

**2017**

# District Disaster Management Plan 2017 Boudh

**BOUDH, ODISHA**

**Volume- I**

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)  
\_\_\_\_\_, Odisha  
5/19/2017



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**Abbreviations:**

- DDMA- District Disaster Management Authority
- DDMP- District Disaster Management Plan
- DEOC- District Emergency Operation Centre
- HRVA- Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis
- RTO: Regional Transport Officer
- MVI: Motor Vehicle Inspector
- CSO: Civil Supply Officer
- ACSO: Assistance Supply Officer
- SI: Supply Inspector
- MI: Marketing Inspector
- DSWO: District Social Welfare Officer
- SDWO: Sub-divisional Welfare Officer
- DAO: District Agriculture Officer
- AAO: Assistant Agriculture Officer
- VAW: Village Agriculture Worker
- CDMO : Chief District Medical Officer
- ADMO : Additional District Medical Officer
- MO : Medical Officer
- DPM: District Programme Manager
- ASHA: Accredited Social Health Activist
- DEO: District Education Officer
- DPO (SSA): District Programme Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- DPO (RMSA); District Programme Officer, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- BEO: Block Education Officer
- CDVO: Chief District Veterinary Officer
- ADVO: Additional District Veterinary Officer
- LI : Life stock Inspector
- DLO: District Labour Officer
- LI: Labour Inspector
- DAO / TO: District Accounts Officer / Treasury Officer

## CHAPTER – 1:

### INTRODUCTION

#### **Background:**

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, to minimize the loss. Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act) makes it mandatory to have a District Disaster Management Plan for every district. District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) shall include Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and standard operating procedures. In this context, Boudh district has evolved its DDMP. It is expected that these multi-hazard response plans would increase the effectiveness of administrative intervention in reducing the impacts and suffering of the affected people during disasters. It is also evident that the organised plan and its implementation will also ensure quick response to any rapid onset of disaster.

#### 1.1 Aims and Objectives of the DDMP:

*The aims and objectives of the DDMP is:*

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 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.

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 to be prepared to respond to disasters in a planned way to minimize human sufferings, property and environmental loss.

## **1.2 Preparation and Approval of DDMP:**

**As defined in Section 30 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 district Collector 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 approval.

The District Disaster Management Plan should be reviewed and updated annually.

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

This section should include the procedure and methodology for preparation of the District DM plan

- Identification of all important stakeholders and initiation meeting and orientation of all concerned.
- Formation of team (s)
- hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment in the district
- plan preparation – writing and review and finalisation]

## **1.4 Stakeholders and their responsibilities**

- At the District level, District Disaster Management Authority, with 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.

The District Collector has the following duties:

To facilitate and coordinate with local Government bodies to ensure that pre and post disaster management activities in the district are carried out.

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.

To function as a leader of the team and take appropriate actions to smoothen the response and relief activities to minimize the adverse impact of disaster.

To recommend the Special Relief Commissioner and State Government for declaration of disaster.

Local Authorities have the following duties as lay down in the act:

To provide assistance to the District Collector in disaster management activities.

To ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources to be readily available for use, in the event of a disaster.

To undertake capacity building measures and awareness and sensitization of the community

To ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications laid down.

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

Trust / Organisations managing Places of Worships & Congregation

Each establishment / organisation identified as —critical infrastructure and key resource||,

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

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

Reconstruction activities.

Community Groups and Volunteers:

Local community groups and volunteers including NGOs normally help in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the DDMA or the Collector& DM.

They should be encouraged to participate at all stages of disaster risk reduction and also in training activities as may be organized and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster risk management as the first responder.

Citizens:

It is the duty of every citizen to assist the District Collector or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management. The citizens should provide physical, financial and moral support to deal with such disasters and minimise the loss and suffering of the affected population of the district.

## 1.5 Plan for review and updating: Periodicity:

### Dissemination of the plan:

As part of the dissemination of the DDMP, the DDMA will organise sharing meetings at each block as well as district level to ensure high level of awareness among different stakeholders involved. The PRI members will also be oriented on their roles and responsibilities in pre, during and post disaster scenarios.

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 disaster.

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 vulnerability profile.

The enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances.

The responsibility for the coordination of the development and revision of the basic plan, volume II of the plan, annexes, appendices and implementing instructions will be with Additional District Magistrate with support from the Dy. Collector, Emergency under the guidance of the Collector and DM, Boudh. The accomplishments and the lessons learnt of the preceding year will also be recorded during the revision of the DDMP. The targets mentioned in the plan will also be revisited and included in the report.

## **CHAPTER – 2:**

### **DISTRICT PROFILE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The name of the district needs some explanations. Boudh was an Introducing Feudatory State till 1st January, 1948 when the Raja transferred power of the District to the Government of Odisha. Boudh as a Feudatory State had a number of Khond villages who were so important that the Raja sent a telegram on 1st January, 1948 declaring that his Khond subjects would not be willing to submit to the Government of Odisha. They, however, willingly accepted the new Government.

#### **ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT**

Creation of Boudh as a new district is of greater significance. After the merger of princely states with Orissa, Boudh-Kandhamal was declared a separate district with its headquarters at Phulbani in the post independence. The people of Boudh sub division were unhappy of being administered under Phulbani administrative unit and expressed their resentment in 1985 against the inclusion of Boudh with Kandhamal. Boudh being situated on low land, differs in language, culture and religion from Kandhamal (high land) and was the ancient headquarters of the ruling chiefs. Number of Associations were formed to create awareness among the people of Boudh sub division for its separate identification as a district in the political map of Orissa. A meeting was organised by "Sachetan Yuva Parisad" at town hall in 1990 being supported by the lawyers, political leaders, educationists, students to resolve a mass movement for "Mahanadi Zilla" comprising the area of Boudh and Athmallik sub-division. However the movement lost its momentum.

During this time The Government of Orissa under Biju Pattnaik launched the programme of good governance by multiplying more number of districts. It was the ripe time when a grand meeting was convened by the youth society at Buddha Ground in 1991 and resolved to achieve the goal by mass agitation with the slogan, "Our Demand Boudh District". The matter was brought to the notice of the Government for consideration. Gradually the people of Boudh from Kantamal to Harabhanga were aware of the genuine demand. In the year 1993 the Government announced 27 districts in phased manner on the basis of territorial arrangement. The demand of Boudh was set aside. It hurt the sentiment of the people. "Boudh Zilla Kriyanusthana Committee" was formed in 1993 consisting of the members irrespective of all political parties to stimulate the people for vigorous movement. The movement was accelerated by the dynamic leadership of the Bar Association with the support of Banika Sangha, Journalist Forum, Jai Bhairabi Club, Town Athletic Club, Jogindradeb Club, Ramaleela Natya Sansad, Gehla Maa Club, Bhagabata Club, Lokakala Bikash Kendra, Sarasara Youth Club, Radhanagara Club, Ama Sanskrutika Parisad (Kantamal), Jayakalyana Samiti and Mahila Srusti Club along with the farmers, labourers, have and have-nots. The agitation was marked with picketing, road blockade, shut down of shops and markets. People participated in the Dharana (day and night) in large scale. The delegation used to meet the Chief Minister in regular interval. The lawyers boycotted the court and the Dharana continued for about four months. The law and order situation turned to be uncontrolled on the part of the district administration. Some youth members were detained in the police station. A women delegation met the Chief Minister and convinced him for favourable consideration. The agitation reached the climax when a government vehicle was burnt down.

Observing the gravity of the situation, the government of Orissa announced Boudh sub-division as a new district w.e.f 1.1.94 vide letter No.DRC-218/93-56413/R date-22.12.93. The then Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Biju Pattnaik inaugurated the district on 2.1.94 in a colourful ceremony with untold pleasure and show. Boudh was overwhelmed with joy and jubilation on the day. Sri Karunakar Pattnaik, the first collector of Boudh district was present on the inaugural day. To commemorate this day, the District Administration has been organising the annual Mahotsav since 1996.



The district of Boudh was created in the year 1994 with one sub-division, viz., Boudh with its headquarters at Boudh. To trace the origin of its component parts, the ex-State of Boudh was named after its headquarters town, Boudh, a place located on the Mahanadi.

Boudha was flourishing centre of Buddhism is evident from three statues of Buddha found in Boudh. Boudh was previously a vassal state under the Bhoumakars of Tosali who was great patrons of Buddhism. So ultimately Buddhism flourished in this region. It is also possible that the name of this town is changed from Dhritipuspa (ancient capital of the Bhanjas of Khinjli Mandala) to Boudh which is perhaps named after Lord Buddha.

## **LOCATION, BOUNDARY ,TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION**

The district Boudh recently formed Boudh a district on January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1994 is located in the central part of Odisha. It is surrounded by the river Mahanadi in the North. To its South is located Phulbani district, western boundary touches Sonepur district and eastern boundary touches Nayagarh district. It lies between 20.22' N and 20.50' N latitudes and between 83.34' E and 84.49' E longitudes. The district extends over a territory of 3,098 sq. Km (1.99% of the state) and is inhabited by 4, 41,162 people with sex ratio 991 Females per 1000 Males (2011 Census). It ranks 22<sup>nd</sup> in size and 29<sup>th</sup> in population among the thirty districts of Odisha. As of 2011 it is the second least populous district of Orissa, after Debagarh.

## **HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE AND CHANGES IN ITS PARTS**

The Boudh region was occupied by the Marathas in 1800 A. D. and it remained under the rule of the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur. In November 1803, when British occupied Cuttack after defeating the Marathas, the latter led by Shankar Bapu took shelter in the territory of the Raja of Boudh. But when a British detachment appeared at Barmul, the Raja hastened to offer solicitation to the British and extended his protection to them by which they occupied Boudh in 1804. In 1810 the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur claimed Boudh and subsequently in 1818 he got jurisdiction over that State. Boudh was finally ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1826. The Raja of Boudh had jurisdiction over Athmallik till 1819. But that year the British made a separate Kabuliyaat with the samant of Athmallik. After the death of Raja Chandra Sekhar Deva of Boudh in 1852, Athmallik became practically independent of Boudh. The Raja of Boudh had sovereignty over Khondmals from early times. But in the middle of the 19th century when the Khonds rose in rebellion under Chakra Bisoyee the Raja failed to bring order in that territory and later the Khondmals were brought under the administration of the British in February 1835. The Khondmals were made a subdivision of the district of Angul in 1891 and in 1904 Phulabani was made the subdivisional head-quarters.

During the rule of Raja Pitambar Deva of Boudh the British Government recognised his hereditary title of Raja and a Sanad was granted to him in 1875. He was succeeded by Jogendra Deva in 1879 and the new ruler received another Sanad in 1894 and had his tribute fixed in perpetuity. He died in 1913 and was succeeded by Narayan Deva during whose rule the State of Boudh merged with Odisha on 1st January, 1948.

Before separation from Kandhamal on January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1994, the district of Boudh-Khondmals was constituted with the ex-State of Boudh and the Khondmals subdivision on the 1st January, 1948. In the same year, 51 villages of Dahia police out-post, an enclave in Boudh area of Sonepur subdivision of Balangir district, were added to the jurisdiction of Boudh subdivision. These villages originally formed a part of Boudh. They were transferred to Sonepur as dowry and became a Zamindari under the Ruling Chief and continued to remain so for sometime. Later they became an integral part of Sonepur State till ultimately they were transferred again to Boudh in 1949.

The district is divided into only one subdivision, three Tahsils and six police stations. Boudh subdivisions is divided into three Tahsils, namely, Boudh, Kantamal and Harabhanga.



#### Administrative Setup:

Content of the Admin set-up	Numbers	Content of the Admin set-up	Numbers
Subdivisions	01	Assembly constituency	02
Tahasils	03	Police Stations	06
Blocks	03	Fire stations	04
ULBs	01	D.Hqrs.Hospitals	01
Gram Panchayats	69	PHCs	12
Villages	1182	CHCs	05
Inhibited	1115	Mobile Health Unit	2
Un-inhibited	71	Anganwadi Centers	717
		Normal rainfall (mm)	1564.7
		Major Rivers:	Mahanandi, Tel, Salunki and Bagh

#### Climate & Rain fall:

The climatic condition of Boudh is much varied. The district comes under the ambit of Western Central Table Land characterized by hot and moist sub-humid climate. It has mainly 4 seasons. The summer season is from March to Mid June, the period from Mid June to September is the Rainy season, October and November constitute the post monsoon season and winter is from December to February. The best time to visit this district is during winter.

There is a meteorological observatory in the district. The data of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological condition of the whole district. The month of May as the hottest month reach to a daily maximum temperature of 44 degree Celsius. In association with the passage of western disturbances across north India during winter months, short spells of cold occur and the temperature drops down to 10 degree Celsius.

The average annual rainfall of the district is 1510.33 mm. However there is a great variation of rainfall from year to year. The month wise rainfall data for last ten years with reference to normal rainfall of this Districts indicated below:

Year month wise rainfall report ( in mm ) of Boudh district( 2010 to 2016).

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2010	3	0	0	0	61.33	153.67	273.57	249.23	225.27	74.47	21.07	24.87	1086.48
2011	0	24.2	0	27.53	37.73	116.98	139.07	473.93	444.4	0	--	--	1263.84
2012	0	0	0	0	0	167.13	325.7	468.25	153.33	78.67	25.67	0	1218.75
2013	0	0	0	5	14.34	274.03	266.23	185.03	147.93	277.63	0	0	1170.19
2014	0	0	0	0	125.5	36.47	669.33	458.63	342.97	57.77	0	0	1690.64
2015	0.33	0	0.71	74	22.83	287.83	267.33	157.33	--	--	--	--	810.36
2016	0	1.33	20	0	16.13	147.87	202.6	368.06	337.43	70.73	0	0	1164.15

**Geography:**

Majority of the land area of Boudh district is under gross crop area i.e. 1,36,000 hectares (as per Statistical records 2012) and forest area covers 94,952.11 hectares. The district is well connected with other districts. The bounties of nature has endowed the district with rich forest abound in Sal, Sisal, Bija, Asana, Mahua flower trees etc. Forest produce of economic importance of the district mainly consists of Kendu Leaf, Tamarind, Mahua Flower and Seeds, Sal Seeds etc. tigers, elephants and spotted dears are the wild animal species residing in Boudh district. Collection of minor forest produce is the major source of livelihood of the people in the district. There is a crocodile sanctuary namely Satakoshia Ganda at Tikarpada that attracts tourists from far places.

**Topography:**

The district has only one town Boudh, the headquarters of the district which is very small towns having a population 8,891 and 20,424 according to 1971 and 2011 Census respectively. Boudh town is managed by a Notified Area Council, Boudhgarh.

The district Boudh covers fertile plains and hilly zones. This area consists of a long strip of level land running parallel to the Mahanadi. Many small streams, tributary rivers, fountain (locally called jhor) find their way to the Mahanadi. The river line plains of Boudh are drained by the tributaries of the Mahanadi while the southern and the western region are drained by the tributaries of the Tel.

The district may be broadly divided into two distinct physical divisions; the plain region in the north and the highlands in the south.

Between the high mountain ranges of the Harabhanga in the south and the river Mahanadi in the north forming the northern boundary of the district lie the fertile plains of Boudh. The district consists of a long strip of level land running parallel to the Mahanadi with gradual undulating rises to the hill ranges which form the Khondmals. The natural features of the country lend themselves to irrigation, the hills of the southern border forming a natural watershed from which many small streams find their way to the Mahanadi. The hills on the southern border and the district along their foot are thickly covered with forests.

**RIVERS:**

As we know the rivers are the main source of ancient habitation, the importance of major rivers in this area cannot be ignored.

### **THE MAHANADI:**

The river Mahanadi played an important role for the development of pre-historic culture in this region. The river which originates from the Amarakantaka hill range of Madhyapradesh flows downwards in a South-East direction. The cultural pattern is generally same in the entire Mahanadi valley. Culturally, the river Mahanadi is divided into three important parts liked the upper Mahanadi valley, middle Mahanadi and the lower Mahanadi valley. The district of Boudh comes under the middle Mahanadi valley. The river Mahanadi is considered as an ancient river of India which is evident from the Mahabharata and other puranic texts. Boudh is the only district in Odishain where this has a touch almost in all areas. It appears as a necklace on the body of Boudh. This river is a perennial one like the Ganges and the Yamuna.

### **THE BAGH:**

The Bagh rises in the hills near Bandhagarh of the Phulabani hill tract and falls into the Mahanadi flowing for about 64 k.m.s. This river also has pre-historic sites.

### **THE SALKI:**

The Salki rises in the Baliguda sub-division of Phulbani district but has a real touch in the district of Boudh.

So far as the pre-historic culture of this region is concerned, these rivers played a significant role. Besides these rivers like the fountain and small streams (locally known as jhor) like the Meheruni, Ramjal, Atharnala, Digi etc. are having pre-historic treasure.

### **Lake and Tanks**

No lake occurs in the district. There are a large number of tanks. Lakes and The Government tanks have been transferred to the control of the Tanks GramaPanchayats for taking up pisciculture. Besides, they too are used for bathing and irrigation purposes.

## Demography:

Area of District		3,098 Sqr. KMs (1.99 % of the State ) Rank among district of India 379 <sup>th</sup> (22 <sup>nd</sup> in the State )																							
Geographical boundary		North- River Mahanadi & Angul Dist. South- Kandhamal Dist. East- Nayagarh Dist. West- River Tel & Subrnapur Dist.																							
Location		Latitude- 20.240 to 20.540- North Longitude- 83.340 to 84.480- East																							
No. of Villages		1182																							
No. of R.I. Circle		22																							
No. of Tahasil		3																							
No. of G.P.s		69																							
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the Tahasil</th> <th>No. of Revenue Village</th> <th>No. of uninhibited village out of Rev. village</th> <th>No. of hamlets</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Boudh</td> <td>420</td> <td>20</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harabhanga</td> <td>354</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kantamal</td> <td>408</td> <td>15</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1182</td> <td>52</td> <td>51</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Name of the Tahasil	No. of Revenue Village	No. of uninhibited village out of Rev. village	No. of hamlets	Boudh	420	20	9	Harabhanga	354	17	18	Kantamal	408	15	24	Total	1182	52	51
Name of the Tahasil	No. of Revenue Village	No. of uninhibited village out of Rev. village	No. of hamlets																						
Boudh	420	20	9																						
Harabhanga	354	17	18																						
Kantamal	408	15	24																						
Total	1182	52	51																						
Population (2011 Census)		4,41,162 (1.05 % of the State Population, 29 <sup>th</sup> position) (Rank-524 <sup>th</sup> among the districts of the country) Rural population- 4, 21,921 (95.91 %) Urban Population 17,996 (4.09%)																							
Sex Ratio		940/1000 male as per 2011 Census in National Survey 978/1000 boys as per Census 2011 child sex Ratio																							
Forest		Total Forest area 1196.9532 Sqr. KMs.																							
Irrigation		Medium Irrigation Projects- 2 (Salunki, Bagh)																							

### Households and its distribution:

Sl. No	Total Number of BPL Families/HH	BPL Category		
		SC	ST	Other
1	<b>71872</b>	<b>21310</b>	<b>10216</b>	40346

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ULB	Total Number of Families/HH	Category		Category				Category	
			Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL	APL
01	<b>Boudh</b>	34869	34869	0	8652	4207	17464	4546		
02	<b>Harabhanga</b>	30811	30811	0	7813	3276	12757	6995		
03	<b>Kantamal</b>	36722	36722	0	4824	18018	29251	7470		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102402</b>	<b>102402</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21289</b>	<b>25501</b>	<b>59472</b>	<b>19011</b>		

### Population and its composition:

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ULB	Population			SC		ST		Others	
		T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
01	<b>Boudh</b>	73069	72450	145519	17300	17327	8263	8407	47506	46716
02	<b>Harabhanga</b>	63826	63008	126834	18016	17816	7745	8202	38065	36990
03	<b>Kantamal</b>	74238	74147	148385	14377	14602	11084	11166	48777	48379
	<b>Total</b>	211133	209605	420738	49693	49745	27092	27775	134348	132085

### Population density of the district and decadal growth of population-

The density of population in Boudh was 121 in 2001 ranking 25 whereas in 2011, this district ranked again 25 having the density 142. The decadal growth of Boudh district in 1991 – 2001 was 17.55 whereas during 2001 – 2011 it was 18.20. (As per Statistics 2012)

Religion wise distribution of Population: **BLOCK/TAHASIL;**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULB	Total Population	Category				
			Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others
1	Boudh	145519	179547	579	219	12	856
2	Harabhanga	126834	75684	187	67	02	298
3	Kantamal	148385	182921	241	236	10	301
4	Total	420738	438152	1007	522	24	1455

Age Group:

Sl. No.	Total Population	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-59 years	60 years and above
	420738		68817		

Sex Ratio:

1	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males):	1000/991
2	Sex Ration (0-6 Years):	

Literacy Rate:

Type	Total	Male	Female
Literacy Rate	72.51	84.49	60.44

### Socio-Economic profile:

Workforce participation number: Male/ Female and Total.

Workers and Non-Workers	Male	Female	Total
Total Workers (Main and Marginal)	1,25,627	93,830	2,19,457
(i) Main Workers	92,432	31,292	1,23,724
(ii) Marginal Workers	33,195	62,538	95,733

<b>Total</b>									
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### Agriculture and Irrigation:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total Area (in Hectares.)	Cultivable Area	Net Sown Area	Irrigated Area
01	Boudh	106496	32396	32396	16416
02	Harabhanga	125076	25207	25207	18376
03	Kantamal	126720	27577	27577	18167
	<b>Total=</b>	<b>358292</b>	<b>85180</b>	<b>85180</b>	<b>52959</b>

### Irrigation facilities

Sl. No.	Block	Large and Medium Irrigation Projects		Minor Irrigation Project		Lift Irrigation Point(River)		LI points (Deep bore wells)		Others	
		Units	Ayacut Area inHa.	Units	Ayacut Area in Ha.	No.	Ayacut Area Ha.	No.	Aayacut area		
1	Boudh		21449	21	2695.19	199	4924	455	910		
2	Harabhanga		6989	26	7063.39	176	4484	318	636		
3	Kantamal		2327	27	3970.00	250	6394	1530	3060		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>30765</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>13728.58</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>15802</b>	<b>2303</b>	<b>4606</b>		



**Employment and livelihood:**

Ninety three percent population of the district is rural and the economy is mostly based on agriculture and forest produce with very limited industrialization. The distribution of workers population in the district indicates heavy dependence on agriculture. Percentage of workers to the total population decreased from 51.13 percent in 1981 to 47.24 percent in 2001. About 69.4 percent workers in the district are cultivators and agricultural laborers indicating predominance of agriculture as a source of livelihood.

**Industries and mining:****Education:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Villages	No. of Villages having Primary School within the village	No. of Villages having Access to ME/ High School within 5 Km.
1	Boudh	<b>449</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>397</b>
2	Harabhanga	<b>376</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>337</b>
3	Kantamal	<b>431</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>407</b>
4	NAC, Boudhgarh	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1273</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>1158</b>

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Children Enrolled	No. of Children Dropped Out	No. of Children Never Enrolled
1	Boudh	<b>22398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Harabhanga	<b>18486</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Kantamal	<b>24718</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
4	NAC, Boudhgarh	<b>3215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68817</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Health:**

Boudh district has several operational schemes including National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) that aim at improving the health and nutrition status. NRHM, a flagship program for improving rural health services, is operational in the district as per the Central Government guidelines. It operates under the supervision of the Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO) supported by the District Program Manager (DPM). The Schemes under NRHM like the Janani Surakhya Yojana (JSY) and Rogi Kalyana Samiti (RKS) are successfully operational. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is appointed to assist Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) at sub center level for early registration, identification of complicated pregnancies and providing at least three antenatal cares. They undertake post delivery visits, organize appropriate referrals and arrange transport for pregnant mothers in need. These health assistants work in villages and identify pregnant woman from BPL families as beneficiaries of the scheme.

Sl. No	Block	Child Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Institutional Delivery in percentage	Immunization status of Children below 5 years in percentage	Any Other
1	Boudh	<b>25</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>88%</b>	
2	Harabhanga	<b>36</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>86%</b>	
3	Kantamal	<b>22</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>87%</b>	
	<b>District Average</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>88%</b>	



## Incidence of Major Diseases during last 5 years:

Sl. No.	Name of the Disease	Incidents/ Cases Treated	No. of Deaths due to disease
1	Malaria	20048	5
2	Jaundice	721	0
3	Pneumonia	2459	23
4	Diarrhea	54113	7
5	TB	1729	138

## Housing:

Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana, IAY, PMAY, Mo Kudia etc. are some of the rural housing schemes being run by the Odisha Government to provide pucca houses in rural areas of Boudhdistrict. The basic approach behind the schemes is that housing is a fundamental human need and is a basic requirement for human survival as well as for a decent life.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Total No. of HHs	No. of Home less HHs	Houses			
				Total No.	Katcha Houses	Semi Pucca Houses	Pucca House
1	<b>Boudh</b>	<b>30323</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>30323</b>	<b>30317</b>		
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	<b>23816</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>23816</b>	<b>23813</b>		
3	<b>Kantamal</b>	<b>29251</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29251</b>	<b>29236</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83390</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>83390</b>	<b>83366</b>		

## Drinking water and sanitation:

### DRINKING WATER

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Functional Tube Wells	Total No. of Sanitary Wells	Pipe Water Supply			
				No. of PWS	No. of Villages Covered	No. of Households	Length in Km.
1	<b>Boudh</b>	1767	39	43	51	10858	137
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	1773	16	53	57	13946	217
3	<b>Kantamal</b>	1251	101	44	53	11567	139
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4791</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>36371</b>	493

Sl. No.	Block/ ULBs	No. of villages having access to safe drinking water	No. of Villages/ hamlets affected by Fluoride	Affected Population	No. of Villages/ hamlets affected by Arsenic Contamination	Affected Population
1	<b>Boudh</b>	404	0	0	0	0
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	347	1	900	0	0
3	<b>Kantamal</b>	425	1	307	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Villages Sanitation				Total No. of Community Sanitary Complexes	Households		Schools	
		Total No.	No. of ODF Villages	No. of Villages having covered drains	Length in Km.		Total No. of HHs	No. of HHs having IHHL	Total No.	No. of Schools having functional Toilets
1	<b>Boudh</b>	404	3	0	0	1	34264	10829	Information will be provided by school & Mass Education Department	
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	347	5	0	0	0	30135	15916		
3	<b>Kantamal</b>	425	10	0	0	0	37803	10615		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102202</b>	<b>37360</b>		

**Migration:  
Food security**

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. )
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>							
<b>01</b>	<b>Boudh</b>	<b>39314</b>	<b>32271</b>	<b>116283</b>	<b>6073.73</b>	<b>443.37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57000</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>Kantamal</b>	<b>42213</b>	<b>35935</b>	<b>126503</b>	<b>6843.68</b>	<b>420.27</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5000</b>
<b>03</b>	<b>Harabhanga</b>	<b>33959</b>	<b>29843</b>	<b>101319</b>	<b>5320.46</b>	<b>536.34</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50000</b>
<b>04</b>	<b>Boudhgarh (NAC)</b>	<b>4476</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>10547</b>	<b>572.49</b>	<b>76.06</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total=</b>	<b>119962</b>	<b>101020</b>	<b>354652</b>	<b>18810.36</b>	<b>1476.04</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>112000</b>

**Social Security**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Persons covered under Old Age Pension Schemes		No. of Persons Covered under Widow Pension	No. of Persons covered under Disability Pension	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	Boudh	4300	3519	5294	782	522
2	Harabhanga	3918	3205	3877	766	510
3	Kantamal	4224	3456	5055	729	486
4	Boudh NAC	785	648	438	92	61

### Schools and other Educational Institutions:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	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
	<b>Boudh</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>22.74</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Harabhanga</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>21.30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Kantamal</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>22.75</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Boudh NAC</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>18.25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

### Hospitals and Health Centres:

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Health Sub Centres	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	Blood Banks
01	Boudh	22	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	
02	Harabhanga	20	4	2	4	0	0	1	3	
03	Kantamal	25	3	2	4	0	0	1	6	
04	Boudhgarh(NAC)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Doctors	No. of Paramedical Staffs	No. of ANMs	No. ASHAs	Others
01	Boudh	7	23	29	234	
02	Harabhanga	9	24	25	184	
03	Kantamal	8	28	30	221	
04	DHH Boudh	16	30	1	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>639</b>	

### Veterinary Hospitals:

Sl. No.	Block	Veterinary Hospitals	No. of Doctors	Livestock Aid Centres	No. of Livestock Inspectors	No. of Artificial Insemination Centres	Others (to be specified)
1	<b>Boudh</b>	3	4	10	07	20	20
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	2	7	5	12	12	10
3	<b>Kantamal</b>	2	2	12	8	12	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>

**DETAILED BANK BRANCHES OPERATING IN THE DISTRICT**

SI No	Name of Banks	Name of Branches		Category	
1	<b>Boudh Central Co-operative Bank</b>	i	Boudh	<b>Co-operative Banks</b>	
		ii	Mahila Branch		
		iii	Manamunda		
		iv	Purunakatak		
		v	Kantamala		
2	<b>UtakiGrameen Bank</b>	i	Boudh	<b>Regional Rural Banks</b>	
		ii	Birnarasinghpur		
		iii	Ghantapada		
		iv	Kantamal		
		v	Madhapur		
		vi	Manamunda		
		vii	Sagada		
		viii	Sahajpal		
3	<b>State Bank of India</b>	i	Boudh	<b>PSU Commercial Banks</b>	
		ii	Bausuni		
		iii	Dahya		
		iv	Harabhanga		
		v	Manupali		
		vi	Janhapank		
		vii	Kantamal		
		viii	Palsagura		
		ix	Purunakatak		
		x	Charrichhak		
		xi	Butupali ADB		
		xii	Baghiapada		
4	<b>Indian Bank</b>	i	Boudh	<b>PSU Commercial Banks</b>	
		ii	Dhalpur		
		iii	Badhigaon		
		iv	Kusanga		
		v	Manamunda		
5	<b>United Bank of India</b>	i	Boudh	<b>PSU Commercial Banks</b>	
6	<b>Union bank of India</b>	i	Boudh		
7	<b>Punjab National Bank</b>	i	Boudh		
8	<b>Syndicate Bank</b>	i	Boudh		
9	<b>UCO Bank</b>	i	Boudh		
10	<b>Bank of India</b>	i	Boudh		
11	<b>Central Bank of India</b>	i	Boudh		
12	<b>Bank of Baroda</b>	i	Boudh		
13	<b>Allahabad Bank</b>	i	Boudh		
14	<b>Canara Bank</b>	i	Boudh		
15	<b>AXIS Bank</b>	i	Boudh		<b>Pvt. Commercial Banks</b>
16	<b>HDFC Bank</b>	i	Boudh		
17	<b>ICICI bank</b>	i	Boudh		

## Boudh District website

The District has a standardized website boudh.nic.in which has been designed, hosted and managed by National Informatics Centre which contains information of Boudh district. Advertisements, tenders, notices and recruitments, and different event are published in the website regularly.

Sl. No .	Name of the place	BSNL services available								
		Land line	Broadband	WIMAX	2G MOBILE	3G MOBILE	WLL	MLLN/Lease line	OSWAN	HOSWAN
1	BOUDH	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2	BAUNSUNI	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
3	PALASAGORA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	KANTAMAL	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
5	PURUNAKATAK	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
6	HARABHANGA	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
7	ADENIGADA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
8	TILESWAR	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	JANHAPANK	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
10	B N PUR	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
11	AMBAGAON	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
12	GHANTAPADA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
13	MANAMUNDA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
14	MAHESWARPINDHA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
15	BAHIRA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
16	MUNDAPADA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
17	JAGATI	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
18	BAGHIAPADA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
19	BUTUPALI	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
20	BADHIGAON	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
21	CHARICHAKA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
22	CHATARANGA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
23	MADHAPUR	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

## Police and Fire Stations:

Name of Block/ULB	Sl. No.	No. of Police Stations	No. of Police Personal	No. of Fire Stations	Human Resource
<b>Kantamal</b>	1	Kantamal	-	Kantamal	Station Officer-01 Driver-02 Leading Fire Man-02 Fireman-10
	3	Manamunda	-	-	-
<b>Boudh</b>	3	Baunsuni	-	Baunsuni	Station Officer-01 Driver-02 Leading Fire Man-02 Fireman-10
	4	Boudh	-	Boudh	Station Officer-01 Driver-02 Leading Fire Man-02 Fireman-11
<b>Harabhanga</b>	5	Purunakatak	-	Charichhak	Station Officer-01 Driver-02 Leading Fire Man-02 Fireman-10
	6	Harabhanga	-	-	-

### Police:

The sanctioned strength of the police force in the district includes I Superintendent of Police, 1 Addl. Superintendent of Police, 3 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Sub-Divisional Police Officer, 1 Reserve Inspector, 7 Inspectors, 1 Sergeants, 20 Sub-Inspectors, 1 FPSI, 1 Drill Sub-Inspector, 45 Assistant Sub-Inspectors; 1 Havildar Major, 1 Driver Havildar Major, 29 Havildars, 5 Lance Naiks, 10 Assistant Drivers, 78 APR constable 112 OR Constables, 2 Traffic Constables.

The Policing of this district is being ensured through SDPO office. There are 7 Police Stations, 4 Out Posts, 01 T.O.P, 3 B.Hs. The required numbers of force are being deployed to the P.S. on requisition from R.O., Boudh at the time of exigency. The list of P.Ss, O.Ps, B.Hs and TOP are furnished below.

Sl. No.	Name of P.Ss.	O.Ps.	TOP	Beat House
1.	Boudh	BaghiaPada	Town OP	---
2.	Baunsuni	---	--	---
3.	Mamamunda	Sagada	--	Palasaguda
4.	Kantamal	GhantaPada	--	---
5.	Harabhanga	---	--	---
6.	Purunakatak	Adenigarh	--	Madhapur, Tileswar
7	Spl. Energy PS	-	-	-



**Cooperative Societies:**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of PACs	No. of Farmers	Total amount of Seed distributed during last year (in Qtls.)	Total No. of Fertilizer distribution during last year (in Qtls.)	Total amount of Loan distributed (amount in Lakhs.)	Total amount of Paddy procured during previous season (K +R) amount in Qtls.	
1	Boudh	14	33029	1285.20	10704.00	2715.67	397455.90	397455.90
2	Harabhanga	13	28307	1391.00	9574.00	1526.28	269035.61+198.49	269234.10
3	Kantamal	15	31862	2175.60	12595.50	3369.08	341735.45+16227.99	357963.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>93198</b>	<b>4851.80</b>	<b>32873.50</b>	<b>7611.03</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1024653.44</b>

**Communication:**

Sl. No.	Block	N.H. (Length in Km.)	S.H(length in KM)	ODR(length in KM)	Rural Roads (in KM)
1	Boudh	NH57 51/0-100/0 = 49K.M	0	24KM	526.52
2	Harabhanga	NH57 100/0-162/01 =62.01K.M	42.69(S/H-29)	19KM	
3	Kantamal	NH157 0/0-4/0KM =4 K.M.	56 (S/H-41)	5KM	

**Flood Shelters:**

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	Name of the GP	Place
1	Kantamal	Kultajore	Kultajore
2	Harabhanga	Harbhanga	Dharmanagar
3	Boudh	Bahira	Bahira
4	Kantamal	Ghantapada	Ghantapada
5	Boudh NAC	Boudh NAC	Boudh NAC

On the basis of past experience, following temporary flood centers are selected for immediate shifting of flood affected people of the flood shelters.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the G.P.	Name of the flood shelter.		Name of the village from which affected people to be shifted to flood shelter.
1	2	3		4	5
1	Boudh	Raxa	1	Dahya High School	Maheswarpinda Amuruda
		Manupali	2	Khaliapali UG ME School	Gudguda
		Ainlapali	3	Ainalpali UP School	Tatarkila
		Bohira	4	Bohira ME School	Tentulipali Tala Bahira
		Bounsuni	5	Bounsuni High School	Malisahi Bounsuni Tikarapada
		Talasarada	6	Tainjan UG ME School	Damargada Podakhal Maneswar
		<b>Talasarada</b> Telibandha	7	Sahaspal High School	Kankala Kampara

		<b>Telibandha</b>	8	Telibandha High School	Subarnapura Ramapura
		<b>Laxmiprasad</b>	9	Jagati UGME School	Jagati Dumuribida Sapadohali Kaoudiatola
		<b>Khuntabandha</b>	10	Khuntabandha UG ME School	Jagannathapur Chandigada Ghingirasahi of Gobindpur
	<i>Harabhanga</i>	Kusanga	1	Kussanga Pry. School	Tirada
			2	Commercial Centre of Main village	Atalsara
			3	Kumari ME School	Kumari Rugudi Sahi
			4	Kusanga Primary School	Kusanga Check gate Sahi
			5	Ayodhya Pry. School.	Bhagamunda Mahulador Sahi )
		Harabhanga	1	Harabhanga Flood Centre	Harabhanga (Bazarsahi) Tikirasahi Harijana Sahi
			2	Harabhanga Anchalika College.	Kodasinga Diaghat Surundi
		Sankuloi	3	Panighara P.S.	Panighari Nadi Khandi Sahi
			Dhalapur	4	Dhalapur GP Office
			5	Kankala village	Kankala
			6	Tentulipadar flood shelter.	Tentulipadar Kharsankuloi

		Mathura	7	Kelakata Pry. School	Krushnamohankpur Balipur Jharasahi
		Ramagarh	8	Palaspat Pry. School	Jharasahi
		Sarasara	9	Badabankapada PS	Kaleswar Sanbankapada Sanbagabar Badabankapada
		Birnarsinghpur	10	Birnarsinghpur Forest Rest shed	Karadi
			11	Hatagaon Community Centre	Hatagaon
3	<b>Kantamal</b>			Srimal UP School	Srimal
				Mallikud Community Center	Mallikud
				Manikpur P.S.	Manikpur
				Ghantapada High School & GP Office	Ghantapada
				Manikpur Primary School	Tambasahi
				Udepur Primary School Dumalpali Community Center	Udepur Dumalpali
				Thelkobeda Pry. School	Kamghat
				Sanchhapapali PS	Gambharipadar
				Guabahal Community Center	Guabahal
				Flood Relief Center Ghikundi & Patharkhandi Pry. School	Tundumal Ambagahana
				Manamunda M.E. School	Manamunda (Dhibara Sahi) Deuli
				Bhurkipada Pry. School	Sahupada

				Badachhapali Pry.School	Badachhapapali (Harijan Sahi)
3	<b>Boudh NAC</b>				
In Boudh NAC the following flood shelters have been selected where the affected people of Boudh NAC are to be shifted.					
			1	J.D. High School	
			2	Town Hall, Boudh	
			3	Cinema Hall, Boudh	

**Rain gauge and Automatic Weather Stations:**

**Three numbers of Rain gauge Centre at Boudh, Harabhanga & Kantamal Block are functioning.**

## CHAPTER – 3:

### HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

*[A brief description of disasters that the district has faced during last 10 years and hazard vulnerability of the district to be mentioned in the first paragraph followed by tables mentioned below.]*

#### **A. Major Disasters/ Incidents during 2006-2015**

A brief profile of major disasters/ incidents occurred in the district during last 10 years (2006 to 2015) is given below:

Table No. : 1

<b>Type of Hazard</b>	<b>Year of Occurrence</b>	<b>No of villages/ULBs affected</b>	<b>Population affected</b>	<b>Human causality</b>	<b>Animal causality</b>
Lightening	99-2000	-	-	6	-
	2000-01	-	-	3	-
	2001-02	-	-	2	-
	2002-03	-	-	2	-
	2003-04	-	-	2	-
	2004-05	-	-	7	-
	2005-06	-	-	3	-
	2006-07	-	-	1	-
	2007-08	-	-	1	-
	2008-09	-	-	4	-
	2009-10	-	-	3	-
	2010-11	-	-	2	-
	2011-12	-	-	3	-
	2012-13	-	-	2	-
	2013-14	-	-	3	-
2015-16				2	
Drowning	2002-03	-	-	2	-
	2006-07	-	11	2	-
	2014-15	-	-	1	

Sun Stroke	99-2000	-	-	1	-
	2001-02	-	-	7	-
	2012-13	-	-	1	-
	2014-15	-	-	1	
	2015-16			2	
Fire accident	99-2000	-	-	1	-
	2006-07	-	-	1	-
	2010-11	-	-	-	1
Flood	2001-02	108	49465	-	-
	2002-03	-	-	1	-
	2003-04	161	20,389	-	-
	2004-05	73	31678	2	-
	2005-06	-	-	1	-
	2006-07	75	34496	-	-
	2008-09	120	81097	-	-
	2014-15			3	

**Seasonal Calendar of disasters in Boudh:**

Type of Hazards	Jan-Mar			April-June			July-Sep			Oct-Dec		
Flood							←————→					
Lightning				←————→						←————→		
Heatwave				←————→								
Drought							←————→					
Hailstorm				←————→								

**B. Major Disasters/ Incidents in the District during 2016 :**

No major disaster incident occurred in Boudh District during 2016.

Sl. No.	Disaster / Incident	No. of incidents during 2016	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Drinking water and Flood Vulnerability:**

Sl. No.	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	
1	Boudh	1767		39	43	137km			
2	Harabhanga	1773		16	53	217km			
3	Kantamal	1251		101	44	139km			

**Events/ Festivals/ Functions organized in the district where mass gathering occurs:**

There is no such festival where a gathering of more than 5000 people assemble together in Boudh district.

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.)	Remarks (other vulnerabilities associated with the place/ event, if any to the mentioned)
1	Rathayatra	BoudhNAC	9days	June/July	35000	
2	Boudha Mohotsav	Do	5days	January	30000	



## 1. **Boat operation points:**

1. The B.D.O.s/Executive Officer, NAC, Boudhgarh will display Country Boats on past experience in advance at strategic points and keep in readiness in order to take effective steps in mobilizing boats at the appropriate time. Like last year undertakings from the boat men regarding the detail of their boats should be obtained by the concerned Block Development Officers immediately.

2. The detailed information .with regard to deployment of country boats on past experience is to be submitted by the B.D.O.s/Executive Officer, NAC, Boudhgarh.

Emphasis is being given on enforcement measures in order to detect Boats plying unauthorisedly without registration and license. 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 life saving equipments 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 Sarpanches 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.

## Major Industrial Establishments/ Chemical & Other hazardous material storage points: NA

There are 10 Rice Mills in the district of Boudh. The list of which are given below.

Sl No	Name of the Unit	Address	No. of Workers
1.	M/s. MaaArnapurna Rice Mill	Kultajore, Block-Kantamal	20
2.	M/s. Om Shanti Paddy Products (P)Ltd.	Majipada, Block-Kantamal	47
3.	M/s. Balaji rice Industries	Tubuda, Block-Kantamal	18
4.	M/s. Sherawali Rice Mills (P) Ltd	Biswanathpur, Block-Harabhanga	30
5.	M/s.Bhabani Rice Mill	Biramchandrapur,Block-Harabhanga	23
6.	M/s. MaaBhairabi Rice Industries	Landibandha,Block-Harabhanga	49
7.	M/s.Ranisati Paddy Processing (P) Ltd	Purunakatak,Block-Harabhanga	38
8.	M/s.Maa Paddy Industries	Laigaon,Block-Harabhanga	40
9.	M/s.Shree Krishna Rice Industries	Rambhikata,Block-Harabhanga	14
10.	M/s.MaaPahadiwali Rice Mill	Kamaplpur,Block-Boudh	18

### **BAKERY:**

There is only one small bakery unit in the urban area of Boudh district engaging 3 persons and the unit is running only seasonally for his business.

### **FLY ASH BRICKS MANUFACTURING:**

There are 5 numbers of fly ash brick manufacturing units presently functioning in the district by providing employment to 60 persons. Depending on demand of fly ash bricks, some more units will come up in future.

### **FABRICATION:**

24 numbers of fabrication units functioning in and around of all Blocks and NAC area of the district by engaging 94 persons employment in the said units. There is a huge demand for setting up of such units in the district and District Industries Centre, Boudh is creating awareness among the peoples of the district for use of iron based furniture, small agricultural implements, desk, benches, shutters, trusses etc. The income of the existing unit is satisfactory.

Besides the above occupations, there are persons who render useful services by engaging themselves in the following occupations.

Sl No	Occupations	Average Number of services and workers	
		No. of services	No. of Workers
1.	Black smithy	35	70
2.	Jewellers, Goldsmith and Silver ornaments	50	100
3.	Carpenters	55	165
4.	Basket weavers and related workers	415	1245
5.	Potters and Clay related workers	220	660
6.	Rice Hullers, Atta chaki, Oil Expeller	110	110
7.	Spinner, Weavers, Knitters Dyers and related workers	1300	3900
8.	Compositors, Printers, Book binding, Computer centre and related workers	124	300
9.	Hawkers, Pedlars, street venders	200	400
10.	Electronics, Electrical and related workers	40	120
11.	Applique Making	15	45
12.	Tyre re-treading/tube vulcanising	14	42

**Drought: DEOC/IRRIGATION/RWSS**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Average Annual Rain Fall	Ground Water Level	Cultivated Area (In Hectares)			
				Total area	Cultivable area	Net sown area	Irrigated area
1	Boudh	1043.80		106496	32396	32396	16416
2	Harabhangra	1029.90		125076	250207	25207	18376
3	Kantamal	1418.80		126770	27577	27577	18167
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3492.50</b>		<b>358292</b>	<b>85180</b>	<b>85180</b>	<b>52959</b>



**Drinking Water Crisis: RWSS**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Villages/ Wards with 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	
1	Boudh	404				0	0	0
2	Harabhanga	347				1	900	0
3	Kantamal	425				1	307	0
	<b>Total</b>	1176				2	1207	0

## CHAPTER – 4:

### INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

#### 4.1 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.

#### 4.2 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.

#### 4.3 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:-

Lays down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.

Approves the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA,

Coordinates the implementation of the State Plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures.

Review the developmental plans of different departments of the State to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.

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 there for.

Review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government & issue such guidelines as may be necessary.

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.

#### 4.4 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:-

Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, National Plan and State Plan.

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.

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.

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.

#### 4.5 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.

#### 4.6 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.

#### 4.8 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 28<sup>th</sup>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.

#### 4.6 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 -:

To advise the State Government regarding precautionary measures to be taken in respect of flood, drought and other natural calamities.

To assess the situations arising out of the calamities.

To recommend to Government the nature and quantum of relief; and

To recommend to Government the Policy to be adopted in giving such relief in areas affected by such calamities.

#### 4.7 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:-

The Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the District is the Chairperson (*ex-officio*) of DDMA.

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*

The Chief Executive of the District Authority, *ex officio*;

The Superintendent of Police, *ex officio*;

The Chief Medical Officer of the district, *ex officio*;

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.

In pursuance of sub- section (1) and (2) of section 25 of the Disaster Management Act 2005 (53 of 2005) the State Government has established the District Disaster Management Authority for the district of Boudh vide Notification No.462/R & DM dated 12.11.2010 which shall consist of the following members:

Collector & District Magistrate- Chairman, Ex-Officio  
 Chairman ,Zilla Parisad- Co-Chairperson,Ex-Officio  
 Superintendent of Police- Member,Ex-Officio  
 Adtl.District Magistrate- Chief Executive Officer  
 Chief District Medical Officer, Boudh- Member,Ex-Officio  
 Project Director, DRDA, Boudh- Member  
 Deputy Director, Agriculture ,Boudh- Member

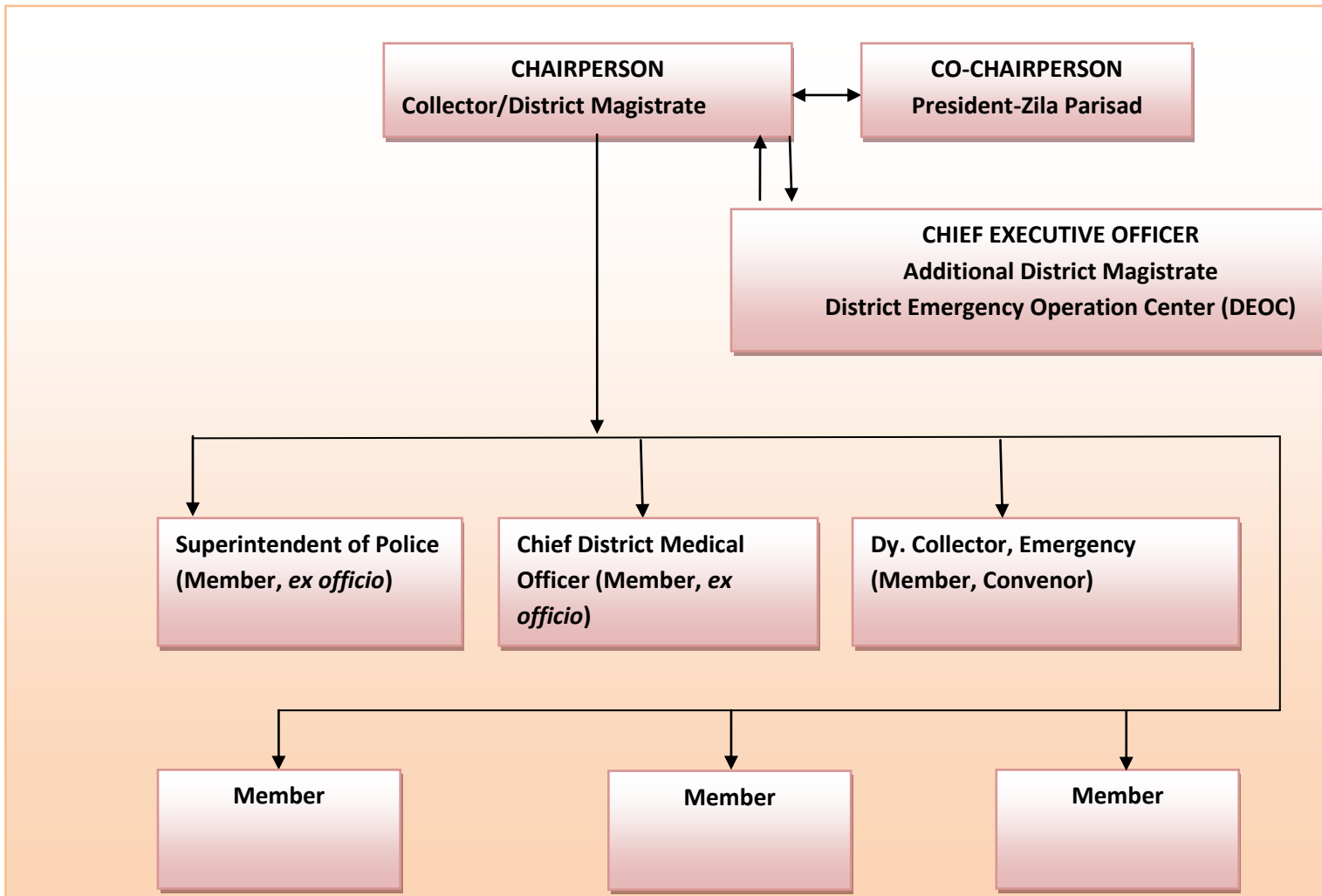
STRUCTURE OF DDMA, BOUDH:

Sl. No	Designation	Tel. Numbers			
		Position in DDMA	Office	Residence	Mobile
1	Collector, Boudh	Chairman	222203	222204 222334	
2	President, Zilla Parisad	Co-Chairperson, Ex-Officio			
3	Supdt. of Police, Boudh	Member, Ex-Officio	222205	222206	
4	A.D.M., Boudh	Chief Executive Officer	222144	222209	
5	P.D., DRDA, Boudh	Member	222186	222430	
6	Sub-Collector, Boudh	Member	222030	222035	
7	C.D.M.O., Boudh	Member, Ex-Officio	222478		
8	C.D.V.O, Boudh	Member	223563		
9	C.S.O., Boudh	Member	211151 222251		

10	D.E.O., Boudh	Member	222059		
11	Dist. Fire Officer, Boudh	Member	101	222377	
12	D.F.O. (T), Boudh	Member	222073	222075	
13	D.P.O., Boudh	Member	222227		
14	D.I.P.R.O., Boudh	Member	222326		
15	District Emergency Officer,	Member Convenor	222023 1077		
16	R.T.O., Boudh	Member	223586		
17	JE, PHD	Member	222880		
18	Ex. Officer, NAC, Boudh	Member	222024		
19	A.E., R&B, Boudh	Member	222028		
20	E.E., R.D., Boudh	Member	222051		
21	E.E., RWS&S	Member	223515		
22	E.E, Irrigation, Boudh	Member	222096		

Table\_\_ : Structure of District Disaster Management Authority

Figure\_\_ : Organogram of District Disaster Management Authority



## **The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) shall-:**

Prepare Disaster Management Plan including District Response Plan of the District.

Coordinate and Monitor the implementation of the National DM Policy, State DM Policy, State DM Plan and District DM Plan.

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.

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.

Monitor the implementation of Disaster Management Plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the district levels.

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;

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.

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.

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.

Set up, maintain, review and upgrade mechanism for early warning and dissemination of proper information to public.

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.

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.

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.

Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at short notice;

Encourage the involvement of Non-Government Organization and Voluntary social –welfare institutions working at the grass root level in the district for disaster management. Ensure

communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.

Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to.

#### 4.7 District Level Committee on Natural Calamity (DLCNC)

The provision of Odisha Relief Code envisages the constitutions of District Level Natural Calamity Committee (DLNCC) 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 Meeting will be held twice in a year i.e during the month of May & November to review the pre & post flood situation. All district level Officers are the member of the Committee.

**Table \_\_: Structure of District Level Committee on Natural Calamity**

Sl No.	Name of the Member	Designation	Contact No.
1	Member of Parliament, Kandhamal		
2	Memeber of Legislative Assembly, Boudh		
3	Memeber of Legislative Assembly, Kantamal		
4	President ,Zilla parisad, Boudh		
5	Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Boudh Block		
6	Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Harabhanga Block		
7	Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Kantamal Block		
8	Chairman, Boudhgarh NAC		
9	Collector, Boudh		
10	All Dist.level Officers		
11			

#### 4.10 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.

10 new units of ODRAF have been proposed to set up at different locations like Sambalur, Boudh, Kalahandi, Nawarangpur, Gajapati, Berhampur, Puri, Khorda, Kendrapada and Jajpur



#### 4.11 Other Disaster Response Teams in the district

**Table\_\_ : List of other Disaster Response Teams in the District**

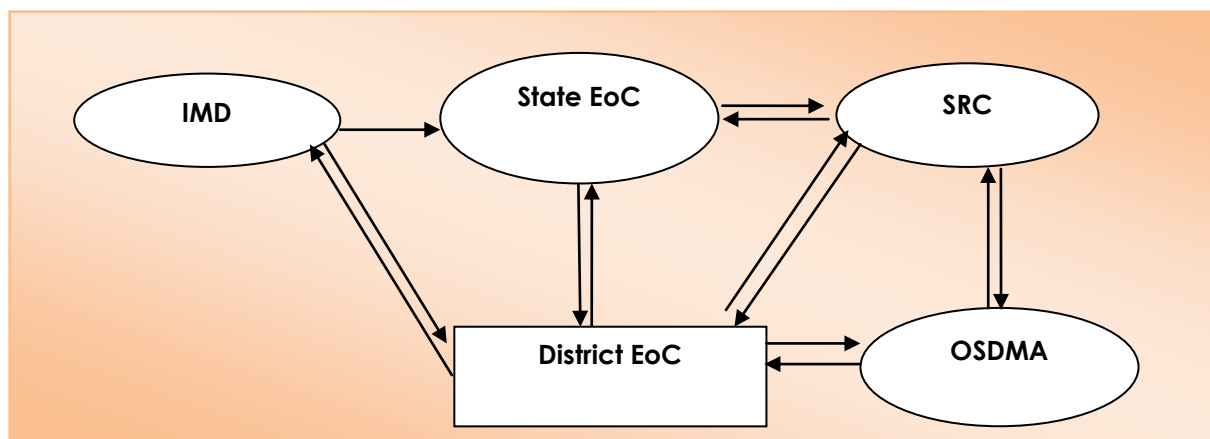
Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Name of the Chief Coordinator of the Organization	Designation	Contact Number	Alternate Contact Number	Number of Volunteers
1	Home Guards		S.P.,Boudh			
2	National Service Scheme (NSS)		Programme Officer			
3	National Cadet Corps (NCC)		NCC Officer			
4	Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK)		Coordinator			
5	Red Cross		Secretary,DRCS			
6	NGOs					
7	Vos					

#### Emergency Communication System:

##### 4.12.1 State Emergency Operation Centre (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\_\_ : Information flow chart from SEOC to Districts**



#### 4.12.2 District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOC)

Structure and Function:

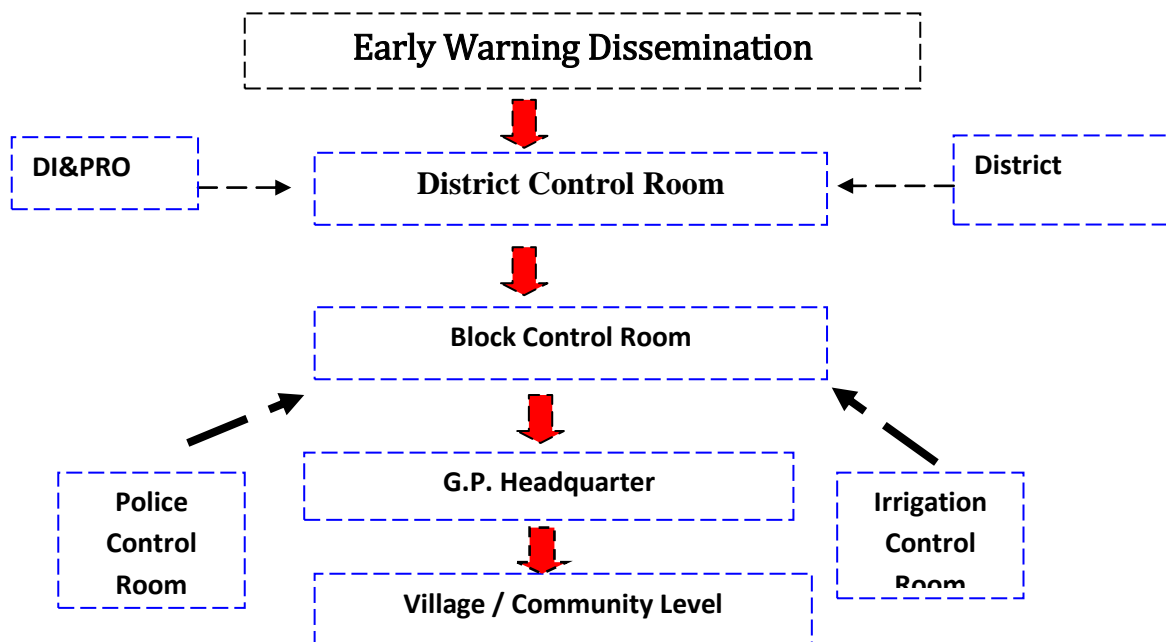
The DEOC (District Control Room) located at Collectorate, Boudh. It aims for an effective and realistic District Disaster Management Plan with full proof communication, accurate databases to make optimal utilization of Men, Material and Resources to prevent the loss to lives as well as minimize the loss of property ensuring fastest restoration of the situations. Dy. Collector, Emergency is the nodal officer of the District Emergency Operation Centre. It is functioning round the clock in all the days of the year, under the control of the District Collector.

To monitor, co-ordinate and implement the actions / activities for effective disaster responses as well the management of available resources.

In a disaster time the EOC will operate under the central authority of the District Collector, exercising emergency power to issue directives to all departments to provide emergency response service.

EOC will co-ordinate with the State disaster response machinery like State Relief Commissioner, Bhubaneswar and Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) for appropriate support and smooth flow of information.

The Control Room will be manned round the clock during emergency periods.

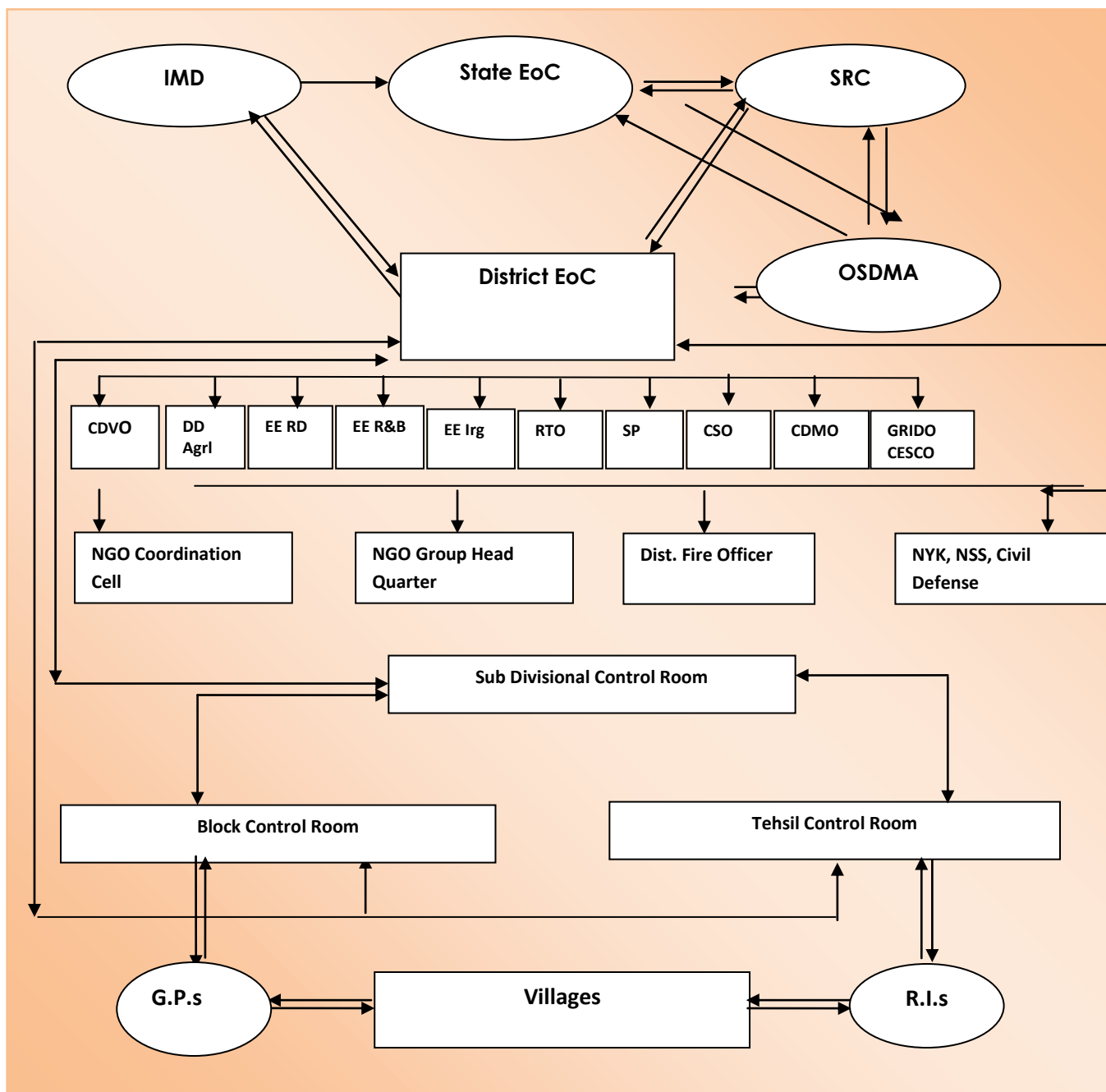




**Table: 3 Equipment provided to DEoC and their operational status**

SI No.	Equipments	Unit	Status		Remarks
			Operational	Non-Operational	
1	Desktop Computer	1	Operational		
2	Laser Printer				
3	UPS				
4	Scanner	1	do		
5	Fax	1	do		
6	Ink Jet Printer	1	do		
7	Multi Utility Machine (Printer, Scanner, Fax, copy)	2	do		
8	Laptop				
10	LCD Projector				
11	Photocopier				
12	GPS Unit	2	do		
13	Satellite Phone	1	do		
14	VHF Sets				
15	VHF Mobile Station				
16	Walkie-Talkie (VHF hand Set)				
17	Portable Diesel Generator	1			
18	Inverter with Battery	1		Non functional	Damaged
19	Inflatable Tower Light				
20	Power Saw				
21	Life Jacket				
22	Life Buoy				
23	Aluminium Ladder				
24	Fire Extinguisher				
25	Siren				
26	Megaphone				
27	Colour TV/Stand				
28	Mobile Phone				
29	Display Board				
30	White Broad				
31	Computer Table/Chair				
32	Rack				
33	Book Case				
34	GI Trunk				
35	Commando Search Light				
36	Steel Almirah				

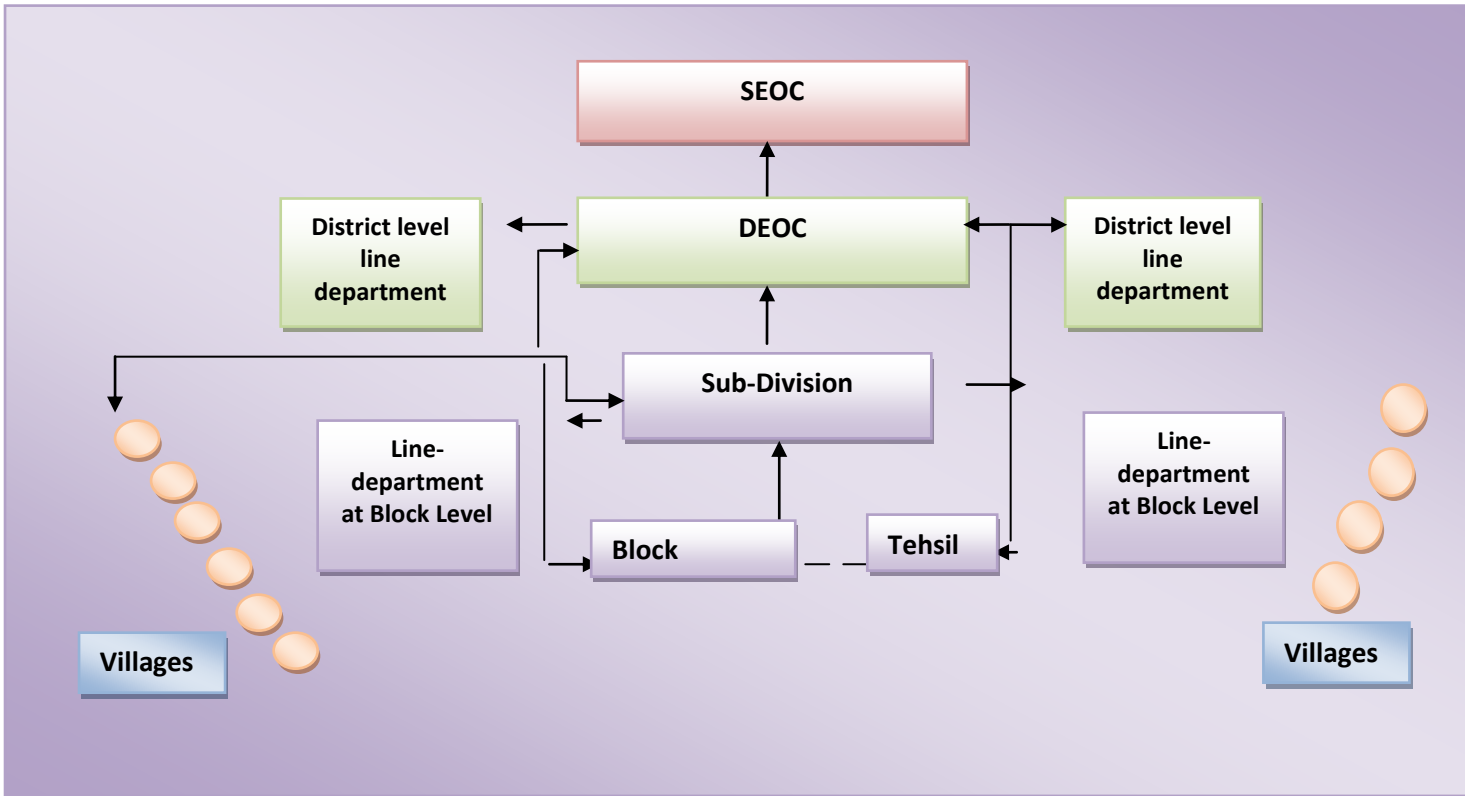
**Figure \_\_ : Information flow chart from District Emergency Operation Center (DEoC) to Villages with early warning**



**Table\_ Important Line Departments at the District.**

Sl No.	Department	Head of the Department at District	Name of the Nodal Officer	Contact No.
1	District Administration	Collector & DM	Sri Madhusudan Mishra, IAS	9437965778 9438107757
2	Police Administration	Superintendent of Police,	Sri Butulla Gangadhar, IPS	8763459547
3	Panchayatraj	PD DRDA	Sri Rajendra Kumar Pattnaik	8280405075
4	District Administration	A.D.M.,		
5	District Administration	A.D.M.,	Sri Gangadhar Nayak, OAS	9437062173
6	District Control Room	Dy. Collector Emergency	Smt. Sona Tudu, OAS I (JB)	9437611257
7	Sub Division	Sub Collector	Sri Nimain Charana Sutar, OAS-A (SB)	9437190831 8249538002
	Heath & family welfare	CDMO	Sri Sadananda Mishra	9439990996
	<b>Veterinary</b>	CDVO	Sri Bibhedendu Pati	9437130442
	EE R & B Div (PWD)	EE ( R & B Div )	Sri Manoj Kumar Tripathy	8763016204 9937451717
	Horticulture	Asst. Director , Horticulture	Sri Suryamani Moharana	9437594824
	Agriculture	Deputy Director of Agriculture,	Sri Manoranjan Mallick	9437443407
	EE Irrigation Division	EE Irrigation Division	Sri Ajay Kumar Sethy	9437681177
	Soil conservation & Watershed Devt	PD Watersheds		
	GM, DIC, Kandhamal is I/C GM, DIC, Boudh	GM DIC	Sri Gagan Bihari Nayak	9437276724
	ST & SC Devt Deptt	District welfare Officer	Kailash Chandra Dash	9938411873
	S & ME Deptt	Addl. District Education Officer	Sri G. Kajur	9583987151
	District Fisheries deptt	A F O	Sri Biraja Prasad Dwivedy	9861589928 7328073555
	District Panchayt Offier	DPO,Boudh		
	Transport	RTO		
	Civil Supplies	CSO		
	W & CD Deptt	DSWO		

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



#### 4.12.3 Block Emergency Operation Centre (BEoC)

Similar to the District Control room, at lower level control rooms are also formed at Block level which will be supervised by the Zone Officer during emergency periods. The procedures lay down for these control rooms are as follows:

Control Rooms are managed by a clerk/Revenue Supervisor/Extension officer and a peon.

Immediately after getting warning about flood/cyclone, one Gazette Officer along with the above staff may be deployed in the control room.

The Head of office will ensure proper working of the control room telephones.

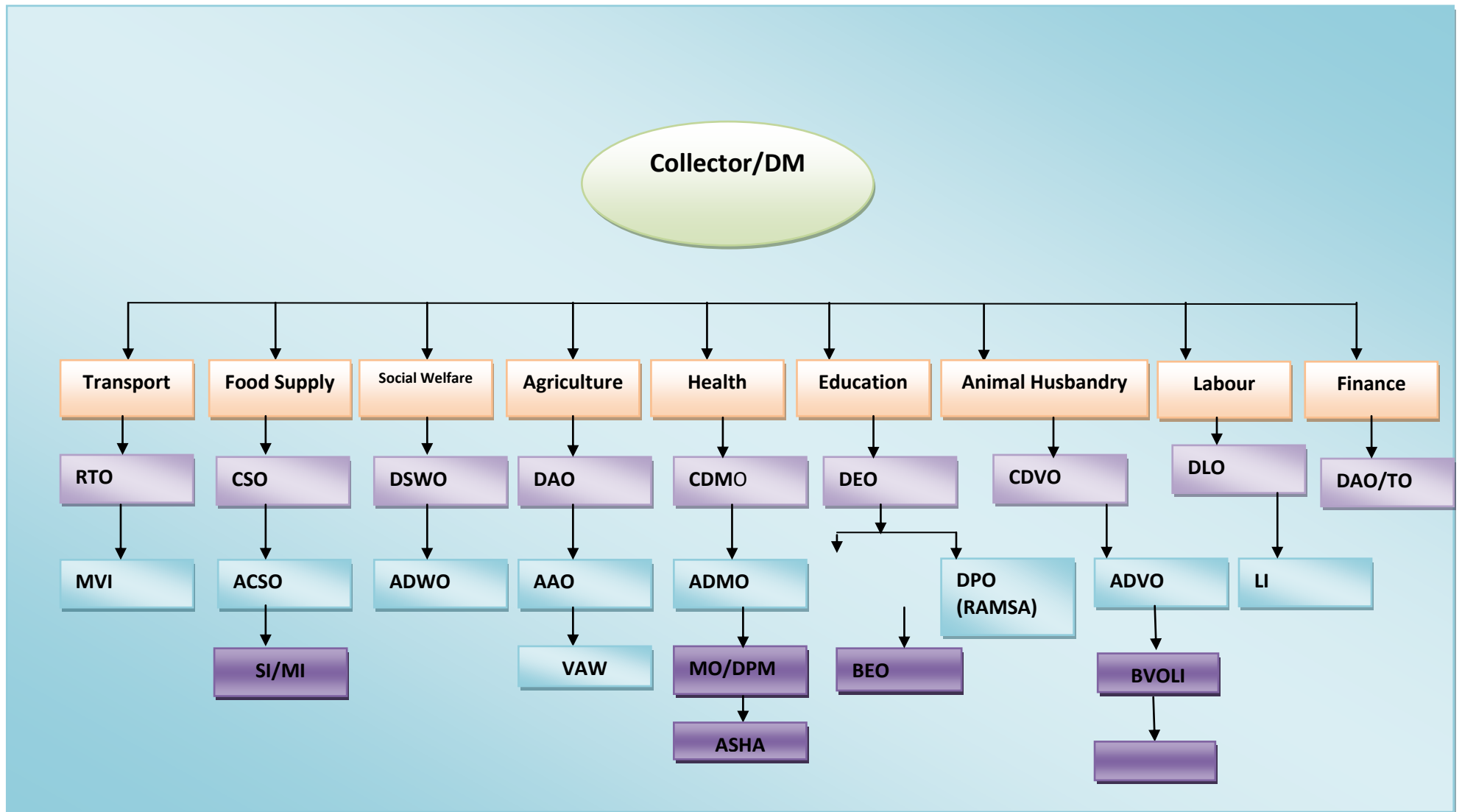
A register will be maintained in the control room to record the messages and warning received over telephones and action taken thereon.

The Sub-ordinate Control Rooms will keep constant touch with the District Control Room during and after occurrence of any calamity

In case any message of alarming nature is received, this should immediately be passed on to Collector/Addl. Dist. Magistrate/concerned official or District Control Room and necessary action will be taken as per their instructions.



4.13 Coordination structure at the District level and down the line



#### 4.19 Other identified Safe temporary shelters in the district

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the G.P.	Name of the flood shelter.		Name of the village from which affected people to be shifted to flood shelter.
1	2	3		4	5
1	Boudh	Raxa	1	Dahya High School	Maheswarpinda Amuruda
		Manupali	2	Khaliapali UG ME School	Gudguda
		Ainalpali	3	Ainalpali UP School	Tatarkila
		Bohira	4	Bohira ME School	Tentulipali Tala Bahira
		Bounsuni	5	Bounsuni High School	Malisahi Bounsuni Tikarapada
		Talasarada	6	Tainjan UG ME School	Damargada Podakhal Maneswar
		<b>Talasarada</b> Telibandha	7	Sahaspal High School	Kankala Kampara
		<b>Telibandha</b>	8	Telibandha High School	Subarnapura Ramapura
		<b>Laxmiprasad</b>	9	Jagati UGME School	Jagati Dumuribida Sapadohali Kaoudiatola

		<b>Khuntabandha</b>	10	Khuntabandha UG ME School	Jagannathapur Chandigada Ghingirasahi of Gobindpur
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<i>Harabhanga</i>	Kusanga	1	Kussanga Pry. School	Tirada
		2	Commercial Centre of Main village	Atalsara
		3	Kumari ME School	Kumari Rugudi Sahi
		4	Kusanga Primary School	Kusanga Check gate Sahi
		5	Ayodhya Pry. School.	Bhagamunda Mahulador Sahi )
	Harabhanga	1	Harabhanga Flood Centre	Harabhanga (Bazarsahi) Tikirasahi Harijana Sahi
		2	Harabhanga Anchalika College.	Kodasinga Diaghat Surundi
Sankuloi	3	Panighara P.S.	Panighari Nadi Khandi Sahi	
	Dhalapur	4	Dhalapur GP Office	Khandidhalapur
		5	Kankala village	Kankala
		6	Tentulipadar flood shelter.	Tentulipadar Kharsankuloi
	Mathura	7	Kelakata Pry. School	Krushnamohankpur Balipur Jharasahi
	Ramagarh	8	Palaspat Pry. School	Jharasahi



		Sarasara	9	Badabankapada PS	Kaleswar Sanbankapada Sanbagabar Badabankapada
		Birnarsinghpur	10	Birnarsinghpur Forest Rest shed	Karadi
			11	Hatagaon Community Centre	Hatagaon
3	<b>Kantamal</b>			Srimal UP School	Srimal
				Mallikud Community Center	Mallikud
				Manikpur P.S.	Manikpur
				Ghantapada High School & GP Office	Ghantapada
				Manikpur Primary School	Tambasahi
				Udepur Primary School Dumalpali Community Center	Udepur Dumalpali
				Thelkobeda Pry. School	Kamghat
				Sanchhapapali PS	Gambharipadar
				Guabahal Community Center	Guabahal
				Flood Relief Center Ghikundi & Patharkhandi Pry. School	Tundumal Ambagahana
				Manamunda M.E. School	Manamunda (Dhibara Sahi) Deuli
				Bhurkipada Pry. School	Sahupada
				Badachhapali Pry.School	Badachhapapali (Harijan Sahi)
3	<b>Boudh NAC</b>				
In Boudh NAC the following flood shelters have been selected where the affected people of Boudh NAC are to be shifted.					
			1	J.D. High School	
			2	Town Hall, Boudh	
			3	Cinema Hall, Boudh	

**SELECTION OF FLOOD SHELTERS :**

As a large number of densely populated villages are situated on the Banks of River Mahanadi and River Tel, it is felt necessary for construction of flood centers. It is stated that the Rural works Deptt. has started construction of 4 number of Flood shelters in three blocks of Boudh District which are as noted below. The Chairman expressed his displeasure for non completion of the same in time.

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	Name of the GP	Place
1	Kantamal	Kultajore	Kultajore
2	Harabhanga	Harabhanga	Dharmanagar
3	Boudh	Bahira	Bahira
4	Kantamal	Ghantapada	Ghantapada

### **5.1 Ways & Means to reduce the impact of various disasters:**

Early warnings can be issued for the disasters like; floods, heatwave and sometimes for whirlwind. But it is always advisable to take preventive & mitigation measures in taking the vulnerability conditions to different kinds of hazards. The concepts of prevention, mitigation and preparedness are often used interchangeably. However, these three concepts and their practices are very different.

Prevention consists of actions that reduce risk from natural or manmade disaster incidents. It is a measure to lower the probability of a scenario from happening. Preventive action plan measures has been prepared & discussed in DDMA meeting before heatwave situation and before occurrence of monsoons to prevent flood situations. As per Para 27 of Odisha relief code the district level committee on natural calamities held in May & November of each year. Instructions also issued to various departments at the District level to take preventive measures and follow the disaster wise action plans.

Mitigation measures lower the severity of the consequence. Any action taken to minimize the extent of a disaster or potential disaster is known as Mitigation measures. Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effect of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it in order to reduce the scale of a future disaster. Therefore mitigation activities can be focused on the hazard itself or the elements exposed to the threat. So Mitigation can take place before, during or after a disaster, but the term is most often used to refer to actions against potential disasters. Mitigation measures are both structural & non-structural. The District Administration has already taken steps in providing instructions to the line departments and Block Administrations to take adequate and emergent action at all levels as mitigation measures. They also have been instructed to ensure the completion of the related activities by the stipulated time frame, before disaster season. Also every department has been advised to take development action plans with following the DRR measures. A proper preparedness, Prevention and mitigation measure instantly helps to respond a disaster in time.

#### **Floods**

From the Past history it is seen that flooding frequency is quite frequent in three Blocks of this district. So enforcement of flood zone regulations need to be done to prevent any type of constructions within 200m of river banks following the DRR principles. Engineering solutions like building of flood embankments, small dams, channels may be considered for specific localities. Persons living in the low-lying parts of flood areas are more vulnerable to flood hazards. So their safety & security and evacuation at the time flood times should be priorities.

Some aspects of flood planning and preventive measures to be taken:-

- Strengthening coordination mechanism of different line departments of this district.
- Issuing warnings to the community level and receiving the status back for prompt action.
- Focus on capacity building of local youths on preventive & rescue measures.
- Embankments or clear debris from drainage areas, pile sand bags
- Stock pile needed materials
- Facilitating agricultural recovery
- Planning emergency supplies of flood and clean drinking water
- To conduct trainings on search and rescue for Search and Rescue
- Teams formed at District, Taluka and Village level from time to time.
- There is need for trained full time fire brigade personnel in each municipality who will help in search and rescue.
- The health department needs to be equipped with more water quality monitoring centres for effective surveillance of water quality during flood events & stock of lase saving medicines and snake bite medicines.
- Provision of wireless communication equipment to all Tehsil offices so that
- Information about approaching cyclone can be relayed immediately.
- Involving NGOs supports to cooperate in taking preventive measures
- Ensuring the maintenance of Flood shelter centres and readiness of materials before disaster situations.
- Reviewing the Height of the embankment points identified for repair of the vulnerable/affected points.

### Heat Wave situations

Day by day the Heat wave situations are going to alarming in the District. The temperature goes up to 46 degree in Boudh. Hence, preventive measures are inevitable otherwise the situations will become worse. Keeping on view of Heat wave situations & water crisis the following preventive measures has taken at District level.

Conducting preparatory meeting of DDMA before begging of Heat wave situations to tackle any kind of unforeseen situations.

Separate Staffs Deployed to monitor complaints / grievances & News Paper Clippings relating to Water Scarcity and Heat wave problems.

Review on News Paper Clippings on Drinking Water Issues & Heat wave Situation of the District & Asked to Concerned officers / authorities for submission of Action Taken Reports

The positions reviews in GP, Block & District level MIS meetings & instructed to supply water through tankers where necessary.

Heat wave action Plan of Govt of Odisha circulated to all BDOs & Tahasildars for follow up & reviews.

Daily Reporting system is being operational from O/O CDMO regarding heat wave situations & treatment of patients.

The department of RWSS is taking care of the repairing, restoration and installation of tube-wells to avoid any water shortage. They are also providing water through tanker to those villages where water shortage is reported.

#### Instructions also Issued

To EE, RWSS for Immediately Repair Non functional Tube wells & non functional Pipe water Schemes of the District.

To SE , WESCO regarding solve the Electricity problems relating to Pipe water supply & ensure uninterrupted power supply for the Drinking water supply units, School hostels & uninterrupted power supply to people aside the reason of non-payment of dues specially in the Heat wave periods.

Opening of Jalachhatras in public gathering places by the BDOs & EO of ULBs

Keeping ready of Heat wave beds for Sun stroke patients and stock & supply for life saving medicines and ORS packets till ASHA and AWC level by the CDMO .

Instructed to the CDVO for taking necessary arrangement for construction of vats near tube wells and sanitary wells for drinking water of animals.

Instructed to Fire Officer to keep more alert to address any unforeseen situations during summer

Instructed to RTO , DEO , DPC SSA , DWO , DSWO , DLO for change of timings of schools , working hours etc & keep ready of sufficient drinking water & ORS packets in public transport services.

Requested to DIPRO for publicity of Awareness messages of Do & Don't and submission of news in any news papers relating to Water scarcity & heat wave situation for compilation & action taken report at our level.

#### Drought

Kharif season is from April to September, the district experienced rainy season from June to September. The rainfall is normally uniform throughout the district except Kantamal Block which usually gets low rainfall compared to other Blocks of the district. The district has received 1164.17mm rainfall during the year 2016. There are no major irrigation projects in the district. Only medium irrigation projects, minor irrigation projects & some lift points and some small irrigation structures provide irrigation facilities to cultivated area during Kharif season. In most of the years, the district has experienced temporary/ long dry spell or flood situation in some parts of the district due to inadequate/heavy rainfall. So the agricultural operation mostly depends on the behaviour of monsoon. The quantum of the rainfall along with its distribution spreading over the district influences the cropping pattern.

The farmers used to cultivate paddy in all categories of land that is up, medium and low land in the Kharif season. As the result of inadequate rainfall and its erratic in nature, the crop raised in the sloppy and unbounded upland suffers moisture stress temporarily during different stages of crop growing periods. Under prolonged dry spell situation, there is no

possibility to take up second alternate crops in those lands. Depending upon the situation the Agricultural Deptts taken some mitigation measures like

Conducting Planning meeting before the beginning of agricultural situations.

Reviewing the functioning of irrigation facilities

Providing instructions for adopting the suitable cropping patterns forecasting the drought situations.

Drought control rooms also being operational in the office of DDA & DAO offices as a preventive measure to provide support to the farmers.

Provisioning alternative water source like; lift and minor irrigation to provide life saving irrigation to avoid draught like situation due to crop loss.

Fires:

Fires services should be remain more alert in all the periods and especially in summer & rainy seasons so as reach in time to prevent the severe disaster situations.

Land line number of all the Fire offices circulated to all the Block & Tahasils for direct contact during emergencies instead of dialling the number 101 to save time.

Lighting:

Community awareness to be done so as to avoid outside visits during lighting times. Agricultural workers are more vulnerable to lighting and they should be remaining more alert in the time of lighting.

### **Common Preventive measures could be:**

Apart from the Disaster wise situations there are some of the preventive measures taken by the District administration in each year.

Establishment of Control Rooms at District, Blocks level in Various Departments & line department offices

Plan updating in each years

Strengthening Communication system

Formation of Team members & their capacity Building

Organising mock Drill

Community awareness on Various Disasters

The following are the some of the categories of Structural & Non structural measures taken in the Districts towards Prevention & mitigation measures.

**Non-structural Measures:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Office	Activity/ Project	Starting date	Date of completion	Cost	Funding source
1	District Fire Services Unit	Mock Drill at Harabhanga	19.06.17	19.06.17	5000	SRC
2	District Fire Services Unit	Mock Drill at Kantamal	19.06.17	19.06.17	5000	SRC
3	District Fire Services Unit	Mock Drill at Boudh District Headquarters	19.06.17	19.06.17	5000	SRC
4	District Fire Services Unit	Demonstration of search & Rescue Equipment and skills	29.10.17	29.10.17	2000	SRC
5	Dist Administration	Raising awareness of PRI members at Harabhanga, Kantamal and Boudh on Heatwave	01-12-2017	31-01-2018	????	SRC
6	Dist Administration	Organising training for PRI members at Harabhanga, Kantamal and Boudh on VDMP preparation	01-08-17	30-09-2017	????	SRC
7	BDOs/ ULBs	Opening of Jalachhatra centres	April	June		

Apart from the above mentioned measures, there are many more structural & non-structural initiatives taken at Different level like District level , Block level , GP level & at community level also so as to prevent disaster situations.

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

### **[Activities/ Projects for (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*
- *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 – 6: CAPACITY BUILDING MEASURES:

### 7.1 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.

### 7.2 Capacity Building of Govt. Officials, PRI Members etc.:

Districts to first utilize the funds available under different schemes at the district level, for capacity building activities. Besides, Boudh district seeks financial support from the funds available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to build the capacity of the government, non-government and PRI members as mentioned below. District Administration will prepare the Capacity Building plan and elaborate the strategy, participants and approach in detail along with the budget and submit to SDMA for necessary funding.

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	Training programme on heat-wave preparedness	# of NGOs, Schools Colleges etc.	1 day		DDMA/ Collector	
2	Training programme on treating heat-wave related health issues(Health Staffs)	Doctors and Paramedical Staff/ ANMs	1 day		CDMO	
3	Block level training programmes on role of PRIs in disaster management and sharing of DDMP	Members of GP, ZP and ULBs, Chairman & Vice Chairman of PS.	1 day		BDO /DDMA/ Collector	
4	Training to PRI members on preparation of VDMP	Members of GP, ZP and ULBs, Chairman & Vice Chairman of PS.	2 days		District Panchayat Officer	

**Table-top Exercise:**

*[Each year in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of April, Collector to organize a table-top exercise involving all district and block level key officials to assess the emergency response plans for various disasters.]*

**District level Mock Drills:**

*[Periodic mock drills to be organized involving district and block level officials/ institutions to assess the capacity and preparedness to face certain disasters. All recommendations and findings will be incorporated in updating of DDMP.]*

Sl. No.	Type of Mock Drill	Officials/ Institutions to be involved	Month/ Date	Remarks
1	Flood	Fire office, Hospitals, Schools Colleges, volunteers etc.	19 <sup>th</sup> June and 29 <sup>th</sup> Oct	
2	Fire Accidents	Fire office, Hospitals, Schools Colleges, volunteers etc.	December	

**7.3 Disaster management Education (School Safety and School Disaster Preparedness):**

*[Disaster management education should include organizing awareness generation programmes in schools and colleges and conducting basic mock drills for fire and other disasters. For the purpose, in the first phase district level high schools and colleges (both govt. and private) may be taken into consideration.]*

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.	10	Oct,2017	
2	Preparation of School disaster management plan	10	Oct,2017	

**Community Capacity Building on preparation of Village Disaster Management Plan:**

*[District to chalk out detailed plan for community capacity building for disaster management which includes formation of village disaster management committees and task forces, their orientation and preparation of village disaster management plans. The villages having multi hazard vulnerability or having more vulnerability towards flood, cyclone and tsunami may be selected in the first phase i.e. for financial year 2017-18]*

Looking at the forthcoming event of the preparation of VDMPs in the Boudh district, it plans to provision training of at least two days for three to four persons from each village where the VDMP will be prepared. This will also be helpful to integrate the disaster risk reduction approach into the development planning process from the village level.

## CHAPTER – 7: PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness at District level:

Task	Activity
District Emergency operation Centre (DEOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test Check up of all communication Interfaces in regular interval</li> <li>• Proper manning of the Control Room as per Para-10 of the Odisha Relief Code</li> <li>• A dedicated vehicle must be earmarked for Control Room</li> </ul>
Upward & Downward Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a list of Nodal person with contact details</li> <li>• Establish regular linkages with all important stakeholders</li> <li>• Contact SEOC regularly</li> </ul>
Meeting of DDMA (Heads of the department & stakeholder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDMA must meet twice every year &amp; before any disaster</li> <li>• Fix time &amp; venue for regular Preparedness meeting to Assess preparedness of District /Department /Civil Society /Block Community /Family /Individual level regularly</li> <li>• Circulate the minutes of the meeting with clear-cut role &amp; responsibility</li> </ul>
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying &amp; designating Nodal Officer for different Dept.</li> <li>• Capacity building &amp; skill upgradation of ODRAF/Fire services/ Police/Home Guard</li> <li>• Identify Volunteer like Civil Defense/Cyclone shelter Task Force/NCC/NSS/Scout &amp; Guide &amp; train them on Search &amp; Rescue, First aid, evacuation etc.</li> <li>• Take stake of required materials for search &amp; rescue, first aid, casualty management, evacuation, relief etc. &amp; update IDRN portal regularly</li> <li>• Assess preparedness through Mock drill at District, Block &amp; Community level</li> </ul>
Shelter Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take necessary steps for operation &amp; maintenance of shelters</li> <li>• Test Check of various Equipment at shelter level &amp; repair of the defective ones</li> <li>• Ensure regular meeting of Shelter committee</li> <li>• Assess Shelter level preparedness through Mock drill 1</li> </ul>
Planning & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect &amp; transmit Rain fall data regularly</li> <li>• Collect &amp; transmit weather report regularly</li> <li>• Ensure preparation of Disaster Management Plans &amp; Safety plans at all levels</li> <li>• Capacity building of all Stake holders</li> <li>• Integrate the District plan with block &amp; Village disaster management Plans</li> <li>• Develop healthy media partnership</li> </ul>

### 7.5 Preparedness at Community Level

Task	Activity
Early Warning Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build regular linkages with BEOC &amp; DEOC</li> <li>• Test Check of various Equipment at shelter level &amp; repair of the defective ones</li> <li>• Keep updates from BEOC/DEOC</li> <li>• Monitor &amp; Transmit updates to BEOC</li> <li>• Supply required information to BEOC &amp; DEOC</li> </ul>
Ensuring Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a list of Nodal person deployed in the village with contact details</li> <li>• Identification of safer routes &amp; shelters</li> <li>• Identify possible ways to reach persons like Farmers/Fisherman/NTFP collectors etc. who ventures into fields, sea &amp; forest respectively</li> <li>• Build teams from among the task force on Search &amp; Rescue, First aid, Damage &amp; loss assessment</li> <li>• Assess preparedness at Family/Individual level</li> <li>• Test Check-up of equipment's</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand Local dynamics exposed &amp; vulnerable to different disaster</li> <li>• local Social Economic &amp; weather conditions</li> <li>• Develop Village DM plan</li> <li>• List of emergency contact Nos. &amp; display it in Centre places.</li> <li>• Participate in the activities of Preparing village Disaster Management, developing Safety plans, Capacity building Programmes&amp;Mock Drills</li> </ul>

7.6 Preparedness at Family Level(**The list is Indicative & may be extended further as per need & requirement**)

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Warning Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List the minimum Important requirements Keep all the important Documents in a water proof polythene</li> <li>• Record the Safe &amp; alternative routes to shelter</li> <li>• Keep News update in Radio/TV</li> </ul>
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 &amp; charger / radio</li> <li>• Family must have a “Ready to go First Aid Kit” containing Iodine/ Band aids/ Cotton/ Medicines/ ORS/ ointments/ scissor/ halogens etc.</li> <li>• Assess preparedness on a regular basis by checking Radio/Mobile/ Emergency Kit/First Aid Kit/Fuels &amp; Kerosene (as per need)</li> <li>• Replace the damaged outdated or expired materials with new ones.</li> </ul>
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate &amp; involve in the activities of village disaster Management plan, preparation of Safety plans, participate in Capacity building Programmes&amp; involve in Mock Drills</li> </ul>

7.7 Preparedness at Individual Level (**The list is Indicative & may be extended further as per need & requirement**)

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





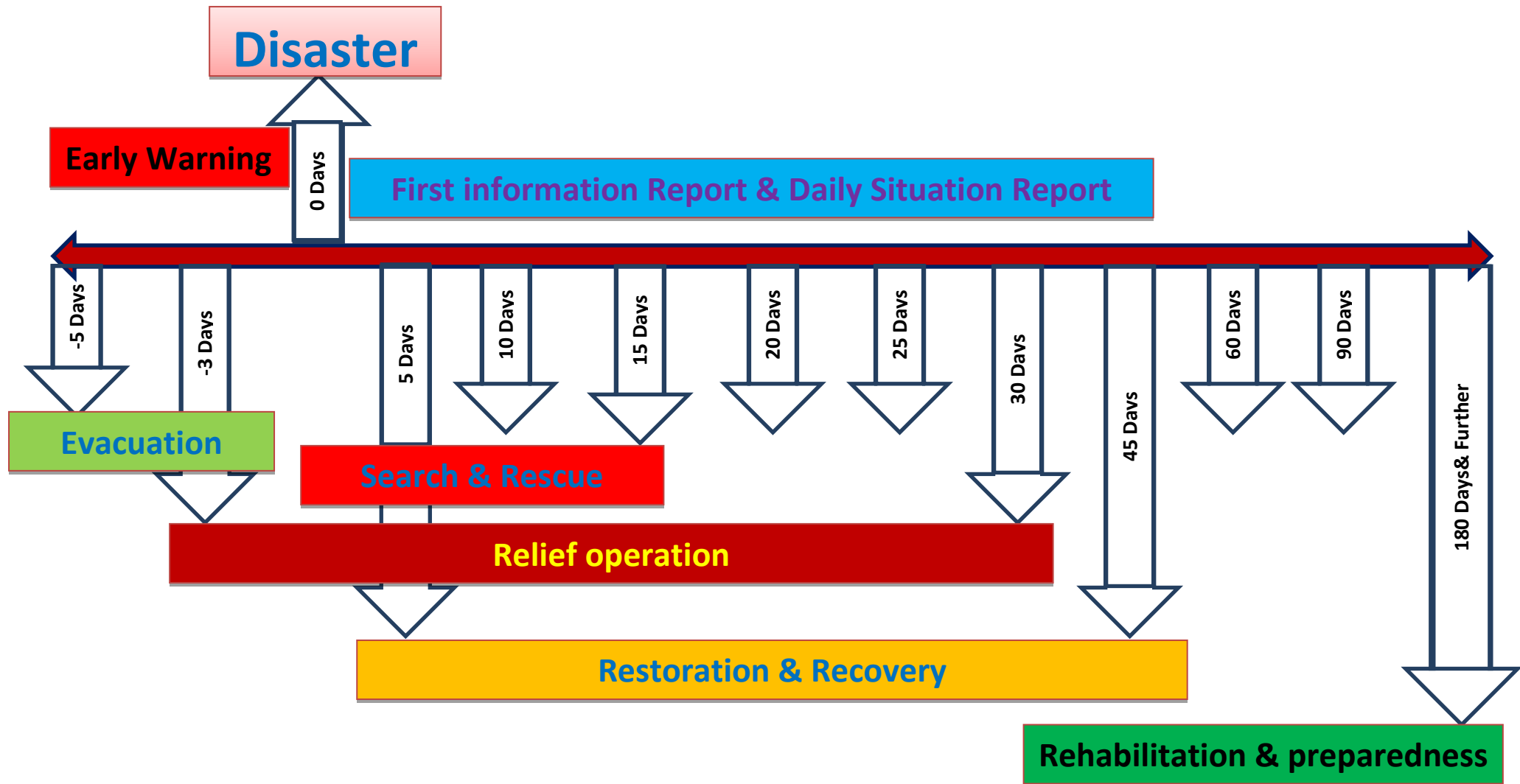
Preparedness of Departments

Name of the Department	Normal Time
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure regular meetings of District Disaster Management Authority</li> <li>• Develop &amp; update Disaster Management Plan, carry out Hazard analysis in the district</li> <li>• Identify safe alternate routes to cyclone shelters.</li> <li>• Keep a list of Contacts of EoCs, Nodal officer of different departments, Important stake holders, Village leaders, shelters</li> <li>• List of Relief lines &amp; storage places</li> <li>• List &amp; maintenance of SAR equipment</li> <li>• Capacity building of stakeholders &amp; volunteers</li> <li>• Asses preparedness through Mock Drills for different disasters at district department, block &amp; community level</li> <li>• Adopt sustainable mitigation measures</li> <li>• Integrate DM&amp; DRR features in development programmes</li> </ul>
CDMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster Management Plans &amp; Safety plans for Hospitals</li> <li>• Capacity building of Medical &amp; Para Medical Staffs</li> <li>• Assess preparedness through Mock Drills &amp; familiar exercises</li> <li>• Integrate department plans with plans with Village &amp; Block Plans and development programmes</li> <li>• Develop media partnership</li> <li>• Develop capacity of hospitals with advance equipment, proper manning &amp; disaster resilient infrastructures</li> </ul>

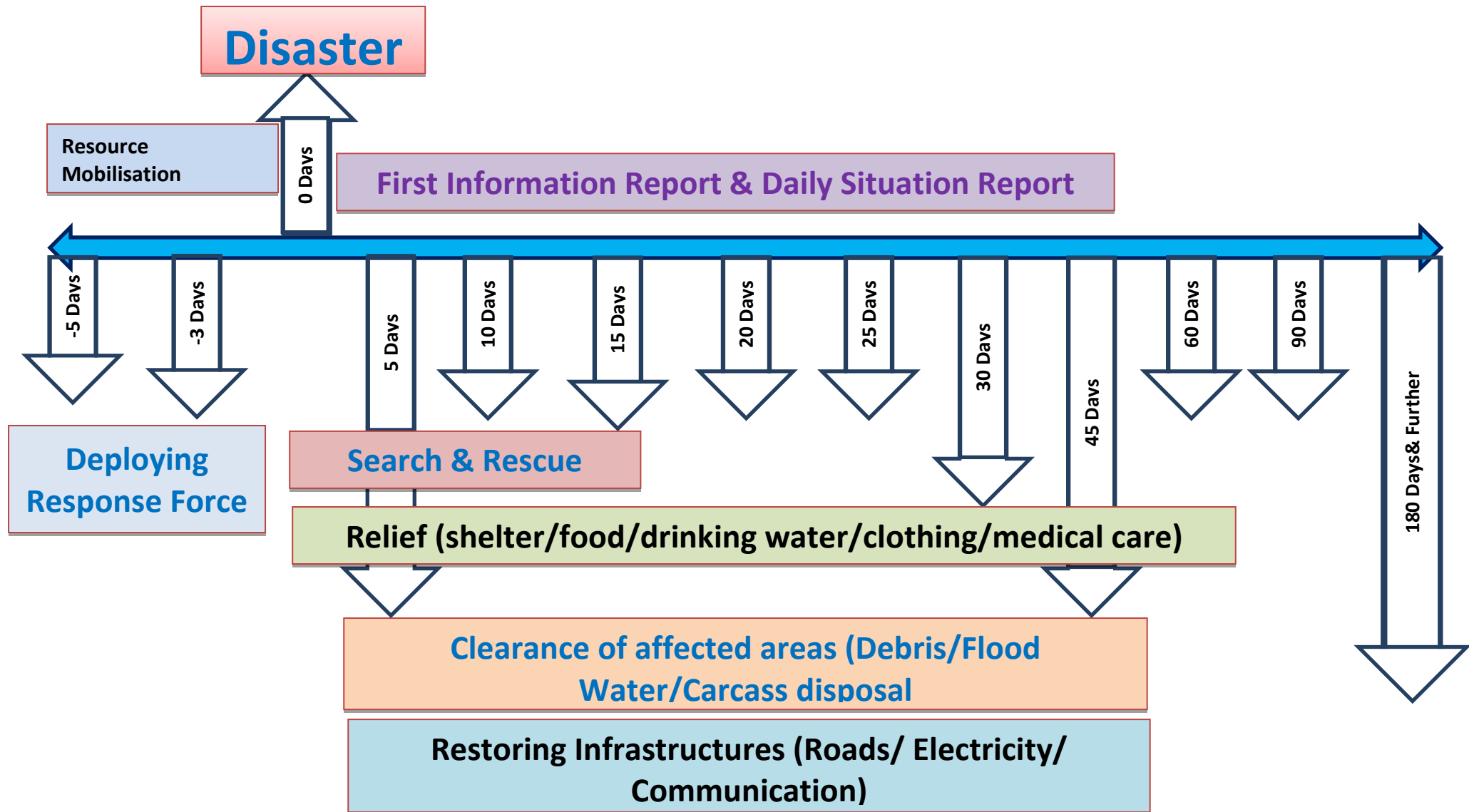
## **CHAPTER 8: RESPONSE**

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.

### 8.1 Phases of Response : Timeline (Indicative)



## 8.2 Relief Management: Timeline



### 8.3 Response

**Response: District (The list is Indicative & may be extended further as per need & requirement)**

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyclone shelter committee &amp; Village Disaster management committee to organize free kitchen in the shelters with help of revenue dept.</li> <li>• EE- RWSS &amp; CDMO to ensure supply of drinking water, disinfection of water &amp; maintain Health &amp; hygiene in the shelters</li> <li>• CDMO to carry out First aid &amp; casualty management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collector to collect &amp; transmit First Information Report (FIR)&amp;Daily Situation Report as per requirement</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**8.4 Response : Community Level(The list is Indicative & may be extended further as per need & requirement)**

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

**8.5 Response: Family & Individual Level (The list is Indicative & may be extended further as per need & requirement)**

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

**8.6 Response: Standard Operating Procedures for Departments (The list is Indicative & may be extended as per need & requirement)**

Name of the Department	On Receiving Warning	Response time	Post Disaster
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the situation in DDMC</li> <li>• Activate EOC &amp; Early Warning</li> <li>• Work distribution for operation</li> <li>• Circular to keep offices open</li> <li>• Arrange vehicle &amp; activate Evacuation (Normal/Forceful)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate Search &amp; Rescue</li> <li>• Arrange temporary shelters</li> <li>• Arrange logistics in shelters</li> <li>• Workout financial estimates (evacuation / relief /recovery)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate relief line clearance</li> <li>• Proper relief Distribution</li> <li>• Start damage assesment</li> <li>• Facilitate Ex-gratia &amp; Compensation</li> <li>• Start primary damage estimate</li> <li>• Pool resources for SAR/shifting of critical patients</li> </ul>
CDMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate the alert to all concerned (Staff list)</li> <li>• Arrangement of medicine, First aid kits &amp; teams</li> <li>• Mobile Health units for inaccessible pockets</li> <li>• Identifying &amp; shifting patients requiring intensive care to safer places</li> <li>• Supply of medicines &amp; pre-positioning of medical teams to vulnerable areas</li> <li>• Vaccination for prevention of communicable diseases</li> <li>• Measures to dis –infect drinking water</li> <li>• Availability of Blood Banks/Ambulance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass Casualty Management units &amp; Triage</li> <li>• First Aid Centers</li> <li>• Medical surgical teams</li> <li>• Adequate mortuary facility</li> <li>• Measures to shift patients requiring intensive care</li> <li>• Pool of Blood donors (Preferably each group)</li> <li>• Additional laboratories</li> <li>• Carcass disposal team &amp; units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psycho-Social Counseling</li> <li>• Post Disaster Disease surveillance system</li> <li>• Special attention to vulnerable section</li> <li>• Networking with &amp; promote treatment in Private Hospitals</li> <li>• Carcass Management &amp; Issuance of Death Certificate</li> </ul>





## **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](mailto: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).

**Daily Status Report on Relief/ Restoration Measures Undertaken By**

**Departments(During Heat Wave & Cold Wave etc.)**

**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-

**FS & CW Department**

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

<b>District</b>	<b>Chuda</b>	<b>Gur</b>

- ..... 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 9: 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 administrating 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.

**Extent of damage due to natural calamities  
(Drought, Whirl wind, Hail storm, Cloud Burst, Heat & Cold Wave Fire Accident etc.)**

Dist : Nature and period of natural calamity :

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Details</b>
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 kutcha houses	
	v) Partly damaged houses (pucca + kutcha)	
	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	



**9.9 Format for working out the requirements under the head of repair of damaged infrastructure of immediate nature(Drought, Whirl wind, Hail storm, Cloud Burst, Heat & Cold Wave Fire Accident etc.)**

*(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
<b>Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	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				
	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 –				
<b>Drinking Water Supply</b>	Rural Water Supply	No of Tube wells damaged – No of platforms damaged – No. of Rural pipe water supply system damaged -				
	Urban Water Supply					
<b>Irrigation</b>	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 –				
<b>Primary Education</b>	Primary School Buildings	No of Primary School buildings damaged -				
<b>PHCs</b>	PHCs	No of Primary Health Centres damaged -				
<b>Community assets owned by Panchayats</b>	Community Halls	No of Panchayat Ghar/Community Hall damaged -				
	AWW Centres	No of Anganwadi Centres damaged -				
<b>Power</b>	Electrical lines	No of Primary sub-stations damaged – 33 KV lines damaged – 11 KV lines damaged – Distribution Transformers damaged – LT lines damaged –				
<b>Total</b>						

## **CHAPTER-10 RECOVERY:**

**(For reference and thought to be mentioned as we are assuming the process of the activities outlined)**

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-terms 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- 11 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT**

### **11.1 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 ad 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 form 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)*

### **11.2 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 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, the 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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.

*(Please refer page no. \_\_\_ of Volume-II for SDRF Items and Norms)*

### **11.3 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.

### **11.3.1 Cases Eligible for Assistance under CMRF**

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

**11.3.1.2 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.

**11.3.1.3 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.

**11.3.1.4 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.

### **11.4 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.

### **11.5 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.

#### **11.5.1 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.

#### **11.5.2 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.

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.

### **11.6 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 overresilience of communities in the context of the district.

**Table\_\_ : Different State and Central Government Schemes and Programms**

Sl 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.
3				

*Note: Rest of the Schemes to be elaborated like above table*

### **11.7 Roles of District Planning committee on financial outlay on mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in development programms.**

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

### **11.8 Fund provision for disaster preparedness & capacity building**

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



## CHAPTER – 12: PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN(3 pages)

- 12.1 Procedure for preparation of DDMP as per the DM act to be elaborated
- 12.2 Roles of ADM, DEO and Nodal Officers support from other line Departments to be defined
- 12.3 Support of line departments (for providing information) to be mentioned. Catholic Relief Services (CRS), New Delhi.
- 12.4 Time lines for updating DDMP to be mentioned. (From January to February of every) should be incorporated in matrix (information to line departments etc.)

Sl No.	Activities to be done	Timeline
1	Consultation with line department officials and important stakeholders at district level	1 <sup>st</sup> week of January
2	Submission of base line data by all line departments	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of January
3	Compilation of information's and preparation DDMP. Sharing of draft with Chairperson, members of DDMA and other stakeholders	1 <sup>st</sup> week of February
4	Necessary modification and finalization	2 <sup>nd</sup> 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

### ACTIVITIES TO BE MENTIONED AS IT HAPPENED / TOOK PLACE IN THE DISTRICT

- 12.5 Details of number of consultation and meetings, discussion with stakeholders for modification and final sharing.
- 12.6 Sharing and placing before DDMA for approval

2017

# District Disaster Management Plan 2017 Boudh

BOUDH, ODISHA

**Volume- II**

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)  
\_\_\_\_\_, Odisha  
5/19/2017



Volume II accessible from  
[http://district-nic.in/disaster-management/2017-Volume II](http://district-nic.in/disaster-management/2017-Volume-II)

# Content

1. Socio- Economic Profile
2. Infrastructure Details
3. Vulnerable Villages and other critical infrastructure
4. Telephone Numbers
5. District Specific India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) information.
6. Maps
  - District and Block Administrative
  - River Map
  - Drainage Map
  - Road and Railway Network
  - Multi Hazard Map
  - Boat Operation Points
  - Major Industrial Establishment.
7. Institutional Arrangement- Annexure
8. Financial Arrangement – Annexure
9. Format of damage to live and properties- Annexure

# 1. Socio Economic Profile

## 1.1-Administrative Set Up:

### Revenue

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Division	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of Gram Panchayats/Ward	No. of Villages/ Wards	Name of the Tehsils	No. of RI Circles
1	Boudh	Boudh	23	420	Boudh	10
2		Harabhnaga	22	354	Harabhanga	07
3		Kantamal	24	408	Kantamal	05
4		Boudh NAC	17	0		0
		<b>Total=</b>	<b>69+17</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>Total=</b>	<b>22</b>

## 1.2-Demographic Details:

### DRDA

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ULB	Total Number of Families/HH	Category		Category				Category	
			Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL	APL
1	Boudh	34869	34869	0	8652	4207	17464	4546	0	0
2	Harabhanga	30811	30811	0	7813	3276	12757	6995	0	0
3	Kantamal	36722	36722	0	4824	18018	29351	7470	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102402</b>	<b>102402</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21289</b>	<b>25501</b>	<b>59572</b>	<b>19011</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 1.3-Population and its composition: CENSUS

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ ULB	Total			SC		ST		OBC	
		M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>01</b>	<b>Boudh</b>	73069	72450	145519	17300	17327	8263	8407	47506	46716
<b>02</b>	<b>Harabhanga</b>	63826	63008	126834	18016	17816	7745	8202	38065	36990
<b>03</b>	<b>Kantamal</b>	74238	74147	148385	14377	14602	11084	11166	48777	48379
	<b>Total</b>	<b>211133</b>	<b>209605</b>	<b>420738</b>	<b>49693</b>	<b>49745</b>	<b>27092</b>	<b>27775</b>	<b>134348</b>	<b>132085</b>

- Population density of the district and decadal growth of population-

**1.4-Religion wise distribution of Population: BLOCK/TAHASIL;**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Total Population	Category				
			Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others
1	Boudh	145519	179547	579	219	12	856
2	Harabhanga	126834	75684	187	67	02	298
3	Kantamal	148385	182921	241	236	10	301
	<b>Total</b>	<b>420738</b>	<b>438152</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1455</b>

**1.5-Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)/ PTGs: DSWO**

Sl. No.	Name of the PVTG/PTG	Total No. of Households	Population			Population (0-6 Years)	
			M	F	T		
1	Boudh	1983	8315	8355	16670	1144	1090
2	Kantamal	1243	2478	2640	5118	395	448
	Total=	3226	10793	10995	21788	1539	1538

**1.6-Age Group: CENSUS**

Sl. No.	Category	Total Population	Male	Female
1	0-5 Years			
2	6-14 Years			
3	15-59 Years			
4	60 Years and above			
	Total=			

**1.7-Sex Ratio: CENSUS**

- Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males): **1000/991**
- Sex Ration(0-6 Years):

**1.8- Literacy: EDUCATION**

Sl. No.		Total	Male	Female
1	Literates			
2	Literacy Rate	72.51	84.49	60.44

**1.9- Workforce Participation: DLO**

Sl. No.	Category	Male	Female	Total
1	Workers	1,25,627	93,830	2,19,457
2	Main Workers	92,432	31,292	1,23,724
3	Marginal Workers	33,195	62,538	95,733
4	Non- Workers			

- Workforce participation rate: male and female:

**1.10- Land Holding Pattern: AGRICULTURE /REVENUE**

Sl. No.	Block	Land less HHs	Share Croppers	Marginal Farmers (<1.0 Ha.)	Small Farmers (1.0 to < 2 Ha.)	Semi Medium (2.0 to <4.0 Ha.)	Medium Farmers (4.0 to < 10 Ha.)	Large Farmers (10.0 Ha. and above)	Average Size of Land Holding.
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

**1.11-Housing: DRDA/BLOCK**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Total No. of HHs	No. of Home less HHs	Houses			
				Total No.	Katcha Houses	Semi Pucca Houses	Pucca House
1	Boudh	30323	06	30323	30317		
2	Harabhanga	23816	03	23816	23813		
3	Kantamal	29251	15	29251	29236		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83390</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>83390</b>	<b>83366</b>		

**1.12- Agriculture: Agriculture**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total Area (in Hectares.)	Cultivable Area	Net Sown Area	Irrigated Area
1	Boudh	106496	32396	32396	16416
2	Harabhanga	125076	25207	25207	18376
3	Kantamal	126720	27577	27577	18167
4	<b>Total=</b>	<b>358292</b>	<b>85180</b>	<b>85180</b>	<b>52959</b>

**1.13- Irrigation: Irrigation**

Sl. No.	Block	Large and Medium Irrigation Projects		Minor Irrigation Project		Lift Irrigation Point(River)		LI points (Deep bore wells)		Others	
		Units	Ayacut Area inHa.	Units	Ayacut Area in Ha.	No.	Ayacut Area Ha.	No.	Aayacut area		
1	Boudh		21449	21	2695.19	199	4924	455	910		
2	Harabhanga		6989	26	7063.39	176	4484	318	636		
3	Kantamal		2327	27	3970.00	250	6394	1530	3060		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>30765</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>13728.58</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>15802</b>	<b>2303</b>	<b>4606</b>		

**1.14- Productivity of Major Crops in the District Agriculture**

Sl.	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)	56550	2361528.00	28275.00	115421 Qtls during Kharif & 9268 Qtls during Rabi Season	11.31	33930.00
2	Paddy (R)	2002	91091.00	1001.00			
3	Wheat	58	843.32	87.00			
4	Maize	530	8480.00	53.00			
5	Bajra	0	0.00				
6	Ragi	55	310.75	8.25			
7	Milets	26	0.00	3.12			
8	Pulses (Rabi)	26542	131382.90	5308.40			
9	Oil Seeds	1943	3011.65				
10	Vegetables	13821					
11	Other Cash crops						

**1.15- Storage and Market Facility: F & CW**

Sl. No.	Block	Storage Godowns		Cold Storage Units		No. of Permanent Mandis in the area	Others
		Nos.	Storage Capacity (in Qtls.)	Nos.	Storage Capacity		
1	Boudh	2	57000	0	0	14	
2	Harabhanga	1	50000	0	0	13	
3	Kantamal	1	5000	0	0	15	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>112000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	





**1.16- Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies: DRCS**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of PACs	No. of Farmers	Total amount of Seed distributed during last year (in Qtls.)	Total No. of Fertilizer distribution during last year (in Qtls.)	Total amount of Loan distributed (amount in Lakhs.)	Total amount of Paddy procured during previous season (K +R) amount in Qtls.	
1	<b>Boudh</b>	14	33029	1285.20	10704.00	2715.67	397455.90	397455.90
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	13	28307	1391.00	9574.00	1526.28	269035.61+198.49	269234.10
3	<b>Kantamal</b>	15	31862	2175.60	12595.50	3369.08	341735.45+16227.99	357963.44
	<b>Total</b>	42	93198	4851.80	32873.50	7611.03	--	1024653.44

**1.17-Livestock: VETERINARY**

Sl. No.	Block	Livestock Population						Requirement of Fodder in Qtls.
		Milch Animals				Draught Animals		
		Cow,	Buffalo	Sheep,	Goat	Bullock/ Camel	Donkey/ Poney	
1	<b>Boudh</b>	20891	1854	21681	17963	44831	NIL	
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	30107	4171	11619	16129	35674	NIL	
3	<b>Kantamal</b>	20222	2568	50429	23331	32495	NIL	
4	<b>Total</b>	71220	8593	83729	57423	113000	NIL	

**1.18- Fishery FISHERY/DRDA**Table No. : **Fisherman Community**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Households	Population	No. of Boats/ Dugout Canoe etc.
1	<b>Boudh</b>	36	1300	72
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	71	4575	62
3	<b>Kantamal</b>	51	1887	30

**1.19- Table No. :Fish Farms**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Fish Farms	Area in Ha.	No. of Farmers involved
1	<b>Boudh</b>	142	69.0	69
2	<b>Harabhanga</b>	254	130.0	130

3	<b>Kantamal</b>	178	115.0	115
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Table No. 1.20- : **Horticultural and other Plantations (Perennial Crops) HORTICULTURAL**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Type of Plantations	Area in Hectares	No. of Farmers Involved
1	2	3	4	5
01	Boudh	Mango	94.4	212
		Oil Palm	38.2	74
		Banana	20.2	57
		Papaya	3	10
		Banana Sucker	3.5	6
	Sub Total		<b>159.3</b>	<b>359</b>
02	Harabhanga	Mango	73	132
		Oil Palm	57	99
		Banana	10.75	31
		Papaya	0.5	2
		Banana Sucker	1.5	3
	Sub Total		<b>142.75</b>	<b>267</b>
03	Kantamal	Mango	92.6	209
		Oil Palm	65	122
		Banana	6	19
		Papaya	1.5	3
		Banana Sucker	0	0
	Sub Total		<b>165.1</b>	<b>353</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>467.15</b>	<b>979</b>

Table No. 1.21 : **Sericulture SERICULTURE**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Area Under Sericulture Plantations (in Ha.)				No. of farmers involved
		Eri	Mulberry	Tassar	Muga	
01	Boudh					
02	Harabhanga					
03	Kantamal					

Table No. 1.23- : **Handloom and Handicraft Artisans DIC**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No of Artisans
01	Boudh	1963
02	Harabhanga	137
03	Kantamal	1020
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3120</b>

**1.24- Employment and Livelihood: OLM**

Sl. No.	Block	Agriculture	Agricultural Labourers	Other Daily Wage Labourers	Animal Husbandry	Fishery	Business	Services	Others (to be specified)
01	Boudh							48	404
02	Harabhanga							28	494
03	Kantamal							33	320
	<b>Total</b>							<b>109</b>	<b>1218</b>

**1.25- Industries and Mining:**

Sl.	Block	Major Industries		MSME		Handloom Handicraft and Cottage Industries		Mining	
		Units	Persons Engaged	Units	Persons Engaged	Units	Persons Engaged	Units	Persons Engaged

**Education: EDUCATION****1.26- Availability of Educational Facilities:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Villages	No. of Villages having Primary School within the village	No. of Villages having Access to ME/ High School within 5 Km.
1	Boudh	449	397	397
2	Harabhanga	376	325	337
3	Kantamal	431	395	407
4	NAC, Boudhgarh	17	16	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1273</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>1158</b>

**1.27- Enrolment Status of Children (6-15 years): EDUCATION**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Children Enrolled	No. of Children Dropped Out	No. of Children Never Enrolled

1	Boudh	22398	0	0
2	Harabhanga	18486	0	0
3	Kantamal	24718	0	0
4	NAC, Boudhgarh	3215	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68817</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**DLO**

**1.28--Migration:** ( at least one member of the household migrating outside the district/ state for a period of more than 4 months in search of work during the year)

- Trend and duration of Migration:
- Destinations of Migration:

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Migrating HHs	Migrating Population			Children (0-6 Years)		Children (7-14 years)	
			Male	Female	Total	M	F	M	F
1	Boudh								
2	Harabhanga								
3	Kantamal								
	<b>Total=</b>								

**1.29- Electricity: ELECTRICITY**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Village Electrification				Household Electrification		
		Total No. of Villages	FE-Fully Electrified	PE- Partially Electrified	UE- Un-Electrified	Total No. of HHs	Electrified	UE
1	Boudh							
2	Harabhanga							
3	Kantamal							
	<b>Total=</b>							

**Drinking Water and Sanitation:****1.30- Drinking Water: RWSS/PHD**

Sl. No.	Block/ ULBs	No. of villages having access to safe drinking water	No. of Villages/ hamlets affected by Fluoride	Affected Population	No. of Villages/ hamlets affected by Arsenic Contamination	Affected Population
1	Boudh	404	0	0	0	0
2	Harabhanga	347	1	900	0	0

3	Kantamal	425	1	307	0	0
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Functional Tube Wells	Total No. of Sanitary Wells	Pipe Water Supply			
				No. of PWS	No. of Villages Covered	No. of Households	Length in Km.
1	Boudh	1767	39	43	51	10858	137
2	Harabhanga	1773	16	53	57	13946	217
3	Kantamal	1251	101	44	53	11567	139
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4791</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>36371</b>	<b>493</b>

### 1.31- Sanitation: **RWSS/PHD**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Villages Sanitation				Total No. of Community Sanitary Complexes	Households		Schools	
		Total No.	No. of ODF Villages	No. of Villages having covered drains	Length in Km.		Total No. of HHs	No. of HHs having IHHL	Total No.	No. of Schools having functional Toilets
1	Boudh	404	3	0	0	1	34264	10829		
2	Harabhanga	347	5	0	0	0	30135	15916		
3	Kantamal	425	10	0	0	0	37803	10615		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102202</b>	<b>37360</b>		

### 1.32- ICDS/ Anganwadi: **DSWO**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Anganwadi Centers	No. of AWC having own pucca building	No. of Enrolled Children	No. of Severely Malnourished Children Referred during the year.	No. of Pregnant/ lactating mothers
1	Boudh	253	151	15176	122	2702
2	Harabhanga	219	119	11237	76	2043
3	Kantamal	245	179	14897	98	2640
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>41310</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>7385</b>

### Health:

**1.33- Major Health Indicators: CDMO**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Child Mortality Rate</b>	<b>Maternal Mortality Rate</b>	<b>Institutional Delivery in percentage</b>	<b>Immunization status of Children below 5 years in percentage</b>	<b>Any Other</b>
1	Boudh	25	NA	89%	88%	
2	Harabhanga	36	NA	94%	86%	
3	Kantamal	22	NA	84%	87%	
	<b>District Average</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>88%</b>	

**1.34- Incidence of Major Diseases during last 5 years: CDMO**

Sl. No.	Name of the Disease	Incidents/ Cases Treated	No. of Deaths due to disease
1	Malaria	20048	5
2	Jaundice	721	0
3	Pneumonia	2459	23
4	Diarrhea	54113	7
5	TB	1729	138

**Rural Credit: DRCS****1.35- Source of Rural Credit:**

Sl. No.	Block	Source of Rural Credit in Percentage (%)							
		Government	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Cooperative Banks	SHGs/ NGOs	Land lord/ Employers	Money Lenders	Others
1	Boudh	--	--	--	2715.67	--	--	--	--
2	Harabhanga	--	--	--	1526.28	--	--	--	--
3	Kantamal	--	--	--	3369.08	--	--	--	--
	<b>Total</b>	--	--	--	<b>7611.03</b>	--	--	--	--

**1.36- Financial Inclusion: LDM**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of HHs	No. of HHs in which at least one adult member having a Bank Account	No. of HHs covered under RSBY	No. of HHs covered under BKKY	No. of Persons covered under PMSBY	No. of Persons covered under PMJJBY	No. of HHs covered under AABY	No. of Persons covered under Atala Pension Yojna
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
	Total=								

**1.37- Food Security (Public Distribution System): F & CW**

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. )
01	Boudh	39314	32271	116283	6073.73	443.37	70	2	57000
02	Kantamal	42213	35935	126503	6843.68	420.27	70	1	5000
03	Harabhanga	33959	29843	101319	5320.46	536.34	64	1	50000
04	Boudhgarh (NAC)	4476	2971	10547	572.49	76.06	20	0	0
	Total=	119962	101020	354652	18810.36	1476.04	224	4	112000



**1.38- Social Security: DSSO**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Persons covered under Old Age Pension Schemes		No. of Persons Covered under Widow Pension	No. of Persons covered under Disability Pension	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	Boudh	4300	3519	5294	782	522
2	Harabhanga	3918	3205	3877	766	510
3	Kantamal	4224	3456	5055	729	486
4	NAC,Boudhgarh	785	648	438	92	61

**1.39- Community/ Social Institutions: DSWO**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Women Self Help Groups			Youth Clubs		Farmer's Clubs		Volunteers			
		Total No. of WSHGs	Total No. of women members	Total No. of SHGs Bank Linked	Total No.	Total Members	Total No.	Total Members	NYK	NSS	Civil Defense	BNV
1	Boudh	283	5094	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Kantamal	19	208	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3												
4												
5												
	Total											

**Transport and Communication:****1.40- Road Connectivity and Transport: RTO/RD**

Sl. No.	Block	Total No. of GPs	No. of GPs connected with the Block HQ with all weather road	Total No. of Villages	No. of Villages connected with GP HQ with all weather Roads	No. of Villages/ GPs having bus communication.	No. of Govt. and Private Buses Operating
1	Boudh	23	23	415	337	Village-100 GPs-23	-
2	Harabhanga						
3	Kantamal						
	Total						

**1.41- Road Network: RD/PWD**

Sl. No.	Block	N.H. (Length in Km.)	State Highways (Length in Km.)	District Roads (Length in Km.)	Rural Roads (Length in Km.)	GP/ PS Roads (Length in Km.)	Forest Roads (Length in Km.)	Rural road
1	Boudh	NH57 51/0- 100/0 = 49K.M	0	24KM		0	0	526.52
2	Harabhanga	NH57 100/0- 162/01 =62.01K. M	42.69(S/ H-29)	19KM		0	0	
3	Kantamal	NH157 0/0-4/0KM =4 K.M.	56 (S/H- 41)	5KM		0	0	
	Boudh	NH57 51/0- 100/0 = 49K.M	0	24KM		0	0	

**1.42- Railway Network:**

Sl. No.	Single Line (length in Km.)	Double Line (length in Km.)	Total No. of Railway Stations in the district
1		NIL	
2			



**1.43- Telecommunication and Internet Connectivity: DTM**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of GP Offices having Phone and Internet Connectivity	Total No. of Mobile phone Towers	No. of villages covered by wireless mobile network	Percentage of Population covered by wireless network	No. of Community Radio Stations	No. of VHF stations	No. of HAM radios/HAM radio stations	No. of E-SevaKendras
1									
2									
3					NIL				
4									

## 2. Infrastructure

**2.1-Educational Infrastructure and other Facilities: S &ME**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	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	Boudh	179	89	21	1010	22.74	5	1
2	Harabhanga	144	80	21	896	21.30	3	1
3	Kantamal	162	117	27	1139	22.75	7	0
4	Boudh NAC	7	6	2	87	18.25	3	2
	<b>Total=</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3132</b>	<b>22.74</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>

**2.2- Health Infrastructure: CDMO**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Health Sub Centres	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	Blood Banks
01	Boudh	22	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	
02	Harabhanga	20	4	2	4	0	0	1	3	
03	Kantamal	25	3	2	4	0	0	1	6	
04	Boudhgarh(NAC)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	

**2.3- Human Resource Availability: CDMO**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Doctors	No. of Paramedical Staffs	No. of ANMs	No. ASHAs	Others
01	Boudh	7	23	29	234	
02	Harabhanga	9	24	25	184	
03	Kantamal	8	28	30	221	
04	DHH Boudh	16	30	1	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>639</b>	

**2.4- Veterinary Infrastructure and Human Resource: VETERINARY**

Sl. No.	Block	Veterinary Hospitals	No. of Doctors	Livestock Aid Centres	No. of Livestock Inspectors	No. of Artificial Insemination Centers	Others (jk trust + BAIF)
1	Boudh	3	4	10	7	20	20
2	Harabhanga	2	7	5	12	12	10
3	Kantamal	2	2	12	8	12	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>

**2.3-Veterinary Human Resource Availability: VETERINARY**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Doctors	No. of Paramedical Staffs	No. of ANMs	No. ASHAs	Others
1	Boudh					
2	Harabhanga					
3	Kantamal		NIL			
	<b>Total</b>					

**2.5- Electrical Infrastructure: SOUTH-CO**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	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 Electrical 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										
2										
3										
4					NIL					
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

**2.6- Banks and Post Offices: LDM/ SPS**

Sl. No.	Block	Banks				No. of ATMs	Post Offices
		Commercial Banks	RRBs	Cooperative Banks	Other Banks		
1	Boudh	22	4	2	3	29	
2	Harabhanga	5	3	1	0	6	
3	Kantamal	3	3	2	0	5	
4	Total=	30	10	5	3	40	

**2.7- Police and Fire Services: POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of Police Stations	No. of Police Personal	No. of Fire Stations	Human Resource
01	<b>Kantamal</b>	Kantamal	-	Kantamal	Station Officer-01 Driver-02 Leading Fire Man-02 Fireman-10
02		Manamunda	-	-	-
03	<b>Boudh</b>	Baunsuni	-	Baunsuni	Station Officer-01 Driver-02 Leading Fire Man-02 Fireman-10
04		Boudh	-	Boudh	Station Officer-01 Driver-02 Leading Fire Man-02 Fireman-11
05	<b>Harabhanga</b>	Purunakatak	-	Charichhak	Station Officer-01 Driver-02 Leading Fire Man-02 Fireman-10
06		Harabhanga	-	-	-

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### 3. Vulnerable Villages and Other Critical Infrastructure

Table No.3.1-: Year wise details of disasters during last 10 Years (2006-2015)

#### DEOC.

Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	Year	No. of Deaths	No. of 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	
1	Flood										
2	Cyclone										
3	Tsunami										
4	Lightning										





Table No. 3.2 List of Villages Vulnerable to Different Disasters

**DEOC**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Name of the GP	Name of the Village/ Ward	Total No. of HHs	Total Population	Livestock	Cyclone	Tsunami	Flood	If Yes at column 'J' then mention the Causing Factor	Land Slide	Drought	If Yes at 'M' column then mention the Cultivable Area in Ha.	Lightning	Industrial / Chemical Accidents	If Yes at Column 'P' mention the Industry name	Drinking Water Crisis
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1							Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
2							No	No	No		No	No		No	No		No
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	

[ The list of villages vulnerable to different disasters to be maintained in Excel Format and to be uploaded with the volume II of the DDMP in the district portal]

Table No. 3.3 : List of **Hospitals/ Health Centers** Exposed to Cyclone: **CDMO**

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the Hospital/ Health Center	Nos of Beds	Gram Panchayat Name	Block Name
1		DHH,Boudh		BoudhNAC
2		CHC,Adenigarh		Harabhanga
3		CHC,Purunakatak		Harabhanga
4		CHC,Baunsuni		Boudh
5		CHC,Kantamal		kantamal
6		PHC,Talagan,Dhalpur,Harabhanga,Charichhak		Harabhanga
7		PHC,Janhapank,Mundapada,sagada		Boudh
8		PHC,Palsagora,Ghantapada,khuntigora,		Kantamal

Table No.3. 4 A : List of **Schools** exposed to Cyclone: **S & ME**

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the School	Gram Panchayat Name	Block Name
1			
2			
3	NIL		
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Table No.3. 4 B : List of **AWC** exposed to Cyclone: **DSWO**

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the School	Gram Panchayat Name	Block Name
1			
2			
3	NIL		
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

10			
----	--	--	--

Table No. 3.5 : **Roads** exposed to **Cyclone**(Storm Surge)

Sl. No.	Road exposed to cyclone (storm surge) (From -----To)	Road Type	Length in Km	Block Name
1				
2				
3				
4	NIL			
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table No. 3.6 : List of **Hospitals/ Health Centers** Exposed to Tsunami:

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the Hospital/ Health Center	Nos of Beds	Gram Panchayat Name	Block Name
1				
2				
3				
4		NIL		
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table No. 3.7 : List of **Schools/AWC** exposed to Tsunami:

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the School	Gram Panchayat Name	Block Name
1			
2			
3	NIL		
4			
5			
6			
7			

8			
9			
10			

Table No. 3.8 : **Roads** exposed to **Tsunami**

Sl. No.	Road exposed to Tsunami (From -----To)	Road Type	Length in Km	Block Name
1				
2				
3				
4	NIL			
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table No. 3.9 : List of **Hospitals/ Health Centers** Exposed to Flood:

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the Hospital/ Health Center	No. of Beds	Gram Panchayat Name	Block Name	Flood Causing Agent
1	Nuapali SC	0	Kultajore	Kantamal	River Mahanadi & its Sub- Rivers
2	Ghantapada SC	0	Ghantapada	Kantamal	
3	Khaliapali SC	0	Khaliapali	Kantamal	
4	Rundimahul SC	0	Rundimahul	Kantamal	
5	Ratakhandi SC	0	Khikudi	Kantamal	
6	Bilashpur SC	0	Bilashpur	Kantamal	
7	Narayan Prasad SC	0	Narayanprasad	Kantamal	
8	Dahya SC	0	Raxa	Boudh	
9	Baunsuni SC	0	Baunsuni	Boudh	
10	Rushibandh SC	0	Manupali	Boudh	
11	Bahira SC	0	Bahira	Boudh	
12	Kampara SC	0	Telibandh	Boudh	
13	Makundapur SC	0	Padmanpur	Boudh	
14	Tikarpada SC	0	Tikarpada	Boudh	
15	Ambajhari SC	0	Ambajhari	Boudh	
16	Gundulia SC	0	Gundulia	Boudh	
17	Harabhanga SC	0	Harabhanga	Harabhanga	
18	Bamanda SC	0	Bamanda	Harabhanga	
19	Talagaon SC	0	Talagaon	Harabhanga	

Table No. 3.10: List of **Schools/ AWC** exposed to **Flood**:

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the School	Gram Panchayat Name	Block Name	Flood Causing Agent
1				
2				
3	NIL			
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table No.3. 11 : **Roads** exposed to **Flood**

Sl. No.	Road exposed to Flood (From -----To)	Road Type	Length in Km	Flood Causing Agent	Block Name
1					
2					
3					
4	NIL				
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Table No. 3.12: List of **Hospitals/ Health Centers** Exposed to Land Slide:**CDMO**

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the Hospital/ Health Center	Land Slide Zone/ Area/ Location	Block Name
1	CHC,Manamunda	Manamunda	Kantamal

2	PHC,Janhapank	Janhapank	Boudh
3	PHC,sagada	Sagada	Boudh
4	PHC,Dhalpur,Harabhanga	Dhalpur,Harabhanga	Harabhanga
5	CHC,Kantamal	Kantamal	Kantamal
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Table No. 3.13: List of **Schools** Exposed to Land Slide: **S & ME**

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the School/ AWC building	Land Slide Zone/ Area/ Location	Block Name
1			
2			
3			
4	NIL		
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Table No. 3.13: List of **AWC** Exposed to Land Slide: **DSWO**

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the School/ AWC building	Land Slide Zone/ Area/ Location	Block Name
1			
2			
3			
4	NIL		
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Table No. 3.14 : Hospitals adjacent to Major Industrial Establishment/ Chemical Storage Points.

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the Industry/ Factory/ Chemical Storage Points	Name and location of the Hospital/ Health Center	Gram Panchayat	Block
1				
2				

Table No. 3.15: Schools and AWC adjacent of Major Industrial Establishments/ Chemical Storage Point

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the Industry/ Factory/ Chemical Storage Points	Name of School/ AWC.	Gram Panchayat	Block
1				
2				



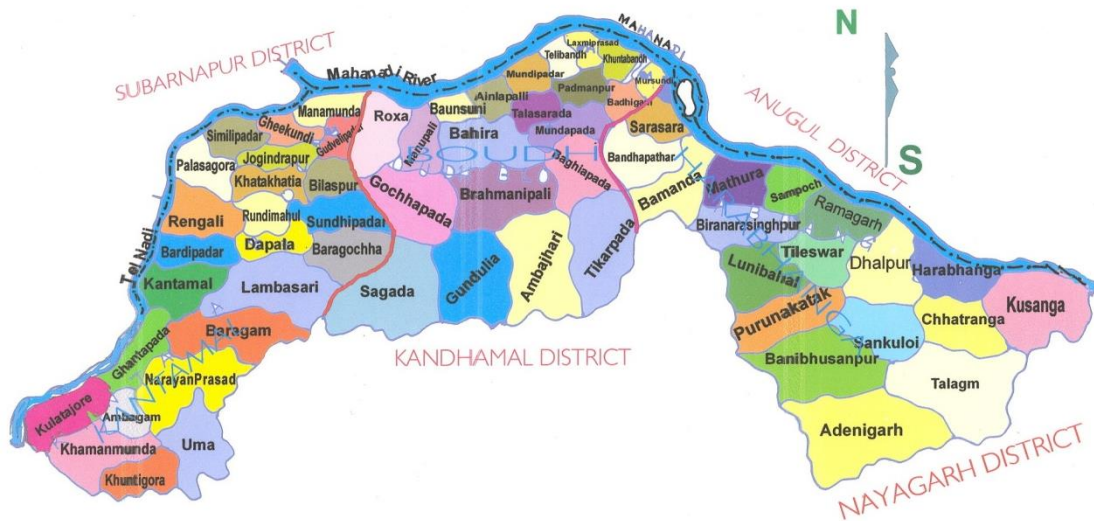
<b>Table No. 3.16 Village wise details of Population Requiring Special Care CENSUS/DSSO</b>																		
Sl. No.	Block Name	Gram Panchayat Name	Village Name	Total No. of HHs	Total Population	No. of HHs headed by Women	No. of HHs headed by PWD	Child Population		No. of Persons With Disability (PWD)		No. of Widow	No. of Orphans		No. of Aged Persons (60 and above)		No. of Pregnant and lactating mothers	
								0-5 Years	6-14 Years	M	F		M	F	M	F		
1	Boudh	21	416	34869	145519	-	-											
2	Harabhanga	18	362	30811	126834	-	-											
3	Kantamal	24	409	36722	148385	-	-											

[Note: The data to be collected from all the villages of the district with the help of Anganwadi Workers and Ward Members and to be maintained in the Excel format]



# 5. MAPS

## MAP OF BOUDH DISTRICT

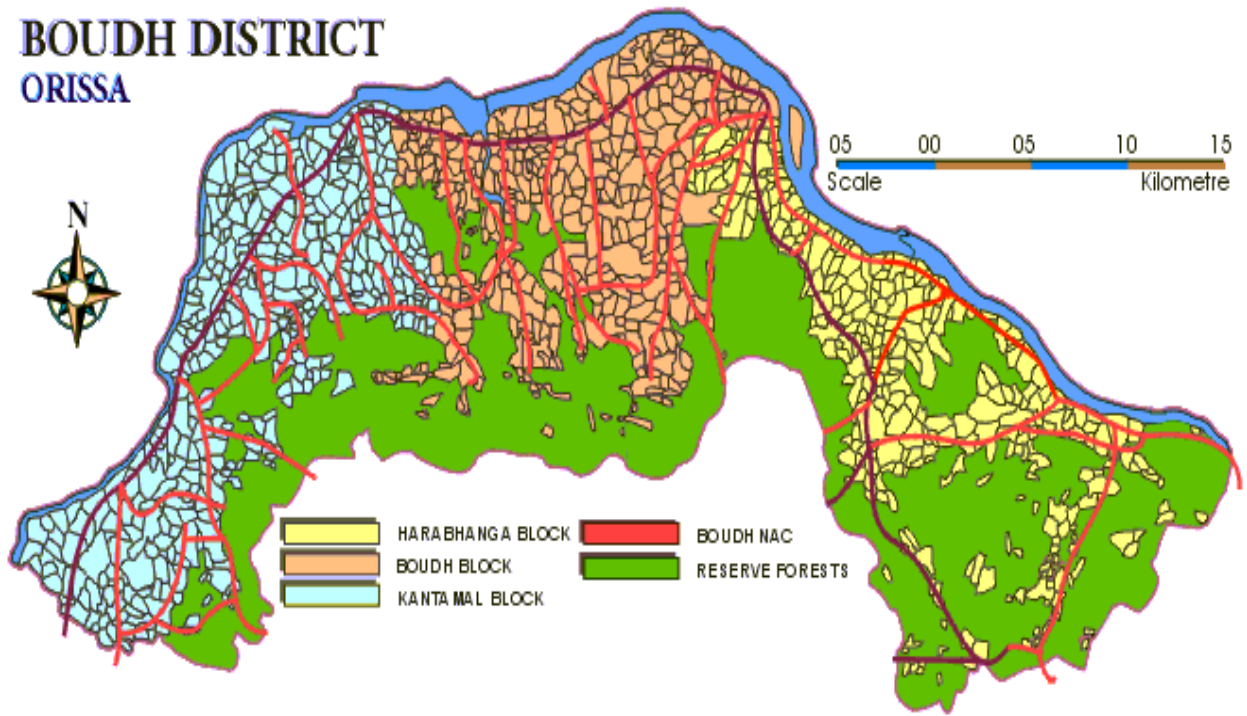


**REFERENCE**

- 1. PANCHAYAT BOUNDARY-- 
- 2. BLOCK BOUNDARY - - 
- 3. RIVER - - 

Developed at National Informatics Centre

# BOUDH DISTRICT ORISSA



2017

# District Disaster Management Plan 2017 Boudh

BOUDH, ODISHA

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)  
\_\_\_\_\_, Odisha  
5/19/2017



