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PREFACE

Long years of coexistence with disaster has taught us to remain prepared. Planning is the foundation on which preparedness starts. Disaster Management at District and Block Level has undergone a sea change since Super Cyclone of 1999 as Disaster Management Plans are prepared and followed at different levels, very meticulously.

District being the overall unit of Disaster Management the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) possess an important role in the process of Disaster Management. The DDMP of Nabarangpur District is prepared / updated regularly to help the District Administration manage disasters effectively.

The Geographic, Social, Demographic and Vulnerability data of the District is contained in the DDMP. The Standard Operating System (SOP) are prepared for all levels of functionaries of Government in the District as a guiding instrument to proactively initiate the work without seeking an advice or instructions from the higher authorities while responding to disasters at ground Zero.

Disaster Preparedness transcends the administrative domain to encompass different stakeholders like NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Professional groups, Industries, Volunteers and others. DDMP covers the tangible contribution by one and all in pre-disaster planning, Post-disaster response and recovery activities. DDMP is a document which depicts the planning and preparedness at District and below to mitigate the effects of Disasters. This document not only organize the Disaster Management in the District but also gives a platform to the District Administration to be ready by identifying the bottlenecks of Disaster Management and to bridge the gap in future.

The DDMP of Nabarangpur has been prepared with the active collaboration of all levels of Govt. functionaries incorporating the important institutional memories to guide the District Administration in a holistic way for mitigating the affects of disasters.

(Dr. Kamal Lochan Mishra, IAS)

ABBREVIATIONS

BDO	:	Block Development officer
BDMC	:	Block Disaster Management Committee
BDMP	:	Block Disaster Management Plan
BCP	:	Block Contingency Plan
BDM	:	Block Disaster Manager
BCR	:	Block Control Room
DDMP	:	District Disaster Management Plan
DDM	:	District Disaster Manager
DCR	:	District Control Room
GPDMC	:	Gram Panchayat Disaster Management
Committee OIC	:	Officer- In-charge
CDPO	:	Child Development Project Officer
MO	:	Medical Officer
VSO	:	Veterinary Stock Officer
VAS	:	Veterinary Assistance Surgeon
JAO	:	Junior Agriculture Officer
SI	:	School Inspector
AFO	:	Assistant Fishery Officer
JE-RWS&S	:	Junior Engineer- Rural Water Supply &
Sanitation JE- R&B	:	Junior Engineer-Roads and Buildings
JE-PWD	:	Junior Engineer- Public Works
Department DRDA	:	District Rural Development
Agency	:	
IAY	:	Indira Aawas Yojana
CMRF	:	Chief Minister's Relief Fund
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
PMRF	:	Prime Minister's Relief Fund
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
CDMO	:	Chief District Medical Officer
CDVO	:	Chief District Veterinary Officer
DSWO	:	District Social Welfare Officer
W&CD	:	Women & Child Development
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
SC	:	Schedule Caste
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
GEN	:	General Caste
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
VHF	:	Very High Frequency
ADM	:	Additional District Magistrate
PD	:	Project Director
WEO	:	Welfare Extension Officer
SEO	:	Social Education Organizer
LSEO	:	Lady Social Education Organizer
FEO	:	Fishery Extension Officer

CONTENT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Subject	Page
Chapter-I	Introduction & Overview.....	4-9
Chapter-II	District Profile.....	10-18
Chapter-III	Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Assessment.....	19-41
Chapter-IV	Institutional Arrangement.....	42-81
Chapter-V	Prevention & Mitigation Measures.....	82-86
Chapter-VI	Climate Change Adaption & Mitigation.....	88-93
Chapter-VII	Safety of Schools & Child Care Institutions.....	94-100
Chapter-VIII	Capacity Building Measures.....	101-103
Chapter-IX	Preparedness.....	104-116
Chapter-X	Response.....	117-127
Chapter-XI	Restoration & Rehabilitation.....	128-137
Chapter-XII	Recovery.....	138-139
Chapter-XIII	Financial Arrangement.....	140-143
Chapter-XIX	Lessons Learnt & Documents.....	144- 147
Chapter-XX	SOPs.....	148 - 169

INTRODUCTION

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

Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act) provides directive to have a disaster management plan in every district. In accordance with the provisions of the DM Act the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) of Nabarangpur shall include Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response plan and procedures to reduce the impact of various disasters.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT & TYPE OF DISASTER

Disaster is a sudden or great misfortune, calamity. Disaster is a sudden devastating event producing great material damage, loss of life and distress.

Disaster may be due to human activities or triggered by nature. Disasters triggered by nature can further be classified as wind related e.g. storm, cyclone, tornado, hurricane etc; water related e.g. floods, flash floods, excessive rain etc; geological e.g. earthquakes, snow avalanches, landslides, volcanic eruptions etc; climatic disasters e.g. drought, famine etc.

Manmade disasters are nuclear explosions, industrial accidents, fires of various kinds, accidents of automobiles, trains, aeroplanes, etc.

Disasters can also be classified according to their speed of occurrence. They are mainly of two types disasters with rapid onset e.g. earthquake,

tornado, cyclone etc and the other type is “creeping” disaster e.g. drought, famine, epidemic, civil unrest etc.

Disasters with rapid onset give little warning before they strike. On the other hand disasters such as drought, famine are relatively more predictable.

Therefore, there is the need for **disaster management**. It is possible to reduce the impact of disasters by adopting appropriate disaster mitigation strategies. The disaster mitigation efforts would include.

- i. Minimizing the potential risks by developing early warning system.
- ii. Preparing and implementing development plans to provide resilience to such disasters.
- iii. Improving & developing communication & health care services.
- iv. Having a sound rehabilitation & post disaster reduction strategy.

Disaster Management would broadly involve pre- disaster planning, preparedness, monitoring and relief management capability.

In the present times there has been a gradual shift in the concept of dealing with disasters from disaster response to disaster mitigation. Thus it is wiser and feasible to take preventive measures before a disaster rather than attempting to save lives & property after the disaster has already occurred.

1.1 Aims and Objectives of the DDMP

- i. To identify the area and locations vulnerable to major types of hazards in the district.
- ii. To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the government 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.
- iv. Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- v. Manage the future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
- viii. To develop standardized mechanism to respond to the disaster situation and to manage the disaster efficiently.

- x. 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.
- xi. 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.
- xii. To make effective use of media in disaster management.
- xiii. Preparation of rehabilitation plan of the affected people and reconstruction measures to be taken by different government departments at district level and local authority.

The District Disaster Management Plan of Nabarangpur is a guide for achieving the core objectives of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery in disaster management. This Plan has been prepared to respond to disasters with a sense of urgency in a planned way to minimize the human, property and environmental loss.

1.2 Preparation and Approval of DDMP

The Section 30 of DM Act 2005 defines that, 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 District Disaster Management Plan in the meeting of the DDMA held in the month of January and to prepare the DDMP by the end of February every year.

After finalisation, the District Authority shall send a copy of the District Disaster Management 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

Identified the important line departments in the district and organised an initiation workshop to discuss expected inputs from all the stakeholders and evolved a common framework for preparation of an integrated comprehensive disaster management plan for Nabarangpur District.

This plan is prepared broadly based on the review of past incidents experienced this district and analysing the vulnerability atlas of Nabarangpur district. On assessment of HRVC identified the district's vulnerability to different natural and man-made hazards. Also focused due attention on vulnerable groups and critical infrastructures to minimize the losses through advance preparedness and timely action.

This DDMP is written in the Model Framework of OSDMA and as per the guidelines of NDMA. The final draft plan was sent to the members of DDMA and all the stakeholders of line department for their critical review and their feedback suggestions were incorporated. Then the final plan was accepted and sent to OSDMA for accord the approval.

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, non-governmental organizations, etc. are also stakeholders of the District Disaster Management Plan.

The District Collector

- i. To facilitate and coordinate with local Government bodies to ensure that pre and post disaster management activities in the district are carried out.
- ii. To assist community training, awareness programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
- iii. 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.

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

Local Authorities

- i. To provide assistance to the District Collector in disaster management activities.
- ii. Carry out mitigation, response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

Private Sector

- i. The private sector should be encouraged to ensure their active participation in the pre-disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the DDMA or the Collector.
- ii. They should adhere to the relevant rules regarding prevention of disasters, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.
- iii. As a part of corporate social responsibility, undertake disaster risk reduction projects in consultation with District Collector for enhancing district's resilience.

Community Groups and Volunteer Agencies

- i. Local community groups and voluntary agencies including non-government organisations normally help in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the DDMA or the Collector.
- ii. They should be encouraged to participate in all training activities as may be organized and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management.

Citizens

It is the duty of every citizen to 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 - The plan must be disseminated to use at all level in the district for effective disaster management.
- Revise and Maintain - Planning teams should establish a process for reviewing and revising the plan. Reviews should be a recurring activity. Review on an annual basis is considered minimum. It should be mandatory to consider reviewing and updating the plan after the following events:

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

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

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.



DISTRICT PROFILE

2.1 History & Location

Nabarangpur District is situated in between longitude 81°52' to 82°53' E and latitude 19°9' to 20°5' N. The district is located in south western corner of Odisha and bound by Kalahandi districts in east, Koraput district in south and the Raipur and Bastar districts of Chattisgarh in the north and west respectively stretches over an area of 5294.00 Sq.Km. approximately.

[Source: Nabarangpur Gazetteer/District Web Portal]

2.2 Administrative Setup

On 2nd October, 1992 Nabarangpur came into being as a separate district of Odisha State. The district is curved out of Koraput district vide the Notification No.49137/R dated 01-10-1992 of R&E Department, Government of Odisha. The Administrative setup is delineated as below:

Sl. No	Particulars	No.
1	No. of villages	877
2	Total Population	120946
	a. Male	604812
	b. Female	616134
	c. Children	176079
3	No. of Blocks	10
4	No. of Gram panchayat	189
5	No. of Tehsil	10
6	No. of RI circle	66
7	No. of Police Stations	14
8	No. of Fire Stations	10
9	No. of Urban Local Bodies	2
10	No. of Sub-centres	289
11	No. of PHC	41
12	No. of CHC	10
13	No. of Sub-Divisional Hospital	1
14	No. of Veterinary hospitals	1
15	No. of Anganwadi Centres	2330
16	No. of ASHA	2043

17	No. of Colleges	1939
18	No. of Schools	1964
19	No. of Odisha Adarsh Vidyalaya	10
20	No. of Rural Water Supply system	
21	a) No. of Tube Wells	18112
22	b) No. of tube well Functional/running	18112
22	c) No. of tube well dysfunctional	0
23	d) No. of tube well dysfunctional but repairable	25
24	e) No. of tube well having solar power	416
	f) Functional/running	259
	g) Dysfunctional	157
25	h) No. of Mega Water Supply	04
26	No. of Temporary Shelters	1965
27	No. of Night Shelters	

[Details are at Table 1.1 of Volume II of the DDMP]

2.3 Climate & Rain Fall

As per the Agro-Climatic Zone Nabarangpur district comes under East Coast Plains and Hills. The climate is Sub-Tropical to Temperate. It is characterised by hot and dry summer, cool and humid monsoon and cold and dry in winter. In 2022, Actual rainfall was 1714.28 mm against the Normal rainfall 1569.5 mm of the district.

[Source: Nabarangpur Gazetteer]

2.4 Geography & Topography

The natural geographical division of the Nabarangpur district comprises of Nabarangpur and Umerkote region. In the south, there is the plain of Indravati basin forms the border between Nabarangpur and Koraput districts.

The district has different types of soils like red and laterite. The soil PH is neutral to alkaline and its salinity is normal. The Classification of Forest Area by Legal Status in the district as on 2011 are Reserve Forests 535.34 Sq.Kms., Demarcated Protected Forests 685.77 Sq.Kms., Un Classified Forests 0.07 Sq.Kms., Other Forests 1241.55 Sq.Kms. and Per cent of Forest Area to Geographical Area is 46.55%.

[Source: Nabarangpur Gazetteer, Ground Water Board Report,]

2.5 River System

The district has many river and perennial streams. Between Nabarangpur and Kunderi can find a river in every four to five kms distance like Indravati, the Tel, the Narangi, the Banjari, the Amarti, the Bhaskel, the Singari, the Belaji and the Turi.

1. Indravati

The Indravati River is the biggest river in the district is the most important and the prime water source of the district. The Indravati emerges from the mountain range of Thuamul Rampur of the Kalahandi district. It consists of three perennial water streams and flows down from north to south ward covering Kalahandi, Nabarangpur and Chattisgarh and merges in the Godavari River. The Indravati basin is very fertile and productive. It passes through Kashipur Tahsil and Koraput district. The Bhaskel joins it just before it leaves Koraput district. The total length is 329 miles of which 77 miles runs through Koraput district.

2. Mukti & Toori

The Mukti River near Jatabal also merges in the Indravati. The Toori and the Mukti rivers flow from the plateau of Maidapur.

3. Angi

The Angi River emerging from Keliashill, flows through Manigam, Banuaguda, Garudaguda and Dabugaon mingles with the Belari river and merges in the Bhaskel river, the Chitrangi river and Belari river merges in the Bhaskel river.

4. Bhaskel

The Bhaskel River flows from Bakoda forest of Umerkote and covers the area of Umerkote, Dhodra and Santoshpur in Kosagumuda Block.

5. Tel

The Tel River is one of the important rivers of the district. Tel river emerges from the dense forest of Beheda village (Umerkote region) flowing through the Laxidora and Telnadi village enters in the Chandahandi and then enters in the Kalahandi district at Gambhariguda village and at last merges in the Mahanadi.

[Source: Nabarangpur Gazetteer]

2.6 Demography

As per 2011 Census, the population of Nabarangpur District and its composition of different category of population are as follows:

Households and its Distribution

Sl. No.	Total Number of Families/HH	Category			Category			Category	
		Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL	APL
1	275026	259754	15272	41074	146661	-	-	-	-

Population and its Composition

Sl. No.	Population			SC		ST		OBC	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	1220946	604812	616134	88252	89132	335028	346145	NA	NA

- Population density of the district - 231 per Sq.km.
- Decadal growth of population - 19

Religion wise Distribution of Population

Sl. No.	Total Population	Category				
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others
1	1220946	1178005	6753	32152	169	3867

Age Group

Sl. No.	Total Population	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-59 years	60 years and above
1	1220946	176079	268760	680008	96099

Sex Ratio

1	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	1019
2	Sex Ration (0-6 Years)	998

Literacy Rate

Sl. No.	Literacy	Total	Male	Female
1	Rate	46.4	57.3	35.8

[Source: DD, P&S, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.2 to 1.8 of Volume II of the DDMP]

2.7 Socio-Economic Profile of the District

Workforce Participation

The total worker of the district as per 2011 Census is 610906 out of them Main workers are 279115 and Marginal workers are 331791.

Workforce Participation Rate

Total Workforce Participation Rate is 50.0, The Male and Female Workforce Participation Rate is 56.7 and 43.5 respectively as per the 2011 Census in this district.

[Source: Census 2011. Details are at Table 1.9 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Land Holding Pattern

The land holding pattern in the district is Marginal Farmers (<1.0 Ha.) 123048, Small Farmers (1.0 to < 2 Ha.) 59561, Semi Medium (2.0 to <4.0 Ha.) 11443, Medium Farmers (4.0 to < 10 Ha.) 2508, Large Farmers (10.0 Ha. and above) 625 and the Average Size of Land Holding is 11.2825.

[Source: CDAO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.10 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Agriculture and Irrigation

Agriculture is the prime occupation in the district. The major crops grown are paddy, maize, ragi, millets, pulses and wheat. Maize is being grown extensively in Umerkote, Raigarh and Jharigaon Blocks.

The production of paddy was 3663296 quintals, 3316720 quintals of maize, 17738 quintals of ragi, 7500 quintals of wheat, 2871 quintals of millets, 58506 quintals of pulses, 8927.55 quintals of oil seeds, 13896 quintals of species, 3572800 quintals of Other Cash crops and 1942211 quintals of vegetables. During 2020, total fertilizer used in this district is about 7193400 MT.

[Source: CDAO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.12, 1.13 & 1.14 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Employment and Livelihood

There are 197185 people directly employed in agricultural activities, 328783 people engaged as agricultural labourers, 30616 people engaged in fishery and animal husbandry activities, many more people engaged in business and service activities.

[Source: CDVO/Fisher/ DIC, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.23 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Industries and Mining

In this district there is 84 major industry which is engaged 948 people, the 520 MSME units have provided engagement to 3766 person and the 470 handicraft cottage industries provided engagement to 919 person. So far there is no mining operation in this district.

[Source: DIC/StatisticalHB, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.24 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Education

The Literacy Rate of the district as per 2011 Census is 46.4, the male literacy is 57.3 and the female literacy is 35.8. During 2022-23, 6-15 years total children enrolment is 251477, children dropped out 175 and 16 children never enrolled in any educational institution. There is 2229 villages/habitation acquired High School within 5 Kms and 1933 No. of villages/habitation acquired High Schools within 5Km radius. Total 7425 Teachers engaged in 1803 the schools and the Teacher Pupil Ratio is 31.47 in this educational district.

[Source: DEO/DWO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.25, 1.26 & 2.1.1of Volume II of the DDMP]

Health

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 48 and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 178. The Immunization status of Children below 5 years is increased to 102% and the Institutional Delivery is increased to 91%. There were 312 deaths and 6265 incidences of major diseases in Malaria, Diarrhoea, Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, and Jaundice were reported in the last 5 years. Health institutions of the district are equipped with 109 Specialised Doctor, 420 Paramedical Staff, 2330 ANM, 2043 ASHAs and 59 Pharmasists.

[Source: CDMO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.33, 1.34 & 2.3 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Housing

As per the Census 2011, there are 211911 Katcha Houses, 6584 Semi Pucca Houses, 17494 Pucca Houses and 13803 Homeless households are in this district.

[Source: SEC Census 2011. Details are at Table 1.11 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Electrification

There are 509 villages/habitations are fully electrified, 363 villages/habitations are partially electrified and 0 villages/habitations are un-electrified. Currently 284370 household have electrified against the 303672 households of the district.

[Source: Southco Utility, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.28 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Drinking Water and Sanitation

There are 868 villages having access to safe drinking water and 0 village/hamlets contain fluoride. 98755 households covered with the piped water supply project. There are 18112 functional tube wells and 205 sanitary wells exist in the district. There are 886 ODFvillages, 267345 households having IHHL, Yet to construct the community sanitary complexes and 1869 schools having its toilets.

[Source: RWS&S/PHED/EO, Nabarangpur/Umerkote.
Details are at Table 1.29 to 1.31 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Migration

313 people of 313 households are migrating to Raipur, Hyderabad, Jagdalpur, Visakhapatnam in search of work and the average migration period is 4-6 months in a year.

[Source: DLO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.27 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Food Security

Total 312935 households included under NFSA covering 1104306 beneficiaries and supplied with 62910.12 qtls. of Rice during 2022-23 through 211 PDS outlets in the district.

[Source: CSO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.37 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Social Security

There are 99349 Person covered under Old Age Pension Scheme, 38355 Person Covered under Widow Pension Scheme and 11439 Persons covered under Disability Pension Scheme to provide social security net.

[Source: DSSO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.38 of Volume II of the DDMP]

2.8 Critical Infrastructure

Anganwadi Centres

There are 2330 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) to provide ICDS and Anganwadi services. **1906** Anganwadi Centres having own Pucca Buildings. Currently 162095 Nos. of children enrolled, 1119 severely malnourished children were referred to different health institutions and 29104 pregnant/lactating mothers were served through these AWCs.

[Source: DSWO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.32 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Schools and other Educational Institutions

There are 1111 Primary Schools, 492 S&ME Schools, 185 High Schools, 34 nos of +2 Colleges, 1 Polytechnic, 3 ITI, DIET 1, BIET 1 Institutes in the district. Also under the Welfare Department there are 7 Sevashrams, 42 Ashram Schools, 22 High Schools, 8 Higher Secondary Schools and total current enrolment in all these welfare schools is 37463.

[Source: DEO/DWO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 2.1.1 & 2.1.2 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Hospitals and Health Centres

There are 289 Health Sub-Centres, 41 PHCs, 10 CHCs, 22 Ayurvedic/ 16 Homeopathic Hospitals, 1 Sub-Divisional Hospital, 1 District Hospital, 2 Private Hospital, 10 MHUs, 8 Ambulances and 1 Blood Bank available in the district.

[Source: CDMO/Statistical HB, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 2.2 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Veterinary Hospitals

To provide veterinary health care services to the animal resources there are 02 Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensary 14, 87 Livestock Aid Centres, 74 Artificial Insemination Centres and 10 Vet MHUs in the district during the year 2022-23.

[Source: CDVO, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 2.4 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Police and Fire Stations

There are 12 Nos. of Police Stations manned with 181 Police Personnel and 10 Nos. of Fire Stations equipped with 74 Fire Service human resources covering all the block of this district.

[Source: SP/Fire Officer, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 2.7 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Cooperative Societies

There are 13 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, 2 Non-Agricultural Cooperative Societies and 2 Marketing Cooperative Societies in the district during 2022-23. *[Source: ARCS, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 1.16 of Volume II of the DDMP]*

Banks and Post Offices

The banking facilities are provided through 74 Banks, 24 UGB, 04 Cooperative Banks and 548 Kiosk . There are 65 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) to provide cash and e-banking facilities across service areas of this district. There are 178 Post Offices to provide postal services across the district.

[Source: Statistical HB, Nabarangpur/SLBC, Odisha/Web. Details are at Table 2.6 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Road and Railway Network

The district has 42.0 km. National Highway, 123.0 km. State Highway, 196.5 km. District Road, 1019.0 km. Rural Road, 6432.0 km. GP/PS Road, 292.0 km. Forest Road and 189 No. of GPs connected with the block headquarters with all-weather roads and maximum villages connected with GP headquarters with all-weather roads. At present there is no Railway network in this district; however the land acquisition work is going to establish railway connectivity.

[Source: R&B Web. Details are at Table 1.40 to 1.42 of Volume II of the DDMP]

Cyclone and Flood Shelters

In the first phase 10 Nos. of Multipurpose Flood Shelter (MFS) infrastructures were constructed under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) in 10 different flood prone locations of the district to meet the infrastructure gap as well

as to provide temporary shelters to the affected. This MFS are managing by the local communities through the Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committee (FSMMC). *[Source: Emergency Section, Nabarangpur. Details are at Table 4.16 V-]*

Rain Gauge and Automatic Weather Stations

There are 10 Rain Gauge units are functional covering all 10 block headquarters and an Automatic Rain Gauge unit is established at district headquarter for recording the rain fall in this district. Also Rain Gauge units are installed at Indravati Main Dam, Muran Dam and Kapur Dam to record the inflow and out flow of water during the rainy season on daily basis.

[Source: Sub-Collector/Irrigation Division, Nabarangpur]



Hazard, Vulnerability And Risk Assessment

3.1 Major Disasters/ Incidents

Nabarangpur district is vulnerable to flood, drought, lightening and fire accidents frequently. Every year the district bears a considerable loss from natural as well as manmade disasters and it causes a lot of damage to life and property. The district mainly suffers from natural disasters such as flash flood, drought, lightning, landslide and manmade disasters such as road accidents, fire accidents, drowning, etc. An access to the Vulnerability Atlas of Nabarangpur District reveals that almost all the parts of the district is coming under Wind & Cyclone Moderate Damage Risk Zone 'B' (39 m/s), Earthquake Low Damage Risk Zone II with No Flood Zone category. Also majority part of the Chandahandi Block comes under Wind & Cyclone Moderate Damage Risk Zone 'A' (44 m/s). However, on assessment of last ten years disaster occurrence history the Nabarangpur district's majority of life and property were affected due to heavy rain, flood, lightning, drowning, snake bite, fire drought and road accidents.

Table:3.1

A Brief Profile of Major Disasters/ Incidents Occurred in the District During Last Years (2010-11 to 2022-23)

Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	No. of incidents during 2010-11 to 2022-23	No. of Deaths	Affected Population	Livestock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure				Damage and loss of Crop Area (in Hectares)
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Road in Km.	Critical Other Infrastructure	
Disasters as approved under SDRF/NDRF Guidelines											
1	Flood	2	2	139871	332	2497	-	-	401.652	123	1501.54
2	Drought	4	0	238120	0	0	0	0	0	0	14688
3	Fire	891	32	1295	0	1259	0	0	0	0	0
4	Hail Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Cyclone	4	7	157874	0	1193	0	0	0	2274	24111
6	Earth Quake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Tsunami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Landslide	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Avalanche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cloud Burst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Pest Attack	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.60
12	Cold Wave/ Frost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Specific Disasters as per Notification No.1936, Dt. 01.06.2015											
13	Lightning (2010-2023)	176	181	221	73	0	0	0	0	909	0
14	Heat wave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Whirlwind	1	0	0	0	654	0	0	0	3	0
16	Tornado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Heavy Rain	9	3	134425	38	3715	0	0	0	0	0

18	Boat Accidents (Other than during Flood)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Drowning (Other than during Flood)	334	334	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Snake Bite (Other than during Flood)	232	232	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Disasters											
21	Animal Menace	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Building Collapse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Stampede	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Epidemics	10	20	751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Industrial/ Chemical Accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Road Accidents	3420	668	3420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Railway Accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Hooch Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Communa l Riot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Dam Break/ Spill Way related flood.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Soil/ Coastal erosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4825	1266	525165	434	8030	0	0	401.652	3309	136975.54

[Source: Emergency Section/Dist. Police Office/CDMO, Nabarangpur. Year wise details of each disaster occurred during the last 11 years is at Table 3.1of Volume-II of DDMP]

3.2 Major Disasters/ Incidents in the District During 2022-23

The casualties and people affected reported due to Drought, Snake Bite, Drowning, Lightning, Fire and Cyclone had experienced this district during 2022.

Table:3.2

Major Disasters/ Incidents in the District During 2022-23

Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	No. of incidents during 2023	No. of Deaths	Affected Population	Livestock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure				Damage and loss of crop Area (in Hectares)
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Road in Km.	Other Critical Infrastructure	
1	Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Fire	24	3	24	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
3	Landslide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Pest Attack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Lightning	19	17	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Drowning (Other than during Flood)	80	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Snake Bite (Other than during Flood)	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Drought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Cyclone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Source: Emergency Section/DDA, Nabarangpur]

3.3 Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Related to Disasters

3.2.1 Flood

The district is normally affected by river flood and flash flood due to heavy rain and inadequate carrying capacity of rain water quickly in the river and nalas are main cause of floods in the low lying areas of the district. In the last eleven years the district is suffered 8 times in flood and affected around two lakh twenty three thousand human beings, damage nearly eight hundred houses, death of two human lives, cause to loss of nearly fourteen hundred livestock and around five thousand one hundred hectares of crop area as well as affected many fold socio economic life of the people of this district.

In 2010 a torrential rain was experienced in most parts of the districts from 4th to 6th of August, Dabugaon and Jharigaon Blocks recorded rainfall of 486 and 305 mm in a single day and 601 and 496 mm respectively in two days, as a result of heavy downpour in the catchments of Bhaskel and Indravati Rivers the district faced a high flooding. 6 Blocks, 74 Gram Panchayats, 252 Villages were severely affected with 29752 lives of people and 9076 livestock. As many as 457 Roads covering length of 401.65 km. have damaged with occurrence of 247 breaches, 121 Minor Lift Irrigation Project damaged and also sustained a great damage to many public utilities. Free cooked food provided in 6 kitchens to 15357 flood affected beneficiaries. Emergent relief was distributed for a period of 19 days in 41 villages of Kosagamuda Block. Similarly in 2017, due to the low pressure-induced heavy rain in 17-19th July 2017 and again in 27-29th August 2017 caused a flood-like situation in the district and floods have disrupted surface communication in many parts of the district. The loss and damage caused by these floods in the district has been estimated at Rs 5159 lacs. About 1.824 lakh people in 359 villages were affected by these floods. As per assessment, 582 private houses have been damaged. The flood water has badly affected to 2168.49 hectares of paddy and 976.15 hectares of non-paddy cultivated land. Agriculture land to the extent of 101.56 hectares has been sand casted in 7 blocks. Huge damage has been caused to public properties as roads, bridges, culverts; check dams electrical installations, education & health infrastructures and government buildings worth approximately Rs. 5005.83 lakh.

Table : 3.3

Flood Vulnerable Areas of the District in General

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of susceptible Gram Panchayats	No. of susceptible Villages/ Wards	Population in Nos.	Milch and Draught animals	Houses	Vulnerable Infrastructure			
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Roads (in Km)	Other Critical Infrastructure
1	Nabarangpur	7	23	46000	7	10586	10506	10	6	-
2	Nandahandi	8	17	25600	8	1120	6085	7	3	-
3	Tentulikhunti	7	10	21802	7	112	5410	2	2	-
4	Papadahandi	11	10	32404	11	7417	7410	2	2	-
5	Kosagumuda	15	54	74400	15	1858	16070	37	19	-
6	Dabugaon	4	9	9350	4	2151	2121	0	0	-
7	Umerkote	4	2	14345	4	3126	3120	1	1	-
8	Raighar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
9	Jharigaon	13	15	41355	13	8892	8802	1	2	-
10	Chandahandi	11	13	26210	11	6408	6401	2	3	-
11	Nabarangpur Municipality	0	5	10856	0	2563	2563	0	0	-
12	Umerkote Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Total	80	158	302322	80	44133	68488	62	38	-

Source: Emergency Section/CDVO/DEO/DSWO, Nabarangpur.

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

Table : 3.4

Causing Agent wise Flood Vulnerable Areas of the District

Sl. No.	Causing agent- Rivers/ Water bodies/Tidal Wave/ Others	No. of Susceptible Blocks/ ULB	No. of Susceptible GPs	No. of Susceptible Villages/ Wards	Vulnerable Population	Milch and Draught animals	Houses	Vulnerable Infrastructure			
								School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Roads (in Km)	Other Critical Infra.
1	River- Indravati	4	33	85	9635	0	2181	38	30	-	0

2	River- Tel	2	23	37	6025	0	14110	4	7	-	0
3	River- Bhaskel	4	20	43	73066	0	15634	22	8	-	0
4	River- Toori	2	12	13	32219	0	7528	2	2	-	0
5	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	87	179	302745	0	66170	75	47	-	0

[Source: Emergency Section/CDVO/DEO/DSWO, Nabarangpur]

Table : 3.5
Agriculture and Flood Vulnerability

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Cultivable Area (Hectares)		Area susceptible to Flood (Hectares)	
		Paddy	Non Paddy	Paddy	Non Paddy
1	Nabarangpur	10840	7006	-	-
2	Nandahandi	8230	6270	-	-
3	Tentulikhunti	6500	9415	-	-
4	Papadahandi	11140	11655	0	0
5	Kosagumuda	22800	11381	-	-
6	Dabugam	5360	4390	0	0
7	Umerkote	12860	10275	0	0
8	Raighar	13390	16905	0	0
9	Jharigam	9000	8094	0	0
10	Chandahandi	6230	9680	0	0
11	Nabarangpur Municipality	0	0	0	0
12	Umerkote Municipality	0	0	0	0
	Total	106350	95071	-	-

[Source: DDA, Nabarangpur]

Table: 3.6
Electrical Infrastructure in the Flood Prone Area

ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE FLOOD PRONE AREA UNDER NABARANGPUR DISTRICT											
SI No	Name of the District	Name of the Block	NOS OF 132/33KV GRID	NOS OF 33/11KV PRIMARY SUBSTATION	NOS OF DISTRUBUTION TRANSFORMERS			Conductor /Electrical Line - 11KV OR LESS (Length in Km)	No of Electrical Poles	Nos of High Tention Towers	High Tention Lines above 11KV (Length in Km)
					11KV OR LESS	11KV ABOVE AND BELOW 66KV	60KV AND ABOVE				
1	NABARANGPUR	NABARANGPUR	1	2	661	4	1	556	11120	2590	37
2	NABARANGPUR	NANDAHANDI	0	1							
3	NABARANGPUR	TENTULIKHUNTI	1	3							

4	NABARANGPUR	PAPADAHANDI	0	3							
5	NABARANGPUR	KOSAGUMUDA	0	2	1056	6	0	998	19960	4550	65
6	NABARANGPUR	DABUGAM	1	2							
7	NABARANGPUR	UMERKOTE	1	2							
8	NABARANGPUR	RAIGHAR	0	1							
9	NABARANGPUR	JHARIGAM	0	1							
10	NABARANGPUR	CHANDAHANDI	0	1							
11	NABARANGPUR	NABARANGPUR MUNICIPALITY	0	1							
12	NABARANGPUR	UMERKOTE MUNICIPALITY	0	1							
GRAND TOTAL			4	20	1717	10	1	1554	31080	7140	102

[Source: TPSODL, Nabarangpur 2.5 of DDMP Vol-2]

Table:3.7
Drinking Water and Flood Vulnerability

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Total No. of Tube Wells	No. of Tube Wells with raised platforms	No. Sanitary Wells	PWS Schemes				Other Drinking Water Sources if any
					Total No.	Length in Mtrs.	No. of Over Head tanks	No. of Stand Points	
1	Nabarangpur	1324	7	14	35	185	32	389	
2	Nandahandi	931	6	11	30	135	21	428	
3	Tentulikhunti	1413	10	38	32	144	22	190	
4	Papadahandi	1935	2	19	46	230	35	595	
5	Kosagumuda	2037	25	8	46	230	37	610	
6	Dabugam	1161	0	28	25	110	21	210	
7	Umerkote	2293	0	3	54	198	26	247	
8	Raighar	2675	0	30	44	195	30	168	
9	Jharigam	2297	0	54	44	201	37	261	
10	Chandahandi	1330	1	0	28	150	23	180	
11	Nabarangpur Municipality	214	0	214	9	0	4	340	
12	Umerkote Municipality	257	0	257	0	0	2	145	
Total		17867	51	676	393	1778	290	3763	

[Source: RWS&S/PHED, Nabarangpur]

3.2.2 Drought

Nabarangpur district is also vulnerable drought due to deficient rainfall, low level of groundwater and less water content in the soil. The frequency, intensity and extent of droughts are gradually on the rise. This is leading to crop failure, decline in

surface and groundwater level, increasing unemployment and indebtedness. During 2011, 2015, 2018 & 2021 many parts of the district, especially highlands faced serious problems of drought. As consequences 79745.84 hectares of agricultural land sustained a heavy crop loss affecting 147473 farmers.

Drought in 2015 Kharif, 858 Villages, all 169 Gram Panchayats, 6 Wards and several parts of all the 10 Blocks were sustained a crop loss of 50% and more in 1390.52 hectares and 33% more in 30093.89 hectares of cultivated area affecting 85307 small and marginal farmers. Drought in 2018 Kharif, 816 Villages, all 169 Gram Panchayats, and several parts of all the 10 Blocks were sustained a crop loss of 33% and more in 32968.00 hectares of cultivated area affecting 83031 small and marginal farmers which was lead to affect the economical backbone of the farming community. During in Kharif 2021, 88 villages, 14 Gram Panchayats of Chandahandi Block were sustained a crop loss of 33% and more in 2277.00 hectares of cultivated area affecting 7666 small and marginal farmers which was lead to affect the economical backbone of the farmers,

Table: 3.8
Status of Paddy & Non-Paddy Cultivated Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Average Annual Rain Fall	Ground Water Level (ham) %	Cultivated Area (In Hectares)			
				Paddy		Non- Paddy	
				Rainfed Area	Irrigated Area	Rain fed Area	Irrigated Area
1	Nabarangpur	148.06	22.31	7859	2961	5321	721
2	Nandahandi	135.69	11.93	5579	2144	4139	1253
3	Tentulikhunti	122.16	20.23	5716	744	6777	618
4	Papadahandi	163.12	14.44	8254	2142	11866	346
5	Kosagumuda	168.05	24.45	13916	6497	8885	2999
6	Dabugam	181.45	15.47	3309	1741	4236	428
7	Umerkote	132.98	9.16	10186	8262	7643	4188
8	Raighar	133.53	15.43	8123	3546	14976	2745
9	Jharigam	180.03	12.60	4854	3795	7801	622
10	Chandahandi	63.50	8.30	3399	2135	9434	422
	Total	1428.57	154.32	71195	33967	81078	14342

[Source: DDA, Nabarangpur]

**Table :3.9
Drought Vulnerability**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Year- 2021				Year- 2018				Year - 2015			
		No. of GPs experienced drought	No. of Villages	Agricultural Crop Area lost (in Hectares)		No. of GPs experienced drought	No. of Villages	Agricultural Crop Area lost (in Hectares)		No. of GPs experienced drought	No. of Villages	Agricultural Crop Area lost (in Hectares)	
				Paddy	Non- Paddy			Paddy	Non- Paddy			Paddy	Non- Paddy
1	Nabarangpur	-	-	-	-	13	55	1460	-	13	56	2672	-
2	Nandahandi	-	-	-	-	11	32	954	-	10	46	1101	-
3	Tentulikhunti	-	-	-	-	15	54	973	-	15	62	1041	-
4	Papadahandi	-	-	-	-	23	90	2717	-	22	89	4776	-
5	Kosagumuda	-	-	-	-	26	120	6051	-	24	120	5053	-
6	Dabugam	-	-	-	-	12	70	2566	-	8	70	1467	-
7	Umerkote	-	-	-	-	26	78	2713	-	18	99	2492	-
8	Raighar	-	-	-	-	18	117	3920	-	24	117	5882	-
9	Jharigam	-	-	-	-	23	111	4606	-	21	112	2624	-
10	Chandahandi	14	88	2277	-	14	89	5008	-	14	88	4375	-
	Total	14	88	2277	-	181	816	32968	-	169	859	31484	-

[Source: Emergency Section, Nabarangpur. The detailed list of drought prone Villages is at 3.2 of Volume II of the DDMP]

**Table : 3.10
Electrical Infrastructures and General Cyclone Affect**

ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND GENERAL CYCLONE AFFECTED UNDER NABARANGPUR DISTRICT											
Sl No	Name of the District	Name of the Block	NOS OF 132/33KV GRID	NOS OF 33/11KV SUBSTATION	NOS OF DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS			Conduct or /Electric al Line - 11KV OR LESS (Length in Km)	No of Electric al Poles	Nos of High Tention Towers	High Tention Lines above 11KV (Length in Km)
					11KV OR LESS	11KV ABOVE AND BELOW 66KV	66KV AND ABOVE				
1	NABARANGPUR	NABARANGPUR	1	2	681	4	1	556	11120	2590	37
2	NABARANGPUR	NANDAHANDI	0	1	530	2	0	465	9300	630	9
3	NABARANGPUR	TENTULIKHUNTI	1	3	543	7	2	954	19080	2240	32
4	NABARANGPUR	PAPADAHANDI	0	3	993	5	0	1025	20500	3220	46
5	NABARANGPUR	KOSAGUMUDA	0	2	1120	6	0	998	19960	4550	65
6	NABARANGPUR	DABUGAM	1	2	590	5	2	684	13680	1190	17
7	NABARANGPUR	UMERKOTE	1	2	1404	4	2	1309	26180	3990	57
8	NABARANGPUR	RAIGHAR	0	1	1395	4	0	1678	33560	2240	32
9	NABARANGPUR	JHARIGAM	0	1	629	2	0	798	15960	1540	22
10	NABARANGPUR	CHANDAHANDI	0	1	449	2	0	690	13800	2450	35
11	NABARANGPUR	NABARANGPUR MUNICIPALITY	0	1	87	2	0	154	3080	1750	25
12	NABARANGPUR	UMERKOTE MUNICIPALITY	0	1	74	3	0	140	2800	3010	43
GRAND TOTAL			4	20	8495	46	7	9451	189020	29400	420

[Source: TPSODL, Nabarangpur]

3.2.3 Events, Festivals and Functions Organized in the District where Mass Gathering Occurs

Table : 3.11

Sl. No.	Name of the Event/ Festival/ Function	Place (Block & Gram Panchayat)	Duration of the event (in No. of days)	Month (as per English Calendar)	Strength of population gathering (Approx.)	Remarks (other vulnerabilities associated with the place/ event, if any to be mentioned)
1	Republic Day	Nabarangpur Stadium (Nabarangpur Block)	1	January	6000	-
2	Maha Shiv Ratri	Papadahandi (Papadahandi Block/GP)	1	February	5000	-
3	Maha Shiv Ratri	Kelia (Dabugaon Block&Junapani GP)	1	February	17000	-
4	Maha Shiv Ratri	Bhatrasuini Shiv Temple (Nabarangpur Block)	1	February	8000	-
5	Maha Shiv Ratri	Ghumreswar Shiv Temple (Tentulikhunti Block)	1	February	12000	-
6	Maha Shiv Ratri	Chatahandi, Manadongri (Nabarangpur Block)	1	February	10000	-
7	Magha Mandei	Kosagumuda (Kosagumuda Block/GP)	1	February	20000	-
8	Dhadra Mondei	Dhadra (Jharigaon Block &Dhadra GP)	3	March	25000	-
9	Kalasi Mondei	Raigarh (Raigarh Block/GP)	1	April	20000	-
10	Ratha Yatra	Nabarangpur (Nabarangpur Block/GP)	1	June	15000	-
11	Ratha Yatra	Khatiguda (Tentulikhunti Block)	1	June	7000	-
12	Ratha Yatra	Kodinga (Kosagumuda Block)	1	June	5000	-
13	RathaYatra	Umerkote (Umerkote Block/GP)	1	June	10000	-
14	BahudaYatra	Nabarangpur (Nabarangpur Block/GP)	1	July	16000	-
15	BahudaYatra	Khatiguda (Tentulikhunti Block)	1	July	6000	-
16	BahudaYatra	Kodinga (Kosagumuda Block)	1	July	5500	-
17	BahudaYatra	Umerkote (Umerkote Block/GP)	1	July	10000	-
18	Maa Pendrani Yatra	Umerkote (Umerkote Block/GP)	1	July	8000	-
19	Independence Day	Nabarangpur Stadium (Nabarangpur Block)	01	August	5000	-

20	Dasahara	Nabarangpur (Nabarangpur Block/GP)	5	October	12000	-
21	Dasahara	Papadahandi (Papadahandi Block/GP)	3	October	20000	-
22	Dasahara	Umerkote (Umerkote Block/GP)	3	October	70000	-
23	Kalipuja	Umerkote (Umerkote Block/GP)	1	November	15000	-
24	Mondei	Nabarangpur (Nabarangpur Block/GP)	5	December	20000	-
25	Christmas Festival	Nabarangpur (Nabarangpur Block)	2	Decemb er	8000	-

[Source: Dist. Police Office/Emergency Section, Nabarangpur]

3.2.4 Boat Operation Points

Table : 3.12

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	Nabarangpur	Sindhigam Ghat	Indravati River	1	5-10	0	1
2	Nabarangpur	Khandiguda Ghat	Indravati River	1	5-10	0	1
3	Tentulikhunti	Khatiguda Ghat	Indravati Reservoir	5	20-50	1	2
4	Kosagumuda	Belputi Ghat	Bhaskel River	4	10-40	0	4
5	Kosagumuda	Khanduguda Ghat	Bhaskel River	2	10-20	0	2
6	Kosagumuda	Umargam Ghat	Bhaskel River	1	5-10	0	1
7	Kosagumuda	Bhainsabeda & Gajagam Ghat	Bhaskel River	2	5-10	0	1
8	Kosagumuda	Ghatakusumi Ghat	Indravati River	1	5-10	0	1
9	Kosagumuda	Alupadar & Pujasara Ghat	Indravati River	2	10-20	0	2
10	Kosagumuda	AP Ghatachura Ghat	Indravati River	1	5-10	0	1
11	Kosagumuda	Ghatabasuli Ghat	Indravati River	1	5-10	0	1

12	Kosagumuda	Baragam Ghat	Bhaskel River	1	10-20	0	1
13	Kosagumuda	Bania Ghat	Indravati River	2	25-45	0	3
14	Kosagumuda	Ghataguda & Kottagam Ghat	Bhaskel River	1	10-15	0	1
15	Kosagumuda	Ekori Ghat	Bhaskel River	1	10-15	0	1
16	Kosagumuda	Badagumuda Ghat	Bhaskel River	1	10-15	0	1
17	Kosagumuda	Bhattaguda Ghat	Indravati River	4	10-40	0	4
18	Kosagumuda	Joganiguda Ghat	Indravati River	1	5-10	0	1
19	Kosagumuda	Kantasaruguda Ghat	Indravati River	1	5-10	0	1
20	Kosagumuda	Ghatualiguda Ghat	Indravati River	2	10-20	0	2
21	Chandahandi	Beheramunda Ghat	Tel River	1	10-20	0	1
	Total	21	3	36	190-410	1	33

[Source: Tahasildar, Nabarangpur/Kosagumuda/Chandahandi]

3.2.5 Lightning

Most of the casualties reported due to lightning and thunder were in pre-monsoon season. Losses to human lives and critical equipments are being reported extensively. Due to much more outside exposure of the working class the lightning and thunder affected the lives in general and other critical equipments also affected due to this natural disaster.

Table : 3.13

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Identifiable incidents of lightning hit during 2015 to 2023		No. of Lightning Events	No. Fatality/ Deaths	Injured Persons
		No. GPs	No. of Villages/ Wards			
1	Nabarangpur	9	10	12	14	4
2	Nandahandi	3	3	4	4	7
3	Tentulikhunti	3	5	10	7	5
4	Papadahandi	8	10	12	12	2

5	Kosagumuda	12	17	19	19	17
6	Dabugaon	5	7	9	9	0
7	Umerkote	12	22	25	25	8
8	Raighar	14	14	23	23	5
9	Jharigaon	10	14	17	17	6
10	Chandahandi	6	8	8	8	2
11	Nabarangpur Municipality	0	1	1	1	0
12	Umerkote Municipality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	82	111	126	125	54

3.2.6 Major Industrial Establishments/ Chemical & Other Hazardous Material Storage Points

Table : 3.14

Sl. No.	Name & location of the Industry/ Storage point	Department/ Ownership	Name of hazardous materials stored	Quantity	Total no. of workers in the establishment	No. of adjacent Villages/ Habitations within 2 Kms. radius	Susceptible Population	House	Vulnerable Infrastructure		
									School Buildings & AWC	Hospitals	Other Critical Infra.
1	Mangalam Timber Products Ltd, Kusumi, Nabarangpur	Private	0	0	545	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Private	0	0	545	8	0	0	0	0	0

3.2.7 Fire

As many as 866 incidents of fire occurred during last 11 years and affected the live and livelihood of the people due to poor socio-economic aspects in the district.

3.3.10 Heat Wave

Almost all parts of the district experiences Heat Wave condition due to high humidity in the month of April to June every year. The Average temperature exceeds 40 degree Celsius during the peak April & May each year affecting life and livelihoods of the people of the district and brings substance decrease in income of the working class.

3.3.11 Other Incidents

In addition, the district is also affected by Heavy Rain, Whirlwind, Snake Bite, Drowning, Boat Accidents, etc and as many as human beings were lost their lives in these disasters. In the last three years due to Drowning 154 person and in Snakebite 116 people were lost their lives.

3.4 Drinking Water Crisis (To be change)

Table : 3.18

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Villages/ Wards without proper source of drinking water		Villages/ Wards having crisis of drinking water during summer season		Fluoride Contamination		Others Arsenic/ Saline/ Iron If any
		No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	No. of Villages/ Wards	Population	
1	Nabarangpur	-	-	2	240	-	-	-
2	Nandahandi	-	-	2	225	-	-	-
3	Tentulikhunti	-	-	4	460	-	-	-
4	Papadahandi	-	-	15	1610	-	-	-
5	Kosagumuda	-	-	2	290	-	-	-
6	Dabugaon	-	-	2	230	-	-	-
7	Umerkote	-	-	2	210	-	-	-
8	Raighar	-	-	14	1510	-	-	-
9	Jharigaon	-	-	5	191	-	-	-
10	Chandahandi	-	-	10	1150	-	-	-
11	Nabarangpur Municipality	-	-	0	0	-	-	-

12	Umerkote Municipality	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	58	6116	-	-	-

[Source: PHED/RWS&S, Nabarangpur. Block wise Village list is at 3.2 of Volume II of the DDMP]

3.5 Railway Line Exposed Different Hazards

At present there is no Railway Network in this district; however the land acquisition work is going to establish railway connectivity to this district in the near future.

3.6 Population Requiring Special Care

Table : 3.21

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of HHs headed by Women	No. of HHs headed by PwD	No. of Person's with Disability		No. of Widow	No. of Children		No. of Orphans		No. of Aged Persons (60 and above)		No. of Pregnant and lactating mothers
				M	F		0-5 Years	6-14 Years	M	F	M	F	
1	Nabarangpur	1395	7	556	300	2405	15725	16785	86	61	4491	2871	2277
2	Nandahandi	1292	5	354	258	2461	24082	12640	53	84	3227	2243	1373
3	Tentulikhunti	2089	8	500	425	3033	7705	19261	48	35	5248	3498	1957
4	Papadahandi	2115	10	850	808	5279	9334	29850	165	91	6864	1032	3169
5	Kosagumuda	2112	10	715	625	4879	19529	34291	151	164	7326	5305	4154
6	Dabugam	970	7	403	288	2159	8200	13685	70	61	4101	2513	1618
7	Umerkote	2115	12	641	530	3767	6687	33293	215	194	7652	5317	4367
8	Raighar	1717	11	685	425	4659	20436	35490	185	176	8409	4730	4300
9	Jharigam	2113	11	641	519	3867	18931	31020	198	198	7347	4698	4085
10	Chandahandi	1410	7	624	300	2321	10501	17300	38	36	4446	2842	1705

11	Nabarangpur Municipality	26	3	122	193	2165	0	6390	-	-	585	686	0
12	Umerkote Municipality	27	3	159	188	939	0	6617	-	-	1645	1008	0
	Total	1738	94	6250	485	37934	141130	25662	4667	9334	61341	39743	2905
		1			9			2	07	14			

[Source: DSSO/DSWO, Nabarangpur/OPEPA/SECC2011. The table is the block wise abstract of population requiring special care Village wise details are at 3.13 of Volume II of the DDMP]

3.7 Earthquake Vulnerability

As per Earthquake Hazard Zoning Atlas-2016 issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India and Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Ministry of Housing, Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

- The Nabarangpur District is coming under Zone-II : Low Damage Risk Zone (MSK VI or Less)
- All the Blocks of the district is coming under Zone-II : Low Damage Risk Zone (MSK VI or Less).

(For Reference: The Earthquake Vulnerability Map is in Volume II of the DDMP)

3.8 Identified Old and depleted Buildings in the District (if any)

Sl. No.	Block/ ULB	No. of Vulnerable Buildings	Population at Risk (inhabitants and the neighbouring)	Remarks
-	-	-	-	-

3.9 Forest Fire Forest Fire Incidents

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Range	No. of Fire Incidents Reported during last 5 years	Area Affected in Ha.	Loss of life/ property if any
For the year 2017					
1	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	116	36.46	Nil
		Kodinga	17	5.34	
		Dabugam	88	27.66	
		Umerkote	158	49.66	
		Jharigam	274	86.12	
		Raighar	159	49.98	
		Total:-	812	255.23	
For the year 2018					
2	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	56	23.01	Nil
		Kodinga	23	9.45	

		Dabugam	40	16.44	
		Umerkote	166	68.22	
		Jharigam	185	76.03	
		Raighar	211	86.71	
		Total:-	681	279.86	
For the year 2019					
3	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	91	50.16	Nil
		Kodinga	23	12.68	
		Dabugam	34	18.74	
		Umerkote	154	84.89	
		Jharigam	194	106.94	
		Raighar	144	79.38	
		Total:-	640	352.78	
For the year 2020					
4	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	30	18.35	Nil
		Kodinga	5	3.06	
		Dabugam	19	11.62	
		Umerkote	91	55.68	
		Jharigam	226	138.27	
		Raighar	149	91.16	
		Total:-	520	318.15	
For the year 2022					
5	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	80	27.84	Nil
		Kodinga	30	10.44	
		Dabugam	68	23.66	
		Umerkote	413	143.70	
		Jharigam	538	187.20	
		Raighar	391	136.05	
		Total:-	1520	528.88	

Forest fire vulnerability

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Range	Area (in Sq. Km)	Total Notified Forest Area (in Sq. Km)	High Risk Zone (Area in Sq.Km)	No. of Villages/ habitations inside/ adjacent to the High Risk Zone	Medium Risk Zone (Area in Sq.Km)	No. of Villages/ habitations inside/ adjacent to the Medium Risk Zone	Low Risk Zones (Area in Sq.Km)	No. of Villages/ habitations inside/ adjacent to the Low Risk Zone
1	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	5294	99.98	0.00	0	40.35	20	59.63	26
2		Kodinga		74.25	0.00	0	34.42	17	39.83	18
3		Dabugam		188.75	32.59	12	83.01	32	73.15	36
4		Umerkote		227.29	71.87	17	115.93	42	39.49	14
5		Jharigam		488.28	429.72	30	51.29	35	7.27	5
6		Raighar		142.57	112.01	15	29.08	14	1.48	2
		Total:-			1221.12	646.19	74	354.08	160	220.85

3.10 Fire and Life Safety of High Rise Buildings (buildings having a height of more than 15 meter)

Table : 3.22

Sl. No.	Name of the ULB/ Block	No. of High Rise Buildings	No. of High Rise Buildings where Fire & Life Safety Audit has been carried out in last 2 years.	Remarks
0	0	0	0	0

Table : 3.23

Sl. No.	Name of the High Rise Building	Location/ Area	Name, Address, Contact Details of the Owner	Whether Fire & Life Safety Audit Under Taken (Yes/ No.)	If Yes then the Year and the Name of the Agency	Vulnerable Population
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(As per National Building Code-2016 Para E-7 of Annexure-E)

3.11 Embankments

Table : 3.24

Irrigation Division Wise Embankments in the District

Sl. No.	Division	Name of the Embankment	Type (Capital Embankment/ Other Agricultural/ Test Relief/ Saline)	Length (in Km.)
1	Nabarangpur Irrigation Division	0	0	0

Table : 3.25

Division wise list of Vulnerable Points

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Name of the Embankment/ River	Location of the Vulnerable Point	Affected Length (in Mtr.)	Name of the Block	Name of the Villages to be affected
1	Nabarangpur Irrigation Division	0	0	0	0	0

3.12 Dam- Burst Scenario (For large Dams)

Table : 3.26

Sl. No.	Name of the Dam	Location & Water body	Type (Major/ Medium/ Minor)	Storage Capacity	Full Reservoir Level (FRL)	Maximum Water Level (MWL)	Dam Break Model / Risk Map for Dam break developed? (Yes/No)	Pre and Post Monsoon Inspection of Structural Measures done? (Yes/ No)	No. of Villages to be affected/ needs to be evacuated in case of a possible scenario (District & Block Wise)	Remarks
1.	Bhaskel Dam	Pujariguda Umerkote	Medium	2753.00 Ha.M	626.6 m	628.1 m	Yes	Yes	0	Safe

Table : 3.27

Contingency Planning for Dam Bursts Scenario

For Dam –I

Sl. No.	District	Block	Name of the Village	Evacuation Route for the village/s	No. of HHs	Population	Safe Shelter Identified	Remarks
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.3 Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts

Table : 3.29

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	Remarks (Avg. Foot Fall & Days/ Period during which the place receives highest Foot Fall)
1.	Achaeological Sites and Remains	At: Podagoda, Block: Umerkote, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Tourist Officer, Nabarangpur	NIL	July & November to March
2.	Pendrani Temple	At: Umerkote, Block: Umerkote, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Tourist Officer, Nabarangpur	NIL	July & November to March
3.	SahidStamba	At: Papadahandi, Block: Papadahandi, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Tourist Officer, Nabarangpur	Near the Bank of Toori River	24 th August
4.	Nilakantheswar Temple	At: Papadahandi, Block: Papadahandi, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Tourist Officer, Nabarangpur	NIL	July & November to March
5.	Rama Krushna Ashram	At: Papadahandi, Block: Papadahandi, Dist. Nabarangpur	Unprotected Monument	Private Management of the Ashram	NIL	Throughout the year
6.	Shiv Temple at Kelia	Near Chacharaguda, Block: Dabugaon, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Tourist Officer, Nabarangpur	NIL	July & November to March
7.	SahidBhawan	At: Bhagabati Street, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist. Nabarangpur	Unprotected Monument	MahabirYubakSangha, Nabarangpur	NIL	23 rd March
8.	BudhiThakurani Temple	At: Bhagabati Street, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Endowment, Tahasildar, Nabarangpur	NIL	October, November, March & April
9.	Library Hall-Temporary Jail for Freedom Fighters during British Rule	At: Govt. Girls High School, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist. Nabarangpur	Unprotected Monument	Govt. Girls High School, Nabarangpur	NIL	23 rd March
10.	MaaBhandaraGharani Temple	At: Main Road, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Tourist Officer, Nabarangpur	NIL	March, April & October
11.	Mandadongri Shiv Temple	Near Mokiya, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist.	State Protected Monument	Endowment, Tahasildar, Nabarangpur	NIL	February, March & July

		Nabarangpur				
12.	Sri Jagannath Temple	At: Main Road, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Endowment, Tahasildar, Nabarangpur	NIL	Through put the year
13.	Hanuman Temple	At: Main Road, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Endowment, Tahasildar, Nabarangpur	NIL	October to April
14.	Sri Chaitanya Temple	At: Nabarangpur, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Endowment, Tahasildar, Nabarangpur	NIL	April, December & January
15.	BhatraSiuni Shiv Temple	At: Sanamasinga, Block: Nabarangpur, Dist. Nabarangpur	State Protected Monument	Endowment, Tahasildar, Nabarangpur	NIL	July, March, October & November
16.	Raja Jagannath Old Bhandargarh ani Temple	At: Nandahandi, Block: Nandahandi, Dist. Nabarangpur	Unprotected Monument	Local Committee of Nandahandi	NIL	April & October

3.4 Museums

Table : 3.30 UPdated

Sl. 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	Hazard & Vulnerability	Average Foot Fall and Days/ Period during which highest Foot Fall is received	Remarks (if any)
1.	Podagoda Archaeological Museum	At: Podagoda, Block: Umerkot, Dist. Nabarangpur	Archaeological Museum	State Government	Tourist Officer, Nabarangpur	.	.	.

The Podagarh Archeological museum established during the year- 2003. The Museum is maintaining by the Podagarh Sebayat Trust till date. The Tourist from the district & outside of Odisha like Andhra Pradesh and Chhatisgarh have been visiting regularly during the November to March every year.

3.5 Human Animal Conflict

i. Loss of Human Lives and Property due to animal attack

SI. No.	Vulnerable Place(Village/ Panchayat etc.)	Causing Agent/Animal (Elephant,Bear,Crocodile etc.)	Number of Human Lives lost during last 5 years	Damage to House and property during last 5 Years	Crops Damaged
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	B.S.Padar (Dhodra) , Dalaiguda (Papadahandi) , Sindhiguda (Nandahandi), Haladi (Dabugam), Nilogundiguda(Papadhandi), Dengaguda (Tentulikhanti) Janiguda(Kangara) Dhepaguda (Palia) Kodinga,Chandandi,Jharigam, Raighar,Umerkote .	Sloth Bear	8 Nos.	-	1

ii. Loss of Animal Lives due to man-made causes

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Place/ Location	Causing Agent (Railway line/ Electric transmission lines etc.)	No. of Incidents	Number of Animal Lives lost
-	-	-	-	-



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.

(Please refer Figure 7.1 of Volume-II, Page No. 141 for Central Government Notification on constitution of NEC)

4.3 State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

The State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA) has to be constituted by ever state government under the Sub-section (1) & (2) of Section 14 of Disaster Management Act 2005. The Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the state are The Chairpersons (*ex-officio*) of SDMA and other members not exceeding than eight may be nominated by the Chairpersons. The Chairman of the State Executive Committee (SEC), Chief Secretary of the State is a member and Chief Executive Officer (*ex-officio*) of SDMA.

The State Disaster Management Authority shall:

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

- d) Review the developmental plans of different departments of the State to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.
- e) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the State Government for the purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance 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.

(Please refer Figure 7.2 of Volume-II, Page No. 142 for Odisha Government Notification on reconstitution of SDMA)

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 ex-officio. The Chairperson of SEC use powers delegated by SDMAs and state Governments.

(Please refer Figure 7.3 of Volume-II, Page No. 143 for Odisha Government Notification on constitution of SEC)

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 Organisation vide Finance Department Resolution No. IFC-74/99-51779/F, Dated 28th December 1999 (intermediate aftermath of the Super-cyclone in 1999).

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:

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.

(Please refer Figure 7.4 of Volume-II, Page No. 144 for Odisha Government Notification on reconstitution of SLCNC)

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.

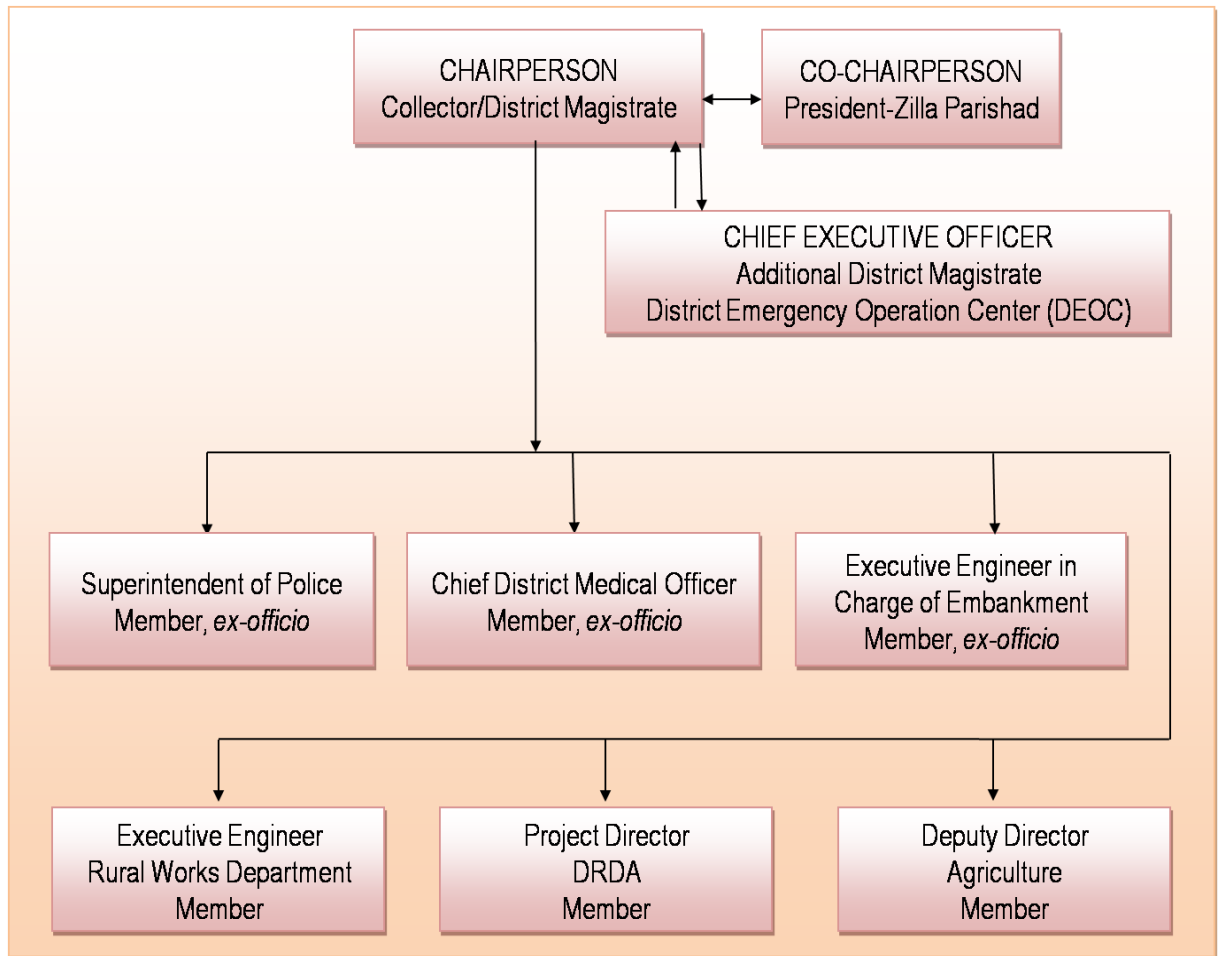
The State Government appoints an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector or Additional District Magistrate or Additional Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be of the District to be Chief Executive Officer of DDMA.

(Please refer Figure 7.5 of Volume-II, Page No. 146 for Odisha Government Notification on constitution of DDMA, Nabarangpur)

Table :4.1
Structure of Nabarangpur District Disaster Management Authority

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Position in DDMA	Contact No.
1	Dr. Kamal Lochan Mishra, (IAS)	Collector, Nabarangpur	Chairperson	9556568435
2	Smt. Motiram Nayak	President, Zilla Parishad, Nabarangpur	Co-Chairperson, ex-officio	8018574669
3	S.Sushree , IPS	Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur	Member, ex-officio	9438916840
4	Dr.Kali Prasad Behera	Chief District Medical & PHO, Nabarangpur	Member, ex-officio	9439988885
5	Er.Renuka	Executive Engineer in charge of Embankments /Irrigation Division	Member, ex-officio	7894258711
6	Sri Bhaskar Raito , OAS (S)	Additional District Magistrate, Nabarangpur	Chief Executive Officer, ex-officio	9439613560
7	Smt. Anya Das, IAS	Project Director, DRDA, Nabarangpur	Member	9437302402
8	Er.S.CH.Mohapatra	Superintendent Engineer, Rural Development, Nabarangpur	Member	9437255374
9	Sri Braja Kishore Lenka	Deputy Director Agriculture, Nabarangpur	Member	9556037232

Figure : 4.1
Organogram of District Disaster Management Authority



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

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) shall:

- a) Prepare Disaster Management Plan including District Response Plan of the District.
- b) Coordinate and Monitor the implementation of the National DM Policy, State DM Policy, State DM Plan and District DM Plan.
- c) Ensure that vulnerable areas of the districts are identified and prevention and mitigation measures are being undertaken by the departments of the Government both at district level and at local level.

- d) Ensure that guidelines for Prevention and Mitigation measures, Preparedness and Response as lay down by NDMA and SDMA are being followed by all departments of Government both at district and local level.
- e) Monitor the implementation of Disaster Management Plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the district levels.
- f) Lay down guidelines to be followed by different Government departments both at district level and local level for integrating disaster prevention and mitigation measures in their development plans and projects and provides necessary technical assistance 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 an ensure standards for prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction to be followed by the concerned departments and authorities.
- m) Identify buildings and places which could be used as relief centers or camps in the event of any disaster or disaster like situation and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings and places.
- n) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at short notice;

- o) Encourage the involvement of non-government organization and voluntary social welfare institutions working at the grass root level in the district for disaster management.
- p) Ensure communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
- q) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to.

4.10 Specific Task Assigned to the Members of DDMA by the Chairperson

4.10.1 Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur Member, Ex-Officio

- Regulate the flow of traffic/people to the disaster affected areas as and when such situation arises with the help of local police.
- Maintain law and order in the affected area.

4.10.2 Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Nabarangpur Member, Ex-Officio

- To identify the weak points in the river banks and take appropriate action by 1st June, 2018.
- Identification of flood circles in the district and assign the Charge of Flood Circles to Responsible Officers.

4.10.3 CDMO, Nabarangpur Member, Ex-Officio

- Special arrangement will make to provide causality services 24 x 7 at all health institutions.
- Medical Relief Center (MRC) at strategic places are chosen to render health services for affected person in the identified schools and declared shelters.
- Mobile Medical Team (MMT) will render the services regularly to the displaced persons at their place of shelter (MRC) and affected areas.
- Continuous IEC activities to be taken up to aware the public about the availability of services of 108 and 102 Ambulance including the services of all vehicles exiting in the health department.

4.10.4 DDA, Nabarangpur Member

- Take appropriate steps for availing flood resistance seeds to farmers in the rainy season.
- Team shall be in readiness to support to face any stress situation of the farmers of the District in terms of seeds, saplings, fertilisers.

- Take appropriate steps for availability of seeds and pesticides at different points of the district for smooth distribution to the farmers for the ensuing Khariff season.

4.10.5 Executive Engineer, RD, Nabarangpur Member

- Take appropriate steps wherever necessary to close the bridges and roads submerged or over topped with flood/rain water by constructing the temporary barricades on both sides and erect hoardings.
- Respective authorities in charge of the roads will responsible for taking such actions.
- An action taken report on the above shall be submitted by the 1st week of June, 2018.

4.11 District Level Committee on Natural Calamities (DLCNC)

The Codal provision of Odisha Relief Code envisages the constitution of District Level Committee on Natural Calamities (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 Collector is the District Relief Officer and Disaster Manager at the district level and the other members of DLCNC are as follows:

Table :4.2
Structure of District Level Committee on Natural Calamities

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Designation	Contact No.
1	Sj. Ramesh Chandra Majhi	Hon'ble MP, Nabarangpur P.C.	9178264493
2	Sj. Motiram Nayak	Hon'ble President, ZP, Nabarangpur	8018574669
3	Sj. Monohar Randhari	Hon'ble MLA, Dabugam A.C.	9437313680
4	Sj. Sadasiva Pradhani	Hon'ble MLA, Nabarangpur A.C.	9437206541
5	Sj. Nityananda Gond	Hon'ble MLA, Umerkote A.C.	9668208900
6	Sj.Prakash Chandra Majhi	Hon'ble MLA, Jharigam A.C.	8847848221
7	Sj. Kunu Nayak	Chairperson, Nabarangpur Municipality	9937648168
8	Smt. Radha Bhatra	Chairperson, Umerkote Municipality	7077336333
9	S.Sushree , IPS	Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur	9438916840
10	Smt Anya Das, IAS	CDO –cum-EO, ZP, Nabarangpur	9437094725
11	Sri Bhaskar Raito , OAS	Addl. Dist. Magistrate, Nabarangpur	9439613560
12	Sri Prasana Kumar Behera ,IFS	DFO (T), Nabarangpur	943 7094840
13	Sri. Kriti Ranjan Parida	DFO (KL), Nabarangpur	8280342592
14	Sri Rajeeb Kumar Sahu, OWS	PA, ITDA, Nabarangpur	9437145402

15	Sri. Prasant Kumar Rauta, OAS	Sub-Collector, Nabarangpur	9326094704
16	Smt Anya Das, IAS	DPC, RTE-SSA, Nabarangpur	9437094725
17	Sri Pradip Nag, OES	DEO, Nabarangpur	6372641644
18	Dr. Kali Prasad Behera	CDMO, Nabarangpur	9437050292
19	Dr. Ramesh Sahu	CDVO, Nabarangpur	9437476250
20	Sri Venkat Reddy	CDAO, Nabarangpur	9438221663
21	Dr. Pradosh Kumar Panda	DDH, Nabarangpur	9437281535
22	Sri B.K. Mishra	Asst. Director, Sericulture, Koraput	9438470533
23	Sri Udayanath Behera	DD, Planning, Nabarangpur	8249503835
24	Sri Ganga Paikrai (I/C)	Superintendent of Excise, Nabarangpur	9437203288
25	Sri Abhijit Padhy	EE, TPSODL, Nabarangpur.	9437959619
26	Er. Sethi	EE, RWS&S, Nabarangpur	9337257094
27	Er. Prafula Kumar Mishra	EE, R&B, Nabarangpur	9437085505
28	Er. Suresh Chandra Pradhan	EE, MI Division, Nabarangpur	9437749105
29	Er. Biswanath Mohanty	EE, Irrigation Division, Nabarangpur	9899424153
30	Er. Antuni Kishan	EE, RD, Nabarangpur	9668572352
31	Er. Antuni Kishan	EE, RD, Umerkote	9668572352
32	Sri Bandhu Charan Jena	District Manager, OAI, Nabarangpur	8658491054
34	Sri Jitendra Bhoi	RTO, Nabarangpur	9861096691
35	Sri Laxmidhar Jena	PD, Watershed, Nabarangpur	9437679745
36	Sri Jagadaish Rao	District Fishery Officer, Nabarangpur	9658985282
37	Sri Polaka Rabindra, OWS	DWO, Nabarangpur	8895850236
38	Smt Swarnalata Biswas	DSWO, Nabarangpur	8658046694
39	Sri Sudhansu Patra	DSSO, Nabarangpur	9437165186
40	Sri Suresh Patnaik	DCPO, Nabarangpur	8895186403
41	Sri Kuber Behera	DLC, Nabarangpur	9937460973
42	Sri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahu	CSO, Nabarangpur	9438200053
43	Kailash Chandra Mallick	GM, DIC, Nabarangpur.	9937378226
44	Siba Sankar Pradhan	ARCS, Nabarangpur	8917205185
45	Sri. Prasant Kumar Rauta, OAS	Sub-Collector, Nabarangpur	9326094704
46	Sri Sisir Kumar Pani	Dist. Panchayat Officer, Nabarangpur	8328963551
47	Sri Haldhar Nial	DI&PRO, Nabarangpur	9437427155
48	Sri Pranath Seth	EO, Nabarangpur Municipality	9437814848
49	Sri Rushi Majhi	EO, Umerkote Municipality	9178615908
50	Sri Bimal Kumar Mallik	TL, Govindalaya, Nabarangpur	9556405047
51	B. Ramesh	District Youth Officer, Nehru Yuba Kendra, Nabarangpur	9861916221
52	Sri Sarat Bhatra, Chairman	Panchayat Samitees Nabarangpur	9937284405
53	Smt. Rasmita Majhi, Chairman	Panchayat Samitees Nandahandi	7077891281
54	Smt Niladri Nayak, Chairman	Panchayat Samitees Tentulikhunti	7077641605
55	Smt. Sarbeswari Majhi, Chairman	Panchayat Samitees Kosagumuda	6370976553

56	Smt. Bina Majhi, Chairman	Panchayat Samittees Dabugaon	6371948289
57	Smt. Susila Majhi, Chairman	Panchayat Samittees Umerkote	9692723559
58	Smt. Sumitra Pujari, Chairman	Panchayat Samittees Chandahandi	9556047801
59	Smt. Nabina Nayak, Chairman	Panchayat Samittees Raighar	9938848816
60	Smt. Hemalata Majhi, Chairman	Panchayat Samittees Papadahandi	7978653408
61	Sri. Durga Prasad Majhi, Chairman	Panchayat Samittees Jharigaon	9938596834
62	Sri Jayadrath Acharya	Tahasildar, Nabarangpur	8328922640
63	Sri. Banamali Meher	Tahasildar, Nandahandi	8860912650
64	Sri Pradip Kar	Tahasildar, Tentulikhunti	8124007640
65	Sri Jogeswar Bhoi	Tahasildar, Papadahandi	9437572936
66	Sri Tikuni Puta	Tahasildar, Kodigan	9438154547
67	Sri. Krushna Chandra Das	Tahasildar, Dabugaon	9437785005
68	Sri Muduli	Tahasildar, Umerkote	9439760722
69	Sri Madhusudan Majhi	Tahasildar, Jharigaon	9439676227
70	Sri Chinmaya Kumar sagar	Tahasildar, Raighar	9810972742
71	Smt. Snigdharani Polai	Tahasildar, Chandahandi	9439014752
72	Sri Siba Patnaik	BDO, Nabarangpur	9438154547
73	Sri Khirod Chandra Sahu	BDO, Nandahandi	7008249100
74	Sri Durjyodhan Bhoi	BDO, Tentulikhunti	9437702160
75	Sri Dibakar Bagh	BDO, Papadahandi	9938433855
76	Sri Sukant Patnaik	BDO, Kosagumuda	8895853240
77	Sri Sarat Majhi	BDO, Dabugaon	7978144578
78	Dr. Himachal Majhi	BDO, Umerkote	7609069939
79	Sri Satyanarayan Meher	BDO, Jharigaon	7325919536
80	Sri Debasis Kar	BDO, Raighar	9078984353
81	Sri Dharmaraj Majhi	BDO, Chandahandi	9437951987
82	Smt. Kanchan Panda	CDPO, Nabarangpur	7978521542
83	Smt. Sasmita Bala Mohanty	CDPO, Nandahandi	9439088901
84	Smt. Surama Mahapatra	CDPO, Tentulikhunti	9437144909
85	Smt. S.Geeta	CDPO, Papadahandi	9178648424
86	Smt. Jamuna Bhatra	CDPO, Kosagumuda	9437780601
87	Smt. Gitanjali Moharana	CDPO, Dabugaon	9777297901
88	Smt. Sanjukta Behera	CDPO, Umerkote	9777384099
89	Smt. Biraj Mohini Pangi	CDPO, Jharigaon	9938830206
90	Smt. Geetanjali Mishra	CDPO, Raighar	9777187772
91	Smt. Sudershini Rath	CDPO, Chandahandi	9556584997
92	Sri Devi Prasad	Fire Officer, Nabarangpur	9437820817

93	Er. Ranjit Rai	JE, PHED, Nabarangpur	9439295279
94	Er. Harapriya Patra	JE, PHED, Umerkote	9668502654

KEY OFFICIALS IN THE NABARANGPUR DISTRICT ASSOCIATED WITH DISASTER MANAGEMENT, DISTRICT-NABARANGPUR

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1	President Zp, Nabarangpur	Smt. Motiram Nayak	06858-222678	8018574669	Ori-Dnawarangpur@Nic.In
2	Collector, Nabarangpur	Dr. Kamal Lochan Mishra, IAS	06858-222034/222345	9556568435	Dm-Nawarangpur@Nic.In
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6	CDA –cum EO, ZP, Nabarangpur	Smt Anya Das, IAS	06858-222372	9437094725	Ori-Dnawarangpur@Nic.In
7	Sub Collector, Nabarangpur	Sri Prasant Kumar Rauta	06858-222032	9326094704	Subcollector.Nabarangpur@Gmail.Com / Eroscngpur@Gmail.Com
8	Cdmo, Nabarangpur	Dr. Kali Prasad Behera	06858-230022/222057	9437050292	Dhionab@Gmail.Com
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29	SUPTD EXCISE, NABARANGPUR	senabarangpur@gmail.com
30	CDVO, NABARANGPUR	cdvonorg@gmail.com
31	DCPO,NABARANGPUR	dcpo.nawarangpur.od@nic.in
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34	DWO, NABARANGPUR	dwonaba.or@nic.in
35	Dist.Employment Officer, (N)	deo_ngp@rediffmail.com
36	DIST.LABOUR OFFICER,(N)	dloffice.ngp@gmail.com
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5	BDO, Kosagumuda	ori-kosagumuda@nic.in
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7	BDO, Jharigam	ori-jharigaon@nic.in
8	BDO, Chandahandi	ori-chandahandi@nic.in
9	BDO, Raighar	ori-raighar@nic.in
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9	Tahasildar, Raighar	tdraighar@gmail.com
10	Tahasildar, Umarkote	ukt.tahasildar@gmail.com

ICDS		
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9	CDPO,Tentulikhunti	cdpottk@gmail.com
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BEO		
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4	BEO,Dabugoan i/c	beodabugaon.sme.od@nic.in
5	BEO,Nandahandi	beonandahandi.sme.od@nic.in
6	BEO,Tentulikhunti i/c	beotentulikhunti.sme.od@nic.in
7	BEO,Chandahandi	beochandahandi.sme.od@nic.in
8	BEO,Raighar	beoraighar.sme.od@nic.in
9	BEO,Kosagumuda	beokosagumuda.sme.od@nic.in
10	BEO,Jharigaon	bpmujharigam@gmail.com

4.12 Other Disaster Management Groups

District Crisis Group (DCG) will function for updation of Off-Site Emergency Plan, Capacity Building and Awareness programmes near the location of the hazardous factories and also conduct First-Aid training programs for the volunteers of such localities.

The Tahasildars shall remain in charge of overall relief operation of their respective Tahasils. The BDO and Executive Officers will work as Circle Officers within their jurisdictions. A quick response team at block level and GP level will constitute to tackle the disaster situation in the district. As per the decision taken in the DDMA Meeting vide District Office Memo No. 437, Dated 11-03-2016 all the Tahasildars and Block Development Officers were directed to form the Quick Response Team at Block and Panchayat Level. The Team formed in the flood/disaster prone areas with the following strictures.

Table : 4.3

Structure of Block Level Quick Response Teams

1.	Chairperson of the Block or Municipality	Chairman
2.	Tahasildar of the Area	Co-Chairman
3.	BDO of the Area	Co-Chairman
4.	IIC of the PS	Member
5.	Executive Officer (in case of Urban)	Member
6.	CDPO	Member
7.	AE, RWS&S	Member
8.	MO, CHC/PHC	Member
9.	VAS	Member
10.	Marketing Inspector	Member

Table : 4.4

Structure of Gram Panchayat Level Quick Response Teams

1.	Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat	Chairman
2.	ASI/ Hawlidar/ Constable	Member
3.	PEO of the Gram Panchayat	Member
4.	Revenue Inspector	Member
5.	President of Local Club	Member
6.	Secretary of Local Club	Member
7.	All the Ward Members	Member

4.13 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

The Disaster Management Act 2005 has made the statutory provisions for the constitution of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to natural and man-made disasters.

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

Table :4.5
Location of National Disaster Response Forces

Sl. No.	Battalion, Location	State	Man power drawn from	Contact Person	Contact No.
1	1 st Bn, NDRF, Guwahati	Assam	BSF	Sri C.P.Sexena Commandant	0361-2840284 09435545951
2	2 nd Bn, NDRF, Kolkata	West Bengal	BSF	Sri Sukdeb Raj, Commandant	033-25264394 9434742836
3	3 rd Bn, NDRF, Munduli, Cuttack-754013	Odisha	CISF	Sri Arun Kumar Commandant	0671-2879710 09437964571
4	4 th Bn, NDRF, Arakkonam	Tamil Nadu	CISF	Sri P.S.B.Nayar, Commandant	04177-246594 09442105069
5	5 th Bn, NDRF, Pune	Maharashtra	CRPF	Sri Alok Avasthy Commandant	02114-231245 09423506765
6	6 th Bn, NDRF, Gandhinagar	Gujrat	CRPF	Sri R.C.Meena Commandant	079-23201551 09428826445

7	7 th Bn, NDRF, Bhatinda	Uttar Pradesh	ITBP	Sri R,K.Verma Commandant	0164-2246030 09417802032
8	8 th Bn, NDRF, Ghaziabad	Punjab	ITBP	Sri J.P Yadav, Commandant	0120-2351101 09968610011
9	9 th Bn, NDRF, Patna	Bihar	BSF	Mr. Vijay Sinha, Commandant	06115-253939 08544415050 09525752125
10	10 th Bn, NDRF, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	CRPF	Mr. Zahid Khan, Commandant	0863-2293050 08333068559
11	11 th Bn, NDRF, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	SSB	Mr. A.K. Singh, Commandant	0542-2501101 08004931410
12	12 th Bn, NDRF, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	SSB	Mr. AngomKiranChand Singh, Commandant	0360-2277106 0360-2277104

4.14 Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF)

The Government of Odisha formed Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) vide Notification No.939/CD,Dated07-06-2001. 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.

The ODRAF units are strategically located throughout Orissa. Locations of these units are identified on the basis of vulnerability profile to cut down the response time for their deployment. The ODRAF Units do not have any geographical /territorial restrictions in terms of area of operation.

Table: 4.6

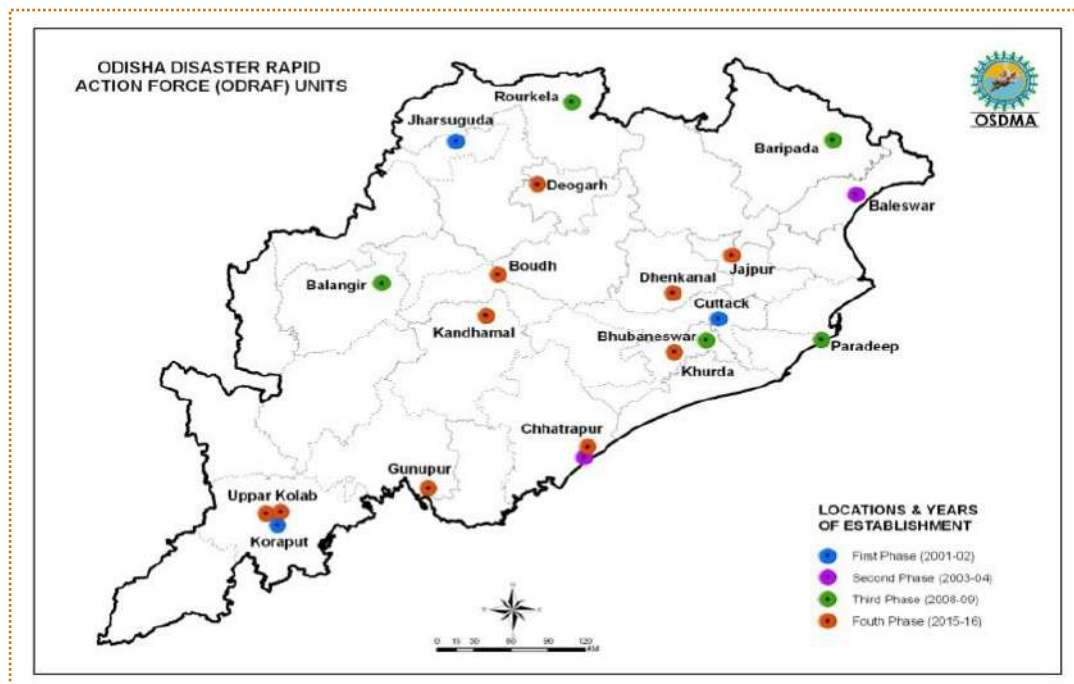
Location of Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force with Contact Details

Sl. No.	ODRAF Bn.	Raised in the Year	Location (District)	No. of Persons in each BN.	Contact Details (Commandant)
1	OSAP 6th Battalion, Cuttack	2001-2002	Cuttack	49	Phone:0671-2442148 (O), 2442442 (R) Fax: 0671- 2442148 comdt6thbn.odpol@nic.in
2	OSAP 2nd Battalion, Jharsuguda	2001-2002	Jharsuguda	48	Phone: 06645-270096 (O), 270038 (R) Fax: 06654 -220370 comdt2ndbn.odpol@nic.in
3	OSAP 3rd Bn. Koraput	2001-2002	Koraput	38	Phone: 06852-251344 (O), 151335(R) Fax: 06852- 251344 comdt3rdbn.odpol@nic.in

4	APR Balasore District	2003-2004	Balasore	41	Phone: 06782-262004 (O), 262005 (R) Fax: 06782 -262584 spbls.odpol@nic.in
5	OSAP 8th Battalion, Chhatrapur	2003-2004	Ganjam	40	Phone: 06811-260375 (O), Fax: 06811 -254011 comdt8thbn.odpol@nic.in
6	APR Jagatsinghpur District	2008-2009	Jagatsinghpur	48	Phone: 06724-220115 (O), 220015 (R), Fax: 06724- 220370, spjisp.odpol@nic.in
7	OSAP 7th Battalion, Bhubaneswar	2008-2009	Khurdha	44	Phone: 0674-2301055 (O), 2303426 (R), Fax: 0674 - 2301055 comdt7thbn.odpol@nic.in
8	OSAP 5th Battalion, Baripada	2008-2009	Mayurbhanj	40	Phone: 06792-278232 (O), 254402 (R) Fax: 06792- 278232 comdt5thbn.odpol@nic.in
9	APR Bolangir District	2008-2009	Balangir	43	Phone: 06652-232020 (O) -133063 (R) Fax: 06652- 232375 spbgr.odpol@nic.in
10	OSAP 4th Battalion, Rourkela	2008-2009	Sundergarh	46	Phone: 0661-2600980(O), 2600434 (R) Fax: 0661-2600980 comdt4thbn.odpol@nic.in
11	IR Battalion, Boudh	2015-2016	Boudh	47	Phone: 06841-222238 7684872156 (M) 9437232275 (M) comdt5thirbn.odpol@nic.in
12	4th IR Battalion, Deogarh	2015-2016	Deogarh	52	Phone: 0664-3242130 (O), comdt4thirbn.odpol@nic.in
13	OSAP 1st Battalion, Dhenkanal	2015-2016	Dhenkanal	46	Phone: 06762- 226229 (O), 06762- 226291 (CR) Fax: 06762-226291 comdt1stbn.odpol@nic.in
14	OSAP 8th Battalion, Chhatrapur	2015-2016	Ganjam	48	Phone: 06811-260375 (O), Fax: 06811- 254011 comdt8thbn.odpol@nic.in
15	3rd IR Battalion, Kalinganagar	2015-2016	Jajpur	49	Phone: 0672-6244602 (O), 0672- 6244610 (CR) Fax: 0672- 6244610 comdt3rdirbn.odpol@nic.in
16	8th Special IR Battalion, Kandhamal	2015-2016	Kandhamal	43	Phone: 06842-2533017 (O), 8763616282 (M) comdt8thsplirbn.odpol@nic.in

17	6th IR Battalion, Khurda	2015-2016	Khurda	50	8895856633 (M) comdt6thirbn.odpol@nic.in
18	1st IR Battalion, Upper Kolab, Koraput	2015-2016	Koraput	43	Phone: 06852-252167 (O), 06852-211320 (CR) comdt1stirbn.odpol@nic.in
19	7th Special IR Battalion, Upper Kolab, Koraput	2015-2016	Koraput	44	Phone: 06852-251067(O), 06852-229007 (CR) comdt7thsplrbrn.odpol@nic.in
20	2nd IR Battalion, Rayagada, Gunupur	2015-2016	Rayagada	48	Phone: 0658-725110 (O), Fax: 0685- 725110 (CR), comdt2ndirbn.odpol@nic.in

Location Map of ODRAF Units



4.15 Other Disaster Response Teams in the District

Table:4.7
List of Other Disaster Response Teams in the District

Sl. No	Name of the Institutions	Name of the Chief Coordinator of the Organization	Designation	Contact Number	Alternate Contact Number	Number of Volunteers
1	Police Personnel	Sri Chandra Sekhar Hota	DSP	8763190803	-	-
2	Home Guards	Sri M.Marandi	R.I., Nabarangpur	9437977249	-	-
3	Fire Service	Sri Devi Prasad Dash	FO	9437820817	06858-222233	-
4	National Cadet Crops (NCC)	Mr. G.S.P. Raju	Commanding Officer	7381009811	9848977296	632
5	Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK)	Mr.V.Ramesh	District Youth Coordinator	9861916221	7008735563	11
6	Youth Red Cross	Mr. Akhila Kumar Bhatta	District Coordinator	9937372303	9437372303	60
7	NGO/CSO	Mr. Bimal Kumar Mallick	Team Leader, Govindalaya	06858-222588	9556405047	12

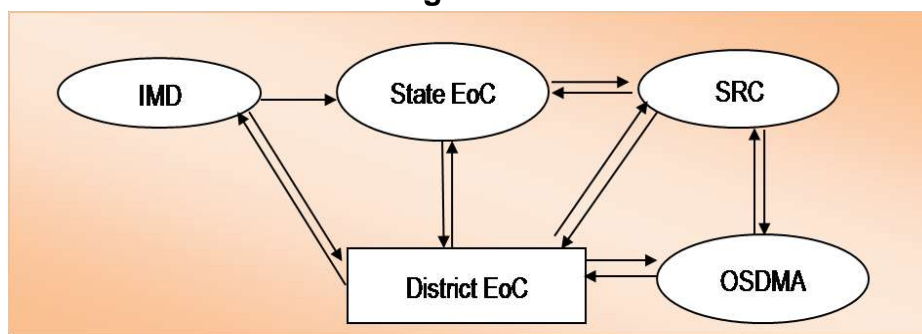
4.16 Emergency Communication System

4.16.1 State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC)

The State Emergency Operation Centre has been made operational at Rajiv Bhawan, Bhubaneswar with state of art communication network. The State EOC functions round the clock throughout the year.

The Organisation is headed by the Special Relief Commissioner (SRC) who exercises all administrative and financial powers. He is assisted by a group of experienced officers and staff. During any natural disaster, the office functions round the clock in an emergency mode.

Figure: 4.2



Information Flow Chart from SEOC to Districts

4.16.2 District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC)

The DEOC is functional at the Collectorate to provide first and immediate response to any disaster. Specially designated Emergency Officer is the Officer in Charge of the DEOC. The District Emergency Operation Centre strengthened and constructed with state of the art emergency communication equipment to communicate with State EOC as well as other local level functionaries.

In DEOC a Control Room is functioning with round the clock manned during 1st April to 30th November and in the peak period of emergency till the relief operations are over to collect and transmit information regarding the heat wave, flood and other natural calamities and relief operations undertaken, if any, and for processing and communicating all such data to concerned quarters.

Table:4.8

Equipments Provided to DEOC and their Operational Status

+	Equipments	Unit	Status		Remarks
			Operational	Non-Operational	
1	Desktop Computer	6	4	2	repairable
2	Laser Printer	1	1	1	Damaged
3	UPS	4	4	-	
4	Scanner	3	2	1	1 Damaged
5	Fax	0	0	0	
6	Ink Jet Printer	0	0	0	-
7	Multi Utility Machine (Printer/Scanner/Copy)	2	2		
8	Laptop	0	0	0	-
10	LCD Projector	0	0	0	-
11	Photo Copier	0	0	0	-
12	GPS Unit	0	0	0	-
13	Satellite Phone	1	1	0	-
14	VHF Sets	1	0	1	1 Damaged
15	VHF Mobile Station	0	0	0	-
16	Walkie-Talkie (VHF hand Set)	0	0	0	-
17	Portable Diesel Generator	1	0	1	1 Not Functioning
18	Inverter with Battery	1	1	0	-
19	Inflatable Tower Light	0	0	0	-
20	Power Saw	2	1	1	1 Not Functioning
21	Life Jacket	5	5	0	-
22	Life Buoy	5	5	0	-
23	Aluminium Ladder	0	0	0	-
24	Fire Extinguisher	3	0	3	-
25	Siren	0	0	0	-

26	Megaphone	1	0	1	1 Not Functioning
27	Colour TV/Stand	1	1	0	-
28	Mobile Phone	0	0	0	-
29	Display Board	0	0	0	-
30	White Broad	1	1	0	-
31	Computer Table/Chair	1	1	0	-
32	Rack	3	3	0	-
33	Book Case	0	0	0	-
34	GI Trunk	1	1	0	-
35	Commando Search Light	1	0	1	1 Not Functioning
36	Steel Almirah	10	10	0	-

Figure : 4.3
Information Flow Chart from District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) to Villages with Early Warning

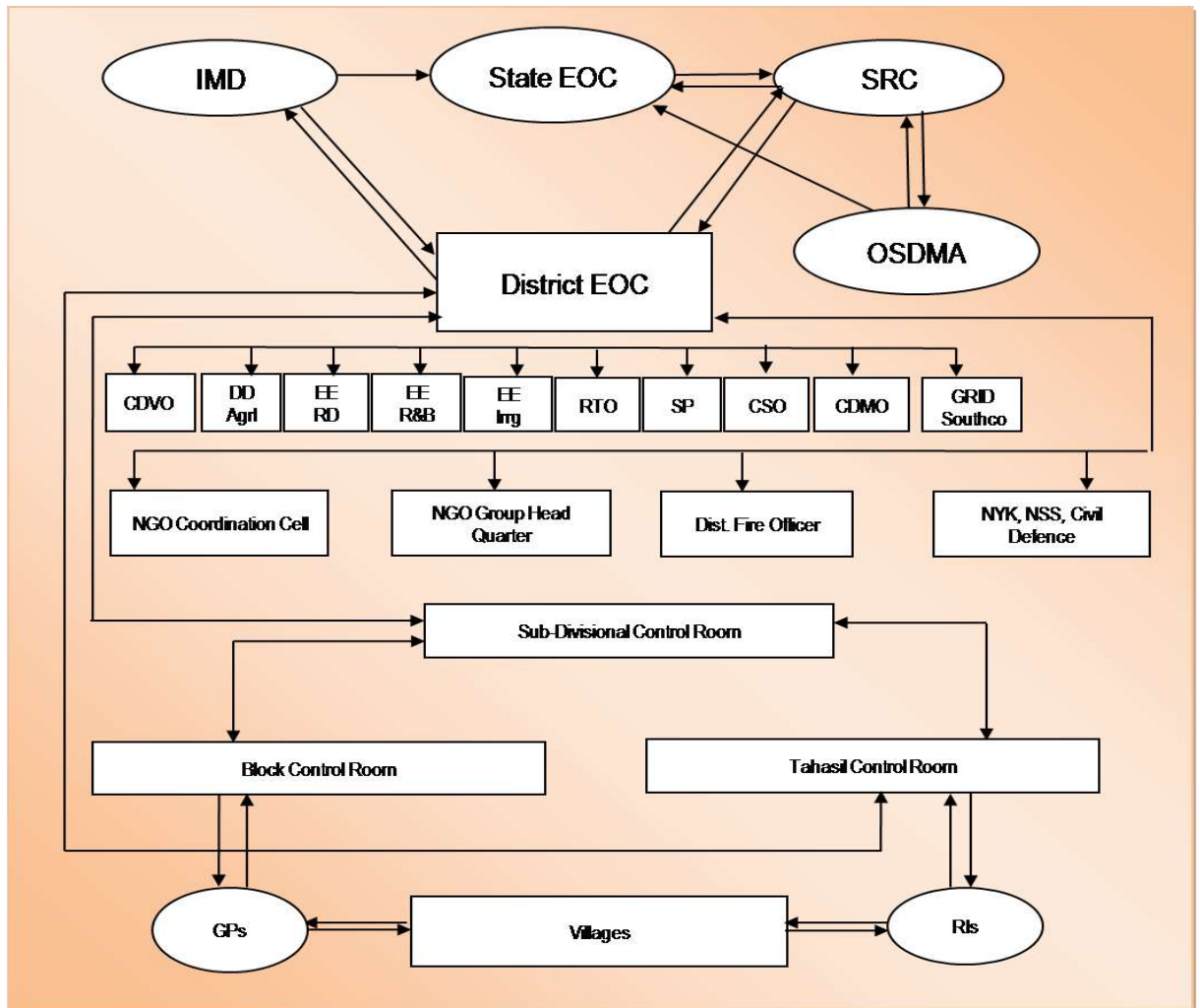


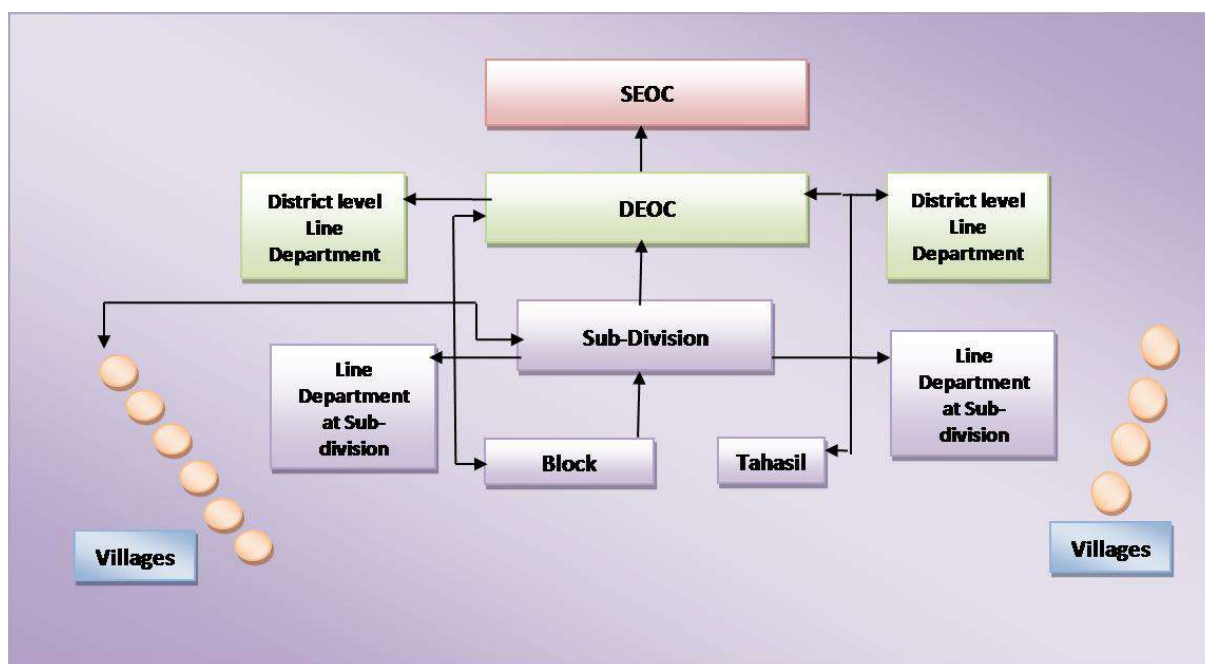
Table : 4.9

Key Line Departments at the District

Sl. No.	Department	Head of the Department at District	Name of the Nodal Officer	Contact No.
1.	Disaster Management	Collector& DM	Sri.Nirmal Kumar Nayak District Emergency Officer	9437209466
2.	Fire Service	FO	Sri Devi Prasad Dash	9437820817
3.	Health & FW	CDMO	Dr. Kali Prasad Behera, DPHO	9439988885
4.	ARD	CDVO	Dr. Ramesh Sahu DD Clinic	9437476250

Figure :4.4

Information Flow Chart from Villages to District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) without Early Warning



4.16.3 Block Emergency Operation Center (BEOC)

During the time of disaster the Block Development Officer and Tahasildars are jointly manage reliefadministration at the lowest level. To combat heat wave situation and flood management during the monsoon Control Room is functioning round the clock in all Blocks/Tahasil from 01-05-2023 and shall be in operation till 30-11-2023.

Table : 4.10
Key Line Departments at the Block

Sl. No.	Department	Head of the Department at Block	Name of the Nodal Officer	Contact No.
1	PR&DW	BDO, Nabarangpur	Sri Siba Prasad Patnaik	9438154547
2	PR&DW	BDO, Nandahandi	Sri Khirod Chandra Sahu	7008249100
3	PR&DW	BDO, Tentulikhunti	Sri Durjyodhan Bhoi	9437702160
4	PR&DW	BDO, Papadahandi	Sri Dibakar Bagh	9938433855
5	PR&DW	BDO, Kosagumuda	Sri Sukant Patnaik	8895853240
6	PR&DW	BDO, Dabugaon	Sri Sarat Majhi	7978144578
7	PR&DW	BDO, Umerkote	Dr. Himachal Majhi	7609069939
8	PR&DW	BDO, Jharigaon	Sri Satyanarayan Meher	7325919536
9	PR&DW	BDO, Raighar	Sri. Debasis Kar	9078984353
10	PR&DW	BDO, Chandahandi	Sri Dharmaraj Majhi	9437951987
11	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Chandahandi	Dr. Sandeep Kumar Satapathy MO	6372555123
12	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Dabugam	Dr.Subasis Sahu MO	9439988421
13	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Jharigam	Dr.Prakash Chandra Nayak MO	9439988992
14	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Kosagumuda	Dr.Gyana Ranjan Padhi MO	9078636909
15	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Papdahandi	Dr. Priya Ranjan Bahali MO	9437165646
16	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Pujariguda	Dr.Abhaya Kumar dey MO	9040816737
17	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Nandahandi	Dr.Beero Kishore Majhi MO	9439988453/865852 4817
18	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Sanamosigam	Dr.Prabhakar Das MO	9439988292
19	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Hataharandi	Dr.Dasarath Nag MO	8018082814
20	Health&FW	MO, CHC, Tentulikhunti	Dr.Samali Prasad Panda MO	9178899944
21	Health&FW	MO, SDH, Umerkote	Dr.Sarat Chandra Sethi MO	9439074813
22	Home	Fire Service, Nabarangpur	Sri Devi Prasad Dash, Fire Officer	9437820817
23	Home	Fire Service, Nandahandi	Sri Akrua Naik, Station Officer	9777191414

24	Home	Fire Service, Tentulikhunti	Sr. Mahendra Mishra, Station Officer	9777908758
25	Home	Fire Service, Papadahandi	Sri. Debacharan Sabar, Station Officer	9178723312
26	Home	Fire Service, Kosagumuda	Sri. Jagdish Majhi, Station Officer	8763117831
27	Home	Fire Service, Dabugam	Sri. Upendra Ku. Moharana, Station Officer	9348826606
28	Home	Fire Service, Umerkote	Sri. Bhagirathi Banua, Station Officer	9937602285
29	Home	Fire Service, Raighar	Sri. Pabitra Mohan Pujari, Station Officer	9938629858
30	Home	Fire Service, Jharigam	Sri Bholanath Majhi, Station Officer	9827509574
31	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Nabarangpur	Smt. Kanchan Panda	7978521542
32	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Nandahandi	Smt. Sasmita Bala Mohanty	9439088901
33	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Tentulikhunti	Smt. Surama Mahapatra	9437144909
34	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Papadahandi	Smt. S.Geeta	9178648424
35	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Kosagumuda	Smt. Jamuna Bhatra	9437780601
36	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Dabugaon	Smt. Gitanjali Moharana	9777297901
37	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Umerkote	Smt. Sanjukta Behera	9777384099
38	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Jharigaon	Smt. Biraj Mohini Pangi	9938830206
39	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Raighar	Smt. Geetanjali Mishra	9777187772
40	W&CD&MS	CDPO, Chandahandi	Smt. Sudershini Rath	9556584997

Table : 4.11

Key Line Departments at the Tahasil

Sl. No.	Department	Head of the Department at Block	Name of the Nodal Officer	Contact No.
1	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Nabarangpur	Sri Jayadrath Acharya	8328922640
2	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar Nandahandi	Dr. Banamali Meher	8860912650
3	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Tentulikhunti	Sri Pradip Kar	8124007640
4	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Papadahandi	Sri.Jogeswar Bhoi	8917583664
5	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Kodinga	Sri Tikunu Puta	9178371869
6	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Dabugaon	Sri. Krushna Chandra Das	9437785005
7	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Umakote	Sri Tula Muduli	9439760722
8	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Jharigam	Sri. Madhusudan Majhi	9439676227
9	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Chandahandi	Sri. Snigdharani Polai	9439014752
10	Revenue & DM	Tahasildar, Raighar	Sri Chinmaya Kumar Sagar	9810972742

4.17 State Crisis Group (SCG)

The State Government has constituted a State Crisis Group for management of chemical accidents as provision of the Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Response) Rules, 1996 on 1st August 1996.

- a. The State Crisis Group shall meet at least once in three months and follow such procedure for transaction of business as it deems fit.
- b. 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.

4.17.1 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 : 4.12
Composition of State Crisis Group**

Sl. No.	Members	Designation
1.	Chief Secretary, Odisha	Chairman
2.	DC-cum-ACS & 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, Gol)	Member
20.	Regional Director, Mines Safety (DGMS, Bhubaneswar, Gol)	Member

4.17.2 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.

4.18 District Crisis Group

As prescribed in the Chemical Accident (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.

4.18.1 Composition of the District Crisis Group

Table : 4.13
Composition of District Crisis Group

Sl. No.	Member	Designation
1.	District Collector	Chairperson
2.	Inspector of Factories	Member Secretary
3.	District Energy Officer	Member
4.	Chief Fire Officer	Member
5.	District Information Officer	Member
6.	Controller of Explosives	Member
7.	Chief, Civil Defence	Member
8.	One Representative of Trade Unions	Member
9.	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Member
10.	District Health Officer/Chief Medical Officer	Member
11.	Commissioner, Municipal Corporations	Member
12.	Representative of the Department of Public Health Engineering	Member
13.	4 Experts (Industrial Safety & Health)	Member
14.	Commissioner (Transport)	Member
15.	One Representative of Industry	Member
16.	Chairperson/ Member-Secretary of Local Crisis Groups	Member

4.19 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.

4.19.1 Composition of the Local Crisis Group

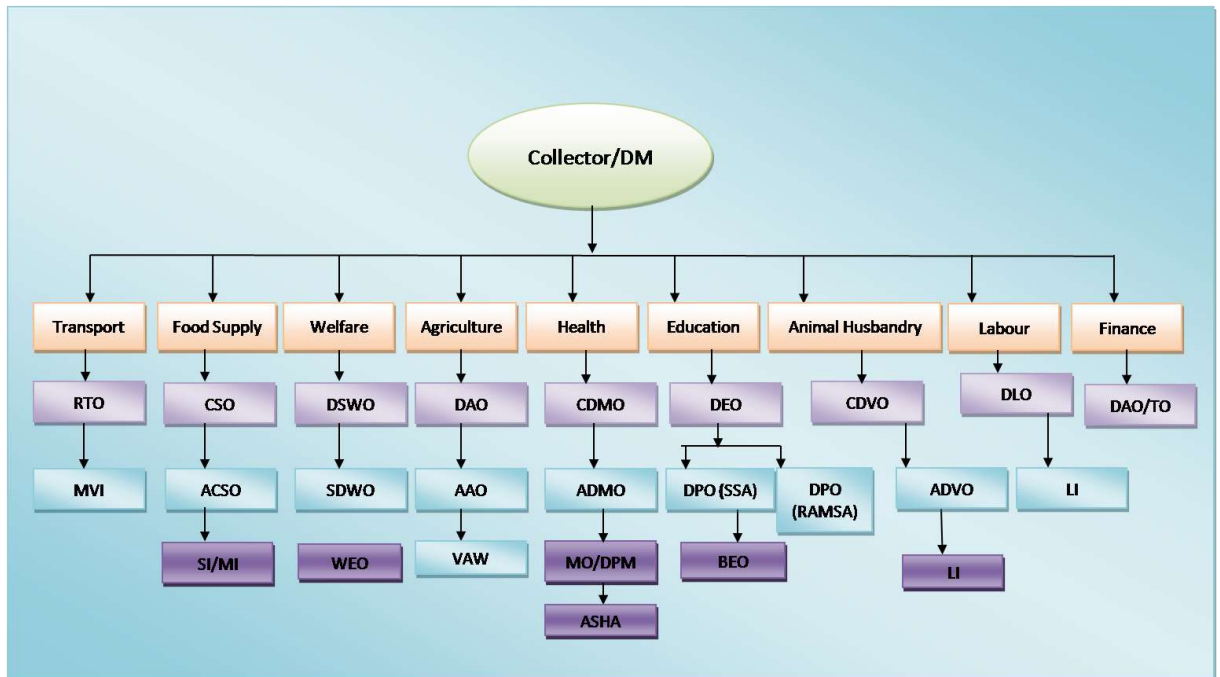
Table : 4.14

Composition of Local Crisis Group

Sl. No.	Member	Designation
1.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate	Chairperson
2.	Inspector of Factories	Member Secretary
3.	Industries in the District	Member
4.	Two Transporters of Hazardous Chemicals	Member
5.	Fire Officer	Member
6.	Station House Officer (Police)	Member
7.	Block Development Officer	Member
8.	One Representative of Civil Defence	Member
9.	Primary Health Officer	Member
10.	Editor of Local News Paper	Member
11.	Community leader/Sarpanch/Village	Member
12.	Pradhan nominated by Chairperson	Member
13.	One Representative of NGOs	Member
14.	Two Doctors eminent in the Local area	Member
15.	Two Social Workers	Member

Figure:4.5

Coordination Structure at the District Level and Down the Line



4.20 GO-NGO Coordination Before and After Disaster in the District

The Section 35 (2) of DM Act 2005 says, In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (I), the measures which the Central Government may take under that sub-section include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely- (a) Coordination of actions of Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, National Authority, Governmental and non-governmental organizations in relation to disaster management.

Odisha State Disaster Management Policy 2005, the Resolution dated 4th March, 2005 states that, active participation of NGOs, community based organizations (CBOs) and other civil society institutions are essential for effective disaster management. Therefore, their help and cooperation will be solicited. The NGOs will be encouraged to carry out sustained developmental work with disaster resilience as the central theme, especially in remote, inaccessible and vulnerable areas of the State. The OSDMA will perform the coordinating role among concerned Govt. departments, NGOs, bilateral and multi-lateral agencies, professional groups and the communities with a view to bringing about synergy in Disaster Management. Similar efforts will be undertaken at the District, Block, Municipality and GP levels.

Collaborations between government and non-government organizations would be considered as an opportunity for all stages of the disaster management in the district. There is enormous potential to introduce opportunities of networking for improved coordination. The strengths of existing networks need to be combined with the networks of local communities, self-help groups, youth groups, farmers groups, watershed committees, village health committees, village education committees, PRIs, and local government officials.

In the district non-governmental organizations can play an important role in raising awareness, sensitizing and building local capacity to carry out disaster mitigation actions. Awareness campaigns like safe construction, school safety, personal health and hygiene, environment management, maternal health, food and nutrition and overall sustainable development are key areas of the activities.

In addressing the emerging concerns of climate change adaptation and mitigation in this district, NGOs can play a very significant role in working with local communities and introducing innovative approaches based on the good practices followed elsewhere.

4.21 Role of Corporate Sector in the District Relating to Disaster Management

Disaster affects development and all aspect of human life and its management involves actions by all departments, organization and agencies. It is a multi-agency function of government non-government and corporate sectors. Therefore it is important that roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder are laid down during normal time and coordination mechanism worked out so that the same works during emergencies. Therefore, all the stakeholders, government, private and business houses in the district should participate in the DRR strategy in the district.

It is must that preparedness activities with all the stakeholders are held at a regular interval. All corporate stakeholders should associate with DRR activities and share their resources to combat any disaster to shave the life and property. Also they should participate in the mock drills to test their preparedness and clarity of roles and responsibility during crisis management.

4.22 Public Private Partnership: Public & Private Emergency ServiceFacilities Available in the District

To provide emergency services in the critical areas partnership with the private agencies established in the district. Ambulance service, patient transport and corpse transport facilities, connectivity to remote areas as well as stocking of food materials in the pre-flood situation managed through public private partnerships by the health, transportation and civil supplies departments respectively.

Table : 4.15

Other Contact Details of Private Emergency Services

Sl. No.	Name of the Contact Person	Contact No.
1	Mr. Rakesh Gupta, Executive Trustee, Govindalaya	9178877588
2	Mr. SudarshanMajhi, SudarshanChuda Mill, Raigarh	9777350953
3	Mr. Naresh Kumar Singh, NareshChuda Mill, Dabugaon	9556990590
4	Mr. G. RajsekharRao, RaoChuda Mill, Dabugaon	9668660654
5	Mr. Bhubaneswar Majhi, MadanChuda Mill, Motigam, Chandahandi	9178871301
6	Mr. SPR Das, Essar Filling Station, Nabaranpur	9437091703
7	Mr. Santosh Kumar Mohapatra, Jai MaaSantoshiFilling, Raigarh	8018888881
8	Mr. JagannathBisoyee, J.B. Fuels, Dabugaon	9778388022
9	Mr. G. Gopal Krishna Rao, Manikant Fuels, Dabugaon	9937094620
10	Mr. PrakashMajhi, Panabeda Filling Stations, Chandahandi	9938059607
11	Mr. Gobind Jain, MaaTarini Filling Station, Chandahandi	9668408637
12	Mr. LokanathPati, Bharat Petroleum, Choramula,Tentulikhunti	9556554719
13	Mr. AjitMohapatra, MaaPendrani Fuels, Sanabharandi, Umerkote	9437406214
14	Mr. Man Mohan Senapati, Dakhineswari Fuels Umerkote	06866270656

4.23 Multipurpose Flood Shelters (MFS) in the District

- a) There are 10 Nos. of Multipurpose Flood Shelters constructed under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) in 10 different flood prone locations of the district to meet the infrastructure gap as well to be used for shelter purposes to save human lives during disasters. The ground floor of the building can be used as shelter for livestock during emergencies. Relief materials and medicines can be stocked for emergency situation.
- b) To ensure sustainable maintenance of the shelter buildings, community based Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committee (FSMMC) is formed at each MFS level. Different Task forces are responsible different tasks to manage the disaster more effectively at community level.

Table:4.16

Details of FSMMC

Sl. No.	Name of the FS	Location	Name of President	Contact No.	Name of Secretary	Contact No.
1	MFS	Dasarapada, Nabarangpur	Sri Pranath Seth, EO, ULB, Nabarangpur	9437814848	Sri Rama Pasad Dash	9437515776
2	MFS	Sindhigaon, Nabarangpur	Sri Sukant Pujari	9348003588	Sri Damu Bhatra	9556814492
3	MFS	Pujariguda, Nabarangpur	Smt. Parimal Randhari	8437038491	Sri Debanada Randhari	9668092138
4	MFS	Baghasiuni, Nabarangpur	Smt. Krushna ch. Bhatra	9938753190	Sri Sudhir Kumar Sahoo	8658352381
5	MFS	Mokiya, Papadahandi	Sri. Jagat Jiban Nayak	9337328297	Sri Jugal Bisoi	9777353976
6	MFS	Umerkote	Sri Rushi Majhi, EO, ULB, Umerkote	9437171990	Sri Mohan Kumar Sahoo	9556282075
7	MFS	Beheda, Umerkote	Smt. Pramila Gond	8018897514	Sri Damaru Bhadra	8144149212
8	MFS	Singisari, Umerkote	Smt. Tabha Bhatra	9777014445	Sri Dibakar Majhi	9078264269
9	MFS	Batibeda, Umerkote	Smt Malati Majhi	9668694125	Sri Sangram Patnaik	9777718517
10	MFS	Salebidi, Chandahandi	Smt. Chandrika Dharua	7077374666	Sri Jagdish Bagh	9668663927

- c) A number of equipments including basic equipment for search and rescue will be provided to each shelter to use at shelter level during disasters.

Table: 4.17
Details of Equipments Provided to FS

Sl. No.	Name of the MFS	Location	Equipments Provided	Status		Remarks
				Operational	Non Operational	
1	MFS	Dasarapada, Nabarangpur	Provided	Yes	-	-
2	MFS	Sindhigaon, Nabarangpur	Provided	Yes	-	-
3	MFS	Pujariguda, Nabarangpur	Provided	Yes	-	-
4	MFS	Baghasiuni, Nabarangpur	Provided	Yes	-	-
5	MFS	Mokiya, Papadahandi	Provided	Yes	-	-
6	MFS	Umerkote	Provided	Yes	-	-
7	MFS	Beheda, Umerkote	Provided	Yes	-	-
8	MFS	Singisari, Umerkote	Provided	Yes	-	-
9	MFS	Batibeda, Umerkote	Provided	Yes	-	-
10	MFS	Salebidi, Chandahandi	Provided	Yes	-	-

4.24 Other Identified Safe Temporary Shelters in the District

Table : 4.18
Identified Safe Temporary Shelters (To be Update)

Sl. No.	Block	GP	Village	Name of the Institutions/ Buildings	Type of Roof	No. of Rooms(Size)	No. of Toilets (M/F)	Availability of Kitchen	Total useable area
1	Nabarangpur	Badomosigam	Ambadola Debraguda Bhatiguda Kutruguda	G.P.Office, Badomosigam	RCC	RCC-30'X22-1 RCC-30'X30-1 RCC-40'X20-1	4	NO	0.5 Acre
2	Nabarangpur	Sanomosigam	Sanomosigam Chirmapandi	G.P.Office, Badomosigam	RCC	RCC-30'X22-1 RCC-30'X30-1 RCC-40'X20-1	4	NO	0.5 Acre

3	Nabarangpur	Pujariguda	Manjor Pujariguda Dedasapalli Bodokusumi	G.P.Office, Badomasigam	RCC	RCC-30'X22-1 RCC-30'X30-1 RCC-40'X20-1	4	NO	0.5 Acre
4	Nabarangpur	Badamasigam	Bhatiguda Badamasigam	Primary School, Bhatiguda. Sevasharam, Badamasigam	RCC/ AC Sheet	ACC-22'X16-1 RCC-25'X12'-1 RCC-20'X17-3 ACC-25'X13-1	2/ 2	Yes	0.5 Acre/ 1.00 Acre
5	Nabarangpur	Bhatrasiuni	Sirisi	Sevasharam, Sirisi	RCC/ AC Sheet	RCC-30'X18-2 RCC-20'X15'-2 ACC-35'X16-1	4	Yes	0.5 Acre
6	Nabarangpur	Chattahandi	Chattahandi	UGS High School	RCC	RCC-27'X22-2 RCC-22'X16'-7	14	Yes	2.84 Acre
7	Nandahandi	Sindhiguda	Nuaguda, Daibhata Sanodaibhata Koiguda	C.T.School, Nabarangpur M.E.School, Chauriguda Sindhiguda U.P School	RCC/ AC Sheet	ACC-20'X10'-3 RCC-22'X16'-4 RCC-22'X16'-6 ACC-22'X12'-4	4 8	Yes Yes	0.8 Acre 1.5 Acre
8	Nandahandi	Jagannathpur	Phupugam	Jaganathpur G.P. Office & School Building	RCC/ AC Sheet	RCC-30'X22-1 RCC-30'X30'-1, RCC-40'X20-1 ACC-22'X12-3	4 2	Yes	0.5 Acre 0.5 Acre
9	Nandahandi	Jhadabandhuguda	Usaripadar Ghataguda Bhajaguda	Jaganathpur G.P.office	RCC	RCC-30'X22-1 RCC-30'X30'-1, RCC-40'X20-1	4	No	0.5Acre
10	Nandahandi	Dohana	Nuagam	Dohana High School	RCC/ AC Sheet	RCC-22'X16'-11 ACC-22'X12'-3	9	Yes	1Acre

11	Nandahandi	Nandahandi	Ekamaba	Nandahandi GP office	RCC	RCC- 30'X22-1 RCC- 30'X30'-1, RCC- 40'X20-1	4	No	0.5A cr
12	Nandahandi	Maliguda	Bania Maliguda Paikaminigu da Parjaminigu da	Sindhiguda U.P School	RCC/ AC Shee t	RCC- 22'X16'-6 ACC- 22'X12'-4	8	Yes	1.5A cr
13	Tentulikhunti	Manchagam	Manchagam Tangnikote Bagra	Project Building Khatiguda	RCC/ ACC Shee t	RCC- 24'X20-5 RCC- 16'X20-4 RCC- 17'X20-1 ACC- 33'X80-1	4	Yes	3.2 Acre
14	Tentulikhunti	Digi	Panaspodar	Project Building Khatiguda	RCC/ ACC Shee t	RCC- 24'X20-5 RCC- 16'X20-4 RCC- 17'X20-1 ACC- 33'X80-1	4	Yes	3.2 Acre
15	Tentulikhunti	Lamtaguda	Aunligumma	U.G.M.E School, Khatiguda	RCC/ ACC Shee t	RCC- 22'X16-2 ACC- 20'X15-3	2	Yes	0.5 Acre
16	Tentulikhunti	Parajabaran gpadar	Khatiguda (Kumbhar Street)	U.G.M.E School, Khatiguda	RCC/ ACC Shee t	RCC- 22'X16-2 ACC- 20'X15-3	2	Yes	0.5 Acre
17	Papadahandi	Mokiya	Garudaguda	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, Mokia	RCC	RCC- 24'X18'-6	4	No	0.5A cre
18	Papadahandi	Sirisi	Sirisi	M.E.School,Siri si	RCC	RCC- 24'X20'-8	4	Yes	0.9 Acre
19	Kosagumuda	Chirma	Duglahandi Bhotaguda Joginiguda Padeiguda K.Bagdori	UGUP School, Duglahandi, BNRGSK Building	RCC AC Sheet RCC	23x24=1 23x26=2 22x20=3 22x16=4 15x18=2 25x22=1 35x30=1	5 1	Yes	1 Acre 0.25 Acre
20	Kosagumuda	Kakudisemla	Ghatualguda Kantasarugu da	U.P.School, Ashanga	RCC	4.5x6.0	4	Yes	0.25

21	Kosagumuda	Sanoamada	S.Keragam Dadhiaguda Gunduriguda	UGUP School, Neigam & UGUP School, S. Keragam	RCC RCC	18x22=3 18x26=2 18x22=2 16x21=1 15x20=1	5 2	Yes	2 Acre 0.25 Acre
22	Kosagumuda	Binjili	Ghatachura Alupodar Kidingpadar Amlabhata Ghatkusumi BayaPujarig uda Ketiaguda Boripadar	BNRGSK, Binjili & UGUP School, Binjili,	RCC AC Sheet RCC Sheet	18x10=1 7x6=2 5x6=3	4 2	Yes	0.25 0.25
23	Kosagumuda	Ukiapalli	Ghatabasuli Ukiapali Doragam Boragam Hordoli Kendapadar Nuaguda Gajagam	U.P.School, Ghatabasuli & UGUP School Boragam BNRGSK Building, Badamda	RCC AC Sheet GCI Sheet RCC	6x4 8x4 6x4 7.30x5.60 =6	2 2 2	No No No	0.25 0.35 0.25
24	Kosagumuda	Badamda	Maliatiguda Anchala Umergam	UGUP School, Umergam	RCC	5x6.00x4. 50	2	Yes	1.2
25	Kosagumuda	Bamuni	B Gumunduli Ambaguda Meriguda Khandiguda	BNRGSK Building, Bamuni (Rampali)	RCC	7.30x5.60 =6	2	No	0.5
26	Kosagumuda	Majhiguda	Aunli Majhidhanua Mundidhanu a Saraladhanu a Bhainsabed a	BNRGSK Building Majhidhanua, Govt. High School UGUP School, Bhainsabeda UGUP School, Aunli	RCC RCC RCC RCC	7.30x5.60 =6 7x10 2x6x4.50 2x6x4.50	2	Yes	0.60 2.50 0.60 0.60
27	Kosagumuda	Kosagumuda	Majhiguda Bajraguda Runiguda Nadisahi Kosagumud a	UGME School, Bajragarh, UGUP School Runiguda BNRGSK Building Kosagumuda	RCC RCC RCC	10.7x5.7 10x5.7 9.2x5.2 18.2x4.15 7.3x8.1 7.4x7.6 10.7x6.2 14.2x8.1 6x5.9 8.10x6.10 6.10x3.0 6.10x3.00	2 2 2	Yes No Yes	0.25

28	Kosagumuda	Santoshpur	Bansuli Santoshpur Poidapalli	UP School, Bansuli	RCC AC Sheet	6x5 2x6	2	Yes	0.35
29	Kosagumuda	Balenga	Balenga Belputi Boraguda	BNRGSK Building Balenga,	RCC	8.10x6.10 6.10x3.00 6.10x3.00	0	Yes	0.25
				Govt. High School, Balenga	RCC	7.30x7.90 6.70x4.90 6.70x4.90 6.70x3.70 6.40x5.00 6.20x5.40	3	Yes	0.25
				Ashram School Belputi	RCC	12x6		No	0.25
				ME School Baraguda	RCC	7.40x5.90 7.40x5.90 9.20x7.20 7.60x9.20 9.35x5.60	2	Yes	0.25
30	Kosagumuda	Temra	Churahandi	UGME School Churahandi	RCC AC Sheet	12x6 6.x4.50	4	Yes	0.25
31	Kosagumuda	Badagumuda	Badagumuda a Sanogumuda	BNRGSK Building Badagumuda	RCC	7.30x5.60 =6	4	No	0.5
				UGME Upgrade High School, Sanagumuda	RCC	7.30x6.70 =7	2	No	1.5
32	Kosagumuda	K. Semla	Kantasaruguda Ghatualiuguda	High School, K. Semla,	RCC GCI	6x4 7.5x4.5	2	No	0.25
33	Kosagumuda	B.M.Semla	Dorgam Kerandimal Jharsemla	BNRGSK Building , BM Semla,	RCC	7.30x5.60 =6	2	No	0.5
				Sebashram, Kerandimal	RCC	4x7.20x6.60 2.504x4.5	4	Yes	2
34	Kosagumuda	Ekori	Nunupani Ekori	BNRGSK Building	RCC	7.30x5.60=6	4	No	0.5
				Ekori UGME Upgrade HighSchool,	RCC	13x11 7.20x8.0 8.0x7.0 10x6 7x5 7x7	2	No	2.2
				Ekori UP School, Nunpani	RCC	16.5x5.8 4.5x3.56 5.5x11.00	5	Yes	1.20
35	Kosagumuda	Taragam	Ghatguda Sindhiguda Taragam	BNRGSK Building	RCC	7.30x5.60 =6	2	No	0.25

				Taragam High School Taragam	RCC	6x4		No	0.25
				UGUP School, Sindhiguda	RCC	6x4		Yes	0.25
36	Kosagumuda	Attigam	Sana Atigam Attigam Badattigam Ambagam	BNRGSK Building Atigam	RCC	18x10	0	No	0.25
				UP school Sana Atigam		7x6=1 6x5=1 9x5=1	2	No	1
				High School, BadaAtigam		8.40x8.70=2 7.15x8.10=2 7.10x8.10=1 7.20x8.1=1 8x7=7 5x5=4	2	Yes	1
				UP School, Ambagam			4	No	2
37	Dabugaon	Ghodakhunta	Mundibeda	Primary School, Mundibeda	RCC	RCC-22'x16'-2	2	Yes	70 cent
38	Umerkote	Kurshi	Tohora	School Building, Tohara	RCC AC Sheet	RCC-20'x15'-2 RCC-25'x15'-1 ACC-25'x15'	8	Yes	1 Acre
39	Chandahandi	Beheramunda	Jhaluiaguda Beheramunda	School Building, Jhaluiaguda	RCC	RCC-22'x16'-2	2	Yes	13 decimal
40	Chandahandi	Saradhapur	Telatandi	School Building, Telatandi	RCC	RCC-22'x16'-6	2	Yes	30 decimal
41	Chandahandi	Mohara	Mohara Boriguda	School Building, Mohara	RCC, ACC	22'x16'=4 no, 10'x12' = 1 nos, 10'x20' = 1 no	2	Yes	183 decimal
42	Chandahandi	Chandahandi	Junapani Sinapali	School Building, Junapani	RCC		2	Yes	180 decimal
43	Chandahandi	Patkhalia	Patkhalia	School Building, Patkhalia	RCC	RCC-16'x22' -1 RCC-30'x21' -2	2	Yes	22 decimal
44	Chandahandi	Gambhariguda	Motigam	School Building, Motigam	RCC	RCC-22'x16'-2 RCC-20'x15' -2	8	Yes	90 decimal

4.25 Other Safe Sites for Temporary Shelter for Flood, etc.

Sl. No.	Block Name	GP Name	No. of Mounts	No. of High Bridges
1	Nabarangpur	Agnipur	1	1
2	Kosagumuda	Santoshpur	0	1
3	Jharigaon	Dhodra	0	1

□ □ □

Prevention & Mitigation Measures

5.1 Ways & Means to Prevent or Reduce the Impact of Various Disasters

A better disaster management is possible only by means of prevention and mitigation activities. Now a day there is a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management from a culture of relief and rehabilitation to that of prevention and mitigation. Structural prevention and mitigation measures generally refer to physical construction which includes engineering measures, construction of hazard resistant and protective infrastructures. Non-structural measures refer to awareness and education, practice, training and capacity development.

5.2 Structural Measures

Table : 5.1

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Office	Activity/ Project	Starting Date	Date of Completion	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Funding Source
1	CDMO	Repair and Retrofitting Work at PHC/SC	Current FY	3 Years	48.50	NHM
2	SouthCo Utility	Trimming of trees in the electricity infrastructures	May 2018	2019-2022	-	Dept.
3	Nabarangpur ULB	Supply of Piped Drinking Water		June 2023	-	Dept.

[Source: Health/TPSODL/ULB, Nabarangpur]

5.3 Non-Structural Measures

Table : 5.2

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Office	Activity/ Project	Starting Date	Date of Completion	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Funding Source
1	CDM & PHO	Functioning of Control Room	Throughout the year	-	-	Health Dept.
2	CDM & PHO	First Aid Centre (Medical Relief Centre) by field Health staffs	As per the necessity	-	-	Health Dept.
3	CDM & PHO	Disinfection of drinking water	Throughout the year (More	-	-	Health Dept.

		sources (Dug well)	frequent during rainy season/ Flood etc.)			
4	CDM & PHO	Readiness of stocks for ORS, Halogen, Bleaching powder, Anti diarrhoea, Anti Malaria, Anti Snake venom and other logistics	Throughout the year (More frequent during rainy season/ Flood etc.)	-	-	Health Dept.
5	CDM & PHO	Services of MHU and MMT at village and School level	Throughout the year (Special drive in the affected areas during the disaster period)	-	-	Health Dept.
6	CDM & PHO	Testing of Water quality by OT / H ₂ S kit and Bacteriological.	Routine/ Special drive as and when required	-	-	Health Dept.
7	CDM & PHO	IEC activities	Throughout the year/ Intensive IEC during the period	-	-	Health Dept.
8	CDM & PHO	Readiness of Rapid Response Team	Throughout the year	-	-	Health Dept.
9	CDM & PHO	Readiness of vehicle	As per the situation	-	-	Health Dept.
10	CDM & PHO	Sensitization of paramedical and other field health staffs	As and when required	-	-	Health Dept.
11	CDM & PHO	Surveillance & Outbreak response	Throughout the year	-	-	Health Dept.
12	CDM & PHO	Supervision and Monitoring by Nodal Officer	As and when required	-	-	Health Dept.
13	CDM & PHO	Co-ordination meeting with different line department	As and when required	-	-	Health Dept.
14	CDVO	Prevention of Outbreak of Epidemics	Routinely Basis	Routinely Basis	-	ARD Dept.

[Source: CDMO/CDVO, Nabarangpur]

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

Sl. No.	Scheme	Possible Activities for DRR
1	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide health security to the farmers and their families To provide financial support through health and accident insurance
3	BijuSetuYojana (Rural Bridges)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All weather road connectivity in remote areas Infrastructure development
4	Mission Shakti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institution building Capacity building for risk reduction
5	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of the children Protection of child rights
7	DAMAN (DurgamaAnchalare Malaria Nirakaran)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaria control Health safety
8	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop insurance Firming risk coverage in natural calamities
9	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana (PMGSY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigating the field of farmers and improving water use efficiency Enhance crop per drop by implementing water-saving technologies and precision irrigation
10	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of model villages Social, cultural, economic and infrastructure developments in the villages
11	Janasurakhya Vima Yojna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insurance protection Risk transfer
12	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insurance protection Risk transfer
13	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insurance protection Risk transfer
14	PradhanMantriAwasyojana (PMAY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct disaster resilient houses Vulnerable infrastructure risk reduction
15	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of roads in remote areas Construction of multi-hazard shelters Plantation Activities Permanent Livelihood Activities
16	National Health Mission (NHM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Medical Response Ambulances Service Mobile Health Facility in Remote Areas

17	PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Road connectivity to remote and unconnected villages
18	Samagra Shiksha (SS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new disaster resilient school buildings • Retrofitting in existing school buildings • Disaster preparedness and planning at school
19	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For clean and hygienic environment • Protection health
20	Soil Health Card Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete evaluation of the quality of soil • Corrective measures to improve productivity
21	PradhanMantri UjjwalaYojana (PMUY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoke and pollution free environment • Protection of women health by smoke free cooking

[Source: Government Department/Web Site]

5.4 Scheme for Legal Services to the victims of disasters through Legal Services Authorities

5.4.1 National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

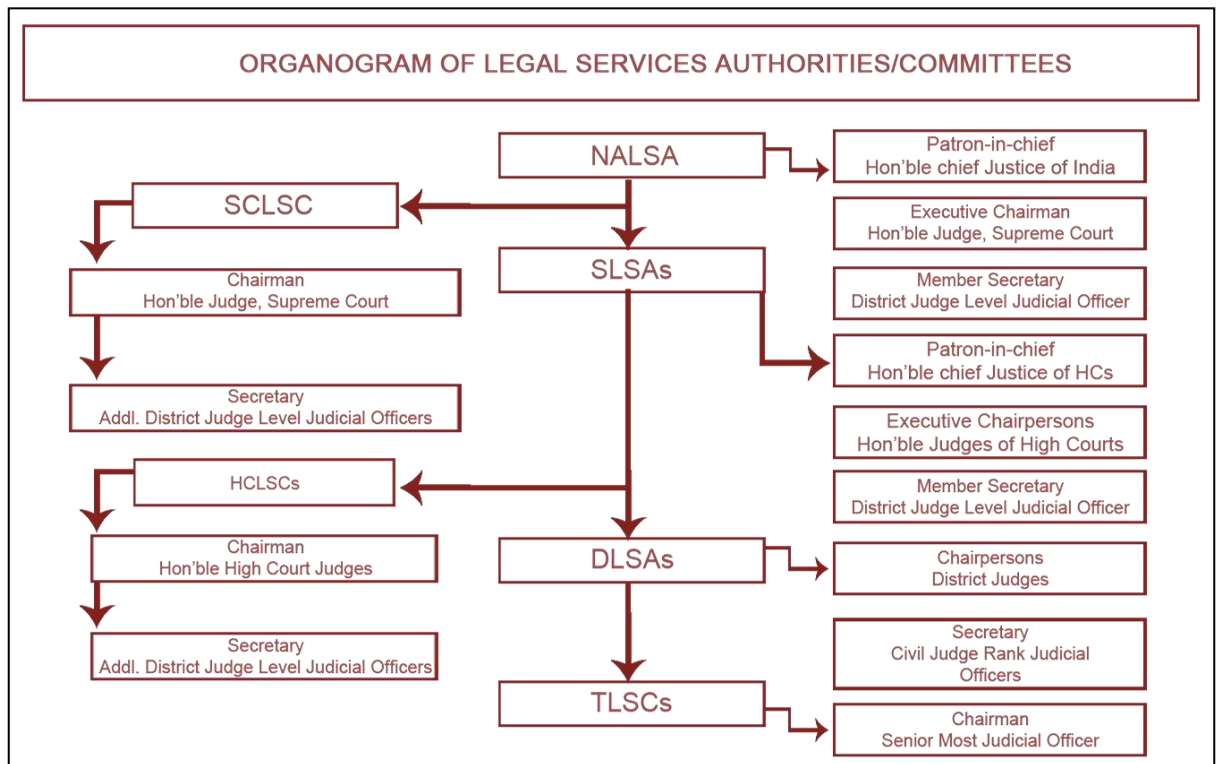
The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society. The Chief Justice of India is the Patron-in-Chief and the Senior most Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India is the Executive Chairman of the Authority.

Public awareness, equal opportunity and deliverable justice are the cornerstones on which the edifice of NALSA is based. The principal objective of NALSA is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society and to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes. Apart from the abovementioned, functions of NALSA include spreading legal literacy and awareness, undertaking social justice litigations etc.

With the aim of reaching out to the diverse milieu of people belonging to different socio-economic, cultural and political backgrounds, NALSA identifies specific categories of the marginalized and excluded groups from the diverse populace of the country and formulates various schemes for the implementation of preventive and strategic legal service programmes to be undertaken and implemented by the Legal Services Authorities at the various levels. In carrying out all these responsibilities, NALSA works in close coordination with the various State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities and other agencies for a regular exchange of relevant information, monitoring and updating on the

implementation and progress of the various schemes in vogue and fostering a strategic and coordinated approach to ensure smooth and streamlined functioning of the various agencies and stakeholders.

Figure :5.1



5.4.2 Odisha State Legal Services Authority (SALSA)

Odisha State Legal Services Authority is a Statutory Body established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Hon'ble Chief Justice of High Court of Odisha is the Patron-in-Chief of the Odisha Legal Services Authority and the Sr. Judge of the High Court of Orissa is the Executive Chairman of the Odisha Legal Services Authority. To look after the legal services pertaining to the High Court, there is High Court Legal Services Committee, which is chaired by a sitting Judge of the High Court and the Registrar (Judicial), Orissa High Court is functioning as the Secretary of High Court Legal Services Committee. The State Legal Services Authority monitors and guides the District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees in achieving the aims and objectives of the Act. There are 30 District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Odisha and 81 Taluk Legal Services Committees functioning under them. The District Legal Services Authorities are headed by District & Sessions Judges. An officer in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge functions as the Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority. The Taluk Legal Services Committees are headed by the senior most judicial officer posted at the station as the Chairman.

The general public who need any legal help / legal aid can directly contact the concerned Taluk Legal Services Committee / District Legal Services Authority, the High Court Legal Services Committee and the State Legal Services Authority, as the case may be, for their legal needs. Added to it, Front Offices have also been

established in the premises of the District Legal Services Authority and Taluk Legal Services Committee manned by advocate retainers to offer legal advice to the beneficiaries and the general public as well and also to assist them in different Legal Services Activities.

[Source: NALSA & Odisha State Legal Service Web Portal]

(Please refer Figure 7.6 & 7.7 of Volume-II, Page No. 147& 148for NDMA and OSDMA directions for inclusion of NALSA & SLASA as Statkeholders in DRM Strategy)



Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation

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

6.1 Important Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are trace gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit long wave radiation. They naturally blanket the earth and keep it at about 33° C warmer than it would be without these gases in the atmosphere. The table features the seven most important greenhouse gases as regulated under the Kyoto Protocol. The seven gases each have a different capacity to trap heat in the atmosphere, or a so-called “*global warming potential*” (GWP). They all belong to the group of long-lived greenhouse gases (LLGHGs), because they are chemically stable and persist in the atmosphere over time scales of a decade to centuries or longer, so that their emission has a long-term influence on climate. Some of the GHGs occur naturally (e.g. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) but increases in their atmospheric concentrations over the last 250 years are due largely to human activities. Other greenhouse gases are entirely the result of human activities (e.g. HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃).

Table : 6.1

Greenhouse Gas	Global Warming Potential (GWP) (over 100 years)	% of Total Anthropogenic GHG Emissions (2010)
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1	76%
Methane (CH ₄)	25	16%
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	298	6%
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	124-14,800	< 2%
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,390-12,200	< 2%
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	22,800	< 2%
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	17,200	< 2%

6.2 Important Greenhouse Gases: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

Most important greenhouse gas (contributes ~64% to total radiative forcing by long-lived GHGs). Half of CO₂ emitted by human activities is being absorbed in the biosphere and in the oceans. Rest remains in the atmosphere for hundreds to thousands of years

Table : 6.2

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry/Plant/Firm	Location	Quantity of CO ₂ emission (PPM)	Ranking as per CO ₂ Emission (in the district)	Other major pollutants emitted (PPM)	Action taken for cutting down émission
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.3 Important Greenhouse Gases: Methane (CH₄)

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

Table : 6.3

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Major Sources	Annual émission (In PPM)	Ranking as per CH ₄ Emission (PPM)	Action taken for cutting down émission
-	-	-	-	-	-

6.4 Important Greenhouse Gases: Nitrous Oxide(N₂O)

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

Table : 6.4

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Fertiliser /Industrial processes	Annual Usage (In tonnes)	Ranking as per N ₂ O Emission (PPM)	Other major pollutants emitted (PPM)	Action taken for cutting down émission
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.5 Important Greenhouse Gases: Fluorinated Gases

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

Fluorinated gases are a family of man-made gases used in a range of industrial applications. Sources include refrigerants, air-conditioning, solvents, aluminium and magnesium production, etc. Many fluorinated gases have very high global warming potentials (GWPs) relative to other greenhouse gases. That means small atmospheric concentrations can have large effects on global temperatures. There are three main categories of fluorinated gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are the most common group of *F-gases*. They are used in various sectors and applications, such as refrigerants in refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment; as blowing agents for foams; as solvents; and in fire extinguishers and aerosol sprays.
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are typically used in the electronics sector (for example for plasma cleaning of silicon wafers) as well as in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industry. In the past PFCs were also used in fire extinguishers and can still be found in older fire protection systems.
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) is used mainly as an insulating gas, in high voltage switchgear and in the production of magnesium and aluminium.

Table : 6.5

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry/Firm/Plant	location	Annual émission (In PPM)	Ranking as per flourinated gas Emission (PPM)	Action taken for cutting down émission
-	-	-	-	-	-

6.6 Important Green House Gases: Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) an important Green House Gas contribute about 12% to radiative forcing by long-lived GHGs has not been included in the Kyoto Protocol because they are already regulated under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer which entered into force in 1989. CFCs are used in the manufacture of aerosol sprays, blowing agents for foams and packing materials, as solvents, and as refrigerants.

Table : 6.6

SI No	Name of the Industry/Firm/Plant	location	Annual émission (In PPM)	Ranking as per flourinated gas Emission (PPM)	Action taken for cutting down émission
-	-	-	-	-	-

[Ref.: IPCC (2007). *Fourth Assessment Report, Technical Summary –Changes in Human and Natural Drivers of Climate & UNEP (2012). Emissions Gap Report; WMO (2013). Greenhouse Gas Bulletin]*

6.7 Green House Gas Sequestration

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

- Reducing GHG emissions, e.g. by making older equipment more energy efficient;
- Preventing new GHG emissions to be released in the atmosphere, e.g. by avoiding the construction of new emission-intensive factories;
- Preserving and enhancing sinks and reservoirs of GHGs, e.g. by protecting natural carbon sinks like forests and oceans, or creating new sinks (“carbon sequestration”).

[Source: UNFCCC (2009). *Fact Sheet: The Need for Mitigation]*

Major Greenhouse Gases Contributors (Anthropogenic) to Climate Change (Table : 6.7)

Greenhouse Gas	Human Source (Examples)	% of Total Global GHG Emissions (2010)
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	Fossil fuel combustion, land use changes, cement production, etc	76%
Methane (CH ₄)	Fossil fuel mining/distribution, livestock, rice agriculture, landfills, etc	16%
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	Agriculture (fertilisers) and associated land use change, etc	6%
Hydrofluorocarbons (e.g. HFCs)	Liquid coolants, etc	< 2%
Perfluorocarbons (e.g. PFCs)	Refrigerant, electronics industry and aluminium industry, etc	< 2%
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	Insulator in electronics and magnesium industry, etc	< 2%
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	Electronics and photovoltaic industries, etc	< 2%

[Source: Reproduced from IPCC 2007, UNEP 2012 and FERN]

Details of forest as a major Carbon sink (District)

Table : 6.8

Reserved Forest / Protected Forest (in Sq. KM)	Revenue / Village Forest (in Sq. KM)	Private owned Forests (in Sq. KM)	Others (If any) (in Sq. KM)	Total (in Sq. KM)
-	-	-	-	-

6.8 Sectors with High Mitigation Potential

Table : 6.9

Sl. No	Sectors	Mitigation Options
1	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of renewable heat and power (hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal and bio-energy) Improved supply and distribution efficiency Carbon capture storage (CCS) Combined heat and power
2	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More fuel efficient vehicles Use of alternative energy sources (biofuels, cleaner diesel, etc.) Better land-use and transport planning Shift from individual transport to public transport systems More efficient driving practices Non-motorized transport (cycling, walking)
3	Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process-specific technologies that improve efficiency and reduce emissions Material recycling and substitution Heat and power recovery/cogeneration Control of greenhouse gas emissions
4	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manure and livestock management to reduce CH₄ emissions Improved fertilizer application techniques to reduce N₂O emissions Improved crop and grazing land management to increase soil carbon storage Restoration of cultivated peaty soils and degraded lands Agro-forestry practices
5	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced deforestation Afforestation/reforestation Forest management Tree species improvement to increase biomass productivity and carbon sequestration
6	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landfill methane recovery Waste incineration with energy recovery Composting of organic waste Controlled wastewater treatment Recycling and waste minimization Biocovers and biofilters to optimize CH₄ oxidation

6.9 Sector Specific Climate Change Mitigation Projects

Table : 6.10

Sl. No.	Sector	Project Title	Period		Mitigation Targets
			From	To	
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Safety of Schools and Child Care Institutions

Implementation of School Safety Policy Guidelines 2016 (SSP-2016 Guidelines)

7.1 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.

State & District Level	School Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy for safety audits in all schools • 'Stability certificate' by Government-certified engineer. • Manual for fire safety procedures and other safety precautions • The National Building Code of India, 2005, to construct fire-safe buildings. (Revised 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools must take appropriate safety measures and an emergency response plan that delineates staff responsibilities, communication modes, and training and updating procedures for all members of the faculty, 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.

[Ref. :Fire Safety Measures in Schools(Section 3.1 p-23) / Training of School Teachers & Other Staff (Section 3.1 p-25) /School Building Specifications (Section 3.1 p-27) Clearance & Certificates (Section 3.1 p-29) SC. Judgement on WP(C) 483/2004]

7.2 Guidelines on School Safety Policy, 2016- NDMA

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

Vision

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

Approach and Objectives

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

Applicability

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

All hazard approach

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

designed and placed furniture that may cause accidents and injury, inadequate sanitation facilities, etc.

Right to Education Act 2009

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

Key Action Areas

1. Institutional strengthening at the State & District levels

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

2. Planning for Safety

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

3. Capacity building for safe schools

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

4. Disaster Management in Core Curriculum

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

7.3 Category & Type of Schools

Name of the Block	Government Schools				Government Aided Schools		Private Schools	
	Elementary		Secondary		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban				
Nabarangpur	79	17	11	2	3	5	14	1
Nandahandi	64	-	11	-	2	0	2	1
Tentulikhunti	109	-	14	-	2	2	3	2
Papadahandi	185	-	17	-	2	6	7	0
Kosagumuda	193	-	15	-	2	9	6	1
Dabugam	97	-	8	-	0	1	2	1
Umerkote	239	14	10	6	0	6	8	2
Raighar	273	-	20	-	1	8	9	2
Jharigam	203	-	21	-	1	6	6	0
Chandahandi	96	-	10	-	0	7	3	0
Total	1538	31	137	8	13	50	60	10

7.4 Category & Type of Students

Category & Type of Students								
Name of the Block	Government Schools (S&ME and SSD)				Government Aided Schools		Private Schools	
	Elementary		Secondary		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban				
Chandahandi	12382		1437		92	922	277	0
Dabugam	11774		1607		0	62	274	73
Jharigam	25885		2944		75	1086	508	0
Kosagumuda	26104		3200		133	1194	747	22
Nabarangpur	13185	1947	2328	753	189	530	2877	64
Nandahandi	9396		1979		112	0	258	208
Papadahandi	23762		3024		157	613	593	0
Raighar	30798		3752		80	1124	1090	94
Tentulikhunti	12406		2573		162	228	1058	193
Umerkote	28553	3059	2582	912	0	1057	2609	177
Total	194245	5006	25426	1665	1000	6816	10291	831

7.5 School Safety Advisory Committee of Nabarangpur District

1. Date of Formation : -
2. Institutional Architecture

Sl. No	Name & Designation	Contact No.	Email ID	Remarks
1	Collector & District Magistrate, Chairperson	9556568435	-	-
2	Superintendent of Police, Co-Chairperson	9438916840	-	-
3	District Fire Officer, Member	8249096469	-	-
4	District Welfare Officer, Member	9437741859	-	-
5	District Social Welfare Officer, Member	8658046694	-	-
6	Chief District Medical Officer, Member	9439988885	-	-
7	Executive Engineer, RWS&S/PWD, Member	8280408056/94370159 20	-	-
8	District Emergency Officer, Member	9938688120	-	-
9	Panchayat Raj Officer, Member	8328963551	-	-
10	Principal, DIET, Member	-	-	-
11	BEO, District Headquarter, Member	-	-	-
12	2 NGO Personnel (Having experience in Disaster Management to be nominated by the Collector), Member	-	-	-
13	District Project Coordinator, SSA, Member	9437321123	-	-
14	District Education Officer, Nodal Officer & Member Convener	9437321123	-	-

7.6 Details of School Safety in the District

Sl. No.	Activity	Total School	Achieved										Total
			Nabarangpur	Nandahandi	Tentulikhunti	Papadahandi	Kosagumuda	Dabugam	Umerkote	Raighar	Jharigam	Chandahandi	
1	Schools having School Safety Advisory Committee (Number)	1964	153	86	141	234	237	113	298	326	249	127	1964
2	Schools having School Disaster management Plan (Number)	1964	153	86	141	234	237	113	298	326	249	127	1964
3	Schools having conducted Safety Audits (Structural) (Number)	1964	150	76	128	208	228	86	246	268	178	124	1692
b	Safety Audits (Non-Structural) (Number)	1964	153	86	141	234	237	113	298	326	249	127	1964

4	Schools having conducted Annual Mock Drills (Number)	1964	93	55	65	116	118	59	123	167	116	80	992
5	Schools Having Fire Extinguisher (Number)	1964	153	86	141	234	237	113	298	326	249	127	1964
6	Schools Adhering to safety norms in storing inflammable & Toxic Material (Number)	1964	153	86	141	234	237	113	298	326	249	127	1964
7	Schools confirming safety standards as per local building bye-laws (Latest) (Number)	1964	122	69	107	192	152	86	188	264	144	86	1410
8	Schools having issued Recognition certificate under sub Rule(4)-Rule 15 of RTE rules 2010 (only to schools that comply with Structural safety norms) (Number)	62	14	2	4	3	5	2	10	7	5	2	54
9	Schools where students & teachers undergo regular training on School Safety & Disaster Preparedness (Number)	1964	153	86	141	234	237	113	298	326	249	127	1964
10	Schools where disaster management is being taught as part of the curriculum (Number)	1964	153	86	141	234	237	113	298	326	249	127	1964
11	Awareness Programme on School Safety	1964	153	86	141	234	237	113	298	326	249	127	1964

7.7 Disaster management Education (School Safety and School Disaster Preparedness)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of Schools, Colleges and Other Educational institutions to be covered during the year	Time Line	Remarks
1	Awareness generation and mock drills for fire/ earth quake etc.	21	October-December, 2023	-
2	Preparation of School disaster management plan	2052	December, 2023	-

Capacity Building Measures

8.1 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.

8.2 Capacity Building of Stakeholders

A capacity building plan caters the functional responsibilities of the stakeholders in incidence management. Therefore one of the most important tasks of the DDMA is to facilitate training and capacity building programmes of the Government Officials, PRI Members, Community Members, Volunteers and other stakeholders to make them more skilled and foster preparedness to combat any disaster. The list of training programmes to be organised for different stakeholders are as follows.

8.3 District/ Block level Mock Drills

Table :8.2

Sl. No.	Type of Mock Drill	Officials/ Institutions to be involved	Month/ Date	Remarks
1	Flood	DLOs, BLOs, High School, College Students, CSOs, NGOs, Fire Service, ODRAF, NCC, YRC Volunteers, etc	June, 19 th	-
2	Fire	High School, College Students, Fire Service Personnel	November- January	-

3	Industrial Accidents/ Industry Specific Mock drills	Workforce of Mangalam Timber, F&B, DLO, Fire Service Personnel	December	-
4	Crowd Management	Police Personnel & Festival Organisation Committee Officials, Volunteers, NGOs, CSOs	July, September, November	-

Mock drills are to be organized at district and block locations involving different stakeholders and institutions to assess capacity and preparedness to face certain disaster. The recommendations and findings from the Mock Drill exercises will be incorporated in the next updation of DDMP. Proposed Mock drills at the district and block locations are as follows.

Table :8.3
List of Mock Drills for the Stakeholders

Sl. No.	Type of Mock Drill	Officials/Institutions to be involved	Month/Date
1	Evacuation	DHH Nabarangpur, SDH, CHCs	March, 21
2	Multi Incident Rescue	Officials and Mass Gatherings at the District Level I-Day Parade Ground	January, 26
3	Fire Fighting and Rescue	Principal, Staff and Students of Nabarangpur Degree College	April, 14-20
4	Multi Incident Rescue	Officials and Mass Gatherings at the district Level I – Day Parade Ground	August, 15
3	Flood Rescue at Selected Flood Shelters	MFMMC, Community, Volunteers and Selected Line Department and Block Officials	October, 29

8.4 Preparation of Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMPs)

The State Executive Committee (SEC) in its meeting held on 05-01-2017 has been approved for preparation of VDMPs for Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) in the disaster prone villages. The Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) and Task Forces at village level are to be formed and capacitate them to work for disaster management equipped with preparedness to minimise the loss of life and property of the target community.

Table :8.4
Preparation of Village Disaster Management Plans

Sl. No.	Block Name	No. of GPs covered during 2019-20	No. of vulnerable villages covered during 2019-20	No. of VDMC and task force member to be oriented	No. NGOsto be involved in the process	Time Line
1	Kosagumuda	19	30	300	1	Completed
2	Chandahandi	12	30	320	1	Completed
	Total	19	60	620	2	

8.5 Capacity Building of Flood Shelter Maintenance & Management Committee (FSMMC) and Task Force Members (TFM)

FSMMC and TFM members will be given training from time to time to update their knowledge and skills on shelter management, equipment management and disaster management.

Table: 8.5
Capacity building of FSMMC & TFM

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Programme	Total No. of Persons trained	No. of Training Programmes organized	Time Line
1	Basic orientation of FSMMC	750	10	November
2	Training of task force members on search & rescue and first aid	500	4	December
3	Disaster and shelter management skills, record keeping procedures	250	4	December

8.6 Shelter Level Mock Drills

Mock drills and operations will be organized at shelter level at different locations involving community to aware them preparedness in disaster management.

Table :8.6
Mock Drills at Shelter Level

Sl. No.	Type	No. of Flood Shelters to be covered	No. of villages to be covered.	Month/ Date
1	Flood	10	30	June, 19 th



Preparedness

Disasters can be minimized by a wellpreparedness and identification of the most vulnerable location is the foremost action in this regard. The communities itself are the first responders for rescue of disaster victims and their role is very crucial. Hence there is no alternate other than preparedness that they are competent to respond to any incident in an effective way. The service of NDRF, ODRAF, Fire, Police, Home Guard, NCC, NSS, NYK as well as entire Emergency Machinery of Government and Private are also bears importance in the local level activities to combat any disaster.

9.1 Relief Lines : District to Blocks

Table :9.1

Sl. No.	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the Route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (Blocks)
	From	To			
1	Nabarangpur	Nandahandi	RD - 19 Km.	Bridge-3, Nalha, Colverts	Nandahandi
2	Nabarangpur	Tentulikhunti	Black Tap - 25 Km.	Bridge-2, Nalha, Colverts	Nandahandi & Tentulikhunti
3	Nabarangpur	Papdahandi	NH - 14 Km.	Bridge-1, River-1, Colverts	Papdahandi
4	Nabarangpur	Kosagumuda	SH - 35 Km.	River-2, Bridge-2, Colverts	Papdahandi & Kosagumuda
5	Nabarangpur	Dabugam	NH - 14 Km. & SH - 18 Km.	River-3, Bridge-3, Colverts	Papdahandi & Dabugam
6	Nabarangpur	Umerkote	NH - 14 Km. & SH - 50 Km.	River-4, Bridge-5, Nalha-1, Colverts	Papdahandi, Dabugam & Umerkote
7	Nabarangpur	Raighar	NH - 14 Km. & SH - 80 Km.	River-4, Bridge-5, Nalha-1, Colverts	Papdahandi, Dabugam Umerkote & Raighar
8	Nabarangpur	Jharigam	NH - 14 Km. & SH - 70 Km.	River-5, Bridge-5, Nalha-1, Colverts	Papdahandi, Dabugam Umerkote & Jharigam
9	Nabarangpur	Chandahan	SH - 120 Km.	River-5, Bridge-5,	Nabarangpur,

		di		Nalha-1, Colverts, Ghat-5 Km., Bridge-4, Colverts	Papadahandi, Dabugaon, Umerkote, Jharigaon & Chandahandi
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9.2 Relief Line Channels : Block to GPs & Villages

Table :9.2

Sl. No.	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the Route (Description of Vulnerability)	Coverage (Villages)
	From Block	To GP			
1	Tentulikhunti	Pujariguda	Black Tap - 2 Km.	Nil	Pujariguda
2	Tentulikhunti	Anchalaguma	Black Tap - 7 Km.	Nil	Siraguda
3	Tentulikhunti	Patraput	Black Tap - 14 Km.	Nil	Chitrakote
4	Tentulikhunti	Amlabhata	Black Tap - 21 Km.	Nil	Timanpur, Gudra
5	Tentulikhunti	Jharigumma	Black Tap - 20 Km.	Nil	Padeiguda, Biriguda
6	Tentulikhunti	Kantagam	Black Tap - 23 Km.	Nil	Dengapadar, Nuaguda
7	Tentulikhunti	Kukudabai	Black Tap - 12 Km.	Nil	Mentry, Dhondra, Narsinghaguda
8	Tentulikhunti	Kongra	Black Tap - 17 Km.	Nil	Kongra
9	Tentulikhunti	Kamta	Black Tap - 21 Km.	Nil	Olma
10	Tentulikhunti	Digi	Black Tap - 5 Km.	Nil	Udayapur
11	Tentulikhunti	Lamtaguda	Black Tap - 7 Km.	Nil	Gondaguda, Charamula, Lokiguda, Konehimunda
12	Tentulikhunti	PB Padar	Black Tap - 13 Km.	Lamtaguda Nala	Aunligumma, Khatiguda, Photaguda
13	Tentulikhunti	G. Deopalli	Black Tap - 17 Km.	Nil	Paika Barangpadar
14	Tentulikhunti	Manchagam	Black Tap - 15 Km.	Nil	Manchagam
15	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti	Black Tap - 1 Km.	Nil	Tentulikhunti
16	Kosagumuda	Ukiapalli	Black Tap - 5 Km	Nil	Ghatabasuli
17	Dabugaon	Ghodakhunta	Black Tp - 2 km	Nil	Ghodakhunta

9.3 Resources Available : Response Force & Volunteers


Table :9.3

Sl. No.	Response Force	Capacity (In Nos.)	No. of Trained Person			Name of Nodal Person	Contact Details (Mobile / Phone)
			Search / Rescue	First Aid	Relief Line Clearance		
1	NDRF	0	0	0	0	Sri Arun Kumar Commandant	0671-2879710 0943796457 1
2	ODRAF, Koraput	41	41	8	41	Mr. Bhaskar Ch. Sahu	9437316078
3	Fire Service	110	110	110	110	Sri Subash Muduli	8249096469 , 06858-222233
3	Police Personnel	25	25	0	25	Sri Chandra Sekhar Hota, OPS-I	8763190803
4	Home Guards	30	30	0	30	Sri M.Marandi	9437977249
5	Civil Defence	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	NCC	632	0	0	0	Mr. G.S.P. Raju	7381009811 9848977296
7	NYK	11	0	0	0	Mr.V.Rames	9861916221 7008735563
8	Youth Red Cross	60	0	0	0	Mr. Akhila Kumar Bhatta	9937372303 9437372303
9	Trained Taskforce	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	966	181	20	166	0	0

9.4 Usefulness of Satellite Phone During Natural Disasters

Satellite Phone can be a life saver during natural disasters. A Satellite Phone on the premises is essential as it would be only means to communicate with others. It gives a communication access to local services, rescue operations and emergency services.

Procedure for Using INMARSAT ISAT PHONE 2

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

9.5 Allotted Important Satellite Phone Numbers of Odisha

Table :9.1

Sl. No.	Details	Calling Numbers
1	Collector Angul	8991118454
2	Collector Balasore	8991118455
3	Collector Bargarh	8991118456
4	Collector Bhadrak	8991118457
5	Collector Bolangir	8991118458
6	Collector Boudh	8991118459
7	Collector Cuttack	8991118460
8	Collector Deogarh	8991118461
9	Collector Dhenkanal	8991118462
10	Collector Gajapati	8991118463
11	Collector Ganjam	8991118464
12	Collector Jagatsinghpur	8991118465
13	Collector Jajpur	8991118466
14	Collector Jharsuguda	8991118467
15	Collector Kalahandi	8991118468
16	Collector Kandhamal	8991118469
17	Collector Kendrapada	8991118470
18	Collector Keonjhar	8991118471
19	Collector Khorda	8991118472
20	Collector Koraput	8991118473
21	Collector Malkangiri	8991118474
22	Collector Mayurbhanj	8991118475
23	Collector Nabarangpur	8991118476
24	Collector Nayagarh	8991118477
25	Collector Nuapada	8991118478
26	Collector Puri	8991118479
27	Collector Rayagada	8991118480
28	Collector Sambalpur	8991118481
29	Collector Subarnapur	8991118482
30	Collector Sundargarh	8991118483
31	ODRAF Cuttack, OASP 6 th Battalion	8991118484
32		8991118485
33	ODRAF Bhubaneswar, OSAP 7 th Battalion	8991118486
34		8991118487

35	ODRAF Baripada, OSAP 5 th Battalion	8991118488
36		8991118489
37	ODRAF Rourkela, OSAP 4 th Battalion	8991118490
38		8991118491
39	ODRAF Koraput, OSAP 3 rd Battalion	8991118492
40		8991118493
41	ODRAF Jharsuguda, OSAP 2 nd Battalion	8991118494
42		8991118495
43	ODRAF Chatrapur, OSAP 8 th Battalion	8991118496
44		8991118497
45	ODRAF Balasore	8991118498
46		8991118499
47	ODRAF Bolangir	8991118500
48		8991118501
49	ODRAF Jagatsinghpur	8991118502
50		8991118503
51	State Fire Office	8991118504
52	Commissioner of Police	8991118505
53	Revenue & DM Department	8991118506
54	Managing Director, OSDMA	8991118507
55	Office of Chief Secretary	8991118508
56	Office of Chief Minister	8991118509
57	Special Relief Commissioner (SEOC)	8991118510
58	Managing Director, OSDMA	8991118511

9.6 Preparedness at District Level

Task	Activity
District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test Checkup of all communication Interfaces in regular interval • Proper manning of the Control Room as per Para-10 of the Odisha Relief Code • A dedicated vehicle 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 up gradation 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 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

9.7 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, reservoir & forest respectively Build teams among the task force on Search & Rescue, First aid, Damage & loss assessment Assess preparedness at Family/Individual level Test Check-up of equipments

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 No. & display it in Centre places • Participate in the activities of Preparing village Disaster Management Plan, Developing Safety Plan, Capacity Building Programmes & Mock Drills
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9.8 Preparedness at Family Level

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

9.9 Preparedness at Individual Level

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 Nos. preferably of 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, etc as per requirement
Capacity Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate and involve in the activities of Disaster Management Safety Plans Capacity Building Programmes Mock Drills

9.10 Preparedness of Departments (SOP Prepared and Shared with the Departments for Confirmation)

Name of the Department	Normal Time SOP for the Department
Collector / ADM / Emergency Officer - R&DM	<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 Flood Shelters. Keep a list of Contacts of EOCs, Nodal Officer of different departments, Important Stakeholders, Village Leaders, Shelters List of Relief lines & Storage places List & Maintenance of SAR equipment Capacity Building of Stakeholders & Volunteers Asses Preparedness through Mock Drills for different disasters at District Department, Block & Community level Adopt Sustainable Mitigation Measures Integrate DM & DRR features in Development Programmes
CDM& PHO - F&FW	<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 Village & Block Plans and Development Programmes Develop Media Partnership

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Capacity of Hospitals with Advance Equipment, Proper HR & Disaster Resilient Infrastructures
Superintendent of Police - Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Department Disaster Management Plan Equipment and vehicle inspection to ensure working condition Regular skill development trainings to face different disasters Capacity building with various gadgets to act as early responder in a crisis situation Assess preparedness through mock drills and familiar exercises Develop Media Partnership Develop capacity of police stations with advance equipment and disaster resilient infrastructures
EE - RWS&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Disaster Management Plan for the Department Construction of raised tube well platforms in flood prone areas Plan for arrangement of truck and trolley mounted tankers to supply potable water submerged areas Survey of defunct tube wells and are susceptible to submergence during flood Preparedness measures to restore and renovation of piped water supply projects Awareness on safe water uses and disinfection of the tube wells, production wells Regular testing of water quality in tube wells and water supply projects Awareness generation and capacity building on community sanitation
EE - Irrigation Division - WR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing Awareness among Community on Flood Preparedness Awareness with School and College students regarding hydro-meteorological information and flood related activities Development of coordination for data sharing and dam release information Survey of levels of roads and typical floor level of properties in the flood plain Flood Risk Mapping by combination of Flood Hazard map with Land Use Preparation of Disaster Management Plans
DAO - Agriculture & FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Department Disaster Management Plan Adoption of coping strategies in drought and flood prone areas Arrangement of buffer seed stocks for the farmers Inspection of sub-ordinate offices, other centers and sub-centers which are damageprone Repair and maintenance of agricultural production, extension, seed growth centers and training centres Maintenance of departmental equipments to use during emergency Arrangement damage lessen measures for public properties

	related to agriculture in the damage prone areas
EE - RD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Department Disaster Management Plan • Pre monsoon inspection of roads, bridges, structures and buildings in flood vulnerable areas • Maintenance of equipments and infrastructures to use in emergency situations • Regular inspection of infrastructures to reduce hazard and vulnerability • Adoption of BIS standards in case of construction of new infrastructures • Provide safeguard measures to minimize various risk factors for the existing infrastructures • Training of supervising officers, contractors and masons on earthquake resistant construction
EE - R&B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Department Disaster Management Plan • Awareness generation and capacity building of supervising officers, contractors and masons on earthquake resistant construction • BIS standards adoption in case of construction of new infrastructures • Regular inspection of government and public infrastructures to reduce hazard and vulnerability • Provide safeguard measures to minimize various risk factors for the existing infrastructures • Pre monsoon inspection of roads, bridges, structures and buildings in flood vulnerable areas • Maintenance of equipments and infrastructures to use in emergency situations
DTO - Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Department Disaster Management Plan • Regular monitoring and maintenance of equipments and telecom infrastructures which can be used during emergency and ensure periodically that these are in working condition • Vulnerability analysis before installing towers or telecom units • Ensure telephone lines at the hospitals, police stations, control room and other places of emergency services, which can be used during disaster, are not disrupted • Prepare a list of public properties related to the telephone department which are in damage prone areas and will make arrangements to lessen the damage
CDVO - ARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Management Plans & Safety plans for Veterinary Institution • Capacity Building of Vet & Paravet Staffs • Assess Preparedness through Mock Drill and Familiar Exercises • Integrate Department Plans with Village & Block Plans and Development Projects • Develop Media Partnership

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Capacity of VDS with Advance Equipment, Proper Manning & Disaster Resilient Infrastructures Arrangement of necessary medicines, vaccines and other material, for treatment of animals.
RTO - Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Disaster Management Plan of the Department Placement of traffic sign board, control light, change in road engineering in identified black spots Keep list of owners with contact details of all type of vehicles, excavators, bull-dozers, cranes, recovery vans, tractors, buses, trucks etc and a copy of same is to be made available at DEOC Create awareness among the transport owner and general public on safety standards Arrangement for additional buses for evacuation of people from the affected areas Alternative routes for the transportation and roadnetwork. Conduct road safety awareness training programmes for teachers, parents and students
DFO (T) - Forest & Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt measures for active involvement of the local communities, VSSs and youths in environment management, environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance Adoption of improved and modern management practices to deal with forest fire Inspect periodically the buildings, residencies, damage prone roads, bridges, check dams and causeway under forest department Construction of water storage vats for the animals in forest Creation of fire lines in vulnerable areas of forest and adoption of silvi cultural practices Maintain working condition of the equipments available with the department to use during emergencies Prepare Disaster Management Plan of the Division
EE - TPSODL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize safety & fire mock drills for the employees in maintenance, first aid and fire extinguishing techniques Mock exercise for Line Clearance requisition/issue/return/cancellation procedure for maintenance work Periodic Safety audit in grid sub-stations to check and install awareness on safety norms and standards Verification of susceptible infrastructures to rectify defects if any including strengthening of weak points Prior to monsoon Inspection of all PSS and DSS Equipments, HT and LT Lines for Maintenance Identification of key personnel with their skills and experience for disaster management Equip the control rooms with first aid including CPR
EE - PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish water availability, capacities, reliabilities and potability

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and installation of defunct, damaged water supply infrastructures • Create awareness on safe water use and conservation practices • Plan and prioritize water supply • Preparedness to arrange water tankers and other temporary means of water distribution in crisis • Assess status and damage to water system • Permanent plan for complete long-term safe water supply system • Preventive measures for water borne diseases and chlorination
<p>DEO - School & Mass Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of School Safety and Disaster Management Plans • Changing of School Timing Preferably 6.00 AM to 10.30 AM • Provision of Potable Drinking Water • Preservation & Storage of sufficient ORS Packets from nearest Medical Officer/Health Worker/AWW • Maintenance of Electric Connection in the School where available • Prevention of Using Unsafe Dilapidated Class Room/Building & Declare the same as Abandoned area with singe



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. An effective response plan essentially outlines the strategy and resources necessity for search, rescue and evacuation activities.

Figure :10.1
Timeline of Response Phase

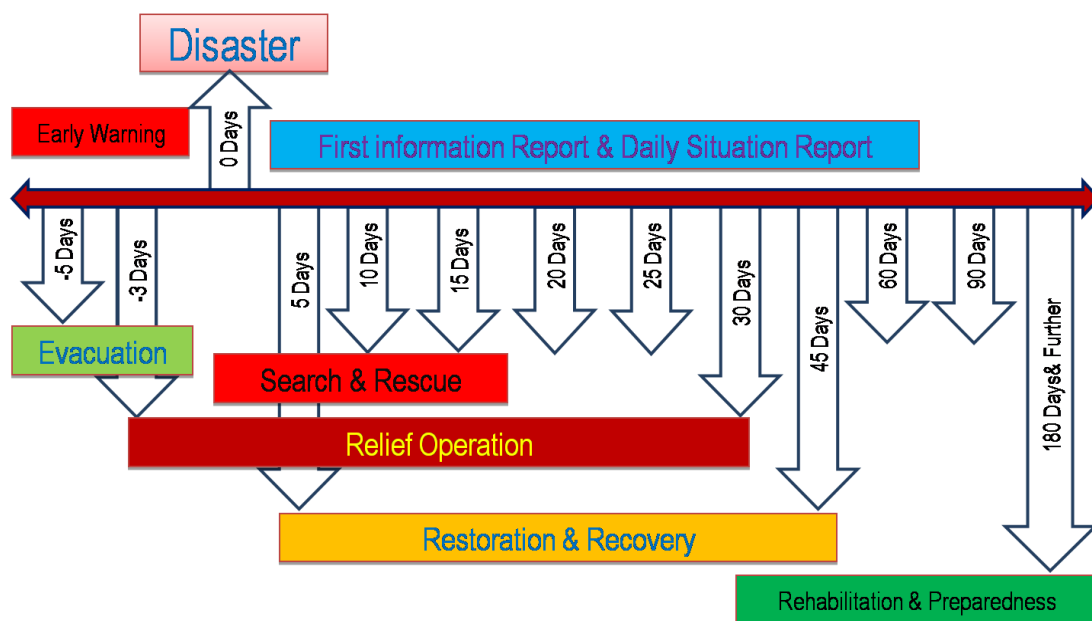
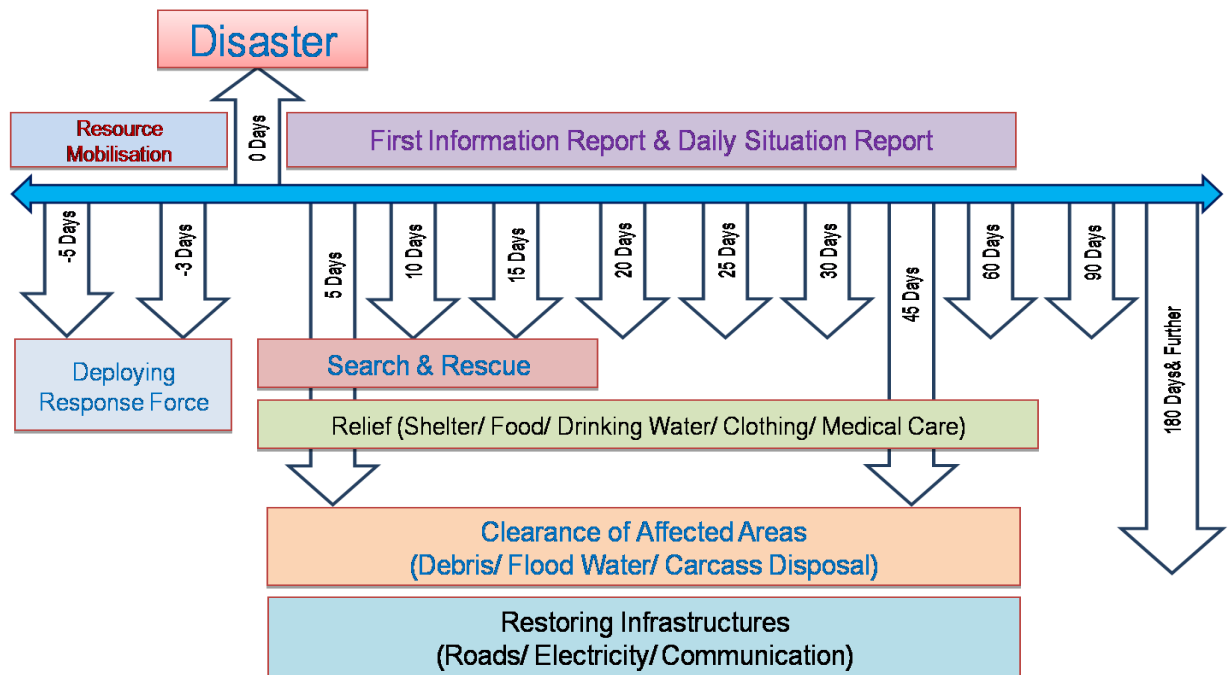


Figure :10.2
Timeline of Relief Management



10.1 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 government 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 and 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 stake of required materials for search & rescue, first aid, casualty management, evacuation, relief etc. Make necessary arrangements of shelters for evacuation Constitute a special team for special care to vulnerable section

	like Specially abled, Sr. Citizen, Pregnant & lactating women, Infants & children etc.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOCs to Ensure back up power/fuel/internet/communication at Dist/Dept. & Block levels • Response force under guidance of Nodal officers ensure complete Evacuation (Human/ Animal), carry out Search & Rescue and 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 and Dry Foods in the nearby storage points • CDVO to store, transport & distribute required fodders for animals to the affected areas • Flood shelter committee & Village Disaster management committee to organize free kitchen in the shelters with help of revenue department • 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

10.2 Response: Community Level

Activity	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEOC to disseminate warning communication to BEOC and community • Response force to ensure power/fuel/internet/communication at shelters back up • Supply inspectors and marketing inspectors to distribute relief materials with response force, task force and 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

10.3 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

10.4 Response: Standard Operating Procedures for Departments (SOP Prepared and Shared with the Departments for Confirmation)

Name of the Department	On Receiving Warning	Response Time	Post Disaster
Collector / ADM / Emergency Officer - R&DM	<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
CDM & PHO - F&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the alert to all concerned (Staff list) Arrangement of medicine, First aid kits & teams Mobile Health units for inaccessible pockets Identifying & shifting patients requiring intensive care to safer places Supply of medicines & pre-positioning of medical teams to vulnerable areas Vaccination for prevention of communicable diseases Measures to dis – infect drinking water Availability of Blood Banks/Ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass Casualty Management units & Triage First Aid Centers Medical surgical teams Adequate mortuary facility Measures to shift patients requiring intensive care Pool of Blood donors (Preferably each group) Additional laboratories Carcass disposal team & units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psycho-Social Counselling Post Disaster Disease surveillance system Special attention to vulnerable section Networking with & promote treatment in Private Hospitals Carcass Management & Issuance of Death Certificate

<p>Superintendent of Police - Home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend the emergency meeting at the DEOC Check the police communication network be in operative Issue alert to the resources to prepared for movement to the affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send the search and rescue teams as per the Incident Action Plan Maintain law and Order in the affected area Ensure the safety of the people and property of the affected areas Mange and restore traffic movement in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the local administration in removing the dead bodies and the debris in the affected area Participate in the reconstruction and rehabilitation operation
<p>EE - RWS&S</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet in the DEOC for preparing for the disaster Alert all the departmental teams to be ready Prima facie evaluation of situation and allocation of resources Disseminate the warning to the public and issue advisory accordingly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the DEOC meeting and preparation of the Incident Action Plan Send operation teams as per the situation to the affected areas and their monitoring Mobilize the resources as per the need the affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the recovery and reconstruction of the affected area Participate in the process of psycho-social recovery of the community Ensure the safe drinking water supply Repair and restore the drinking water supply system Start disinfection works immediately
<p>EE - Irrigation Division - WR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert DEOC and the district teams Watch the behaviour of the flood pattern and be in touch with the DEOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize the resources as per the need to the affected areas Participate in the DEOC meeting and preparation of the Incident Action Plan Send the operation teams as per the situation to the affected areas and their monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the recovery and reconstruction of the affected Assessment of the damage Start the repair and restoration works immediately

<p>DAO - Agriculture & FW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute one responsible officer to DEOC • Inform the farmers regarding dos and don'ts • Check and procure the materials which are required after the disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize the resources as per the need to the affected areas • Estimate the requirements of the seeds and material required to mitigate the loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify the losses of the crops • Take Measures to recoup the crop loss • Assist farmers to sow the less time period crop to recover the loss • Execute the schemes to eliminate the drought effect
<p>EE - RD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send the nodal officer to attend the meeting of DEOC for preparation • Issue warning and alert to be ready to respond • Prima facie evaluate the situation and allocate the resources accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send the resources to assist the search and rescue teams • Send the Infrastructure restoration teams to the affected areas • Restore the roads to the motor able conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the detail technical assessment of the affected areas and prepare the recovery plan • Repair and reconstruction of the buildings and roads • Construct temporary shelters in the affected areas
<p>EE - R&B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send the nodal officer to attend the meeting of DEOC for preparation • Positioning of resources to the affected areas • Issue warning and alert to be ready to respond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send the Infrastructure restoration teams to the affected areas • Send the resources to assist the search and rescue teams • Restore the roads to the motor able conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct temporary shelters in the affected areas • Repair and reconstruction of the buildings and roads • Carry out the detail technical assessment of the affected areas and prepare the recovery plan
<p>DTO - Telecom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet in the DEOC for preparing for the disaster • Alert all the departmental teams to be ready for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send the different operation teams as per the situation to the affected areas • Mobilize the resources as per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the detail technical assessment of the affected infrastructure and prepare the

	<p>eventualities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prima facie evaluate the situation and allocate the resources accordingly • Disseminate warning to the general public and issue of advisory 	<p>the need to the affected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange for alternative communication networks 	<p>recovery plan and implement it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and restore the communication network • Assessment of the damage
CDVO - ARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the alert to all concerned • Arrangement of medicine, first aid kits & teams • Mobile veterinary units for inaccessible pockets • Identifying & shifting patients requiring intensive care to safer places • Supply of medicines pre-positioning of veterinary teams to vulnerable areas • Vaccination for prevention of communicable diseases • Measures to disinfect drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Causality management units & Triage • First aid centres • Mobile veterinary unit. • Measures to shift patients to VD • Additional laboratories • Carcass disposal team & units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Disaster Disease surveillance system • Special attention to vulnerable section • Networking with & promote treatment with NGO (BAIF & JK) • Carcass disposal
RTO - Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To depute the officer to DEOC at the time of warning • Ensure the transportation teams along with the resources is ready to respond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange and organize the transport for the movement of the emergency support functions teams • Organize and facilitate the supply of the essential commodities and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist in the transportation of the reconstruction materials • Deployment of different vehicles to assist in reconstruction works

		<p>evacuation of the affected people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize transportation for the supply of relief material to the affected areas 	
DFO (T) - Forest & Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depute one officer for DEOC. Rush the forest fire teams to the affected areas Issue of alert warnings to the general public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send different operation teams to the affected areas and their monitoring Mobilize the resources as per the need to the affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the damage Participate in the recovery and reconstruction of the affected Ensure plantation of the fodder and other trees in the affected areas
EE - TPSODL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet in the DEOC for preparing for the disaster Alert all the departmental teams to be ready for such eventualities Prima facie evaluation of the situation and allocation of the resources Dissemination of warning to the general public and issue of advisory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization as per the need of the hour to the affected areas Alternate power supply arrangement to critical service areas Arrangement of quick response teams at the affected area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the recovery and reconstruction of the affected area Assessment of damage Repair and restoration of the power supply infrastructures
EE - PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet in the DEOC for preparing for the disaster Issue of alert to the departmental teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the DEOC meeting and preparation of the Incident Action Plan Send operation teams as per the situation to the affected areas and their monitoring Mobilize the resources as per the need the affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair and restore the drinking water supply system Ensure the safe drinking water supply Start disinfection works immediately Assessment of the damage

15. Emergent relief distributed:

	Rice (in Qntl.)	Chuda (in Qntl.)	Gud/ Sugar (in Qntl.)	Polythene Rolls	Other Materials specify
Cumulative	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Today	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

16. No. of Medical teams deployed:

17. No. of Veterinary teams deployed:

18. Damage to infrastructure: (a. Energy, b. Water Supply, c. Roads, d. Building, . Others :)

19. Any other information:

**Deputy Collector Emergency
Collectorate, Nabarangpur**

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).

10.6 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. RD 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, Qtls. Gur supplied to
Blocks

District	Chuda (Qty.in quintals)	Gur (Qty.in quintals)

- Qtls. of Rice has been allocated to the Districts mentioned below:

Blocks	Quantity allocated (in quintal)
Total	

4. Fisheries& ARD 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. Water Resources Department
Breach occurred :
Breaches closed :
Breach closing works in progress :



Restoration & Rehabilitation

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

The district is at 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 and submits financial requisition to the state government under SDRF & NDRF. The requisition must reach the SDMA & SRC office in the prescribed format as detailed below for smooth & quick processing.

11.1 Standard Operating Procedure : Restoration & Rehabilitation (SOP Prepared and Shared with the Departments for Confirmation)

Name of the Department	Normal Time
Collector / ADM / Emergency Officer - R&DM	<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
CDM & PHO - F&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out Disease surveillance measures to check epidemic prone diseases Disinfection of drinking water & measures for health & hygiene Rehabilitation of deprived & destitute Carry out Trauma & Psycho-social counselling

<p>Superintendent of Police - Home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Law and order in the affected/evacuated area villages and at shelters • Help and coordinate the search and rescue operation with other SAR agencies • Ensure protection of the property and valuables of the affected families • Provide assistance to people who are in a position to move from relief camps to their places where ever normalcy returns
<p>EE - RWS&S</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate restoration of the drinking water • Monitoring of water quality and determination of the chlorine residual in public water supplies • Damage assessment and take actions for long term safe water system in the vulnerable areas • Repair and reconstruction of the drinking water supply, sanitation and sewerage systems
<p>EE - Irrigation Division - WR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and restoration of the damaged infrastructures • Safe guard agriculture by making temporary restoration arrangements to the affected irrigation sources • Construction of dams, check dams and irrigation/drainage canals for long term irrigation purpose • Suggest measures for strengthening the river banks and canal bunds to avoid breaches
<p>DAO - Agriculture & FW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify the losses of the crops and the measures to be taken to recoup the same • Assist the farmers to sow the less time period crop to recover the loss • Execute the schemes to eliminate the drought effects • Provide suitable technical advice to the vulnerable cropped area
<p>EE - RD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the detail technical assessment of the affected areas and preparation of recovery plan • Construct the temporary shelters in the affected areas • Repair and reconstruction of the damaged buildings • Creation of alternate road network connects vulnerable areas and selected nodal centres
<p>EE - R&B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction and entrustment of temporary restoration works • Immediate restoration of the affected infrastructure i.e. roads, bridges, lifeline buildings etc. • Assessment of damages and reporting in higher authorities and preparation of its estimations • Creation of reliable road network connects vulnerable areas and selected nodal centres

<p>DTO - Telecom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick assessment of damages to communication network • Immediate restoration of temporary communication facilities • Adopt sustainable measures to protect telecom infrastructure in the damage prone areas • Bring normalcy in the affected area and development of capacities
<p>CDVO - ARD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out Disease surveillance measures to check epidemic prone disease • Disinfection of drinking water and measures for health & hygiene of livestock • Rehabilitation of deprived and destitute livestock • Carry out Treatment and extension programme
<p>RTO - Transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in transportation of the reconstruction materials • Restoration of transportation facilities • Rectification of hazard prone zones and adopt risk coverage • Enforcement of traffic rule and road safety standards in affected areas
<p>DFO (T) - Forest & Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the affected areas and preparation of recovery plan and implementation • Adoption of effective measures to bring normalcy in the forest and ecology • Plantation of trees in the affected area and adopt preventive measures for minimising resource loss • Adopt sustainable mitigation measures in the restoration activities
<p>EE - TPSODL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the detail technical assessment of electrical infrastructures and preparation of estimates • Arrangement of temporary power supply to the affected areas and to temporary shelter homes • Restoration of long term sustainable measures in the damage prone areas • Take effective measures to bring normalcy in power supply system
<p>EE - PHED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of teams for damage assessment and immediate restoration of drinking water • Monitoring of water quality and determination of the chlorine residual in public water supplies • Appropriate actions for long term safe water system in the vulnerable areas • Repair and reconstruction of the drinking water supply systems
<p>DEO - School & Mass Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and preparation of list of children affected in disaster • Arrangement of safe stay homes for the orphans and adoption of rehabilitation programmes • Damage assessment for repair and reconstruction of school infrastructures • Make attempt to bring the socio economic life back to normal in the affected areas

11.2 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					

11.3 Calculation of Assistance for Agricultural Input Subsidy-SMF

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Area held by SMF (inHa.)	Total Agricultural area Affected[inHa.]	Total agricultural area where crop loss is > 50%	Crop Loss 33% & above			Expenditure incurred			Total
					Irrigated [in Ha.]	Rainfed [in Ha.]	Perennial	Irrigated @Rs.17,000/- per Ha.	Rainfed @Rs.8500/- per Ha.	Perennial@ Rs.22500/- per Ha.	
1											
Total											

11.4 Agricultural Input Subsidy- Farmers other than SMF

Farmers Affected First Year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Area held by farmers other than SMF (in Ha.)	Crop loss > 33%								
			No. of Farmers	Irrigated area in Ha.	Irrigated @Rs.17,000/- per Ha.	Rainfed @Rs.8500/- per Ha.	Perennial@ Rs.22500/- per Ha.	Irrigated @Rs.17,000/- per Ha.	Amount Spent @ Rs.22500/ per Ha.	Total Amount Spent	
1											
Total											

11.5 Farmers Affected by Successive Calamities

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Area held by farmers other than SMF (in Ha.)	Crop loss > 33%							
			No. of Farmers	Irrigated area in Ha.	Amount spent @ Rs.17,000/- per Ha.	Rainfed Area in @Rs.8500/- Ha.	Amount spent @ Rs.8500/- per Ha.	Perennial Area in Ha.	Amount Spent @ Rs.22500/ per Ha.	Total Amount Spent
1										
Total										

11.6 Animal Husbandry (Replacement of Animals)

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Block	No of Livestock/ Birds lost					No of animals qualifying for relief grant (i.e., subject to ceiling of 3 large milch animal or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animal or 6 small draught animal per household					Expenditure incurred (Milch animals @ Rs.37,500 for large animal , Rs.4000 for small animals & Draught animals @ Rs 32000 for large animal, Rs. 20,000 for small animals)				Poultry @ 100/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs.10000/- per beneficiary household	Total expenditure(11+12+13+14+15)	
	Milch Animal		Draught Animal			Milch Animal		Draught Animal			Milch Animal		Draught Animal				
	Buffalo/ Cow	Sheep/ Goat	Camel/ Horse/ Bullock	Calf/ Donkey/ Pony	Poultry Birds	Buffalo/ Cow	Sheep/ Goat	Camel/ Horse/ Bullock	Calf/ Donkey/ Pony	Buffalo/ Cow	Sheep/ Goat	Camel/ Horse/ Bullock	Calf/ Donkey/ Pony	1			4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Total																	

Contd...

11.7 Assistance Sought for Repair/ Restoration of Damaged Houses

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Fully Damaged/ Severely Damaged				Partially (15% & More)			Huts		Cattle shed attached with house	TOTAL		
		Plain Areas		Hilly Areas		Pucca	Amount @ Rs.-6500/-	Kutchha	Amount @ Rs.-4000/-	Nos.	Amount @ Rs.-8000/-		Nos.	Amount @ Rs.-3000/-
		Pucca Amount @ Rs.-120000/-		Kutchha Amount @ Rs.-130000/-										
	Total													

11.8 Assistance for Provision for Temporary Accommodation, Food, Clothing and Medical Care

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Average No. (in a day) of relief camps	Average duration of operation of relief camps	Average No. of people accommodated per day in the relief camps	Expenditure incurred on (Rs. in lakh)				
					Temporary Accommodation	Food	Clothing	Medical Care	Total Expenditure
	Total								

11.9 Extent of Damage due to Natural Calamities

District :

Nature and Period of Natural Calamity :

Sl. No.	Item	Details
1.	Total number of Blocks in the district	
2.	Number and names of Blocks affected	
3.	Number of villages affected	
4.	Population affected (in lakh)	
5.	Total land area affected (in lakh ha.)	
6.	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha)	
	i) Total cropped area affected	

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

11.10 Format for Working out the Requirements under the Head of Repair of Damaged Infrastructure of Immediate Nature

(Rs. In lakh)

Sector		Damage in physical terms	Requirement of funds for repair of immediate nature	Out of (3), amount available from annual maintenance budget	Out of (3), amount available from related schemes/programs/	Out of (3), amount proposed to be met from CRF/NCCF in accordance with list of works indicated in the Appendix to the revised items and norms
Roads & Bridges	PWD Roads	No. of breaches - Length of Road damaged – No. of culverts damaged – No. of culverts washed away –				
	Rural Roads	No. of Roads damaged – Length of Road damaged – No. of breaches – No. of CD/Bridge damaged- No. of CD/Bridge washed away –				
	Urban Roads	Length of drain damaged – Length of Road damaged No. of culverts damaged –				
	Panchayat Roads	No. of Roads damaged – Length of breaches – Length of Road damaged – No. of culverts damaged – No of culverts washed away				
	River/Canal Embankment Roads	No of Roads damaged in river embankments– Length of Road damaged in river embankments – No of Roads damaged in canal embankments – Length of Road damaged in canal embankments –				
Drinking Water Supply	Rural Water Supply	No of Tube wells damaged No of platforms damaged – No. of Rural pipe water supply system damaged -				

	Urban Water Supply				
Irrigation	River Embankment	No of breaches – Length of breach in Km – No of partial damage -			
	Canal Embankments	No of breaches – Length of breach in Km – No of partial damage -			
	MI projects	No of Minor Irrigation projects damaged-			
	Clearance of Drainage channels	Length of drainage channels congested with vegetative materials –			
Primary Education	Primary School Buildings	No of Primary School buildings damaged -			
<input type="checkbox"/>	PHCs	PHCs	No of Primary Health Centers damaged -		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Community assets owned by Panchayats	Community Halls	No of Panchayat Ghar/Community Hall damaged -		
<input type="checkbox"/>		AWWCenters	No of AnganwadiCenters damaged -		
Power (TPSODL)	Electrical lines	No of Primary sub-stations damaged - 33 KV lines damaged – 11 KV lines damaged – Distribution Transformers damaged – LT lines damaged –			
Total					



Recovery

The focus is to enable the area to start functioning again. A series of long term activities framed in the Reconstruction & Rehabilitation 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, PRI members, non-government organisations and especially the affected people, their families and the community.

- Preparation of Recovery plan for displaced population, vulnerable groups, environment and 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 and other sources of the damaged infrastructures.
- Explore opportunities for external aids like International Agencies, Civil Societies and Corporate Sectors.
- Allocate funds for the stabilisation of the repaired & reconstructed infrastructure.
- Integrate Climate change & Disaster Risk Reduction features in the recovery programmes

The Collector & DM will be the Coordinator of all the Recovery activities in the District. The role of the Collector in recovery phase will be:

- To monitor the management of the recovery process.
- To ensure implementation of the recovery plan by line departments and blocks.
- To minimise overlap and duplication through effective service delivery.



Financial Arrangement

13.1 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.

(Please refer Figure No. 8.1 Page No.149 of Volume-II for NDRF Items and Norms)

13.2 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 installments of the subsequent year.

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

matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure of immediate nature from SDRF.

(Please refer Figure No. 8.1 Page No.149 of Volume-II for NDRF Items and Norms)

13.3 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.

- 1. Cases Eligible for Assistance under CMRF**
- 2. Poor and persons in distress**
- 3. Aged, differently able, orphans, AIDS affected**
- 4. Persons affected by calamities or violence**
- 5. Assistance for Rural Development**

13.4 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.

13.5 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.

13.5.1 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.

13.5.2 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.

13.6 Central and State Government Programmes and Schemes on Natural Calamities

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

Table :13.1
Different State and Central Government Schemes and Programmes

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Sector	Nodal Department	Objective of the Scheme
1	Scheme for Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authorities	Social Justice	NALSA	To provide legal aid to the victims of disaster. To help the victims and the administration for reducing risk and assisting them to adopt disaster mitigation policies and strategies.
2	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	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.
3	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana (PMGSY)	Irrigation	AC & FW	Irrigating the field of farmers and improving water use efficiency and Enhance crop per drop by implementing water-saving technologies and precision irrigation
4	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)	Infrastructure Development	MoRD	Development of model villages and Social, cultural, economic and infrastructure developments in the villages
5	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	Hygienic Environment	MoDW&S	For clean and hygienic environment and Protection health
6	Soil Health Card Scheme	Soil Productivity	AC & FW	Complete evaluation of the quality of soil and Corrective measures to improve productivity

7	JanashreeVimaYojna	Life Insurance	Life Insurance Corporation of India	To provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons below poverty line and marginally above the poverty line
8	PradhanMantriSurakshaBimaYojana (PMSBY)	Life Insurance	Bank	To provide insurance protection and risk coverage on accidental death and disability
9	The PradhanMantriJeevanJyotiBimaYojana (PMJJBY)	Life Insurance	Bank	To provide insurance protection on death
10	PradhanMantriAwasYojana (PMAY) - Housing for all by 2022	Housing	PR & DW	To construct disaster resilient houses and vulnerable risk reduction
11	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	Rural Employment	PR & DW	To reduce economic vulnerability and creation of rural infrastructures
12	National Health Mission (NHM)	Health	Health & FW	To provide accessible, affordable and quality health care services to all to reduce health hazards
13	PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY)	Rural Road	PR & DW	To create all weather road connectivity to remote and unconnected villages
14	SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA)	Education	School & ME	To provide education and school infrastructures at the infrastructure gap village/habitations
15	GopabandhuGraminYojana (Bijli, Sadak&Pani)	Water, Electricity & Road	PR & DW	To provide connectivity to critical gape of infrastructures in the habitations to reduce vulnerability
16	BijuSetuYojana (Rural Bridges)	Road	Rural Development	To provide an effective all weather road connectivity in remote areas & to reduce vulnerability
17	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	Child Protection	W&CD&MS	To provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of

				the children and Protection of child rights
18	Mission Shakti	Women Empowerment	W&CD&MS	Capacity building of women on adaptation and risk reduction behaviors through self help institutions
19	Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme Plus (OTELP Plus)	Tribal Empowerment	ST&SC	To create disaster resilient social capital and provide livelihood support to the tribal and vulnerable community
20	DAMAN (Durgama Anchalare Malaria Nirakaran)	Health	Health & FW	To control malaria in inaccessible areas to reduce disease and fatality
21	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)	Health Insurance for Farmers	Agriculture & FE and Health & FW	To provide financial support and low cost health care services to farmers family to reduce health hazards
22	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)	Women Health	PR & DW	To provide free LPG connection to BPL women for smoke and pollution free environment and protect women health
23	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)	Training & Skill Development	MoRD	To develop skills and productive capacity of the rural youth from poor families

13.7 Roles of District Planning Committee on Financial Outlay on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Development Programmes

In Nabarangpur, District Planning Committee (DPC) is prioritising to focus 212 ZERO Connected Villages to provide the basic infrastructure gap as Bijili, Sadak, Pani through Gopabandhu Gramin Yajona & Biju KBK Schemes. These 212 ZERO Connected Villages are geographically vulnerable due to remote, cut-off and hilly terrain locations. 52 Villages have targeted in the 1st Phase of implementation during the FY: 2016-17. The projects are implementing through the ITDA and Blocks with emphasising to the disaster resilient measures. Also solar street lights were installed in these villages addressing to the environmental vulnerability as well as harness the renewable energy sources as a viable alternative to meet the energy

requirement in inaccessible areas. The DPC is prioritising to provide total connectivity to all the villages of the district and integrate Disaster Risk Reduction strategies in all its development projects.

13.8 Fund Provision for Disaster Preparedness & Capacity Building

The disaster preparedness and capacity building activities are carried out through periodic Mock Drills, Trainings, Workshops and Awareness Building Programmes as per the proposal in the previous chapters. During the year the funds provision for such capacity building and disaster preparedness programmes shall be proposed to meet out of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).



Lessons Learnt and Documentation

Heavy Rain & Effective Disaster Management in Nabarangpur

The low pressure-induced heavy rains in 09,12,13th of July 2022 in Dabugaon, Kosagumuda, Jharigaon and reoccurrence in a gap of Twenty Seven days on 08,09 & 15th of August 2022 in Nandahandi, Nabarangpur, Tentulikhunti, Papadahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugaon, Umerkote, Jharigaon had disrupted the normal life in the many parts of the district. The Highest Rainfall recorded in the District was 225mm on 08-08-2022 in Dabugaon Block.

In the both stages of heavy rain caused a flood-like situation in the district and floods have disrupted surface communication in many parts of the district due to overflowing of River Indravati, Bhaskel, Turi, Bangel and Nullas at Soruguda, Ganithat, Patraput, Kukudabai, Aunliguma. Overflowing of Turi Nullah and a breach on State Highway near Papadahandi affected the vehicular traffic severely. It virtually snapped the road links between Nabarangpur and Umerkote, Raighar and Chatisgarh. Heavy Rain caused Flash flood in Hatapada area of Papadahandi Block. Overflowing of nullah between Lamtaguda and Aunliguma snapped all communication on the route to Tentulikhunti block.

The loss and damage caused by these floods in the district has been estimated at **Rs 5159 lac** About **1.824 lac** people in **359 villages** were affected by these floods. There was only One human casualty due to proactive steps of the district administration. As per assessment, 1392 private houses have been damaged. Similarly, the flood water has badly affected to **2168.49 hectares** of paddy and **976.15 hectares** of non-paddy cultivated land. Agriculture land to the extent of **101.56 hectares** has been sand casted in 2 blocks. Huge damage has been caused to public properties as roads, bridges, culverts, check dams electrical installations, education & health infrastructures and government buildings.

In both situations, the District Administration had responded effectively to the natural disasters with the participation of the community and local administration. Advance alert message of the Special Relief Commissioner (SRC), Odisha and India Meteorological Department (IMD), Bhubaneswar for very heavy rainfall in Nabarangpur and other southern districts made the administration more active to keep a close vigil on the situation.

Collector, Nabarangpur had reviewed the preparedness of the district through the Video Conference on the 08th August 2022 evening which was attended by the Members of the DDMA and other key officers. Timely deployment of the Fire personnel in the severe affected areas have saved many lives. Field level teams had been deployed to take up the evacuation, rescue and relief operation in the flood hit areas.

Emergency medicine stocks including anti-snake venom have been stored in all the Community Health Centres of the district. Police personnel had been deployed at places where flood water was flowing over the roads to advice people not to commute on the roads and thus avoided any untoward incident. Road Transportation personnel were diverted vehicular movement in the alternate routes. Severe house damaged families had been supplied immediately with the polythene sheets and first phase disbursement of house building grant has been made to bring back normalcy in their lives.



(Media Gallery)

Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for District and Sub-district level Officials for management of Heat Wave Conditions

1. Collector/ ADM/PD, DRDA

- i. Updating the Heat Action Plan for the District in the month of January
- ii. Action plan for mitigating water scarcity problems in different towns and villages to be prepared in the January
- iii. Water scarcity areas to be identified in advance and supply of drinking water and for other uses through tanker to those areas to be ensured
- iv. Prepare list of water tankers and earmark them to water scarce area wise
- v. Preventive maintenance of tube wells has to be ensured
- vi. Suitable arrangements also to be made to promptly respond to reports of water scarcity anywhere in the district
- vii. Ensuring Public Awareness campaign through electronic and print media on heat wave precautionary measures (Dos and Don'ts) from February onwards
- viii. Involve Civil Society Organization and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) members in awareness campaign and other measures to tackle the situation arising out of Heat Wave
- ix. Issue directions to line departments officials for taking measures to tackle heat wave situations in the month of February
- x. Issue direction to BDOs to convene meeting of PRI representatives-in the month of February
- xi. Issue direction to ULBs/GPs for opening of “*Jal Seva Kendra*” (Water Kiosk) at market places, bus stands and other congregation points. Ensuring sanitation and hygiene of water distribution points.
- xii. Convene meeting of the Civil Society Organization to seek their assistance in Heat Wave mitigation activities including opening of “*Jal Seva Kendra*”
- xiii. Issue direction to CDVO/BDOs for construction/repair of vats for ensuring drinking water for roaming livestock
- xiv. Issue instructions to BDOs, District Education Officer and District Social Welfare Officer for making drinking water arrangements in all schools
- xv. Principles of all Government and Private colleges are to be instructed to make drinking water arrangements in their institutions

- xvi. Rescheduling of timing of classes and examination in schools and colleges during summer as per the directions given by SRC/School & Mass Education Department
- xvii. DSWO/CDPO/Dist. Child Protection Officer are to be instructed to facilitate availability of drinking water and health needs in all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in the district
- xviii. District Labour Officer (DLO) to ensure rescheduling of the timing of working hours and make necessary arrangements for supply of drinking water, ORS packets and provision of rest shed at worksites as per directions of SRC/ Labour and ESI department
- xix. Ensuring restriction of working hours in works under MGNREGA and other schemes
- xx. Give instructions to the Regional Transport Officer (RTO) to ensure availability of water and ORS packets in public transport vehicles. Timing of public transport services and plying of buses to be rescheduled as per directions of SRC/ C&T (Transport) Department
- xxi. To issue instruction to the Electricity Distribution Company to ensure uninterrupted power supply during heat wave period. Uninterrupted power supply to be maintained for critical facilities such as hospitals, urban health centres and water supply facilities
- xxii. If any information on casualty is received or report published in newspaper, it should be immediately enquired jointly by the medical and revenue officers
- xxiii. Prompt steps are to be taken for payment of ex-gratia to the bereaved family where, upon enquiry, the death is confirmed to be due to sunstroke

2. Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer (CDM & PHO)

- i. IEC activities and Public Awareness in the districts relating to Heat Wave conditions/ advisories to be done from the month of February onwards
- ii. Take necessary steps for albedo/white painting of roof tops of hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Public Health Centres (PHCs) and patients resting areas in coordination with the concerned engineering Departments
- iii. Sufficient Storage of life savings medicines, ORS in dispensaries, PHCs, CHCs and District Head Quarter Hospitals to meet any crisis. ORS to be available with ASHA and AWWs
- iv. Arrangement of separate wards and beds and cool rooms for treatment of heat stroke patients in different hospitals

- v. Continuous monitoring and preventive measures against diarrhoea and other health hazards during summer season
- vi. Daily reporting of cases and deaths to H&FW Department, SRC and Collector
- vii. Copy of the post-mortem report of heat wave casualties to be shared with the Tahasildars to make the process of ex-gratia payment fast and smooth

3. Urban Local Bodies (ULB)/ Development Authorities

- i. Preventive maintenance of tube wells/pipe water supply-arrangements for distribution of water through water tankers in the water scarce areas
- ii. Awareness generation on Heat Wave Do's and Don'ts with Special attention to slums areas
- iii. Opening of "*Jal Seva Kendra*" (Water Kiosk) at market places, bus stands, slums, vending zones and other congregation points-Ensuring sanitation and hygiene of water distribution points
- iv. Identification of suitable resting places for street vendors during summer
- v. Increasing access to public parks, public libraries for providing cool resting places for the public
- vi. Regular sprinkling of water on roads
- vii. Promote cool roof initiatives (albedo painting of roofs)
- viii. Encourage use of K-glass, doubly gazed glass in buildings and vehicles.

4. District Labour and Employment Officer (DLO)

- i. Monitoring and enforcement of rescheduling of working hours as per the instructions of SRC/ L&ESI Department
- iii. Monitoring provision of sufficient drinking water, ORS packets and first-aid, rest sheds at worksites
- iv. Instruct the Project Directors of all National Child Labours Projects (NCLPs) to reschedule the school timing for special schools running under NCLP in accordance with the timings prescribed by SRC/ School and Mass Education Department
- v. To ensure creation of awareness among the labourers and workers on risks, signs and symptoms of heat stress during probable heat wave like situations, preventive and precautionary measures including that through constructions agencies/contractors

- vi. Ensure the supervision of construction sites, quarries, factories and other vulnerable worksites, particularly during high temperature periods, to enforce labour laws related to heat safety

5. District Education Officer (DEO)

- i. Monitoring and enforcement of school timings and other restrictions.
- ii. Promoting IEC activities on Heat Wave prevention and management in schools
- iii. Ensuring training of the teachers and conduct of mock drills among students on health risks and management during heat waves through workshops, orientation programmes, special classes, etc.
- iv. Ensuring provision of safe drinking water, ice packs, ORS, etc. in schools and examination centres
- v. Encourage concerned authorities/schools for Albedo paintings on roofs of schools

6. Executive Engineer-Electrical

- i. Identify overload energy points/transformers and take precautionary measures for uninterrupted power supply
- ii. Ensuring uninterrupted power supply for critical facilities such as hospitals, urban health centres and drinking water supply facilities
- iii. Keep energy gangs, equipment, spares ready at strategic locations for earliest restoration of power supply in case of outages
- iv. Setting up timing for power shedding, if absolutely required, and ensuring announcement of power shedding sufficiently in advance
- v. Record and monitor the peak load of primary substations/feeders regularly, so as to avoid breakdown due to failure of power transformers/ overloading and consequent snapping of conductors in co-ordination with competent authorities
- vi. Instruct all Junior Engineers (JEs)/Sub-Division Officers (SDOs) to monitor and record peak load status of the Distribution Transformers (DTs) (250KVA & both), so as to avoid burning of DTs due to over loading and consequent power outages there to

7. Regional Transport Officer (RTO)

- i. Taking initiatives on creating awareness among drivers and helpers of vehicles on Heat Wave
- ii. Encourage the Bus/Truck owner's association of the district and the local NGOs to involve themselves in public awareness campaign on Heat Wave

- iii. Ensuring functioning of Control room at RTO office round the clock during Heat Wave period
- iv. Issue instructions for restriction of Bus plying times during peak hours and rescheduling of timing of the public transport as decided by SRC/ C&T (Transport) department
- v. Enforce and monitor provision of safe drinking water, ice packs, ORS packets in buses and cool resting places at bus stops
- vi. Facilitate setting up of “*Jal Seva Kendra’s*” (water kiosk) at bus stops and bus stands
- vii. Conducting regular meetings with stakeholders for sorting out issues pertaining to Heat Wave conditions

8. Executive Engineers-Water Resources

- i. Prepare an action plan for storage of water in the reservoirs to meet the water requirement of drinking water supply facilities and irrigation
- ii. Monitoring release of water in canals for public use, to increase the underground water level and to reduce the atmospheric temperature during summer

9. District Mining Officer (DMO)

- i. Issuing directives for heat wave prevention and management in industries and mines
- ii. Give instructions for and facilitate water sprinkling in mines and other areas to settle down the suspended particulate matter (SPM)

10. District Tourism Officer (DTO)

- i. Issue instructions and monitor registration of tourists visiting the district
- ii. Disseminate safety tips (Do’s and Don’ts) on Heat Wave at tourist points during summer
- iii. Ensure availability of water and rest sheds at tourist places
- iv. Rescheduling of visit hours at tourist places to avoid heat stress to the visitors

11. District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO)

- i. Use the Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) for creating awareness and educate young girls and mothers regarding the dangers of Heat Wave, its related health impact and precautionary measures to be taken
- ii. Ensure display of IEC materials at Anganwadi Centres

- iii. Encourage Anganwadi workers to create awareness on Heat Wave with special focus on infants, children below five years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and geriatric population to protect them from dehydration.
- iv. Ensure provision of drinking water and first aid at all the Anganwadi Centres, old age homes and Child Care Institutions (CCIs)
- v. Sufficient ORS to be kept in Anganwadi Centres and with AWWs

12. Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)

- i. Identify water scarce locations in forest and prepare a plan of action for ensuring availability of water for animals and human habitation facing water scarcity inside reserved/protected forest
- ii. Keeping continuous watch in the forest areas to avoid forest fire.
- iii. Issue instruction and ensure arrangements for protection of the zoo animals from heat wave
- iv. Give instructions for conducting village meetings through NGOs prior to the hot weather seasons for making the villages aware for not setting forest fire
- v. Ensure proper afforestation (greenery) in public places

13. Project Administrator, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (PA, ITDA)

- i. Generate awareness through IEC activities on Heat Wave prevention and management in tribal schools
- ii. Ensure availability of safe drinking water, ORS packets, Ice packs and other required first aid materials in tribal schools
- iii. Monitor and enforce school and examination timing as directed by SRC/SC&ST Department
- iv. Encourage concerned authorities/schools for albedo paintings on roofs of schools and hostel buildings

14. Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO)

- i. Issue advisory on animal care during heat wave by making provisions for drinking water for animals and birds with timely replacement at sheds
- ii. Generate awareness among animal owners for feeding the animals in early morning or during evening hours to avoid heat stress
- iii. Issue advisory for farmers for not leaving their animals outside the shed during peak hours of heat
- iv. Encourage the owners of livestock and poultry farms to plant bushy trees near the sheds

- v. Advisory to be issued for mixing electrolytes in drinking water of animals and birds to avoid dehydration
- vi. Issue instructions to the concerned authorities not to vaccinate or deworm the animals and birds during heat hours of the day to avoid any extra stress
- vii. Issue advisory to the farmers for restraining the animals from hard work in open areas during heat hour of the day

Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for District level Officials and other key stakeholders for management of Drought

1. Collector

- i. Submission of weather and crop situation report to the O/o SRC as per the provisions laid down under the paragraphs 24 and 25 of ORC
- ii. Convene meeting to review measures in line with the Crisis Management Plan
- iii. Direct all the district level line departments to participate in drought management, prepare contingency plans and mobilize their staffs and resources
- iv. Prepare District Agriculture Contingency Plans
- v. Implement all the decisions of Government related to drought management on the ground through line departments
- vi. Monitor all the indicators of drought on the ground such as collection of daily rainfall data, water storage, water availability, seeds supply and progress of sowing operations
- vii. Monitor local information related to demand of relief employment, prices of food grains and availability of fodders
- viii. Ensure timely collection of field information and ground truthing of sensor-based data and submission of periodical reports on all the important indicators to the Government
- ix. Assess the situation related to scarcity of drinking water and fodder and issue appropriate instructions regarding reservations and supply of drinking water, procurement and sale of fodders and setting up of fodder depots and cattle camps
- x. Supervise reservoir management with the help and support of Water Resources Department and decide the volume and timing of release of water in the canals
- xi. Review the progress of drought relief measures in the district from time to time
- xii. Make arrangements for efficient and timely distribution of food grains after declaration of drought
- xiii. Prepare relief employment plan in consultation with agencies

2. Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer (CDM&PHO)

- i. Organize Health Camps in drought affected areas to screen people for common ailments
- ii. Arrange clinical management of cases due to waterborne and vector-borne diseases

- iii. Deploy Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) for managing any outbreak of water borne or vector-borne diseases and surveillance through State Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
- iv. Ensure laboratory facilities for diagnosis of water borne and vector borne diseases through public health laboratories, district headquarters hospitals, laboratories and medical colleges
- v. Promote awareness generation on risk of water borne and vector-borne diseases in the community

3. Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO)

- i. Ensure availability of fodder, feed, and water for cattle
- ii. Ensure quality of feed and fodder supplied through the fodder depots and cattle camps
- iii. Undertake awareness campaign for farmers in drought-affected areas on cattle health relating to fodder, feed, vitamin, minerals and other sanitation issues
- iv. Ensure provision of minerals, vitamins, medicines and vaccines to the livestock owners
- v. Carry out necessary inspection and check in drought-affected areas to ensure that cattle are maintained in good health
- vi. Depute Livestock Inspector (LI) for checking the health of cattle at least once in a week and undertake all precautionary measures to avoid outbreak of any disease

4. Chief District Agriculture Officer (CDAO)

- i. Ensure preparation/ updating District Level Crop Contingency Plan in consultation with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)
- ii. Identify and assess the requirement for important agricultural inputs like- seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at subsidised rates for the farmers through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) and private dealers
- iii. Sufficient prepositioning of drought resilient seeds and fertilizers in different strategic locations
- iv. Promote awareness on crop insurance and ensure timely enrolment of non-loanee farmers under “*Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana*” (PMFBY)
- v. Apprise the District Drought Monitoring Cell (DDMC) on crop weather situation on weekly basis
- vi. Ensure rapid damage assessment during early season drought and facilitate availability of seeds for immediate sowing by the farmers

- vii. Promote diversification of crops with suitable low water consumption crops like millets and oilseeds over rice in the drought prone areas
- viii. Capacity building of farmers through Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) for alternate livelihood options like mushroom cultivation, goatery, poultry, fruit trees etc. in the drought prone areas

Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for District level officials in the management of Floods and Cyclones

1. Collector/ADM/Sub-Collector

A. Pre Flood Arrangements

- i. Convene meeting of the DLCNC during the month of May
- ii. Make inventory of private/country/power boats to be used for relief and rescue operation
- iii. Ensure deployment of Boats at strategic points
- iv. Ensure regular submission of rainfall reports to the O/o SRC
- v. Ensure proper functioning of Control room round the clock with adequate manpower having knowledge about the situation
- vi. Identification of safe buildings to be used as flood shelters
- vii. Inventory of non-official and voluntary organization for carrying out relief and rescue operations
- viii. Awareness generation activities on flood Safety (Dos and Don'ts)
- ix. Ensure regular updating of IDRN

B. Arrangements during Flood

- i. Convene immediate meeting of all line department officials, all BDOs, Tahasildars, District heads of NDRF, ODRAF and Fire Services to review the situation and issue necessary instructions to all the concerned to make arrangements accordingly
- ii. Ensure evacuation of marooned and people residing in the low-lying areas to safe shelters and arrangement of free kitchen
- iii. Instruction to be given for taking special care of old, PWDs, women and children while evacuating
- iv. Instruction to be given to concerned authorities for evacuation of livestock and domestic animals to safe shelters
- v. Ensure provision of emergent relief for the affected people
- vi. Ensure arrangements of proper sanitation measures in the shelters
- vii. Timely submission of daily situation reports in the prescribed to the O/o SRC

C. Post Flood Management

- i. Issue instructions for proper disposal of dead bodies

- ii. Ensure damage and loss assessment of private properties and submission of report to Government for release of assistance
- iii. Review the restoration of damaged roads, bridges, embankments and other public properties
- iv. Ensure proper enumeration of house damage, crop damage and prepare list of beneficiaries along with their bank account numbers for immediate payment of disaster relief
- v. Ensure proper documentation of the relief and restoration activities for records
- vi. Submission of final damage report to the O/o SRC
- vii. Provision of employment to the able-bodied persons under the plan and non-plan schemes of the government ensuring labour employment programmes

D. On receiving Cyclone warning

- i. Convene immediate meeting of all line department officials, all BDOs, Tahasildars, District heads of NDRF, ODRAF and Fire Services to review the situation and issue necessary instructions to all the concerned to make arrangements accordingly
- ii. Instruct the BDOs to conduct Block level preparatory meetings involving Sarpanches/Secretaries of CSMMC/FSMMC, NGOs/CSOs and other stakeholders for taking up preparatory measures
- iii. Issue instructions for operation of the District Emergency Operation Centres and control rooms of other offices round the clock. Adequate manpower to be deployed in the control rooms
- iv. Issue notice to keep Govt. Offices to remain open, cancel government holidays (if required), recall the officers on leave (if required) and instruct government officials to remain alert
- v. Take steps for dissemination of correct and updated information on the impending cyclone to people with advice not to panic
- vi. Check the operability of the communication equipment like Satellite Phone, Fax and other communication systems
- vii. In six coastal districts, besides satellite phones, other communication systems like Digital Mobile Radio (DMR), Satellite Based Mobile Data Voice Terminal (SBMDVT), Alert siren towers under EWDS project, are to be tested and kept in readiness

- viii. Ensure deployment of boats of Special Relief Organizations at strategic locations for transportation of relief materials and relief parties to inaccessible areas, if required.
- ix. Adequate quantities of POL to be arranged. POL stocks also to be arranged for boats of NDRF, ODRAF and Fires Services for carrying out SAR operations and distributions of relief materials.
- x. Instruct the concerned line department officials for making arrangements for power back up as power supply is likely to be cut off during Cyclones. Generator available in different offices including health institutions should be checked immediately and adequate fuel to be stored.
- xi. Instruct the BDOs to monitor the readiness of MCS/MFS and report to the Collector/ADM/DEO
- xii. Give instructions to the Sarpanch and Secretaries of CSMMC/FSMMC to organize the meetings of CSMMC/FSMMC and make proper arrangements in the MCS/MFS.
- xiii. Instruct the BDOs to coordinate with the Sarpanch and Secretaries of CSMMC/FSMMC to check the water supply systems, generators, inflatable tower lights, mechanical cutters, and other equipment available in the shelters to be put to test run and the defective one gets immediately repaired. Fuel arrangements for generators and other equipment to be made
- xiv. Give instructions to BDOs/Sarpanches and Secretaries of CSMMC/FSMMC to identify the vulnerable people and evacuating them to safe shelters
- xv. Instruct the BDOs for evacuating people living in kutcha houses or living near the coast or in low lying areas in the coastal and adjoining districts to safe shelters
- xvi. Instruct other line department officials to assess the situations and take steps to evacuate people
- xvii. Instruction to be given for taking special care of old, PWDs, women and children while evacuating
- xviii. In case of a possible storm surge instructions to be given for evacuating people living in coastal areas even in two-storied buildings after assessing the situations
- xix. Instruction to be given to concerned authorities for evacuation of livestock and domestic animals to safe shelters. No cattle should be left tied in kutcha houses
- xx. Issue instructions to the concerned authorities for checking the safety of residential schools, child care institutions, old age homes and similar institutions,

and if necessary, the inmates may be shifted to shelters. Ensuring the availability of sufficient food stuffs, drinking water, essential medicines for the inmates of such institutions

- xxi. Instruct the BDOs, Presidents and Secretaries of CSMMC/FSMMC for arrangements of cooked food through free kitchen, safe drinking water, lighting, health & sanitation facilities at the MFS/MCS
- xxii. Instruct the concerned authorities for making arrangements for supply of safe drinking water to the people in the affected areas including measures to run the pumps with generators in absence of electricity and make necessary arrangements for supply of water through portable water tankers and water pouches in the affected areas including the shelters
- xxiii. Give requisition to SRC for deployment of ODRAF / NDRF and Fires Services teams in the likely to be affected locations of the districts.
- xxiv. Arrangements for immediate food assistance in the shape of rice, chuda, gur etc. and other essentials items to be made
- xxv. Check availability of polythene, assess the requirement and requisition placed with SRC
- xxvi. Arrangements to be made for keeping the mobile health units and veterinary teams ready in advance for deployment in the affected areas. Feed and fodder to be arranged for the animals
- xxvii. Issue warning messages to the fishermen not to venture into the sea and recall the fishermen inside the sea to the shore
- xxviii. Entrust responsibilities to specific officers and teams to undertake the above tasks in seamless manners and monitor it frequently

E. During Cyclone

- i. Coordinating with BDOs and other Block Officials of affected areas and take stock of the situation
- ii. Disseminate latest updates on Cyclone at the earliest to the concerned as & when received from SEOC/State
- iii. Coordinate with SEOC, Army, Air Force, Navy, NDRF & ODRAF for support towards evacuation and rescue

F. Post Cyclone

- i. Convene an emergency meeting and take stock of the situation

- ii. Soon after Cyclone abated, food assistance in shape of rice, chuda, gud etc. and other essentials items to be provided to people immediately
- iii. The households whose houses are damaged in cyclone/heavy rain need to be provided with temporary shelter materials (polythene sheets) without delay
- iv. Ensuring immediate restoration of road communication for movement of relief materials. Instruct the concerned departments for restoration of damaged roads immediately after Cyclone
- v. Immediate restoration of electricity and tele-communication including internet services to be ensured
- vi. Instruct the BDOs and concerned officials for enforcing and monitoring proper relief distribution
- vii. Issue instructions to the district heads to initiate damage assessment
- viii. Convene meetings of NGOs, Youth Clubs, Self-Help Groups, etc., in the district, and assign them specific responsibilities for relief, recovery and rehabilitation
- ix. Enforce, Facilitate & Monitor Ex-gratia & Compensation to the disaster affected families
- x. Ensure submission of Situation & Daily report to office of Special Relief Commissioner

2. Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer

A. Pre flood Arrangements/ On Receiving Cyclone Warning

- i. Convene meeting with other stakeholders for taking all preparatory measures
- ii. Prepare contingency plan for monitoring hygiene and sanitation
- iii. Taking stocks of essentials medicines for flood related diseases, water purifying (Halogen) tablets, anti-snake venoms in District H.Q. hospitals, CHCs and PHCs
- iv. Ensuring sufficient stocks of bleaching powder, chlorine powder, lime powder etc.
- v. Relocate the patients to the safe areas within the hospital
- vi. Power backup arrangements to be made in all CHCs, PHCs and DHH and other hospitals
- vii. Issue instruction for shifting of pregnant women to MAA Griha immediately on receipt of Cyclone/ Flood warnings
- viii. Identifying & shifting patients requiring intensive care to safer places well in advance

- ix. Constitute Mobile Health Units (MHUs) consisting of a doctor, health workers and ANMs. Each mobile health unit should be capable to cover at least one relief centre in a day
- x. Deploy Mobile Health Units along with required medicines to the vulnerable/likely to be affected areas in advance
- xi. Initiate vaccination in the likely to be affected areas (as & when necessary) for prevention of communicable diseases
- xii. Ensure availability of medical equipment and essential drugs
- xiii. Ensure power backup in hospitals
- xiv. Ensure availability of safe drinking water in hospitals
- xv. Earmark separate wards in the hospital for treatment of injured persons.

B. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Deploy Rapid Response Teams and carry out health care services
- ii. Prepare a maternity facility for pregnant women in every Response Base/ Advance Medical Post

C. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Establish Helpline for providing information to the affected population.
- ii. Initiate, ensure post disaster disease surveillance system and monitor the outbreak of epidemic
- iii. Promote Psycho-Social Counselling camps for the disaster affected population
- iv. Coordinate with Private Hospitals for treatment of the affected population, if required
- v. Enforce & ensure proper dead body management & early submission of post mortem report to the concerned authority
- vi. Arrange transportation/ambulance for seriously injured/sick patients from PHCs/CHCs to referral hospitals.
- vii. Ensure timely submission of reports to the Collector & H&FW department

3. Superintendent of Police

A. Pre-Flood Arrangements/ On Receiving Cyclone Warning

- i. Ensure functioning of the communication systems
- ii. Ensure proper functioning of the control room round the clock with public helpline number
- iii. Prepare a Plan for deployment of police/response force to activate search & rescue operation, maintain law & order and traffic management

- iv. Provide necessary support to district administration and others for expediting rescue and relief operations
- v. Review and update emergency measures, procedures, and take necessary steps to protect emergency equipment

B. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Remain in close coordination with the district administration
- ii. Keep close watch on the situation and activate Search & rescue operations
- iii. Ensure that all field staff and stationed officers submit the necessary action reports to the Control Room
- iv. Ensure security of key installations like power, water supply, telecommunication, etc.
- v. Restrict plying of vehicles on over topping roads and bridges
- vi. Coordinate with the administration for law-and-order situation during distribution of relief to the affected people

C. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Ensure safety of the evacuees during stay at shelters & back at home.
- ii. Ensure security measures at different storage points & relief distribution centres
- iii. Ensure functioning of control room with public helpline number
- iv. Provide adequate security to personnel of International Agencies for Medical Assistance, relief operations etc.

4. Chief District Agriculture Officer

i. Pre-Floods Arrangements/ On receiving Cyclone warning

- i. Activate the field functionaries
- ii. Issue necessary instructions to the staff & advisory to the farmers to safe guard their crops (in case of heavy rain warning, to cover up the paddy or other crops already placed in the house premises)
- iii. Close watch on the situation, review & update precautionary measures and procedures
- iv. Develop a pest and disease monitoring system so that timely steps can be taken to reduce damage to crops
- v. Take necessary steps to aware and enrol farmers on “*Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna*”

ii. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Close watch on the flood situation, and chalk out a farmers' awareness plan depending upon the severity of the situation

iii. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Call for emergency meeting to take stock of the situation. Develop strategy and objectives for early recovery
- ii. Assess the extent of damage to soil, crop, plantation, micro-irrigation systems and storage facilities and ascertain the requirements of seeds, pesticides, equipment, etc. to salvage the situation or go for re-plantation
- iii. Assist the district administration for enumeration of crop loss and identification of beneficiaries for providing assistance
- iv. Review of stock of seeds available and timely transportation of the seeds to the affected areas
- v. Suggest variety of seeds and cropping pattern, which can reduce losses and reduce the risks to farmers
- vi. Coordinate the provision of agricultural services with irrigation department and soil conservation
- vii. Establish a public information centre with means of communication, to assist in providing updated information to people
- viii. Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that produce gets proper support price

5. Executive Engineer- Rural Development

i. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Remain in alertness and close watch on the situation
- ii. Coordination with district administration and keeping a strict vigil over the situation and act accordingly
- iii. Co-ordinate with District Administration, Enforce, Organize & Ensure round the clock inspection and repair of 1. low lying roads 2. critical buildings 3. bridges 5. culverts 6. overflow channels 8. pumps 9. generators 10. motor equipment, 11. station building, etc.

ii. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Immediate restoration of the relief lines
- ii. If there is a cut off in communication, then provision of alternative communication roads for relief operation
- iii. Identification of areas for clearance, delegation of team, monitoring of work

- iv. Initiate damage assessment & submission of proposal to the government for repair and restoration
- v. Continue round the clock inspection and repair of passage ways bridges, culverts, overflow channels, etc.
- vi. Clear the passage ways, on an on-going basis, in order to ensure that relief lines are unobstructed
- vii. Use information formats and monitoring checklist for programme monitoring and development, and for reporting to District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)

6. Executive Engineers- Works

i. Pre-Flood Arrangements/On receiving Cyclone Warning

- i. Appoint Nodal officers (technical officers) and ensure they meet the staff to review emergency procedures in their jurisdiction
- ii. Move heavy equipment, such as front-end loaders to areas likely to be damaged and put them in a safe place
- iii. Ensure emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plants and equipment at the district workshops
- iv. Construct/ reinforce the connecting roads from villages to roads, canals and bundhs and raise their level so that people can access the high ground
- v. Inspect old buildings and suggest retrofitting of weak buildings/ demolition of dangerous structures

ii. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Close watch on the situation
- ii. Immediate restoration of breached roads for clearance of relief lines and to restore traffic

iii. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Provide a work team carrying emergency tool kits, depending on the nature and extent of the disaster, essential equipment such as: 1. Towing vehicles 2. Earth moving equipment and 3. Cranes, etc.
- ii. Coordinate with Public Works Department and Zila Parishad
- iii. Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community-based organizations

- iv. Undertake clearing of ditches, grass cutting, burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area through area engineer's staff
- v. As per the decisions of the District Control Room, undertake construction of temporary structures required, for organizing relief work and construction of relief camps, feeding centres, medical facilities, cattle camps and Site Operations Centres
- vi. Keep an up-to-date report of all damage and repairs in the district office report book and communicate the same to the District Control Room

7. District Telecom Officer (DTO)

i. On receiving Cyclone Warning

- i. Remain in close contact with the district administration
- ii. Regular inspection of towers, initiate repair & maintenance, if required
- iii. Ensure stock pile of generators & sufficient fuels for emergencies
- iv. Identify and coordinate for additional technical manpower for immediate restoration of telecommunication

ii. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Take steps as per the demand of the situation
- ii. All the staff needs to remain alert

iii. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Restore the telephone lines as per the priority

8. Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO)

i. Pre-Flood Arrangements/On receiving Cyclone warning

- i. Arrangement of vehicle for uninterrupted mobility of mobile health units in inaccessible areas
- ii. Organise Health awareness campaign & ensure vaccination of cattle population
- iii. Ensure repair of LI Centres and other necessary equipment & make provision for supply of yearly medicines
- iv. Ensure Storage of cattle feed and fodder in interior vulnerable strategic and key areas
- v. Regular co-ordination with district administration

ii. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Record keeping, Information dissemination to concerned quarters (Sub-Divisional Vet. Officer)

- ii. Develop a system of monitoring outbreak of diseases to ensure that timely measures can be initiated to contain them

iii. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Identification of areas for clearance, delegation of team, monitoring of work
- ii. Damage assessment and reporting
- iii. Ensure feed concentrate and fodder for affected cattle population
- iv. Ensure that adequate sanitary conditions through cleaning operations are maintained in order to avoid outbreak of any epidemic

9. Regional Transport Officer/MVI

i. Pre-Flood Arrangements/On receiving Cyclone warning

- i. Remain in close contact with the District Administration
- ii. Provide necessary vehicles for evacuation, transportation of relief materials, team movement as and when required

ii. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Remain in close coordination with the administration
- ii. Control vehicular movements till normalcy

iii. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Provide required vans and ambulances for mobile health and animal husbandry teams
- ii. Make available vehicles for supply chain management

10. Executive Engineer-WATCO

i. On receiving Cyclone warning

- i. Ensure drinking water is filled in overhead tanks to provide safe drinking water
- ii. Arrangement of water tankers, generator and fuel for emergency at the supply points
- iii. Ensure provision of safe drinking water and availability halogen tablets, ORS packets in the shelters

ii. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Close watch on the situation
- ii. Keep track on the low-lying areas & drinking water supply system therein

iii. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Immediate restoration of water supply with additional human resources
- ii. Damage assessment and reporting

- iii. Disinfection of all overhead tanks and piped water supply systems for supply of safe drinking waters

11. Executive Engineer-Electrical

i. On receiving Cyclone warning

- i. Undertake inspection of high-tension lines, towers, sub-stations, transformers, insulators, poles, and other equipment
- ii. Ensure, regular identification of faults, checking and repair of weak points / transformers
- iii. Ensure prior maintenance of the transformers and high-tension lines, cutting of the branches of the trees to safe guard the supply lines
- iv. Ensure Stockpiling of equipment /accessories, skill development training/orientation
- v. Precautions/protections near high voltage electric equipment installed.
- vi. Disconnection of electricity in the event of an emergency
- vii. Arrangement of alternative energy sources such as generators and fuel for generators
- viii. Protect Power Stations from disaster. Raise the height of compound walls. Install pump sets for draining water in case of emergency

ii. During Flood/Cyclone

- i. Disconnection of electricity to the affected areas to avoid any causality due to short circuit
- ii. Arrangement of uninterrupted power supply at the Hospitals (PHC, CHC, etc.) / temporary shelters
- iii. Dispatch emergency repair groups equipped with food, bedding, tents, and tools
- iv. Provide information to the people about the state of power supply, as it is one of the most important sources of information
- v. Assist hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipment, if necessary

iii. Post Flood/Cyclone

- i. Restoration of electricity with additional HR
- ii. Ensure that the Power Supply department makes alternate arrangements of emergency supply in all critical infrastructures
- iii. Damage Assessment and reporting

FORMAT
REPORT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER-2022-23
 Monitoring of the Implementation of the
 National DM Guidelines on School Safety Policy
 At the District level

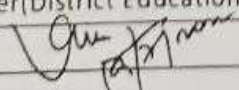
Part-I Basic Information	1. District	Nabarangpur
	Total Block	10
	Total Cluster	151
	Total Villages	901
2. Category/Type of schools	Total Schools	1964
	Total Govt Schools	1805
	Total Govt Aided Schools	71
	Total Pvt Schools	85
	Total Govt Schools Urban	40
	Total Govt Schools Rural	1765
	Total Govt Schools Elementary	1620
	Total Govt Schools Secondary	185
	Has the School Safety advisory committee been constituted at the district level	Yes

Part-II Status of implementation of the national Guideline on school safety policy
(For the First Quarter- April-June'2022)

SL.No	Activity	Done	Yet to be done	Total
1	Number of School which have finalised the school Disaster Management Plan(SDMP)	1964	0	1964
2	Number of schools which have conducted safety audit			
a	a) Structural	1766	198	1964
b	b) Non structural	1964	0	1964
3	No of schools which have conducted annual mock drills	1964	0	1964
4	Number of schools where fire extinguisher have been installed	1964	0	1964
5	Number of schools which adhere to safety norms with respect to storage of inflammable and toxic materials	1964	0	1964
6	Number of schools which conform to the safety standards as per local building by-laws(as approved by local authorities)	1512	452	1964
7	Number of schools which have been issued "Recognition Certificate" under sub-rule(4)-Rule 15 of RTE Rules 2010 (only to schools that comply with structural safety norms.)	54	8	62
8	Number of schools where students and teachers undergo regular training in school safety and disaster preparedness	1964	0	1964
9	Number of schools where disaster management is being taught as part of the curriculum.	1964	0	1964

Name of Nodal Officer(District Education Officer) : **Sri Pradeep Kumar Nag**

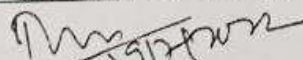
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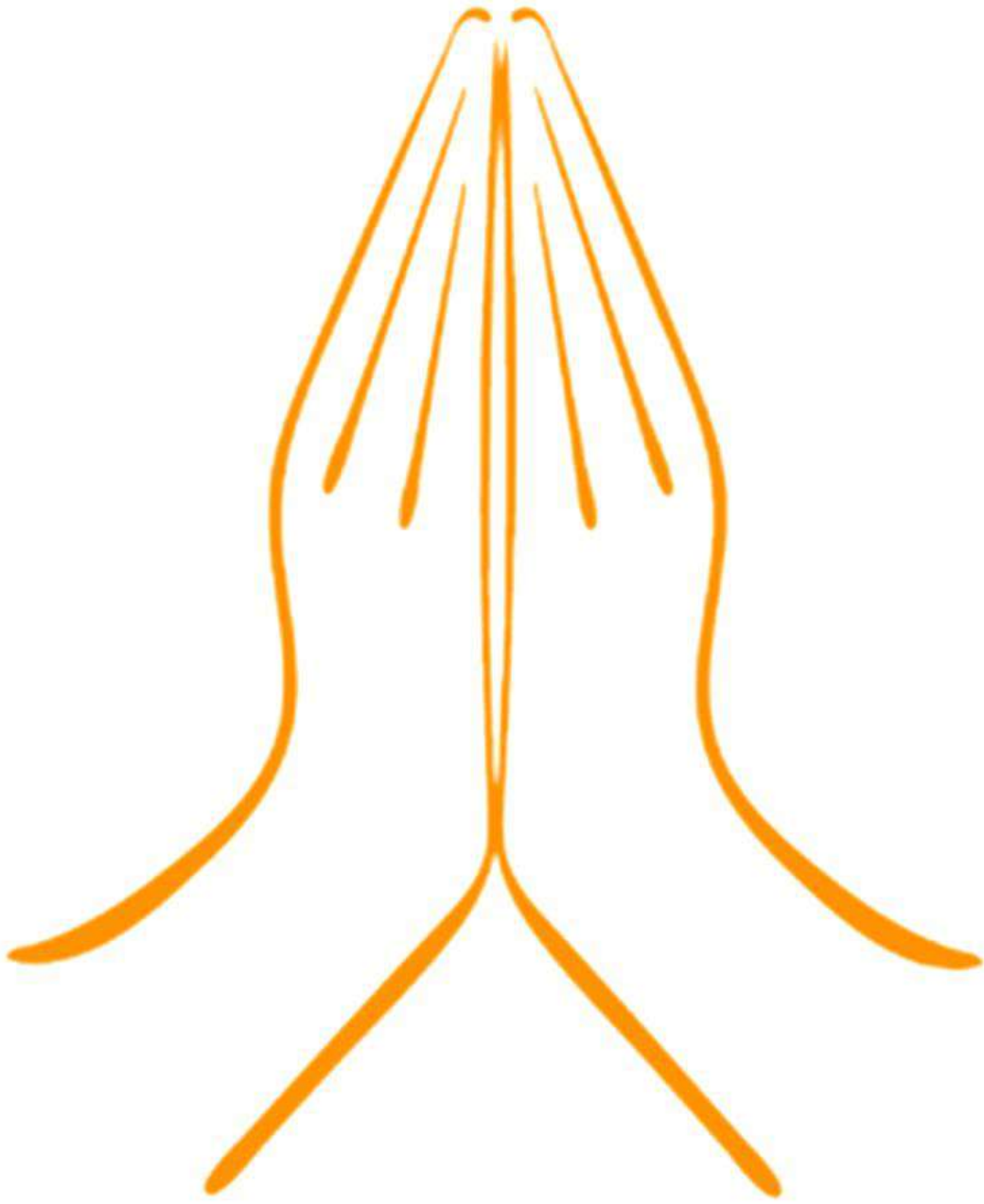


Date :19.07.2022

Contact Number: Land line & mobile No. of the DPC:)06858-223737, 09437120640

Email Id : **deonabarangpur23@gmail.com**





Thank You



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN -2022-23

COLLECTORATE(EMERGENCY SECTION), NABARANGPUR-764059



