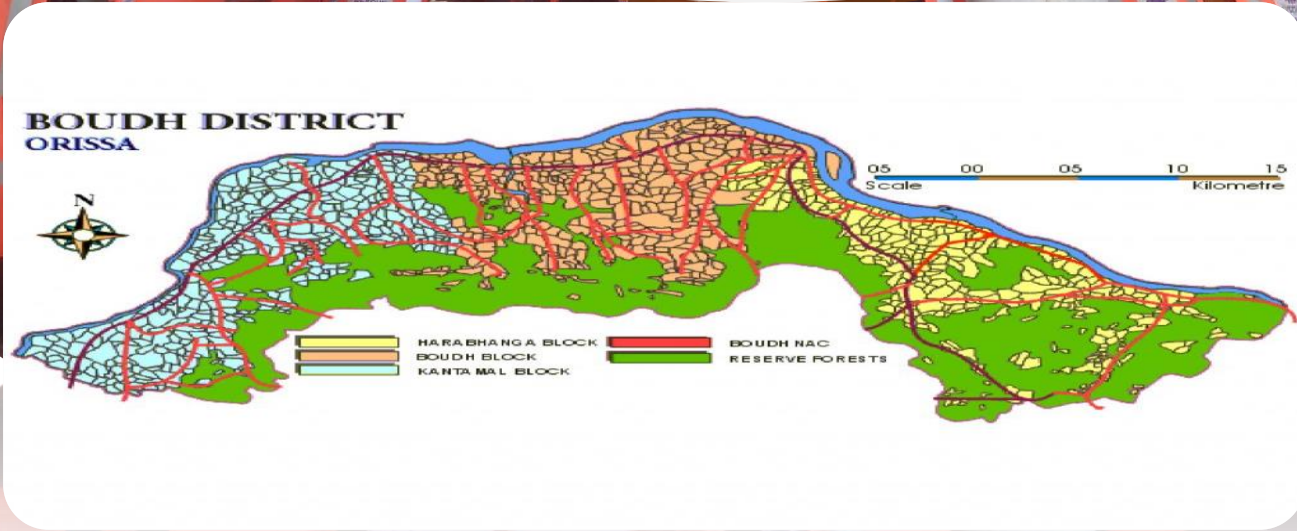




**District Disaster Management Plan
(DDMP)
For the Year -2023-2024
District -Boudh**

Volume -I



**Prepared by
District Disaster Management Authority
Boudh**

Preface

**Sri Satya Ranjan Sahoo, OAS (Special Secretary)
Collector –Cum–Chairman, DDMA, Boudh**



The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) -2023 of Boudh is updated with the various information and element of approaches to deal with disaster situation in all required fields for proper planning ,event management and need emphasis in order to bring down the miseries and loss reasonably while confronting the inevitable disasters .

It is also the need that the disaster management establishments should work on total risk management and make the people increasingly disaster resilient.

We hope the present plan (DDMP-2023) will accommodate to the need of the all concerned officials of this district to enhance their performance for effectively deal with the disasters and fulfill the mission of Zero Causality and Every life is Precious in the district.

-Sd-

Sri Satya Ranjan Sahoo, OAS (Special Secretary)

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Abbreviation

ADM	Additional District Magistrate
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDPO	Child Development Programme Officer
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
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
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
AAO	Assistant Agriculture Office
VAW	Village Agriculture Worker
CDM & PHO	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
BEO:	Block Education Officer
CDVO:	Chief District Veterinary Officer
ADVO	Additional District Veterinary Officer
LI:	Life stock Inspector
LI:	Labour Inspector
DLO	District Labour Officer
DAO / TO	District Accounts Officer / Treasury Officer

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 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.

1.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DDMP:

- I. To identify the areas vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
- II. To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the govt. departments to prevent disaster and mitigate its effects.
- III. To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases of the disaster.
- IV. To enhance disaster resilience of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
- V. Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- VI. Manage future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
- VII. To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.
- VIII. To prepare a response plan based upon the guidelines issued in the State Disaster Management Plan so as to provide prompt relief, rescue and search support in the disaster affected areas.

- IX. 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.
- X. To make the use of media in disaster management.
- XI. 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:

District Disaster Management Plan has a vital role in the district to mitigate the crisis during natural disaster. In this plan all the district level officers, NGOs and eminent person should involve in the activities of DDMP. To prepare the DDMP all the data relating to different departments and their role of action should be determined to execute the plan during disaster. This plan is most important and highly essential in the district for the smooth management of crisis during disaster.

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:

- I. To provide assistance to the District Collector in disaster management activities.
- II. To ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for use in the event of a disaster.
- III. To undertake capacity building measures and awareness and sensitization of the community.
- IV. To ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications laid down.
- V. 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.
- VI. Trust / Organisations managing Places of Worships & Congregation
 - a) Each establishment / organisation identified as –critical infrastructure and key resource
 - b) Including places of congregation in a district shall prepare –on-site and –off-site
 - c) Disaster management plan carry out mitigation, response, relief, rehabilitation and
 - d) Reconstruction activities.

Private Sector:

- I. The private Sector Should be encouraged to ensure their active participant in the pre-disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the DDMA or the Collector
- II. They should adhere to the relevant rules regarding prevention of disasters, as may be stipulated by relevant local authoirity
- III.As a part of CSR, Undertake DRR projects in consulation with district collector for enhancing district resilience.

NGOs and Volunteers:

I. 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.

II. 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.

Community Groups /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.

1.5 PLANS 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 Maintainance:

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:

- I. A major disaster.
- II. A change in operational resources (e.g. policy, personnel, organizational structures, Management processes, facilities, equipment).
- III. A formal update of planning guidance or standards.
- IV. Major exercises.
- V. A change in the district's demographics or hazard or vulnerability profile.
- VI. 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 Asst .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.

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

MAJOR DISASTER IN THE DISTRICT:

Keeping in view of the 1982 flood situation in Boudh, more focus is giving to rescue & relief operation in low lying areas of Boudh District by district administration. In that flood, the water from Mahanadi & Tel Nadi directly heat to the inhabitants. The flood water entered in to the town and the water level was 4 feet in Gandhi chhak. Two people died in that flood. The district administration provided free food to the people for 8 days which were so much difficult in that time. Two hundred twenty three villages severely affected during that period. Near about four hundered hecters of agricultural land covered with sand casting. Along with this the flood in last year in the August 2022 majorly impacted the District Disaster management Authority a lot. Learning from last year flood also helped in improvised the preparedness of district administration like visit of all shelter & keep ready all the equipment & keep data base ready of vulnerable demography in low lying areas of Boudh district.

CHANGE IN STRATEGY/PREPAREDNESS IN MITIGATION:

To face such type of eventuality the Govt. of Odisha particularly the Revenue & Disaster Management Department after super cyclone in 1999 changed the approach from mitigation to preparedness. So in R & DM Department separate wings are added which is known as OSDMA headed by one IAS as Managing Director OSDMA. 4 no's of shelter have constructed in Boudh district with properly equipped. The equipment like flood light, Aska Light, Life Jacket, Chain saw. Combi tool etc which are very essential during flood & cyclone timewhich are provided by OSDMA keep ready in four Multi purpose flood and cyclone shelter. Four nos of Fire station also established in Boudh district with well-equipped instruments & trained fire personnel. Apart from that in 2019 in two numbers of ODRAF team stationed in Boudh in 5th IRB. So, both fire & ODRAF team are ready in their own arrangements to face any kind of eventuality.

Regarding awareness generation on Disaster Management activities, Last year the Emergency operation centre with support of Fire & ODRAF team has organized 43 no's of Area familiarization exercise and Community Awareness programme in different locations like in GP head quarter, in selected colleges & school Premises. The fire & ODRAF team members show life saving techniques & skills to the audience to keep ready any kind of disaster like gas fire, road accident, first aid etc. In

these events we were able to involve around 8000 students, 500 PRI members, 200 ASHA & 300 Anganwadi workers with 1000 public in different School, college & GP head quarter.

COMMUNITY LEVEL ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES:

As a programme of OSDMA, we have already prepared 109 no's of Village Disaster Management Plan in first phase with the support of NGO, SURABHI & YCDA in flood prone villages of Boudh, Kantamal & Harabhanga blocks in Boudh district along with this 109 no's of Village Disaster Management committee have formed in different flood affected villages & trained them in rescue & relief activities. Now we are also plan to prepare 109 VDMP in second phase in different flood prone villages of the district .

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:

Boudh being situated on low land differs in language, culture and religion from Boudh (high land) and was the ancient headquarters of the ruling chiefs. Numbers 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 “SachetanYuva 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.

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 over whelmed 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 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 22nd in size and 29th in population among the thirty districts of Odisha. As of 2011 it is the second least populous district of Orissa, after Debagarh.

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	1130	Mobile Health Unit	2
Un-inhibited	52	Anganwadi Centers	727
No of RI circle	Boudh-10, Harabhanga-7 & Kantamal-8 Total-25	Normal rainfall (mm)	1246mm

No of wards	Boudh-387 ,Harabhanga-340, Kantamal-392 & NAC- 17 = Total- 1117	Major Rivers:	Mahanandi, Tel, Salunki and Bagh
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Block wise GP List in respect of Boudh District

Boudh Block		Harabhanga Block		Kantamal Block	
SI No	Name of The GP	SI No	Name of The GP	SI No	Name of The GP
1	Ainlapali	1	Adenigarh	1	Ambagaon
2	Ambajhari	2	Karanjakata	2	Uma
3	Kasurbandh	3	Kusang	3	Kantamal
4	Khaliapali	4	Chatarang	4	Kultajore
5	Khuntabandh	5	Talagam	5	Khatakhatia
6	Gundulia	6	Tileswar	6	Khamanmunda
7	Gochhapada	7	Dhalapur	7	Khaliapali
8	Tikarapada	8	Pitambarapur	8	Khuntigora
9	Talsarada	9	Purunakatak	9	Gudvelipadar
10	Telibandh	10	Bandhathar	10	Ghantapada
11	Padmanpur	11	Banibhusanpur	11	Ghikundi
12	Baghiapada	12	Bamanda	12	Dapala
13	Badhigam	13	Birnarasinghapur	13	Narayanprasad
14	Bahira	14	Mathura	14	Palasagora
15	Baunsuni	15	Mahalikpada	15	Baragaon
16	Bramhanipali	16	Radhanagar	16	Baragochha
17	Manupali	17	Ramgarh	17	Bilaspur
18	Mundapada	18	Sankulai	18	Manamunda
19	Mundipadar	19	Sarasara	19	Jogindrapur
20	Mursundhi	20	Sampoch	20	Rundimahul
21	Roxa	21	Harabhanga	21	Rengali
22	Sagada	22	Lunibahal	22	Sundhipadar
23	Laxmiprasad			23	Similipadar
				24	Lambasari

Block wise Revenue Village/ GP of Boudh District

Name of the Tahasil	No of GP	No. of Revenue Village	No. of uninhibited Rev. village	No. of hamlets
Boudh	23	420	20	9
Harabhanga	22	354	17	18
Kantamal	24	408	15	24
Total	69	1182	52	51

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.

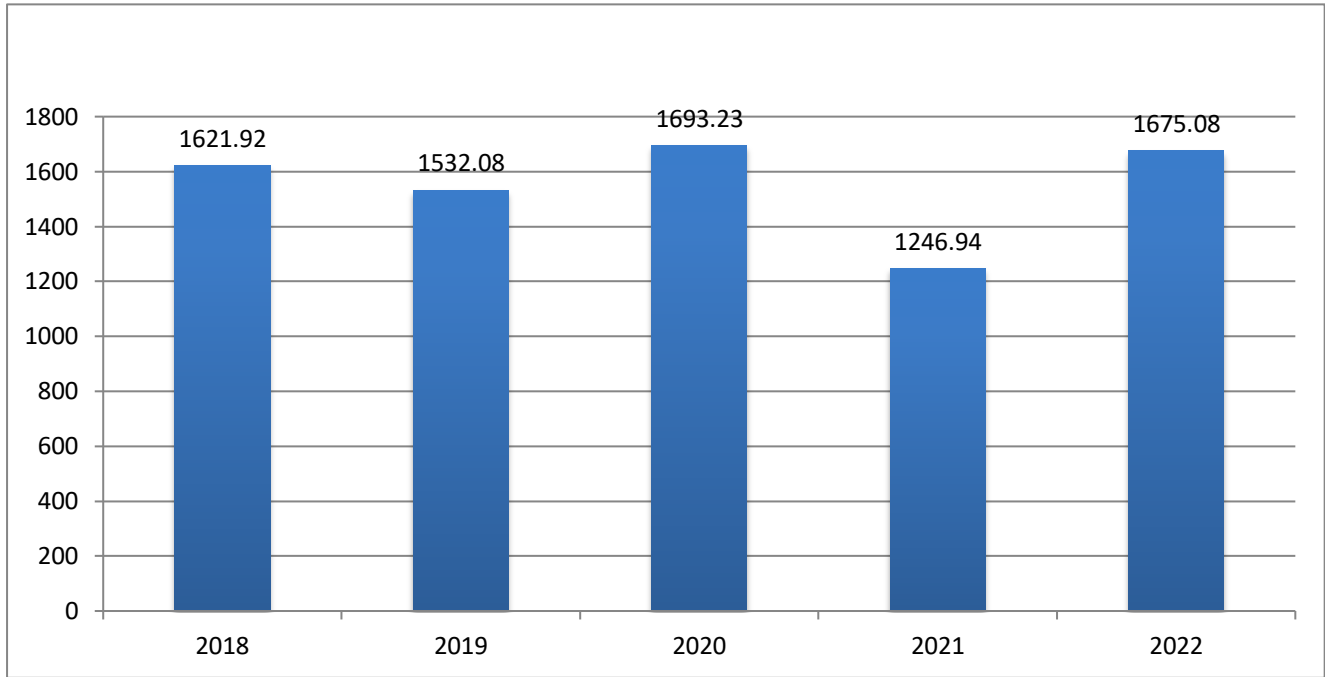
There is a meteorological observatory in the district. The data of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological condition of the whole district. The month of May as the hottest month reach to a daily maximum temperature of 44 degree Celsius. In association with the passage of 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 these Districts indicated below:

STATION-WISE YEAR 2018 TO 2022 REPORT (in mm) OF BOUDH DISTRICT.

Rain Station	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Boudh	1,656.00	1,128.20	1,725.50	1,499.60	1,698.20	7,707.50
Kantamal	1,547.20	2,126.90	1,778.20	1,414.40	1,245.00	8,111.70
Harabhanga	1,662.60	1,341.20	1,576.00	1,035.20	2,082.00	7,697.00
Grand Total	4,865.80	4,596.30	5,079.70	3,949.20	5,025.20	23,516.20

Year month wise rainfall report (in mm) of Boudh district (2010 to 2022).



STATION-WISE YEAR 2018 TO 2022 REPORT (in mm) OF BOUDH DISTRICT.

Rain Station	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Boudh	1,656.00	1,128.20	1,725.50	1,499.60	1,698.20	7,707.50
Kantamal	1,547.20	2,126.90	1,778.20	1,414.40	1,245.00	8,111.70
Harabhanga	1,662.60	1,341.20	1,576.00	1,035.20	2,082.00	7,697.00
Grand Total	4,865.80	4,596.30	5,079.70	3,949.20	5,025.20	23,516.20

Rain gauge and Automatic Weather Stations: Four numbers of Rain gauge Stations at Boudh, Harabhanga & Kantamal Block are functioning.

Sl no	Block	Location
1	Boudh	Circuit House
2	Kantamal	Block office premises
		Ghantapada RI office
3	Harabhanga	Block office premises

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2018	0	0	0	29.63	57.33	156.1	507.87	359.13	300.4	137.33	2	72.13	1621.92
2019	2.33	23.43	34.8	34.4	26.43	164.5	294.13	519.83	337.9	94.33	0	0	1532.08
2020	18.13	83.97	57.23	129.37	28.43	266.27	339.63	546.17	125.03	99	0	0	1693.23
2021	0	0	0	20.53	93.97	124.70	362.67	97.40	500.80	34.20	12.67	0	1246.94
2022	38.2	0.67	0	0	109.67	284.73	408.47	575.87	154.27	103.20	0	0	1675.08

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 legion 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 Odisha in 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.

Demography:

Area of District	3,098 Sqr. KMs (1.99 % of the State)
	Rank among district of India 379 th (22 nd in the State)
Geographical boundary	North- River Mahanadi & Angul Dist.

Location	South- Boudh Dist. East- Nayagarh Dist. West- River Tel &Subrnapur Dist. Latitude- 20.22 to 20.50- North Longitude- 83.34 to 84.49- East
Population (2011 Census)	4,41,162 (1.05 % of the State Population,29 th position) (Rank-524 th among the districts of the country) SC population 104934(23.8%) ST population 55364 (12.5%) Rural population- 4, 20738 (95.4 %) Urban Population 20,424 (4.6%)
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.
Irrigatio	Medium Irrigation Projects- 2 (Salunki, Bagh)

Table-2.1-Households and its distribution

	Total Number of Families / HH	Category		Category				Category	
		Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL	APL
1.	106961	102402	4559	25783	13611	59472	19011	71872	40346

Table-2.2-Population and its Composition

Sl. No	Population			SC		ST		Others	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	441162	221625	219537	52497	52437	27362	28002	141766	139098

Table-2.3 Age Group

Sl. No.	Total Population	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-59 years	60 years and above
1.	441162	43847	95963	2,82,983	18369

Table-2.4-Sex Ratio

1.	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males):	991/1000
2.	Sex Ration (0-6 Years):	978/1000

Table-2.5-Literacy Rate

	Total	Male	Female
Literacy Rate	71.61%(2,71,612)	83.34%(1,58,648)	59.70%(1,12,964)

Table-2.6-Vulnerable Group

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the Block	No. of persons covered under Old Age Pension Schemes			No. of Persons covered under Widow Pension	No. of Persons covered under Disability Pension			GRAND TOTAL
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1	NSAP	Boudh	2883	1922	4805	2048	255	170	425	7278
		Harabhanga	2443	1628	4071	1650	176	117	293	6014
		Kantamal	2726	1817	4543	1841	217	145	362	6746
		EO NAC Boudhgarh	361	240	601	81	12	8	20	702
		TOTAL	8412	5608	14020	5620	660	440	1100	20740
2	MBPY	Boudh	5054	3369	8423	1294	1021	680	1701	11418
		Harabhanga	3444	2296	5740	2583	1006	670	1676	9999
		Kantamal	5294	3530	8824	1989	708	472	1180	11993
		EO NAC Boudhgarh	382	254	636	381	122	82	204	1221
		TOTAL	14174	9449	23623	6247	2857	1904	4761	34631

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.

Table-2.7-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.	
				UPS	H.S
1	Boudh	449	397	397	449
2	Harabhanga	376	336	347	376
3	Kantamal	431	395	407	430
4	NAC, Boudhgarh	17	17	17	17
	Total	1273	1145	1168	1272

Table-2.8-Education:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Children Enrolled Class-1 to X	No. of Children Dropped Out	No. of Children Never Enrolled
1	Boudh	22925	0	0
2	Harabhanga	19038	0	0
3	Kantamal	26157	0	0
4	NAC, Boudhgarh	1505	0	0
	Total	69625	0	0

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

Socio-Economic profile:

1. Work force participation-

Workers and Non-Workers	Male	Female	Total
Total Workers (Main and Marginal)	11902655	5638934	17541589
(i) Main Workers	8794413	1913130	11902655
(ii) Marginal Workers	3108242	3725804	5638934

2. 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
	Total	358292	85180	85180	52959

Health: 1.33- Major Health Indicators:

Sl. No.	Block/ ULB	Child Mortality Rate/1000 Live birth (HMIS 2019-20)	Maternal Mortality Rate (AHS 2012-13)	Institutional Delivery in percentage	Immunization status of Children below 5 years in percentage	Any Other
1	Boudh	24.77	NA	98.5%	104%	
2	Harabhanga	20.49	NA	99%	95%	
3	Kantamal	NA	NA	99.54%	90%	
4	NAC Boudh	NA	NA	100%	99%	

Critical infrastructure:-Veterinary Hospitals:

Sl. No.	Block	Veterinary Hospitals	No. of Doctors	Livestock Aid Centres	No. of Livestock Inspectors	No. of Artificial Insemination Centres
1	Boudh	3	5	13	5	13

2	Harabhanga	2	3	11	4	11
3	Kantamal	2	4	13	2	13
	Total	7	12	37	11	37

Incidence of Major Diseases during last 5 years :(2018 to 2022)

Sl. No.	Name of the Disease	Incidents/ Cases Treated	No. of Deaths due to disease
1	Malaria	216	00
2	Jaundice	37	00
3	Pneumonia	115	17
4	Diarrhea	7960	03
5	TB	1295	116

Health infrasturcture:

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Health Sub centre	No. of PHC	No. of CHC	No. Homeopathic /Ayurvedic Hospital	No of MHUs	No of Ambulance
01	Boudh	22	5	1	0	1	1
02	Harabhanga	20	4	2	4	1	0
03	Kantamal	25	3	2	0	1	1
	Total	67	12	5	4	3	2

Human Resource Availability:

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Doctors	No. of Paramedical Staffs	No. of ANMs	No. ASHAs	Others
01	Boudh	11	12	27	236	--
02	Harabhanga	11	44	25	184	6
03	Kantamal	17	8	27	223	--
	Total	39	64	79	643	--

1. 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 Boudh district. 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	Boudh	30323	06	30323	30317		
2	Harabhanga	23816	03	23816	23813		
3	Kantamal	29251	15	29251	29236		
	Total	83390	24	83390	83366		

2. Drinking water and sanitation: DRINKING WATER

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Functional Tube Wells	No of tube wells with raised platforms	Pipe Water Supply (PWS SCHEME)					
				No. of PWS	Length of Mts	No. of Villages Covered	No. of Households	No of overhead tanks	No of stand points
1	Boudh	2420	60	46	914	212	20942	0	0
2	Harabhanga	2232	55	63	102.4	70	13239	0	40
3	Kantamal	2171	530	54	865	191	11740	1	80
	Total	6823	645	163	1881.4	473	45921	1	120

SAFE DRINKING WATER & CRISIS:

Sl no	Name of the block ULB	No. of villages having access to safe drinking water	Village/wards having crisis of drinking water during summer season		Fluoride contamination		Others(Iron if any nitrate)
			village/wards	population	village/wards	population	

1	Boudh	386	15	4586	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Harabhanga	340	0	0	17	457	NIL
3	Kantamal	392	0	0	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total	1118	15	4586	17	457	NIL

SANITATION

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	383	383	195	14.86	4	27901	27901	223	185
2	Harabhang a	338	338	137	11.85	6	27824	27824	237	219
3	Kantamal	389	389	296	24.38	7	33221	33221	277	242
	Total	1110	1110	628	51.09	17	88946	88946	737	646

3. Food security

Sl. No	Block/ULB	Households Covered under PDS								
		No. of HHs	HHs covered under NFSA	HHs covered under SFSS	Total	Total No. of Beneficiaries under NFSA& SFSS	Consumption in qtls. Rice	No. of PDS outlets in the block	Storage Points	
									No.	Storage Capacity (in Qtls.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Boudh	28442	5602	1741	35785	123355	7239	42	2	650000
2	Harabhan ga	27286	4931	1062	33279	109677	6511	43	1	25000
3	Kantamal	31793	5272	777	37842	129090	7452.3	28	1	50000
4	Boudhgar h	2442	830	207	3479	11033	717.05	14	0	0

(NAC)										
Total=	89963	16635	3787	11038	5	373155	21919	127	4	725000

4. Social Security

Sl No	Name of the Block	No. of persons covered under Old Age Pension Schemes			No. of Persons covered under Widow Pension	No. of Persons covered under Disability Pension			GRAND TOTAL
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1	Boudh	7937	5291	13228	3342	1276	850	2126	18696
	Harabhanga	5887	3924	9811	4233	1181	788	1969	16013
	Kantamal	8020	5347	13367	3830	925	617	1542	18739
	EO NAC Boudhgarh	742	495	1237	462	134	90	224	1923
	TOTAL	22586	15057	37643	11867	3517	2344	5861	55371

5. Communication:

Sl. No.	Block	N.H. (Length in Km.)	S.H (lengthin 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	

6. Police: and Fire Stations:

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, 21 Sub-Inspectors, 1 FPSI, 1 Drill Sub-Inspector, 47 Assistant Sub-Inspectors; 1 Havildar Major, 1 Driver Havildar Major, 29 Havildars,7 CI Havildar, 5

Lance Naiks, 10 Assistant Drivers, 80 APR constable 131 OR Constables,1 Scientific Officer,1 Lab Assisstant,1 ASI photo, 1 Lab Attendant, 1 Head clerk, 2 Sr Clerk/Jr Accountant, 5 junior Clerk, 1 Junior stenographer, 10 menials, 36 OAPF & 2 Traffic Constables. The Policing of this district is being ensured through SDPO office. There are 7 Police Stations, 5 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

Name of Block/ULB	Sl. No	No. of Police Stations	No. of Police Personal	Total	No. of Fire Stations	Human Resource
Kantamal	1	Kantamal	DSP-1,,SI-02,ASI-04,Cr.HAV-01,Const-07 OAPF-02	24	Kantamal	Station Officer-01 Driver-01 Leading Fire Man-02 FMD-1 Fireman-9
	2	Manamunda	Inspr-1,SI-03,ASI-04,Cr.HAV—1 ,Const-06 OAPF-2	14	-	-
Boudh	3	Baunsuni	SI-02,ASI-05, Cr.HAV-01,Const-05	13	Baunsuni	Station Officer-01 Driver-01 Leading Fire Man-02 FMD-1 Fireman-7
	4	Boudh	Inspr-1,SI-03,ASI-08, Cr. HAV-03,Const-12,OAPF-4	36	Boudh	Asst. Fire Officer-01 Driver-01 Leading Fire Man-02 FMD-2 Fireman-09
Harabhang a	5	Purunakatak	Inspr-1,SI-02,ASI-05,Cr.HAV-01,Const-08 OAPF-01	17	Charichha k	Driver-01 Leading Fire Man-02 FMD-1 Fireman-8

	6	Harabhanga	Inspr-1,SI-02,ASI-03,Cr.HAV-01,Const-05 OAPF-2	18	-	-
--	---	------------	--	----	---	---

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

7. 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	34016	1170.00	14133.45	8945.56	581253.91
2	Harabhanga	13	20801	1973.00	13318.45	7402.41	452656.49
3	Kantamal	15	25324	1945.00	16253.40	11192.88	765527.72
	Total	42	80141	5088.00	43705.3	27540.85	1799438.12

8. Flood Shelters:

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

Details of CSMMC:- Nodal Person for Multi-Purpose Flood & Cyclone Shelters (MCS) of Boudh district

Sl No.	Name of the MCS	Location	Name of President	Contact No.	Name of Secretary	Contact No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kultajore	Taparna	Chumki Bhoi	7205698271 7978299697	Sudhanshu Rana	9777048703
2	Ghantapada	Ghantapada	Rita Kanhar	8114801414	Dilip Chauhan	
3	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	Sakuntala Behera	9938170570	Labakishore Palia	9668013726
4	Bahira	Bahira	Jajatikeshari Mahalik	9178060389	Nilakara Behera	8658660416

Name of the PEO	Contact No.	Name of the Nodal Officer	Contact No	Name of the District Level Nodal Officer	Contact No
8	9	10	11	12	13
Nabaghana Pradhan , PEO	7978509355	Sri Jyotirananjan Behera WEO	8763329170	Sri Aswini Meher , CEO-cum-EO ,ZP,Boudh	9437420164
Bhuleswar Nag, PEO	9178166853				
Jagadish Mallick, PEO	9668386579	Sri Jatin Mishra GPEO	9938322077	Smt . Babitarani Dalabehera, ADM.Boudh	9439401784
Alladini Bhoi, PEO	7751050335	Gangadhar Mishra, GPEO	7327920886	Sri Rabindranath Kanhar Sub Collector ,Boudh	9439074881

Details of Equipment provided to MCS

Sl No.	Name of the	Location	Equipment Provided	Status		Remarks
				Operation	Non-Operational	

	MCS			al			
1	Kultajore Dharmanagar Bahira Ghantapada	Taparna	Generator Set- 1 Set	✓			
2			AskaLight	✓			
3			Chain Saw	✓			
4			Life Jackets (MMD & SOLAS Approved)	✓			
5			Life Buoy (MMD & SOLAS Approved)	✓			
6			Nylon Rope- 12 mm Dia	✓			
7		Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	Manila Rope – 6 mm Dia	✓		
8				Sisal Rope (Cord)- 6 mm Dia	✓		
9		Bahira	Bahira	Telescopic Aluminum Ladder- 30 ft	✓		
10			Ghantapada	Ghantapada	Florescent Jackets	✓	
11		Mass Kitchen Utensils- 22 items		✓			
12		Notice Board with chicken Net covering and Locking		✓			
13		Dari		✓			
14		Black Board		✓			
15		Plastic Chair		✓			
16		Solar Lantern with Charger		✓			
17		Siren	✓				

18			Hand Held Megaphone	✓		
19			Black Board	✓		
20			Plastic Chair	✓		
21			Solar Lantern with Charger	✓		
22			Siren	✓		
23			Hand Held Megaphone	✓		
24			Black Board	✓		
25			Plastic Chair	✓		

9. On the basis of past experience, following temporary flood centres 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
		Baunsuni	5	Baunsuni High School	Malisahi Baunsuni Tikarapada

		Talasarada	6	Tainjan UG ME School	Damargada Podakhal Maneswar
		Talasarada Telibandha	7	Sahajpal High School	Kankala Kampara
		Telibandha	8	Telibandha High School	Subarnapura Ramapura
		Laxmiprasad	9	Jagati UGME School	Jagati Dumuribida Sapadohali Kaoudiatola
		Khuntabandha	10	Khuntabandha UG ME School	Jagannathapur Chandigada Ghingira sahi of Gobindpur
	Harabhanga	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.	BhagamundaMahuladorSahi)
		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	Khandi dhalapur
			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	Kantamal			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	Boudh NAC				

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

10. Voter-Population Ratio

The voter population ratio for Kantamal, Boudh and Harabhanga Block is as Follows: -

Name of the Block	Population	Voter	Percentage
Boudh	145519	108186	74.34
Kantamal	148385	108600	72.91
Harabhanga	126834	94867	85.29
Total	420738	311653	74.07

(a) The Block wise information on no. of constituencies/polling stations/ Population /voters indicated below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of ZP constituency	No. of GP	No.of Samiti constituency	No.of wards and Polling Station	Total population	Voters.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	Boudh	3	23	23	325	145519	108186
2.	Harabhanga	3	22	22	300	126834	108600
3.	Kantamal	3	24	24	330	148385	94867
	Total	9	69	69	955	420738	311653

(b) Abstract Of The District (Reservation)

Sl No.	Particulars	SC	SCW	ST	ST W	UR	UR W	TOTAL
1	Ward Member	92	130	36	93	333	271	955
2	Sarapanch	10	11	0	0	24	24	69
3	Panchayat Samiti Member	7	9	4	6	23	20	69
4	Chairperson of Panchayat Samiti	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
5	Zilla Parishad	1	1	0	1	3	3	9
Total		110	152	40	100	384	319	1096

11. DETAILED BANK BRANCHES OPERATING IN THE DISTRICT

Sl No	Name of Banks	Name of Branches		Category
1	Boudh Central Co-operative Bank	I	Boudh	Co-operative Banks
		ii	Mahila Branch	
		iii	Manamunda	
		Iv	Purunakatak	
		v	Kantamala	
2	Utakl Grameen Bank	I	Boudh	Regional Rural Banks
		ii	Birnarasinghpur	
		iii	Ghantapada	
		Iv	Kantamal	
		v	Madhapur	
		vi	Manamunda	
		vii	Sagada	
		viii	Sahajpal	

3	State Bank of India	i	Boudh	PSU Commercial Banks
		ii	Bausuni	
		iii	Dahya	
		iv	Harabhanga	
		v	Manupali	
		vi	Janhapank	
		vii	Kantamal	
		viii	Palsagora	
		ix	Purunakatak	
		x	Charrichhak	
		xi	Butupali ADB	
		xii	Baghiapada	
4	Indian Bank	i	Boudh	Pvt. Commercial Banks
		ii	Dhalpur	
		iii	Badhigaon	
		iv	Kusanga	
		v	Manamunda	
5	Union bank of India	i	Boudh	
6	Punjab National Bank	i	Boudh	
7	UCO Bank	i	Boudh	
8	Bank of India	i	Boudh	
9	Central Bank of India	i	Boudh	
10	Bank of Baroda	i	Boudh	
11	Canara Bank	i	Boudh	
12	AXIS Bank	i	Boudh	
13	HDFC Bank	i	Boudh	
14	ICICI bank	I	Boudh	

10 Financial Institutions & Contact Numbers (Banks):

Sl. No	Name of the GP	Name of the Bank	Location and Contact person	Contact Number
1.	Purunakatak	SBI	Purunakatak	9777070298

2.	Charrichhak	SBI	Charrichhak	8895545135
3.	Adenigarh	Utkal Grameen Bank	Madhapur	9078512840
4.	Harabhanga	SBI	Harabhanga	9674872749
5.	Dhalpur	Indian Bank	Dhalpur	7077658300
6.	Kusanga	Indian Bank	Kusanga	8249105007
7.	Biranarsingapur	Utkal Grameen Bank	Biranarsingapur	9337664581

At ULBs level

Sl. No	Name of the WARD	Name of the Bank	Location and Contact person	Contact Number
1	6	Punjab National Bank	Babusahi NAC Chhack Branch Manger	8018183696
2	7	State bank of India	Pudapoda Chief Manger	9438399066
3	12	State Bank of India -ABD	Butupali Chief Manger	9448718192
4	15	Union Bank of India	Khaliabagicha Branch Manger	6371052989
5	7	Central Bank	Babusahi Branch Manger	7978151350
6	2	Bank of Baroda	Muslim Sahi Branch Manger	8141631060
7	4	UCO Bank	Daily Market Branch Manger	9853649090
8	7	AXIS Bank	NAC Chhack Branch Manger	7381018051
9	7	HDFC	Parijat Palace, Babusahi Branch Manger	9937352111
10	7	Bank of India	Parijat Palace, Babusahi Branch Manger	8147220978
11	7	ICICI	Shibani Market Branch Manger	7008512792
12	7	Indian Bank	Shibani Market Branch Manger	9769542561
13	7	Boudh Central Co-operative Bank- Mahila Branch	Pudapoda Branch Manger	9437243038

Chapter-3**Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment:-****Introduction**

Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk & Capacity analysis (HVRC) is the most important part of the plan as the entire planning process will be based on its outcome. Any error in identifying the frequency, magnitude and projected impact leads to incorrect identification of major hazard and hence an imperfect plan. The necessary outcomes of the HVRC analysis will be the type of hazards that the district is prone to, history of hazards, impact analysis of the worst case, the area, people and infrastructure that is prone to the risk of these hazards and their vulnerability of being damaged by such disasters due to their vulnerability characteristics. Vulnerability Assessment should deal with the natural, socio-economic vulnerability, housing vulnerability and the environmental vulnerability. The vulnerability atlas has been referred for this purpose. After knowing the existing hazards and potential vulnerabilities, the risk analysis will be carried out. HVRC analysis will also include resource inventory/capacity analysis, preparedness analysis in terms of network of communication systems, public distribution systems, storage facilities, transportation facilities, medical facilities, fire stations, cyclone shelters with their capacity, presence of NGOs and other volunteers etc so as to enable quick response.

Table-3.1 Major Disasters/ Incidents during 2012-2022:- A brief profile of major disasters/incidents occurred in the district during last 10 years (2012 to 2022)

Sl No	Disaster/ incident	No. of Incidents	No. of Death	Affected Population	Live stock loss	Housing Dam aged	Damage Infrastructure				Damage and loss of Crop Area (in Hectare)
							School /AWC	Hosp itals	Roads	Other Critical infrastr ucture	

Disasters as approved Under SDRF/NDRF Guidelines.

1.	Flood	12		28640		3239					7151.91
2.	Drought	12		205280							51320.09
3.	Fire	19		5707		2283					
4.	HailStorm	05		918		304					
5.	Cyclone	07		197290							39458.94

6.	Earth Quake										
7.	Tsunami										
8.	Land slide										
9.	Avalanche										
10.	Cloud Burst										
11.	Pest Attack	1		2305							380.80
12.	Cold Wave/F rost										

State Specific Disasters as per Notification No.1936 Dt.01.06.2015

13.	Lightning	14	15								
14.	Heatwave	02	02								
15.	Whirl wind	03		1373		216					102.23
16.	Tornado										
17.	Heavy Rain										
18.	Boat Accidents (Other than during Flood)										
19.	Drowning (Other than during Flood)	07	07								
20.	Snake Bite (Other	22	22								

thandur ing Flood)											
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Other Disasters													
21.	Animal Menace	05	05										
22.	Building Collapse												
23.	Stampede												
24.	Epidemics												
25.	Industrial/ Chemical Accidents												
26.	Road Accidents												
27.	Railway Accidents												
28.	Hooch Incidents												
29.	Communal Riot												
30.	Dam Break/ Spill Way related Flood.												
31.	Soil/ Coastal erosion												

Table-3.2-Hazard Seasonality of the District

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

Table-3.3. Block Ranking and Probability of Disaster Risk in the District:

Sl.No	Block	Flood	Flash Flood	Heavy Rain	Drought	Sun stroke	Light ning	Drow ining	Snake bites	Fire Accedient
01	Boudh	√		√	√	√				√
02	Kantamal	√		√	√					
03	Harabhanga	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	

Table-3.4:-Vulnerability and Risk Assessment related to disasters

Sl.No	Disaster/ Incident	No. Of incidents	No. Of Deaths	Affected Population	Wards Live stock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure					Damage and loss of Crop
							AWC/ SchoolBuil	Hospitals	Road in	Other Critical		
1	Flood 2019	1	0	1569	0	1569	07					1703.52
2	Fire	1	0	140	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Sand Cast	1	0	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285.65
4	Snake bite	6	6	6	0	0	0	0				
5	Lightening	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Drowning	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Heat wave	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table-3.5.-:Causing agent wise flood vulnerable areas of the District

Sl . No	Causing agent-Rivers/ Waterbodies /Tidal Wave/ Others	No.Of Suscep tible Blocks / ULB	No. Of Suscep tible GPs	No. Of Susc eptible Villa ges/	Vulnerable Population	Milch and Draught animals	Hous es	Vulnerable Infrastructure		
								Schoo l/AWC Buildin gs	Hosp i tal	Roads(in Km)
	River-1	2+	17GP +	56	33872	7241		43	6	450

Mahanadi	1NAC	3wards							
River-2 Telanadi	1	8	22	12356	1235		21	3	153
FlashFlood	4	26	77	34896	8521		64	9	605
Others									

Table-3. 6.:-(Brief description on the flood vulnerability of the district and past incidents to be discussed) Flood Vulnerable areas of the district in general

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of susceptible Gram Panchayats	No. Of susceptible villages/Wards	Population in Nos.	Milch and Draught animals	Houses	Vulnerable Infrastructure			
							School/ AWC	Hospitals	Roads (in Km)	
1	Boudh	8	16	8478	1543		15	2	156	
2	Harabhan ga	9	39	25138	5698		26	4	294	
3	kantamal	8	22	12356	1235		21	3	153	
4	NAC	1	3wards	256	45		2	0	2	
	Total									

Table-3.7 :-Electricities facilities in the Hazard Prone areas:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. Of Grid Stations	No. Of 33/11 KV Substations	No. Of Distributing Transformers			Conductor /Electrical lines- 11KV or less (length in Kms.)	No. Of Poles	No. Of High-Tension Towers	High Tension lines above 11KV (length in Kms.)
				11 KV Or Less	11 KV < and <60 KV	60 KV And above				
1	NAC Boudhgarh	1	1	5	0	0	4	58	0	2
2	Boudh	3	3	178	0	0	231	3302	0	8
3	Harabhanga	2	2	206	0	0	297	4243	0	20
4	Kantamal	3	3	267	0	0	388	5547	2	18

Table-3.8.- Drinking water facilities in the Hazard Prone areas:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Total No. Of Tube Wells	No. Of 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	2408	60	46	142000	26	700	0
2	Harabhanga	2208	55	61	234200	37	1032	0
3	Kantamal	2112	530	54	167000	18	675	0
	TOTAL	6728	645	161	543200	81	2407	0

Table-3.9.-Events/Festivals/Functions organized in the district where mass gathering

occurs:

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(A pprox)Per day	Remarks (other vulnerabilities associated with the place/event,if any to The mentioned)
1	Rathayatra	BoudhNAC	9days	June/July	35000	
2	Boudha Mohotsav	Kacheri Padia , Boudh NAC	5days	January	30000	
3	DhanuYatra & Banijya Mela	Bhairabi Padia/ Boudh NAC	8 days	February	20000	
4	Ramalila	Ramalila Padia, Boudh NAC	15 days	April	15000	

Table-3.10:-Boat Operation points

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.SRC Odisha provided to plying boats to Boudh district & deployment of 4nos of staff for this purpose.Both the boats are functional one is at Keutsahi & another is at Marjakud Ghat.

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 Sarapanches as well as to the public regarding free and fair auction of Ferry-Ghats and plying of authorized registered Boats for safety of Passengers and only registered Boat owners shall be allowed to take part at the time of auction of Ferry-Ghats.

Other Boat operation points:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the ghat/ boat operation point	Name of the water body	No. of Panchayat s/ villages connected	Daily to and fro movement of people in Nos. (Approx.)	Type of boats operating in Nos.	
						Mechanised	Non-Mechanised
1	Boudh	Amarda / Raxa	Mahanadi	2	16		Non-Mechanised
2		Baunsuni	Mahanadi	1	10		-do-
3		Kankala	Mahanadi	3	10		-do-
4		Jagati	Mahanadi	2	12		-do-
5		Jagati	Mahanadi	2	16		-do-
6		Baunsuni	Mahanadi	3	12		-do-
7	Boudh, NAC	Jagannath Mandir	Mahanadi	2	13		-do-
8	Boudh, NAC	Jagannath Mandir	Mahanadi	1	17		-do-
9	Boudh, NAC	Kulipadaghat	Mahanadi	3	14		-do-
10	Boudh, NAC	Kulipadaghat	Mahanadi	2	15		-do-
11	Boudh, NAC	Marjakud	Mahanadi	3	200	2nos of Power boat	-do-

						Provided by SRC	
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Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the ghat/ boat operation point	Name of the water body	No. of Panchayats/ villages connected	Daily to and fro movement of people in Nos. (Approx.)	Type of boats operating in Nos.	
						Mechanised	Non-Mechanised
1	Harabhang a	Atalsar	Mahanadi	3	12		Non-Mechanised
2		Tikerpada	Mahanadi	2	18		-do-
3		Karadi	Mahanadi	1	20		-do-
4		Uanla	Mahanadi	2	20		-do-
5		Ramgarh	Mahanadi	2	16		-do-
6		Panighara	Mahanadi	3	21		-do-
7		Dhalpur	Mahanadi	2	25		-do-
8		Harabhanga	Mahanadi	4	17		-do-
9	Kantamal	Guabahal	Tel	2	12		Non-Mechanised
10		Kamghat	Tel	2	10		-do-
11		Gambharipad ar	Tel	3	16		-do-
12		Deogaon / Nuapali	Tel	1	13		-do-
13		Barapadar	Tel	2	20		-do-
14		Phased	Tel	2	19		-do-
15		Kantamal	Tel	3	13		-do-

Table-3.11- Lightning

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULB	Identifiable incidents of Lightning hit in last 5years		No. Of Lightning events	No. fatality/ Deaths	Injured Persons
		No. GPs	No. of Villages/ Wards			
1	Boudh	5	32		1	0
2	Harabhanaga	7	41		3	0
3	Kantamal	8	53		3	0

Year wise -lightning data Of Boudh District								
DISTRICT	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	CC	CG	CC	CG	CC	CG	CC	CG
BOUDH	7961	4510	18021	15318	11620	8258	12286	13072

Table-3.12

GP WISE EX-GRATIA CASES FROM 2020 to Tiil the date

Sl.No	Block/Tahas il	GP	Drownin g	Fire Acciden t	Heat Wav e	Lightinin g	Snakebite s
1	Kantamal	Khatkhatia	1			1	1
2	Kantamal	Palasagora	1				1
3	Kantamal	Roxa	1	1		1	
4	Kantamal	Kultajore	1				1
5	Kantamal	Baragaon				1	1
6	Kantamal	Similipadar					2
7	Kantamal	Ghantapada					1
8	Kantamal	Khuntigora					1
9	Kantamal	Khaliapali					1
10	Kantamal	Lambasari					1
Total			4	1		3	10
11	Boudh	Mursundhi	1				1
12	Boudh	Boudh sadar	0	1			1
13	Boudh	Mundipadar		1			
14	Boudh	Badhiagaon	1				

15	Boudh	sagada		1			
16	Boudh	Bahira		1	1		
17	Boudh	Talasarada			1		
18	Boudh	Baunsuni	1				1
19	Boudh	Ainlapali				1	1
20	Boudh	Jogindrapur					1
21	Boudh	Manupali					1
22	Boudh	Tikarapada					2
23	Boudh	Laxmiprasada					1
24	Boudh	Khuntabandha					1
25	Boudh	Baghiapada					1
26	Boudh	Telibandha					2
Total			3	4	2	1	13
27	Harabhanga	Tileswar	2				
28	Harabhanga	Adenigarh	1	1			
29	Harabhanga	Harabhanga	2				1
30	Harabhanga	Bandhapathar	1				
31	Harabhanga	Biranarasinghapur	1				2
32	Harabhanga	Ramagarh				1	
33	Harabhanga	Mathura				1	2
34	Harabhanga	Karanjakata				1	
35	Harabhanga	Dhalpur					1
36	Harabhanga	Mahalikpada					1
37	Harabhanga	Chhatranga					1
38	Harabhanga	Banibhusanpur					1
39	Harabhanga	kusanga					1
40	Harabhanga	Sankuloi					1
Total			7	1		3	11
Grand Total			14	6	2	7	34

Table-3.13. Major Industrial Establishments/ Chemical & Other hazardous material storage points: NA

Sl no	Block	MSME	
		Units	Person engaged
1	Boudh	125	490
2	Kantamal	77	395
3	Harbhanaga	88	345

4	Boudh NAC	145	540
Total		435	1770

Industries: (Rice Mills)

Sl no	Name of the GP	Name of the Industries	Type of industry	Manpower employed	Infrast ructure availab le	Chemicals used	Produ ction
1	Bamanda	M/s. Sherawali Rice Mills (P) Ltd Biswanathpur	Rice	58	Para boiling ,Drying ,Milling ,Weigh bridge and Godown		80 mtr
2	Biranasing pur	M/s.Bhabani Rice Mill Biramchandrapur	Rice	17			20 mtr
3	Radhanags ar	M/s. Maa Bhairabi Rice Industries Landibandha	Rice	22			24 mtr
4	Purunakata k	M/s.Ranisati Paddy Processing (P) Ltd	Rice	145			210 mtr
5	Lunibahal	M/s.Maa Paddy Industries Laigaon	Rice	25			24 mtr
6	Sampoch	M/s.Shree Krishna Rice Industries Rambhikata	Rice	32			24 mtr
7	Radhanaga r	Gopinath Rice Industries, Chandan Nagar	Rice	45			45 mtr
8	Bamanda	Ambaji rice Mills	Rice	47			27 Mtr

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.

Drought

Table- 3.14 -Table to be filled based on data available at the district level information for all the blocks of the district to be given

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Average Annual Rain Fall	Cultivated Area(In Hectares)			
			Paddy		Non-Paddy	
			Rainfed Area	Irrigated area	Rainfed Area	Irrigated area
1	Boudh	1043.80	106496	32396	32396	16416
2	Harabhanga	1029.90	125076	250207	250207	18376
3	Kantamal	1418.80	126770	27577	27577	18167
	Total	3492.50	358292	85180	85180	52959

Table- 3.15- Drinking Water Crisis

Sl. No	Name of the Block/ ULB	Villages/ Wards without proper source of drinking water		Villages/ Wards having crisis of drinking water during summer season		Fluoride Contamination		Others Arsenic / Saline/ Iron If any
		No.of Villages /Wards	Populatio n	No.of Villag es/W ards	Populatio n	No.of Villa ges/ War ds	Popul ation	
1	Boudh	404	53625			0	0	0
2	Harabhang a	347	46983			1	900	0

3	Kantamal	425	56897			1	307	0
		1176	157505			2	1207	0

Table- 3.16 -Details Railway Line Exposed to Different Hazards

Sl. No.	Hazard	Length of Railwayline exposed (in Km.)	Location
1	Flood	26km	Harbhanga & kantamal Block area
2	Land Slide	2km	Harbhanga

Sno	Lenth of railways line	Location	No of station
1	106	Purunapani Jharmunda Bagh Madhapur Adenigarh Charichack Purunakatak Champapur Boudh	9

Table- 3.17 -Details of Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts in theDistrict

Sl. No.	Cultural Heritage site/ precinct	Address/ Location	Category(Centrally Protected Monument/State Protected/ UNESCO World Heritage Site/ Unprotected Monument)	Name & Contact details of the Controlling /Supervising Authority at the district level	Hazards & Vulnerability of the Place
1	Charisambhu	At- Jagati Post- LaxmiPrasad Block- Boudh Dist-Boudh	Centrally Protected	ASI Bhubaneswar	
2	Dambrugada	At- Jagati Post- LaxmiPrasad Block- Boudh Dist-Boudh	Unprotected	District Adm	

3	Nayakpada Gumpha	At- Jagati Post- LaxmiPrasad Block- Boudh Dist-Boudh	Unprotected	District Adm	
4	Rameswar Temple	At- Jagati Post- LaxmiPrasad Block- Boudh Dist-Boudh	Centrally Protected	ASI Bhubaneswar	
5	Buddha park	At- Jagati Post- LaxmiPrasad Block- Boudh Dist-Boudh	Unprotected	District Adm	

Table- 3.18 - Details of Museums in the District

S l.No.	Name of the Museum	Location and Address	Type	Category/ Controlling Body (ASI/ Central Government /State Government / Private/ Public Trust/ Privately Managed /University/ College)	Name & Contact details of the Controlling Authority/Owner	Average Footfall and Days/ Period during which highest Foot Fall is received)
1	District Museum, Boudh	Kacheri Chhak	Small	State Govt.	DM & Collector, Boudh	5000

Table- 3.19:-

List of Blocks/GPs/Villages/ULBs/Wards affected due to Heavy rain & Floods in river Mahanadi

Sl. No	Block	GP Affected		Village Affected		
		Sl. No	Name of GP Affected	Sl. No	Name of Village Affected	
1	Kantamal	1	AMBAGAON	1	AMBAGAON	
			AMBAGAON	2	TENTULIKHUNTI	
			AMBAGAON	3	KURUKUPA	
			AMBAGAON	4	BAD TANDAMUNDA	
			2	BARAGAON	5	MALIKUD
			3	GHANTAPADA	6	REKDOLE
				GHANTAPADA	7	GHANTAPADA
				GHANTAPADA	8	MANIKPUR
				GHANTAPADA	9	SRIMAL
				GHANTAPADA	10	MALAPADA
				GHANTAPADA	11	TABADA
				GHANTAPADA	12	TAMBASINA
			4	KANTAMAL	13	BADCHHAPALI
				KANTAMAL	14	KALARAKOTHA
				KANTAMAL	15	UDEPUR
				KANTAMAL	16	DUMALPALI
				KANTAMAL	17	DEULDUNGURI
			5	KHALIAPALI	18	TIKIRAPADA
				KHALIAPALI	19	KHALIAPALI
				KHALIAPALI	20	KHALIAMUNDA
				KHALIAPALI	21	BARADIPADAR
			6	KHAMANMUNDA	22	DEOGOAN
				KHAMANMUNDA	23	BALANGIJORE
				KHAMANMUNDA	24	GUNJERMAL
				KHAMANMUNDA	25	LANDABAHAL
			7	KHUNTIGORA	26	BANDHUGORA
				KHUNTIGORA	27	SINDHUGORA
				KHUNTIGORA	28	ADER
				KHUNTIGORA	29	SAN KALARAKOTHA
			8	KULTAJORE	30	KULTAJORE
				KULTAJORE	31	CHHAPARA
				KULTAJORE	32	TAPARNA
				KULTAJORE	33	GIDHAMAL
				KULTAJORE	34	FASED
				KULTAJORE	35	BARAPADAR
			9	MANAMUNDA	36	KAPASIRA

			MANAMUNDA	37	BHURKIPADA
			MANAMUNDA	38	SAHUPADA
			MANAMUNDA	39	KHAIRMAL
			MANAMUNDA	40	JOGIPADAR
			MANAMUNDA	41	NURPA
			MANAMUNDA	42	BHALIAPADAR
		10	PALASAGORA	43	GUABAHAL
			PALASAGORA	44	BAGHAD
			PALASAGORA	45	DAPALA
		11	RENGALI	46	GAMBHARIPADAR
			RENGALI	47	RENGALI
			RENGALI	48	TILEIMAL
			RENGALI	49	THELKOBEDA
			RENGALI	50	KAMGHAT
		12	SIMILIPADAR	51	LOKAPADA
			SIMILIPADAR	52	KIRLA
			SIMILIPADAR	53	GABJORE
			SIMILIPADAR	54	PATHARLA
			SIMILIPADAR	55	DAHIMAL
		13	UMA	56	UMA
			UMA	57	REGHAMUNDA
			UMA	58	BARAKALI
2	Boudh	14	Khuntbandh	59	Marjyadpur
			Khuntbandh	60	Gobindapur
			Khuntbandh	61	Polam
			Khuntbandh	62	Chandigadh
			Khuntbandh	63	Sardhapur
			Khuntbandh	64	Bendiripali
			Khuntbandh	65	Balidohali
			Khuntbandh	66	Brahmachari
			Khuntbandh	67	Jagannath Pur
			Khuntbandh	68	Baradohali
			Khuntbandh	69	Kailash Pur
		15	Laxmiprasad	70	Jagati
			Laxmiprasad	71	Dumeribeda
			Laxmiprasad	72	Sapdohali
			Laxmiprasad	73	Koudiatola
		16	Telibandh	74	Kampara
			Telibandh	75	Subarnapur
			Telibandh	76	Anandapur
			Telibandh	77	Rampur
			Telibandh	78	Chandrapur

			Telibandh	79	Telibandh
	17		Talsarada	80	Kanekpur
			Talsarada	81	Kankala
			Talsarada	82	Maneswar
			Talsarada	83	Sitapur
			Talsarada	84	Sangrampur
	18		MANUPALI	85	Jamatangi
			MANUPALI	86	Sahuapda
	19		Khaliapali	87	Khaliapali& Purumunda
	20		Raxa	88	Maheswarpinda
			Raxa	89	kadopadar
			Raxa	90	Dahya
			Raxa	91	Chaunriapadae
			Raxa	92	Bahajur
			Raxa	93	Amurda
	21		Kasurbandh	94	Masinapada
			Kasurbandh	95	Kurumpadar
			Kasurbandh	96	Nuapali
			Kasurbandh	97	Sandunguripali
			Kasurbandh	98	Bhaenamunda
	22		Gochhapada	99	Udbilika
			Gochhapada	100	Ratanpur
			Gochhapada	101	Bijapadar
			Gochhapada	102	Jharmunda
			Gochhapada	103	Karadapda
			Gochhapada	104	Lumurjena
	23		Bahira	105	Juramunda
	24		Sagada	106	Damapada
			Sagada	107	Panjana
			Sagada	108	Sagada
			Sagada	109	Paikbahal
			Sagada	110	Kanharpada
			Sagada	111	Jhankarpada
			Sagada	112	Bhaliapadar
			Sagada	113	Kurumunda
	25		Baunsuni	114	Baunsuni
			Baunsuni	115	Dimiripali
			Baunsuni	116	Jamaghati
			Baunsuni	117	Tangarpali
			Baunsuni	118	Tikiripada
			Baunsuni	119	Maulimunda

			Baunsuni	120	Malipada KhandaJami
		26	Ainlapali	121	Tatarkila
			Ainlapali	122	Gajarajpur
			Ainlapali	123	Hilung
		27	Bahira	124	Bahira
			Bahira	125	Kurumpadar
		28	Talsarda	126	Podhakhal
			Talsarda	127	Dambarugad
		29	Badhigaon	128	Badhigaon
			Badhigaon	129	Alania
			Badhigaon	130	Girasinga
			Badhigaon	131	Jamupali
		30	Mrusundi	132	Tutursinga
			Mrusundi	133	Mrusundi
			Mrusundi	134	Saranda
			Mrusundi	135	Gambharpadar
3	Harabhanga	31	Sankuloi	136	Panighara
			Sankuloi	137	Routapada
			Sankuloi	138	Bruhaspatipur
			Sankuloi	139	Mallikpada
		32	Harabhanga	140	Bhejigora
			Harabhanga	141	Surundi
			Harabhanga	142	Dianghat
			Harabhanga	143	Harabhanga
			Harabhanga	144	Kodasinga Pandephala
			Harabhanga	145	Kodasinga Paliaphala
			Harabhanga	146	Bukesinga
			Harabhanga	147	Nuakodasinga
			Harabhanga	148	Arakhapadar
			Harabhanga	149	Kutijhar
		33	Kusanga	150	Kusasinga
			Kusanga	151	Sahajapali
			Kusanga	152	Tirada
			Kusanga	153	Bhagamunda
			Kusanga	154	Kusanga
			Kusanga	155	Kumari
			Kusanga	156	Atalsara
			Kusanga	157	Sitaplapani
			Kusanga	158	Marada
		34	Dhalapur	159	Sajalganda
			Dhalapur	160	Dhalpur

		Dhalapur	161	Budhikana
		Dhalapur	162	Kankala
		Dhalapur	163	Jabalpur
		Dhalapur	164	Sambarkata
		Dhalapur	165	Sakusinga
		Dhalapur	166	Kharsankuloi
		Dhalapur	167	Durgapur
		Dhalapur	168	Parmanadapur
		Dhalapur	169	Tentulipadar
		Dhalapur	170	Rajasahi
	35	Ramgada	171	Ramagada
		Ramgada	172	Koilisuta
		Ramgada	173	Palsapat
		Ramgada	174	Pragalpur
		Ramgada	175	Uanl
		Ramgada	176	Baikunthapur
		Ramgada	177	Srirampur
		Ramgada	178	Kodapada
	36	Adenigada	179	Lengeripaju
		Adenigada	180	Sulugaon
		Adenigada	181	Badalasahi
		Adenigada	182	Gochhasahi
	37	Mathura	183	Kelakata
		Mathura	184	Gopa
		Mathura	185	Mathura
		Mathura	186	Badasubalaya
	38	Radhanagar	187	Damodarpur
		Radhanagar	188	Balipur
		Radhanagar	189	Balianta
		Radhanagar	190	Krushnamohanpur
		Radhanagar	191	Landhibandh
		Radhanagar	192	Pipalkata
	39	Bamanda	193	Naikpada
		Bamanda	194	Raghunathpur
	40	Sarasara	195	Butupali
		Sarasara	196	Maulsinga
		Sarasara	197	Kaleswar
		Sarasara	198	Badabankapada
		Sarasara	199	Sanabankapada
	41	Sampoch	200	Sampoch
		Sampoch	201	Shyamasundarpur
		Sampoch	202	Kuakud

		42	Bandhapathar	203	Bandhapathar
			Bandhapathar	204	Gudapada
			Bandhapathar	205	Bagdoholi
		43	Biranarsingpur	206	Karadi
			Biranarsingpur	207	Mahakudpali
			Biranarsingpur	208	Hatagaon
			Biranarsingpur	209	Mangalpur
			Biranarsingpur	210	Ghorada
		44	Talagaon	211	Dakapadar
			Talagaon	212	Khalgadu
		45	Banibhusanpur	213	Khuntapada
		46	Pitamabarpur	214	Balanda
		47	Purunakatak	215	Kamalpur
4	Boudhgarh NAC			1	Ward No-1 (Irrigation Colony)
				2	Ward No-2 (Bagicha Sahi)
				3	Ward No-10 (Bapuji Nagar)
				4	Ward No-14 (Marjakud)

Table 3.20 List of Embankments:

S.I NO	Name of the Embankments	Type of embankments	Length of embankments(IN KM)
1	Right embankment of Mahanadi to protect Boudh town.	T.R.E	1.800
2	Right embankment from Irrigation Colony to Chandrachuda Temple	T.R.E	0.645
3	Right embankment from Mahanty Sahi to Jaganath Temple	T.R.E	0.663
4	Right bank of River Mahanadi near Chandrachud Temple	T.R.E	0.080
5	Launching aprons near village Karadi	T.R.E	0.300
6	- do- Near village Ramagarh	T.R.E	0.300
7	Bhubaneswar Temple near Baunsuni	T.R.E	0.800
8	Right bank of River Mahanadi near Harabhanga	T.R.E	1.122
9	Right Embankment of Mahanadi at Khandidhalapur	T.R.E	1.120
10	Mahanadi embankment at Marjakud	T.R.E	0.500
11	Right and left bank of Ballat Nala ear Baliana.	T.R.E	0.340
12	Right bank of river Salki near village Baghiapada	T.R.E	0.180
13	Right bank of river Salki near village Maryadapur	T.R.E	0.060

14	Right bank of river Mahanadi near village Milkud & Kankala & damburugarh	T.R.E	0.300
15	Right bank of river Mahanadi near village Krushnamohanpur	T.R.E	0.300
16	Right bank of river tel near village Malikud	T.R.E	0.450
17	Right bank of river tel near village Ghantapada	T.R.E	0.500
18	Right bank of river tel near village Manikpur	T.R.E	0.250
19	Right bank of river tel near village Kapasira	T.R.E	0.150
20	Right bank of river Mahanadi near village Kudasinga	O.A.E	0.200
21	Right bank of river tel near village Gambharipadar	O.A.E	0.150
22	Right bank of river Salki near village Paljhar firm	O.A.E	0.250
23	Right bank of river Salki near village Erada	O.A.E	0.200
24	Right bank of river Salki near village Girasinga	O.A.E	0.200
25	Left bank of river Salki near village Polam	O.A.E	0.050
26	Right bank of river Tel near village Kamghat	O.A.E	0.100
27	Right bank of river Mahanadi at Manamunda.	O.A.E	0.500
	TOTAL		11.51

River Carrying Capacity/ Drainage Discharge Capacity;

Name of the River	Gauge Station	Warning Level (in Mts.)	Danger Level (in Mts.)	Highest Flood Level (in Mts)
Mahanadi	Boudh	86.80 M	87.80 M	90.90 M

3.21 :-Policy, Institutional Mechanisms and Inclusive Standards

Policies and their implementation need to be inclusive. Odisha State Disaster Management Plans has already laid the foundation of an inclusive strategy. OSDMA has set up a cell for persons with disabilities headed by a person with disability. The cell will look into inclusion in EWS, SER, rehabilitation and resettlement. Impart training for response forces ODRAF, Red Cross, and Civil Defense and community level task force volunteers. Monitoring accessibility in shelters will also be work of the cell.

The Odisha State Disaster Management Plan 2017 takes note of the vulnerability of disabled persons and the specific provision provided is related to inclusive education of children with disabilities during disasters. It also makes special mention of children with disabilities and specifically 'mentally retarded' (Intellectual Disability).

For preparation of the inclusive DDMP the following data at district level are to be collected

After compiling the database of the people who need special attention in the wake of a disaster and to make the district disaster management plan more inclusive, the following may be considered during District Disaster Management Plan preparation.

- **Pre-Disaster:** Identification of special needs of physically challenged and mentally challenged persons. Make necessary Planning for evacuation of people with special needs with special care and compassion. The DDMP should outline adequate training and orientation of field level functionaries who are normally engaged as frontline worriers of disaster management at grass roots. Special responsibility may be entrusted with the appropriate officials at block level to ensure the execution of the plan. The district must ensure that the committees and groups created in the district for the disaster management pursuits **has adequate representation from the vulnerable section of the society** as outlined above.
- **During Disaster:** Appropriate Relocation of the people in the shelter with special care, priority in meeting the needs of such population, organizing medical attention if needed.
- **Post disaster:** Ensuring careful & safe return of such people to home, prioritisation during relief distribution, prioritisation of rehabilitation & reconstruction effort

3.22:-Safety of Schools and Child Care Institutions:-

Implementation of School Safety Policy Guidelines 2016()

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

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

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

- Quarterly compliance reports from the Chief Secretary to MHRD and NDMA on the actions taken.

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

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

A. Chemical (Industrial) Disaster:

The growth of chemical industries has led to an increase in the risk of occurrence of incidents associated with hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM). A chemical industry that incorporates the best principles of safety can largely prevent such incidents. Common causes for chemical accidents are deficiencies in safety management systems and human errors, or they may occur as a consequence of natural calamities or sabotage activities. Chemical accidents result in fire, explosion and/ or toxic release. The nature of chemical agents and their concentration during exposure ultimately decides the toxicity and damaging effects on living organisms in the form of symptoms and signs like irreversible pain, suffering, and death. Meteorological conditions such as wind speed, wind direction, height of inversion layer, stability class, etc., also play an important role by affecting the dispersion pattern of toxic gas clouds. The Bhopal Gas tragedy of 1984—the worst chemical disaster in history, where over 2000 people died due to the accidental release of the toxic gas Methyl Isocyanate, is still fresh in our memories. Such accidents are significant in terms of injuries, pain, suffering, loss of lives, damage to property and environment. A small accident occurring at the local level may be a prior warning signal for an impending disaster. Chemical disasters,

though low in frequency, have the potential to cause significant immediate or long-term damage.

A critical analysis of the lessons learnt from major chemical accidents exhibited various deficiencies. Laxity towards safety measures, no conformation to techno-legal regimes and a low. Levels of public consultation are a few such shortcomings. The scenario called for concerted and sustained efforts for effective risk reduction strategies and capacity development under a national authority to decrease the occurrence of such incidents and lessen their impact. Although tremendous efforts have been made to minimise such accidents and to improve emergency preparedness at all levels, substantial efforts are still required to predict the occurrence of disasters, assess the damage potential, issue warnings, and to take other precautionary measures to mitigate their effects. Another pressing need is to properly assess the potential of chemical emergencies and develop tools for emergency planning and response to minimise the damage in case of any eventuality.

. The District administration of the industrial district must be prepared to face any kind of Chemical (Industrial) disasters and always be prepared with the Off-site Emergency Plan of the District. The Off-site emergency plan needs to be updated on regular frequency.

Thus, it is highly essentials to take all the preparedness measures and minimize the risk of any Chemical (Industrial) disasters in the industrial districts of the State. The following information is required to be fulfilled and be updated every year in the District Disaster Management Plan of the District.

Organization Name	Type(Large/ Medium /Small/ Micro)	Manufacturing Process &Capacity	Address	Lat/ Long	Site Operator Head Name & Mobile Number
Boudh Distillery Private Limited	Large.	Extra Neutral Alcohol & 60 KLPD.	Titerakata , Rambhakata Harabhanga, Boudh, Odisha.	Latitude : 20°41'51.23" N; Longitude : 84°23'17.38"E	Mr. Sanjay Rath , Unit Head 7328834900.

3.24:-Biological Disaster and Public Health in Emergencies:-

Biological disasters, be they natural or man-made, can be prevented or mitigated by proper planning and preparedness. The primary responsibility of managing biological

disasters vests with the state government. The central government would support the state in terms of guidance, technical expertise, and with human and material logistic support to develop the policies, plans and guidelines for managing biological disasters in accordance with the national guidelines and those laid down by SDMAs.

The H&FW would be the nodal Department for managing biological disasters in the State. Further, Home department will be the nodal for Bio-terrorism, Bio War, F&ARD Department will be the nodal department for animal health and Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment Department will be the nodal department for agro-terrorism. Besides, the community, medical care, public health and veterinary professionals, etc., must also remain in complete preparedness for such eventualities.

Table 10.1 Nodal Departments for Managing Biological Disaster

Sl No.	Bio Disaster	Nodal Department	Contact person	Contact details (Office/Mobile)
1	Biological Disaster	H&FW Department	CDMO (District)	
2	Bio Terrorism/War	Home Department	SP	
3	Animal Health Disaster	F&ARD Department	CDVO (District)	
4	Agro -Terrorism	A&FE Department	DAO	

Legal Framework

Stringent Legal frameworks must be drawn & enforced in order to:

- Prevention, mitigation and control of the spread of biological disaster at all level.
- Managing the prevailing and foreseeable public health concerns, threat of biological weapons by adversaries and cross-border issues.
- Notify the affected area, restrict movement so quarantine the affected area, enter any premises to take samples of suspected materials and seal them.
- Establish controls over biological sample transfer, biosecurity and biosafety of materials/laboratories.

Institutional & Operational Framework

SDMA will coordinate all the disasters including those of biological origin in the state. A multi-sectoral approach must be adopted involving H&FW, Home Department, PR&DW, SSEPD,

F&ARD and A&FE.

- The intelligence and deterrence required & the management structure must be identified and strengthened so as to act as one crisis management structure, committees, task forces and technical expert groups preferably within the Nodal department

10.4 Preventive Measures

Prevention and preparedness shall focus on the assessment of bio-threats, medical and public health consequences, medical countermeasures and long-term strategies for mitigation. The important components of prevention and preparedness would include

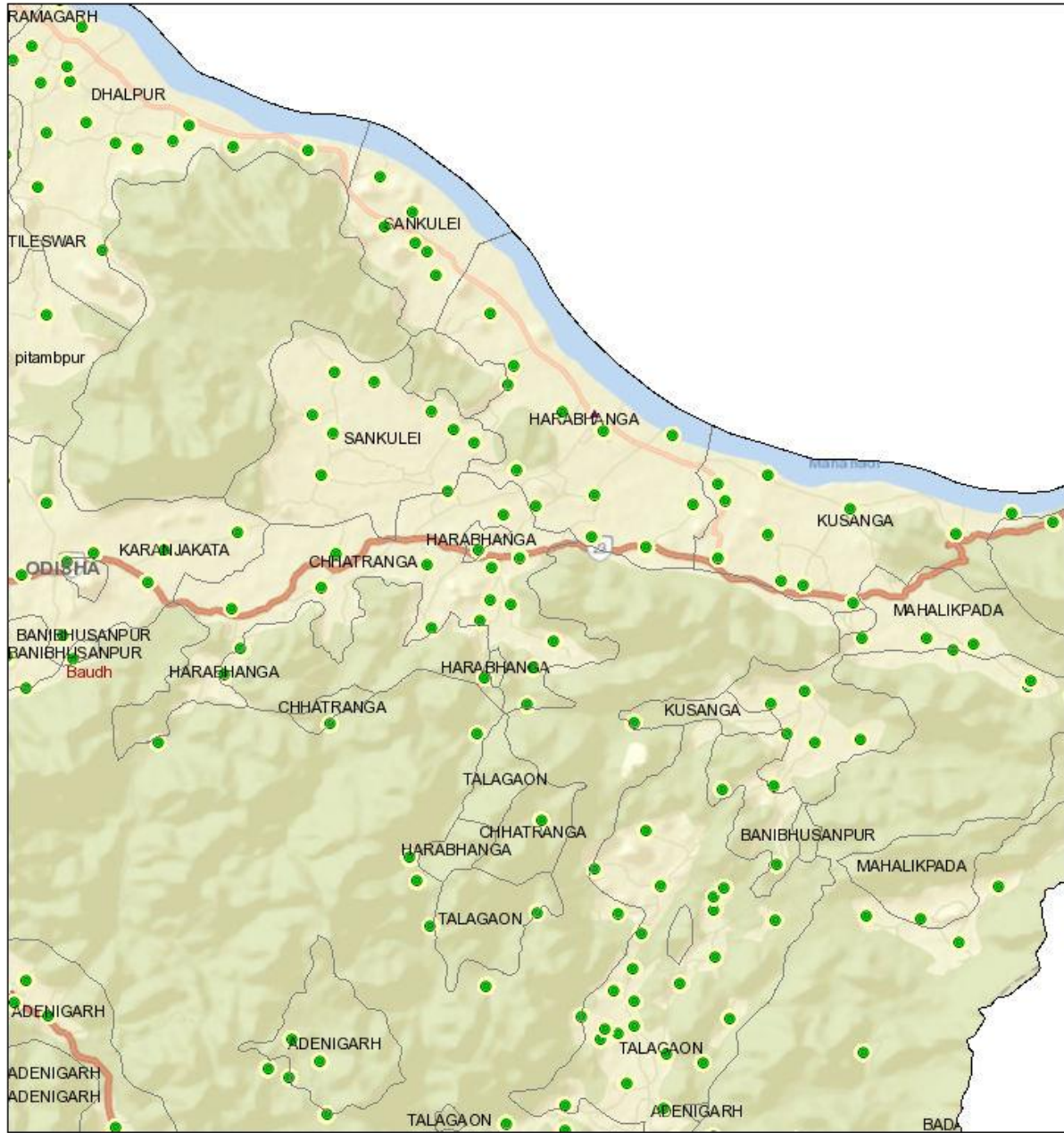
- An epidemiological intelligence gathering mechanism to deter a BW/ BTattack;
- A robust surveillance system that can detect early warning signs, decipher the epidemiological clues to determine whether it is an intentional attack;
- Capacity building for surveillance, laboratories, and hospital systems that can support outbreak detection, investigation and management.
- Developing a biological disaster response plan
- Pre-exposure immunisation (preventive, if available any) of first responders against anthrax and smallpox must be done to enable them to help victims' post-exposure.

Pre-Disaster Preventive Measures

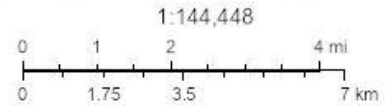
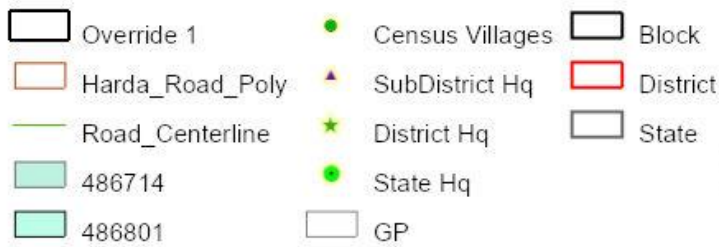
- Important buildings and those housing vital installations need to be protected against biological agents wherever deemed necessary through security surveillance.
- Restricting the entry to authorised personnel only by proper screening,
- Installation of High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters in the ventilation systems to prevent infectious microbes from entering the circulating air inside critical buildings.
- Those exposed to biological agents may not come to know of it till symptoms manifest because of the varied incubation period of these agents. A high index of suspicion and awareness among the community and health professionals will help in the early detection of diseases.
- Environmental monitoring can help substantially in preventing these outbreaks.

- Water Supply: A regular survey of all water resources, especially drinking water systems, & proper maintenance of water supply and sewage pipeline will go a long way in the prevention of biological disasters and epidemics of waterborne origin.
- Personal hygiene: Necessary awareness must be created in the community about the importance of personal hygiene, and measures to achieve this, including provision of washing, cleaning and bathing facilities, and avoiding over crowding in sleeping quarters, etc. Other activities include making temporary latrines, developing solid waste collection and disposal facilities, and health education.
- Environmental engineering work and generic integrated vector control measures including.
- Elimination of breeding places by water management, draining of stagnant pools and not allowing water to collect by overturning receptacles, etc.
- Biological vector control measures e.g. Gambusia fish, as an important measure in vector control.
- Outdoor fogging and control of vectors by regular spraying of insecticides

Harabhanga



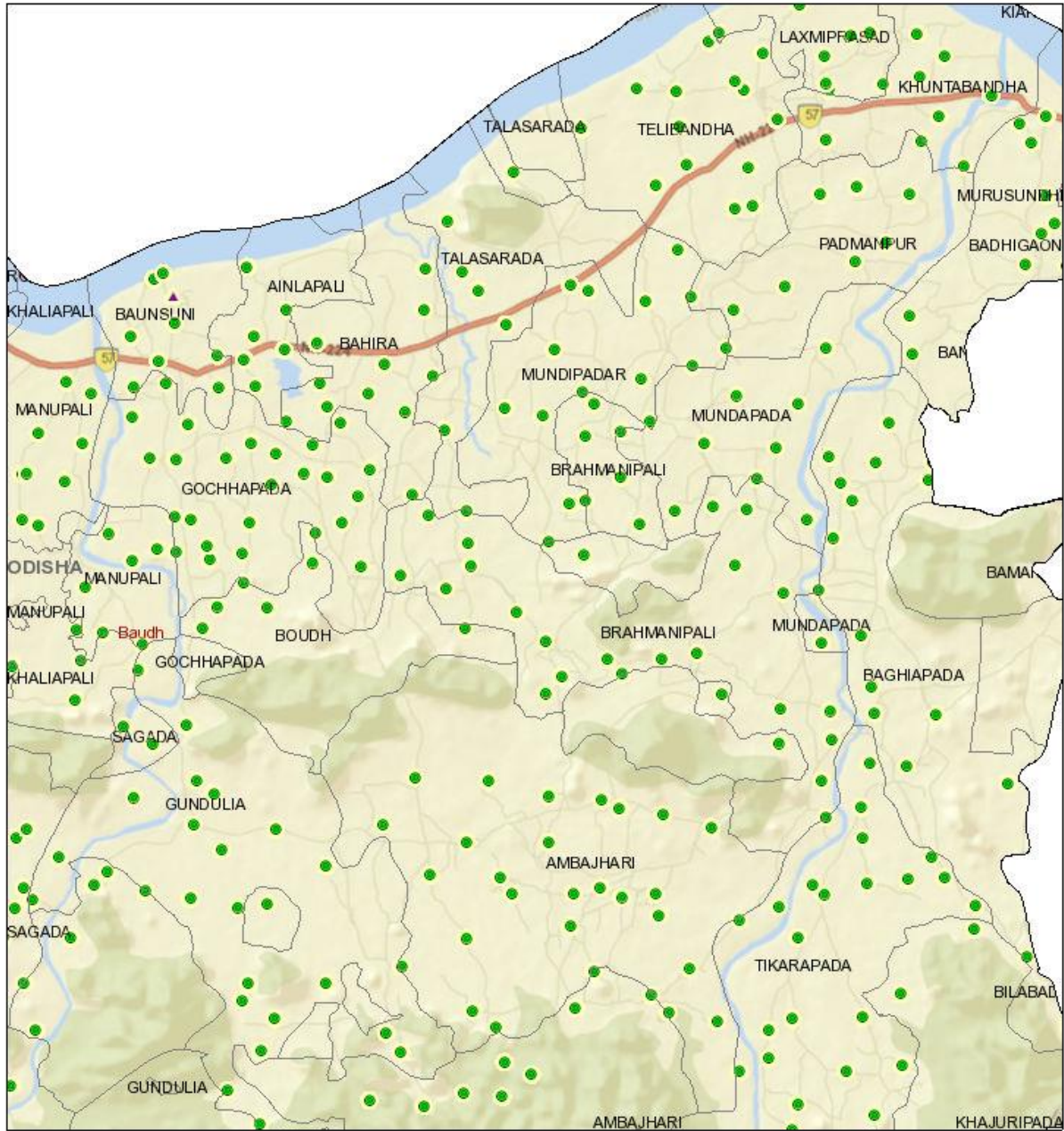
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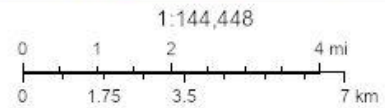
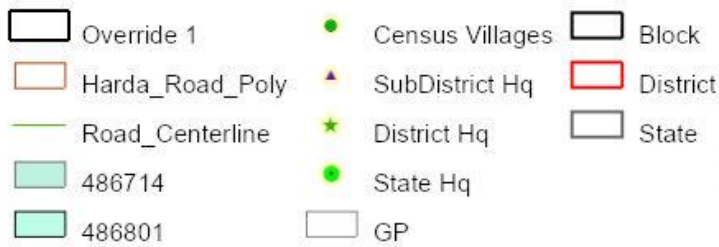
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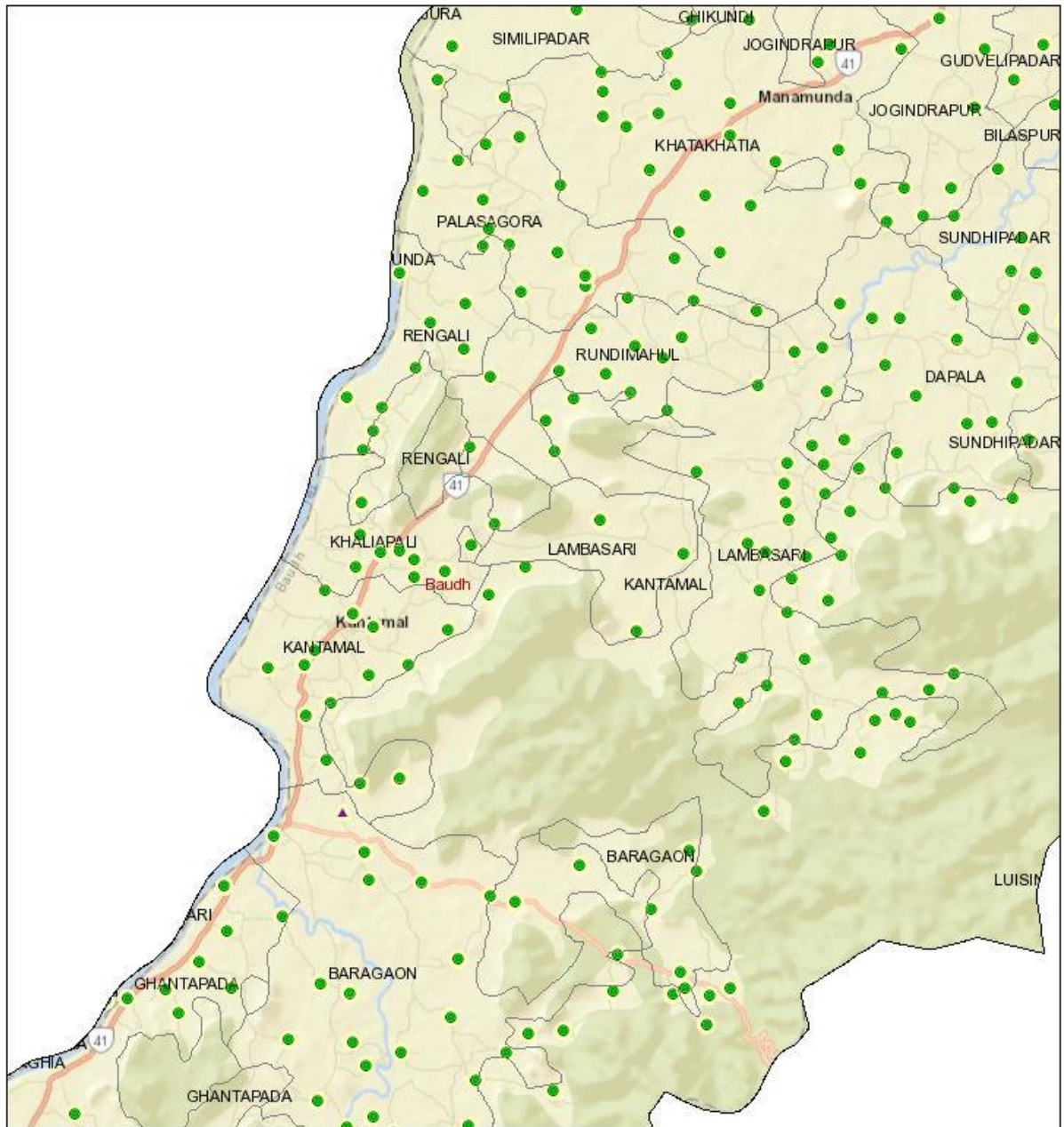
May 11, 2023



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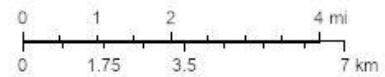
Kantamal



May 11, 2023

1:144,448

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Override 1 | Census Villages | Block |
| Harda_Road_Poly | SubDistrict Hq | District |
| Road_Centerline | District Hq | State |
| 486714 | State Hq | |
| 486801 | GP | |



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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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, defence, drinking water supply, environment and forest finance ,health ,Power and rural development ,Science and technology ,space ,telecommunication ,urban development ,water resources and chief of the integrated defence staff are other member 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 subsection (1) & (2) of section 14 of Disaster Management Act 2005. The Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the state are the Chairpersons (*ex-officio*) of SDMA and other members not exceeding than eight may be nominated by the Chairpersons. The Chairman of the State Executive Committee (SEC), Chief Secretary of the State is a member and Chief Executive Officer (*ex-officio*) of SDMA.

The State Disaster Management Authority shall:-

- a) Lays down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.
- b) Approves the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA,
- c) Coordinates the implementation of the State Plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures.

- d) Review the developmental plans of different departments of the State to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.
- e) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the State Government for the purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance there for.
- f) Review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government & issue such guidelines as may be necessary.
- g) Lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief (Not less than the minimum standard of relief in the guidelines of NDMA) to persons affected by disaster in the State.

4.4 State Executive Committee (SEC)

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

The State Executive Committee shall:-

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

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.

4.7 Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA):

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

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

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

4.8 State Level Committee on Natural Calamity (SLCNC)

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

The Function of the SLCNC is -:

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

4.9 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Under the sub-section (1) of section 14 of DM act 2005. District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted by the State Government. The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) consists of the Chairperson and such number of the other members, not exceeding seven, as may be prescribed by the State Government, and unless the rules otherwise provide, it shall consist of the following namely: -

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

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

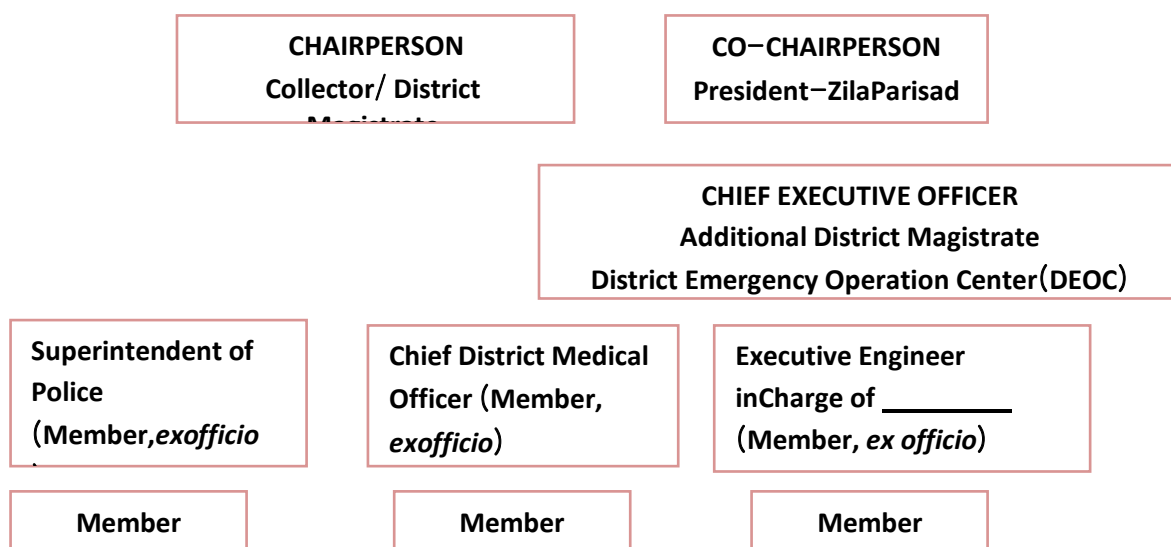
- c) The Chief Executive of the District Authority, *ex officio*;
- d) The Superintendent of Police, *ex officio*;
- e) The Chief Medical Officer of the district, *ex officio*;
- f) Not exceeding two other district level officers, to be appointed by the State Government

The State Government appoints an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector or Additional District Magistrate or Additional Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be of the District to be Chief Executive Officer of DDMA for disaster management and take all measures for the purpose of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA.

Table-4.1-Structure of District Disaster Management Authority, Boudh as the notification of 12th Nov 2010 by Order of Governor

Sl No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Position in DDMA	Office	Mobile
1	Sri Satya Ranjan Sahoo	Collector & DM , Boudh	Chairman Ex-Officio	222203	9437965778
2	Smt. Prabhasini Dash	President, ZillaParisad	Co-Chairperson, Ex-Officio	222187	8018342293
3	Shri Raj Prasad, IPS	Supdt. of Police, Boudh	Member, Ex-Officio	222205	9438916690
4	Dr. Jayakrusna Mishra	C.D.M & PHO., Boudh	Member, Ex-Officio	222478	9439990996
5	ErNarendra Ku Sitha	E.E, Irrigation, Boudh	Member	222096	9437452361
6	Sri Daridrabhanjan M.M. Patra	A.D.M., Boudh	Chief Executive Officer	222144	9938367888
7	Er. Sudhakar Naik	E.E., R.D., Boudh	Member	222051	9437255317
8	Sri Aswini Kumar Meher	CDO-Cum-EO ,ZP Boudh	Member	222186	9437240669
9	Sri Lamsadara Patel	CDAO ,Boudh	Member	222056	7008628063

Figure-4.1-Organogram of District Disaster Management Authority



DDMA members with other invitees member

Sl No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Position in DDMA	Office	Mobile
1	Sri Satya Ranjan Sahoo	Collector, Boudh	Chairman	222203	9437965778
2	Smt. Prabhasini Dash	President, ZillaParisad	Co-Chairperson, Ex-Officio	222187	8018342293
3	Shri Raj Prasad, IPS	Supdt. of Police, Boudh	Member, Ex-Officio	222205	9438916690
4	Sri Daridrabanjan M.M. Patra	A.D.M., Boudh	Chief Executive Officer	222144	9938367888
5	Sri Aswini Kumar Meher	CDO-Cum-EO ,ZP Boudh	Member	222186	9437240669
6	Sri Rabindranath Kanhar	Sub-Collector, Boudh	Member	222030	9439182740
7	Sri Chandrkanata Behera	District Emergency Officer,	Member Convenor	222023 1077	9861142773
8	Dr. Jayakrusna Mishra	C.D.M & PHO., Boudh	Member, Ex-Officio	222478	9439990996
9	Dr. Pradeepta Kumar Rath	C.D.V.O, Boudh	Member	223563	9937023370
10	Mr Bibhu Prasan Acharya	C.S.O., Boudh	Member	211151 222251	8018211388
11	Dr.Udaynath Majhi	D.E.O., Boudh	Member	222059	7978238911
12	Mr.Jitendra Kumar Das	Asst.Fire Officer, Boudh	Member	101	9178159005
13	Mr.Debapriya Kampa	D.F.O. (T), Boudh	Member	222073	9437062073
14	Mr. Lachhaman Oram	D.P.O., Boudh	Member	222227	9861142773
15	Rita Baliarsingh	D.I &PRO., Boudh	Member	222326	7978960541
16	Sri Basanat Kumar	RTO	Member	223586	8763354322

	Mohapatra				
17	Er Niranjan Sahu	A.E.E, PHD	Member	222880	9437151183
18	Sri Manoranjan Panda	Ex. Officer, NAC, Boudh	Member	222024	9437179577
19	Er. Pravat Kumar Das	S.E., R&B, Boudh	Member	222028	9861290417
20	Er. Sudhakar Naik	E.E., R.D., Boudh	Member	222051	7008825656
21	Sri Bibhu Prasad Panda	S.E., RWS&S	Member	223515	9437241499
22	Er Narendra Ku Sitha	E.E, Irrigation, Boudh	Member	222096	9437452361
23	Er.Saroj Kumar Sathua	E.E, M.Irrigation, Boudh	Member	06841 222014	9438518505

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

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) shall:-

- a) Prepare Disaster Management Plan including District Response Plan of the District.
- b) Coordinate and Monitor the implementation of the National DM Policy, State DM Policy, State DM Plan and District DM Plan.
- c) Ensure that vulnerable areas of the districts are identified and prevention and mitigation measures are being undertaken by the departments of the Government both at district level and at local level.
- d) Ensure that guidelines for Prevention and Mitigation measures, Preparedness and Response as laid down by NDMA and SDMA are being followed by all departments of Government both at district and local level.
- e) Monitor the implementation of Disaster Management Plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the district levels.
- f) Lay down guidelines to be followed by different Government departments both at district level and local level for integrating disaster prevention and mitigation measures in their development plans and projects and provides necessary technical assistance therefore;

- g) Review the state of capability for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster like situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation.
- h) Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster.
- i) Organize, coordinate and facilitate specialized training programmes and awareness programmes for different level of officers, employees, voluntary rescue workers and community members for prevention and mitigation of disaster with support of governmental and non-governmental organization and local authorities.
- j) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade mechanism for early warning and dissemination of proper information to public.
- k) Review development plans prepared by the departments of the government at the district level, statutory authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation.
- l) Examine construction in any area in the district and ensure standards for prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction to be followed by the concerned departments and authorities.
- m) Identify buildings and places which could be used as relief canters or camps in the event of any disaster or disaster like situation and make arrangements for water supply
- n) And sanitation in such buildings and places.
- o) Establish stock piles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at short notice;
- p) Encourage the involvement of Non Government Organization and Voluntary social -welfare institutions working at the grass root level in the district for disaster management.
- q) Ensure communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
- r) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to

Specific task assigned to members of DDMA by the Chairperson

No such specific task has been assigned to the members of the DDMA. However, at the time of any emergency situation, the Chairperson, DDMA take stock of the severity and importance and accordingly assign tasks to specific members.

4.10 District Level Committee on Natural Calamity (DLCNC)

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

Table-4.2-Structure of District Level Committee on Natural Calamity

SINo.	Name of the Member	Designation	Contact No.
1	Sri Satya Ranjan Sahoo	Collector & D.M., Boudh	9437965778
2	Shri Raj Prasad, IPS	Superintendent of Police, Boudh	9438916690
3	Sri Aswini Kumar Meher	CEO-Cum-EO Zilla Parishad, Boudh	9437240669
4	Sri Daridrabhanjan M.M. Patra	A.D.M., Boudh	9938367888
5	Sri Rabindranath Kanhar	Sub Collector ,Boudh	9439074881
6	Sri Chandrkanata Behera	Asst. Collector Emergency, Boudh	6372726545
7	Dr. Jayakrusna Mishra	CDM & PH Officer Boudh	9439990996
8	Dr.Udaynath Majhi	District Education Officer	7978238911
9	Dr. Praddepta Kumar Rath	CDVO, Boudh	9937023370
10	Sri Lamsadara Patel	Chief District Agriculture Officer,Boudh	7008628063
11	Sri Jogendra Mohapatra	Asst. Director , Horticulture, Boudh	7978410701
12	Smt Lipsa Pattanaik	Asst. fisheries Officer	9438308026
13	Sri Pravat Kumar Das	S E (R& B Div), Boudh	9861290417
14	Er. Sudhakar Naik	E.E., R.D., Boudh	9437255317
15	Sri Bibhu Prasad Panda	SE RWSS	9437241499
16	Er. Narendra Ku Sitha	EE Irrigation Division, Boudh	9437452361
17	ErNarendra Ku Sitha	E.E, Irrigation, Boudh	9437452361
18	Er. Selai Nalk	EE OLIC	9437295004
19	Ashok Ku Rouraray	EE TPSODL	9437959905
20	Sri Manoranjan Panda	EO,NAC	9938720555
21	Er. Niranjan Sahu	AEE,PHED	9437151183
22	Sri Prasanta Kumar Tripathy	PD Watersheds, Boudh	9437239611
23	Mr. Nawal Kishore Singh	GM DIC(I/C), Boudh	8763578506

24	Sri Jitendra Kumar Das	A F O, Boudh	9178159005
25	Mr. Lachhman Oram	DPO, Boudh	9861142773
26	Sri Amaresh Patra	RTO, Boudh	9437555151
27	Sri Bibhu Prasan Acharya	CSO, Boudh	9438200036
28	Sri Sudhansu Shekhar Pujhari	DSSO Boudh	9437707052
29	Smt. Sasamita Pradhan	DSWO	
30	Sri Surjya Narayan Behera	DWO	7077342163

4.11 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

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

Table No -4.3 Location of National Disaster Response Forces

Sl No.	Battalion, Location	State	Man power drawn from	Contact Person	Contact No.
3	03 Bn, NDRF, Munduli	Odisha	CISF	Mr. M.K. Yadav	0671-2879711 09437581614 9437964571

4.12. 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 through out 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..

Table no -4.4.Location of Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force with contact details

Sl. No.	ODRAF Bn.	Raised in the Year	Location (District)	No. of Persons in each BN.	Contact Details (Commandant)
11	IR Battalion, Boudh	2015-2016	Boudh	47	Phone: 06841-222238 7684872156 (M) 9437232275 (M) mdt5thirbn.odpol@nic.in

SLNO.	EQUIPMENTS NAME	QUANTIY
01	INFLATABLE RUBBER BOAT	05 SETS.
02	OUT BOARD MOTAR	06 NOS.
03	LIFE JACKET	91 NOS.
04	LIFE BUOY 2.5	20 NOS.
05	TEMPORARY SHELTER (FLEXI TENT FOR 6 MEN)	04 NOS.
06	REPAIRING KIT FOR BOATS	05 NOS.
07	BLOWER FOR INFLATION & DEFLATION	05 NOS.
08	LAUNCHER RED (ROPE DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM)	02 NOS.
09	UNDER WATER BA SET (SCUBA)	03 SETS.
10	TRAFFIC CONE - UDYOGI	30 NOS.
11	3KVA - GENERATOR SET	03 NOS.
12	10 KVA GENERATOR - DG SET THREE PHASE	02 NOS.
13	EXTENSION CORD & BOARD (BIG- 5+ SMALL- 10 = TOTAL - 15 NOS.)	15 NOS.
14	CABA SET WITH 2 ND MAN CONNECTION AND RESCUE HOOD	02 SETS
15	AIR PRESSER PROVIDER FOR BOAT	05 NOS.
16	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM	05 NOS.
17	WALKY TALKY WITH SPARE BATTERY	10 NOS.
18	HANDHELD MEGAPHONE	04 NOS.
19	GAS CUTTING EQUIPMENT	01 NO.
20	PLASMA CUTTER	01 NO.
21	FORCIBLE ENTRY TOOLS	02 SETS.
22	CONCRETE CUTTER	02 NOS.
23	ONE MAN CHAIN SAW	27 NOS.
24	BULLET CHAIN SAW	09 NOS.
25	BRANCH CUTTING SAW	05 NOS.

SLNO.	EQUIPMENTS NAME	QUANTIY
26	TWO MAN CHAIN SAW	05 NOS.
27	LIFTING & PULLING MACHINE (DBI SALA)	05 SETS.
28	HYDRAULIC RESCUE CUTTER WITH POWER PACK OF LUKAS	01 SET
29	HYDRAULIC COMBI TOOL WITH POWER PACK	01 NO.
30	HYDRAULIC RESCUE SPREADER WITH POWER PACK	01 NO.
31	HYDRAULIC POWER SHORE UNIT	02 NOS.
32	PORTABLE EMERGENCY LIGHTING SYSTEM	09 NOS.
33	LED HI-BEAM SEARCH LIGHT (14+10= 24 NOS.)	24 NOS
34	MEDICAL FIRST RESPONDER KIT (25 MEN)	05 SETS.
35	BLANKET (MAKE: PARAG INERNATIONAL)	10 NOS.
36	FOLDING STANDARD STRETCHER	05 NOS.
37	SPINE BOARD LONG WITH STRAP	05 NOS.
38	DIGITAL INFRARED MEDICAL THERMOMETER	02 NOS.
39	AGRICULTURE KNAPSACK SPRAYER	03 NOS.
40	MIST SPRAYER MACHINE (MAKE: STHIL)	01 NO.
41	30' EXTENSION LADDER	05 NOS.
42	TELESCOPIC ALUMINIUM LADDER MAKE - KING LADDER	05 NOS.
43	FIRE PROXIMITY SUIT	02 SETS
44	FIRE AXE TESTED VOLTAGE 20,000V	20 NOS.
45	CHAIN SHARPENER	02 NOS.
46	SPADE - TATA AGRICO	20 NOS.
47	PICKAXE - TATA AGRICO	20 NOS.
48	CROWBAR - TATA AGRICO	20 NOS.
49	AXE - TATA AGRICO	20 NOS.
50	COLD CHISEL	09 NOS.
51	SHOVEL (BELCHA)	17 NOS.
52	HAMMER	07 NOS.
53	PRINTED RANGE UMBRELLA	05 NOS.
54	CAMP ITEM FOLDING TABLE AND CAMP ITEM STOOL	02 SETS.
55	MOUNTAINEERING EQUIPMENTS	05 SETS
56	SMALL TOOLS (MAKE: EASTMAN)	04 SETS
57	CHIPPING HAMMER MEDIUM	02 NOS.
58	CHIPPING HAMMER (MEDIUM WEIGHT)	02 NOS.
59	ROTARY HAMMER DRILL	02 NOS.
60	SCREWDRIVER (TAPARIA ROUND ELECTRONICS)	04 NOS.
61	COMBINATION PLIERS (TAPARIA 210 MM)	10 NOS.
62	TAPARIA T55 BALL HAMMER WITH WOOD HANDLE 200GMS.	04 NOS.
63	SISAL ROPE 24MM	03 BUNDLES
64	NYLON ROPE	217.5 KG 500 MTR.
65	THREE STAND 14 MM P.P ROPE FOR MOORING 35 MTR COIL	05 COILS
66	HAND GLOVES WOOLLEN KNITTED	175 PAIRS
67	PNEUMATIC LIFTING BAG	02 SETS.
68	MOUNTCRAFT LEATHER REPELLING SLITHERING GLOVES BRAND MOUNTCRAFT	05 NOS.
69	PERSONNEL SAFETY ALERT SYSTEM WITH DISTRESS SIGNAL UNIT	02 NOS.

70	THUNDER BOLT DOUBLE CUT FLAT ENGINEERS FILE	09 NOS.
71	RADIO (PRESCHOOL KIT) APARNA COMPANY	02 NOS.
72	MINI FIRE EXTINGUISHER FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUID FOR FIRE FIGHTING	02 NOS.
73	H.P COMPRESSOR	02 NOS.
74	RECIPROCATING PUMP - CUM - VEHICLE WASHER (MAKE: ZALAK INDUSTRIES)	01 NO.
75	AIR COMPRESSOR WITH TYRE INFLATOR	01 SET.
76	FLAT HONDA WITH COVER ALUMINIUM 30"	04 NOS.
77	FLAT HONDA WITH COVER ALUMINIUM 25"	04 NOS.
78	FLAT HONDA WITH COVER ALUMINIUM 23"	04 NOS.
79	FLAT HONDA WITH COVER ALUMINIUM 16"	04 NOS.
80	KADEI ALUMINIUM 28"	02 NOS
81	KADEI ALUMINIUM 26"	02 NOS
81	KADEI ALUMINIUM 15"	02 NOS.
83	BUCKET ALUMINIUM 15"	08 NOS.
84	DISW BUCKET ALUMINIUM 12"	04 NOS.
85	GANGULA STAINLESS STEEL 18"	10 NOS.
86	MUG 1 LTR. STEEL	10 NOS.
87	DABU (M.S) BIG	06 NOS.
88	THALI STAINLESS STEEL 13"	10 NOS.
89	GLASS STAINLESS STEEL 08"	20 NOS.
90	SERVICE SPOON STAINLESS STEEL 12'	10 NOS.
91	RICE SPOON STAINLESS STEEL 09"	10 NOS.
92	HEMADASTA 10 KG	02 NOS.
93	PANKI 06"	02 NOS.
94	KORANA 06"	02 NOS.
95	KHANTA BIG	04 NOS.
96	RICE CHATU STAINLESS STEEL 13"	04 NOS.
97	ZHANZARA 12"	04 NOS.
98	PLASTIC BUCKET	18 NOS

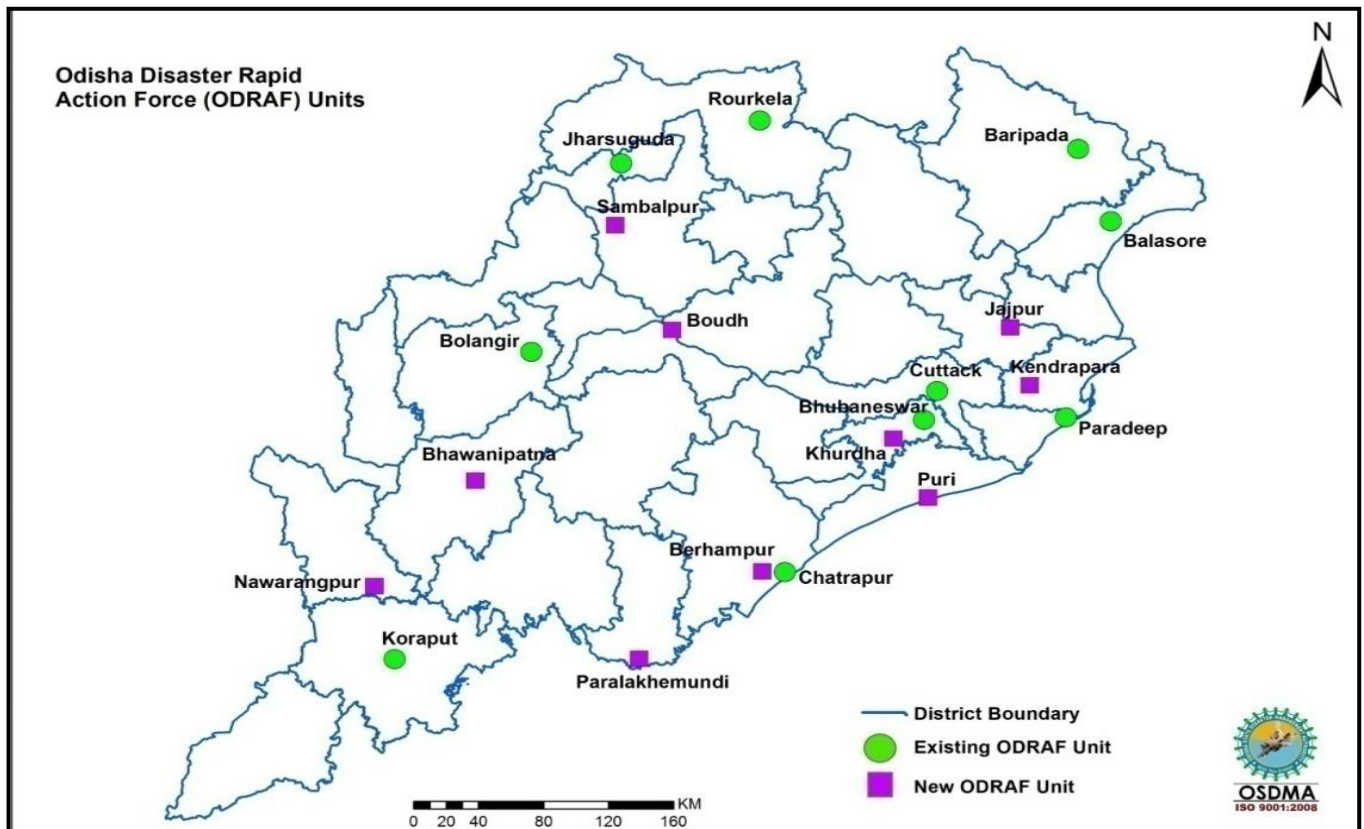
LIST OF ODRAF VEHICLES

Sl. No.	Veh. Regd. No.	Type of Vehicles	Qty.	Present Status
1	OD O2 AX 0470	ULTRA 1518	01	Serviceable
2	OD O2 AX 0471	ULTRA 1518	01	Serviceable
3	OD O2 BA 0736	TATA 1010 TROOP CARRIER	01	Serviceable
4	OD O2 AZ9226	1010 RECOVERY VAN	01	Serviceable
5	OD O2 AY6641	ZCP 3DX	01	Serviceable
6	OD O2 BA 0759	TATA 1010 TROOP CARRIER	01	Serviceable
7	OD O5 BA 4652	BOLERO PICK UP	01	Serviceable
8	OD O5 BA 4654	BOLERO PICK UP	01	Serviceable
9	OD O5 BA 1447	TVS APACHE RTR 160	01	Serviceable
10	OD O5 BA 1474	TVS APACHE RTR 160	01	Serviceable

THE DISPOSITION OF THE ODRAF UNIT

DESCRIPTION	S.I(A)	ASI(A)	HAV. (A)	LNK	CONSTABLE	DRIVER	ASST.DRIVER	HELPER CONSTABLE	MENIALS	TOTAL
SANCTION STRENGTH	1	1	06	03	31	2	2	2	2	50
VACANCY	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	1	-	04
PRESENT STRENGTH	1	1	06	-	31	2	2	1	2	46

Map: Location of ODRAF Units



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	Number of Volunteers
1	Home Guards	Shri Raj Prasad, IPS	S.P.,Boudh	9437192616	215
2	National Service Scheme (NSS)	Basanti Pradhan	Programme Officer	7978510220	30
4	National CadetCrops (NCC)	Dr Mahendra Nath Debta Bijaya Kumar Kheti	NCC Officer	9437243245 7008148908	50
5	NehruYuva Kendra (NYK)	Mr Ashman Mahakud	Coordinator	9853985324	40
6	Indian RedCross	i Chndrakanta Behera Mr. Prabirkumar Das	Emergency Officer Secretary,YRCS, Boudh	6372726545 9437243263	30 1100
7	NGOs	LKBK	Secretary	9937148134	30
8	VOs	Rajendra Meher	Sec YCDA, Dist Level Nodal NGO	9437194954	38
9.	Task Force Members	Secretary of MFS			200

4.1 Emergency Communication System

4.15.1 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 model

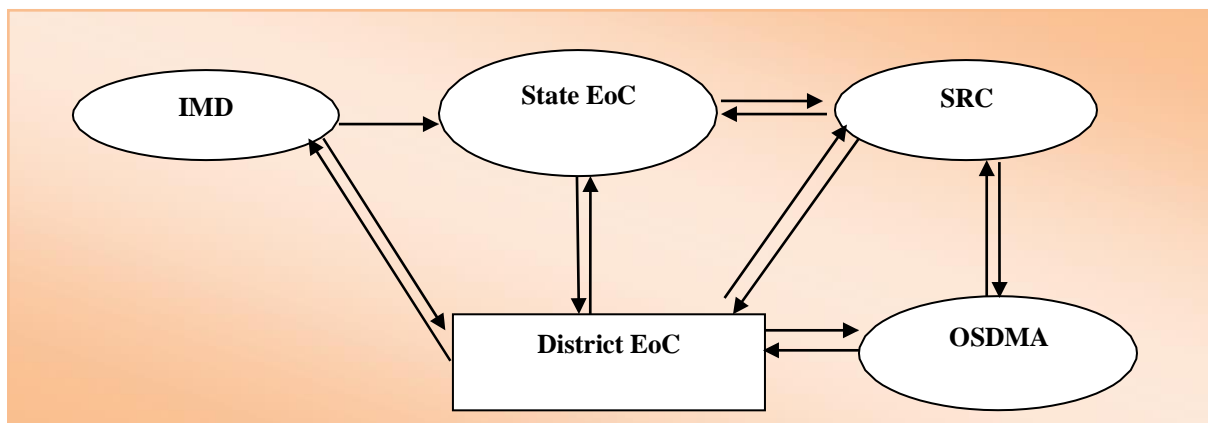
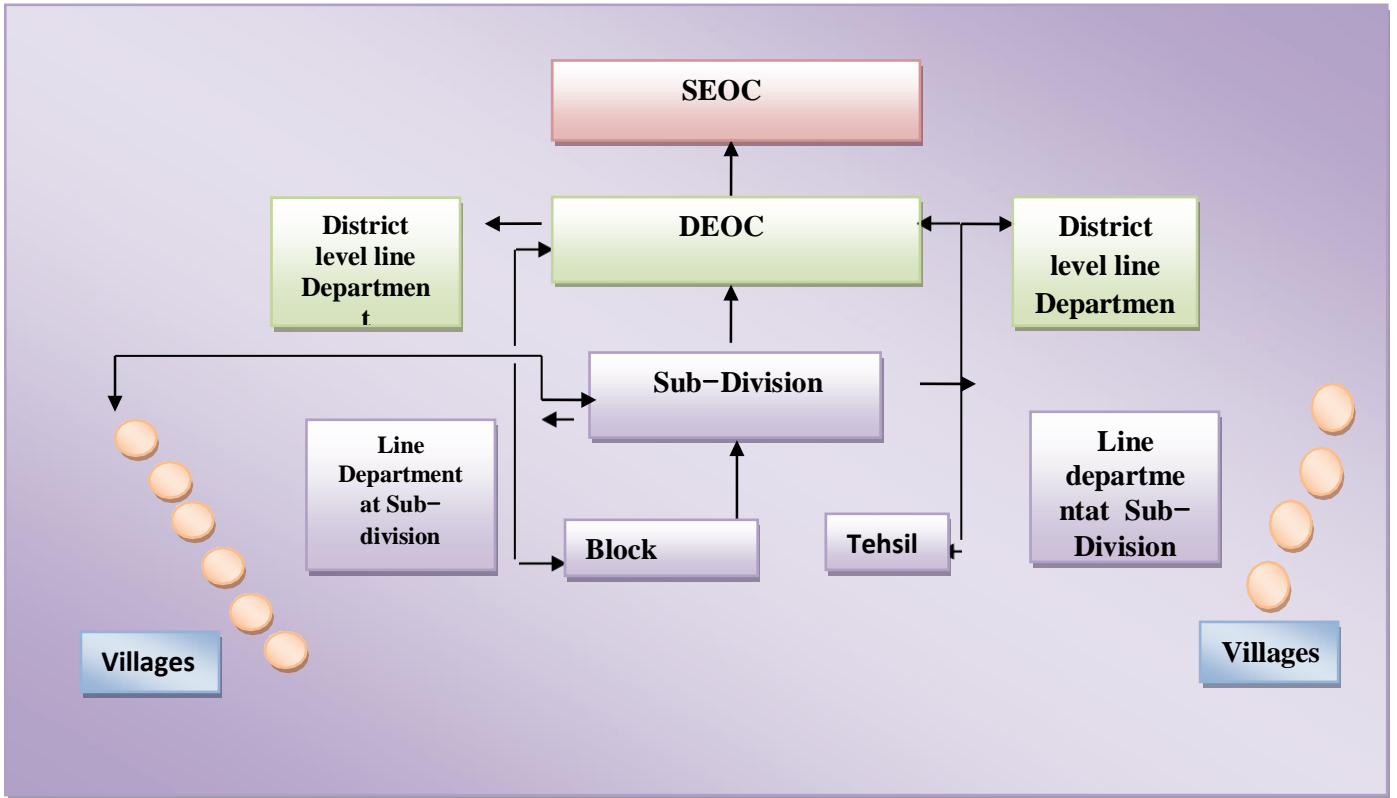


Table-4.6-Equipment provided to DEOC and their operational status

Sl No.	Equipments	Unit	Status		Remarks
			Operational	Non-Operational	
1	Desktop Computer	2	Operational	NIL	
2	Laser Printer	2	Operational	NIL	
3	UPS	2	Operational	NIL	
4	Scanner	0	Operational	NIL	
5	Fax	0	Operational	NIL	
6	InkJetPrinter	0	Operational	NIL	
7	Multi Utility Machine (Printer,Scanner,Fax, copy)	2	Operational	NIL	
8	Laptop	0	Operational	NIL	
10	LCD Projector	0	Operational	NIL	
11	Photo copier	0	Operational	NIL	
12	GPS Unit	2	Operational	NIL	
13	Satellite Phone	1	Operational	NIL	
14	VHF Sets	1	Operational	NIL	

15	VHF Mobile Station	1	Operational	NIL	
16	Walkie-Talkie(VHF hand Set)	1	Operational	NIL	
17	Portable Diesel Generator	1	Operational	NIL	
18	Inverter with Battery	1	Operational	NIL	
19	Inflatable Tower Light	1	Operational	NIL	
20	Power Saw	4	Operational	NIL	
21	Life Jacket	2	Operational	NIL	
22	Life Buoy	2	Operational	NIL	
23	Aluminum Ladder	0	Operational	NIL	
24	Fire Extinguisher	4	Operational	NIL	
25	Siren	0	Operational	NIL	
26	Megaphone	0	Operational	NIL	
27	Colour TV/Stand	1	Operational	NIL	
28	Mobile Phone	1	Operational	NIL	
29	Display Board	0	Operational	NIL	
30	White Broad	0	Operational	NIL	
31	Computer Table/Chair	2	Operational	NIL	
32	Rack	1	Operational	NIL	
33	Book Case	0	Operational	NIL	
34	GI Trunk	0	Operational	NIL	
35	Commando Search Light	1	Operational	NIL	
36	Steel Almirah	1	Operational	NIL	

Figure-4.5-Information flow chart from Villages to District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) with out early warning



Control Room Contact Number		
Sl No	Office Name	Control Room Number
1	DEOC, Collectorate, Boudh	06841-222023

4.15.1 Block Emergency Operation Center (Boudh)

Control Room Contact Number		
Sl No	Office Name	Control Room Number
1	BDO,Boudh	06841-222061 8917201036
2	Tahasildar,Boudh	9439218786
3	Boudh Fire Station	06841-222377 9178159005
4	Baunsuni Fire Station	06841-228400 9437452382
5	IIC Boudh	9438916692
6	E.O,NAC Boudhgarh	06841-222024 9938720555

4.15.1 Block Emergency Operation Center (Harbhanga)

Control Room Contact Number		
Sl No	Office Name	Control Room Number
1	BDO.Harabhanga	9439068310
2	Tahasildar,Harabhanga	9438438952
3	IIC Purunakatak Police Station	06843-265022 9439134686
4	Charichhak Fire Station	06843-265022

4.15.1 Block Emergency Operation Center (Kantamal)

Control Room Contact Number		
Sl No	Office Name	Control Room Number
1	BDO,Kantamal	9438257434
2	Tahasildar,Kantamal	9438285619
3	IIC Kantamal Police Station	7008704598
4	Kantamal Fire Station	06844-277233
		7682007324

4.16 State Crisis Group (SCG)

The State Government has constituted a State Crisis Group for management of chemical accidents as per provision of the chemical accidents (emergency planning, preparedness, and response) rules, 1996 on 1st August 1996.

- The State Crisis Group shall meet at least once in three months and follow such procedure for transaction of business as it deems fit.
- Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), the State Crisis Group may co-opt any person whose assistance or advice is considered useful in performing any of its functions, to participate in the deliberation of any of its meetings.

4.16.1 Composition of the State Crisis Group

The State Crisis Group comprising of the following members in pursuance of the Rule-6 of the chemical accident (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.

Table -4.9-Composition of State Crisis Group

Sl No.	Members	Designation
1.	Chief Secretary, Odisha	Chairman
2.	D,C-cum-A.C.S & Chairman, SPCB	Member
3..	Secretary to Government, Labour & ESI Department	Member Secretary
4.	Secretary to Government, Home Department	Member
5.	Secretary to Government, Forest & Environment Department	Member
6.	Secretary to Government, Health & FW Department	Member
7.	Secretary to Government, Industries Department	Member
8.	Secretary to Government, H&UD Department (PH Engineering)	Member

9.	Special Relief Commissioner, Odisha	Member
10.	Secretary to Government, Transport Department	Member
11.	Labour Commissioner	Member
12.	D.G.Police, Odisha	Member
13.	D.G. of Police, Fire Services	Member
14.	Director of Factories and Boilers	Member
15.	Head, NDRF, Odisha, Bhubaneswar	Member
16.	Head, Tata Steel Ltd. Kalinga Nagar	Member
17.	Head (safety), IOCL, Paradeep	Member
18.	Prof. G.K.Roy, Ex-Director and HOD (Chemical Engg.), NIT, Rourkela	Member
19.	Director, RLI, (Directorate General of Factory Advice, Kolkata, GoI	Member
20.	Regional Director, Mines Safety (DGMS, Bhubaneswar, GoI	Member

4.16.2 Functions of the State Crisis Group

The State Crisis Group is the apex body in the State to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for handling major chemical accidents. Without prejudice to the functions specified under sub-rule (1), the State Crisis Group shall,

1. Assist the State Government in managing chemical accidents at a site;
2. Review all district off-site emergency plans in the State with a view to examine its adequacy in accordance with the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals, Rules and forward a report to the Central Crisis Group once in three months;
3. Assist the State Government in the planning, preparedness and mitigation of major chemical accidents at a site in the State;
4. Continuously monitor the post-accident situation arising out of a major chemical accident in the State and forward a report to the Central Crisis group
5. Review the progress report submitted by the District Crisis groups;
6. Respond to queries addressed to it by the District Crisis groups;
7. Publish a list of experts and officials in the State who are concerned with the management of chemical accidents.

4.17 District Crisis Group:

As prescribed in the chemical accidents (emergency planning, preparedness, and response) rules, 1996, the District Crisis Group has to be constituted.

The District Crisis Group is the apex body in the district to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for handling chemical accidents. Without prejudice to the functions specified under sub-rule (1). The District Crisis Group shall, -

1. Assist in the preparation of the district off-site emergency plan;
2. Assist the district administration in the management of chemical;
3. Continuously monitor every chemical accident;
4. Review all the on-site emergency plans prepared by the occupier of Major Accident Hazards installation for the preparation of the district off-site emergency plan;
5. Ensure continuous information flow from the district to the Central and State Crisis Group regarding accident situation and mitigation efforts;
6. Forward a report of the chemical accident within fifteen days to the State Crisis Group;
7. Conduct at least one full-scale mock-drill of a chemical accident at a site each year and forward a report of the strength and the weakness of the plan to the State Crisis Group.

4.17.1 Composition of the District Crisis Group

Sl No.	Member	Designation
1	Collector & District Magistrate, Boudh	Chairman)
2	Superintendent of Police, Boudh	Member
3	Commandant 5 th IRBN, Boudh	Member
4	Additional District Magistrate, Boudh	Member
5	Superintendent of Excise, Boudh	Member
6	CDM & PH Officer, Boudh	Member
7	GM DIC, Boudh	Member
8	Fire Officer, Boudh.	Member
9	Tahasildar, Harabhanga	Member
10	District Emergency Officer, Boudh	Member Convener

4.2 Local Crisis Group

The Local Crisis Group shall be the body in the industrial pocket to deal with chemical accidents and coordinate efforts in planning, preparedness and mitigation of a chemical accident. Without prejudice to the functions specified under sub-rule (1), the Local Crisis Group shall,

1. Prepare local emergency plan for the industrial pocket;
2. Train personnel involved in chemical accident management;
3. Ensure dovetailing of the local emergency plan with the district off-site emergency plan;
4. Educate the population likely to be affected in a chemical accident about the remedies and existing preparedness in the area;
5. Conduct at least one full scale mock-drill of a chemical accident at a site every six months forward a report to the District Crisis Group;
6. Respond to all public inquiries on the subject.
- 7.

Table-4.11-Composition Local Crisis Group

Sl No.	Member	Designation
1	Concern BDO	Chairman)
2	Concern Tahasildar	Member
3	IICof Police station	Member
4	Station Officer ,Fire service	Member
5	SEO Block	Member
6	MI Civil Supply	Member
7	Block level Nodal NGO	Member

Multi-Purpose Flood & Cyclone Shelters (MCS) in the district

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

4.17 (Note: Elaborate on GO-NGO coordination cell in the district, if any)

List of major Bonafide NGO Working in Disaster Management and Pandemic Management, Boudh				
Sl No	Name	Office situated at	Contact Number	Email Id
1	UTSARGA	Jagannath Temple, Boudh	9437188237	utsargaboudh@gmail.com
2	JEEVAN JYOTI	Boudh	9438710924	jeevanjotiboudh@gmail.com
3	PRANAM	Near BSNL Office, Boudh	9853366605	artpranam@gmail.com
4	LOK KALA BIKAS KENDRA	Sarasara	9437645706	lkbkboudh@yahoo.com
5	PRAGATI	Near Kantamal Police station	7978242533	dbrou60@gmail.com
6	YCDA-Youth council for Development Alternatives	Tikirapada, Baunsuni	9437194954	ycdaboudh@yahoo.co.in
7	Youth Association for Regional Awareness (YARA)	Baghiapada, Boudh	9438710387	chitaranjan.yara@gmail.com
8	Society for Human Resources and Ecological Development (SHED)	Rundimahul, Boudh	8338825825	shedorissa79@gmail.com
9	Bharat swabhiman Trust, Boudh	Chandrachud Temple, Boudh	9178454704	pyorissa.khurda.boudh@gmail.com
10	Mahila Patanjali Yog Samiti	Bagichasahi, Boudh	8917390819	pysmbdh@gmail.com
11	PALLI VIKASH PARISAD (PVP)	Sagada, Boudh	8456956312	pvp_boudh@yahoo.in
12	SURABHI	Baunsuni, Boudh	7978860687	surabhinfo@gmail.com
13	Animal Welfare forum, Boudh	Butupali, Boudh	9178727156	
14	Gram Vikash Parisad	Amathapada, Boudh	9692032067	gskboudh@gmail.com
15	Peaceful society	Kusanga, Boudh	9439327197	peaceful2012@reddiffmail.com
16	Palli Seva Sansad	Telibandh, Boudh	9938580723	psstelibandh@gmail.com
17	Gangadhar Meher Society	Boudh	9078443434	indramanimeher1985@gmail.com

18	Marawari Yuba Mancha	Boudh	9178053451	kkagrawalla.atc@gmail.com
19	Biswajivan Seba sangha	Boudh	9938126986	vjss_khurda@yahoo.co.in
20	Youth Red Cross	Boudh	9437243263	ecoprabir1970@gmail.com
21	Association for social work & Social Research in Orrssa(ASWASRO)	Boudh	9439688809	aswasro@rediffmail.com
22	Friendship club	Boudh	9439685876	odishafriendshipclub@gmail.com
23	CHANDRAMA	Jamatangi ,Baunsuni,Boudh	7077084610	chandramabdh1@gmail.com
24	Ambedkar Seva Parisad	Jayadpur JogindraPur. Boudh	9777882171	ambedkarsebaparisad@gmail.com
25	Gram Vikas Kendra	Kantaha,AinlaPali,Baunsuni ,Boudh	7077250582	gvkboudh@gmail.com

PRESENT CONDITION & STATUS OF DISASTER EQUIPMENT UNDER FIRE OFFICE OF BOUDH DISTRICT

Sl No	Name of the F.S	OBM with Power Boat			Inflatable Tower light			Mechanical Power show		
		Available	Serviceable	U/S	Available	Serviceable	U/S	Available	Serviceable	U/S
1	Boudh FS	01	01	Nil	02	02	Nil	04	02	02
2	Baunsuni FS	01	01	Nil	02	01	01	02	Nil	02
3	Kantamal FS	01	01	Nil	02	01	01	02	Nil	02
4	Charichhak FS	01	01	Nil	02	01	01	02	Nil	02
Total		04	04	Nil	08	05	03	10	02	08

Sl No	Name of the F.S	Lifebuoy			Life Jacket			Hydraulic Coombes Tolls		
		Available	Serviceable	U/S	Available	Serviceable	U/S	Available	Serviceable	U/S
1	Boudh FS	11	11	Nil	24	20	04	01	01	Nil
2	Baunsuni FS	03	03		12	10	02	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Kantamal FS	02	02	Nil	10	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Charichhak FS	04	04		08	08	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		20	20	Nil	54	48	06	02	02	Nil

Prevention & Mitigation Measures:-**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 prioritized

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 life 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 be 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 in view of Heat wave situations & water crisis the following preventive measures have been **taken at District level**. Conducting preparatory meeting of DDMA before the onset 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, and 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 fore casting 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	Dist. Administration	District level Meeting on precautionary measures Heat wave	30.05.20	30.05.19	--	--
2	Dist. Administration	Organising meeting for NGO selection for VDMP preparation	04.06.20	04.06.19	--	--
3	Dist. Administration	Dist. Level Meeting on COVID-19	March 2021			
4	BDOs/ ULBs	Opening of Jalachhatra centres	April	June	--	
5	Dist. Administration	Dist. Level Meeting & Heat Wave	April			
6	Dist. Administration	Dist. Level Natural Calamity Committee	28.05. 2020			

		Meeting				
7	Dist. Administration	Dist. Level Meeting for preparation of Dist. Disaster Management Plan 2020	30.05. 2020			
8	Dist. Administration	Dist. Level Meeting for Locust Attack	June 2020			
9	Dist. Administration	Dist. Level Meeting for Preparation of Mock Drill 2020	18.06. 2021			
10	Dist. Administration	Block Level Meeting for Preparation of Mock Drill 2020 (Table talk Exercise)	19.06. 2021			
11	Dist/ Block/Shelter	Organizing Mock Drill (virtual mode)	19.06. 2021		0	

Activities/Projects for 5.3 and 5.4 (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 closeto localities and critical infrastructure
- Public safety norms and constructions in places of worship and mass gathering
- Soil erosion control and river bank stabilization
- Road and Highway Stabilization
- Bridge abutment stabilization
- Protection of Roads, Culverts and Bridges against flood- grassplantation
- Repair and Maintenance of Embankments against flooding and erosion. Retro fitting of vulnerable spots to prevent embankment breaches
- Cross Drainage Works: - Construction of cause ways and culverts sufficient for carrying

water more than historical records to prevent flashfloods 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 floodprone areas
 - Repair/Replacement of non-functional handpumps
- Sanitation:
 - Community Mobilization
 - Construction of Toilets
 - Municipal Waste Management
 - Sewerage System in ULBs
- Plantation: Riverbank 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/live stock 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:-****6.1. Approach**

Developing a DDMP without building capacity or raising awareness amongst stakeholders 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.

6.2 Capacity Building of Govt. Officials, PRI Members etc.:

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

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

6.3 Indicative Training Programme for District Level Officials of Government Departments as per the Capacity Building Frame Work of the State

Sl No.	Departments/ Sector	Participants	No. of Batches
1.	Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment	DAO,DHO,AAO,ADH,ADSC, SCO, ASCO,PD Watershed, SMS	30
2.	Commerce & Transport Department	RTO,MVI	9
3.	General Administration and Public Grievance	Lokayuktas	2

4.	Cooperation	District Central Cooperative Banks, Registrar Cooperative Society, Asst RCS & JRCS,Warehouse In-charges	8
5.	Electronics and IT Department	District Data Managers,OSWAN	3
6.	Energy	EE/AEE/JE-90 Discom	3
7.	Excise	Superintendent of Excise, Dy SE,IE	15
8.	Finance	Lead District Managers	3
9.	F&ARD	District Fisheries Officers, Adl FO, CDVO,ADVO,SDVO	15
10.	Food, Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department	CSO and ACSO	18
11.	Forest & Environment	DCF/ACCF/DFO,ACF/SDFO,Rangers	48
12.	HandloomTextile & Handicrafts	Primary weavers Cooperative Society, Mills &Looms	51
13.	Higher Education	Principals,NSS Coordinators	108
14.	Health & Family Welfare	CDMO, ADMO and MedicalOfficers	39
15.	Housing and Urban Development Department	SE Circle, PH Divisions, PH Sub Divisions, Dist.Town Planning Units, Special Planning Authorities	15
16.	Industries	Dy.Dir, ADF	3
17.	Information & PublicRelations	DIPRO	3
18.	Labour and ESI Department	District Labour & Employment Officer	3
19.	Law	Head of DLSSA & Juvenile JusticeBoards	3
20.	MS&ME Department	GM-DIC,IPO	36
21.	Planning & Convergence	District Planning Officer	3
22.	Revenue & Disaster Management	ADMs, Sub Collector, Emergency Officers, District Project Officers	12
23.	Rural Development	SE,EE	9
24.	Social Security & Empowerment Of Persons with Disability	DSSO,Heads of Special School	36
24.	Sports & YouthServices	District Sports officer, Coaches	3

25.	ST & SC Development Department	PA,ITDA,DWO,DSWO,Special Officer, Micro Projects Heads, Cluster Heads	18
26.	Steeland Mines Department	.MO & DDM, JDCA & DDCA, ADG, JDG, DDG	3
27.	Tourism	Tourist Officers, Heads of Tourism Units	9
28.	Water Resources	CE,SE	9
29.	Women and Child Development Department	DSWO,Committees for Women & Childs	6
30.	Works	DIPR,SE,EE,RDQPSE,EE,OBCC, Technical Person, Architect, Procurement, Design,Building,SE,EENH-SE,EE	21

6.5 Community Capacity Building and CommunityBased DisasterManagement:

Table11.3

Sl. No.	District	Block	GP	No. Of Vulnerable Villages covered in First phase	No. Of VDMC Constituted	No. Of Task Force Formed	No. NGOs Involved in the process	Remarks
1	BOUDH	Boudh	11	43	43	387	1	SURABHI
2		Harabhanga	13	44	44	396		
3		Kantamal	7	22	22	189	1	YCDA

Table11.4

Sl	District	Block	GP	Village	Name of the VDMC	Name of President	Contact No.	No. Of Task Force Teams Formed	Name of the NGO	Contact Details
1	Boudh	Boudh	11	43				387	SURABHI	
2		Harabhanga	13	44				396	SURABHI	
3		Kantamal	7	22				189	YCDA	

6.6 Training Programmes for Cyclone and Flood Shelter Maintenance & Management Committee (CSMMC & FSMMC) and Task Force members:

Sl No.	Training Programmes	Participants
1.	Basics on Disaster Management with Early Warning	Members of CSMMC& FSMMC
2.	Training on Personal Hygiene,Relief Distribution And Logistics Management	CSMMC / FSMMC and Village Volunteers
3.	Shelter Management	CSMMC/FSMMC Member
4.	Shelter Level Mock Exercise	CSMMC/FSMMC/ Task Force/ Volunteers
5.	Specialized training on basic survival skills	Task Force members(S&R and First Aid)
6.	Safety and Protection	Task Force members(S&R and First Aid)
7.	Specialized training on Search & Rescue	Search and Rescue Group

6.7 Mock Drills at Shelter level:

Sl. No.	Type	No. Of Cyclone/ Flood Shelters to becovered	No. Of villages to be covered.	Month/Date
1.	Flood Mock drill	4	37	19.06.2023

Table-11.7

Sl. No.	Type of MockDrill	Officials/ Institutions to be involved	Month/D ate	Remarks
1	Flood	AWW, ASHA, PRI members, Office of BDO. Tahasildars, CSOs ,Fire	MAY	
2	Cyclone	station, Police, NGOs, Volunteers,	APRIL	
3	Industrial Accidents/ Industry Specific Mockdrills	VDMC ,MFCS members		
6.	Crowd Management			

Chapter -7**Preparedness:****7.1 Preparedness at District level: (The list is Indicative & may be extended further as per need & requirement)**

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure regular meeting of Shelter committee • Assess Shelter level preparedness through Mock drill I
Planning & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect & transmit Rain fall data regularly • Collect & transmit weather report regularly • Ensure preparation of Disaster Management Plans & Safety plans at all levels • Capacity building of all Stake holders • Integrate the District plan with block & Village disaster management Plans • Develop healthy media partnership

7.2 Preparedness at Community Level

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

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

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

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

7.5 Preparedness of Departments (The list is Indicative & may be extended as per need & requirement)

Name of the Department	Normal Time
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure regular meetings of District Disaster Management Authority Develop & update Disaster Management Plan, carry out Hazard analysis in the district Identify safe alternate routes to cyclone shelters. Keep a list of Contacts of EoCs, Nodal officer of different departments, Important stake holders, Village leaders, shelters

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Relief lines & storage places • List & maintenance of SAR equipment • Capacity building of stakeholders & volunteers • Assess preparedness through Mock Drills for different disasters at district department, block & community level • Adopt sustainable mitigation measures • Integrate DM& DRR features in development programmes
CDMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Management Plans & Safety plans for Hospitals • Capacity building of Medical & Para Medical Staffs • Assess preparedness through Mock Drills & familiar exercises • Integrate department plans with plans with Village & Block Plans and development programmes • Develop media partnership • Develop capacity of hospitals with advance equipment, proper manning & disaster resilient infrastructures
Superintendent of Police (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure functioning of the warning system. • Formation of team • Delegation of areas • Formation of Zones/ Sub-Zones
EE- RWSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of tube-wells • Site visit and report preparation • Awareness generation for using bleaching • Helping BDO during emergency • Supply of drinking water during emergency • Area wise deployment of staff, fitter, Mason, APD
EE- Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of natural calamity meeting in the month of May and October • Awareness Generation • Formation of Zones/ Sub- Zones • Review Progress • Provision/ arrangement of sand bags in risk prone area • Equipments to be ready

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of team • Arrangement of vehicle • Delegation of areas
DAO- Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the disaster and likely damages to crop and plantation • Organized transport, storage and distribution of seeds/fertilizers/pesticides • Cleaning operation carried out to avoid water-logging and salinity • Surveillance for pests and diseases being carried out. • Establishment of public information centres requirements for salvage or re-plantation assessed damage. • Identification of different areas to be affected by different hazard • Listing of irrigation sources with status.
EE- Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route strategy for evacuation and relief marked will be prepared • Clearance of blocked roads • Community assistance mobilized for road clearing. • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
DTO-Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and repair of poles etc. • Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators • Identification of materials required for response operations • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
CDVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of repairs/alternative arrangements in case the facilities related to animal husbandry and veterinary services is disrupted. • To make arrangements to necessary medicines, vaccines and other material, for treatment of animal
RTO/MVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one of the officers as nodal officer for management of the disaster in the district. ® • Prepare the Disaster Management Plan of the department at the District level. • To identify and designate the buses bunches which can be plied in response to the specific disasters.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue standing instructions to the private bus and truck operators and assign the responsibilities for them in case of disaster situation
DFO-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take care of public shelters, other places to be used for evacuation with primary facilities like water • To prepare a list of public properties in the damage prone forest areas and will make advance arrangements to lessen the damage To take care of public shelters, other places to be used for evacuation with primary facilities like water • To prepare a list of public properties in the damage prone forest areas and will make advance arrangements to lessen the damage
EE- Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular identification of faults • Regular checking and repair of weak points. Transformers • Stockpiling of equipments/ accessories • Skill development training / orientation • Precautions/ protections near high voltage electric equipments installed • Stopping illegal consumption of electricity
EE – PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Super chlorination of water sources • Sinking pump machines • Installation of water storage tanks • Installation of DG sets
DEO- School & Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing of school buildings • Repairing of roads and approaches to school buildings • Creating awareness among the parents & students regarding different disasters
DEO - Higher Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing of college buildings • Repairing of roads and approaches to college buildings • Creating awareness among the parents & students regarding different disasters

7.6 NGOS & CBOS, Mahila Samitis, SHGS, Youth Clubs, religious Institution or Trust etc.

PREPAREDNESS	REMARKS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEC Campaign 	Shall keep direct link with

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of community Contingency Plan • Formation of Village Disaster Preparedness Community with assigning their particular responsibilities • Generation of Community Contingency Fund • Mock Drill in different levels • Training to the NGO/ Village Volunteers on Rescue & First Aid/ Ham/ VHF Etc. 	<p>Block administration</p>
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7.8 I.D.R.N. (India Disaster Resource Network):

It is a web based information system for managing the inventory of “Equipment, Skilled human resources and Critical Supplies” for emergency response. It is initiated by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India, who has been managing the IDRN portal since June, 2008. The District Authorities are authorized for uploading and updating the data after collecting it from various line departments of their respective districts.

The information available in I.D.R.N. portal can be effectively put to use at the time of emergency relating to various calamities/ exigencies. The portal Id is: <http://www.idrn.gov.in>. Authorized district official can access this information. Hence it is inevitable that all Govt. and non-Govt. stake holders have to constantly keep on providing information on quarterly basis regarding their equipments, manpower and critical supplie

7.9 PROCEDURE FOR USING INMARSAT IS AT PHONE2

1. Stand outside with a clear view to the sky with the phone antenna pointing upwards.
2. There must be a clear line of sight between the phone’s antenna and the satellite.
3. Point the antenna towards South-Eastdirection.
4. Switch on the phone by pressing the Red power button of the phone for few seconds. Until the screen lights up.
5. Align the antenna for getting the maximum satellite signal strength (minimum two bars)
6. The screen will show “searching for satellite” “registering with network”.
7. The screen will show “ready for service”. Inmarsat name will come in top right corner.
8. Then the phone is ready to operate

9. Simply dial the desiredno:

- i. From satellite to landline: Dial 00 + Country code 91+ STD code (without 0) + desired TelephoneNo
- ii. From Satellite to mobile: Dial 00 + 91+ MobileNumber
- iii. From Satellite to satellite: 00+ satellite phone number
- iv. From Landline (should have ISD facility) to satellite: 00 + satellite phone number
- v. From Prepaid mobile (should have ISD facility with sufficient balance) to satellite: 00 + satellite phone number

10. To end the call Press 'red'button

NOTE:

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

Sl	Districts	CallingNumbers
1	Collector Angul	870776146926
2	Collector Balasore	870776146936
3	Collector Bargarh	870776146928
4	Collector Bhadrak	870776146927
5	Collector Bolangir	870776146930
6	Collector Boudh	870776146929
7	Collector Cuttack	870776146932
8	Collector Deogarh	870776146931
9	Collector Dhenkanal	870776146934
10	Collector Gajapati	870776146933
11	Collector Ganjam	870776146949

12	Collector Jagatsinghpur	870776146950
13	Collector Jajpur	870776146947
14	Collector Jharsuguda	870776146948
15	Collector Kalahandi	870776146945
16	Collector Boudh	870776146946
17	Collector Kendrapada	870776146943
18	Collector Keonjhar	870776146944
19	Collector Khorda	870776146935
20	Collector Koraput	870776146942
21	Collector Malkangiri	870776146918
22	Collector Mayurbhanj	870776146925
23	Collector Nabarangpur	870776146924
24	Collector Nayagarh	870776146923
25	Collector Nuapada	870776146921
26	Collector Puri	870776146922
27	Collector Rayagada	870776146919
28	Collector Sambalpur	870776146920
29	Collector Saharanpur	870776146951
30	Collector Sundargarh	870776146952
31	ODRAF Cuttack,OSAP 6th Battalion	870776146961 870776146962
33	ODRAF Bhubaneswar,OSAP 7th Battalion	870776146959 870776146960
35	ODRAF Baripada,OSAP 5th Battalion	870776146957 870776146958
37	ODRAF Rourkela,OSAP 4th Battalion	870776146955 870776146956
39	ODRAF Koraput, OSAP 3rd Battalion	870776146953 870776146954
41	ODRAF Jharsuguda, OSAP 2nd Battalion	870776146908 870776146909
43	ODRAF Chatrapur, OSAP 8th Battalion	870776146906

		870776146907
45	ODRAF Balasore	870776146904 870776146905
47	ODRAF Bolangir	870776146902 870776146903
49	ODRAF Jagatsinghpur	870776146963 870776146964
51	Special Relief Commissioner)SEOC(870776146917
52	Managing Director, OSDMA	870776146916

7.10 .Relief Lines: District to Blocks

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (Blocks)
	From	To			
1	Boudh	Kantamal	NH-57 & SH	8 no Bridges River bridge -02 nos Nala -06 nos	Boudh Bausuni Manmunda Palsagora
2	Boudh	Harabhnga	NH -57	Nala Bridges -04 nos	Biranarsingpur Nuapada Purnacuttack
	Collectorate ,Boudh	Boudh Block	NH-57	Nil	Mursundhi

7.11. Relief Line Channels:Block to GPs & Villages

Harabhnga Block

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (GP)
	From	To			
1	Charichak	Kusanga GP	37 km /SH	5 bridge	Chatarang Sankulei Karanjakata
2	Charichak	Harabhnaga	27 KM/SH	4 bridge	Chatarang

3	Charichak	Mahalikpada	38KM/SH	4 bridge	Chatarang
4	Charichak	Chatarang	25KM/ SH	4 bridge	
7	Charichak	Dhalpur	20 KM/SH	2bridge	Ramgarh, Tileswar
8	Charichak	Talagaon	40KM/ SH & NH	10 bridge	Adenigarh
9	Charichak	Bandhapathar	40KM/NH	12 bridge	Purnakatak Pitabarpur Lunibahal Sampoch B.N. Pur Mathura Radhanagar Bamanda Sarasara

Kantamal Block

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (GP)
	From	To			
1	Kantamal	Khuntigora	SH	NA	Ghantapada Ambagaon
2		Bragochha	SH	NA	Kantamal Runimora Palsagora Khatakhatia Manmunda Gudvelipadar Sundhipadar
3		Boragocha	RD	4 bridge	Khaliapali Lmbasari Dapala
4		Khunigora	25KM/ SH	4 bridge	Baragon Narayaspdsa

					Uma
7		Khanmunda	20 KM/SH	2bridge	Kultajore
9		Boragocha	40KM/NH	12 bridge	Dapala Lamsari Khalipali
		Ghikundi			Palsagora Similipadar

Boudh Block

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (GP)
	From	To			
1	Boudh	Dahya	NH-57	5 bridge	Mursundhi Khuntabandh Laxmi Prasad Telibandha Mudipadar Talarasada Bahira Bausuni Ainlapali Manupali
2	Boudh	Tikarapada	RD road		Badhigaon Baghiapada Khaliapali
3	Boudh	Sagada	RD road		Amjhari Gunudlia Gochhapada Kasurabandha
4	Boudh	Mundapada			Padampur Brahamanipali

Preparation/Updating of Disaster Management Plan of City/ Municipality/NAC.

Sl No.	Activity	Timeline (Month/Year)	Remarks
1	Preparation of DDMP	March-2023	
2	Sharing of Plan with Stakeholders	March-2023	
3	Review of the Plan	February (Each year)	
4	Updating of the Plan	March (Each year)	

Resources Available: Response Forces & Volunteers

Sl. No	Response Forces/	Capacity (InNos.)	No. Of trained person			Name of Nodal Person	Contact Details (Mobile/Phone)
			Search/ Rescue	FirstAid	Relief line Clearance		
2	ODRAF	47	47	47	47	Commdant 8 th battalion	9348729445
3	Police						9438344570
4	Home Guards		50				9438916690
5	Civil Defense						
6	NCC	50			20		
7	NSS	80	20	20	20		
8	NYK	40			40		
9	Trained	200	100	100	50		

Task Force							
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Chapter-8

Response

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.

While local governments are primarily responsible for managing events in their area, the early and pre-emptive activation of support and resources from district and state levels ensures an integrated, active and effective response to disaster affected communities. This is particularly relevant for hazard specific arrangements and large scale disasters which may overwhelm local resources.

Activation of response arrangements occurs when there is a need to:

- monitor potential hazards or disaster operations
- support or coordinate disaster operations being conducted by a designated lead agency
- coordinate resources in support of disaster and recovery operations at local or district level
- Coordinate state-wide disaster response and recovery activities.

Activation does not necessarily mean disaster management groups must be convened but may entail providing information to members of those groups about the risks associated with a pending hazard impact.

The decision to activate disaster management arrangements, including the disaster management groups and/or disaster coordination centres, depends on multiple factors including the perceived level of impact to the community. Activation of response arrangements should occur in accordance with the activation processes detailed in the relevant plan.

Restoring Infrastructures (Roads /Electricity /Communication)

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

8.1 Response: District

Task	Activity
Warning Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning dissemination to the list of Nodal person & concerned BDOs • Recording the receipt of information & regular Status update • Transmitting updates to SEOC in regular interval as instructed
Meeting of DDMA (Heads of the department & stakeholder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector to take up a department coordination meeting & distribute works among all the Departments • Collector issues circular to keep Govt. offices open cancelling all holidays. • A fixed time to be finalized every day for reporting at all level. • A nodal officer is identified for media management • Circulate the minutes of the meeting with clear-cut role & responsibility
Pre-positioning of staff, resources & Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying & designating Nodal Officer for different stages of disaster & affected areas. • Positioning of ODRAF/NDRF/Fire services/ Police/Home Guard in the affected areas • Pooling Volunteer services (Civil Defence/Task Force/NCC/NSS/Scout & Guide) • Take stock of required materials for search & rescue, first aid,

	<p>casualty management, evacuation, relief etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make necessary arrangements of shelters for evacuation • Constitute a special team for special care to vulnerable section like Specially abled, Sr. Citizen, Pregnant & lactating women, Infants & children etc.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOCs to Ensure back up (Power/Fuel/internet/ Communication at Dist/Dept. & Block levels • Response force under guidance of Nodal officers ensure complete Evacuation (Human/ Animal), carry out Search & Rescue, clear relief lines, • Collector to submit requisition of vehicle/boat/ helicopters& list of support from state & Centre to all concerned authorities • CSO to store required relief materials (Chhuda. Gur, Dry Foods) in the nearby storage points • CDVO to store, transport & distribute required foddors for animals to the affected areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclone shelter committee & Village Disaster management committee to organize free kitchen in the shelters with help of revenue dept. • EE- RWSS & CDMO to ensure supply of drinking water, disinfection of water & maintain Health &hygiene in the shelters • CDMO to carry out First aid & casualty management • Collector to collect & transmit First Information Report (FIR) & Daily Situation Report as per requirement

8.1 Response: Community Level

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

- Doctors to carry out First aid & casualty management, Carcass disposal & sufficient mortuary facility in the affected areas

8.2 Response: Family & Individual Level

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

8.3 Response: Standard Operating Procedures for Departments

Name of the Department	On Receiving Warning	Response time	Post Disaster
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the situation in DDMC • Activate EOC & Early Warning • Work distribution for operation • Circular to keep offices open • Arrange vehicle & activate Evacuation (Normal/Forceful) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate Search & Rescue • Arrange temporary shelters • Arrange logistics in shelters • Workout financial estimates (evacuation / relief /recovery) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate relief line clearance • Proper relief Distribution • Start damage assessment • Facilitate Ex-gratia & Compensation • Start primary damage estimate • Pool resources for SAR/shifting of critical patients
CDMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the alert to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Casualty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psycho-Social

	<p>all concerned (Staff list)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of medicine, First aid kits & teams • Mobile Health units for inaccessible pockets • Identifying & shifting patients requiring intensive care to safer places • Supply of medicines & pre-positioning of medical teams to vulnerable areas • Vaccination for prevention of communicable diseases • Measures to dis-infect drinking water • Availability of Blood Banks/Ambulance 	<p>Management units & Triage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Aid Centres • Medical surgical teams • Adequate mortuary facility • Measures to shift patients requiring intensive care • Pool of Blood donors (Preferably each group) • Additional laboratories • Carcass disposal team & units 	<p>Counselling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Disaster Disease surveillance system • Special attention to vulnerable section • Networking with & promote treatment in Private Hospitals • Carcass Management & Issuance of Death Certificate
Superintendent of Police (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate shifts the people to the safer places • Arrange law and order against the probable theft in the disaster-affected area and co-ordinate with the search and rescue • It assists the authorities for evacuation of people to the safe places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate Search & rescue • Maintain law & order , Response, Rescue & keep proper records of human loss • To arrest and take into custody the • Rumors mongrels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look the communication problem & control the traffic jam on the roads. • Makes due arrangements for post mortem of dead persons, and legal procedure for speedy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The home guards should be alerted. • Sufficient No. of vehicles should be reserved • Sufficient Qty. of petrol and oils to vehicles is ensured. • Communication of warnings through VHF to all police stations. 		<p>disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look specially for protects the children and the women at the shelter places • Maintain law & order situations for smooth management of all the post disaster activities
EE- RWSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue instruction to the Community level & create awareness not to drink of polluted water • Make ready of Tankers for immediate supply of drinking water to the affected areas • Formation of teams & nodal persons allotting Areas • Functioning of control room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the functionality status of Tube wells , Pipe water supply & its quality • Keep coordination with DOEC • Organize the teams to check the sources of water / drinking water. • Standby arrangements of tankers for drinking water through tankers or any other available source. • Will make available chlorine tablets in sufficient quantity and arrange to distribute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steps to be taken for immediate restore of Drinking water supply • Arrangement of Drinking waters to Shelter centre& public gathering places • Steps to be taken for restoration of defunct tube wells & pipe water supply
EE- Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning should be communicated to all the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look the functioning of deputed nodal officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages due to disasters

	<p>subordinate staffs& employees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that communication equipments like telephone, mobile phone, wireless Set and siren etc. are in working conditions. • Keep the technical and non-technical staff under control, ready and alert. • Get status report of ponds, dam, canal and small dams through technical persons. • Will take decision to release the water in consultation with the competent authority and immediately warn the people living in low lying areas in case of increasing flow of water or over flow? • Keep the alternative arrangements ready in case of damage to the structure of dam / check dam to leakage or overflow in the reservoirs. 	<p>to the areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the clearance & water logged areas. 	<p>immediately assessed & reported to Govt., Tahasildars, Sub-Collector concerned immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate implementation of restoration works
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make due arrangements to disseminate the information about the increasing and decreasing water level whatever it may be to the community, media etc • A senior office will remain and work accordingly at large storage reservoirs. 		
<p>DAO- Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will ensure that the staff under this control is on duty at the headquarters. • Inform the farmers regarding dos and don'ts • Will assign the work to his subordinate officers and staff the work to be done regarding agriculture • Will receive instruction from the district liaison officer and will take necessary action. • Will make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them. • Will set up a temporary Control Room for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with DEOC • Start field verification of crop & agricultural land losses • Report to the Govt & DEOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will collect the details of loss of crops to send it to the district administration. • Should have the details of village wise various crops in the district. • Will prepare a primary survey report of crop damage in the area and will send the same to district control room and also to the administrative head. • Will immediately

	<p>dissemination of information for Emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.</p>		<p>put the action plan in real action during the emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute one responsible officer for DEOC • Estimate the requirements of the seeds and material required to mitigate the loss.
EE- Rural Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate Control room in the office • Provide instruction to all his staffs to remain alert • Form teams & assigned areas and work • Cancel all leaves of all staffs after receiving warnings • Take status of Rural works, connectivity positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the works of the teams • Provide necessary support for immediate rescue & restore of Rural works • Support the District administration & keep contact with DEOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out detailed survey assessment of affected rural work areas in the Disaster • Submit report to the govt • Implement repair & restoration activities
EE- Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate Control room in the office • Provide instruction to all his staffs to remain alert after receiving warnings • Form teams & assigned areas and work • Cancel all leaves of all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the Infrastructure restoration teams allotted in the affected areas so as to make the other teams reach the affected areas without any loss of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the detail technical assessment of the affected areas and prepare the recovery plan and implement it. • Construct the

	<p>staffs after receiving warnings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take status of Rural works, connectivity positions • Keep vehicle ready for emergency 	<p>time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the search and rescue teams in order to expedite the evacuation of the affected peoples. • To restore the roads to the motor able conditions 	<p>temporary shelters in the affected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair the buildings and reconstruction of the buildings
<p>DTO-Telecom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of teams • Cancel the leave of staffs • Operate Control room in his office • Keep vehicle ready for emergency repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately look the networks issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the detailed technical assessment of the affected areas • Take steps for immediate restore of connectivity to establish communication
<p>CDVO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert all the veterinary health teams in the dispensary along with the resources. • Arrange the equipment in such a way to reach the sites at the shortest possible time. • Operate Control room • Take a stock of fodders for emergency works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate immediate rescue & restoration teams • Provide Fodders at MPFS centres& facilitate relief works • Make arrangements of vaccination camps • Take steps for disposal of the dead animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out vaccination camps • Assessment of loss of animal life • Carcass disposal • Submit report of sanction of financial benefits. • Make available the good quality animals to the farmers. •
<p>RTO/MVI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate control room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate for rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out damage

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep contact with Collector & DEOC • Keep vehicle ready for emergency • Keep close contact on road connectivity 	<p>& restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange vehicle for supply speed up relief works • Disaster Transportation teams are deputed to transport the ESF teams to the disaster affected areas. • To depute the relief transportation teams to the affected areas. 	<p>assessment & submit report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps for immediate restoration of communication & transportation system • To assist in the transportation of the reconstruction materials
DFO-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of teams • Keep ready of vehicles • Operate control room in office • Alert to the forest dwellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate rescue & restoration works • Facilitates road clearance due to blockage of fallen trees • Look the health conditions of wild animals in reserved forests • Immediate arrangement of foddors for animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out damage assessment & submit report • Ensure plantation of the fodder and other trees in the affected areas
EE- Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact the District Control Room and assist in their work. • Ensure that all the employees remain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make temporary arrangement for electric supply to the places like hospitals, shelter, jail, police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize the external resources and manpower allotted to him in a planed manner for

	<p>present on duty at the Block head quarter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assign work to all officers/employees • Ensure to make available the resources available and will establish contacts for the same to deploy those at the time of emergency 	<p>stations, bus depots etc;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate immediate restoration activities 	<p>disaster management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To immediately undertake the emergency repairing work .
EE – PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teams are to be formed by EE PHED to attend complains on a rotation basis and also on emergency. • Take steps for arrangement of Necessary materials and Bleaching Powder stacked at Block points to be used during and at post disaster period. • People to be informed to store emergency supply of drinking water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate rescue & restoration works • Take immediate supply of drinking water to the affected areas • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out damage assessment • Tame immediate repair works of the damage areas for quick supply of drinking water
DEO- School & Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruction to the schools for closing of schools • Instruct HM of schools to hand over keys for shelter purpose if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate rescue & restoration of works • Inform the damage of school buildings & drinking water situations to the concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out damage assessment • Instruct to the HM of schools for not using the damaged building for school purposes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cancel the leaves of staffs	<p>departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instruction to use the stock of rice of MDM for relief works if required	
DEO - Higher Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formation of teams• Include NSS & NCC volunteers and keep them ready for emergency handle• Keep contact with DEOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate the rescue & restoration works• Involve the NSS , NCC teams in the works• Use of buildings as shelter purposes and relief storage centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carry out damage assessment• Implement restoration works

8.4 Format for First Information Report (FIR)

On occurrence of natural calamity

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

From: District - _____ Date of Report: - _____

To

Special Relief Commissioner, Orissa

State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC),

Rajiv Bhawan, Ground Floor, Unit-5, Bhubaneswar

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

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

Authorised Signatory

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

District:- _____

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

10.7. Daily Status Report on Relief/ Restoration Measures Undertaken By Departments

1. Health Department:

Medical Relief Centres Opened-

Mobile teams deployed-

Wells disinfected-

ORS distributed-

Halogen Tablets distributed-

Minor Ailment Treated-

2. R.D. Department:

Mobile vans deployed-

Water tanker deployed-

ORS powder distributed-

Halogen Tablets distributed-

Water pouches distributed-

Bleaching powder distributed-

Sintex Tanks available-

Tube wells disinfected-

3. FS & CW Department

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

District	Chuda	Gur

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

<u>Blocks</u>	<u>Quantity allocated (in quintal)</u>	<u>Total:</u>
4. Fisheries & A, R.D. Department		
• Animals vaccinated-		
• Animals treated-		

Damages to Roads/River Embankments

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

Recovery

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

- Preparation of Recovery plan for displaced population, vulnerable groups, environment, livelihoods
 - Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of recovery works necessitated in addition to reconstruction & rehabilitation works.
 - Evaluate the extent of works under SDRF/NDRF & other sources (damaged infrastructures)
 - Explore opportunities for external aids like (International Agencies / Civil Society / Corporate Sector)
 - Allocate funds for the stabilisation of the repaired & reconstructed infrastructure.
 - Integrate Climate change & Disaster Risk Reduction features in the recovery programmes
- The DM & Collector will be the co-ordinator of all Recovery activities in the District. The role of the DM & Collector will be to:
- Generally monitor the management of the recovery process;
 - Ensure implementation of the recovery plan by line departments, blocks
 - Effective service delivery minimising overlap and duplication.

Damage & Loss Assessment

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

14.1 Extent of Damage Due to Natural Calamities

District:

Nature and period of natural Calamity:

Sl.	Item	Details
1.	Total number of Blocks in the district	
2.	Number and names of Blocks affected	
3.	Number of villages affected	
4.	Population affected (in lakh)	
5.	Total and area affected (in lakh)	
6.	Cropped area affected (in lakh)	
	i)Total cropped area affected	
	ii)Estimated loss to crops(Rs. In lakh)	
	iii)Area where cropped damage as more than 33%	
7.	Percentage of area held by SMF	
	i)In the State as a whole	
	ii) In the affected districts	
8.	House damaged	
	a)No. of houses damaged	
	i) Fully damaged pucca houses	
	ii)Fully damaged kutch houses	
	iii)Severely damaged pucca houses	
	iv) Severely damaged kutch houses	
	v) Partly damaged houses (pucca+kutch)	
	vi)No.of huts damaged	
	b)Estimated value of damage to houses(Rs. In lakh)	
9.	No.of human lives lost	
	No. Of persons with grievous injuries	
	No.of persons with minor injuries	
10.	Animal lost	
	a)No.of big animals lost	
	b)No. Of small animals lost	

	c)No. Of poultry (birds) lost	
11.	Damage to public properties	
	a) In physical terms (sector wise details should be given – e.g.length of State roads damaged, length of districts roads damaged, length of village roads damaged, No. of bridges damaged, No. Of culverts damaged, No.of school buildings damaged etc.)	
	b) Estimated value of the damage to public properties	
	Estimated total damage to houses,crops and public properties	

Chapter 10**Rehabilitation & Restoration:-****Rehabilitation & Restoration**

Rehabilitation and restoration come 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.

10.1. Standard Operating Procedure: Restoration & Rehabilitation

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

Superintendent of Police (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick assessment of law and order situation in affected areas • Support and coordinate with Local Administration • Prepare updates on the law and order situation every 4-6 hours and brief the authorities • Controlling situations like rioting and looting, and cordon off sensitive areas • Control and monitor traffic movement.
EE- RWSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that supply of drinking water is made available at the affected site and relief camps. • Ensure the temporary sewerage lines and drainage lines are kept separate. • Report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the EOC • Carry out emergency repairs of all damages to water supply systems. • Assist health authorities to identify appropriate sources of potable water. • Identify unacceptable water sources and take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from such sources, either by sealing such arrangements or by posting the department guards. • Arrange for alternate water supply and storage in all transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps, cattle camps, and also the affected areas, till normal water supply is restored. • Set up temporary sanitation facilities at the relief camps. • Coordinate with DEOC
EE- Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round the clock inspection and repair of bunds of dams, irrigation channels, bridges, culverts, control gates, overflow channels, repair of pumps, generators, and motor equipment and station buildings. • Establish communication with the State EOC, Divisional

	<p>Control Room, District Control Room and Police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out damage assessment & restoration & reconstruction activities
DAO- Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of different areas to be affected by different disasters • Organize transport, storage & distribution of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides & labour. • Communication with the State EOC, Divisional Control Room, District Control Room and • Other concerned departments. • Public information centre should be established with a means of communication, to assist in • Providing an organized source of information. • Submit a report on the amount spent on disaster management in pursuance of these relief activities, • Carry out restoration , crop loss assessment , input subsidy etc activities
EE- Rural Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out detailed survey assessment of affected rural work areas in the Disaster • Submit report to the govt • Implement repair & restoration activities
EE- Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry our quick damage assessment & submit reports • Carry our Restoration & rehabilitation works • Contact with DEOC • Route strategy for evacuation and relief marked • Community assistance mobilized for road clearing.
DTO-Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of tele communication system • Carry out damage assessment & submit report • Look immediate restoration of communication for emergency services
CDVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of emergency medicines and medical equipments • Arrangement of anesthetic drugs/vehicle for transport of

	<p>injured animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of places for opening of operational sites • Carry out damage assessment of animal lives & submit report
RTO/MVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with DEOC nodal office. • Report the situation and the progress on action taken for clearance of transportation system • Ensure timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links • Carry out damage assessment & carry out restoration activities
DFO-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out damage assessment & submit report • Ensure plantation of the fodder and other trees in the affected areas
EE- Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin repairing and reconstruction work • Assisting hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments, if necessary. • Establish temporary electricity supplies for other key public and private water systems • Establish temporary electricity supplies for transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps and, District Control Room and on access roads to the same. • Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs. • Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centers and sub-centers. • Report about all the activities to the head office.
EE – PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate Search & rescue works • Engage Several teams of engineers and assistants for restoration of water supply services should be

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituted as precautionary measure. • Make provisions to acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of • Distributing water on an emergency. • Supply Required stock of lengths of pipe, connections, joints, hydrants and bleaching powder for restoration & reconstruction works • Carry our damage assessment & submit report
DEO- School & Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate search and rescue and first-aid team which has formed in schools. • Carry out Damage assessment on school buildings • Monitor shelter centers attached with schools • Contact with DEOC & report about the status
DEO - Higher Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate search & rescue works • Carry out damage assessment of college infrastructure • Carry our construction & developmental activities

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.

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 13th 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 13th Finance Commission for each year the Finance Commission period 2010-15 has been approved by the Central Government. The Central Government contributes 75% of the said fund. The balance 25% matching share of contribution is given by the State Government. The share of the Central Government in SDRF is

released to the State in 2 instalments in June and December respectively in each financial year. Likewise, the State Government transfers its contribution of 25% to the SDRF in two instalments 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 instalments 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.

17.3 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

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.

11.3.1.1 Poor and persons in distress:

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

17.3.1.2 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.

11.3.4. 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.

17.5.2 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.

17.6 Central and State Government programmes and Schemes on Natural Calamities

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

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 BimaYojna (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	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGS)	Livelihood Security	Ministry of Rural Development / Panchayati raj Department	It aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do Un-Skilled manual work.
4	National Rural Livelihood Mission (DeenDayalAntordaya Yojana)	Poverty reduction programme	Ministry of Rural Development / Panchayati raj Department	To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.
5	DeenDayal Upadhaya-GraminKaushalay	Skill development scheme	Ministry of Rural Development / Panchayati raj	DDUGKY is a placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth. This initiative is a part of NRLM

	a Yojana (DDU-GKY)		Department	
6	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Poverty Reduction Strategy	Rural Development Department	P Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aims at providing all weather connectivity to all unconnected habitations having population 250 and above for IAP districts and population of 500 or more in general area and population of 250 or more in schedule area for non-IAP districts
7	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	Social Welfare programme	Ministry Of Rural Development	The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August, 1995 represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 of the Constitution. The programme introduced a National Policy for Social Assistance for the poor and aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future. NSAP at present comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.
8	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for all – Urban)	Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	The Mission will be implemented during 2015-2022 and will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for:

				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-situ Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation 2. Credit Linked Subsidy 3. Affordable Housing in Partnership 4. Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement.
9	Swachha Bharat Mission(SBM-U)	Cleanliness, Water & Sanitation, Urban	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	<p>o accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2020, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas.</p>
10	Swachha Bharat Mission(SBM-G)	Cleanliness, Water & Sanitation, Gramin	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	<p>o accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2020, as a fitting tribute</p>

				to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas.
11	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	Safe Drinking Water	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	The aim and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis, with a minimum water quality standard, which should be conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations. Achieving this aim and objective is a continuous process.
12	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) – Integrate Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI	Har Khet ko Pani “Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana” PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).
13	Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	Digital India	Ministry of Rural Development	The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) is launched by Government of India in August 2008, aimed to modernize management of land records, minimize scope of land/property disputes, enhance transparency in the land

				records maintenance system, and facilitate moving eventually towards guaranteed conclusive titles to immovable properties in the country.
14	DeenDayalUpadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGKY)	Rural Electrification	Ministry of Power	Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution rural electrification
15	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Urban Mission – NRuM	Economic Development	Ministry of Rural Development	The objective of the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.
16	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Urban Infrastructure	Ministry of Urban Development	Providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority.
17	Smart City Mission	Urban Infrastructure	Ministry of Urban Development	It aims at: i. Adequate water supply, ii. Assured electricity supply, iii. Sanitation, including solid waste management, iv. Efficient urban mobility and public transport, v. affordable housing, especially for the poor, vi. Robust IT connectivity and digitalization, vii. good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, viii. Sustainable environment, ix. Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and x. health and education.
18	Pradhan Mantri	Agriculture	Ministry of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide insurance coverage and

	FasalBima Yojana (PMFBY)	Insurance	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India	<p>financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.
19	National Health Mission (NHM)	Health	Department of Health & Family Welfare, GoO	Improved health status and quality of life of rural population with unequivocal and explicit emphasis on sustainable development measure.
20	SarvaShiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Elementary Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education, Literacy, GOI	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.
21	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	Women and Child	Ministry of Women and Child Development	<p>Objectives of the scheme are as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years. To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child. To reduce the incidence of mortality,

				<p>morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development, and To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
22	Mid-Day Meal Scheme	Primary Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education, Literacy, GOI	With a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995.
23	Pradhan Mantri UJJWALA Yojana (PMUY) – LPG connection to BPL families	Women Empowerment	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) aims to safeguard the health of women & children by providing them with a clean cooking fuel – LPG, so that they don't have to compromise their health in smoky kitchens or wander in unsafe areas collecting firewood.
24	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana	Skill Development	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training

				that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
25	Digital India – Public Internet Access Programme – Providing common Service Center in each Gram Panchayat	Digital India	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology Government of India	SCs would be strengthened and its number would be increased to 250,000 i.e. one CSC in each Gram Panchayat. CSCs would be made viable and multi-functional end-points for delivery of government and business services. DeitY would be the nodal department to implement the scheme.
26	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) Earlier - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)			Indira Awaas Yojana has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana w.e.f 1st April, 2016 in India. Government committed to provide “Housing for all” by 2022. Identification and selection of beneficiaries based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters in SECC-2011.
27	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)	Rural Development	Panchayati Raj Department	The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting of Bijili, Sadak and Pani (i.e. electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified districts on need based manner.
28	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)	Rural Housing	Rural Development Department	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana is a major Flagship program of Government of Odisha, which plays a pivotal role in Rural Development.

				Odisha Government attaches utmost priority and importance to provide pucca house to every household, living in kutcha house and is committed to achieve this goal by 2020.
29	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining)	Rural Housing	Rural Development Department	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining) is a major Flagship program of Government of Odisha, which plays a pivotal role in Rural Development. Odisha Government attaches utmost priority and importance to provide pucca house to every household, living in kutcha house and is committed to achieve this goal by 2020.
30	NirmanShramik Pucca Ghar Yojana	Rural Housing	Rural Development Department	The NirmanSharmika Pucca Ghara Yojana has been lunched to meet the housing needs of building and other construction workers registered under the Odisha Building and other Construction Workers' welfare Board who do not have their own pucca house and who have not availed of housing assistance under any other Govt. Scheme of the State or Central Govt. A building worker between the age of 18 years and 60years having existing valid registration with the Odisha Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board under the Building and other construction workers (RE&CS) Act at least for a continuous period of 3years will be eligible for assistance under the "NirmanSharmika Pucca Ghara Yojana".
31	Self Employment training & bank	RUDSET Institute,	Odisha Livelihood	The objective of the programme is to provide Self employment/Skill

Linkage (SKILL DEVELOPMENT)	Bhubaneswar	Mission, Panchayati Raj Department	development training to rural youths within the age group of 18-35 & bank linkage them for their economic development with free of cost.
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Note: Rest of the Schemes to be elaborated like above table

11.7 Roles of District planning committee on financial outlay on main streaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in development programmes.

The 73rd & 74th Amendments of the constitution marked a new era in the federal democratic setup clearly envisaging a reversal of the hitherto centralised approach to the district planning. The 74th constitutional amendment act mandated the establishment of District planning committees for consolidating plans prepared by the Panchayat and municipalities in the district into Draft District plan. The DPC should be the nodal agency for district level planning & related task. The DPC can take the assistance of technical and academic institutions and experts to perform its function effectively. It is found that Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation considerations are not appropriately addressed during the process of district planning through the DPCs. The major constrains in mainstreaming DRR in the District planning are a) lack of understanding of DRR b) insufficient guidance on how to mainstream these components and c) the limited opportunities for mainstreaming in the District level planning due to lack of instruments and capacity in the field. Economic losses due to disasters can be reduced by incorporating risk mitigation measures in the development projects. Accordingly financial outlay can be done in development projects. The following roles may be played by DPC on mainstreaming Disaster Risk reduction in development programme.

1. Include DRR in the development projects. (consider disaster risks before initiating development projects)
2. Ensure Risk sensitive and informed Developmental projects (take professional advice of a disaster management expert to vet the project proposals)
3. Consider vulnerabilities and needs of the community (physical , Social , Economic & environmental)
4. Sensitise and build capacity of the key stake holders (build local capacity and reduce vulnerability)
5. Facilitate integration and inter departmental linkages (village level planning , GP level Planning and Block level planning)

11.8. Fund provision for disaster preparedness & capacity building

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. The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) can be utilised for this purpose through proper Capacity building plans. The fund provision for conducting capacity building programmes is that District Administration to prepare the Capacity Building plan for the district and send the same with detailed budget to SDMA for necessary funding. After receiving the proposal from District administration, necessary fund provision will be made to the Districts for carrying out Disaster preparedness and capacity building programmes.

11.9 Preparation and Implementation of District Disaster Management Plan (3 pages)

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

Under Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act), 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. DDMP shall include Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures. These processes are to be incorporated in the developmental plans of the different departments and preparedness to meet the disaster and relief, rescue and rehabilitation thereafter, so as to minimize the loss to be suffered by the communities and are to be documented so that it is handy and accessible to the general public.

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

ADM, Boudh:

- ADM, Boudh took the leading role in preparation of DDMP.
- Reminders issued to the line departments to provide the necessary information.
- Time to time reviewed the progress of preparation of DDMP by discussing with DEO and DPO, Emergency.

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

DEO, Emergency Boudh

- Actively supervised the preparation of DDMP.

- Review the DDMP of the previous years and prepared a critical analysis of Previous DDMP to insert valuable inputs in the current DDMP
- Visited to Different emergency operating departments like Fire, CDMO to understand the District emergency situations.
- Gone through Different Reports, Information, Websites & Departments sites to collect information relating to Disaster of the District.
- Overview the Files like Flood, Drought , Heat wave , lighting etc & guidelines of DM Act , Odisha Relief Code, CMRF guidelines etc of the section relating to Disaster
- Time to time coordinated & contacted different departments to provide the required information.
- Talked to the senior officials to the departments to provide necessary inputs from the department for preparation of DDMP.
- Time and again wrote mails to all to provide data.

Nodal Officers:

- Provided necessary support for data from their line departments.
- As huge data required from different departments, the Nodal officers took the pain of extracting the data from the files and provided to the Dist. Administration.

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.)

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

BEST PRACTICES AND DOCUMENTATION

**Flood Management during the month August -2022
in river the Mahanadi.**

1. Regular monitoring the status of inventory available in various line departments through IDRN & physical verification.
2. Updated the contact number of the entire stakeholders from village to district level to minimize the loss of property and life.
3. Coordination among the local institution is very essential to meet any disastrous situation.
4. SAR equipment will be kept in different strategic points.
5. Enhance the capacity of the Local rescue team on operation of modern equipment.
6. Provide operation and maintenance cost to each shelter to make functional all the electronics equipments.
7. Emergency number should be setup at all the blocks and Tahasils for emergency work.
8. Provide training to the Block administration on Odisha Relief Code including SDRF and NFDRF norms in regular interval.
9. The Block administration has the power to provide emergency relief to meet any unforeseen situation without depending on Dist administration.
10. Strengthening the report return system by assigning a designated officer at Block & Tahasil level.
11. District Disaster Management plan is very useful document during the flood period and it was act as a reference guide for all line department officers during this flood.
12. SOP sent from OSDMA was very essential to make the line department officers to pro active



ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ବିଭାଗର ତାଲିମ ଶିବିର

■ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ବିଭାଗ ତଥା ବୃତ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶାସନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳ ବୃତ୍ତ ଧର୍ମନଗର ଠାରେ ଥିବା ବହୁମୁଖୀ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ଘର ଠାରେ ଚାଲିଥିବା ତାଲିମ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ଏହି ତାଲିମ ଗତ ୧୯ ତାରିଖରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳା ବିଭାଗରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବହୁମୁଖୀ ଆଶ୍ରୟଘରର ସମ୍ଭାଳଣି, ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସରପଞ୍ଚ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।



ପ୍ରତିଭାଗୀ ଭାବେ ବହୁମୁଖୀ ବନ୍ୟା ଆଶ୍ରୟଘରର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟିରେ ଥିବା ୨୫ଜଣ ସଦସ୍ୟ ସଦସ୍ୟା ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ତାଲିମଦାତା

ଗାରେସାତାକାନ୍ତସାହୁ ଓ ଲୋକକଳା ବିକାଶ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ, ସରସରାଜ ପ୍ରତାପ ମହର, ବୁଦ୍ଧବେଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଓ ସୁପ୍ରିୟା ଦେବୁରୀ ତାଲିମ ପ୍ରଦାନ

କରିଥିଲେ । ତାରି ଦିନର ଏହି ତାଲିମ ଯିତରେ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ଘରର ପରିଚାଳନା, ସମସ୍ତ ନିୟମ, ରେକର୍ଡିଂ କଣ କଣ ରହିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣା ଘଟଣା ଉପଯୋଗୀ ବିବିଧ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସରପଞ୍ଚଙ୍କ ସହିତ କମିଟିର ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ୪ ଦିନ ଧରି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗାରେସାତାକାନ୍ତସାହୁ ଓ ଲୋକକଳା ବିକାଶ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନକୁ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେବା ସହିତ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜଣାଇଥିଲେ ।



ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଶମନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ଦିବସ

ବୌଦ୍ଧ, ୨୯/୧୦(ନିପ୍ର) ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଶମନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ଦିବସ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଏକ ସଚେତନତା ଶୋଭାଯାତ୍ରା ଜିଲା ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ ସମ୍ମୁଖରୁ ବାହାରିଥିଲା । ଜିଲାପାଳ ସତ୍ୟ ରଞ୍ଜନ ସାହୁ ଏହି ଶୋଭାଯାତ୍ରାକୁ ସବୁଜ ପତାକା ଦେଖାଇ ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଭାବରେ ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଏହି ସଚେତନତା ଶୋଭାଯାତ୍ରା ସହର ପରିକ୍ରମା କରିବାପରେ ପୁନର୍ବାର ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ ନିକଟରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଥିଲା । ଏହି ଶୋଭାଯାତ୍ରାରେ ଜିଲାପାଳ ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ସାହୁଙ୍କ ସମେତ ଜିଲାସ୍ତରୀୟ ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ, କର୍ମଚାରୀ, ଅଗ୍ନିଶମ ଓ ଓଡ୍ରାଫ କର୍ମଚାର, ବୌଦ୍ଧ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀ, ନେହେରୁ ଯୁବକେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ସଭ୍ୟ ସଭ୍ୟା, ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛସାଥୀ, ପରିମଳ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନେ ସାମିଲ ହୋଇଥିଲେ । ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟକୁ

ସୂଚାରୁ ରୂପେ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ସାମୁହିକ ଶପଥପାଠ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଫରେ ଫରେ ଜିଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ବକ୍ରପାତର ଭୟାବହତା ଓ ସତର୍କତା ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଏକ ନାଟକ ଗୋପାଳକୃଷ୍ଣ ବେହେରାଙ୍କ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାରେ ପରିବେଷଣ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ପରେ ଅଗ୍ନିକାଣ୍ଡରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଓଡ୍ରାଫ ଓ ଅଗ୍ନିଶମ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କୌଶଳ ମକତ୍ତ୍ରିଲ ଜରିଆରେ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ କରିଥିଲେ । ଏହି ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଉଚ୍ଚ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟସ୍ତରୀୟ ବକ୍ରତା ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାରେ ସରସ୍ୱତୀ ଶିଶୁ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ବର୍ଷା ପ୍ରିୟଦର୍ଶନୀ ଶତପଥୀ ପ୍ରଥମ, ଅର୍ପିତା ପ୍ରିୟଦର୍ଶନୀ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଓ ସରକାରୀ ବାଳିକା ଉଚ୍ଚ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ନମ୍ରତା ବଡ଼ମାଳା ତୃତୀୟ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଲିଖନରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦର୍ଶ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଡେଡ଼େଲେଙ୍ଗାର ଇତିଶ୍ରୀ ମହାକୁଡ଼



ଗୁରୁଦାରୋପ କରିଥିଲେ । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଜିଲା ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଓଏସଡିଏମଏ ସଞ୍ଜୟ କୁମାର ଝା ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିବାବେଳେ ସୂଚନା ଓ ଲୋକସମ୍ପର୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ରିତାକାନ୍ତି ବଳିୟାରସିଂହ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲାପାଳ ବବିତାରାଣୀ ଦଳବେହେରା, ଜିଲା ପରିଷଦ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଶ୍ୱିନୀ କୁମାର ମେହେର, ଉପଜିଲାପାଳ ସନତ କୁମାର ନାଏକ, ତହସିଲଦାର ଦେବୀପ୍ରସାଦ ଦାଶ, ବୌଦ୍ଧ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା, ବୌଦ୍ଧ ବିଡିଓ ଅବିନାଶ ପାଣ୍ଡିଆ, ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଅଧିକାରୀ ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଏନଏସି ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଇ. ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ ପଣ୍ଡା ଓ ଯୁବ ରେଡକ୍ରସର ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ପ୍ରବୀର କୁମାର ଦାସ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

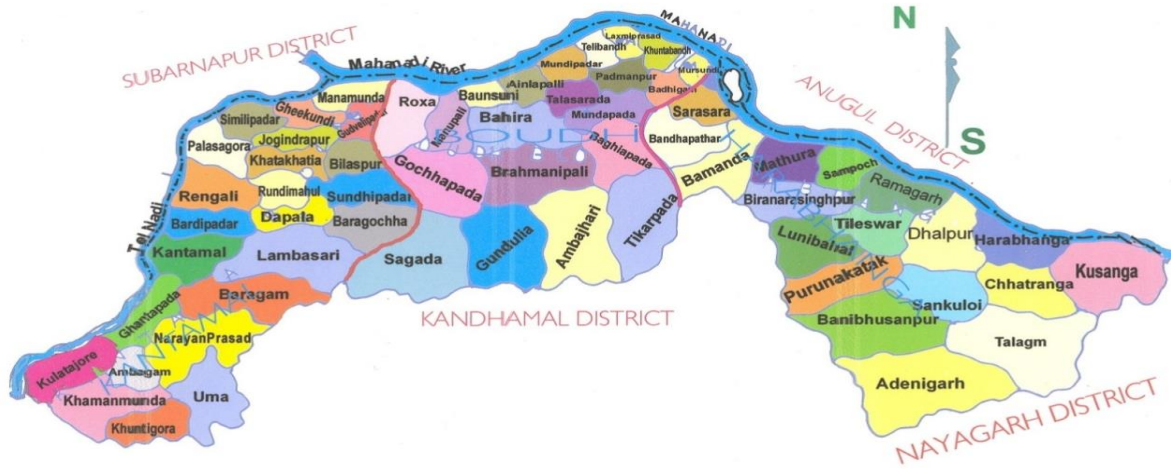
ପ୍ରଥମ, ସୌମ୍ୟା ରାଣା ପଲିଆ ତୃତୀୟ ଓ ସରସ୍ୱତୀ ଶିଶୁ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଅପର୍ଣ୍ଣା ମହାପାତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନ ଅଧିକାର କରି ମୁଖ୍ୟଅତିଥିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପୁରସ୍କୃତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ । ଏହି ଅବସରରେ ଜିଲାପାଳ ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ସାହୁ ବାତ୍ୟାର ଭୟାବହତା, ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନାରେ ଆଧୁନିକ ଜ୍ଞାନ କୌଶଳର ଉପଯୋଗ, ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ପରିବାରଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ରହିଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସରକାରୀ ସୁବିଧା ସୁଯୋଗ ଏବଂ ନିଜେ ସଚେତନ ରହିବା ସହିତ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସଚେତନ କରାଇବା ଉପରେ

ଗୁରୁଦାରୋପ କରିଥିଲେ । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଜିଲା ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଓଏସଡିଏମଏ ସଞ୍ଜୟ କୁମାର ଝା ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିବାବେଳେ ସୂଚନା ଓ ଲୋକସମ୍ପର୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ରିତାକାନ୍ତି ବଳିୟାରସିଂହ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲାପାଳ ବବିତାରାଣୀ ଦଳବେହେରା, ଜିଲା ପରିଷଦ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଶ୍ୱିନୀ କୁମାର ମେହେର, ଉପଜିଲାପାଳ ସନତ କୁମାର ନାଏକ, ତହସିଲଦାର ଦେବୀପ୍ରସାଦ ଦାଶ, ବୌଦ୍ଧ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା, ବୌଦ୍ଧ ବିଡିଓ ଅବିନାଶ ପାଣ୍ଡିଆ, ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଅଧିକାରୀ ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଏନଏସି ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଇ. ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ ପଣ୍ଡା ଓ ଯୁବ ରେଡକ୍ରସର ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ପ୍ରବୀର କୁମାର ଦାସ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।





MAP OF BOUDH DISTRICT

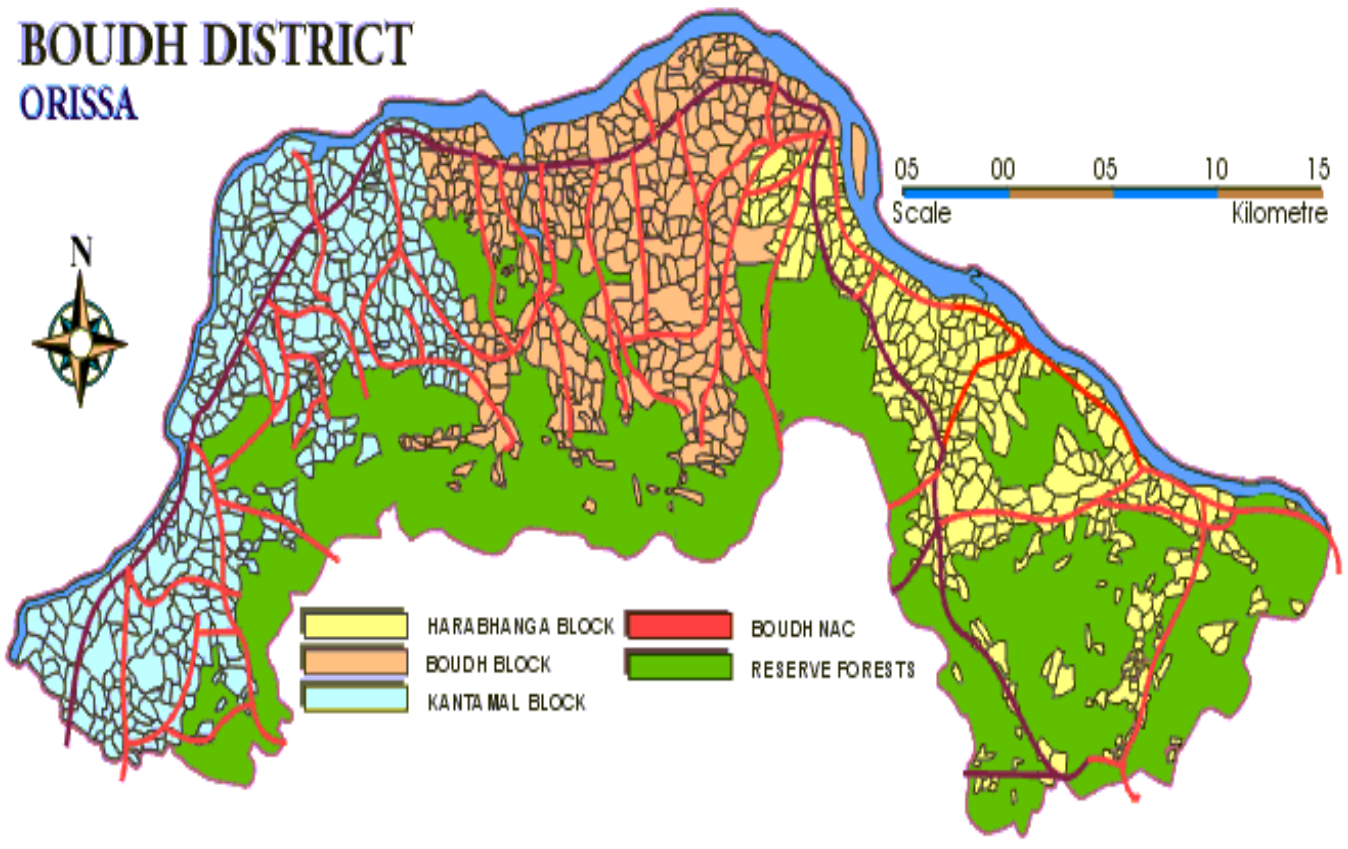


REFERENCE

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

Developed at National Informatics Centre

BOUDH DISTRICT ORISSA



State Office:

**ODISHA STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA**

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