when requisition.
<p>RTO/MVI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requisition of sufficient numbers of vehicle, Light / Medium/ Heavy vehicle for deployment at the time of disaster. • Close coordination with DEOC/ADM.
<p>DFO-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Range control room and departmental officers within the forest division to minimise the hazards.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper arrangement for safety of wild lifes. • Awareness campaign in wild life / forest operation area
EE- Electricity/ South co utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tahasil control room and departmental officers within the division • An officer to be appointed as nodal officer • Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generator • Inspection and repair of high-tension lines/ substations/ transformers/ poles etc. • Clearing of damaged poles/ salvaging of conductors and insulators • Identification of materials required for response operation • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
DEO- School & Mass Education/ DEO - Higher Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect vulnerable sites/ buildings • Establish network of BEO/ABEO/CRC for dissemination of early warning communication to top to bottom level and to community. • Maintain proper record of stocks and ensure its safe placing. • Steps for identifying safe place for the students/staffs.
BDOs and Tahasildars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability map of the Block/ Tahasil • List of cut off areas with safe/ alternative route map • Identification and management of shelter camps • List of storage facilities dealers of food • Control room setup/ assignment of control room duty • Propositioning of staff for site operation centers • Arrangement of alternative communication/ generator sets etc. • Dissemination of warning/ coordination with District Control Room • Ensuring coordination with GP/ RI/ village committee

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Damage Loss Assessment

Sector	Damage in Physical terms	Requirement of funds for repair of immediate nature	Out of (3) amount available from annual budget	Out of (3) amount available from related schemes/ programmes / other sources	Out of (3) amount proposed* to be met from SDRF/NDRF as per the list of works indicated in the revised items & norms
1	2	3	4	5	6
Roads & Bridges					
Drinking water Supply works (Rural)					
Drinking water Supply works (Urban)					
Irrigation					
Power					
Primary Health Centres					
Community assets in social sectors covered by Panchayats					

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Calculation of assistance for agricultural input subsidy-SMF (Rs. In lakh)

Sl.	Name of the Block	Area held by SMF (in Hectares)	Total Agricultural area Affected [in Hect.]	Total agricultural area where croploss is > 50%	Crop loss 33% & above			Expenditure incurred			Total
					Irrigated [in hect.]	Rainfed [in hect.]	Perennial	Irrigated @Rs.13,500/- per hectare	Rainfed @Rs.6800/- per hectare	Perennial @ Rs.18000/ per Hect.	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
Total											

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Agricultural input subsidy- Farmers other than SMF

Farmers affected first year

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.	Name of the Block	Area held by farmers other than SMF (in hectares)	Crop loss > 33%							
			No of Farmers	Irrigated area in hect	Amount spent @ Rs.13,500/- per hect.	Rainfed Area in hect.	Amount spent @ Rs.6800/- per hect.	Perennial Area in hect	Amount Spent @ Rs.18000/ per Hect.	Total Amount Spent
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
Total										

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Farmers affected by successive calamities

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Area held by farmers other than SMF(in hectares)	Crop loss > 33%							
			No of Farmers	Irrigated area in hect	Amount spent @ Rs.13,500/- per hect.	Rainfed Area in hect.	Amount spent @ Rs.6800/- per hect.	Perennial Area in hect	Amount Spent @ Rs.18000/ per Hect.	Total Amount Spent
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
Total										

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Animal Husbandry (Replacement of Animals)

Name of the Block	No of Livestock / Birds lost					No of animals qualifying for relief grant (i.e., subject to ceiling of 3 large milch animal or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animal or 6 small draught animal per household				Expenditure incurred (Milch animals @ Rs.30,000 for large animal , Rs.3000 for small animals & Draught animals @ Rs 25000 for large animal, Rs. 16,000 for small animals)				Poultry @ 50/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs.5000/- per beneficiary household.	Total expenditure (11+12+13+14+15)
	Milch Animal		Draught Animal		Poultry Birds	Milch Animal		Draught Animal		Milch Animal		Draught Animal			
	Buffalo/Cow	Sheep/Goat	Camel/Horse/Bullock	Calf/Donkey/Pony		Buffalo/Cow	Sheep/Goat	Camel/Horse/Bullock	Calf/Donkey/Pony	Buffalo/Cow	Sheep/Goat	Camel/Horse/Bullock	Calf/Donkey/Pony		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

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Assistance sought for repair /restoration of damaged houses

(Rs. In Lakh)

SI	District	Fully Damaged/ Severely Damaged								Partially (15% & More)				Huts		Cattle shed attached with house		TOTAL
		Plain Areas				Hilly Areas												
		Pucca	Amount @ Rs.- 95100/-	kutcha	Amount @ Rs.- 95100/-	pucca	Amount Rs.- 101900/-	Kutcha	Amount @ Rs.- 101900/-	pucca	Amount @ Rs.- 5200/-	Kutcha	Amount @ Rs.- 3200/-	Nos.	Amount @ Rs.- 4100/-	Nos.	Amount @ Rs.- 4100/-	
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		
15																		
TOTAL																		

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Assistance for provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing and medical care

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Average No. (in a day) of relief camps	Average duration of operation of relief camps	Average No. of people accommodated per day in the relief camps	Expenditure incurred on (Rs. in lakh)				
					Temporary accommodation	Food	clothing	Medical care	Total expenditure
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
Total									

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Extent of damage due to natural calamities

Dist :Nature and period of natural calamity :

Sl.	Item	Details
1.	Total number of Blocks in the district	
2.	Number and names of Blocks affected	
3.	Number of villages affected	
4.	Population affected (in lakh)	
5.	Total land area affected (in lakh ha.)	
6.	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha)	
	i) Total cropped area affected	
	ii) Estimated loss to crops (Rs. in lakh)	
	iii) Area where cropped damage was more than 33%	
7.	Percentage of area held by SMF	
	i) In the State as a whole	
	ii) In the affected districts	
8.	House damaged	
	a) No. of houses damaged	
	i) Fully damaged pucca houses	
	ii) Fully damaged kutch houses	
	iii) Severely damaged pucca houses	
	iv) Severely damaged kutch houses	
	v) Partly damaged houses (pucca + kutch)	
	vi) No. of huts damaged	
	b) Estimated value of damage to houses (Rs. in lakh)	
9.	No. of human lives lost	
	No. of persons with grievous injuries	
	No. of persons with minor injuries	
10.	Animal lost	
	a) No. of big animals lost	
	b) No. of small animals lost	
	c) No. of poultry (birds) lost	
11.	Damage to public properties	
	a) In physical terms (sector wise details should be given – e.g. length of State roads damaged, length of districts roads damaged, length of village roads damaged, No. of bridges damaged, No. of culverts damaged, No. of school buildings damaged etc.)	
	b) Estimated value of the damage to public properties	
	Estimated total damage to houses, crops and public properties	

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Format for working out the requirements under the head of repair of damaged infrastructure of immediate nature

(Rs. In lakh)

Sector		Damage in physical terms	Requirement of funds for repair of immediate nature	Out of (3), amount available from annual maintenance budget	Out of (3), amount available from related schemes/ programs/ other sources	Out of (3), amount proposed to be met from CRF/NCCF in accordance with list of works indicated in the Appendix to the revised items and norms
Roads & Bridges	PWD Roads	No. of breaches- Length of Road damaged – No. of culverts damaged – No. of culverts washed away –				
	Rural Roads	No. of Roads damaged – Length of Road damaged – No. of breaches – No. of CD/Bridge damaged– No. of CD/Bridge washed away –				
	Urban Roads	Length of drain damaged – Length of Road damaged No. of culverts damaged –				
	Panchayat Roads	No. of Roads damaged – Length of breaches – Length of Road damaged – No. of culverts damaged – No of culverts washed away				

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	River/Canal Embankment Roads	No of Roads damaged in river embankments– Length of Road damaged in river embankments – No of Roads damaged in canal embankments – Length of Road damaged in canal embankments –				
Drinking Water Supply	Rural Water Supply	No of Tube wells damaged – No of platforms damaged – No. of Rural pipe water supply system damaged -				
	Urban Water Supply					
Irrigation	River Embankment	No of breaches – Length of breach in Km – No of partial damage -				
	Canal Embankments	No of breaches – Length of breach in Km – No of partial damage -				
	M I projects	No of Minor Irrigation projects damaged -				
	Clearance of Drainage channels	Length of drainage channels congested with vegetative materials –				
Primary Education	Primary School Buildings	No of Primary School buildings damaged -				
PHCs	PHCs	No of Primary Health Centres damaged –				

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Community assets owned by Panchayats	Community Halls	No of PanchayatGhar/Community Hall damaged -				
	AWWCentres	No of Anganwadi Centres damaged -				
Power	Electrical lines	No of Primary sub-stations damaged – 33 KV lines damaged – 11 KV lines damaged – Distribution Transformers damaged – LT lines damaged –				
Total						

CHAPTER-17

Co-ordination and Responsibility :

District Level Officers Assigned to Coordinate the Emergency Works at District Level are as follows

Sl. No	Name & designation of the Senior Officers	List of Department for coordination
1.	Additional District Magistrate (Gen)	1. Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Deptt. 2. School & Mass Education Deptt. 3. ST & SC Development Deptt. 4. Sport & Youth Services Deptt. 5. Information & Public Relations Deptt. 6. Transport Deptt. 7. Tourism & Culture Deptt.
2.	Additional District Magistrate (Rev.)	1. Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt. 2. Women & Child Development Deptt. 3. Health & Family Welfare Deptt. 4. Animal Resources Development Deptt. 5. Water Resource Department 6. Agriculture, Cooperation Deptt.
3.	Project Director, DRDA.	1. Panchayati Raj Deptt. 2. Works Department 3. Rural Development Department 4. Information & Technology Deptt. (Communication & BSNL) 5. Home Department. 6. Forest Department 7. Housing & Urban Development Deptt.

Instructions to Blocks/ULBs to form team for Pre & Post cyclonic relief work:

As it was decided to open Temporary Cyclone Shelters at different safe places to evacuate the people staying in kutchha houses and low lying areas, proper steps were also taken for their food and other related requirements. The Executive Officers of the concerned ULBs and the B.D.Os of the concerned Blocks were directed to designate the Nodal Officers to be in charge of relief operations with some assisting staff for receipt and despatch of relief materials to various cyclone shelter centres. The duty of the Nodal Officer was fixed to maintain detail records of the relief materials to be received from District Emergency Centre, Paralakhemundi and subsequently despatch of relief materials to various cyclone shelter centres/

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villages / Wards as per the requirement as chalked out in the micro plan prepared by the concerned Block /ULB. The Nodal Officer was directed to be in readiness round the clock at Block / ULB headquarters for receiving the relief materials and for proper documentation of the same. The Nodal Officer was also requested to involve the local PRIs, Volunteers for proper distribution of relief materials. They were also requested to make preparation in advance to avoid dislocation in the post cyclone relief operation.

All the Blocks were instructed to make detail arrangements at cyclone shelter centres (CSC). They were directed to contact with local PRIs, Anganwadi Workers, ASHA Karmis, Village Leaders and Volunteers to keep close liaison with them for proper evacuation, distribution of relief materials and road clearance etc. They were directed to keep a stock of relief materials for five days including Rice, Dal, Chuda, Gur and 20 Litres K.Oil / Diesel which can be used for the Generator, match boxes / candles etc. Besides, they were also instructed to ensure availability of adequate lifesaving drugs, ORS packets with Anganwadi Workers, ASHA Karmis, who are available at village level and can give their service at the cyclone shelter centre (CSC). The B.D.Os were also instructed to form a team of local volunteers with tree cutting equipments for immediate clearance of roads which may be obstructed due to falling of trees in order to ensure smooth movement of relief materials to cyclone shelter centres. He was also instructed to make inventory of Boats and Boat man and other vehicles tagged to cyclone shelter centres for their use at the time of need.

Advance arrangement for distribution of relief materials to ` Blocks/ULBs

Apart from the above, sufficient relief materials like Rice, Dal, Chuda, Gur, Biscuits and Polythine sheets were also allotted to all the Blocks / ULBs of this District to be used by the people in the cyclone shelter centres and for managing Pre & Post cyclone situation.

For the purpose, the following instructions were issued to be followed scrupulously in the matter of distribution of relief materials.

- The stock must reach designated Cyclone Shelters or Temporary Cyclone Shelters before time.

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- The stock will be kept in charge of Nodal Persons of the concerned Cyclone Shelter or Temporary Cyclone Shelter which will be used for evacuated persons. The relief is to be given for three days in 1st phase.
- The dry ration to the most vulnerable families will be distributed at the rate of 5 Kgs Chuda and 1Ks Gur for a family.
- Fire Wood etc. to be kept ready in each free site for running of free kitchens.
- One Barrel of Kerosene Oil i.e. 200 ltrs. in each centre is to be kept from the Retailer. Payment will be made for the quantities used.
- Requirement of Potatoes, Onion, Candles, Match Box etc. to be procured locally or with the help of C.S.O., Gajapati as per request.
- District Teams will be deployed to check readiness of block administration to provide relief and run free kitchens.
- Any further requirement beyond the above allotted quantity to be communicated in advance to District Emergency Officer and Civil Supply Officer.
- In Block control Rooms, Kerosene Oil /Diesel should be stocked for running of the Generator for at least seven days.
- Good lighting arrangements, Gen-set, Candles or Lantern should be made available for each of the Cyclone Shelter or Temporary Cyclone Shelter.
- Sub-Collector will ensure full implementation of above said instructions.

The Collector & District Magistrate authorized the Tahasildars-cum-Executive Magistrates to requisition relief materials such as Chuda, Gur, Dal, Biscuits, Potatoes, Onion, Match Box etc required for the purpose of smooth functioning of cyclone shelters from the stock available with various wholesalers / retailers in their jurisdiction and despatch the same to cyclone shelters. The stocks were to be requisitioned under proper acknowledgement and receipt.

Transmission cyclonic warning:

For ensuring effective transmission of information regarding the impending cyclone, the B.D.Os of this District had also **resorted to Mike announcement in distant and low laying areas**. In rural areas the people generally believe in mike announcement and this announcement made by the B.D.Os also proved to be effective. Besides,

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the District Information & Public Relation Officer had also taken recourse to mike announcement in low laying areas. This also proved to be effective and the ***people immediately responded by coming over to the nearby cyclone shelter centres*** for their safety and security.

Functioning of Control Rooms:

Functioning of control room round the clock especially on 09.10.2018 and 10.10.2018 proved to be a very effective tool for exercising control over local administrative units of the District as well as for dissemination of cyclone information and redressal of the grievance of the people. It also helped in obtaining required information from Blocks, Tahasils, ULBs and different Line Departments.

Control rooms were opened in all the Blocks of the District for receiving as well as transmitting information / instructions relating to the cyclone. Staff were deployed to keep them operational round the clock.

Steps taken by various Departments:

Apart from the steps taken by Revenue & Disaster Management Department headed by the Collector & District Magistrate at District level, steps were taken by various other Departments for effective management of Pre & Post cyclone activities.

Panchayati Raj Department:

In each Block, 24 hours control room was made operational. Nodal officers were designated for the control room. A team of officials headed by respective B.D.O. remain prepared for management of any eventuality.

Home Department

The control rooms were made operational the office of Superintendent of Police, Gajapati. Officers were designated as Nodal Officers for the control rooms with team of staff. Rescue and relief teams were formed to attend any rescue and relief related assignments.

R &B Department (Works Department):

A Division of the Department prepared a contingency plan with J.C.B, Hydraulic tractor with POL, Driver & other manpower for clearance of roads due to impending cyclone.

Rural Development Department:

A team of officers headed by one Asst. Engineer in each Sub Division was formed along with required machinery to clear the road.

SOUTHCO:

The cyclone room at targeted area was made functional and the Executive Engineers of the respective Division were made the Nodal Officer to monitor the situation. Mobile teams were formed and stock of minimum material were kept ready to mitigate any emergency situation.

Public Health Department :

24 hours control room was made operational at respective Divisional Office along with Nodal Officers in-charge. Adequate number of water tankers, Diesel Gen-sets were kept ready and special squad was formed to meet any exigency.

B.S.N.L:

A special meeting was held between Collector and the DGM and other Officers of BSNL. The issue of running of Engine Alternator (minimum 72 hours) was discussed in order to ensure supply of electricity to important locations in case of power failure.

Forest Department:

The Range level task force was constituted under Forest Divisions and teams were kept ready for emergency services with all tree cutting equipments and related materials.

Action taken:

On the concerned day i.e.12.10.2013 on which "TITLI" struck, the administration both at District Level and Block / Tahasil level remained totally active. Heavy rain & wind of speed around 160 km/hr from the night & morning hours, making it difficult to move to any place. Besides, health care of the concerned people was also attended by providing medicines for minor diseases like fever, cold and even for treatment of pregnant women. The District Office was functioning in full fledged manner and the officers as well as staff worked round the clock.

Relief Operation:

For managing relief operations properly and equitably, guidelines were issued for distribution of food relief to the victims of TITLI. In this letter it was instructed to provide relief food to the affected families because of loss of property, wage loss and disruption of livelihood.

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As per joint report received from B.D.O. and Tahasildar regarding identification of villages which are very severely affected, it was found that extensive damage to public infrastructure, damage to house, damage to agriculture crop, fruit bearing trees, damage to fisherman families (Boat, Net etc.) has taken place and there is no village which has escaped the disastrous effect. It was also found that there has been disruption of livelihood and the same was continuing as restoration of power line and other public utilities will take some time. Therefore, it was decided to distribute the relief uniformly in all the villages and ULBs. Accordingly it was decided to provide food (Rice) @ 50Kgs, free of cost and cash (relief assistance) @ Rs. 1000/- per family for purchase of Dal etc. as communicated by Special Relief Commissioner, Odisha for very severely affected villages.

Apart from that, all the Tahasildars of this District were instructed to distribute Polythene sheets to the victims of TITLI (very severe cyclone)., the detail guidelines for distribution of Polythene through the Revenue field staff like Revenue Supervisor, Revenue Inspector and Amin were spelt out.

For proper monitoring and supervision of distribution of relief materials at the Block / ULB level, 10 (Ten) Senior Officers of this District were assigned with duties in respect of different Blocks / ULBs and their headquarters was also fixed in that area to ensure proper supervision of relief work.

Subsequently some modifications have been made in this order and some extra Officers have been posted as District Nodal Officer for effective management of relief operations.

The following arrangements were made for the District Nodal Officers.

The District Nodal Officers will stay at Revenue I.B. and P.W.D. I.B located at respective headquarters fixed for them. They will use the office of the local B.D.O / Tahasildar and send their detail report to the District Office. The Senior Officers will supervise and monitor the operation of relief and rehabilitation work in respect of Block / ULB allotted to them and submit detail report to the District Office by 6.00 PM every day by FAX / E-Mail.

Apart from that, Nodal Officers and Senior Supervising Officers have been appointed for taking up various works relating to relief and rehabilitation and to address various

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concerns of the victims of TITLI (very severe cyclonic storm) which hit Gajapati District on 11.10.2013. In this order different works like Law & Order coordination, Civil Supplies coordination(relief materials), Line Department Coordination including restoration of Power, Roads, Drinking Water, Tele Communication, Medical Aids etc., Grievance and complaints monitoring mechanism, vehicle and POL management, submission of report & returns to Govt., assessment of damage, documentation, management of Senior Officers visit etc. were divided among Additional District Magistrates and Project Director, DRDA as Supervisory Officers and Asst. Collector (Emergency) of the Collectorate as Nodal Officer.

In order to expedite the process of distribution of relief to the cyclone victims, Government of Odisha in Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt. have appointed 10 Nos. of senior OAS Officers for this District. Out of them all Officers were deputed to different Blocks / ULBs for supervising distribution of relief materials & restoration works.

Status of relief operations:

The following amounts of relief materials and Polythene sheets were distributed among the people covering all the Blocks/ ULBs on account of Cyclone-TITLI-2018.

No. of families helped	Quantity of rice distributed (Kg.)	Amount of relief assistance disbursed (Rs.)	No. of Polythene sheets distributed.
2	3	4	5
134891	6744400	378019571	19633

In order to smoothen the relief and restoration work in the affected area of this District, the Superintendent of Police, Gajapati had constituted teams of Police Officials to coordinate and assisted the District Administration. The detail information of Police arrangements had been communicated to District Level Nodal Officers, all Sub-Collectors, all Tahasildars, all B.D.Os of the District and all the Asst. Collectors of Collectorate to take help of these teams as and when necessary.

Restoration:

After occurrence of cyclone, taking up of restoration work was felt extremely necessary. Immediate necessity was felt for road clearance so that Officers and staff along with relief materials can move to different areas of the District. For the purpose, 02 NDRAF and 04 ODRAF , 07 Fire teams were present to discharge their duties. ODRAF with NDRF did excellent job by cleaning connecting link between Gajapati & other district of Odisha via AP.

In this connection the Fire Service has done an excellent job by providing cutters for road clearance which proved very effective for cutting of trees. Besides, some B.D.Os, Forest Officers have also contributed for road clearance by taking up the work on their own by using JCB. Excellent coordination work has been done by Sub-Collector at Sub Division level and the District Nodal Officers at District Level. Almost all roads have been cleared in this District.

Restoration of Water Supply:

Immediately after the cyclone i.e. on 11.10.2018, water was supplied through tankers by P.H.D./ ULBs in urban areas and by R.W.S.& S. Deptt. in rural areas. The water supply was ensured by using Gen-set from Berhampur, Bhubaneswar and other U.L.Bs of this District. In Rural area the water was provided to the needy people by the R.W.S. & S (RD) Deptt.

Restoration of Electricity:

All possible steps had been taken up SOUTHCO to restore the Electricity supply throughout the District. Important places like Hospital and the District Office mainly Collectorate had been supplied with Electricity w.e.f. the evening of 11.10.2018. The electricity restoration work for other places was going on in a full swing.

Rehabilitation:

The rehabilitation work had started. The Tahasildar and B.D.Os made detail survey by engaging their field functionaries who moved from village to village and collected actual data. Other Line Department Officers were also on the job and their reports submitted to the District Office have been sent to the Govt. for necessary action and providing of assistance as per norms.

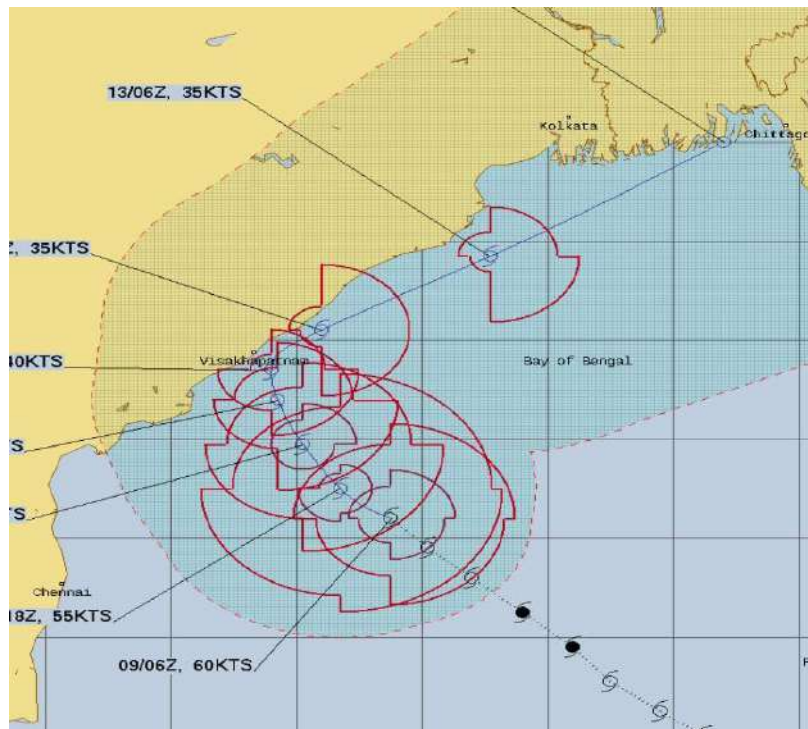
CHAPTER-18

LESSONS LEARNT AND DOCUMENTATION-

Advance Preparation is always brings Positive Impetus (Cyclone “Asani “

As per the IMD predication its was assumed summer cyclonic storm “ Asani ” will do the landfall in between 10th May 2022. On 10th evening it was predicated that it will make landfall in

between Kalingapatnam & Gopalpur . As per the IMD & SRC report Gajapati district was under the warning due to changing direction of cyclone. The district administration Gajapati already started the preparation from the very beginning. On 5th

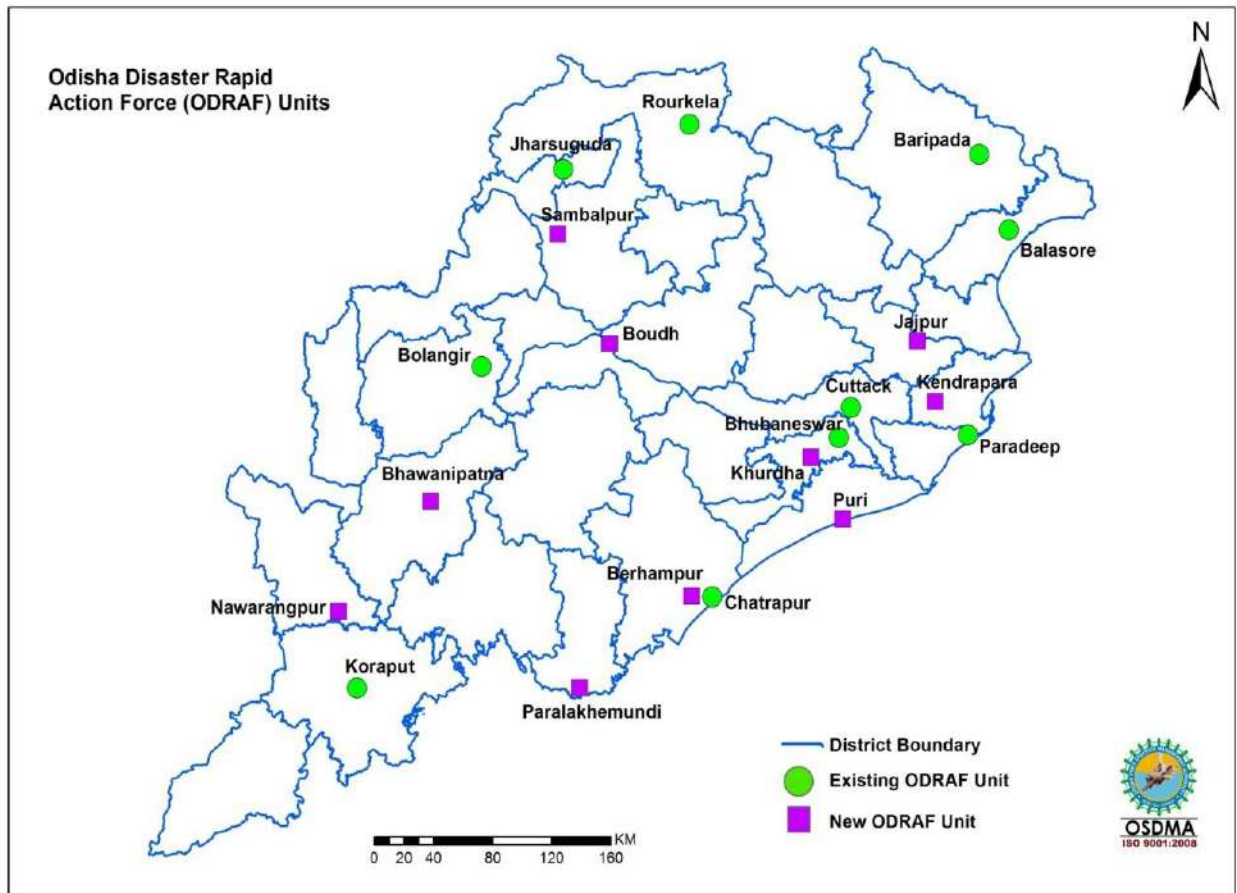


May the 1st preparedness meeting was conducted under the Chairmanship of the ADM (G) Sj Snagram Sekhar Panda, OAS (S). All the officers and line department were instructed to remain at field to monitor the situation closely. Without creating panic amongst the society it was instructed the line department to start the preparedness process so that we could able to tackle the situation very effectively. Control room opened in all the offices with deploying special nodal officers in charge of Control Room. Senior officers of the district were allotted in charge blocks to look after the preparedness works. Alternative safe shelters were identified to accommodate people in case of extreme adverse weather impacts. CSO were instructed to keep sufficient food grain, dry food and other dry ration in each vulnerable pocket. Police and fire team were already prepositioning approach to join in preparedness &

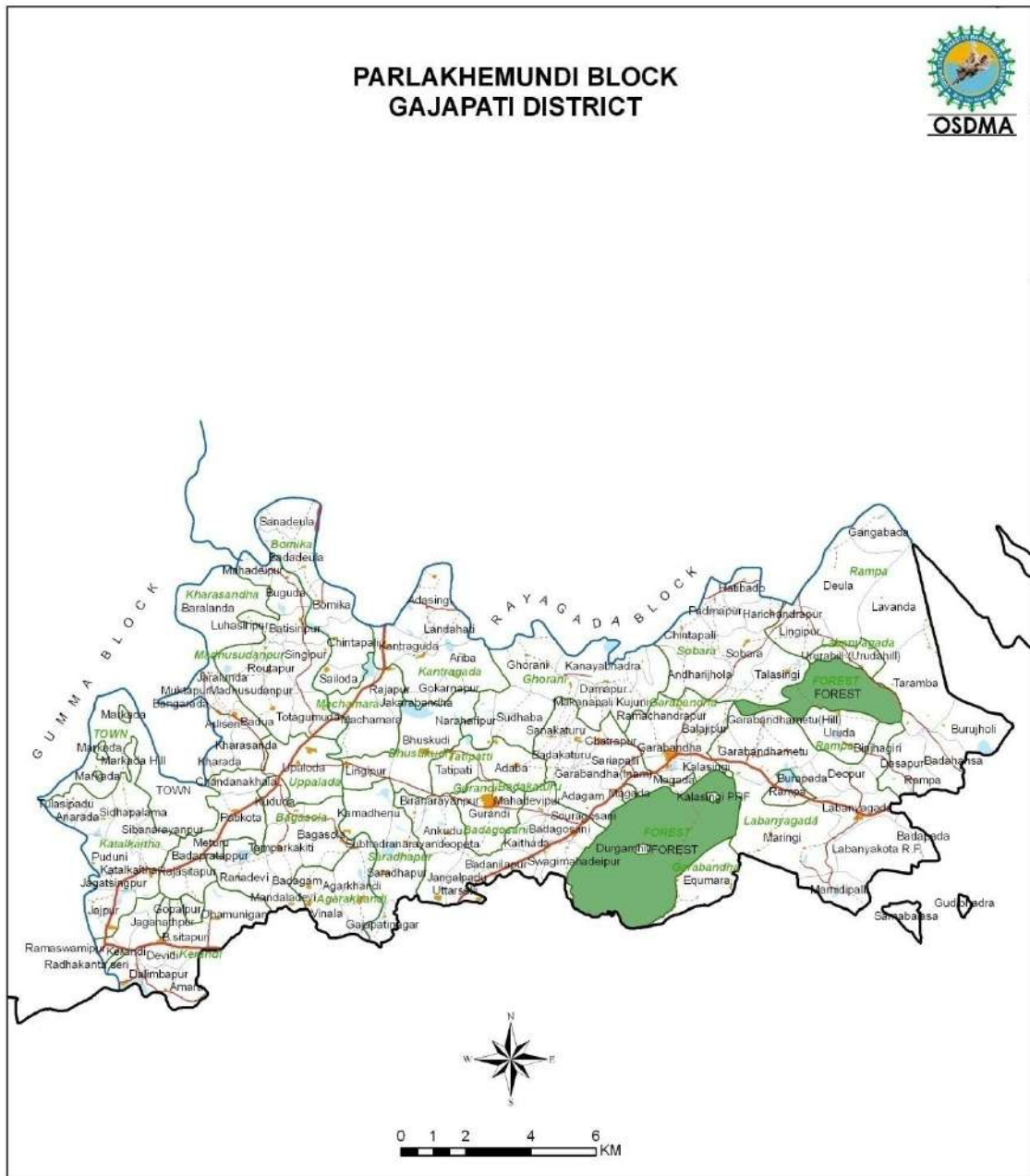
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rescue process. In each block BDO's organized coordination meeting with all concern officers of the block along with the newly elected PRI's members on the cyclone preparedness. BDO's , Tahasildar's, GPEO's were continuously visited the most vulnerable and inaccessible areas to know field level situation. On 10th May Collector & DM of Gajapati Sj Lingraj Panda, IAS reviewed the preparation level he was satisfied by knowing the preparation level of the officers and staffs. DEOC (district emergency operation centre) was opened 24x7 with active involvement of all the staffs Overall it was a good preparation by the District Administration to Manage and tackle any unforeseen events in the district.

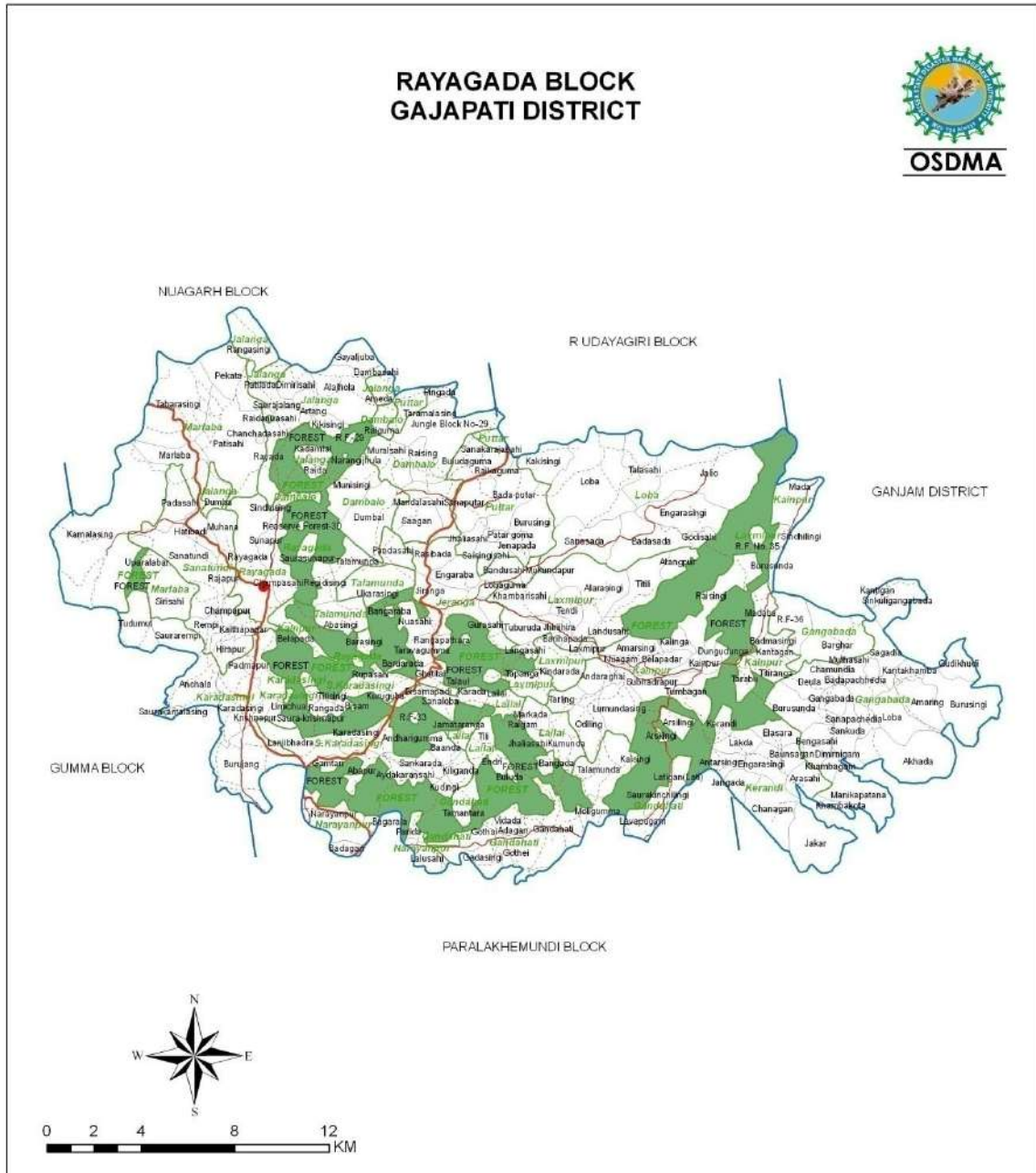
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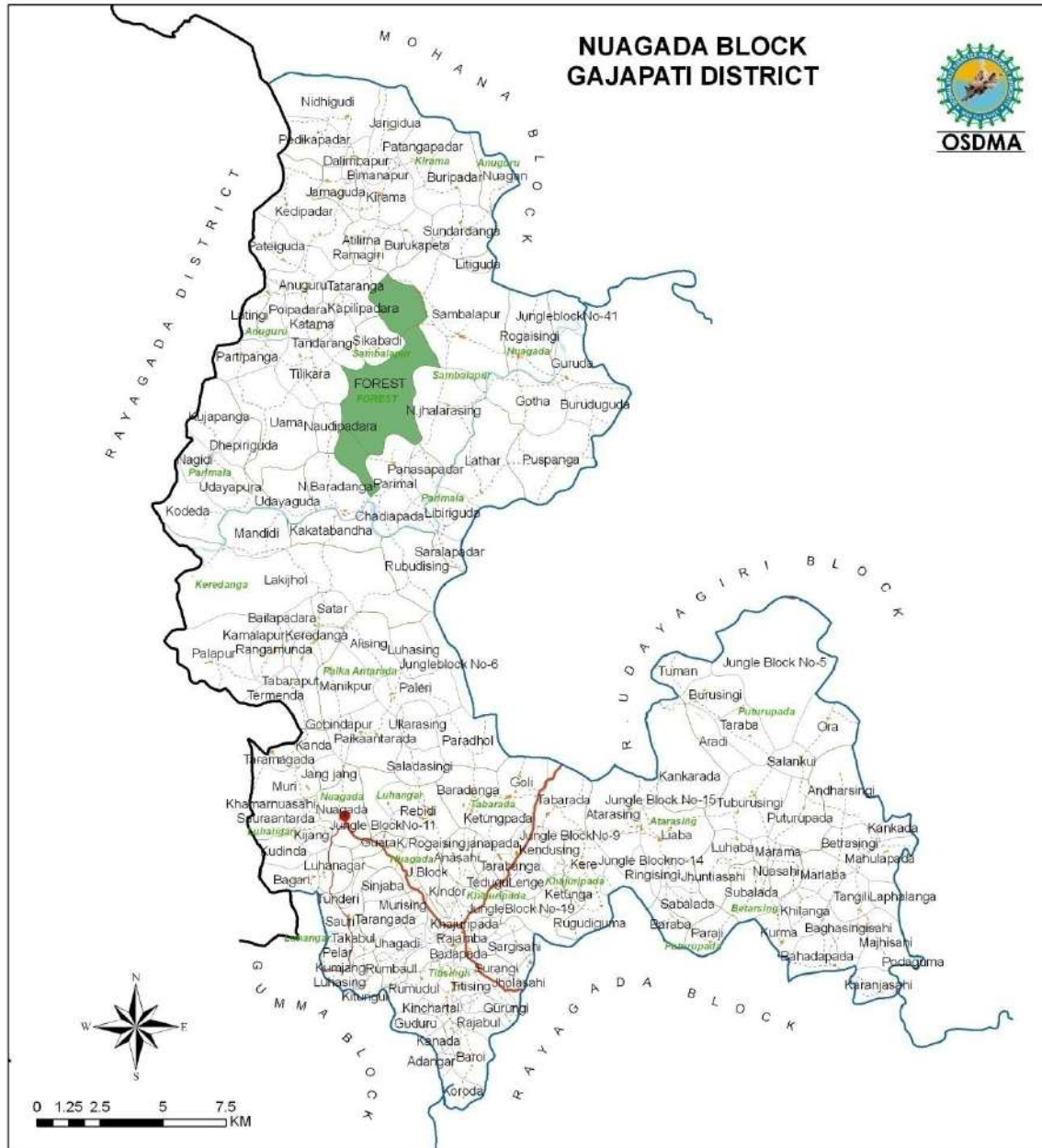
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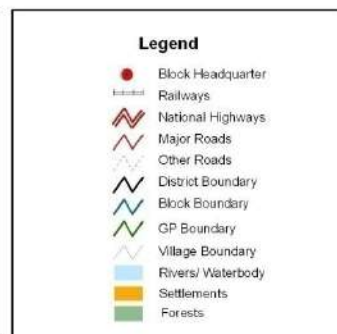
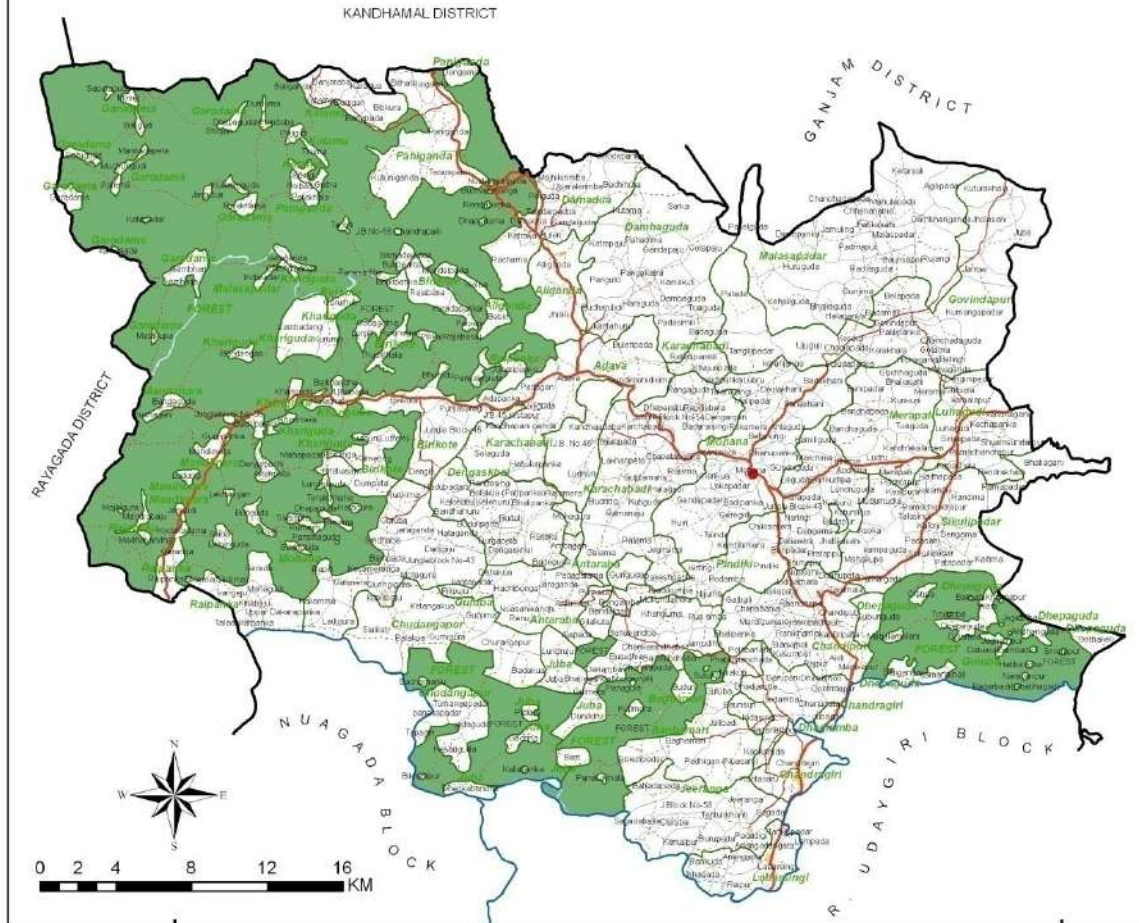


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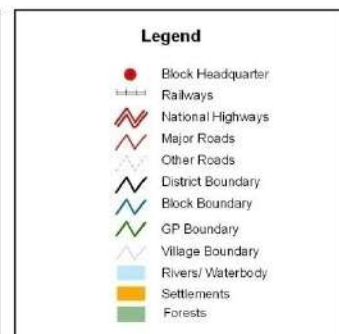
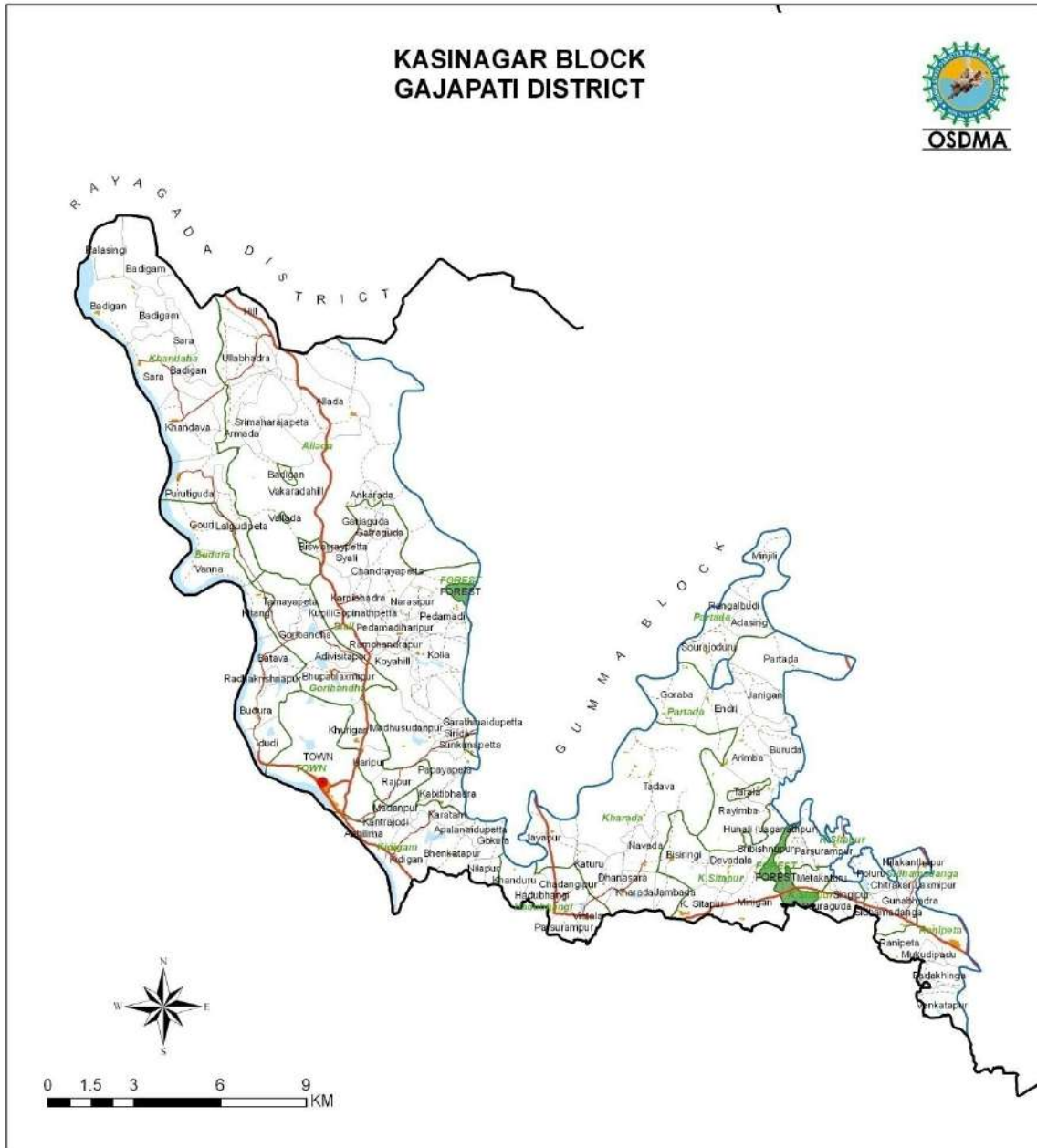


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MOHANA BLOCK GAJAPATI DISTRICT



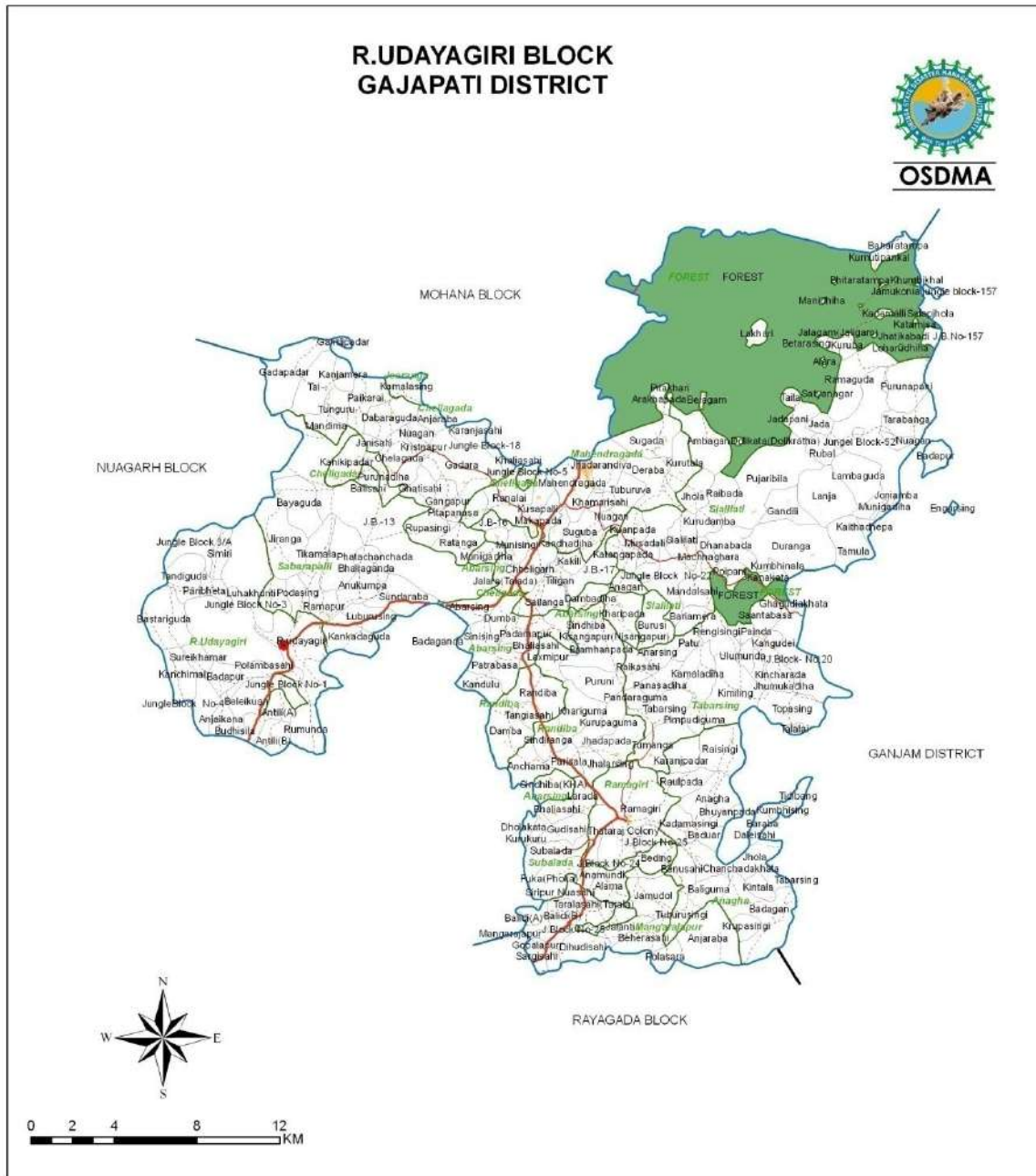
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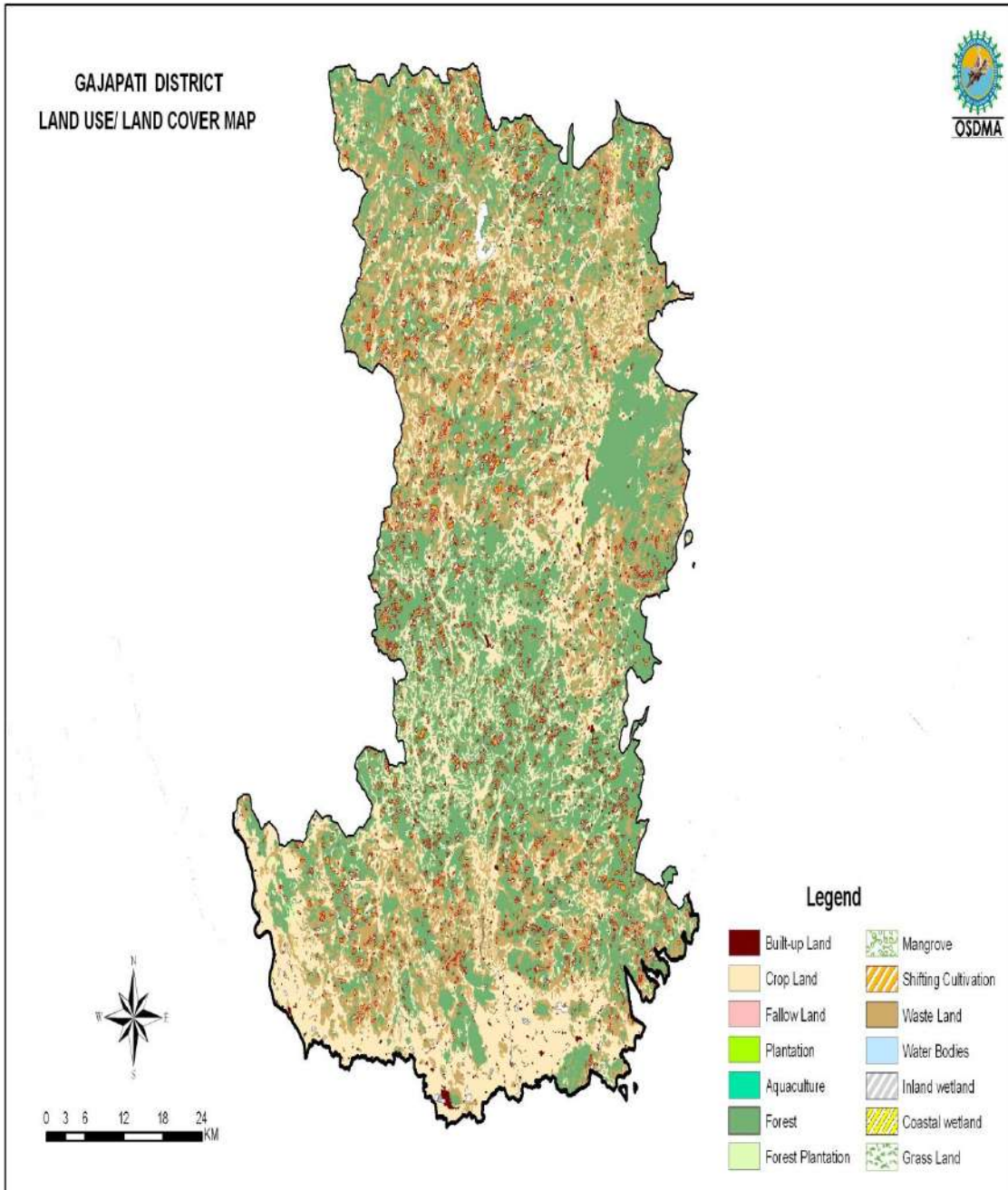
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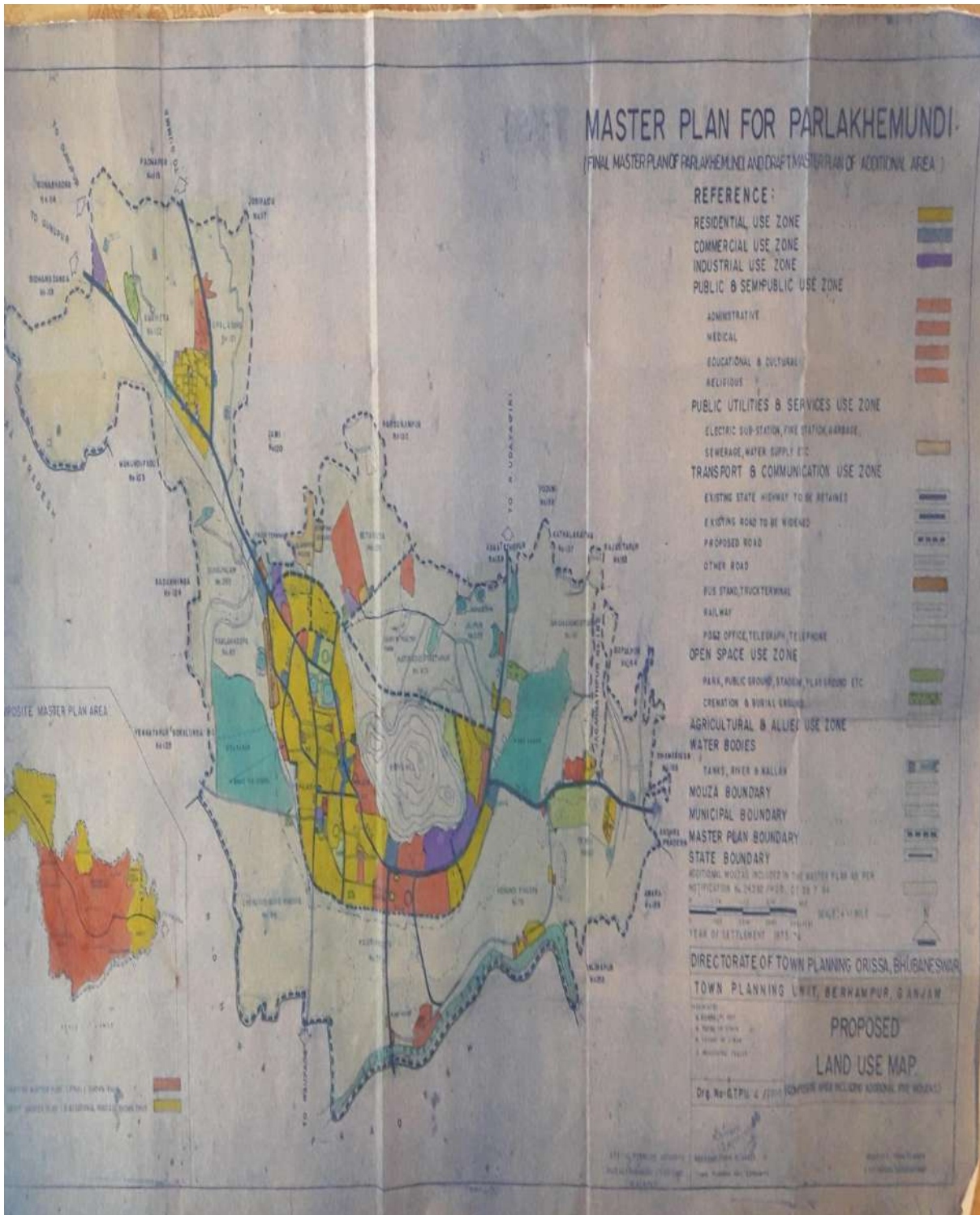


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