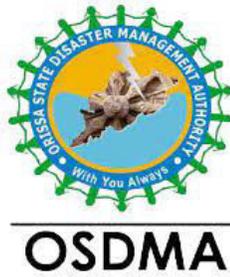




DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2025 DHENKANAL



OSDMA

**Prepared by
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
DHENKANAL**

District Disaster Management Plan - 2025



FOREWORD

It gives me immense pleasure that, like previous years, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Dhenkanal has taken pro-activeness to prepare the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for the 2025 by updating and in conformity with the Disaster Management Act-2005 & Odisha Disaster Management Rule-2010 as well as guidance of OSDMA, Odisha, in a convergence, synergetic efforts following the holistic and bottom up top approach.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) will definitely help DDMA District Administration to bring together the information relating to equipments, skilled manpower and critical supplies available in the district and to know the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of various departments at the time of disaster, to mitigate any unexpected disaster effectively, to prevent the loss of human lives, to reduce the damage through preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters.

The Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA), analysis were exercised as per the prospective notified disasters in the district. The target fixed for reduction of toll due to notified disasters for next three years and strategies adopted and incorporated in the DDMP -25.

The plan is based on two parts i.e Volume-I which contains DDMP having seventeen chapters & Volume-II deals with relevant statistical figures and annexure. It will certainly help a lot to manage the various disasters effectively & Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the entire district.


Sri Ashish Ishwar Patil, IAS
Collector-Cum-Chairperson,
DDMA, Dhenkanal

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Disaster Management Act 2005 mandates on the part of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to adopt a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary and expedient for prevention as well as mitigation of disasters. The impact and incidence could be reduced through proper and effective mitigative plan for Disaster Management in the different phases of disaster like pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster phase.

Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act) makes it mandatory to have a disaster management plan for the district. The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) - 25 includes 17 chapters.

This year DDMP - 25 will definitely help for over all Disaster Management in the district with special focus on eight nos. of State Specific Disasters. It is prepared in conformity with the Disaster Management Act-2005 & Odisha Disaster Management Rule-2010 as well as guidance of OSDMA, priorities and targets of Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 & SDG-2015-2030 and also valuable suggestions of Members of the District Level Committee on Natural Calamity Committee and DDMA, Dhenkanal, have been taken into account and based on information of all related line departments and stakeholders.

I would like to express my special thanks to **Sri Ashish Ishwar Patil, IAS**, Collector-cum-Chairperson, DDMA, Dhenkanal, for his constant guidance and support to accomplish the said plan. I express my thankfulness to President ZP -Cum-Co-chairperson, DDMA, Dhenkanal, all members of DDMA, Dhenkanal, Deputy Collector Emergency, District Level Officers, all BDOs and Tahasildars, Dhenkanal, for their co-operation in preparation of the DDMP - 25.


Sri Ramesh Chandra Sethi
Addl. District Magistrate-Cum-CEO,
DDMA, Dhenkanal

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ABBREVIATION

DDMA	:	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	:	District Disaster Management Plan
BDMP	:	Block Disaster Management Plan
HRVA	:	Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
SWOT Analysis	:	Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threat
DEOC	:	District Emergency Operation Centre
ADM	:	Additional District Magistrate
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BDO	:	Block Development officer
BCR	:	Block Control Room
CCA	:	Climate Change Adaptation
CDM & PHO	:	Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer
CDPO	:	Child Development Project Officer
CMRF	:	Chief Ministers Relief Fund
DCR	:	District Control Room
DDM	:	District Disaster Manager
DEOC	:	District Emergency Operation Centre
SEOC	:	State Emergency Operation Centre
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DSWO	:	District Social Welfare Officer
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
GoI	:	Government of India
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HRVA	:	Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
IAY	:	Indira AawasYojana
MO	:	Medical Officer
NGO	:	Non-granted Organisation
OSDMA	:	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
OIC	:	Officer In charge
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RD	:	Route Distance
SP	:	Superintendent of Police
VSO	:	Veterinary Stock officer
W&CD	:	Women & Child Development
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
NIDM	:	National Institute of Disaster Management
CDKN	:	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
GEAG	:	Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
ISET	:	Institute for Social and Environmental Transitions
SLD	:	Shared Learning Dialogue
RTO	:	Regional Transport Officer
MVI	:	Motor Vehicle Inspector
CSO	:	Civil Supply Officer
ACSO	:	Assistant Civil Supply Officer

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SI	:	Supply Inspector
MI	:	Marketing Inspector
DSWO	:	District Social Welfare Officer
SDWO	:	Sub-divisional Welfare Officer
DAO	:	District Agriculture Officer
AAO	:	Assistant Agriculture Officer
VAW	:	Village Agriculture Worker
ADMO	:	Additional District Medical Officer
Block MO I/C	:	Block Medical Officer In-charge.
ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activist
DEO	:	District Education Officer
BEO	:	Block Education Officer
CDVO	:	Chief District Veterinary Officer
ADVO	:	Additional District Veterinary Officer
LI	:	Life stock Inspector
DLO	:	District Labour Officer
LI	:	Labour Inspector
RRB	:	Regional Rural Bank.
ATM	:	All Time Money
VDMC	:	Village Disaster Management Committee.
VDMP	:	Village Disaster Management Plan.
WKS	:	Ward Kalyan Samiti
MAS	:	Mahila Arogya Samiti
GKS	:	Gaon Kalyan Samiti
SFDRR	:	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
FAMEX & CAP	:	Familiarization Exercise and Community Awareness Programme.
COVID 19	:	Corona Virus Disease 19
GPDP	:	Gram Panchayat Development Plan

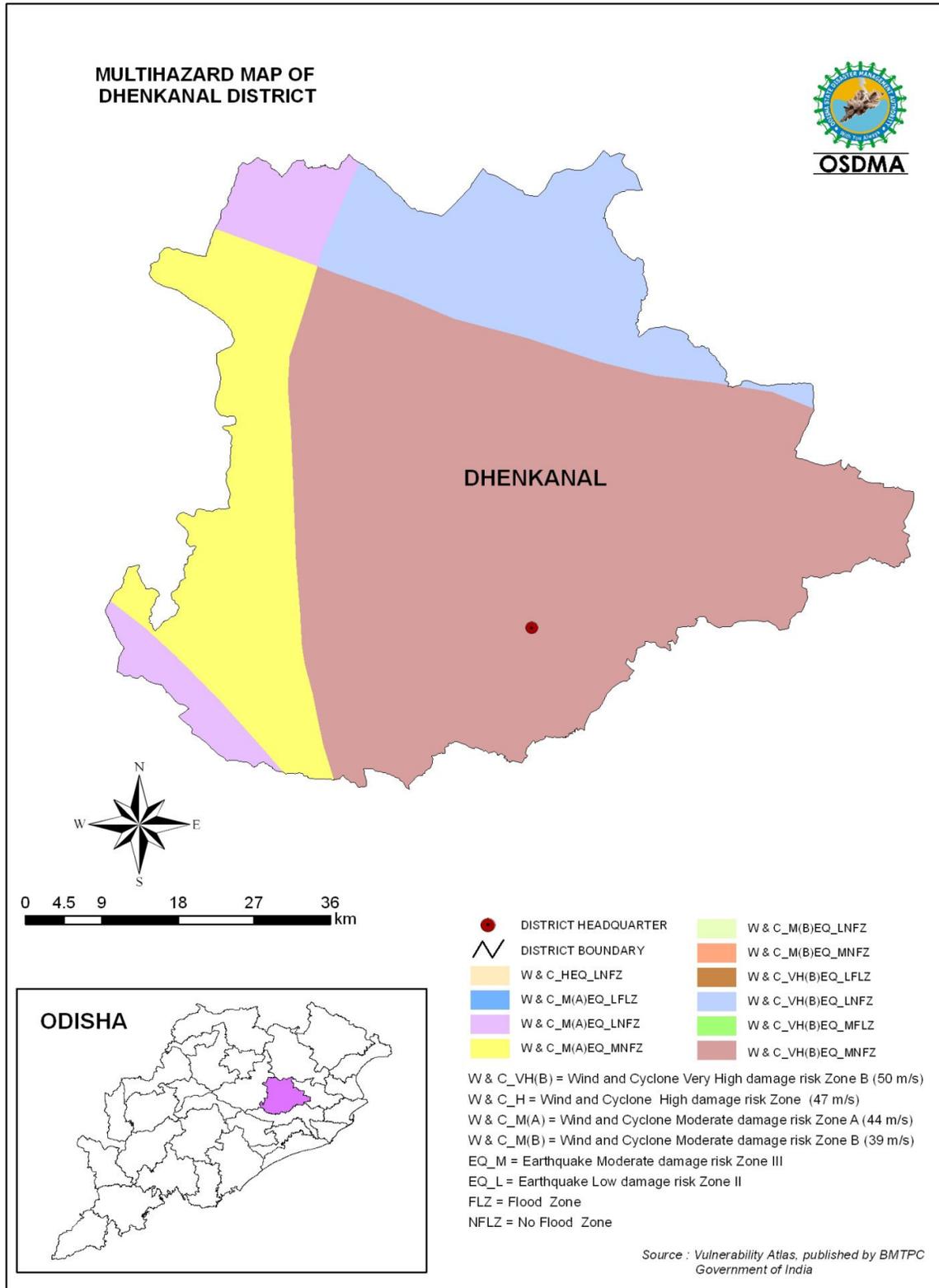
CHAPTER – 1: INTRODUCTION

As per the **Disaster Management Act-2005, under section 2(d) of chapter-1, Disaster** means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.

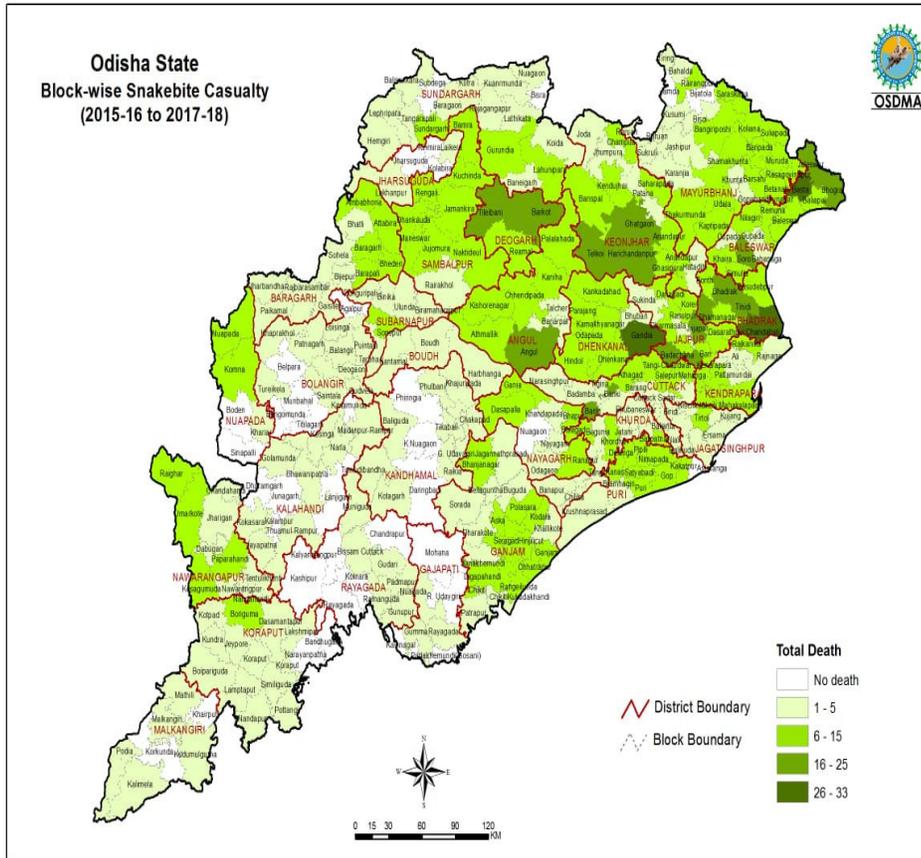
There are 12 nos. of nationally declared Disasters in India and there are also 09 nos. State Specific Disasters in Odisha (as per the notification of the Govt. of Odisha), the list of disasters is mentioned below.

SI No.	Nationally Declared Disasters	SI No.	State Specific Disasters
1	Drought	1	Lightning
2	Flood	2	Heat Wave
3	Fire	3	Whirlwind
4	Hailstorm	4	Tornado
5	Cyclone	5	Heavy Rain
6	Earthquake	6	Boat Accidents (other than during flood)
7	Tsunami	7	Drowning (other than during flood)
8	Landslide	8	Snakebite (other than during flood)
9	Avalanche	9	Unseasonal Rain (No. RDM-RLF-POLICY-0001-2015 / 2342/R&DM (DM) Dt: 15 th May 2025
10	Cloud Burst		--
11	Pest Attack		--
12	Cold Wave/ Frost		--

The Multihazard Map of Dhenkanal district as follows,



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The above Snakebite vulnerability Map represents that Gondia block is most vulnerable block in the district so far as death due to State specific disaster i.e Snakebite concerned and other blocks except Bhubaneswar are also highly vulnerable. The detail analysis is illustrated as follows.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases sanctioned as on 23.07.2025					
		Snakebite	Drowning	Lightning	Fire Accident	Sun Stroke	Boat Capsize
1	2021	54	57	10	2	1	0
2	2022	46	71	14	2	4	0
3	2023	32	59	12	3	4	0
4	2024	24	47	7	3	2	0
5	2025	2	15	1	1	0	0
Total		158	249	44	11	11	0

It has come to the notice that, the death due to Snakebite and drowning is much more than lightning. To address the issue, awareness programs have been started in the district to reduce the death of drowning, snakebite and lightning.

1.1 Aims and Objectives of the DDMP:

1. The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) helps district administration to bring together the information related to equipments, skilled manpower and critical supplies available in the district.
2. It helps to know the Standard Operating Procedures of various departments at the time of disaster. The role and responsibility of each and every line department as well as the officers can be detected at the time of disaster.
3. It helps the district administration to assess its own capacity in terms of available resources and get ready to mitigate any unexpected disaster effectively and to prevent the loss of human lives and property through preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters.

The main objectives of the DDMP are as follows:

1. To identify the areas vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
2. To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the govt. departments to prevent disaster and mitigate its effects.
3. To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases of the disaster.
4. To enhance disaster resilience of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
5. Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
6. Manage future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
7. To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. To make the use of media in disaster management.
11. Rehabilitation plan of the affected people and reconstruction measures to be taken by different govt. departments at district level and local authority.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is the guidebook for achieving the objective i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery in case of emergency.

PROBABILITY PERIOD / SEASONALITY OF DISASTERS												
Name of Disaster	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood												

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Cyclone										
Drought										
Heat stroke										
Fire Accident										
Earthquake										
Industrial/ Chemical										

History of past disasters in the district

Disaster	Year of Occurrences
Flood	1982, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2010, 2011, 2019, 2020, 2021
Cyclone	1972, 1990, 1999, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021
Heavy Rain	2020, 2021
Drought	1998, 1999, 2002, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2015, 2017
Fire Accidents	Almost every year/ It's recurrent in Dhenkanal
Hailstorm	2013
Earthquake	May-2014, April-2015
Tsunami	NA
Landslide	Nil
Avalanche	NA
Lightning	Every year (Mostly in Pre-Monsoon & during Monsoon)
Heat Wave	Every year
Whirlwind	Every year
Boat Accidents (other than during flood)	2016, 2019
Drowning (other than during flood)	Every Year
Snakebite (other than during flood)	Every Year
Industrial/ Chemical	Bhusan Tragedy occurred in 2013

1.2 Preparation and Approval of DDMP-2025-26:

As per the Section 30 of Disaster Management Act 2005, the DDMA, Dhenkanal, 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 DDMP has been prepared by collecting and compiling the information from different line departments.

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

- District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Dhenkanal has been preparing the DDMP every year with the technical support of OSDMA to tackle the various types of disasters in the district.
- DDMA has given special efforts to bridge the gaps in the preparation of the DDMP and make standardisation in preparing DDMP as per norms. The formats & templates developed by the OSDMA/DDMA in last year's is referred to update the existing DDMP as per the Chapter-13 of the Disaster Management Act-2005. As such, the DDMP Dhenkanal has two parts (1) - Volume I which contains the DDMP and (2)-Volume II covers relevant statistical figures and annexure. Adhering to the past and prospecting disasters, DDMA, Dhenkanal updates DDMP as per the provision laid down under Chapter –IV, Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act 2005.
- The Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) was exercised as per the prospective disasters in consultation with district and block line department Officers/ Staff, all BDOs and all Tahasildars. The different preparative, mitigative and awareness activities are planned to implement in community and facility level.
- The preparation of the DDMP was done following bottom up approach and in a convergence manner and more focus is given to bottom of the pyramid.
- Besides, the district adopted key processes like SWOT Analysis, Review, Situation Analysis Hazard Analysis, Vulnerability Assessment and Opportunity Analysis.

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 Officers at district HQ are responsible to deal with all phases (Pre and Post) of disaster management within district.
- PRI members, technical institutions, community at large, local self-governments, NGOs etc. are also stakeholders of the District Disaster Management Plan. Framing of a Comprehensive District Disaster Management Plan is to combat the effects of disasters and minimize loss of life and property. The role and responsibilities of different stakeholders involved in disaster management such as Government officials, Public, NGO sector, Civil Defence, Interest groups, CBOs, and the community in disaster mitigation during different stages of the disaster are included in the Plan.

Pre Disaster Period (Preparedness)

- Formation of District Disaster Management Committee.
- Preparation of District Disaster or impending Disaster Management Plan.
- Hazard Analysis & Resource Inventory.
- Allocation of responsibilities to the individual actors/ Groups/ Institutions/ Organizations.
- Evacuation
- Broadly defining the responsibilities and operational jurisdiction.
- IEC activities.

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- Training and capacity building.
- Logistic arrangement – Cyclone/ Flood shelters, Food items like Rice, Chuda & Guda, Drinking water, Medical facilities, clothing, other essential commodities, communication network like wireless system etc.

During Disasters

- Functioning of District Control Room & other Block/ Tahasil/ Line Departmental Control Rooms.
- Dissemination of warning/ information.
- Evacuation as per the requirement and Management of Relief Camp as per NDMA norms.
- Coordination meeting with officials at District Control Room in each 12 hours interval to take stock of the situation.
- Alert Line Deptt. and support functionaries.
- Immediate freezing of reasonable POL stock with different Petrol Pumps.
- Rescue Operation / Evacuation teams (already identified) providing infrastructure facility and movement to rescue centres.
- Management of Rescue shelters.
- Administration of Relief.
- Preparation of the Daily situation report.
- Daily stock taking of the situation by Collector & District Magistrate and Addl. District Magistrate.

Post Disaster

- Evacuation as per the requirement and Management of Relief Camp as per NDMA norms.
- Assessment & enumeration of damage.
- Distribution of Relief/ Emergent Relief as per the provisions of ORC.
- Monitoring Relief Operation organized by outside agencies/ UN Agencies/ Red Cross/ NGOs/ PSUs other states etc through District Administration.
- Restoration of Communication – Roads & Railways.
- Restoration of Electronic communication system.
- Immediate arrangement of free kitchen in the cut off/ shelter camps and inaccessible areas.
- Ensuring transportation of Relief Materials to affected pockets.
- Ensuring safeguarding of belongings of the evacuees.
- Maintenance of Law & Order.
- Ensuring safe availability of Drinking water.
- Provision of Medical facilities and Minimum sanitation.
- Removal of debris and disposal of carcasses.
- Helping the evacuees to return to their homes.
- Special care to children, Lactating Mothers, Old & infants.
- Documentation of the entire events.
- Keeping liaison with field and state Govt. & interaction.
- Augmenting of the Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Recovery activities.

The duties of the Collector & DM cum Chairman, DDMA, Dhenkanal:

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

Local Authorities have the following duties:

- To provide assistance to the District Collector in disaster management activities.
- To ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for use, in the event of a disaster.
- To undertake capacity building measures and awareness and sensitization of the community
- To ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications laid down.
- Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. The local authorities need to ensure that relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area, within the district, are carried out.

Private Sector:

- 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.
- They should adhere to the relevant rules regarding prevention of disasters, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.
- As a part of CSR, undertake DRR projects in consultation with district collector for enhancing district's resilience.

Community Groups and Volunteer Agencies:

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

1.5 Plan for review and updating: Periodicity

Dissemination of the plan: The plan should be disseminated at different administrative levels in the district and with the stakeholders for updating, better implementation and value addition, others. The process should be dynamic one to tackle the situation as per the needs and impending disasters.

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Revise and Maintain: The core team of DDMA establishes a process for reviewing and revising the plan. Review of this plan is a recurring activity. It should be mandatory to consider reviewing and updating the plan after the following events:

- A major happening of incident/disaster.
- A change in operational resources (e.g., policy, personnel, organizational structures, Management processes, facilities, equipment).
- A formal update of planning guidance or standards.
- Major exercises.
- A change in the district's demographics or hazard or threat profile.
- The enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances of Disaster Management Act-2005

The DDMA, Dhenkanal used to review the DDMP and update accordingly with updated information and response plan from different line departments.

CHAPTER-2 DISTRICT PROFILE

History & Location:

Centrally located on the Geo-political map of Odisha Dhenkanal district owes its name to its headquarters town. It is commonly believed that Dhenkanal town has been named after the Savar chief named Dhenka who formerly ruled over this tract. A district with unique history of its own, Dhenkanal has been popular as a famous religious site for a period of over 100 years. With flourishing economy and rich socio-cultural parameters the district is considered to be one among the few developed districts of Odisha. The district touches the boundary of Kendujhar on its north, Cuttack on South, Jajpur on its east and Anugul on its west. The district is constituted of two ex-princely states Dhenkanal and Hindol, so the history of the district is synonymous to these ex-states. The early history of the district Dhenkanal remains obscure due to paucity of reliable materials. Very little is known about its history, during the period before Christ. One Nasik inscription reveals that the territory round about the Malaya Mountain was included in the empire of the Satavahan king Goutami Putra Satkarni, who ruled in the Second Century A.D. if the mount Malaya be identified with Malyagiri in Dhenkanal district, this district may be taken to a part of empire of Goutami Putra Satkarni.

The history of the district can however be properly studied from the time of the ascendancy of the Bhoumakaras in 736 A.D. The Bhouma Empire extended from the modern district of Midnapur (W.B) in the North to that of Ganjam in the South and up to Bouda-Khandmals in the west. In the eighth century A.D a branch of Bhanja kings was ruling over the western parts of the district with the headquarters at Angulokapattana identified with old Anugul now called Purunagarh. The Bhanjas were ousted by the Sulkiies who ruled over an extensive territory known as Kodalakamandala. The headquarters of the Sulki king was at Kodalaka identified with modern Kaulo. The earliest Sulki king was Kanchanastambha whose son Kullastambha-I enlarged the territory subduing the Savar Chief named Dhekata after which he assumed the title of Vikramaditya. It is said that Dhekata is the same as the legendary Savar king Dhenka after whose name the place has been called Dhenkanal. The Sulki Dynasty became the absolute authority of Dhenkanal district and continued to rule till 9th Century. As the history of Dhenkanal contemplates the authority of Dhenkanal, has been passed under the various kings and chiefs belonging to various dynasties. In 1568 A.D the Afghans occupied Orissa. During the rule of Suryavamsis and Bhois some feudal states developed in this region and were known by the names of Dhenkanal, Bhimanagari, Handapa, Hindol, Pallahada and Anugul. The state of Dhenkanal was under the rule of the kings of Bhoi dynasty. The district of Dhenkanal had political awakening long before the creation of the district. In the thirties of the twentieth century Prajamandal was formed in different states to agitate against the reactionary feudal rule. The agitation in Dhenkanal became very serious in 1938-39 and several people were killed by police firing. The people's agitation in Dhenkanal spread over to other neighbouring states and a 'no rent' campaign started there. Batches of volunteers came from Cuttack and offered Satyagraha against the Dhenkanal Durbar in support of the Prajamandal. The Indian National Congress and All India States People's Conference supported his struggle. The political Department, advised the rulers to adopt conciliatory attitude and constitutional reforms were proclaimed by the chiefs in their respective states.

The ruling family of Hindol belonged to solar dynasty and hailed from the Khemidi region of Ganjam. The earliest king was Chakradev Jenamani who is supposed to have started his rule in 1553 A.D. Raja Nandadev who ruled from 1623 A.D to 1640 A.D was a notable ruler of this Family and he obtained the title of "Maharatha" from the Raja of Khordha. RadhamaniSingh who came to Gadi in 1770 A.D obtained the title of "Mardraj Jagadev" and the succeeding ruler of Hindol continued to bear this title. Raja Krushna Chandra who ruled from 1786 A.D to 1829 A.D obtained the official sanction for the hereditary title of Raja from the British. Raja Janardan Singh who ruled from 1876 A.D to 1906 A.D was an enlightened ruler and he worked hard to improve the material condition of his state. The district played an important role in the movement of August 1942. After independence of India the question of merger of the princely states was taken up by the Government and on 1st January 1948, the states of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Talcher, Pallahada and Athmalik merged with Orissa. These ex-states together with Anugul and ex-states of Rairakhol constituted the district of Dhenkanal on that date. Later on Rairakhol was transferred to Sambalpur district with effect from 26th October 1949. Dhenkanal and Anugul were two separate districts with one composite office located at Dhenkanal. The collector of Dhenkanal was the ex-officio Collector of Anugul. The status of Anugul as a district was changed to that of a Sub-division of Dhenkanal district since 15th September 1967 by the Anugul laws Regulation (Repeal) Act, 1967. Again on 02.10.1992 the Government of Odisha divided the erstwhile Dhenkanal district into two districts viz. Dhenkanal and Anugul vide Govt. of Odisha notification No.DRC-44/93-14218/R dated 27.03.1993. Dhenkanal district had been marked by many freedom fighters who lost their lives during the India's struggle for freedom. One of those fighters was Baji Rout, who was in charge of country boat in the Nilakanthapur Ghat of Baitarani River. On 11th October 1938, when asked by the British police to make them cross the river Baji Rout denied. On this act police force became revengeful and fired Baji Rout brutally along with Laxman Mallick and Fagu Sahoo. Baji Rout was the youngest freedom fighter who lost his life at an early age of 12. Dhenkanal district has a moderate climate with high humidity during summer and cold during winter months. Dhenkanal district is situated in mid central agro climatic zone at 20⁰.3' to 21⁰.16' North Latitude and 84⁰.6' to 86⁰.6' East Longitude with 300 mtrs., above mean sea level

Administrative Setup:

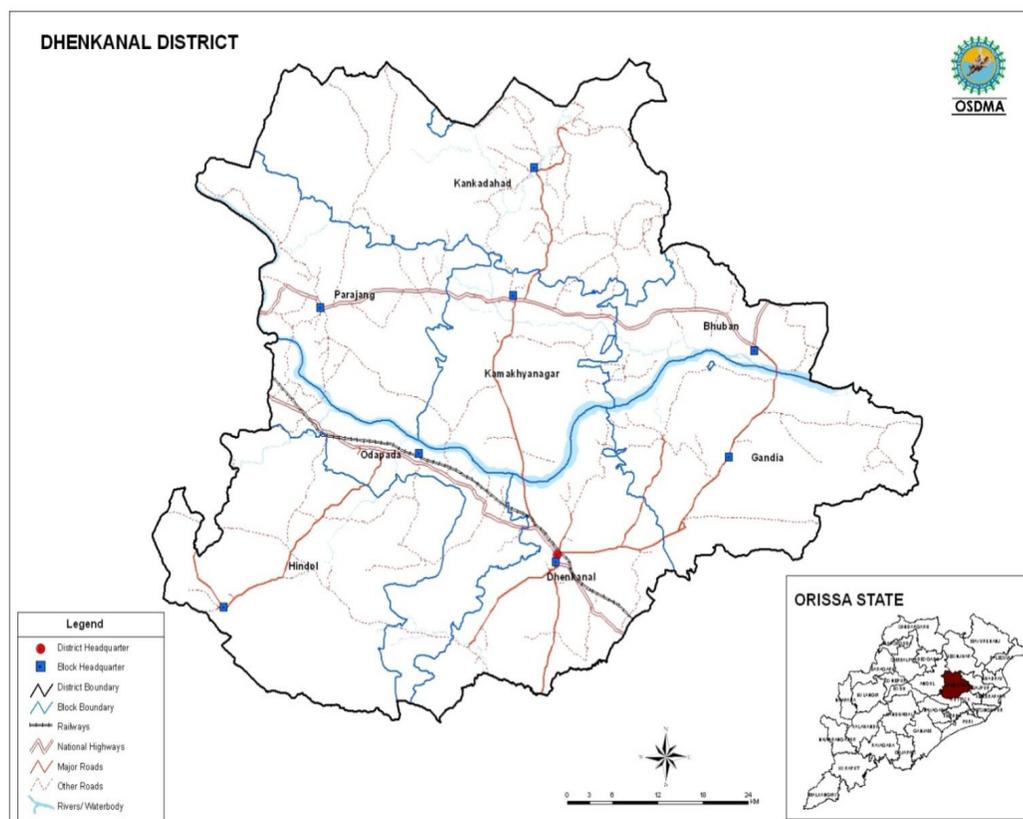
The Collector and District Magistrate is the administrative head of the district. For smooth running of administration he is assisted by Additional District Magistrates, Deputy/Assistant Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Block Development Officers and Tahasildars. In addition to this there are District level officers of other departments. Though they are under the administrative control of their respective departmental heads but the Collector as the administrative head of the district exercises general supervision over them. The district consists of 3 sub-divisions namely Dhenkanal, Hindol & Kamakshyanagar and each sub-division is under the administrative control of a Sub-Collector. For smooth running of revenue administration, the district is divided into 8 Tahasils viz. Bhuban, Kamakshyanagar, Parajang, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Gondia, Kankadahad and Odapada and each Tahasil is kept in charge of a Tahasildar. Similarly, for carrying out the developmental activities smoothly the district is divided into 8 C D

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Blocks and each C D Block is under the administrative control of a Block Development Officer.

There are 14 nos of Police Stations, 12nos of Outpost in the district. It may be mentioned here that a portion of Bhusan Steel Ltd. P.S is also lying in Anugul district. Similarly, for looking after development of urban areas, there are 4 nos ULBs namely Dhenkanal (M), Kamakshyanagar (NAC) and Bhuban (NAC), Hindol (NAC) and each town is under the administrative control of an Executive Officer. Apart from these, two villages namely Saranga and Indipur having urban characteristics have been declared as non-statutory towns i.e. Census towns during 2011 census. The abstract of different units are as follows.

Sl. No	Name of Sub-Division.	Name of the Tahasil	R.I Circle.	Total Number of Revenue Village.	Name of the Block	No. of GP.	Ward.	Total No. of habited Village.	ULB (Urban Local Body)
1	Dhenkanal.	Sadar	10	177	Sadar	30	399	164	Dhenkanal (Municipality)
2		Gandia	10	193	Gandia	29	426	195	
3		Odapada	9	150	Odapada	28	419	150	
4	Hindol.	Hindal	12	189	Hindal	35	446	186	Hondol (NAC)
5	Kamakshyanagar.	Parjang	10	97	Parjang	29	361	98	Kamakshyanagar(NAC)
6		Kamakshyanagar	7	176	Kamakshyanagar	22	296	152	
7		Kankadahada	7	126	Kankadahada	21	276	130	
8		Bhuban	6	131	Bhuban	18	258	135	
	Total	8	71	1239	8	212	2881	1210	4



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Climate & Rain fall:

Climate of the district is generally of high humidity. May is usually the hottest month. Occurrence of large number of fire accidents is a regular feature of the district during the summer months i.e. April to May. December is the coolest month of the year. The average minimum and maximum temperatures are 19.6° C and 33.3°C respectively. The humidity is generally high varying from 31 to 88%. Dhenkanal District has a moderate climate. The District experiences heat with high humidity during April and May and becomes cold during the winter months, i.e. December and January. December is usually the coldest month of the year with the mean daily minimum temperature of 13.9°C.

Monsoon generally commences from 14th June every year. **Average rainfall of the district is 1428.8 mm.** The rainfall during **June to December** constitutes at least **75% of the annual rainfall of the district.** There are averages 73 rainy days in a year in the district. Normal and actual rainfall of Dhenkanal district for the last 31 years is as follows:

SL.NO.	YEAR	NORMAL RAINFALL (IN MM.)	ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN MM.)	DEVIATION FROM NORMAL
1.	1994	1421.1	1696.39	+19.37
2.	1995	1421.1	1752.4	+23.31
3.	1996	1421.1	1021.7	-28.11
4.	1997	1421.1	1617.7	+13.83
5.	1998	1421.1	1344.1	-5.42
6.	1999	1495.0	1541.0	+3.07
7.	2000	1495.0	1018.0	-31.91
8.	2001	1495.0	1625.0	+8.69
9.	2002	1495.0	1017.68	-31.93
10.	2003	1495.0	1632.7	+9.21
11.	2004	1495.0	1045.5	-30.07
12.	2005	1495.0	1745.7	+16.76
13.	2006	1495.0	1384.57	-7.39
14.	2007	1451.3	1300.48	-10.4
15.	2008	1451.3	1428.66	-15.6
16.	2009	1428.8	1471.5	+2.98
17.	2010	1428.8	1127.38	-21.1
18.	2011	1428.8	1489.18	+4.2
19.	2012	1428.8	1477.5	+3.8
20.	2013	1428.8	1639.64	+14.7
21.	2014	1428.8	1429.76	+0.07
22.	2015	1428.8	1021.25	-28.5
23.	2016	1428.8	1207.77	-15.47
24.	2017	1428.80	1132.59	-20.72
25.	2018	1428.80	1620.08	+191.28
26.	2019	1428.80	1463.88	+35.08
27.	2020	1428.80	1644.93	+216.13
28.	2021	1428.80	1477.38	+48
29.	2022	1428.80	1470.80	+42
30.	2023	1428.80	1629.70	+200.9
31.	2024	1428.80	1496.34	+67.54

Geography:

Dhenkanal is a land-locked district with a total geographical coverage of 4452 Sq.Km. Dhenkanal district is one of the centrally located district in Odisha. It lies between Longitude: 85° 58' to 86° 2' East and Latitude : 20° 29' to 21° 11' North.

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Neighbouring Districts: Dhenkanal District is situated on the Cuttack Sambalpur Road (NH 55) and the Cuttack Sambalpur East Coast Railway line. It is bounded by the Keonjhar District in north, Cuttack district in south, Jajpur in the east and Angul in the west.

The climate of this district is generally hot with high humidity during April and May and cold during December and January. The monsoon generally breaks during the month of June. Most part of this district is covered with dense forest and a long range of hills. Total forest area coverage is **1737.62 Sq.kms.**The River **Brahmani, Sapua, Ramiala** are the main rivers of the district. This district has mainly five varieties of soil.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Alluvial soil | - Available in river valley. |
| 2. Red leam soil | - Available in high Land. |
| 3. Sandy loan soil | - Found in Patches. |
| 4. Gravelly soil | - Found in hill slopes. |
| 5. Cleaving loan soil | - Found throughout the district. |

Probable Geological Disasters:

Dhenkanal district comes within Mahanandi Grabben. The two major faults i.e. North Odisha Boundary Fault (NOBF) and Mahanandi Shear constituting Mahanandi Grabben are not active at present. Since Mahanandi Grabben falls under zone III of seismic map of India, the district may experience mild to moderate tremor with intensity of 3 to 5 in the Richter scale. If those two faults will be reactivated, otherwise, the people of Dhenkanal district should not be scared of any major geological disaster.

Topography:

For practical purpose, this district can be divided in to three natural divisions.

1. Southern hilly region.
2. The river Valley with tributaries.
3. The northern hilly region.

The district head quarter, Dhenkanal is 87 Kms from the State Capital, Bhubaneswar.

River System:

Main Rivers and their Tributaries:

The River Bramhani is the life line of Dhenkanal District. It originates from Chhotnagpur plateau of Jharkhand in the names of **Koel and Sankh**. Both the rivers join together at Panposh in Sundargarh District and the downstream is named Bramhani till it meets the Bay of Bengal in Kendrapada District. The river Bramhani touches Dhenkanal District at extreme western end near **Jaka of Kamakhyanagar Sub-Division** and flows in the middle of the district up to border of Dhenkanal and Jajpur District near Nihalprasad. On its way in Dhenkanal District it is supplemented with the runoff from the catchments of both sides. The following are tributaries and feeders of Bramhani. There is also a tributary of Mahanadi.

Ramial- It is the biggest tributary of river Bramhani originating from Benamunda Reserve Forest of Keonjhar District. Flowing through Kamakhyanagar, Kankadahad Bhuban Block it meets "Bramhani" at Bhuban.

Ragadinala- This nala is a feeder of Ramial originating from Ranjagada Reserve Forest & meets Ramial near Ranjagarh.

Pichhuli- This is a feeder of Ramial. It originates from Revena Forest Block of Keonjhar District and joins Ramial near Ranjagarh.

Doliajora- This is a feeder of Ramial. It originates from Keonjhar and joins river Ramial near Anantpur RF.

Lingarajora- This is a feeder of Bramhani on it's right. It originates from Similipathar of Angul District and flowing through Hindol Sub-Division meets Bramhani at Meramundali.

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Badajora- This is a feeder of Bramhani. It originates from forest area of Kantapal of Hindol Sub-Division and joins rivers Bramhani at Bangurisingha.

Daunsinala- This is a feeder of river Bramhani. It originates from Aswakhola Forest Block, flowing through Matiasahi it joins Bramhani at Kathapal.

Deulinala- This is a feeder of river Bramhani. It originates from Kapilash Forest Block. Passing through Ramai Forest Block it joins Bramhani at Joranda, Kathapal.

Karchamulanala- This nala originates from Ranjagarh Forest Block of Dhenkanal District and Daitary Forest Block of Keonjhar District. Passing through eastern and Southeastern direction on the border of above two Districts it meets Bramhani at Damsalnala.

Sapua- This is a tributary of river Mahanadi. It originates from Kandhara Forest Block of Hindol Sub-Division. Flowing through Kandhara Forest Block it touches Cuttack District near Sankarpur and finally meets Mahanadi at Mugapatna of Cuttack District.

Waterfalls- There are a few waterfalls in the Kapilash hill three miles (5Km.) to the west of the village Deogan. These falls have an average height of about 30 ft. and are not perennial. Even during the rainy season the volume of water is not considerable.

Springs- A spring at Kapilash near the Chandrasekhar Temple and another at Saptasajya are the two springs where water oozes out of the mountain surface at a high level. The spring near Chandrasekhar Temple passes through different constructions and has attained religious sanctity. The Temple Inspection Bungalow and the vicinity are served by the spring water. The spring ultimately flows down as a small stream besides which is built a flight of steps to reach the Temple from foot hill.

Demography:

Households and its distribution: As per Census 2011 & BPL Survey 1997.

Sl. No	Total Number of Families / HH	Category		Category				Category	
		Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL	APL
1	279364	252373	26991	NA	NA	NA		127159	75873

Population and its composition:

Sl. No	Population			SC		ST		OBC	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	1192811	612593	580218	118755	113324	80878	81178	NA	NA

Population density of the district and decadal growth of population:

- Population Density of the district: **268 /SKm. Odisha-270 SKm. As per the Census 2011**
- Decadal Growth of population: **11.80%, Nos: 125933. As per the Census 2011.**

Religion wise distribution of Population:

Sl. No.	Total Population	Category				
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others
1	1192811	1185542	4805	757	124	1208

Age Group

Sl. No.	Total Population	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-59 years	60 years and above
1	1192811	139096	NA	NA	NA

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Sex Ratio:

1	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males):	947
2	Sex Ration(0-6 Years):	877

Literacy Rate:

	Total	Male	Female
Literacy Rate	78.76%	86.18%	71%

Socio-Economic profile:

Workforce participation- The workers participation ratio in Dhenkanal district at 36.5% is much lower than the 41.8% at the state level a per 2011 census. The work participation rate in rural and urban is 37% and 31.6% respectively. The share of marginal workers in the total workforce increased substantially from 33.42% in 2001 to 36.5% in 2011, while the share of main workers to total workers has declined from 73.5% in 2001 to 63.7% in 2011. Total Worker is 435533, Main Workers is 277338 and Marginal Workers is 158195 as per Census 2011.

Workforce participation rate- Male/ Female: Economic development is closely interrelated with the work participation rate of population. However, in a developing traditional society modernization leading to increase in the income level of population initially shows low level work participation because of withdrawal of women and children from the less prestigious and low paying work. Needless to say, a district like Dhenkanal which is at the developing stage, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and more than three-fourths of its workforce are found to be earning their livelihood by pursuing traditional primary sector occupations such as agriculture and allied activities including mining and quarries. The total workers in the district are 435533 out of that Male Worker: 340552, Female Workers: 94981. The workers participation ratio in Dhenkanal district is 36.5% as per the Census 2011.

Land Holding Pattern:

The Land Hold Pattern in Dhenkanal district is as follows, total land holding in nos. 160990 and land holding area 186000 Ha. The detail is mentioned below.

Sl No.	Class	Total		Percentage	
		No of Holdings	Area Operated (Ha.)	No of Holdings	Area Operated
1	Marginal (Less than <1.0 Ha.)	80487	32190	50	17
2	Small (1.0-2.0Ha)	57962	70624	36	38
3	Semi – Medium (2.0-4.0Ha)	12182	33855	08	18
4	Medium (4.0-10.0Ha)	9288	38085	05	21
5	Large (>10.0 Ha)	1071	11246	10	6
Total		160990	186000	100	100

Source: Drought Management Plan -2025

Agriculture and Irrigation:

(A)-Agriculture:

Agriculture is an ancient practice, laid the foundation of civilization. The image of history reflects the amazing changes in Agriculture which contributes in economy growth of individuals. Ever since, the sector has contributed enormously to the transformation of the

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nomad to a modern man. Agriculture which started to be practices for sustenance until recent past undergone a sea change with the advent of modern technology. It is no more considered an activity for sustenance rather a means not only to earn livelihood but also a business proposition in the world over. Agriculture is the largest sector in Dhenkanal district. 80% of the population depends on agriculture. The River Brahmani and Sapua is the main river of the district. The Climate of the district is fairly humid with dry and hot summer followed by wet and humid monsoon with mild winter having average normal rainfall of 1428.8 mm. The soil of the district is mostly Red Lateritic, Sandy Loam and Alluvial in nature. An agricultural district like Dhenkanal gains much from forests which plays an important role in the economy of the district. The principal forest products are Timber, Bamboo, Fire wood and Kendu leaf. The minor forest products are Lac, Honey, Kenduli Gum, Wax, Mahua flower, Sunari fark, Siali Leaves, Catechus, Tassar Cocoons and other raw materials used for medicine.

Details of Blockwise information given below:

SI No	Nme of the Block	Cultivated Area	Irrigated Area	Rainfed Area
1.	Dhenkanal Sadar	28180	20478.4	7701.6
2.	Odapada	20631	14803	5828
3.	Gondia	23558	16020	7538
4.	Hindol	30444	17983	12461
5.	Kamakhyanagar	20982	14839	6143
6.	Bhuban	21622	13854	7768
7.	Parjang	20901	11921	8980
8.	Kankadahada	18962	11832	7130
	Total	185280	121730	63550

(B)Minor Irrigation:

Minor Irrigation (Flow) takes care of construction, maintenance and management of Irrigation projects of Cultural Command Area (CCA) ranging between 40 ha. to 2000 ha. utilizing the surface flow through canal and field to field irrigation. The main source of irrigation are either tanks or other Minor Irrigation Projects constructed diverting or storing water of hill streams named as Diversion Weir and Reservoirs respectively.

Agriculture depends mainly on rainfall. As the District is very much susceptible to drought conditions on account of untimely rainfall or failure of monsoon, the Minor Irrigation sources (i.e. diversion of hill streams, tanks and reservoirs) have proved as a stand-by for Khariff irrigation. But these are not adequate to provide water during Rabi crops in all projects in all parts of the District.

The details of MIPs are given below:

SI No	Name of the Block	Number of MIPs					Type of MIPs				Total of all MIPS (Ayacut in Ha)			
		CO	PD	CD	OG	Total	Large Dam	Res	D/W	Barrage	Designed Ayacut in Ha		Certified Ayacut in Ha.	
											Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bhuban	10	0	0	0	10	0	8	2	0	1462	508	1366	100
2	Dhenkanal	14	1	0	1	16	0	12	4	0	1339	48	959	0
3	Gondia	27	1	0	1	29	1	17	11	0	3754	403	3174	50
4	Hindol	35	0	0	1	36	4	28	4	0	6628	1686	4760	0
5	Kamakhyanagar	22	1	0	1	24	2	21	1	0	2520	546	2346	0
6	Kankadakhada	5	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	1802	445	1799	100
7	Odapada	11	0	0	0	11	0	7	4	0	1575	20	1317	0
8	Parjang	15	1	1	0	17	0	17	0	0	1122	30	748	0
	Total	139	4	1	4	148	8	114	26	0	20202	3686	16469	250

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(C)-Lift Irrigation:

The block wise number of Lift Irrigation points (River & Deep Bore Wells) along with Ayacut Area is mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Block	Lift Irrigation Point(River)		LI points (Deep bore wells)	
		No.	Ayacut Area Ha.	No.	Aayacut area
1	Dhenkanal	115	2640	616	3080
2	Gondia	205	4912	155	775
3	Odapada	126	3266	209	1045
4	Hindol	189	3988	232	1160
5	Kamakhyanagar	129	3672	43	215
6	Kankadahad	57	1828	107	535
7	Parjang	68	2640	186	930
8	Bhuban	194	4378	78	390
	TOTAL	1083	27324	1626	8130

Employment and livelihood:

Industries & mining:

Large & Medium Scale Industries of Mineral based and Power sector have come-up in the District. At present 23 Nos of Large & Medium Industries are functioning and adding revenue to the state exchequer and providing Employment opportunity directly and indirectly to the local youths. Gradually the Engineering Work Shop and Construction activities like Stone Crusher, Fly Ash Bricks and Agro based Industries like Rice Mill, Rice Huller & Cashew Processing units have come –up in this district. The details are placed in this booklet.

Source: Asst. Director, F&B, Dhenkanal.

Education:

School & Mass Education Deptt. Govt.of Odisha under which the total Primary, Upper Primary Secondary Schools & now the Sr. Secondary schools are being managed. Different Directorates like Elementary Education, Secondary Education, OPEPA, RMSA, all these Heads of Deptt. Give necessary instructions regarding different policy matters formulated by the Deptt. for implementation in District level. At the Dist. Level, there is one District Education Office & one Dist. Project Co-ordinator, SSA office in which one District Education Officer & one Addl. Dist. Education Officer has been posted respectively for supervision of different education activities. The details of Schools are given in school safety chapter of DDMP.

Sl No .	Name of the Block	No.of Government schools				No.of Aided schools				No.of Private schools			
		Elementary		Secondary		Elementary		Secondary		Elementary		Secondary	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Bhuban	101	12	15	2	4	0	12	0	16	6	0	0
2	Dhenkanal Sadar	138	30	18	0	9	2	13	2	15	10	2	5
3	Gondia	155	0	22	2	9	0	10	0	12	0	1	0
4	Hindol	166	12	19	2	7	0	20	1	19	3	1	0
5	Kamakhyana gar	114	9	18	2	4	0	10	1	5	3	0	2
6	Kankadahad	146	0	11	0	14	0	17	0	8	0	2	0
7	Odapada	114	0	22	0	1	0	12	0	17	0	4	0
8	Parjang	127	0	18	0	4	0	14	0	11	0	2	0
	Total	106	63	143	8	52	2	108	4	103	22	12	7

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Health:

The District has been considered as a high risk Pocket for different Communicable diseases. The Most commonly occurring diseases in the district are Malaria, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Bacillary Dysentery, Acute Respiratory Infection etc. Due to the dense forest and Tropical Climate Condition the incidence of Malaria is high inside the district. The yearly graph of the district in respect to Malaria is on downtrend but not under control. The district is also a Vulnerable Pocket for Dengue due to rapid industrialization. Blocks like Sriramchandrapur, Parjang, Khajuriakata shows high incidence rate of Malaria. Acute Diarrhoeal diseases are commonly seen in different Pockets of the district like Parjang, Kamakhyanagar, Kankadahad & Hindol. Due to lack of awareness these diseases are Prone in Tribal Communities. The district is endemic in ADD but case fatality gradually decreased and since last couple of years it is Zero. The Public Health Wing under District Health administration is looking after the disinfection of Dug Wells and ensuring Safe Drinking Water for Dug Well users.

List of Hospitals / Sub-Centres.

Sl. No.	Block	DHH	SDH	Community Health Center	Area Hospital (OH)	Primary Health Centre (New)	Nos of Sub-Center
1	Sadar			1. Beltikiri CHC	1. Bhapur OH	1. Dhirapatana	23
						2. Banasingh	
						3. Sankarpur	
						4. Tarabha	
						5. Baladiabandha	
2	Odapada			2. Odapada CHC	2. Meramandali OH	6. Balarampur	21
						7. Nimidha	
						8. Kalanga	
3	Gondia			3. S.C. Pur CHC		9. Joranda	23
						10. Karamul	
						11. Deogan	
						12. Kundupada	
						13. Pingua	
4	K. Nagar		1. K. Nagar SDH	4. Analaberini CHC		14. Khankira	21
						15. Guneibil	
						16. Kantiokateni	
5	Parjang			5. Parjang CHC		17. Sirimula	21
						18. Dadarghati	
						19. Kumusi	
						20. Muktapasi	
						21. Patrapada	
6	Kankadahad			6. Birasal CHC	3. Kankadahada OH	23. Kantapal	16
					4. Mahabir-Road OH	24. Pangatira	
7	Bhuban			7. M.K. Gola CHC		25. Marthapur	15
				8. Jiral CHC			
				9. Bhuban			
8	Hindol		2. Hindol SDH	10. K. Kata CHC		26. Mahulapal	27
						27. Baruan	
						28. Odisa	
						29. Rasola	
						30. Paika Puruna Kota	
						31. Hatura	

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						32. Bedapada 33. Dudurakot	
9	Dhenkanal Municipality	DHH					
Total		1	2	10	4	33	167

Source- CDM & PHO, Dhenkanal

Nos of sanctioned beds in different Hospitals of Dhenkanal district:-

SI No	Name of the hospital	No of sanctioned beds
1	DHH Dhenkanal	300
2	CHC Beltikri	6
3	AH Bhapur	6
4	CHC Odapada	6
5	AH Meramunduli	6
6	CHC Sriramchandrapur	16
7	SDH Kamakhya Nagar	43
8	CHC Ainlabereni	16
9	CHC Parjang	16
10	CHC Birasal	6
11	AH Kankadahad	6
12	AH Mahabirod	6
13	CHC Bhuban	35
14	CHC Jiral	16
15	CHC Mathakargola	16
16	SDH Hindol	30
17	CHC Khajuriakata	6
	Total	536

Source- CDM & PHO, Dhenkanal.

Housing:

Housing is one of the basic requirements for roofing the physique of the person but also is inevitable for shaping one's social identity. Owning a house provides significant social economic security and social status in society for shelter less person. Rural habitant is approximately half of Indian population. In India a substantial proportion of households either don't own house or have inadequate housing. Lower growth rate of rural housing is related to creation of wealth, productivity in rural sector & welfare too. The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) the biggest rural housing programme ever taken up in India started in the year 1985-86 and implementation started from 1.1.96. The scheme aims at providing a new house to a shelter less BPL household. Indira Awaas Yojana has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 in India. As Government of India committed to provide "Housing for all" by 2022, the scheme aims to provide 1 Crore houses in rural areas in 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. Similarly, Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY) is the state sponsored scheme for rural housing in Odisha. Started in the year 2008-09 as Mo-Kudia Yojana but in the year 2014-15 it was restructured into Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY) It aims at providing a new house to a shelter less households those genuine cases who could not be covered under PMAY.

Electrification:

Under CESU two Electrical Divisions i.e DED, Dhenkanal & TED, Chainpal are working with adequate potential to distribute electricity in Dhenkanal District, though a vast electrical net work. The entire HT network have been operated and maintained by CESU, and the LT network is maintained by Distribution Franchisee at present. Under DED, Dhenkanal 4nos Sub-Divisions & 16nos Electrical Sections have been operated covering seven blocks, one

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Municipality & 3nos NACs. All the Section is active with at least one 33/11KV Sub-Station to provide required electricity to the benevolent consumers of the District. Similarly under TED, Chainpal 2nos Sub-Divisions & 4nos. electrical Sections have been operated covering Parjang block & some portions of Kankadahad, Odapada & Hindol Block.

Drinking water and sanitation:

The Rural Development Department was created on 11st July 1990 to deal with Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation, Rural Road, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sectors. Later in 1996 the Department was restructured and Minor Irrigation and Lift Irrigation were transferred to Water Resources Department. At present, the Rural Development Department has two Organization i.e (I) Rural Works (II) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation. Recently, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWSS) wing of RD, Department has been merged with Department of Panchayat Raj, Govt. of Odisha. Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Organization implements rural drinking water supply programme by utilizing the outlay under National Rural Drinking water supply programme (NRDWP). It also implements rural sanitation programme under the centrally sponsored Swachha Bharat Abhijana (SBM G) previously known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) & Nirmal Bharat Abhijana.

Sanitation:-

To realize Gandhiji's dream of a clean India, Govt. of India lunched "Swachh Bharat Mission" with effect from 2nd Oct. 2014. It aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019 as fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The National flag ship programme of Govt. of India for Sanitation i.e Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been restructured and named as Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The concept of Swachh Bharat in compasses ways to access every person with sanitation facilities including Toilet, Solid & Liquid waste disposal system, village cleanness and provision of adequate drinking water. Govt. of Odisha has also taken strong initiatives & strives to make Odisha Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019 by ensuring construction and use of Individual House Hold Latrine. Odisha State Water and Sanitation Mission, a registered society under Rural Development Department was constituted and established vide Resolution No. 9990/RD date 05.05.2002 of Govt. of Odisha

District Fishery:

The district has vast water resources for Pisciculture comprising of rivers, canals, reservoirs, MIPs, ponds and tanks. The soil texture in the district is mostly alluvial sandy loam with undulated topography.

The rain water is mostly discharged through the major river Brahmani which passes through 6 blocks of the district. Apart from this there are seven nos. small reservoirs of 1097 ha water spread area and 57 nos. of MIPs with 511 ha water spread area. The rainfall of the district is at an average of 1421.10 mm with maximum temperature of 45.50 degree Celsius and minimum of 9.20 degree Celsius.

The average productivity of the reservoirs was around 10 kg/ha. against the national average of 15 kg/ha. After implementation of the State Reservoir Fishery Policy & stocking of advanced fingerlings in the reservoir the production level has gone up to 200kg/ha per annum. The average productivity of tank fisheries is around 3 MT/ha which will be augmented to 5 MTs/ha.

Migration:

Dhenkanal is a district having a key industrial belt of the State, which houses major industries like Bhushan Steels Ltd., Dhenkanal, GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd., and LANCO Babandha Power Project. Hence out-migration is less due to existence of these labour intensive

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industries and consequent job opportunities created in the district itself. In the aforesaid industries in particular and in the district in general in-migration is observed. Workers of varied skills and categories from different States migrate to this district in search of jobs. However, there are some pockets, namely Santhapur, Santhasara, etc. villages of Gondia Block and Badajhara, Saruali, Jharada, etc. villages of Pargang Block, Anantapur, Rupapada, Kanthagala, Kamakhyanagar, Gadapalasuni, villages of Kamakhyanagar Block from where workmen migrate to work at Granite, Fish & Sea Food Industries, etc. in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, etc. As per the reports of the District Labour Officer (DLO), total 120 HHs of the Gandia block are migrating outside the district in search of the livelihood.

Food security:

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT-2013

After due approval by the Parliament of India the National Food Security became the Act. in 2013. The State Govt. started to implement the said Act during 2014-15 after adopting a series of process through digitization of database with proper advertisement and creating awareness among the public for selection and finalization of beneficiaries under NFSA, 2013. The selection was made basing upon the 2011 census and the Social & Economical Survey made by the Govt. during the same year. However the motto of the Act is to provide food security to each eligible person of the state to avoid starvation. Practically distribution of Food grain @ Re.1.00 per kg and 5 kg per head per month was started from December, 2015 in Dhenkanal District under NFSA, 2013. Out of total population of the District 242901 House Hold having 837436 members in PHH and 35688 House Hold having 107379 members in AAY are included in this scheme. The beneficiaries are getting their legitimate from the FPS every month properly. The Govt. is implementing various new systems like online facilities by providing various electronics devices to bring transparency in the Public Distribution System.

STATE FOOD SECURITY SCHEME:

The Govt. of Odisha have implemented state food security scheme'2018 to provide food security to the left out families not included in NFSA. The detail procedures for selection of beneficiaries have been made as per Govt. norms. Total 10234 nos. of families having 32522 members are selected in the district under the scheme to get 5 kg. of rice per head per month @ Re.1/- per kg. Distribution of rice under SFSS has inaugurated in the District on 2nd October'2018 in the 150th birthday celebration of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. The detail block/ULB wise list of household and beneficiaries, quantity of rice allotted has been given separately.

PRADHAN MANTRI GARIB KALYAN ANNA YOJNA (PMGKAY):

PMGKAY allows each NFSA beneficiary to get an additional 5 kg rice and 1 Kg of pulses for free in addition to his/her original quota during Covid-19 Pandemic.

ONE NATION ONE RATION CARD (ONORC):

In order to tackle the food security problem of especially migrant workers after two deadly Covid waves and to ONORC has been introduced under which a beneficiary can avail his/her ration at anywhere irrespective of places where the ration card is registered.

Social Security:

The National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August, 1995 represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the (Directive Principles Article 41) of the Constitution of India. NSAP at present comprises of,

IGNOAP	: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.
IGNWP	: Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme.
IGNDP	: Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme.

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NFBS : National Family Benefit Scheme.

In January 2008, State Government merged two old schemes, namely, Revised Old Age Pension Rules-1989, Disability Pension Rules-1985 and introduced the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana Rules, 2008. In Dhenkanal district the following nos of beneficiaries are covered under the NSAP & MBPY,

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Persons covered under Old Age Pension Schemes		No. of Persons Covered under Widow Pension	No. of Persons covered under Disability Pension	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	Bhuban	5749	3227	3380	1387	608
2	Bhuban Urban	1248	1049	545	319	172
3	Dhenkanal Sadar	9622	4009	5720	2094	519
4	Dhenkanal Urban	1646	1537	1532	494	218
5	Gondia	11081	4737	4724	2029	562
6	Hindol	9585	5872	6221	2258	733
7	Hindol Urban	664	588	397	117	65
8	Kamakhyanagar	6412	3996	4342	1397	778
9	Kamakhyanagar Urban	834	541	421	211	85
10	Kankadahad	5823	2530	4760	1381	393
11	Odapada	7030	4955	4606	1748	797
12	Parjang	7399	5544	4715	1644	881
	Total	67093	38585	41363	15079	5811

Critical infrastructure

Angan Wadi Centres:

Total nos. of AWC in the district is 2225 and 1992 AWC have own pucca building. Total preschool enrolment in the AWCs is 88702 nos.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Anganwadi Centers	No. of AWC having own pucca building	No. of Enrolled Children	No. of Severely Malnourished Children Referred during the year.	No. of Pregnant/lactating mothers
1	Bhuban	270	216	11533	-	-
2	Dhenkanal Sadar	281	246	14424	-	-
3	Gondia	270	253	13127	-	-
4	Hindol	423	377	13257	-	-
5	Kamakhyanagar	247	234	11412	-	-
6	Kankadahad	222	187	5821	-	-
7	Odapada	298	293	13271	-	-
8	Parjang	214	186	5857	-	-
	Total	2225	1992	88702	-	-

Schools and other Educational Institutions:

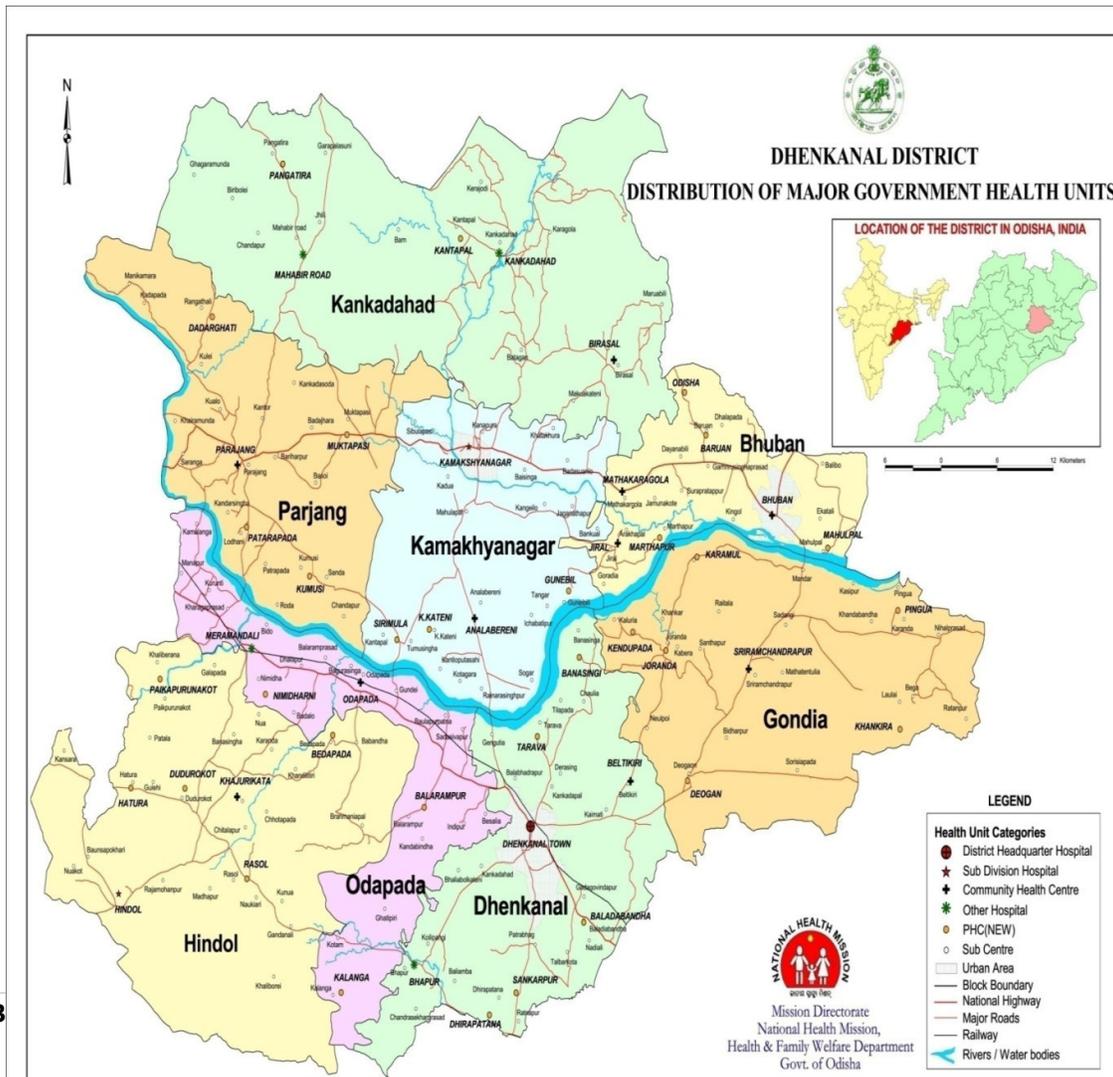
There are total 1648 nos of Govt. Primary; ME & High schools are in the district. 266 nos of High Schools are available in the district the list is attached in Annexure which can be utilized as Safe shelters at the time of emergency.

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Hospitals and Health Centres:

The detail status of the health institutions are as follows,

HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	
District Head Quater Hospital (DHH)	1
Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH)	2 (Kamakhya Nagar, Hindol)
Community Health Centre (CHC)	10 (A.Bereni CHC, S.C.Pur CHC, M.Karagola CHC, Parjang CHC, Beltikiri CHC, Odapada CHC, Birasal CHC, Khajuriakata CHC, Jiral CHC)
Primary Health Centre PHC (N)/HWC	33
First Referral Unit (FRU)	3 (DHH, Dhenkanal, Kamakhya Nagar SDH, Hindol SDH)
Area Hospital (AH)	4 (Meramundali, Mohabiroad, Bhapur, Kankadahad,)
Sub-Centre (SC)/HWC	167
Blood Bank	1 (Red Cross Blood Bank,Dhenkanal)
Blood Storage Unit	3 (SDH Kamakhya Nagar, SDH Hindol, CHC Bhuban
P.M. centre	5 (Dhenkanal, Kamakhya Nagar, Hindol, Parjang, Bhuban, Ainlabereni)
Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)	10 bedded separate paediatric ward for SAM children at SDH Kamakhya Nagar & SDH Hindol



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Veterinary Hospitals:

Mobile Veterinary Unit is being operated under RKVY Scheme in the 8 blocks of the District to render rural health service to the live stock & birds in inaccessible areas. 8 no's of Retired Veterinary Doctors & Live stock inspectors & 8 No's of Attendants are working under this projects. 8 nos of Bolero Vehicles are being used for this purpose

There are 18 Nos. of Veterinary hospitals in the district out of that one number is Hospital and 17 Nos. of Dispensaries are in the district.

No. of Veterinary Dispensary	18
No. of Livestock Aid Center (LAC)	96
No. of A.I Centers	151
No. of Gomitra in position	53

Police and Fire Stations:

There are three Police Sub-Divisions in the district Dhenkanal. The Sub-Divisions are Sadar Sub-Division, Kamakhyanagar Sub-Division and Hindol Sub-Division. One DSP has been posted at each Sub-Division as SDPOs. There are 15 Nos. police stations, 12 Nos. Out Post and 10 numbers of Fire Stations in the district.

Cooperative Societies:

Under the Directorate of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Dhenkanal Cooperative Division has 3 nos. of ARCS Circle offices under its jurisdiction which are functioning at Dhenkanal, Kamakhyanagar, and Hindol having 8 nos. of Blocks, one municipality and 3 nos. of NACs. This Division is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of policies and programmes of the Central and State Governments for the benefit of farmers and other economically weaker sections through cooperatives and for strengthening the cooperative movement. To achieve these objectives, the Division looks after administration, supervision, monitoring and regulation of the cooperative societies functioning in the District. At present 138 nos. of Primary C.S, 80 nos PACS, 2 nos. of central C.S & 6 nos. of branches of A.U.C.C.Bank Ltd., Angul are functioning in this Division/District. Total 10222 nos of farmers are members of the PACS. Besides, 3 nos. of Regulated Market Committees and one cooperative audit circle headed by Assistant Auditor General Cooperative Societies are working under the Directorate of Agricultural Markets and Auditor general of Cooperative Societies respectively.

Banks and Post offices:

Total 247 nos of Post Offices are operating in the district, the block and urban area wise Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices are mentioned below.

Post Offices in Dhenkanal District

SI No	Name of Block	Number of Post offices			Total
		Head Post office	Sub Post Office	Branch Office	
01	Dhenkanal Sadar	01 (ATM 01)	05	31	37
02	Odapada		03	35	38
03	Gondia		02	29	31
04	Hindol		03	22	25
05	Kamakhyanagar		03	30	33

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06	Bhuban		03	23	26
07	Parjang		03	18	21
08	Kankadahad		01	23	24
Total		01	23	211	235
Urban Area (including above post offices)					
01	Bhuban		01	-	01
02	Dhenkanal	01	03	01	04
03	Kamakhyanagar		01	-	01
Total			05	01	06

The detail of bank branches in the Dhenkanal District is as follows,

Sl No.	Commercial Bank	RRB	Cooperative	ATM
1	89	31	11	115

Road and Railway network

This Division only deals with one National Highway i.e, the NH-55 passing through Angul and Dhenkanal district from Chainage 153.000 km to 234.811 km and is responsible for upkeep of the National Highway and takes all measures to maintain the road in a good trafficable condition. The NH-55 in Dhenkanal District starts from Chainage 176.311 km at Angul-Dhenkanal border entering in odapada block and leaves the Dhenkanal District at chainage 234.811 km at Dhenkanal-Cuttack border. On its way, it passes through Odapada block, Dhenkanal Municipality and Dhenkanal block. There is another National Highways in the district i.e, NH-53, which has been handed over to NHA since 2011 for its improvement to 4 laning. Two National Highways i.e NH-53 (old-200) & NH 55 (old-42) are running through the district. The details of these roads are given below:

Item	Passing through Sub-Division	Passing through Block
NH-53 (Old NH-200) Km 321.002 to 391.269Km= 70.267Km	Kamakhyanagar	Parjang, Kamakhyanagar, Bhuban
NH-55(Old NH-42) Km 176.311 to 234.811Km= 58.500Km	Dhenkanal,	Dhenkanal, Odapada

Public Works Department (R&B) wing maintains three categories of roads i.e State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads. During premerger period most of these roads were in poor condition. But now the surface of all these roads are black topped and these are all weather road.

The following table shows total length of the State High Ways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads in the district.

Category of Roads	Length in KM
State High Ways	13.815 KM
Major District Roads	101.55 KM
Other District Roads	441.689 KM

There are 20 Nos of Forest Roads, covering a distance of 272.28KM under management of Forest Department. These roads are fair weather roads used mostly for management of Forests and Wild Life.

The district is connected with RD, PMGSY roads, maintained by RWD, Dhenkanal & Kamakhyanagar. Total RD road in the district is 815.986 Km. Total 1065.81 KM of Pachayat Samiti (PS) Road and 2403.5 KM of Grampanchayat Road (GP) are connecting villages and GPs with important roads in the district.

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Flood Shelters:

8 nos of Multi-Purpose Flood Shelters were constructed in the district. Rs. 48.00 Lakhs have been provided for necessary repairing in the year 2025.

Rain gauge and Automatic Weather Stations:

Total eight numbers of manual rain gauges are installed and operating in each Block Office. One rain gauge is installed and operated in the Sub-Collector Office, Dhenkanal in lieu of Sadar block, Dhenkanal. The head clerk of each block is the in charge of the rain gauge and sends rainfall status to the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC), Dhenkanal as per the happening of rain in their blocks. The details of the rain fall information is monitored by District Emergency Office, Dhenkanal and recorded information manually as well as electronically and updated in the Odisha Rain fall Monitoring System regularly. As per the instruction of the SRC, Odisha vide his Letter No.1727/R&DM (DM), each Sub-Collector is required to inspect all the rain gauges in the Sub-division at least once in a year and the Collector & DM shall inspect at least 20% of the rain gauges in each Sub-Division and such inspection needs to be done before onset of Monsoon and corrective measures taken up for proper functioning of the said instrument..

CHAPTER- 3
HAZARD, VULNERABILITY & RISK ASSESSMENT

A. Major Disasters/ Incidents:

A brief profile of major disasters/ incidents occurred in the district during last 10 years:

TableNo. : 1

Sl. No.	Disaster/ Incident	No. of incidents during	No. of Deaths	Affected Population	Livestock Loss	Houses Damaged	Damage to Infrastructure				Damage and loss of Crop Area (in Hectares)
							School/ AWC Buildings	Hospitals	Road in Km.	Other Critical Infrastructure	
Disasters as approved under SDRF/ NDRF Guidelines.											
1	Flood	3	0	66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Drought	3	0	55243	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10325
3	Fire	1033	3	7022	NA	1271	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Hail Storm	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Cyclone	4	3	23808	8	2209	NA	NA	NA	NA	6069
6	Earth Quake	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Tsunami	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Landslide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Avalanche	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Cloud Burst	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Pest Attack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Cold Wave/ Frost	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State Specific Disasters as per Notification No.1936 Dt. 01.06.2015 & 2342 /R&DM (DM) dt: 15.5.25											
13	Lightning	Details are given below									
14	Heat wave	Details are given below									
15	Whirlwind	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Tornado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Heavy Rain	2	NA	1301	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Boat Accidents (Other than during Flood)	2	12	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Drowning	Details are given below									
20	Snake Bite	Details are given below									
Other Disasters											
21	Animal Menace	13	17	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Epidemics (Diarrhoea)	5	8	831	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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B. State Specific Disasters in Last Five Yrs in the District:

Table: 02

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases sanctioned				
		Snakebite	Drowning	Lightning	Fire Accident	Sun Stroke
1	2021	54	57	10	2	1
2	2022	46	71	14	2	4
3	2023	32	59	12	3	4
4	2024	24	47	7	3	2
5	2025	2	15	1	1	0
Total		158	249	44	11	11

C. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment related to disasters:

1. Cyclone:

The Bay of Bengal, located in the northeast of the Indian Ocean, is responsible for the formation of some of the strongest and deadliest tropical cyclones in the world. The strongest storm in the bay was the 1999 Super Cyclone. The 1999 Super Cyclone was the strongest storm to hit the Indian coast as well as Odisha coast, as well as the strongest in the basin till date, with a minimum central pressure of 912 mbar (26.93 inHg). The Phailin and Hudhud hit Odisha in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The cyclone "**Dana**" also affected the district in the year 2024 to some extent. The details are given below:

1	Blocks Affected (Nos & Name)	4 (Kamakhyanagar, Gondia, Bhuban, Odapada)
2	GPs Affected (Nos)	17
3	Villages Affected (Nos)	21
4	No of Livestock affected	0
5	No of Human Casualty	0
6	No. of Livestock casualty	0
7	Polythene sheet (nos)	100
8	Disinfection of Water	Tube Wells (Nos)
9	Sources	Wells (Nos)
10	Health Measures	Medical Team deployed(Nos)
11		Medical Center Opened(Nos)
12		ORS (No of Pkts distributed)
13		Halogen Tablets (Nos) distributed
14		Bleaching powder (in bag) supplied
15	Total no. of relief camp opened	355
16	Total No. of people evacuated and accommodated in relief camps	15934
17	Assistance provided towards repair/ restoration of damaged houses (in Rs.) due to calamity	78000

Table No. 03: Cyclone vulnerable areas of the district.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	No. of susceptible Gram	No. of susceptible	Vulnerable Population	Milch and Draug	Houses	Vulnerable Infrastructure			
							School/ AWC	Hospitals	Roads (in Km)	Other Critical

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		Panchayat s	Villages/ Wards	n in Nos.	ht animal s		Building s	inclu ding SC.		Infrastru cture
1	Odapada	28	150	143482	-	-	498	28	33.25	Nil
2	Bhuban	18	135	102087	-	-	175/169	22		Nil
3	Dhenkana I Sadar	30	177	152932	82201	36405	316/169	30	778	Nil
4	Kamakhy anagar	22	176	113985	-	26274	198/81	26		Nil
5	Gandia	29	193	152180	-	-	246/270	30	31.73	Nil
6	Parjang	29	97	134074			216/202	26		Nil
7	Kankadah ada	21	126	110126	53374	49144	216/209	21	504.23	52
8	Hindol	36	162	164918	-	-	225	34	81.45	

Electrical Infrastructure and cyclone Vulnerability:

Table No. 04

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Division	No. of Grid Stations	No. of 33/11KV Sub-Station	No. of Distributing Transformer			Conductor / Electrical lines - 11KV or less (length in Kms)	No. of Electrical Poles	No. of High Tension Towers	High Tension lines above 11KV (length in Kms)
				11KV or Less	11KV< and <60KV	60KV and above				
1	Sadar	1	3	7	7		570	11400		48
2	Odapada	1	4	16	3		596.5	11930		34
3	Hindol	1	3	8	3		639.5	12790		25
4	Gondia	1	4	12	4		649	12980		57
5	Kamakhyan agar	1	4	14	4		527	10540		32
	Bhuban	2	5	14	5		440.2	8804		35
	Kankadah a	1	3	173	2		572.2	11045		67
	Sukhinda	1	2	6	2		182.3	3646		20

Table No.05: Drinking water facility in the Cyclone prone areas:

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Tube wells	No. of Sanitary Wells	PWS Schemes				Other Drinking Water Sources If any
				Total No.	Length in km.	No. of Over Head Tanks	No. of Stand Points	
1	Sadar	1956	47	58	240.70	54	986	Solar Based W/S 27 nos
2	Gondia	1827	31	53	22737	44	848	Solar Based W/S 79 nos
3	Hindol	2282	31	49	210.21	40	1225	Solar Based W/S 97 nos

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4	Odapada	1532	18	40	159.60	33	640	Solar Based W/S 31 nos
5	Kamakhyanagar	1649	14	79	323.90	80	1106	Solar Based W/S 33 nos
6	Kankadahada	1751	14	74	295.26	91	612	Solar Based W/S 101 nos
7	Parjang	1743	11	64	289.28	83	2192	Solar Based W/S 54 nos
8	Bhuban	1324	16	65	258.70	65	845	Solar Based W/S 92 nos
	Total	14064	199	482	2005.02	490	8454	514 nos of Solar Based W/S

2. Flood:

Table No. 06: Flood vulnerable areas of the district in general.

In the year 2005, 2006, 2010 and 2011 district faced the impact of the Flood and affected in sporadic manner in 4 to 5 blocks. Mostly, the river Brahmani, Ramial, Sapua are the main Flood causing agents in the District. The details of the vulnerabilities are mentioned below,

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	Odapada	13	25	18750	3000	2250	25	Nil	18.75	NA
2	Kankadahad	5	12	6551	3511	2179	20/13	1	30.73	5
3	Parjang	12	20	41259	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA
4	Bhuban	9	53	56660	0	29600	53/92	0	117	NA
5	Gondia	5	18	10456	-	2456	8	NA	NA	NA
6	Kamakhyanagar	14	20	11809	Nil	2765	24	Nil	18	NA
7	Sadar	5	6	1805	2878	532	4/3	0	8.5	NA

Table No. 07: 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	Brahmani	Odapada	11	23	18400	2850	2200	22	Nil	17.25	NA
2	Sapua	odapada	02	02	350	150	50	03	Nil	1.5	NA
3	River Brahmani	Parjang	6	7	13103	-	-	-	-	14	

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4	Ramial	Kankada had	3	8	4989	2340	1289	12/09	1	18.43	4
5	Dolia Nal	Kankada had	2	4	1562	1171	890	08/05		12.3	1
6	Brahmani	Bhuban	5	29	33735		16900	66		30.96	
7	Ramial	Bhuban	3	16	17756		9200	37		17.84	3
8	Rangamatia	Bhuban	1	10	6394		3500	14	Nil	5.12	
9	Brahmani/Sapua	1	5	6	1805	2878	532	4/3	0	8.5	Nil

Table No. 08: 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	Dhenkanal	15695	14575	607	10
2	Odapada	11740	9782	841	34
3	Gondia	15198	7723	2164	24
4	Hindol	15875	15669	-	-
5	kamakhyanagar	9854	9159	1904	464
6	Bhuban	9110	10388	1922	476
7	parjang	10560	9835	1250	260
8	Kankadahad	7342	11336	-	-
Total		95374	88467	8688	1268

Table No. 09: Electrical Infrastructure in the Flood Prone Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Division	No. of Grid Stations	No. of 33/11KV Sub-Station	No. of Distributing Transformer			Conductor / Electrical lines - 11KV or less (length in Kms)	No. of Electrical Poles	No. of High Tension Towers	High Tension lines above 11KV (length in Kms)
				11KV or Less	11KV < and < 60KV	60KV and above				
1	Dhenkanal	1	3	7	7		570	11400		48
2	Hindol	1	3	8	3		639.5	12790		25
3	Gondia	1	4	12	4		649	12980		57
4	K.Nagar	1	4	14	4		527	10540		32
5	Parjang	1	5	1041	1		1240	21420		56.8

Table No. 13 :- Drinking water and Flood Vulnerability:

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Tube wells	No. of Sanitary Wells	PWS Schemes				Other Drinking Water Sources If any
				Total No.	Length in km.	No. of Over Head Tanks	No. of Stand Points	
1	Sadar	1956	47	58	240.70	54	986	Solar Based W/S 27 nos
2	Gondia	1827	31	53	22737	44	848	Solar Based W/S 79 nos
3	Hindol	2282	31	49	210.21	40	1225	Solar Based W/S 97 nos

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4	Odapada	1532	18	40	159.60	33	640	Solar Based W/S 31 nos
5	Kamakhyanagar	1649	14	79	323.90	80	1106	Solar Based W/S 33 nos
6	Kankadahada	1751	14	74	295.26	91	612	Solar Based W/S 101 nos
7	Parjang	1743	11	64	289.28	83	2192	Solar Based W/S 54 nos
8	Bhuban	1324	16	65	258.70	65	845	Solar Based W/S 92 nos
	Total	14064	199	482	2005.02	490	8454	514 nos of Solar Based W/S

Table No. 14 :- Health Institutions and Flood Vulnerability:

Sl No	Name of the Block	No of Flood Prone GPs	No of Villages likely to be affected		Total Population Likely to be affected	No of Health Institutions Likely to be affected		
			Marooned	Partially Marooned		CHC / PHC	PHC (N)	SC
1.	Gondia	3	0	2	4108	--	--	3
2.	Sadar	5	0	7	1729	--	--	6
3.	Odapada	6	0	18	24884	--	--	6
4.	Kamakhyanagar	6	0	6	12628	--	--	6
5.	Parjang	2	0	5	2348	--	--	2
6.	Bhuban	3	0	8	3812	--	--	3
7.	Hindol	3	0	3	5448	--	--	3
8.	Kankadahad	6	0	6	9872	--	--	6

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

Table No. 14.

Sl. No.	Name of the Event/ Festival / Function	Place (Block & Gram Panchayat)	Duration of the event (in No. of days)	Month (as per English Calendar)	Strength of population gathering (Approx.)	Remarks (other vulnerabilities associated with the place/ event, if any to the mentioned)
1	Makara Jatra	Odapada, Vill-Nadhara.	3 days	January	10,000	NA
2	Kamaleswar	Odapada, Kamalanga	2 day	January	5,000	NA
3	Dasahara	Odapada, Siminai	4 day	October	12,000	NA
4	Laxmi Puja	Odapada, Indipur	7 day	October	15,000	NA
5	Mahasibaratri	Parjang /Kualo	01	February/ March	5000 & above	NA
6	Dasahara	Kamakhyanagar NAC	4	October	20000	NA

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7	Panchu Dola	Kandarsinga	5	March	5000	NA
8	Panasankranti	Kankadahad Kantapal	4 Days	April	6000	NA
9	Dolapurnima	Kankadahad Mahabirod	2 days	March	5000	NA
10	Maa Mangala Yatra	Kankadahad Garhpalasuni	7 days	November	7000	NA
11	Car Festival & Return Car Festival	Hindol Sub-Division Head quarter	2 days	June & July	5000 & above	NA
12	Mahasiva Ratri	Kapilash, Gondia	1 days	February	More than 2 lakhs	NA
13	Magha Mela	Joranda, Gondia.	3 days	February	More than 2 lakhs	NA
14	Kaudi Jatra	Kapilas, Gondia.	1 Month	July-Aug	More than 5 lakh	NA
15	Laxmi Puja	Municipality	11 days	October	More than 2 Lakh	NA
16	Rath Yatra	Municipality	9 days	June/July	More than 1 Lakh	NA

4. Boat operation points:

Table No. 15:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the ghat/ boat operation point	Name of the water body	No. of Panchayat s/ villages connected	Daily to and fro movement of people in Nos. (Approx.)	Type of boats operating in Nos.	
						Mechanised	Non-Mechanised
1	Odapada	Nuagaon Kamalanga Brahmani Nadi Ghat	Brahmani	Kamalanga	100	NA	Non-Mechanised
2	Odapada	Kamalanga dampal Brahmani Nadi ghat	Brahmani	Kamalanga	120	NA	Non-Mechanised
3	Odapada	Kuspanga Brahmani Nadi ghat	Brahmani	Kuspanga	60	NA	Non-Mechanised
4	Odapada	Kunjabiharipur Nadi ghat	Brahmani	Kunjabiharipur	20	NA	Non-Mechanised
5	Odapada	Kharagprasad Brahmani Nadi ghat	Brahmani	Kharagprasad	80	NA	Non-Mechanised
6	Odapada	Bido Nadi ghat	Brahmani	Bido	30	NA	Non-Mechanised
7	Odapada	Brahmani Nadighat Ekagharia	Brahmani	Ekagharia	Nil	NA	Non-Mechanised
8	Odapada	Gunadei Nadighat	Brahmani	Gunadei	Nil	NA	Non-Mechanised
9	Odapada	Belapada Nadighat	Brahmani	Belapada	Nil	NA	Non-Mechanised

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10	Odapada	Odapada Nadighat	Brahmani	Odapada	Nil	NA	Non-Mechanised
11	Parjang	Sarkishorepal , Chandapur, Roda, Renthapat, Lodhani, Damol	Brahmani	NA	220	-	Non Mechanised
12	Bhuban	Prachandapur ferry ghat	Brahmani	NA	Nil	Nil	Non Mechanised
13	Bhuban	Bandalo ferry ghat	Brahmani	NA	500	Nil	Non Mechanised
14	Bhuban	chandipal ferry ghat	Brahmani	NA	500	Nil	Non Mechanised
15	Bhuban	Kaloria ferry ghat	Brahmani	NA	700	Nil	Non Mechanised
16	Bhuban	Malapura ferry ghat	Brahmani	NA	50	Nil	Non Mechanised
17	Bhuban	Goradapal ferry ghat	Brahmani	NA	50	Nil	Non Mechanised

5. Lightning:

Table No. 16

Sl. No.	Name of the Block / ULB	No. Fatality / Deaths	Injured Persons
1	2021	9	
2	2022	12	
3	2023	11	2
4	2024	7	
5	2025 till august 25	3	

6. Major Industrial Establishments / Chemical & Other hazardous material storage points:

Table No. 17

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	Tata BSL Ltd.					27	45694		55	2	1

7. Drought:

Table No. - 18

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Average Annual Rain	Ground Water Level	Cultivated Area (In Hectares)			
				Paddy		Non- Paddy	
				Irrigated	Rain	Irrigated	Rain fed Area

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		Fall(MM)		area	fed Area	area	Biri	Arhar	Groundnut
1	Dhenkanal	1418.16	--	14114	650	0	1620	610	370
2	Gondia	1179.75	--	14335	600	0	1440	620	820
3	Odapada	1205.72	--	10105	540	0	2370	570	140
4	Hindol	1601.7	--	14605	800	0	4680	1410	280
5	K.Nagar	1208.78	--	9234	340	0	1990	680	570
6	Bhuban	1341.6	--	8745	350	0	2910	710	870
7	Parjang	1114.78	--	9665	450	0	2920	670	240
8	Kankadahad	21549.75	--	7047	270	0	3070	730	210
9	District	1327.53	--						

Source-CDAO, Dhenkanal.

- Normal Rainfall of the District 1428.80 MM.

Table No. 19: Drought Vulnerability

Dhenkanal district falls under very low to low drought vulnerability category (Saha et al, 2021) as assessed through spatial assessment of drought vulnerability using fuzzy-analytical hierarchical process. District has experienced short dry periods in the month of August leads to mild drought in the blocks of Kankadahad and Parajang adversely affecting rain-fed paddy crops. A separate **Drought Management Plan** for the year 2025 has been prepared which is attached herewith.

8. Drinking Water Crisis:

Table No. 20:

Sl No.	Name of the Block / ULB	Villages / Wards without proper source of drinking water		Villages / Wards having crisis of drinking water during summer season		Fluoride Contamination		Others Arsenic / Saline / Iron if any
		No. of Villages / Wards	Population	No. of Villages / Wards	Population	No. of Villages / Wards	Population	
1	Sadar	-	-	3	389	-	-	6 (Iron)
2	Gondia	-	-	6	692	-	-	1 (iron)
3	Hindol	-	-	14	8956	-	-	0
4	Odapada	-	-	2	342	-	-	0
5	Kamakhyanagar	-	-	0	0	-	-	2 (Iron)
6	Kankadahada	-	-	8	1130	-	-	7 (Iron)
7	Parjang	-	-	2	265	-	-	0
8	Bhuban	-	-	0	0	-	-	1 (Iron)
	Total	-	-	35	11774	-	-	17

9. Railway Line Exposed different Hazards: Source-DRM, East Coast Railway.

As per the report of the DRM, East Coast Railway, Khurda, total length of Railway line and nos. of Railway stations in Dhenkanal District are as follows,

Sl No.	Single Line (Length in Km.)	Double Line (Length in Km.)	Total no. of Railwaystations in the district

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1	15.64	72.76	13
---	-------	-------	----

Table No. 20

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

10. Road Accidents:

This district deals with one National Highway i.e, the NH-55 passing through Angul and Dhenkanal district from Chainage 153.000 km to 234.811 km and is responsible for upkeep of the National Highway and takes all measures to maintain the road in a good trafficable condition. The NH-55 in Dhenkanal District starts from Chainage 176.311 km at Angul-Dhenkanal border entering in odapada block and leaves the Dhenkanal District at chainage 234.811 km at Dhenkanal-Cuttack border. On its way, it passes through Odapada block, Dhenkanal Municipality and Dhenkanal block.

There is another National Highways in the district i.e, NH-53, which has been handed over to NHA since 2011 for its improvement to 4 lining.

Two National Highways i.e NH-53 (old-200) & NH 55 (old-42) are running through the district. The details of these roads are given below:

Item	Passing through Sub-Division	Passing through Block
NH-53 (Old NH-200) Km 321.002 to 391.269Km= 70.267Km	Kamakhyanagar	Parjang, Kamakhyanagar, Bhuban
NH-55(Old NH-42) Km 176.311 to 234.811Km= 58.500Km	Dhenkanal,	Dhenkanal, Odapada

Public Works Department (R&B) wing maintains State Highways. During premerger period most of these roads were in poor condition. But now the surface of all these roads are black topped and these are all weather road.

The following table shows total length of the State High Ways, in the district.

Category of Roads

State High Ways

Length in KM

13.815 KM

As per the report of the EE-NH, Dhenkanal.

Sl.No	Stretch of Road			Length in Kms	No.of Traffic Congestion Areas	No.of Accident Prone Areas	No.of Villages/ Habitations adjacent to accident prone areas
	From	to	To				
1	179.000	to	180.000	1.000	NA	1	One Habitation
2	181.000	to	182.000	1.000	NA	1	Nil
3	184.000	to	185.000	1.000	NA	1	One Habitation
4	186.000	to	187.000	1.000	NA	1	One Habitation
5	188.000	to	189.000	1.000	NA	1	One Habitation
6	192.000	to	193.000	1.000	NA	1	One Habitation
7	194.385	to	195.615	1.230	NA	1	One Habitation
8	197.000	to	198.000	1.000	NA	1	Nil
9	202.000	to	203.000	1.000	NA	1	One Habitation

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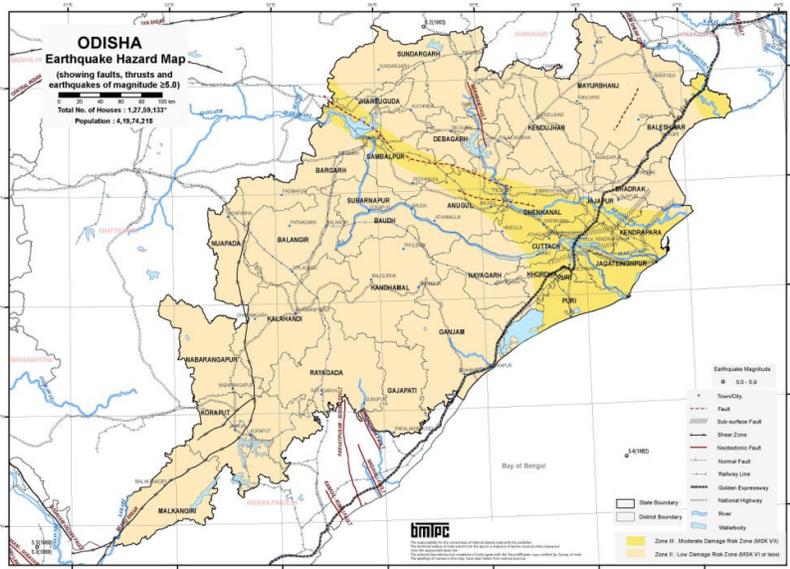
10	213.000	to	214.000	1.000	NA	1	One Habitation
11	229.400	to	229.800	0.400	NA	1	One Village
12	230.000	to	231.000	1.000	NA	1	One Village

Population Requiring Special Care: (DSWO & DSSO)													
Sl. No.	Block/ULB	No. of HHS headed by Women	No. of HHS headed by PwD	No. of PwD		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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dhenkanal Sadar	NA	1016	2101	519	5727	NA	NA	NA	NA	9689	4027	NA
2	Odapada	NA	835	1727	788	4600	NA	NA	NA	NA	7062	4966	NA
3	Gondia	NA	541	2858	1789	4446	NA	NA	NA	NA	8467	7074	NA
4	Hindol	NA	834	2247	724	6204	NA	NA	NA	NA	9618	5891	NA
5	Kamakhyanagar	NA	257	1398	777	4314	NA	NA	NA	NA	6460	4068	NA
6	Bhuban	NA	461	899	551	4905	NA	NA	NA	NA	8831	7927	NA
7	Kankdahad	NA	212	1353	370	4819	NA	NA	NA	NA	6773	4969	NA
8	Parjang	NA	462	1883	922	4710	NA	NA	NA	NA	8475	6392	NA
9	Dhenkanal Municipality	NA	638	340	298	1221	NA	NA	NA	NA	1485	833	NA
10	Bhuban NAC	NA	177	315	173	542	NA	NA	NA	NA	1251	1053	NA
11	Hindol NAC	NA	93	116	65	344	NA	NA	NA	NA	422	362	NA
12	Kamakhyanagar NAC	NA	50	209	85	419	NA	NA	NA	NA	834	539	NA
TOTAL		NA	5576	15446	7061	42251	NA	NA	NA	NA	69367	48101	NA

11. Earthquake Vulnerability:

As per the Earthquake Hazard Zoning Atlas- 2016 published by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), the district is also vulnerable to Earthquake.

- The Dhenkanal District is coming under Zone-III (Moderate damage risk zone)/
- The total District is under Zone- III



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- (Moderate damage risk zone)/
- 80 % of the District is coming under Zone- III (Moderate damage risk zone)/
 - Sadar,Gandia,Hindol, Odapada,Parjang,Kamakhyanagar Blocks of the district is coming under Zone- III (Moderate damage risk zone) and the most part of other two blocks Bhuban & Kankadahad are under Zone-II (low damage risk zone)/
 - The Earthquake vulnerability Map is enclosed for reference.

14.1 Identified Old and depleted Buildings in the District (if any) as per report of RWD, Dhenkanal Division.

Sl. No.	Block/ULB	No.of Vulnerable Building	Population at Risk (inhabitant and the neighbouring)
1		11 nos.class rooms	405

Details as follows,

SI.No.	Block/ULB	Name of Vulnerable Building	Address	Remarks
1	Odapada	Ghatipiri H.S.	Ghatipiri	1no.depleted room
2	Odapada	Indipur H.S.	Indipur	1no.depleted room
3	Odapada	S.P.H.S. at Sadashivpur	Sadashivpur	2nos.depleted room
4	Odapada	Kamalanga H.S.	Kamalanga	1no.depleted room
5	Gondia	Anchalika H.S.Bidharpur	Bidharpur	1no.depleted room
6	Dhenkanal	K.P.H.S. at Govindpur	Govindpur	3nos.depleted room
7	Gondia	Badajena Bidyapitha at Kabera Madhapur	Kabera Madhapur	2nos.depleted room

The list of the building as follows.

SI no	Block/ULB	Name of the Vulnerable building	Address
1	Kankadahad	Bandania AWC	At-Bandania, Po-Birasal,PS-Kankadahad, Dhenkanal
2	Kankadahad	Sendhesar AWC	At-Sendhesar, Po-Maruable, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal
3	Kankadahad	Kampulei AWC	At-Kampulei, Po-Maruable, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal
4	Kankadahad	Nuakampulei AWC	At-NuaKampulei, Po-maruable, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal
5	Kankadahad	Doratota AWC	At-Doratota, Po-Raibol, PS-kamakhyanagar, Dist-Dhenkanal
6	Kankadahad	Raibol AWC	At/Po-Raibol PS-kamakhyanagar, Dist-Dhenkanal
7	Kankadahad	Kairatangar AWC	At-Kairatangar, Po-Batagaon, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal
8	Kankadahad	Tandimunda AWC	At-Tandimunda, Po-Batagaon, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal
9	Kankadahad	Khateibereni AWC	At-Khateibereni, Po-balikuma, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal
10	Kankadahad	Kathapurasahi AWC	At-Koi, Po-Balikuma, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal
11	Kankadahad	Kendumunda AWC	At-Kendumunda, Po-Pangatira, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal
12	Kankadahad	Dhubulipathar Harijanasahi AWC	At-Dhubulipathar harijan sahi, Po-Mahabirod, PS-Parjang, Dist-Dhenkanal
13	Kankadahad	Toradanali AWC	At-Toradanali, Po-Jhilli, PS-Parjang, Dist-Dhenkanal
14	Kankadahad	Karagola AWC	At/Po-Karagola, PS-Kankadahad, Dist-Dhenkanal

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15. Forest Fire: Details of Forest Fire Incidents in the District

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
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	200	33.524	Nil
2		Kapilash	188	142.081	Nil
3		Sadangi	83	47.1533	Nil
4		Bhuban	75	15.682	Nil
5		K.Nagar East	251	45.8044	Nil
6		K.Nagar West	425	63.826	Nil
7		Mahabirod	732	276.7458	Nil
8		Hindol	407	137.4538	Nil

Table-3.27-Forest Fire Vulnerability:

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 Zone (Area in Sq. Km.)	No. of Villages/ habitations inside/ adjacent to the Low Risk Zone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	785.4	135.8743	-	-	-	-	0.0001	1
	Kapilash	217.26	109.1982	-	-	-	-	0.00001	1
	Sadangi	515.7	132.8454	-	-	-	-	0.00251	3
	Bhuban	338.41	42.0565	-	-	-	-	-	-
	K.Nagar East	426.73	173.6754	0.006185	5	-	-	0.0011	2
	K.Nagar West	695.67	210.9387	0.00458	5	-	-	0.00408	3
	Mahabirod	712.74	127.6873	0.00081	3	0.0003	1	0.001	1
Hindol	764.75	174.85	-	-	0.002	1	0.0051	2	

Forest fire vulnerability:

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Range	Forest Out Post at Forester Level	Name of Vulnerable Village	Total Notifeid Forest Area (In Sq. Km.)	Type of Risk Zone(High/ Medium/ Low)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	Sadar	Nil	135.8743	Nil
2			Baladiabandh	Kurumatangara		Low
3			Badagila	Nil		Nil
4			Bhapur	Nil		Nil
5			Ghatipiri	Nil		Nil
6			Meramandali	Nil		Nil
7			Gadasila	Nil		Nil

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8	Kapilash	Deogaon	Biradia	109.1982	Low
9		Sorisiapada	Nil		Nil
10		Chatighara	Nil		Nil
11		Kapilash Zoo	Nil		Nil
12	Sadangi	Sadangi	Baniapada	132.8454	Low
13		Khankira	Mundamari Chhottentuli		Low
14		Joranda	Nil		Nil
15	Bhuban	Bhuban	Nil	42.0565	Nil
16		Mathakaragola	Nil		Nil
17		Jiral	Nil		Nil
18	K.Nagar East	Kankadahaa-I	Nil	173.6754	Nil
19		Kankadahaa-II	Childa		High
20		Jiridamali	Khateibereni		High
21		Birasal-I	Batagaon Birasal		Low
22		Birasal-II	Baradakota		High
			Koi		High
			Khidikidwar		High
23		K.Nagar West	Muktapasi		Baghamunda
	Rangamatia			High	
24	Kamakhyanagar		Gundichanali	High	
			Sahala	High	
			Kamakhyanagar	Low	
25	Anlanereni		Anlabereni	Low	
26	Kirtanpur		Kadalipal	Low	
		Phullijhar	High		
27	Mahabiord	Dihadol	Ambapalash	127.6873	Low
28		Dadaraghathi	Domuhani		High
29		Mahabiord-I	Jhili		High
			Kuturia		High
30		Mahabiord-II	Gadapalasuni		Medium
31		Pangatira	Nil		Nil
32	Hindol	Hindol	Sinkol	174.85	Low
33		Bampa	Nil		Nil
34		Rasol	Pasasinga		Low
35		Dandiri	Nil		Nil
36		Bimbori	Nil		Nil
37		Khajuriakata	Sarasinga		Medium

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)
1737.586712	14.7818	0	50.579181	1802.947693

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

Table- No. 1

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	Remarks

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			2 years.	
1	Dhenkanal Municipality	1	NA	New DHH building

Table-No. 2

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
1	New DHH building	Dhenkanal Municipality	CDM & PHO	Yes	2020	-

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

17. Embankments:

Irrigation Division Wise Embankments in the District:

Sl No	Name of Division	Name of the embankments	Type (Capital Embankment/ Other Agricultural/ Test Relief/ Saline)	Total length of embankment in Km
1	2	3	4	5
1	Angul Irrigation Division	MF.E from saradhapur to Badabilla on Ramial left.	CE	1.50
2		MF.E from Alutuma to Rekula on Ramial left.	CE	3.90
3		MF.E from Rekula to Tentulisinga on Ramial left.	CE	2.70
4		MF.E from Tentulisinga to Baligorada & Baligorada to Mahapatiajore on Ramial left.	CE	6.70
5		MF.E from Arasahi to Origoan on Ramial left.	CE	1.30
6		MF.E from Origoan to Khantakhon on Ramial left.	CE	4.40
7		MF.E from Khantakhon to Krushnapur on Ramial left.	CE	4.30
8		MF.E from Kadua to Saruali on Ramial Right.	CE	4.00
9		MF.E from Jagannathpur to Badura on Ramial Right.	CE	1.50
10		MF.E from Sanaberhmpur to Badaberhmpur on Ramial Right.	CE	3.24
11		MF.E from Arkhapal to Jeneilo on Ramial Right.	CE	0.60
12		MF.E from at Jeneilo on Ramial Right.	CE	0.70
13		MF.E from Jeneilo to Orhana on Ramial Right.	CE	2.12
14		MF.E from Kantio to Kotagara on Brahmani Right.	CE	2.50
15		MF.E from Kotagara to Kamagara on Brahmani Right.	CE	3.90
16		M.F.E at Kamagara. On Brahmani right.	CE	0.20
17		MF.E from Kamagara to Jhagadapada on Brahmani Right.	CE	3.90
18		MF.E from Jhagadapada to Kateni on Brahmani Right.	CE	2.35
19		MF.E from Kateni to Budhibil on Brahmani Right.	CE	4.00
20		M.F.E at Rankia on Brahmani right.	CE	3.00
21		MF.E from Rankia to Dighi on Brahmani Right.	CE	3.90
22		MF.E from Chandipal to Mahulpal on Brahmani Right.	CE	4.27

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23	M.F.E at Mahulpal on Brahmani right.	CE	1.15
24	T.R.E at Kurunti on Brahmani right.	T.R.E	1.00
25	T.R.E at Kharagprasad on Brahmani right.	T.R.E	1.00
26	T.R.E at Bido on Brahmani right.	T.R.E	1.00
27	T.R.E at Kulai on Brahmani left.	T.R.E	0.10
28	T.R.E at Tumugula on Brahmani right.	T.R.E	0.16
29	T.R.E at Jhadiamba on Brahmani right.	T.R.E	0.12
30	O.A.E at Damola on Brahmani left.	O.A.E	0.28
31	O.A.E at Panigengutia on Brahmani left.	O.A.E	0.45
32	O.A.E at Batasingha on Brahmani left.	O.A.E	0.75
33	O.A.E at Chandapur on Brahmani left.	O.A.E	1.11
34	O.A.E at Baulapur on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	1.00
35	O.A.E at Sadashibpur on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	1.00
36	O.A.E at Bangursingha on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	0.50
37	O.A.E at Latadeipur on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	1.00
38	O.A.E at Sankulai on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	2.00
39	O.A.E at Hanumantiaghai on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	0.52
40	O.A.E at Khargaprasad on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	0.30
41	O.A.E at Kurunti on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	0.50
42	O.A.E at Dhalpur on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	2.20
43	O.A.E at Chanchhaghai on Brahmani right.	O.A.E	2.50
44	MF.E from Sankulai to Nagenahill on Brahmani Right.	O.A.E	5.03
45	MF.E from Nagenahill to Badajoremouth on Brahmani Right.	O.A.E	7.052
46	O.A.E at Balisahi on Ramial left.	O.A.E	0.90
47	T.R.E at Rendapatena.	T.R.E	2.00
48	T.R.E along Kalabilla nallah near village Kusia.	T.R.E	0.85
49	T.R.E nearvillage Odhana.	T.R.E	0.50
		Total	99.95

Division wise list of Vulnerable Points:

Sl No.	Name of Division	Name of Embankment/River	Location of Vulnerable Points	Affected length (in Meter)	Name of Block	Name of village to be affected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Angul Irrigation Division	Chandipal to Mahulpal/ Brahmani	At Bhusal	50M	Bhuban	Bhusal, Kirtanpur, Bhuban
2	Angul Irrigation Division	Rankia to Dighi/Brahmani	At Rankia	30M	Kamakshyanagar	Rankia, Balichaturi, Balipada

18. Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts

Sl. No.	Cultural Heritage site / precinct	Address / Location	Category (Centrally protected Monuments / State protected / UNESCO World Heritage Site / Unprotected Monument)	Name and Contact details of the controlling / Supervising Authority at the District level	Hazards & Vulnerability of the place	Remarks (if any) (Average Footfall and Days / Period during which the place receives highest footfall)
1	SARANG (Sleeping Image)	At/P.O.- Saranga Dist.- Dhenkanal	ASI	Tourist Officer, Dhenkanal	Due to dashing or river water	44647 (During December,

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	of Lord Vishnu)			Mob.-9937165927 Ph. : 06762-226631	during rainy season the image is degrading day by day. Needs Repairing & Restoration.	January, February) receive highest footfall
2.	KUALO (Religions Place)	At/P.O.- Kualo P.S.- Parjang Dist.- Dhenkanal	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	Dilapidated Condition. Needs Repairing & Restoration	36773 (During Siva Ratri) receive highest football
3.	ARNNAKOTISWAR (Religious Place)	At-Lateadeipur P.O.- Radhadeipur P.S.-Gondia Dist.- Dhenkanal.	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	The Present Mandap is remaining under dilapidated condition. Needs Repairing & Restoration	35662 (During Siva Ratri) receive highest football
4.	GODESS STHAMBESWARI (Religious Place)	At/P.O.- Chitalpur Via- Balimi, P.S.-Rasol Dist.- Dhenkanal	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	Jagamohan Mandap is remaining under dilapidated condition. Needs Repairing & Restoration	30512 (During Dola Purnima) receive highest football
5.	YAYNESVARTEMPLE (Religious Place)	At/P.O.- Khadagaprasad P.S.-Motonga Dist.- Dhenkanal	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	Dilapidated condition. Needs Repairing & Restoration	30220 (During Srabana) receive highest football
6.	NADARA RAMACHANDI (Religious Place)	At/P.O.-Nadara P.S.-Motonga Dist.- Dhenkanal	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	Due to non-availability of infrastructure development visitors are facing problem. Needs to Repairing & Restoration	325320 (During Makara Yatra) receive highest football
7.	NAGANATHESWARTEMPLE (Religious Place)	At/P.O.- Nagena P.S.-Sadar Dist.- Dhenkanal	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	God submersed by rain water during rainy season. Office, store room are under dilapidated condition. Needs Repairing & Restoration	37551 (During Siva Ratri) receive highest football
8.	KAPILASHTEMPLE (Religious Place)	At/P.O.-Deogan P.S.-Gondia Dist.-Dhenkanal	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	Remaining under unhealthy atmosphere. Garbage system urgently needing. Badadanda needs to be widening	665244 (During Siva Ratri) receive highest football
9.	KAPILESWARMAH ADEVTEMPLE (Religious Temple)	At- Hatuari P.O.- Badasuanlo Via- Kamakhyanagar Dist.- Dhenkanal	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	Deovotees are facing problem as it is situated in between Ramial river a small bridge is required.	45322 (During Siva Ratri) receive highest football

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10.	PASCHIMESWAR GROUP OF TEMPLES (Siddheswar & Somanath) (Religious Temple)	At- Gangadhar Prasad P.O.- Kamadhenukote P.S.-Sadar, Dist. -Dhenkanal	ASI	Executive Officer, Debottar, Dhenkanal	These group of temples are standing in the open air for which boundary wall and needs minor repair & Restoration	423347 (During Siva Ratri & Marriage Ceremony) receive highest footfall
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19. Museum/Library:

Sl No	Name of the Museum/Library	Location & Address	Type	Category/Controlling Body (A.S,I/Central Govt./ State Govt/ Privat/ Public/ Privately Managed/ University College	Name & Contract details of controlling authority /owner	Hazard & Vulnerability	Average Foot, Fall & days/ Period during which highest foot fall is received	Remark (If any)
01	Branch Museum, Dhenkanal	Art & Craft Centre, Near Bhagirathi Sagar, Near Tahahsil, Dhenkanal Post/Dist-Dhenkanal	Branch Museum	District Category, Supt. State Museum, Bhubaneswar/ Collector & District Magistrate State Government	District Culture Officer, Dhenkanal	Nil	Per day-35 New Years Day-1000	
2	Fakir Mohan District Library	At-Ganesh Bazar, Near Head Post Office, Post/Dist-Dhenkanal	District Library	District Category, Director of Culture, Odisha, Bhubaneswar State Government	District Culture Officer, Dhenkanal	It is the old Asbestos house as protected monuments of Fakir Mohan Senapati	Per day-30 New Years Day-1500	It should be renovated to save the old monuments and old house.

20. Human Animal Conflict:

i. Loss of Human Lives and Property due to Animal Attack- Table-3.38

Sl No	Year	Vulnerable Place (Village/Panchayat/ Range)	Causing agent/Animal (elephants Bear, Crocodile etc.)	Number of Human lives lost during last 5 years	Damage to house and property during last 5 years	Crop damaged
	2020-21	Bhuban	Elephant/ Bear	1	0	104
		Dhenkanal		7	83	1174
		Hindol		11	197	1972
		K.Nagar East		0	0	35
		K.Nagar West		4	26	1393
		Kapilash		2	0	98
		Mahabirod		6	76	2165
		Sadangi		4	0	391
	2021-22	Bhuban	Elephant/Bear	0	0	41
		Dhenkanal		4	111	706
		Hindol		6	183	486
		K.Nagar East		2	0	17

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		K.Nagar West		2	28	441	
		Kapilash		2	0	159	
		Mahabirod		3	17	540	
		Sadangi		2	1	255	
	2022-23	Bhuban	Elephant/Bear	0	0	163	
		Dhenkanal		3	80	267	
		Hindol		21	88	1154	
		K.Nagar (East)		0	0	15	
		K.Nagar (West)		0	1	61	
		Kapilash		2	2	134	
		Mahabirod		7	47	771	
		Sadangi		2	0	152	
	2023-24	Bhuban		Elephant/Bear	0	0	249
		Dhenkanal			9	85	650
		Hindol	14		70	1693	
		K.Nagar (East)	0		2	29	
		K.Nagar (West)	0		6	183	
		Kapilash	2		18	361	
		Mahabirod	1		10	1219	
		Sadangi	6		10	453	
	2024-25	Bhuban	Elephant/Bear		3	714	
		Dhenkanal		10	46	871	
		Hindol		11	126	3487	
		K.Nagar (East)		2		104	
		K.Nagar (West)		1	2	397	
		Mahabirod		1	19	1205	
		Kapilash		0		1301	
		Sadangi		0	20	697	

ii. Loss of Animal Lives due to Man-Made Causes

Sl. No	Year	Vulnerable Place/Location	Causing Agent (Railway line/ Electric Lines etc.)	No of incidents
1	2020-21	Patharakhamba,	Electrocution	1
2		Benipatha	Electrocution	1
3	2021-22	Gobindaprasad	Electrocution	1
4		Kantamila	Electrocution	1
5		Kapilash.	Electrocution	1
6	2022-23	Asarda	Electrocution	1
7		Ghagaramunda	Electrocution	1
8		Rankia	Electrocution	1
9		Baghadharia	Electrocution	1
10		Ostapal	Electrocution	1
11	2023-24	Nuapada	Electrocution	1
12		Nuabaga	Electrocution	1
13		Ramapal	Electrocution	1
14	2024-25	Ambalundi	Electrocution	1
15		Meramandali	Train Hit	1

21. Human Animal Conflict-

i. Loss of Human Lives And Property Due To Animal Attack

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SI No	Year of depreddation	Vulnerable place	Causing agent/Animal (Elephant, Bear, Boar Crocodile etc.)	No of Human lives lost during last 5 years	Damage to house and property during last 5 years	Crop Damage
	2020-21	Bhuban	Elephant/Bear	1	0	104
		Dhenkanal		7	83	1174
		Hindol		11	197	1972
		K.Nagar East		0	0	35
		K.Nagar West		4	26	1393
		Kapilash		2	0	98
		Mahabirod		6	76	2165
		Sadangi		4	0	391
		2021-22	Bhuban		0	0
	Dhenkanal			4	111	706
	Hindol			6	183	486
	K.Nagar East			2	0	17
	K.Nagar West			2	28	441
	Kapilash			2	0	159
	Mahabirod			3	17	540
	Sadangi			2	1	255
	2022-23	Bhuban	Elephant/Bear	0	0	163
		Dhenkanal		3	80	267
		Hindol		21	88	1154
		K.Nagar (East)		0	0	15
		K.Nagar (West)		0	1	61
		Kapilash		2	2	134
		Mahabirod		7	47	771
		Sadangi		2	0	152
		2023-24	Bhuban	Elephant/Bear	0	0
	Dhenkanal			9	85	650
	Hindol			14	70	1693
	K.Nagar (East)			0	2	29
	K.Nagar (West)			0	6	183
	Kapilash			2	18	361
	Mahabirod			1	10	1219
	Sadangi			6	10	453
	2024-25	Bhuban	Elephant/Bear		3	714
		Dhenkanal		10	46	871
		Hindol		11	126	3487
		K.Nagar (East)		2		104
		K.Nagar (West)		1	2	397
		Mahabirod		1	19	1205
		Kapilash		0		1301
		Sadangi		0	20	697

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

SI No	Year of depreddation	Causing Agent (Railway line/ Electric Lines etc.)	Vulnerable place/Location	No of Animal /lives lost
1.	2020-21	Electrocution	Patharakhamba,	1

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		Electrocution	Benipatha	1
2.	2021-22	Electrocution	Gobindaprasad	1
		Electrocution	Kantamila	1
		Electrocution	Kapilash.	1
3.	2022-23	Electrocution	Asarda	1
		Electrocution	Ghagaramunda	1
		Electrocution	Rankia	1
		Electrocution	Baghadharia	1
		Electrocution	Ostapal	1
4.	2023-24	Electrocution	Nuapada	1
5.		Electrocution	Nuabaga	1
6.		Electrocution	Ramapal	1
7.	2024-25	Electrocution	Ambalundi	1
8.		Train Hit	Meramandali	1

CHAPTER – 4: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

4.1 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

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

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

4.2 National Executive Committee (NEC)

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

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

4.3 State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

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

The State Disaster Management Authority shall:-

- a) Lays down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.
- b) Approves the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA,
- c) Coordinates the implementation of the State Plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures.
- d) Review the developmental plans of different departments of the State to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.

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

4.4 State Executive Committee (SEC)

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

The State Executive Committee shall-:

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

4.5 Revenue and Disaster Management Department:

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

4.6 Special Relief Organization:

The Special Relief Organisation was established under the Board of Revenue in 1965-66 for carrying out relief and rescue operation during and after various disasters. Since its inception, the scope of Relief Organisation has been diversified. Now it deals with disaster management i.e. response, relief and rehabilitation. It coordinates with

districts/departments for quick relief and rescue operation, reconstruction and rehabilitation work. It also promotes disaster preparedness at all levels in the State with the assistance of Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA). Quick response in the natural calamities is the hall-mark of Special Relief Organisation.

4.7 Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA):

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

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

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

4.8 State Level Committee on Natural Calamity (SLCNC)

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

The Function of the SLCNC is -:

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

4.9 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

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

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

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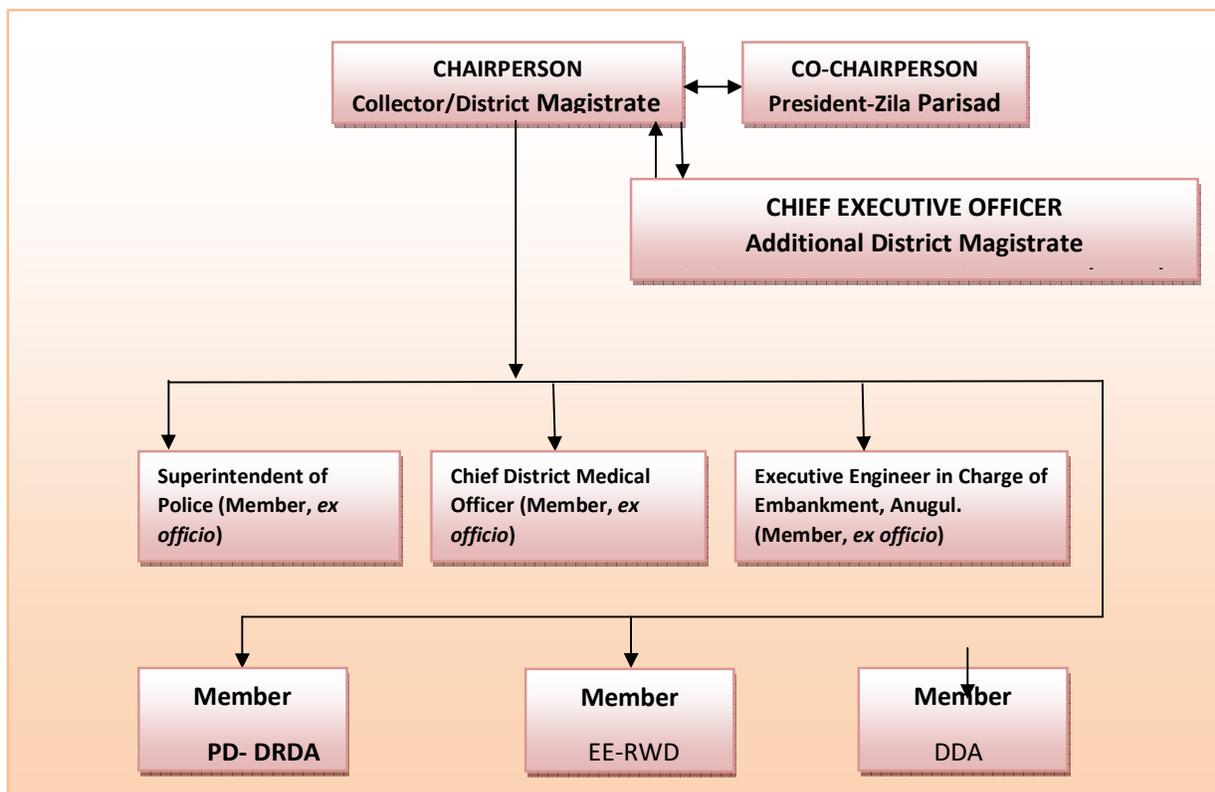
- a) The Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the District is the Chairperson (*ex-officio*) of DDMA.
- b) The elected representative of local authority is the Co-chairperson (*ex-officio*) of DDMA.

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.

Organogram of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).



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.

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The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) shall:-

- a) Prepare Disaster Management Plan including District Response Plan of the District.
- b) Coordinate and Monitor the implementation of the National DM Policy, State DM Policy, State DM Plan and District DM Plan.
- c) Ensure that vulnerable areas of the districts are identified and prevention and mitigation measures are being undertaken by the departments of the Government both at district level and at local level.
- d) Ensure that guidelines for Prevention and Mitigation measures, Preparedness and Response as lay down by NDMA and SDMA are being followed by all departments of Government both at district and local level.
- e) Monitor the implementation of Disaster Management Plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the district levels.
- f) Lay down guidelines to be followed by different Government departments both at district level and local level for integrating disaster prevention and mitigation measures in their development plans and projects and provides necessary technical assistance therefor;
- g) Review the state of capability for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster like situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation.
- h) Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster.
- i) Organize, coordinate and facilitate specialized training programmes and awareness programmes for different level of officers, employees, voluntary rescue workers and community members for prevention and mitigation of disaster with support of governmental and non-governmental organization and local authorities.
- j) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade mechanism for early warning and dissemination of proper information to public.
- k) Review development plans prepared by the departments of the government at the district level, statutory authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation.
- l) Examine construction in any area in the district and ensure standards for prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction to be followed by the concerned departments and authorities.
- m) Identify buildings and places which could be used as relief centers or camps in the event of any disaster or disaster like situation and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings and places.
- n) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at short notice;
- o) Encourage the involvement of Non Government Organization and Voluntary social – welfare institutions working at the grass root level in the district for disaster management.
- p) Ensure communication systems are in order and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
- q) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to.

Specific Task assigned to members of DDMA, Dhenkanal by the Chairperson.

Superintended of Police:

- Ensure the law and order situation in the district at the time of emergency.
- Ensure necessary protection for the supply of relief materials.
- Prohibitory and detention measures if so required.
- Ensure 24*7 Control Room Operations.

Additional District Magistrate:

- Overall supervision of preparedness and response activities
- Monitoring the activities at different level and departments.
- Timely release of Input Subsidy to farmers during Drought declaration.
- Timely release of ex-gratia assistance to beneficiaries/ NoKs as per the NDRF/SDRF guideline after happening of specified Disasters..
- Co-ordination among ODRAF/NDRAF/Fire/local police and executive magistrates.
- Ensure Provision of minimum standard norms of relief in the relief camp as per the NDMA norms in the pre and post disaster period.
- Co-ordination of all district level departments for synergetic efforts to tackle the impending situations.

Project Director, DRDA:

- Ensure 24*7 control room operation at different blocks
- Ensure all the block staff will be in readiness
- Ensure timely preparedness and response activities at the block level
- Ensure and monitor timely evacuation if required from the low-lying areas.
- Ensure Provision of minimum standard norms of relief in the relief camp as per the NDMA norms in the pre and post disaster period.

CDM&PHO:

- CDM & PHO to ensure the necessary medical arrangement at the DHH/SDH / CHC/PHC/SC level.
- Ensure 24*7 control room operation at DHH/SDH / CHC level.
- Ensure that necessary medicines with anti snake venoms are piled at different health units.
- Mobile health unit needs to be in readiness.
- Operational of MRC as per the requirements.
- Provision of Medical treatments in the Relief Camp.
- Strengthening DSU, Rapid Action Team to control disease outbreak during Disasters.
- Take appropriate action for safe transportation of expected mothers whose EDD 5days before striking of disaster especially, Cyclone to nearest Delivery Points.
- Keep ready the Sunstroke Room in the DHH/SDH/CHC/PHC level as per the portfolio.
- Awareness generation and capacity building of Doctors/Paramedical Staff/RKS members/ ASHAs / GKS/ WKS/ MAS members to mitigate impact and incidence of different disasters along with entitlement of ex-gratia assistance to beneficiaries and NoKs as per the NDRF/SDRF norms. It is already approved by DDMA for its implementation and letter had already communicated.
- Proper Implementation of BKKY / BSKY and treatment provision /delivery to beneficiaries.

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- All measures to do provisioning of treatment & medical services during post disaster phases.

Executive Engineer in Charge of Embankments, Anugul.

- Ensure the status of weak embankments and safe guarding of the same.
- Liaison with the Collector, ADM, Department and report the status of the embankments
- Stock piling of the flood fighting materials
- Preparation of flood contingency plan
- Monitoring the control room and close watch on the situation.

Chief District Agriculture Officer (CDAO):

- Flood contingency planning and monitoring.
- Drought /Pest Attack/Unseasonal rainfall management planning & implementation.
- Capacity building of the farmers as and when required for alternative cropping.
- Proper implementation and Monitoring of assessment process for Input Subsidy to farmers, other related activities. And Liaison with Revenue & DM, Department, Agriculture and Farmer Empowerment and Planning & Co-ordination Department during Drought situation as per the notification. Timely release of Input Subsidy.
- Proper implementation of different schemes in favor of farmers in the district.

Executive Engineer, Rural Works Department:

- Timely & proper assessment all Govt. infrastructures in rural area.
- Relief line clearance, Road clearance, other response activities etc.
- Ensure development works in rural areas in the post disaster period time bound manner.
- Ensure restoration of roads and other infrastructure aftermath of the flood in the flood prone areas and other Disasters.
- Proper implementation of restoration and recovery projects.
- Assessment of Govt. buildings/infrastructures for declaration of abandonment/unsafe and timely repair and renovation works.
- Construction of Road & building resilient to Earthquake, Cyclone.
- Others.

Block Level Disaster Management Committee (BDMC) & GP Level Disaster Management Committee:

In pursuance of the decision of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Dhenkanal, on Dt.07.10.2021, the Block Level Disaster Management Committee (BLDMC) and GP Level Disaster Management Committee (GPLDMC) have been constituted as follows,

Block Level Disaster Management Committee (BLDMC):

BDO	Chairman,
Tahasildar	Co-Chairman
GPEO	Member Convenor,
Members-	Addl. Tahasildar, ABDO, Block AEE, Block MO I/c, AAO, AHO, AFO, BVO, CDPO, BEO, BSSO, Marketing Inspector(MI), Station Fire Officer, JE-RWSS, and three NGOs Member of Block Level NGO Coordination Committee(BLNCC)

Gram Panchayat Level Disaster Management Committee (BLDMC):

Sarpanch	Chairman,
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PEO
Members-

Member Convenor,
JE, ANM, GPTA, GRS, Village Agriculture/Horticulture Worker, two
Head Masters, two ASHAs, two AWWs, two President/Secretary of
VDMC, President & Secretary GPLF(WSHG) Mission Shakti, local
NGO/CSO.

Both the committees are functioning under the command & control of the DDMA, Dhenkanal. The Disaster Management Committee at Block and GP level will take measures for effective Planning, Preparedness, Response & Relief measures, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction, Mitigation & Prevention, Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) etc. in coordination with concerned Line Deptt. and will assist District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Dhenkanal, for effective Disaster Management in the district. The committee will also, monitor implementation of Disaster Management Activities in different phases of Disaster in the Block/GP.

4.10 District Level Committee on Natural Calamity (DLNCC)

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

Structure of District Level Committee on Natural Calamity, Dhenkanal-

SI No.	Designation
1.	Collector, Dhenkanal. (Chairman)
2.	Hon'ble Minister Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, Science and Technology, Govt. of Odisha, Hon'ble MLA, Dhenkanal
3.	Hon'ble M.P, Loksabha, Dhenkanal.
4.	Hon'ble MLA, Parjang,
5.	Hon'ble MLA, Hindol.
6.	Hon'ble MLA, Kamakhyanagar
7.	President, Zilla Parishad, Dhenkanal
8.	SP, Dhenkanal
9.	ADM, (General) Dhenkanal
10.	ADM, (Revenue), Dhenkanal
11.	PD, DRDA, Dhenkanal
12.	Sub-Collector, Dhenkanal
13.	Sub-Collector, Hindol
14.	Sub-Collector, Kamakhyanagar
15.	Deputy Collector Emergency
16.	CDM&PHO, Dhenkanal
17.	CDVO, Dhenkanal
18.	CDAO, Dhenkanal & Project Director, ATMA
19.	DLO, (welfare) Dhenkanal
20.	DLO, (Enforcement) Dhenkanal
21.	Deputy Director Planning & Statistics, Dhenkanal.
22.	Deputy Director Horticulture, Dhenkanal.
23.	Civil Supply Officer, Dhenkanal
24.	B.D.O. Dhenkanal
25.	BDO, Gondia.
26.	B.D.O. Odapada
27.	BDO Hindol
28.	B.D.O. K. Nagar

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29.	BDO, Bhuban
30.	B.D.O.Kankadahad
31.	B.D.O Parjang
32.	Tahasildar,Dhenkanal
33.	Tahasildar, Gondia
34.	Tahasildar, Hindol
35.	Tahasildar,Odapada
36.	Tahasildar,K.Nagar
37.	Tahasildar, Parjang
38.	Tahasildar,K.Had
39.	Tahasildars, Bhuban
40.	DIPRO, Dhenkanal
41.	DRCS Dhenkanal
42.	EE, Minor Irrigation, Dhenkanal.
43.	EE, Lift Irrigation
44.	EE, RW Division, Dhenkanal.
45.	SE,TPCODL, Dhenkanal
46.	Executive Engineer, Embankment, Irrigation, Angul.
47.	EE, RWSS, Dhenkanal
48.	Executive Officer, Dhenkanal Municipality.
49.	EO, Kamakhyanagar, NAC
50.	I/c EO, Hindol NAC
51.	EO, Bhuban, NAC
52.	Fire Officer

Structure and roles and responsibilities of District Level Committee on Natural Calamities (DLNCC) Dhenkanal district is elaborated as below.

Department Related.	Statutory/Administrative	Provision under which constituted.	Role of the Collector &DM.	Role of the Committee.	Period of Meeting.
Revenue & DM, Govt. of Odisha.	Statutory	Odisha Relief Code.	The Collector & DM shall keep themselves, at all times informed of the agricultural condition in every part of their District and to enforce the observance of all Rules let down for collection of Agricultural statistics.	The committee sits in May not only review the ongoing relief measures, if any, but it may suggest the list of relief works to be undertaken, advise on precautionary measures to be taken, for Floods and for stocking of food articles in strategic or key points and such other matters.The Committee which sits in November may similarly make a review of the immediate post situation on Crop conditions, relief measures, if any and also suggest on the immediate future relief activities.	Twice (May & November) in a year.

1. Convening a meeting of the District Level Committee on Natural Calamities (DLNCC) in the month of May is to review the precautionary measures taken or contemplated to be taken against the possible flood, stocking of food stuff in advance in interior, vulnerable, strategic & key areas and review of other programmes or work in progress, if any.
2. Closure of past breaches in river & canal embankments and guarding of weak points.

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3. Arrangements of keeping the drainage systems clear for free flow of flood water.
4. Assigning the change of Flood Circles.
5. Rain recording and submission of rainfall reports as per the provision under Appendix-IV ensuring Inspection of Rain Gauge Stations & taking steps to rectify the defects, if any.
6. Activating the Control Rooms with adequately trained personnel & necessary communication equipment in order and arrangements of training for those who are deployed in the control room.
7. Submission of daily situation report on rainfall & flood from 1st June to 15th October.
8. Dissemination of weather reports/ warnings and flood bulletins issued by the Meteorological Centre & Central Flood Forecasting Division, Bhubaneswar and communication of gauge-recordings.
9. Installation of temporary Police Wireless Stations & temporary telephones in flood prone areas.
10. Arrangements for keeping telephone lines in order.
11. Deployment of boats at strategic points including enumeration of private boats with names & contact details of the owners & boatmen, execution of pre-contract with boat owners and advance planning for deployment of such boats.
12. Storage of food in interior, vulnerable strategic & key area.
13. Pre-contract on arrangements of dry food stuff & other necessities of life.
14. Arrangements for supply of safe drinking water during crisis period.
15. Health, Sanitation, Veterinary & Agricultural measures.
16. Identification of flood shelters including drinking water & sanitation arrangements at such shelters. Advance planning for making these arrangements for sheltering the people in case of high flood
17. Evacuation plan including identification of low-lying areas likely to be inundated/ marooned, identification of evacuation route and means of transportation.
18. Advance planning & arrangements including logistics for deployment of ODRAF/ NDRF/ Defence Forces.
19. Listing of helipads/ airstrips available in the district with correct geographical co-ordinates (Latitude & Longitude).
20. Organization of relief parties & training to those to be deployed in flood relief work.
21. Arrangements for immediate restoration of essential services like power, telecommunication, roads, etc.
22. Coordination with Line Department officials.
23. Coordination with civil society organizations, SHGs, CBOs and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions for their participation & help in rescue and relief work.
24. Arrangement for Rapid Damage Assessment.
25. Organization of training/ refresher training for the officials to be engaged in damage assessment work to orient them about the provisions & procedure.
26. Review of pre-flood arrangement by the Collector.
27. In addition to the above, the following actions will be taken: - National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in exercise of its powers u/s 12 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 has recommended certain guidelines for the basic minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disaster

- relating to shelter, food, water, sanitation & medical cover in relief camps & relief for widows & orphans.
28. In disaster situation, it may be required to regulate the flow of traffic/ people to disaster affected areas. This is more relevant in case of tourist/ religious places. Based on forecasts, it may be required to regulate the tourists/ pilgrims. Besides, plan for evacuation from tourist/ religious places including alternative routes in the event of an imminent disaster should be made in advance. The District Authorities must have their plan included in their DM Plan to deal with such situations. If not, appropriate provisions may be included in the DM Plan of the district & various functions in this regard including the regulatory function should be entrusted to specific officials/ agencies.
 29. You have been separately requested to indicate your requirement of shelter materials (i.e. Polythene Sheets) to be stocked at different levels in the district for distribution to families whose houses are damaged due to any calamity. Please intimate the same, if not already done, and ensure that sufficient stock is available in the district.
 30. Instructions were issued in the past to close the bridges/ roads submerged or over topped with flood/ rain water by constructing temporary barricades on both sides and erect hoardings. The respective authorities in charge of the concerned roads will be responsible for the same.

4.11 (Other existing committees for Disaster Management at District/ Block/ level.)

District Crisis Group:

In accordance with Rule – 8 of Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rule 1996, the District Crisis Group (DCG) has been formed in Dhenkanal district. The District Crisis Group is the apex body in the district to deal with measures to prevent Chemical Accidents.

Role & Responsibility:

- Responsible to provide guidance for handling the Chemical Accidents.
- Prepare and update the Dist. Off-Site Emergency Plan
- Review all the on-site Emergency plans prepared by MAH installations for the preparation of the District off-site Plan.
- Assist the District Administration in the management of Chemical accidents.
- Monitor every chemical accident.
- Ensure continuous information flow from the dist. to State and Central Crisis Group regarding accident situation and mitigation efforts as and when required.
- Forward report of the Chemical accident within 15 days to the SCG.
- Conduct at least one full scale mock drill of a chemical accident as a site each year and forward a report on the strength and weakness of the plan to the SCG.
- Educate the population likely to be affected in a chemical accident about the remedies and existing preparedness on the subject. Respond to all the public enquires on the subject.

Flood and Epidemic Management: CDM & PHO:

One Rapid Response Team (RRT) has been constituted with the following officials:

1. DPHO

2. Dist. Epidemiologist

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3. MPHS (M)
4. Pharmacist

5. MPHW (M)
6. Others

The Control room is functioning in the office of DPHO, Dhenkanal with effect from 1st June to 15th Oct 2025 from 8 AM to 8 PM and incase of IMD warning it will be functional (24X7) with telephone number: **06762-295866**, Cell no: **9437093998**, Email-id: dsudhenkanal@gmail.com.

Flood prone areas of the district:

Sl No	Name of the Block	No of Flood Prone GP	No of Villages likely to be affected		Total Population likely to be Affected	No of Institution likely to be Affected		
			Marooned	Partially Marooned		CHC/BPHC	PHC (N)	SC
1	Gondia	3	0	2	4108	--	--	3
2	Sadar	5	0	7	1729	--	--	6
3	Odapada	6	0	18	24884	--	--	6
4	Kamakhynagar	6	0	6	12628	--	--	6
5	Parjang	2	0	5	2348	--	--	2
6	Bhubana	3	0	8	3812	--	--	3
7	Hindol	3	0	3	5448	--	--	3
8	Kankadahad	6	0	6	9872	--	--	6

Details:

Sl No	Name of the Block	No of Flood Prone GP	No of Villages likely to be affected		Total Population likely to be Affected	No of Institution likely to be Affected		
			Marooned	Partially Marooned		CHC/BPHC	PHC (N)	SC
1	Gondia	3 (DIGAMBARPUR, KASIPUR, MAJURPADA)	0	2 (BAINZIA, KANKA)	4108			3 (DIGAMBARPUR, KASIPUR, MAJURPADA)
2	Sadar	5 (RADHADEIPUR, CHULIA, BANASINGH, TARAVALA, CSPRASAD)	0	7 (NUAPADA, BADA NAGENA, SANA NAGENA, SANKARPUR, BHUINPUR, KOTAPAL, AUKHUMA)	1729			6 (RADHADEIPUR, CHULIA, BANASINGH, TARAVALA, CSPRASAD)
3	Odapada	6 (KAMALANGA, MANGALPUR, KUSPANGA, KPRASAD, BIDO, BAULAPUR)	0	18 (KAMALANGA, ACHALAKOTE, MANIABEDA, BADASAHI, KALITAILA, DURGAPUR, BHOGAMUNDA, MANPUR, MANGALPUR, KUSPANGA, KPRASAD, SURAVI, TALAGAN, RANJASINGHA, BIDO, MALI BIDO, BAULAPUR PATANA, BAULAPUR)	24884			6 (KAMALANGA, MANPUR, KURUNTI, KPRASAD, BIDO, BAULAPUR)

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4	Kamakhyanagar	6 (KANTAPAL, TUMUSINGA, KANTIOKATENI, JAGANNATHPUR, KADUA, BHAIRAPUR)	0	6 (KALIAHATA, TALASAHI, DHARASAHI, JAGANNATHPUR, KANGEILO, KANCHIA)	12628		6 (KANTAPAL, TUMUSINGA, KANTIOKATENI, JAGANNATHPUR, KADUA, BHAIRAPUR)
5	Parjang	2 (RODA, SARANGA)	0	6 (RODA, KUNDANDEIPUR, KAILO, SARANGA, PANI GENGUTIA, JATIA)	2348		2 (RODA, SARANGA)
6	Bhubana	3 (MARTHAPUR, KINGOL, BALIBO)	0	8 (KINGOL, BALIBO, BHUSAL, CHANDIPAL, ODHANA, JAYPUR, OROLO, DADHISINGA)	3812		3 (MARTHAPUR, KINGOL, BALIBO)
7	Hindol	3 (GIRIDHARPRASAD, RAKALA, GULEHI)	0	3 (GIRIDHARPRASAD, RAKALA, GULEHI)	5448		3 (GIRIDHARPRASAD, RAKALA, GULEHI)
8	Kankadahad	6 (BIRIBOLEI, BALIKUMA, KANKADAHAD, KARAGOLA, BAM, GHAGARAMUNDA)	0	11 (URBENGI, KANAKDAHAD, DANGAPAL, SENDHAPASI, SULIGAON, KIRTANPUR, GATAREI, PATAHRAGADA, BHUTUBHUTI SAHI, JIRASAHI, BUDHIBILI)	9872		6 (BIRIBOLEI, BALIKUMA, KANKADAHAD, KARAGOLA, BAM, GHAGARAMUNDA)



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Preparedness by CSO:

9 nos of inaccessible pockets identified by the district administration which are likely to be cut off during rainy / flood season which are given below. At the time of need the required rice, food grains and k.oil shall be met out of the available stock of the nearest DSC / RRC.

Sl No	Name of the Block	Name of the GP	Name of the Village
1.	Bhuban	Mahulpal	Nilakanthapur
2.	Bhuban	Bhusal	Jayapur
3.	Bhuban	Marthapur	Odhan
4.	Gondia	Bainsia	Kanka
5.	Gondia	Kasipur	Talakasipur

Preparedness by RWS&S:

- Total no of Inhabited villages: 1059
- No of inhabited villages covered with PWS scheme: 690
- No of inhabited villages un-covered with PWS scheme: 371
- Total no of habitation: 3625
- Total no of habitation covered with 40 LPCD through spot source: 3625
- Total no of House Hold: 271597
- Total no of Functional House Hold Tap Connection (FHTC) provided: 227665 (83.82%)
- Total no of population covered through PWS scheme: 961327
- Total no of Spot sources: 13776
- Total no of Commissioned PWS Scheme: 482
- No of ongoing single / multi village PWS scheme: 0
- Total no of ESR existing: 490
- Total no of Solar Dual Pump PWS scheme: 514

Preparedness by Chief Dist. Veterinary Officer:

1. Control rooms in Dist. Level, Sub-Divisional Level and Block level shall be functional.
2. Identification of flood prone villages: All Block level officers have been instructed to be vigilant for possible flood in vulnerable villages & to be in readiness for necessary evacuation.
3. Pre-flood Vaccination: Vaccination of livestock is in progress in all flood prone villages against the major infectious diseases.
4. Stocking of medicines: Medicines have been stocked in veterinary dispensaries at the block level.
5. Arrangement of feed & fodder: Livestock population of the flood prone villages and feed requirement has been kept ready for emergency indent in case of declaration of flood in the villages.
6. Rapid Response Teams: Eight Rapid Response Teams have been kept in readiness with 8 MVU vehicles at block level.

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Rapid Response Teams

Sl No	Name of the Block	Name & Designation of Staff (RRT)
1.	Dhenkanal	Dr. Vijna Vaidantika, AVAS (7978375025) Sri Ramani Ranjan Sahoo, VT (9861448713) Bainsi Nayak, Attd. (832770644)
2.	Gondia	Dr. S.Martha, VAS (8117858556) Haramohan Swain, LA (9438255295) Manoj Kumar Sahoo, Attd. (9937261175)
3.	Odapada	Dr. Kailash Satapathy, AVAS (7008619721) Sri Trinath Kumar Naik, VT (9861242990) Sri Arun Ku Behera, Attd. (9938440650)
4.	Hindol	Dr. Rashmi Singh, VAS (7008193356) Sri PK Das, VT (9437658102) Sri Hadibandhu Nayak, Attd. (8596984631)
5.	Kamakhyanagar	Dr. Nivedita Mishra, VAS (7008254782) Sri Sovan Kumar Das, LI (8917382554) Sri Bhuban Behera, Attd. (8658855724)
6.	Parjang	Dr. Sonali Panda, VAS, MVU (8763985286) Minaketan Sahoo, LI (7008316266) Sri Padmacharan Behera, Attd. (9937520681)
7.	Kankadahada	Dr. Sunita Meher, I/C, MVU VAS (9861081058) Sri Chitaranjan Kabisatpathy, LI (7077479958) Sri LAXmidhar Dehury, Attd.
8.	Bhuban	Dr. Biswa Bhushan Senapati, AVAS (9853469336) Sri Upendra Kumar Bhoi, VT (9937430660) Sri Premananda Satapathy, Attd. (9178479900)

7. Awareness: awareness among farmers is being created through MVUs for, stocking of feed & fodder safely, Shifting of livestock to safe places in case of marooning, maintenance of sanitation in animal sheds and care of the animals during flood situation.

Post Flood operations:

1. Treatment of Sick Animals: emergency Veterinary care shall be provided through the MVUs to the ailing animals in the affected area.
2. Deworming camps after flood: Immediately after flood, deworming camps shall be organised in the affected areas for protecting the animals from parasitism.
3. Health Camp after flood: Health camps shall be organised in the flood affected areas to restore the normal breeding system as well as restore the normal health of the livestock / birds.

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Coverage of Schools & AWCs:

	Total nos	Availability of drinking Water	Balance to be done
Schools	1336	1304	32
Angan wadi Centers (AWC)	1983	1879	104

Blockwise information of Drinkign Water supply as on 30.4.25:

SI No	Name of the Block	No of Commissioned PWS	No of OHT Existing	No of ongong PWS	No of Solar Dual Pump	No of functional Tube Well & Sanitary Well
1.	Bhuban	65	65	0	92	1323
2.	Dkl Sadar	58	54	0	27	1964
3.	Gondia	53	44	0	79	1827
4.	Hindol	49	40	0	97	2292
5.	K.Nagar	79	80	0	33	1635
6.	Kankadahad	74	91	0	101	1732
7.	Odapada	40	33	0	31	1543
8.	Parjang	64	83	0	54	1730
	Total	482	490	0	514	14046

List of Flood rpone areas identified by RWS&S:

SI No	Block	GP	Village
1.	Kamakhyanager	Badasuanlo	Badasuanlo
2.	Bhuban	Mahulpal	Nilakanthapur
3.	Bhuban	Mahulpal	Brahmapur
4.	Bhuban	Ektali	Purusottampur
5.	Bhuban	Ektali	Rodanga
6.	Bhuban	Bhusal	Jayapur
7.	Bhuban	Bhusal	Chandipal
8.	Dhenkanal	Tarava	Tarava
9.	Gondia	Karamulpatana	Karamulpatana
10.	Odapada	Boulpur	Boulpur
11.	Odapada	Boulapur	Boulpurpatna
12.	Odapada	Motanga	Motanga

Preparedness by Fire Service with Manpower & Equipment:

SI No	Name of the Fire Station	Aska Light	Mechanical Power Saw (cutter)	OBM (Boat)	Hydraulic Cutter	Man power	Pump (Dewatering)
1.	Dhenkanal FS	2	6	1	1	17	2
2.	Bhuban FS	1	2	1	1	13	1
3.	Gondia FS	2	2	1	1	9	1
4.	Rasol FS	1	1	0	0	13	1
5.	Kamakhya nagar FS	2	2	1	1	10	1

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6.	Hindol FS	2	3	1	1	14	1
7.	Khajurikata FS	2	2	0	1	13	1
8.	Kankadahada FS	1	2	0	1	12	1
9.	Hindol FS	1	1	1	1	14	1
10.	Parjang FS	1	2	1	1	13	1
	Total	15	23	7	9	128	11

4.12 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

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

Location of National Disaster Response Forces (NDRF).

SI No.	Battalion, Location	Contact Person	Contact No.
	3rd Bn, NDRF, Mundali, Cuttack, Odisha-754013	Sri Nagendra Sharma, Sr. Commandant	0671-2879710 9437581614 (control room) 0671-2879711, 9937187222 9437581614

Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF)

The Government of Odisha formed Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) vide notification no.939/CD dated 07.06.2001. ODRAF is a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech force for all types of disasters. 20 nos of ODRAF units are functioning in the State. Details are given below:

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

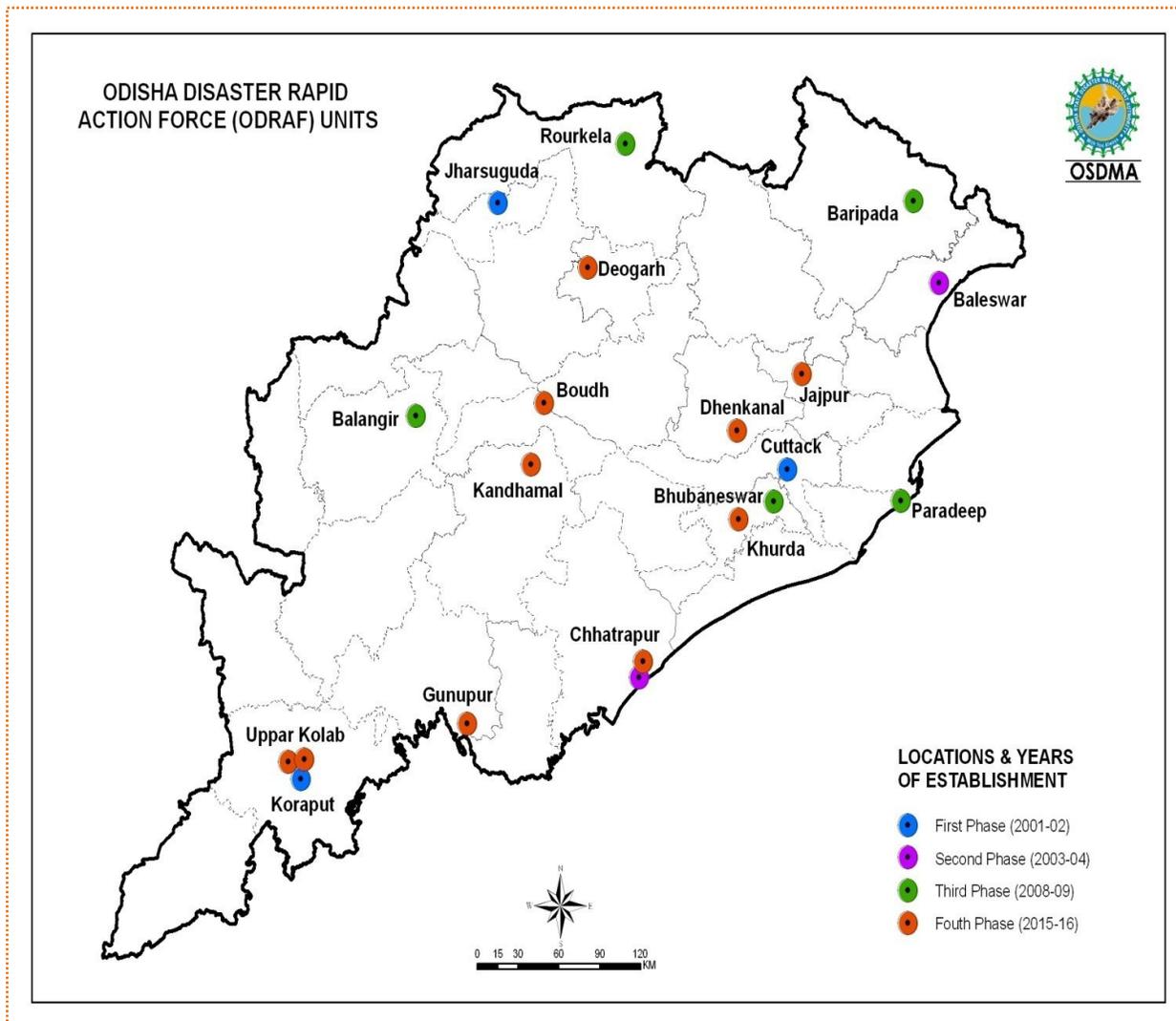
SI. No.	ODRAF Bn.	Raised in the Year	Location (District)	No. of Persons in each BN.	Contact Details (Commandant)
1	OSAP 6 th Battalion, Cuttack	2001-2002	Cuttack	49	Phone:0671-2442148 (O), 2442442 ® Fax: 0671- 2442148 comdt6thbn.odpol@nic.in
2	OSAP 2 nd Battalion, Jharsuguda	2001-2002	Jharsuguda	48	Phone: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

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3	OSAP 3 rd Bn. Koraput	2001-2002	Koraput	38	Phone: 06852-251344 (O), 151335® Fax: 06852- 251344 comdt3rdbn.odpol@nic.in
4	APR Balasore District	2003-2004	Balasore	41	Phone: 06782-262004 (O), 262005 ® Fax: 06782 -262584 spbls.odpol@nic.in
5	OSAP 8 th 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 ®, Fax: 06724-220370,spjps.odpol@nic.in
7	OSAP 7 th Battalion, Bhubaneswar	2008-2009	Khurdha	44	Phone: 0674-2301055 (O),2303426 ®, Fax: 0674 -2301055 comdt7thbn.odpol@nic.in
8	OSAP 5 th Battalion, Baripada	2008-2009	Mayurbhanj	40	Phone: 06792-278232 (O),254402 ® Fax: 06792- 278232 comdt5thbn.odpol@nic.in
9	APR Bolangir District	2008-2009	Balangir	43	Phone: 06652-232020 (O) -133063 ® Fax: 06652- 232375 spbgr.odpol@nic.in
10	OSAP 4 th Battalion, Rourkela	2008-2009	Sundergarh	46	Pho : 0661 -2600980 (O),-2600434 ® 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	4 th IR Battalion, Deogarh	2015-2016	Deogarh	52	Phone: 0664-3242130 (O),comdt4thirbn.odpol@nic.in
13	OSAP 1 st Battalion, Dhenkanal	2015-2016	Dhenkanal	46	Phone: 06762- 226229 (O) 06762- 226291 (CR) Fax: 06762-226291 comdt1stbn.odpol@nic.in
14	OSAP 8 th Battalion, Chhatrapur	2015-2016	Ganjam	48	Phone: 06811-260375 (O) Fax: 06811- 254011 comdt8thbn.odpol@nic.in
15	3 rd IR Battalion, Kalinganagar	2015-2016	Jajpur	49	Phone: 0672-6244602 (O)0672-6244610 (CR) Fax: 0672- 6244610 comdt3rdirbn.odpol@nic.in
16	8 th Special IR Battalion, Kandhamal	2015-2016	Kandhamal	43	Phone: 06842-2533017 (O),8763616282 (M) comdt8thsplirbn.odpol@nic.in
17	6 th IR Battalion, Khurda	2015-2016	Khurdha	50	8895856633 (M) comdt6thirbn.odpol@nic.in
18	1 st IR Battalion, Upper Kolab, Koraput	2015-2016	Koraput	43	Phone: 06852-252167 (O) 06852-211320 (CR) comdt1stirbn.odpol@nic.in
19	7 th Special IR Battalion, Upper Kolab, Koraput	2015-2016	Koraput	44	Phone: 06852-251067(O): 06852-229007 (CR) comdt7thsplirbn.odpol@nic.in
20	2 nd IR Battalion, Rayagada, Gunupur	2015-2016	Rayagada	48	Phone: 0658-725110 (O),Fax: 0685-725110 (CR),comdt2ndirbn.odpol@nic.in

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Map: Location of ODRAF Units.



Other Disaster Response Teams in the district

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Name of the Chief Coordinator of the Organization	Designation	Contact Number	Alternate Contact Number	Number of Volunteers
1.	Civil Defense	Sj. Prasant Kumar Dhal	Dy Controller-cum-Assistant Fire Officer.	9776425711	101 / 112	255
2.	ODRAF	Sj. Manoj Kumar Nayak	Commandant, ODRAF, 1 st Battalion, at: Sarakhia, Kankadapal, Dhenkanal Email: cond1stbn.odpol@nic.in	06762-225991 9937822667	Flood Boat Rescue – 37 Under Water SCUBA – 3 Medical First Aid Responder – 30	Total Strength - 45
3.	ODRAF	Sj. Ashok Kumar Rath	Asst. Commandant, ODRAF, 1 st Battalion, at: Sarakhia, Kankadapal, Dhenkanal	8763861649		

District Disaster Management Plan - 2025

4.	Fire Service	Sj. Prasant Kumar Dhal	Asst. Fire Officer, Dhenkanal fire Service	9776425711	
5.	Fire Service	Manoranjan Biswal	SO, Bhuban Fire Station	9337901150	
6.	Fire Service	Dinabandhu Mallik	SO, Gondia Fire Station	6371326874	
7.	Fire Service	Rajendra Prasad Hasda	ASO, Kamakhyanagar Fire Station	9668597741	
8.	Fire Service	Sachin Kumar Pradhan	SO, Kankadahada Fire Station	7750989076	
9.	Fire Service	Bijay Kumar Nayak	SO, Parjang Fire station	8917521587	
10.	Fire Service	Nabaghana Malik	ASO, Hindol Road Fire station	9937739252	
11.	Fire Service	Arun Naik	SO, Khajuriakata Fire Station	8280456235	
12.	Fire Service	Debendra Singh	SO, Hindol Fire Station	9090509299 / 7008687882	
13.	Fire Service	Bibekanda Mallik	ASO, Rasol Fire Station	8093461440	

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The detail Information of NGOs and Volunteer Organisation of the District (As per the previous DDMP-2024).

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Block	Address	Contact person	Telephone No.
1	AIRA (Arun Institute of Rural affairs)	Kankadahad	Aswakhola, Karamul, Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal-759014	Suresh Kumar Panda, Director	9938582607
2	ISSARA (Institute of social Service and Rural Art)	Bhuban	At: Balijhati, Po: ramakrushnapur, Via: Bhuban, Dist: Dhenkanal	Santosh ku. Jena, Director	9437426534
3	JMSS (Jana mangal Seva sangha)	Bhuban	At: Kesharpur, Po: Balibo, Via: Bhuban Dhenkanal-759017	Kamal Kumar Baral, Director	06769-279145 9937117145
4	AHINSA	Gondia	At: Kokeida, Po: Raitala, Via: Mahimagadi Dhenkanal	Ashok Kumar Roul	9438235599
5	Village Development Organization	Odapada	At: Lunee, Indipur, Dhenkanal	Arun Mohapatra	9937829132
6	SOVA (Social Organization For Voluntary Action)	Sadar	At: Ranapasi, Po: Gengutia Dhenkanal	Udayendu Mishra, Director	9437361026
7	BIBARTAN (Bipin Institute for Benevolent Action and Rural Transition)	Parjang	At/Po: Damol, Via: Parjang Dhenkanal- 759120	Aswini Ku. Nayak, General Secretary	9938913465
8	Ganeswar Club	Hindol	At: Bankitia, Po: Rasol Dhenkanal-759021	Rajendra Kumar Pal,	06732-253322 9437865585
9	Pallivikash	Dhenkanal, Sadar	G.M Road, Dhenkanal	Padma Charan Dash, Secretary	9937073030
10	ISWO	Dhenkanal, Sadar	Kunjakanta, Chandiasahi, Dhenkanal	Puspanjali Jena	9437728952
11	AHWHAN	Dhenkanal, Sadar	Chaulia Khamar, Chaulia, Dhenkanal	Bikash kumar Rath, Secretary	9437663537
12	RUPA (Rural Union for participatory Action)	Dhenkanal, Sadar	At/Po: Manipur, Dhenkanal	Srinibas Sahoo, Secretary	06762-243214 9238995858
13	SHARE	Dhenkanal, Sadar	Anandanagar, Dhenkanal	L.Khan, Director	9438107665
14	ISWAR	Gondia	Chirulei, Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal-759014	Amarandra Malla, Director	9583998814
15	New India	Gondia	At/Po: Santhapur, Dhenkanal: 759016	Seshadev Rout, Secretary	06762-231303 9438394477
16	PRIA	Gondia	At/po: Lauoi, Via: Gondia, Dhenkanal-759016	Tankadhar Barik, Director	9937300982
17	RRUBI (Ratnakar Rural And Urban Bikash Institution)	Gondia	At: Kabera, Po: kabera Madhapur, Via: Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal- 759014	Manoranjana Mohanty, Secretary	06762-239407 9437361004
18	VARR (Voluntary	Kamakhyia	At/Po: Anlaberani,	Pradipta Ch.	9437226287

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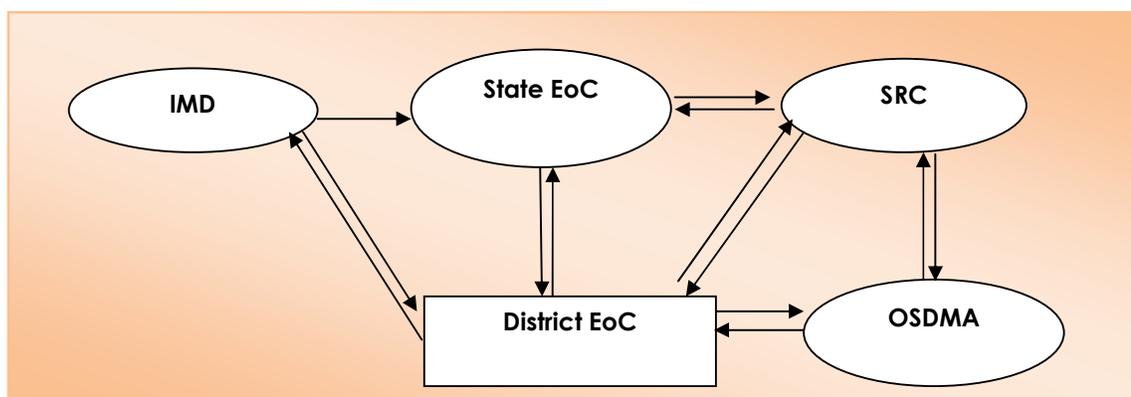
	Action for Rural Reconstruction)	Nagar	Dhenkanal- 759026	Dash, Executive Director	
19	The SLIPICA (The Socio Cultural Institute for Luminous Promotion of Infirm Culture and Arts)	Kamakhya Nagar	At/Po: Kamakhya Nagar, Dhenkanal-759018	Debiprasad Dash, Director	06769-271100

4.15 Emergency Communication System

4.15.1 State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC)

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

Information flow chart from SEOC to Districts



Structure & Function

- It is functioning in the Emergency Section, Collectorate, Dhenkanal.
- Co-ordinate all activities inconnection to Disaster Management.
- Co-ordination of Line departments at district, Sub-division and block level.
- Co-ordinate with SEOC and All BEOCs.
- Warning message dissemination to different level.
- Organising DDMA meeting quarterly basis and DLNCC meeting twice in a year.
- Operating control room 24x7 basis.
- Assist DDMA, Dhenkanal in planning, implementation and overall Disaster Management in the District.

SEOC/DEOC Control Room Phone No:

DEOC:

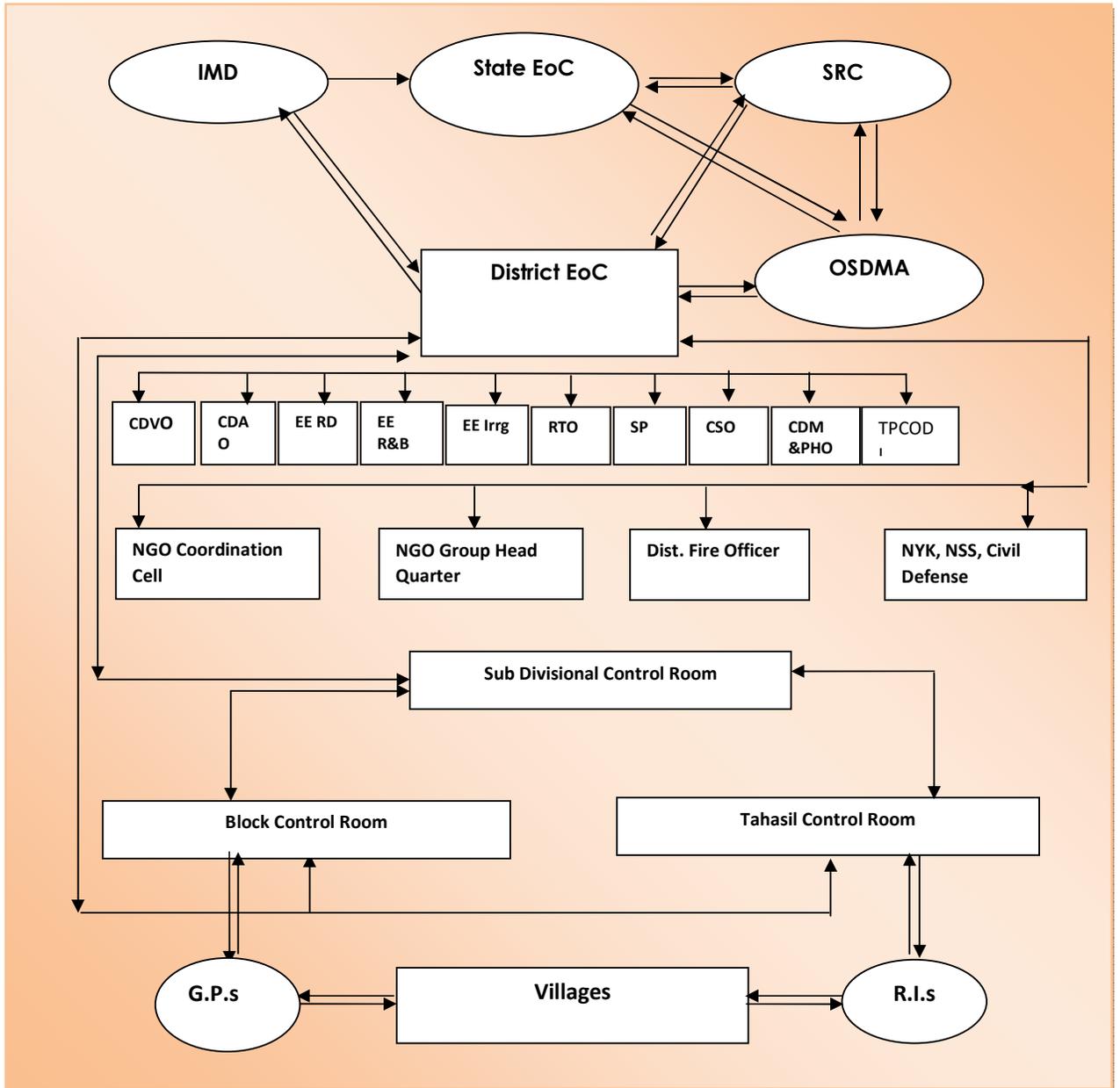
- Land Line No : 06762-221376
- Toll Free No : 1077

SEOC:

- Toll Free No : 1070

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



District Disaster Management Plan - 2025

Equipments available at DEOC, Dhenkanal.

SI No.	Equipments	Unit	Status		Remarks
			Operational	Non-Operational	
1	Desktop Computer	2	Yes	-	One Number required. Approved by DDMA and recommended to SDMA.
2	Laser Printer	1	Yes		
3	UPS	2	Yes		
4	Scanner	1	Yes		
5	Fax	1	No	Yes	
6	Ink Jet Printer	0			
7	Multi Utility Machine (Printer, Scanner, Fax, copy)	1	Yes		
8	Laptop	0	NA	NA	
10	LCD Projector	0			One Number required. Approved by DDMA and recommended to SDMA.
11	Photocopier	0			
12	GPS Unit	0			
13	Satellite Phone	1	Yes		
14	VHF Sets	1	Yes		Out of Order
15	VHF Mobile Station	0			Out of Order
16	Walkie-Talkie (VHF hand Set)	1	Yes		Out of Order
17	Portable Diesel Generator	1	Yes		
18	Inverter with Battery	2	Yes		
19	Inflatable Tower Light				
20	Power Saw	2	Yes		
21	Life Jacket	5	Yes		
22	Life Buoy	5	Yes		
23	Aluminum Ladder	0	No	Yes	
24	Fire Extinguisher				
25	Siren	1	Yes		
26	Megaphone				
27	Colour TV/Stand	1	Yes		
28	Mobile Phone	0			
29	Display Board	0			
30	White Broad	0			
31	Computer Table/Chair	2			
32	Rack	1	Yes		
33	Book Case	Nil			
34	GI Trunk	1	Yes		
35	Commando Search Light	1	Yes		
36	Steel Almirah	1	Yes		

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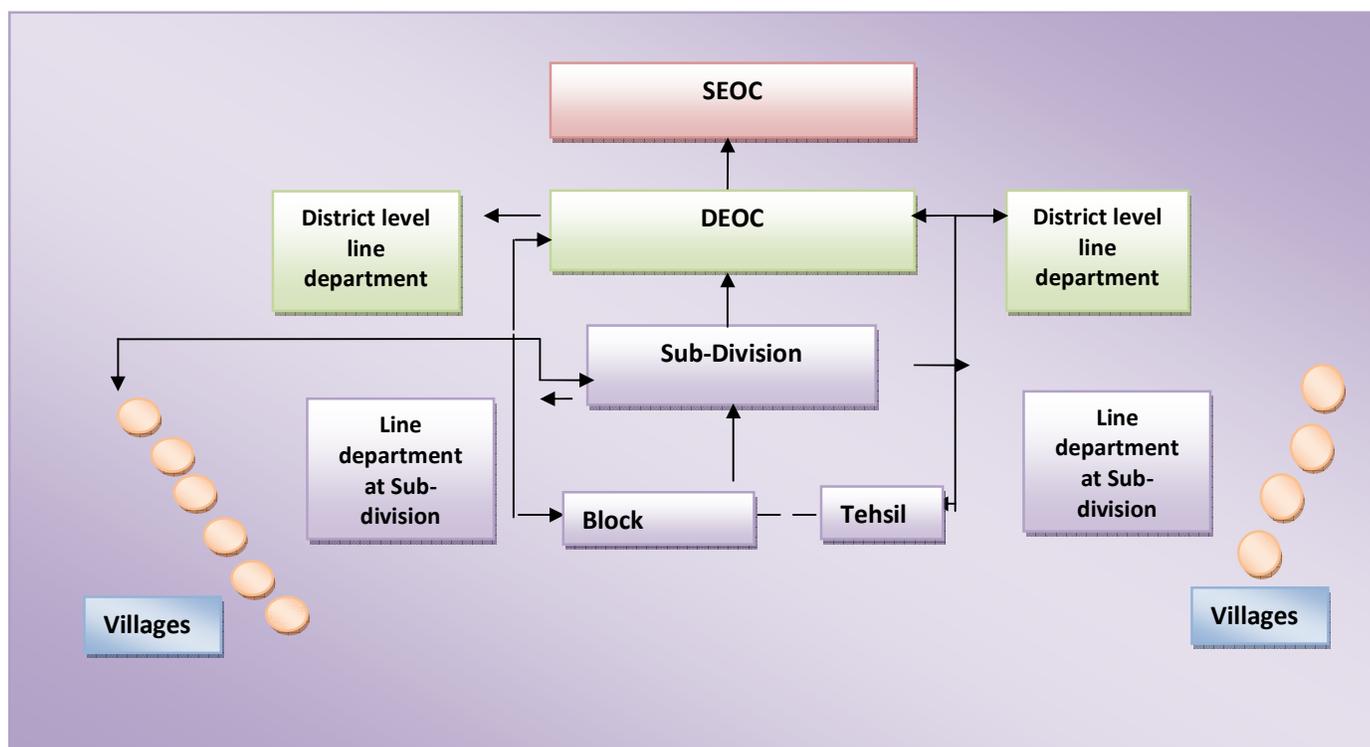
Coordination structure at the District level and down the line Important Line Departments at the District.

SI No.	Department	Head of the Department at District	Designation of the Nodal Officer
1.	Revenue and Disaster Management	Collector & District Magistrate	Additional District Magistrate.
2.	Home	Superintendent of Police	Superintendent of Police
3.	Social Security & Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.	District Social Security Officer.	District Social Security Officer.
4.	Commerce & Transport	Regional Transport Officer.	Regional Transport Officer.
5.	Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water.	CDO cum EO, Zilla Parishad	CDO cum EO, Zilla Parishad
6.	Housing & Urban Development	Executive Officer Municipality/NAC.	CDO cum EO, Zilla Parishad
7.	Planning & Convergence.	Deputy Director Planning & Statistics.	CDO cum EO, Zilla Parishad
8.	Excise	Superintendent of Excise.	Superintendent of Excise.
9.	Home	Superintendent of Police	Superintendent of Police
10.	Health & Family Welfare.	CDM & PHO	CDM & PHO
11.	Fisheries & Animal Resource Development.	Chief District Veterinary Officer	Chief District Veterinary Officer
12.	Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment.	CDAO	CDAO
13.	Water Resources	Executive Engineer, Irrigation,	Executive Engineer, Irrigation,
14.	Water Resources	Executive Engineer, Irrigation,	Executive Engineer, Irrigation,
15.	Water Resources	Executive Engineer, Irrigation,	Executive Engineer, Irrigation,
16.	Fisheries & Animal Resource Development Department	District Fishery Officer	District Fishery Officer
17.	Labor & Employees' State Insurance. Chemical (Industrial) Disaster Management (Directorate of Factories and Boilers)	Asst. Director, Factories & Boilers	Asst. Director, Factories & Boilers
18.	Labor & Employees' State Insurance.	District Labour Officer.	District Labour Officer.
19.	SC & ST Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare.	District Welfare Officer	District Welfare Officer
20.	Works	Executive Engineer, PWD (R&B)	Executive Engineer, PWD (R&B)
21.	Cooperation	DRCS	DRCS
22.	Industries	GM, DIC	GM, DIC
23.	Finance	CTO	CTO
24.	Works	Executive Engineer, PHED Anugul, AEE, PHED, Dhenkanal	Executive Engineer, PHED Anugul, AEE, PHED, Dhenkanal
25.	Energy Department	Superintendent Engineer, CESU, Khordha	Superintendent Engineer, CESU, Khordha
26.	Energy Department	Executive Engineer, CESU, Dhenkanal Division	Executive Engineer, CESU, Dhenkanal Division
27.	Energy Department	Executive Engineer,	Executive Engineer, CESU,

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		CESU, Chainpal Division	Chainpal Division
28.	Electronics & Information Technology	District Informatics Officer, NIC	District Informatics Officer, NIC
29.	Rural Development	Executive Engineer, RD	Executive Engineer, RD
30.	Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts.	Asst. Director, Textiles, Handloom & Handicrafts	Asst. Director, Textiles, Handloom & Handicrafts
31.	Women & Child Development & Mission Shakti.	District Social Welfare Officer. District Child Protection Officer.	District Social Welfare Officer. District Child Protection Officer.
32.	Food supplies & Consumer Welfare.	Civil Supplies Officer	Civil Supplies Officer
33.	School & Mass Education	District Education Officer	District Education Officer
34.	School & Mass Education	DPC, SSA	DPC, SSA
35.	Forest & Environment	Divisional Forest Officer.	Divisional Forest Officer.
36.	Culture	District Culture Officer	District Culture Officer
37.	Tourism	District Tourist Officer	Tourist Officer
38.	Home	Asst. Fire Officer	Asst. Fire Officer
39.	Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment	Project Director, Watershed	Project Director, Watershed
40.	Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment	Deputy Director, Horticulture.	Deputy Director, Horticulture.
41.	Steel & Mines	Deputy Director, Mines	Deputy Director, Mines
42.	Rural Development	Executive Engineer, RWSS	Executive Engineer, RWSS

Information flow chart from Villages to District Emergency Operation Center (DeoC) without early warning



Block Emergency Operation Center (BEoC) (Structure and Function)

- It is functioning in the Block Office.
- Co-ordinate all activities in connection to Disaster Management.
- Co-ordination of Line departments at district, Sub-division and block level on Disaster Management.
- Co-ordinate with DEOC and MFS.
- Warning message dissemination to different level.
- Operating control room 24x7 basis.
- Assist DDMA, Dhenkanal in planning, implementation and overall Disaster Management in the District.

As per the standing instruction of Dist. Administration the Control rooms at Block Office shall operate from the month of April and continued up to November. Control room operates from April & May for Heat wave condition where as from June to November for Flood like situation. The staff assigned for the control room duty to look after the situation and report compliance if required. Similarly control room operates in Tahasil offices too. There is no institutional arrangement for BEOC at the block level, only control room and report returns done by the existing staff of the Blocks.

Important Line Departments at the Block.

SI No.	Department	Head of the Department at Block	Name/Designation of the Nodal Officer.
1.	Revenue and Disaster Management	Tahasildar	Sub-Collectors
2.	Home	IIC, Police	SDPO
3.	Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water.	BDO	CDO cum EO, Zilla Parishad
4.	Industries	IPO	GM-RIC
5.	Women & Child Development & Mission Shakti	CDPO	DSWO
6.	Rural Development	JE, RWSS	EE-RWSS
7.	Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment	BAO	CDAO
8.	Food supplies & Consumer Welfare.	SI	CSO
9.	SC & ST Development, Minorities & Backward Classes	WEO	DWO
10.	School & Mass Education	BEO	DEO
11.	Health & Family Welfare.	Block MO I/C	ADMO(PH/FW)
12.	Fisheries & Animal Resource Development	FEO	District Fishery Officer.

4.17 District Crisis Group

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

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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.

Composition of District Crisis Group:

SI No	Member	Designation
1.	Collector & DM, Dhenkanal	Chairperson
2.	Superintendent of Police, Dhenkanal	Member
3.	Dist. Information and Public Relation Officer, Dhenkanal	Member
4.	Chief Civil Defence, Dhenkanal	Member
5.	Dist. Fire Officer, Dhenkanal	Member
6.	CDM & PHO, Dhenkanal	Member
7.	Executive Engineer, RWS&S, Dhenkanal	Member
8.	Asst. Engineer, PHD, Dhenkanal	Member
9.	RTO, Dhenkanal	Member
10.	Executive Officer, Dhenkanal Municipality	Member
11.	Chief Dist. Agriculture Officer, Dhenkanal	Member
12.	IIC, Kantabania Police Station	Member
13.	Regional Officer, Odisha State Pollution Control Board.	Member
14.	Dy. Chief Controller of Explosives, Rourkela	Member
15.	Occupier, M/S Rimjhim Ispat Pvt. Ltd., (Unit-I, II, III), Kurunti, Kuspanga, Dhenkanal	Member
16.	Occupier of M/S Nava Ltd. Dhenkanal	Member
17.	Occupier of M/S Tata Steel Meramandali, Narendrapur, Dhenkanal	Member
18.	Dy. Collector, Emergency, Dhenkanal	Member
19.	Sub-Collector, Hindol	Member
20.	Occupier of M/S MGM Minerals Ltd., (Steel Division), Dhenkanal	Co-opted Member
21.	Occupier of M/S. Indian Potash Limited, Dhenkanal	Co-opted Member
22.	Occupier of M/S Narbheram Power & Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Co-opted Member
23.	Occupier of M/S GMR Kamalanga Energy	Co-opted Member

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	Ltd, Kamalanga, Dhenkanal	
24.	Occupier of M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. (Dhenkanal Steel Plant), Dhenkanal	Co-opted Member
25.	Occupier of M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. (Ferro Alloys Division), Dhenkanal	Co-opted Member
26.	Occupier of M/S UAL-Odisha, Dhenkanal	Co-opted Member
27.	Occupier of M/S Misrilall Mines (FAD-II), Kanhupura, Dhenkanal	Co-opted Member
28.	Occupier of M/S GM Iron & Steel co. Ltd. Kulej, Dhenkanal	Co-opted Member
29.	Chief Operations Manager, M/S IOCL, Paradip Raipur Ranchi Pipeline, South Eastern Region	Co-opted Member
30.	Tahasildar, Dhenkanal	Co-opted Member
31.	Tahasildar, Odapada	Co-opted Member
32.	Asst. Director, Factories & Boilers, Dhenkanal	Member Secretary

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,

- Prepare local emergency plan for the industrial pocket;
- Train personnel involved in chemical accident management;
- Ensure dovetailing of the local emergency plan with the district off-site emergency plan;
- Educate the population likely to be affected in a chemical accident about the remedies and existing preparedness in the area;
- 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;
- Respond to all public inquiries on the subject.

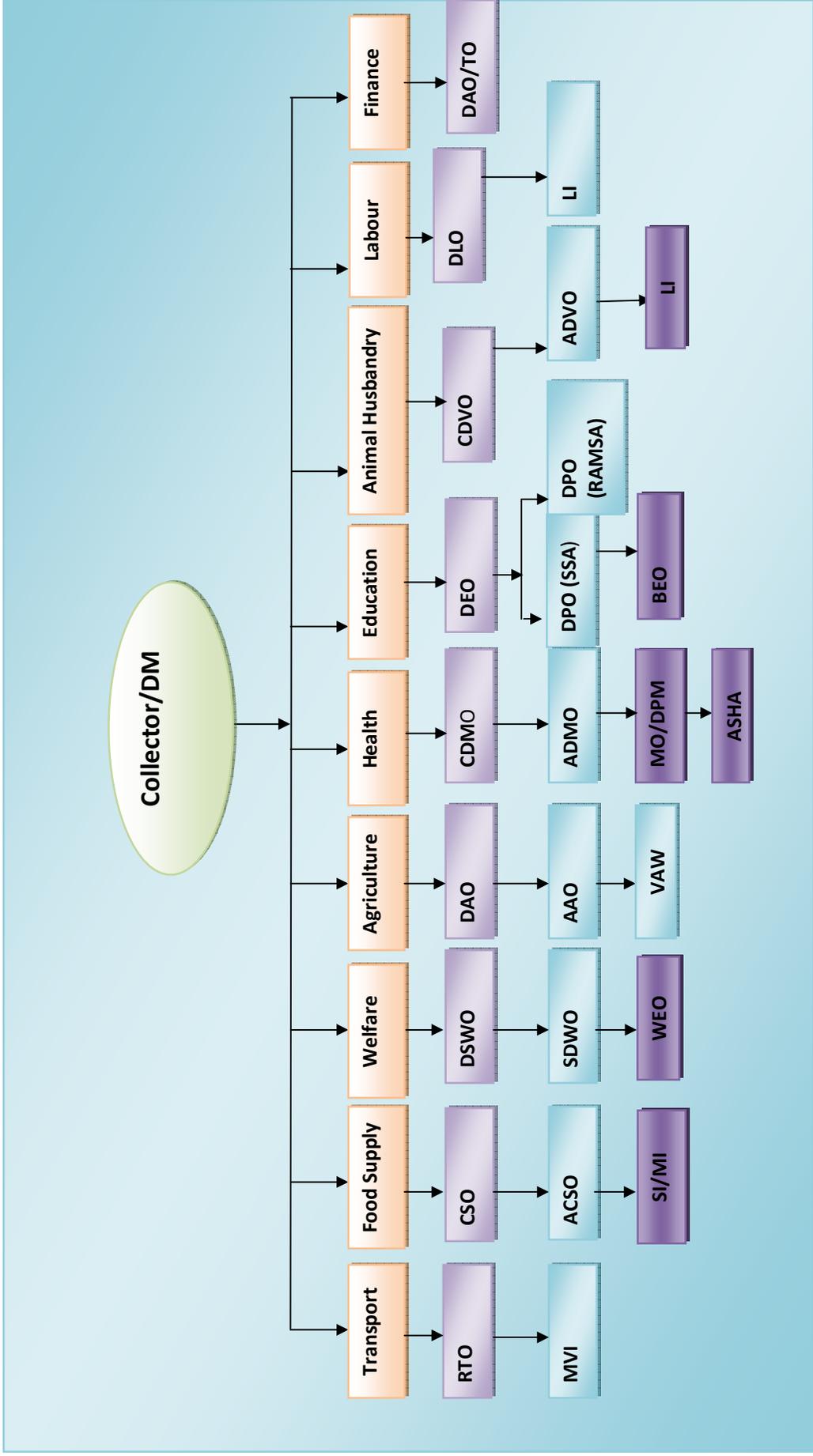
Composition of the Local Crisis Group:

SI No	Member	Designation
1.	Sub-Collector, Dhenkanal Sadar	Chairperson
2.	Asst. Director, Factories & Boilers, Dhenkanal	Member Secretary
3.	IIC, Motanga Police Station	Member
4.	Factory Manager of M/S Tata Steel Meramundali, Narendrapur, Dhenkanal	Member
5.	Factory Manager, M/S BRG Iron & Steel Co. (P) Ltd, (Unit-II), Kurunit, Kusupanga, Dhenkanal	Member
6.	Factory Manager, M/S BRG Iron & Steel Co. (P) Ltd, (Unit-III), Kurunit, Kusupanga, Dhenkanal	Member
7.	Occupier of M/S GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd, Kamalanga, Dhenkanal	Member
8.	Occupier of M/S MGM Minerals Ltd., (Steel	Member

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	Division), Dhenkanal	
9.	Occupier of M/S Nava Ltd. Kharagprasad, Dhenkanal	Member
10.	Tahasildar, Odapada	Member
11.	Block Development Officer, Odapada	Member
12.	President of Brahmani Truck Association, Dhenkanal	Member
13.	Sarpanch, Kurunti	Member
14.	Sarpanch, Kamalanga	Member
15.	Sarpanch, Kharagprasad	Member
16.	Sarpanch, Kusupanga Medical Officer, PHC, Meramundali	Member

Coordination structure at the District level and down the line



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GO-NGO Coordination before and after disaster in the district

Presently there is no active Go-NGO coordination cell exists in the district. The same will be reformed and the cell has to be reestablished under the umbrella of DDMA. The following list of NGOs of the district included for volunteering works for disaster Management as per the last year DDMP-2024.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Block	Address	Contact person	Telephone No.
1	AIRA (Arun Institute of Rural affairs)	Kankadahad	Aswakhola, Karamul, Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal-759014	Suresh Kumar Panda, Director	9938582607
2	ISSARA (Institute of social Service and Rural Art	Bhuban	At: Baliwhati, Po: ramakrushnapur, Via: Bhuban, Dist: Dhenkanal	Santosh ku. Jena, Director	9437426534
3	JMSS (Jana mangal Seva sangha	Bhuban	At: Kesharpur, Po: Balibo, Via: Bhuban Dhenkanal-759017	Kamal Kumar Baral, Director	06769-279145 9937117145
4	AHINSA	Gondia	At: Kokeida, Po: Raitala, Via: Mahimagadi Dhenkanal	Ashok Kumar Roul	9438235599
5	Village Development Organization	Odapada	At: Lunee, Indipur, Dhenkanal	Arun Mohapatra	9937829132
6	SOVA (Social Organization For Voluntary Action)	Sadar	At: Ranapasi, Po: Gengutia Dhenkanal	Udayendu Mishra, Director	9437361026
7	BIBARTAN (Bipin Institute for Benevolent Action and Rural Transition	Parjang	At/Po: Damol, Via: Parjang Dhenkanal- 759120	Aswini Ku. Nayak, General Secretary	9938913465
8	Ganeswar Club	Hindol	At: Bankitia, Po: Rasol Dhenkanal-759021	Rajendra Kumar Pal,	06732-253322 9437865585
9	Pallivikash	Dhenkanal, Sadar	G.M Road, Dhenkanal	Padma Charan Dash, Secretary	9937073030
10	ISWO	Dhenkanal, Sadar	Kunjakanta, Chandiasahi, Dhenkanal	Puspanjali Jena	9437728952
11	AHWHAN	Dhenkanal, Sadar	Chaulia Khamar, Chaulia, Dhenkanal	Bikash kumar Rath, Secretary	9437663537
12	RUPA (Rural Union for participatory Action)	Dhenkanal, Sadar	At/Po: Manipur, Dhenkanal	Srinibas Sahoo, Secretary	06762-243214 9238995858
13	SHARE	Dhenkanal, Sadar	Anandanagar, Dhenkanal	L.Khan, Director	9438107665
14	ISWAR	Gondia	Chirulei, Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal-759014	Amarandra Malla, Director	9583998814
15	New India	Gondia	At/Po: Santhapur, Dhenkanal: 759016	Seshadev Rout, Secretary	06762-231303

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					9438394477
16	PRIA	Gondia	At/po: Lauloi, Via: Gondia, Dhenkanal-759016	Tankadhar Barik, Director	9937300982
17	RRUBI (Ratnakar Rural And Urban Bikash Institution)	Gondia	At: Kabera, Po: kabera Madhapur, Via: Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal- 759014	Manoranjan Mohanty, Secretary	06762-239407 9437361004
18	VARR (Voluntary Action for Rural Reconstruction)	Kamakhya Nagar	At/Po: Anlaberani, Dhenkanal- 759026	Pradipta Ch. Dash, Executive Director	9437226287
19	The SLIPICA (The Socio Cultural Institute for Luminous Promotion of Infirm Culture and Arts)	Kamakhya Nagar	At/Po: Kamakhya Nagar, Dhenkanal-759018	Debiprasad Dash, Director	06769-271100
20	NAMM	Gopndia	Chirulei,Gondia	Secretary	Binay Kumar Sahoo

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

The recent major disasters have clearly indicated that there is a need for interweaving of disaster risk reduction and management concerns in order to minimize the losses—live, livelihood and properties. This emphasizes the necessity of involvement of all stakeholders, from the Government, corporate sector and NGOs.

Role of Corporate Sector in Disaster Management:

- As the Disasters being unforeseen events that cause great damage, destruction and human suffering require immediate coordinated and effective response by Govt. / Organisations/ UN Agencies, Other Agencies, including Private and Corporate Sector.
- As per the DM Act, 2005, Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures for prevention of damage or threat of any disaster mitigation or reduction of risk capacity building — preparedness — prompt response — evacuation, rescue and relief — rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- As per Companies Act, 2013, large profit making Corporate bodies have to earmark at least two percent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and make projects and programmes accordingly.
- The contribution of the Corporate Sector has been notable especially in the aftermath of the devastating SuperCyclone Odisha in 1999, Bhuj Earthquake in 2001 and Tamilnadu, Tsunami in 2004.
- During Kosi Floods and Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka Floods in 2008 & 2009 respectively, the Corporate Sector came forward in providing relief in a big way
- Corporate Sector played a significant role in the aftermath of 16-17 June disaster in Uttarakhand — Major corporate houses especially Tatas and Organizations such as CII/ FICCI, CSOs and NGOs like Rotary International are contributing substantially to the rebuilding effort.

- Corporate sectors can play a vital role both in response as well as in preparedness phase.

(Pre and Post Disaster Phases)

Role of corporate sector in Disaster Preparedness/ Prevention:

Corporate sectors can be a part of the following:

- ✚ Awareness generation among the stakeholders like, Community, PRIs, Students, Teachers, SHGs, Youth Clubs etc.
- ✚ Capacity building training programmes for the first responders
- ✚ Mock drills (both on-site & off-Site) /
- ✚ Demonstration of rescue techniques in periphery villages with the local available resources
- ✚ Development of on-site and off-site DM plans
- ✚ Preparation of inventory of resources
- ✚ Sensitization programmes in periphery villages or adopted villages
- ✚ Organisation of annual events to aware the local community on various aspects of disaster management
- ✚ Promotion of Alternative livelihood programmes for the affected populace
- ✚ Working in collaboration with the government and community to develop skills and give effective response to the disasters in both short term and long term.
- ✚ Join hands with government, NGOS, other small and large organizations in the area for response and reconstruction initiatives and have preventive measures in place ahead of time.

In addition to the above, Corporate Sector can play a pivotal role in development and enforcement of an appropriate techno legal regime which involves examining and reviewing the existing building by-laws and codes/ rules. Further Corporate Sector can support a techno-financial regime whereby financial institutions insist on adoption of disaster resistant construction as a pre-condition for providing loans/ grants.

Role of corporate sector in Rehabilitation/Reconstruction:

- ❖ Donation of cash, food, medicines and other resources.
- ❖ Support the administration with skilled HR.
- ❖ Participation in the recovery activities.
- ❖ Using the technical and managerial expertise for coordination, recovery and logistical support in the aftermath of disasters.
- ❖ Participation in the rehabilitation of affected individuals, employees and society as a whole.

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4.19 Public Private Partnership: Public & Private Emergency service (National Ambulance Service) facilities available in the district.

The Emergency Ambulance Service (EAS)/108 Ambulance Service is operational in the district in the PPP mode with H&FW, Department, Govt. of Odisha and Ziqitza Health Care Ltd. The 108 Ambulances are two types' i.e BLS (Basic Life Support)/ALS (Advance Life Support) under National Ambulance Service. For better management of the 108 Ambulances & 102 Ambulances, one committee headed by Collector & DM, Dhenkanal is looking after it and other members are as follows,

- 1- Superintendent of Police
- 2- CDM & PHO.
- 3- Additional District Magistrate.
- 4- ADMO(PH)
- 5- District Emergency Officer.
- 6- District Programme Manager, NHM
- 7- Regional Transport Officer.

Such Ambulances are providing emergency services 24*7 basis for the people of Dhenkanal. There is a centrally operating call centre in Bhubaneswar, the needy patient /Attendant simply calls 108 number, the staff will instruct to nearby 108 Ambulances to reach the pickup point and transport the patient to the 108 referral Hospital in the District or tertiary health centre with free of cost. The District Co-ordinator, Ziqitza Health Care Pvt. Ltd is co-coordinating said activities in the district. During the emergency time this Ambulance Service will be main protagonist to carry patients to nearby hospitals for treatment as per the standard response time fixed for rural/urban area. As per the WHO norms, one Ambulance is sanctioned to cater service 100000 population. The strategic position of 108 Ambulances are as follows.

Sl No.	Name of Block/ ULB	Positioning Place	No of Ambulance	Co-ordinators staff
1	Kamakhyanagar	Kamakhyanagar PS	OALSDHE150-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
2	Kamakhyanagar	Kamakhyanagar PS	OBLSDHE403-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
3	Hindol	Hindol PS	OBLSDHE404-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
4	Hindol	Rasol PS	OALSDHE152-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
5	Dhenkanal	Sadar PS	OBLSDHE591-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
6	Dhenkanal	Town PS	OALSDHE151-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
7	Dhenkanal	Town PS	OBLSDHE402-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
8	Dhenkanal	Bhapur Panchyat office	OBLSDHE590-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
9	Odapada	Odapada Block	OBLSDHE406-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
10	Odapada	Motanga PS	OBLSDHE405-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
11	Bhuban	Bhuban PS Head Quarter	OBLSDHE409-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
12	Gondia	Gondia PS	OBLSDHE410-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
13	Gondia	Joranda PS	OBLSDHE589-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
14	Kankadahada	Kankadahada PS	OBLSDHE408-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1
15	Parjang	Parjang PS	OBLSDHE407-1	Driver-1, Pharmacist-1, W/A-1

Therefore, in order to maximize the benefit in accordance with the Janani Sishu Surakhya Karyakram (JSSK) mandate, Government of Odisha has

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decided to outsource the task to an external agency (service provider) selected through competitive bidding process for operation & management of Centralized **Call Centre '102'**, so as to ensuring the provision of round the clock free referral transportation services under '**National Ambulance Services**' to all eligible beneficiaries under JSSK. Accordingly, one agency namely Ziqitza Health Care Ltd. were selected through national competitive bidding process to manage the 102 Ambulance Services.

Availability of other Govt. Ambulances:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Ambulance No.	Mobile No
1	CHC Bhuban	OR-06-D-3102	9556841541 / 8599837293
2	SDH Hindol	OR-06-C-1598	9437415271
3	SDH Kamakhyanagar	OR-06-H-1075	8457870499
4	DHH Dhenkanal	OR-06-H-1076	9439674192
			9938381636
			9778550106

4.20 Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) in the district

Details of Cyclone Shelter Management and Maintenance Committee (FSMMC):

Sl No	Name of the Block/ ULB	Name of the cyclone/ flood shelter	Name of The President of MFS/MCS (Sarpanch)	Team In Charge of MFS (2 Male Persons & 1 female)			Latitudde Longitude
				Name, Designation, Mobile No			
1	Gondia	Lahada MFS, Kashipur G.P	Chanchala Barik 9337582126	Krushna Charan Sahoo, Panchayat Executive Officer, Kashipur 8327795998, 9439140200	Bipin Bihari Dash, JE 993739935	Jayanti Bai, GRS 7008436264	Latitudde-20.821177 Longitude=85.906717 Elevation-32.08+8m
2	Gondia	Khandabandha MFS, Khandabandha	Malay Kumar Majhi 9776906021	Santosh Kumar Sahoo, PEO, Khandabandha 9439189521	Sandip Pahi, GRS 9778031120	Minati Prusty, AWC 7873978318	Latitudde-20.815858 Longitude=85.929639 Elevation-41.92+12m
3	Kamakhyanagar	Budhibili Cyclone shelter	Sasmita Kumari Sahoo, 9439256209 kumarisasmita@gmail.com	Pratap chandra Das -Panchayat Executive Officer, Budhibil GP, 9556643925	Soumen dra Behera- PET teacher, Budhibil HS.	Jayasmita swain - GRS Budhibil GP,	Latitudde :- 20.809297 Longitude:- 85.722024

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4	Odapada	Kharagprasad MFS	Sabitri Dalei 8260424239	Rajkishore Dalei, PEO 9938676008	Kabiraj Sahoo, GRS 9937419065	Susamarani Nayak, AWW 7609963105	Latitudde- 20.822602 Longitude=85. 31105
5	Odapada	Kusupanga MFS	Anita Nayak 9348801117	Parshuram Nayak, PEO 9337541057	Asmin Kumar Bhanja, GRS 9886873174	Shobhagini Rout, AWW 9938562424	Latitudde- 20.846824 Longitude=85. 291579
6	Parjang	Panigengutia	Mamali Jena 7325854239	Bhagaban Hembram - Panchayat Executive Officer, Renthapat, GP 9556431080	Bachan Bhutia- GRS, Renthapat, GP 9937403376	Binati Dalei, Asha Karmi, Panigengutia, Renthapat, GP 8280418760	Latitudde- 20.807307 Longitude=85. 321523
7	Kankadahad	MFS, Kankadahad	Anusaya Sahoo 8018032835	Dinesh Chandra Mishra, GPEO 7008794701	Ajay Kumar Sahoo, BLC 9937708859	Dipanjali Singh , AWW 7326852311	Latitudde- 21.070769 Longitude=85. 57192 Elevation- 83.78+14m
8	Bhuban	Asurabandha	Tuni Mallick 7978325064	Madhusudan Kar - Panchayat Executive Officer 7750806900	Ajay Kumar Sathpathy, GRS 9853693036	Ritanjali Malik, AWW 6372728928	Latitudde :- 20.889297 Longitude:- 85.782024

Apart from the multi purpose fold shelters; the block administration has identified more number of safe shelters for the evacuees if required. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Flood shelters identified	Capacity of shelters
1	Dhenkanal	44	5930
2	Gondia	11	1600
3	Odapada	15	3060
4	Bhuban	42	6485
5	Parjang	11	2050
6	Kamakhyanager	08	1125
7	Kankadahad	22	240
8	Hindol	52	9855
Total		205	30345

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a) Equipments provided to the MCS:

Location of the equipment (Shelter/ DEOC.)	Equipment available				
	Inflatable Tower Light	Gen Set	Power cutter	Lifebuoy	Life jacket
Lahada MFS, Kashipur G.P	2	1	2	2	5
Khandabandha MFS, Khandabandha	2	1	2	2	5
Budhibili Cyclone shelter	2	1	2	2	5
Kharagaprasad MFS	2	1	2	2	5
Kusupanga MFS	2	1	2	2	5
Panigengutia	2	1	2	2	5
MFS, Kankadahad	2	1	2	2	5
Asurabandha	2	1	2	2	5
TOTAL	16	8	16	16	40

4.21 Flood Shelters (FS) in the District:

Total 8 nos of Multipurpose Flood Shelter (MFS) constructed in the district which is handed over to the community-based Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (FSMMC).

Composition:

The FSMMC is constituted in a Special Meeting convened by the local Sarpanch/Executive Officer in the shelter village including served villages. The FSMMC will have around 21-25 members as detailed below. The Sarpanch of the concerned Gram Panchayat / Executive Officer of concerned ULB will function as the **President** of the FSMMC. One representative of the vulnerable community, selected by General Body or in case of urgency nominated by the President, will function as the **Secretary** of the FSMMC.

	Official Members	
1.	Sarpanch/Executive Officer	President
2.	Local Tahasildar	Member
3.	Local Medical Officer (CHC/PHC)	Member
4.	Asst. Engineer/Jr. Engineer of Local Block and/or Engineer/Jr. Engineer of RD dept	Member(s)
5.	Local Revenue Inspector	Member
6.	Executive officer of the Gram Panchayat / Councilor (Ward Member) of ULB	Member
7.	Headmaster/Principal of the school/college closer to which the MCS has been constructed	Member
8.	Local ANM	Member
9.	Local Anganwadi worker	Member
	PRI representatives	
10.	Concerned ward member of the MCS village	Member
11.	Concerned ward members of hamlets of served villages which the MCS serves	Member (1-3)
	Community representatives	
12.	One community volunteer to be selected as	Secretary
13.	Representative of Local N.G.O./village club	Member

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14.	Women representative	Member
15.	SC/ST representative	Member
16.	Shelter village/ hamlet representatives	Member (1-4)
17.	Representative of Persons with Disability	Member

Registration:

The FSMMC will be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The FSMMC will have joint bank account in the name of Secretary and President. A standard Bye-Law is yet to be provided by OSDMA.

Training and capacity building:

The FSMMCs will be provided with different types of training on awareness, search & rescue and disaster management equipment from time to time and the committee will beresponsible for safe custody and maintenance of the building as well as the equipment.

FSMMC members will be trained on disaster management & shelter management skills and record keeping procedures. Selected task force members of shelter village will be imparted training on first-aid and search & rescue skills.

Use, Management and Maintenance of the building:

The Cyclone shelter buildings will be used for class room purposes of the school or college during normal time. During disaster time, the same will be used for shelter purposes of the vulnerable people. Besides the building can be used for community purposes like as community halls, anganwadi centres, marriage mandaps, training centres, for organizing social functions , etc. under permission of FSMMC. The FSMMC may decide to put the building for temporary economic use and collect user fees from the user at a rate decided by the FSMMC through resolution. User fees so collected will be kept in the joint account and be used for day-to-day maintenance on proper resolution and accounting. The shelter building cannot be given on rent for residential or other private uses.

The FSMMC will be responsible for day-to-day maintenance of the shelter building and its use during normal time, disaster time and post-disaster time.

Procedure for formation of FSMMC:

As per Project requirement, the FSMMC will be constituted during the execution of works so that the committee will be acquainted with the process of execution which will ultimately help in smooth handing over the completed Flood shelters. Besides, constitution of the committee at this stage will help in social auditing of the works.

The Constitution of FSMMC involves a social process in different levels and social mobilization is required for educating the vulnerable community before identifying the members of the FSMMC and task force members. Coordination with the Block administration, concerned local officials, PRI members like Sarpanch and Ward Member and community members and local NGO/ volunteers and widespread discussion on disaster management and shelter management activities are required. For coordination and wide circulation of the meeting notice, services of local nodal

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NGO/ volunteers will be utilized. Since the village community and other Government, PRI and community members will be present in the Special Meeting.

OSDMA has identified nodal NGOs for the Blocks to coordinate shelter related activities at the block and village levels. The services of nodal NGOs are being utilized for day-to-day shelter management, mock drill, disaster management and training purposes in our existing shelters. The list of the Multi Purpose Flood Shelter (MFS) are as follows,

Sl. No.	District	Block	GP	Village	MCS/ MFS
1	Dhenkanal	Gondia	Khandabandha	Khandabandha	MFS
2	Dhenkanal	Gondia	Kashipur	Nahada	MFS
3	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyanagar	Budhibili	Budhibili	MFS
4	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	Bhusal	Asurabandha	MFS
5	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kuspanga	Kuspanga	MFS
6	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Khadagprasad	Khadagprasad	MFS
7	Dhenkanal	Parjang	Rentapat	Panigengutia	MFS
8	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Kankadahad	Kankadahad	MFS

Contact details of President/secretary of MFS.

Sl No.	Block	Name of GP	Name of the Multipurpose Flood Shelters (MFS.	Name of the Sarpanch with Contact No.	Name of the Secretary with Contact No.
1	Gondia	Khandabandha	Khandabandha	Malay Kumar Majhi Mob.No.9776906021	Rabi Narayan Nayak
2	Gondia	Kashipur	Nahada	Chanchala Barik Mob.No.9348123981	Ramesh Ch.Maharana
3	Kamakhyanagar	Budhibili	Budhibili	Sasmita Kumari Sahoo. Mobile No-9439256209	Mr.Nrusingha Ch. Behera
4	Bhuban	Bhusal	Asurabandha	Tuni Mallik Contact No. 7978325064	Sri Pratap Kumar Mishra
5	Odapada	Kuspanga	Kuspanga	Anita Nayak, 9348801117	Chitta Ranjan Nath
6	Odapada	Khadagprasad	Khadagprasad	Sabitri Dalei, 8260424239	Sanjay Bhoi
7	Parjang	Rentapat	Panigengutia	Prasanta Kumar Nayak, Mob. - 8917511445	Krishna ch Panda
8	Kankadahad	Kankadahad	Kankadahad	Anusaya Sahoo Mob.No-8018032835	Sukadeb Sahoo

Table 8: Details of equipment and manpower available with Fire Station for rescue operation:

Sl No	Name of the Fs	Aska Light	Mechanical Power Saw (Cutter)	OBM (Boat)	Hydraulic Cutter	Man Power	Pump (Dewatering)

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1	Dhenkanal FS	2	6	1	1	17 Nos	2
2	Bhuban FS	1	2	1	1	13 Nos	1
3	Gondia FS	2	2	1	1	09 Nos	1
4	Rasol FS	1	1	Nil	Nil	13 Nos	1
5	Kamakhyanagar	2	2	1	1	10 Nos	1
6	Hindol Road	2	3	1	1	14 Nos	1
7	Khajuriakata	2	2	Nil	1	13 Nos	1
8	Kankadahada FS	1	2	Nil	1	12 Nos	1
9	Hindol FS	1	1	1	1	14 Nos	1
10	Parjang FS	1	2	1	1	13 Nos	1
Total		15 Nos	23 Nos	07 Nos	09 Nos	128 Nos	11 Nos

4.22 Other identified Safe temporary shelters in the district:

Table: Identified Safe temporary shelters

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
1.	Bhuban	Balibo	Balibo	BaliboHigh School	Cemented roof	8 10 X 14	4	Yes
2.	Bhuban	Dhalpada	Joragadia	BalunkeswarHigh School	Cemented roof	6 8 X 10	4	Yes
3.	Dhenkanal	Mangalpur	Mangalpur	SatyabadiHigh School	Cemented roof	5 10 X 10	4	Yes
4.	Dhenkanal	Talabarakote	Talabarkote	TalabarkoteHigh School	Cemented roof	8 10 X 12	4	Yes
5.	Dhenkanal	Banasingh	Radhadeipur	RadhadeipurHigh School	Cemented roof	8 10 X 8	4	Yes
6.	Gondia	Kabera	Chirulei	SudarsanHigh School	Cemented roof	6 8 X 8	4	Yes
7.	Gondia	Ratanpur	Chandia	RaisingaprasadHigh School	Cemented roof	8 10 X 20	4	Yes
8.	Hindol	Dudurakote	Dudurakote	JanatarajHigh School	Cemented roof	5 10 X 12	4	Yes
9.	Hindol	Rasol	Rasol	RasolHigh School	Cemented roof	6 10 X 22	4	Yes
10.	Hindol	Nizigarh	Nizigarh	Govt.GirlsHigh School	Cemented roof	8 10 X 10	4	Yes
11.	Kamakhyanagar	Sogar	Sogar	Sogareswar Bidyapitha	Cemented roof	7 10 X 6	4	Yes
12.	Kamakhyanagar	Badasuanlo	Badasuanlo	BadasuanloHigh School	Cemented roof	5 10 X 8	4	Yes
13.	Kamakhyanagar	Budhibili	Budhibili	Budhibili High School	Cemented roof	5 10 X 10	4	Yes
14.	Kankadahad	Mahabirroad	Mahabirroad	JanapravaHigh School	Cemented roof	8 10 X 8	4	Yes
15.	Kankadahad	Maruabili	Marubili	PanchayatHigh School	Cemented roof	5 10 X 10	4	Yes
16.	Odapada	Odapada	Odapada	OdapadaHigh School	Cemented roof	4 10 X 12	4	Yes
17.	Odapada	Gadasila	Mahendrapur	DandimalHigh	Cemented	8	4	Yes

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				School	roof	10 X 8		
18.	Parjang	Badajhara	Badajhara	SatyanarayanHigh School	Cemented roof	6 10 X 12	4	Yes
19.	Parjang	Sanda	Sanda	SandaHigh School	Cemented roof	8 10 X 10	4	Yes

Chapter- 5: Prevention & Mitigation Measures.

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

Mitigation: It means measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation.

Prevention: Activities designed to provide permanent protection from the disaster.

The prevention and Mitigation measures for different Disasters are as follows,

Flood:

Measures as per the Odisha Relief Code.

Functioning of Control Room (Para 10 & 47 of ORC)

Control Room is functioning in District Office with telephone No.06762-221376 round the clock with the effect from **1st May to 30th November** Control Rooms are also functioning in the Offices of the Sub-Collectors/Tahasildars/Block Development Officers and in other District Level Officers. The case of any natural calamities viz – flood or cyclone etc immediately after the occurrence it will be the responsibility of village level workers to inform the facts to the nearest RI who will pass on the information to the nearest Police Station for transmission of the message to the Sub-Collector and Collector's Control Room also keep the concerned zone officer and Tahasildar informed. Revenue Inspector's are trained at Tahasils level for the purpose.

Wireless station (Para 55 OF O.R.C)

All the Police Station and Out-posts in the District are equipped with VHF/HF for transmission of the flood /cyclone messages. Special Relief Commissioner has been moved for installation of temporary V.H.F. Centers at the following places to facilitate transmission of flood/cyclone messages.

Rain recording and submission of rainfall reports (Para 49 of O.R.C.)

Rain recording stations are available in all the blocks of this district. The Head Clerks of the Blocks are acting as Rain Recording Officers under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers. The rainfall reports from each rain recording station shall be transmitted to the District Control Room daily through V.H.F./ Telephone/ Messenger.

Gauge reading (Para 50 of O.R.C.)

The gauge reading stations of different rivers are available at different places in the district as shown. The gauge readings will be transmitted by the flood control cell to the District Control Room every hour when the gauge reading is near or above danger level. When the gauge reading is fairly below the danger level, the same will be transmitted once a day by 5 P.M., Gauge readings at the above Gauge stations shall be communicated to the Revenue Control Room through phone/Fax from the District Control Room.

Dissemination of weather reports, flood bulletin etc. (Para 52 of O.R.C.)

Immediately on receipt of weather warnings and bulletin above high flood from the Metrological Center of the Government of India at Bhubaneshwar or from the Revenue Department/ Special Relief Commissioner, the same shall be communicated to the superintendent of Police. Executive Engineers of the Water Resources Department, the Sub-Collectors, Executive Officers of U.L.Bs., Tahasildars and Block

Development Officer who shall, without delay of time, disseminate the messages among the people through their respective agencies and caution them so that they will be in readiness to shift to flood shelters or other safer places in the event of high floods. The people will also be asked to refer to the special weather/flood bulletin of T.V./Radio during such periods.

Storage of foodstuff in interior areas (Para 57 of O.R.C.)

To ensure that food grains/food-stuff are available in the interior areas which are likely to become inaccessible during flood, Civil Supplies Officer, Dhenkanal, has been reported to store adequate amount of rice and also to keep stock of Kerosene. Other dry foods like chuda, mudhi, guda, bread and other necessities like candle, match box etc, will be arranged immediately for distribution among the marooned people in the event of high flood.

Selection of flood shelters (Para 60 of O.R.C.)

In or about the flood prone areas, suitable buildings belonging to Government, Panchayat Samities, Gram Panchayats, Educational Institutions, Mahila Samitis, Recreation Centres or other Institutions of public nature may be selected for providing emergent shelter to the people on evacuation from the flood affected areas. In case no such buildings could be found, temporary structures with bullahs, bamboos, talais and tarpaulins should be raised on high mounds or embankments for such shelters. The Collectors of flood prone districts shall arrange for quick availability of bamboos, bullahs, ropes, talais, tarpaulins, etc. for construction of such shelters.

Organisation of relief parties for rescue and relief operation (Para 60 of O.R.C.)

In the event of high flood it will be necessary to rescue the marooned people and to distribute emergent relief to the people affected by the calamity. For smooth management of rescue and relief operation, the Sub-Collector have been instructed to constitute Relief Parties in advance indicating their area of jurisdiction. The employees of the local Government offices shall be included in such relief parties. NGOs will also be involved in the programmed.

Arrangements for army assistance (para 61 & 69 of O.R.C.)

In case of severe and wide spread calamity, the assistance of army personnel may be sought for relief and rescue operation. In such contingency, necessary arrangements shall be made to requisition the army to assist the civil authorities through Special Relief Commissioner / Government following the procedure laid down under paragraph 61 and 69 of the Orissa Relief Code

Daily reporting of flood situation (Para 71 of O.R.C)

As per para 71 of Orissa Relief Code instructions have been separately issued for submission of daily situation report by the Block Development Officer /Tahasildars in the prescribed format through wireless message from the date of occurrence of the flood till after 3 days of the abatement of flood. The required flood information will be collected by the V.L.Ws and Extension Officers who will furnish the same to the Block Office by 2 P.M. every day. Besides, other line department officers will also pass on the information relating to their department officers who will also pass on the information relating to their department to the respective Block Development Officers. The Block Development Officers will compile and transmit the information as per the format of the daily situation report through the nearest police wireless by 3 P.M. to District Control Room.

Transport.

In the event of any Natural Calamity, vehicles may be required for sending the relief parties and relief materials including foodstuff to the affected areas. The Regional Transport Officer will make requisition and provide such vehicles with the help of his enforcement staff as per the requirement.

Disposal of dead bodies (Para 73 of ORC)

The dead bodies of human beings, if any, found in the flood-affected areas in case of high flood, shall ordinarily be made over to their relatives and friends, if available, for cremation or burial. When there are no claimants for dead bodies, those shall be cremated/buried at the Govt. cost i.e. Health Department. Chief District Medical Officer, Khordha will issue necessary instructions to their officer and staff in the field in this regard. Similarly, carcasses of cattle and other animals shall be buried by the Animal Resources Development Department. Chief District Veterinary Officer will issue necessary instruction in this regard.

Assessment of damage (Para 74 to 77 of O.R.C)

Damages caused by the Natural Calamity to the private and public properties and loss of life are assessed by the Revenue Agency. The Tahasildars are to collect such information with the help of his staff through the local enquiry. The Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers in this work if necessary will assist them and officers may be specially deputed by the Collector to assist the Tahasildars in this work where there is large-scale damage. This report of damages would be submitted without delay. The other departments will similarly assess their losses and submit reports within the stipulated time.

Restoration of communication and power supply (Para 86 of ORC)

In case of high flood, the communication and power supply to the affected areas are usually cut off. The respective departments will take immediate steps for restoration of the communication as well as power supply after abatement of flood.

Law and order.

In case of occurrence of any Natural Calamity, there is change of law and order problems. Transportation and distribution of relief materials may require police protection. The Superintendent of Police will issue necessary instruction to all Inspector officer/officer officers in the District in the direction of maintenance of law and order in such eventuality and to render necessary assistance to the District/Sub-Divisional authorities for smooth management of relief and rescue operation.

Cyclone:

1. There are 8 numbers of MFS along with 205 numbers of identified safe shelters are available to keep the evacuees if situation demands.
2. Community Awareness through different community organisation like, Gaon Kalyan Samiti, NGOs, community volunteers (NCC, NSS, others), PRI members.
3. Organising of Mock drill (ODRAF / NDRF) on Cyclone Management involving different state holders for public awareness.

Heat Wave:

1. Heat Wave is defined as a condition of increased atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can claim human life. Quantitatively Heat Wave can be defined as any increase from the normal temperature. Again, depending on the upper deviation from the normal temperature it can be moderate Heat Wave or Severe Heat Wave. If the

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maximum temperature of any place continues to be 45° C for consecutive two days, it is called as Heat Wave condition. Physiologically human body can tolerate environmental temperature of 37° C.

2. The district Dhenkanal is also experiencing strong Heat wave situation every year from March-June. The sunstroke is one of the prominent disasters of the district DDMA, Dhenkanal must have focal point on proper Heat Wave Management every year.
3. The precautionary measures (HAP) as prescribed by OSDMA from year to year should be implemented apparently in a meticulous manner. The DDMA shall take appropriate action for convergence of all line departments along with synergetic effort for its implementation as per responsibility fixed and timely monitoring and Supervision.
4. Organising of Mock drill (ODRAF/NDRF) on heat Management involving different state holders for public awareness.
5. Community Awareness/Capacity building activities through, Gaon Kalyan Samiti,NGOs, community volunteers (NCC, NSS, others), PRI members and print or electronic media on Heat Wave Management.
6. Organisation of District/Block level Orientation meeting in advance to sensitise Govt. officials and other stake holders on Heat Wave Management.
7. Other measures as decided by DDMA, Dhenkanal.

Drought:

1. The coverage of Pradhanmantri Phasal Bima Yojana to be enhanced so that more farmers get benefit, if drought occurred in the district. The intervention from Govt. and Insurance Company is essential. IEC activities on the above insurance scheme should be done at all level for the interest of Farmers. This scheme provides financial assistance to Farmers for crop loss. In case of non commercial Crops and commercial crops, the maximum premium rate is 2% and 5% respectively. It is implemented in convergence with the Revenue &DM, Agriculture and farmer empowerment, Planning & Convergence Department and implementing Insurance Company.
2. The lift Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Major Irrigation projects should be properly managed and ready in advance before the cultivation started. The Canal irrigation and flow of water also be streamlined in advance as per the prediction of the current year rain fall by the IMD. The SE, EEs, AEs should take proactive and appropriate action for the said purpose.
3. District level Committee on Natural Calamity meeting should be held twice in a year (May/November), all preventive and mitigation measures to be taken in advance fixing responsibility of concerned line departments with proper monitoring & Supervision.
4. Construction of firm pond, check Dam, other structural measures through MGNREGS, Watershed projects to mitigate impact of the Drought in the District.
5. The Farmers will be made aware about the input subsidy provision and other preventive/mitigation Measures.

5.2 Structural Measures:

Repairing of all MCS has been done in the 2024 – 2025. Each MFS have been provided with 6 Lakhs each and the same has been completed.

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5.3 Non-structural Measures:

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Office	Activity/ Project	Starting date	Date of Completion	Frequency	Funding Source
1	Revenue & DM/ Collectorate, Dhenkanal.	Table Top Exercise & Mock Drill at District /Block / MFS level	June	June	Every Year	OSDMA
2	Revenue & DM/ Collectorate, Dhenkanal.	Mainstreaming Gender and Inclusion of DRR	Mar	Dec	once	OSDMA
3	Revenue & DM/ Collectorate, Dhenkanal.	Training of PEOs at Dist. (212 PEOs to be trained in 5 batches)	Mar	Dec	Once	OSDMA
4	Revenue & DM/ Collectorate, Dhenkanal.	Swimming and drowning survival skill training (300 youths to be trained in 10 batches)	Mar	Dec	Once	OSDMA
5	Revenue & DM/ Collectorate, Dhenkanal.	FAMEX & CAP by ODRAF / Fire / NDRF				As and when instructed

CHAPTER – 6 :CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

6.1 Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation

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

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are trace gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit long wave radiation. They naturally blanket the earth and keep it at about 33° C warmer than it would be without these gases in the atmosphere. The table features 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

The most important anthropogenic GHG is carbon dioxide (CO₂). It accounts for around 64% of total radiative forcing due to LLGHGs. Carbon dioxide

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does not have a specific lifetime because it is continuously cycled between the atmosphere, oceans and land biosphere and its net removal from the atmosphere involves a range of processes with different time scales. CO₂ is primarily emitted as a result of burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and forest degradation and iron and steel production. Oceans and forests are the main sequesters of carbon i.e. sinks that can absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is the gas to which all other gases are compared when speaking of Global Warming Potential. Emissions of other greenhouse gases can be converted into CO₂ equivalent emissions.

Table: 6.2

Sl No	Name of the Industry/ Plant/Firm	Location	Quantity of Co2 emission (PPM)	Ranking as per CO2 Emission (in the district)	Other major pollutants emitted (PPM)	Action taken for cutting down émission
1	M/s Tata Steel BSL Ltd.	Meramandali, Dhenkanal	11615546 MT/ (during 2020-21)	--	Particulate matter <50 mg/Nm ³	Installed Electrostatic Precipitator , bag filters
2	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	AT/Post Kamalanga, Block- Odapada N. Dist. Dhenkanal (Odisha)	0.0006621 65 (5171512 tCO ₂)	--	Annual average emission : - Particulate Matter (PM) - 28mg/Nm ³ Sulphur-Di-Oxide (SO ₂) - 433.91ppm Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)- 135.61ppm Total Mercury (Hg)-0.01mg/Nm ³	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PAT Schème (Cycle - V) Implemented since 2018-2019 2. Plantation done - 388797 Nos. 3. Energy Conservation Management System (EnMS 50001 ISO) implemented & Certified by BVI 4. Reduction of Auxilary power consumption (APC) 5. High Efficient Hybrid ESP installed for control of Particulate Mater. 6. FGD is Under Installation for Control of SO₂. 7. Low NOx burner & Over Air Fire (OAF) System installed.

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.

The second most significant anthropogenic GHG is methane (CH₄) which contributes to approximately 18% of total radiative forcing due to LLGHGs. Approximately 40% of methane is emitted into the atmosphere by natural sources

(e.g. wetlands and termites). About 60% comes from human activities (e.g. cattle breeding, rice agriculture, fossil fuel exploitation, landfills and biomass burning). Methane is mostly removed from the atmosphere by chemical reactions, persisting for about 12 years. Thus, although methane is an important greenhouse gas, its effect is relatively short-lived.

Table: 6.3

Sl No	Name of the Block	Major Sources	Annual emission (In PPM)	Ranking as per CH4 Emission (PPM)	Action taken for cutting down émission
	Odapada N	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	1184.18 tCO ₂ ^{eq.}	--	--

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%).

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

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
	Odapada N	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	144.3 tCO ₂ ^{eq.}	--	--	--

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. They can also have long atmospheric lifetimes, in some cases, lasting thousands of years. Fluorinated gases are removed from the atmosphere only when they are destroyed by sunlight in the far upper atmosphere. In general, fluorinated gases are the most potent and longest lasting type of greenhouse gases emitted by human activities. There are three main categories of fluorinated gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

- 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)
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	AT/Post Kamalanga, Block- Odapanda N. Dist. Dhenkanal (Odisha)	HCFC22-788.48 tCO ₂ ^{eq.} HCFC134-16.8tCO ₂ ^{eq.}	--

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. The Montreal Protocol includes, for example, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which contribute about 12% to total radiative forcing by LLGHGs. CFCs can stay in the atmosphere for more than 1,000 years. CFCs have a global warming potential (GWP) that ranges between 4,750 and 14,400 (over 100 years' time span). CFCs are used in the manufacture of aerosol sprays, blowing agents for foams and packing materials, as solvents, and as refrigerants.

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”).

Major Greenhouse Gases Contributors (Anthropogenic) to Climate Change

Table: 6.6

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](#)

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

Current annual emission levels are at 9.5 GtC and are likely to grow every year due to population growth and economic development patterns. If annual

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emissions continue to grow as in past years ("business as usual" scenario) the carbon budget will be exhausted in the next three decades.

Source: IPCC (2013). Climate Change 2013 – The Physical Science Basis, Summary for Policymakers

6.8 Details of forest as a major Carbon sink (District)

Table: 6.7

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)
1141018200	13789672	0	633398021	1788205893

6.9 Sectors with High Mitigation Potential

Table : 6.8

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

6.10 Sector Specific Climate Change mitigation Projects :

Table : 6.9

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SI No	Sector	Project Title	Period		Mitigation Targets
			From	To	
	Steel (Tata Steel BSL)	Increase of scrap charge up to 15%	2021	2025	0.16 tco2/tcs
		Installation of CDQ-1	2022	2025	0.01 tco2/tcs
		2nd PCI System in Blast Furnace # 2	2021	2025	0.01 tco2/tcs
		Reduction in BF fuel rate to BDP levels	Continuous		0.02 tco2/tcs
		Increase of hot blast temperature in BF#2	2021	2025	0.03 tco2/tcs
		BOF gas holder	2021	2025	0.02 tco2/tcs

CHAPTER 7: INCLUSIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

7.1 Background: A need to include Persons with Disabilities

Different populations may face similar risks of exposure to the negative effects of environmental and man-made disasters, but their actual vulnerability is dependent on their socio-economic conditions, civic and social empowerment, and access to mitigation and relief resources. Individuals with disabilities are disproportionately affected in disaster, emergency, and conflict situations due to inaccessible evacuation, response (including shelters, camps, and food distribution), and recovery efforts.

Besides psychological impact of disasters, this population does not have adequate access to food, water, shelter and health services. There has been inadequate access to their specific needs including assistive devices, rehabilitation and interpreters. Disabled populations face discrimination and exclusion and therefore are confronted with considerable challenges in accessing the same opportunities as the rest of the population in disaster situations.

Common experience reveals that persons with disabilities are more likely to be left behind or abandoned during evacuation in disasters and conflicts due to a lack of preparation and planning, as well as inaccessible facilities and services and transportation systems. Most shelters and refugee camps are not accessible and people with disabilities are many times even turned away from shelters and refugee camps due to a perception that they need “complex medical” services.

Furthermore, the needs of persons with disabilities continue to be excluded over the more long-term recovery and reconstruction efforts, thus missing another opportunity to ensure that cities are accessible and inclusively resilient to future disasters. Thus it is important that the Indian Disaster management system includes the needs of persons with disability faced in disaster risk management.

7.2 Legal framework to support the inclusion of persons with disabilities

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was adopted in December 2006. The Convention marks a “paradigm shift” in attitudes and approaches to persons with disabilities. Article 11 on Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies, pays particular attention to the obligation of States parties to undertake “all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.” Furthermore, Article 4.1, states that “States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability” and Article 32, recognizes the importance of international cooperation to address the limited capacities of some States to respond to situations of risk and humanitarian crises.

The Millennium Development Goals have the potential to make life better for billions of people in the world’s poorest countries. However, disability is currently not included in indicators and targets to help evaluate and monitor the achievement of the MDGs.

Furthermore, persons with disabilities are often excluded from international and national poverty reduction strategies. Environmental dangers and natural disasters can lead to the onset of many types of disabilities, and inaccessible environments prevent persons with disabilities from taking part in economic and social activities. Human and environmental recovery is vital for the achievement of MDG Goal 7, "Ensure Environmental Sustainability". The MDGs cannot be achieved without the inclusion of all persons in society, including persons with disabilities.

The Rights of persons with Disabilities act (RPWDA) 2016 of India and UNCPRD form the overarching legal framework which identify and protect disability rights in India. The RPWDA mandates the participation of persons with disabilities in the disaster risk management process. In the Act DRM is articulated in the article 8 which stipulates that persons with disabilities shall have equal protection and safety in situations of risk, armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters. The Act refers to the Disaster Management Act 2005 Clause (e) Section 2 for the safety and prevention of persons with disabilities

The District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) under Section 25 are specially mentioned to maintain the record of details of persons with disabilities in the district and inform such persons of any such situations of risk so as to enhance disaster preparedness. The authorities are to consult the state Commissioners in accordance with the accessibility requirements of Persons with Disabilities. The rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2017 elaborate an implementable strategy specifically in accessibility of infrastructure, transport & communication technology which are important aspects in the context of disaster risk reduction

The Government of India approach to disaster management is that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in to the development process. Built on this approach, the National Disaster Framework covering institutional mechanisms at the national, state & district exist where the disability related structures are also available which could be used to implement inclusive policies

7.3 Responding to the needs of persons with disabilities

Several studies show us that including the needs and voices of persons with disabilities at all stages of the disaster management process, and especially during planning and preparedness, can significantly reduce their vulnerability and increase the effectiveness of Government response and recovery efforts. However, despite an increasing worldwide focus on disaster risk reduction as opposed to mere disaster response, most city and related Government agencies fail to adequately plan for – or include – persons with disabilities in their disaster management activities. This causes severe inequities in access to immediate response, as well as long-term recovery resources for people who have disabilities prior to the disaster and those who acquire a disability as a result of the disaster.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts must not only be inclusive and responsive to the needs of all people, including persons with disabilities, but should include the participation of persons with disabilities, to ensure that their needs and rights are

respected. Women with disabilities are a particularly vulnerable group whose needs should be included at all stages of recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Actors involved in Disability inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR) include Government at the different levels, national to local including cities and communities at local level, the UN System, Academic Institutions, Disabled People's Organizations Private actors, Armed Forces, Civil Society, Media, local community's Local emergency response organisations.

7.4 Data Collection

Data is essential to understanding the risks that people face during disasters and climate change situations. It is important to give effect to policies and establish norms. The Census in 2011 identifies 2.68 Crore persons with disabilities constituting 2.21% of the country's population.

7.5 Policy, Institutional Mechanisms and Inclusive Standards

Policies and their implementation need to be inclusive. Odisha State Disaster Management Plans has already laid the foundation of an inclusive strategy. OSDMA has set up a cell for persons with disabilities headed by a person with disability. The cell will look into inclusion in EWS, SER, rehabilitation and resettlement. Impart training for response forces ODRAF, Red Cross, Civil Defense and community level task force volunteers. Monitoring accessibility in shelters will also be work of the cell. The Odisha State Disaster Management Plan 2024-25 takes note of the vulnerability of disabled persons and the specific provision provided is related to inclusive education of children with disabilities during disasters. It also makes special mention of children with disabilities and specifically 'mentally retarded' (Intellectual Disability).

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

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

CHAPTER – 8: SAFETY OF SCHOOLS & CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

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

1.1 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**

8.2 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).

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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).

5.3 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	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
Bhuban	101	12	15	2	4	0	12	0	16	6	0	0
Dhenkanal Sadar	138	30	18	2	9	2	13	2	15	10	2	5
Gondia	155	0	22	2	9	0	10	0	12	0	1	0
Hindol	166	12	19	2	7	0	20	1	19	3	1	0
Kamakhyanagar	114	9	18	0	4	0	10	1	5	3	0	2
Kankadahada	146	0	11	0	14	0	17	0	8	0	2	0
Odapada	114	0	22	0	1	0	12	0	17	0	4	0
Parjang	127	0	18	0	4	0	14	0	11	0	2	0
Total	1061	63	143	8	52	2	108	4	103	22	12	7

5.4 School Safety Advisory Committee (District)

Sl.No	Name of the District.	Status of constitution of SSAC	Name of the DEO & Contact No	Committee Members SSAC
1	DHENKANAL	Constituted	Binita Senapati , DEO, 7978849509	Collector and District Magistrate, Dhenkanal, Chairperson Superintendent of Police, Dkl, Co-Chairperson Dist. Fire Officer, Dhenkanal, Member Dist. Welfare Officer, Dhenkanal, member DSWO, Dhenkanal, Member CDM&PHO, Dhenkanal, Member Executive Eng. RWSS/PWD

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Sl.No	Activity	Total school	Achieved							
			Sadar	Gondia	Odapada	Hindol	Kamakhy anagar	Bhuban	Parjang	Kankadahad
1	Schools having safety Advisory Committee(Number)	1648	261	216	177	255	176	178	181	204
2	No.of schools which have finalised the school Disaster Management Plan	1648	261	216	177	255	176	178	181	204
3	Number of Schools which have conducted safety Audits(Structural)	1648	222	187	157	203	161	169	167	189
4	Number of Schools which have conducted safety Audits(Non-Structural)	1648	261	216	177	255	176	178	181	204
5	Schools having conducted annual mock drill (Number)	1648	69	101	79	103	101	95	103	102
6	Schools having fire extinguishers (Number)	1648	261	216	177	255	176	178	181	204
7	schools adhering to safety norms in storing inflammable and toxic material(Number)	1648	261	216	177	255	176	178	181	204
8	schools confirming safety standards as per local building bye laws (Latest number)	1648	261	216	177	255	176	178	181	204
9	Schools having issued "recognition certificate" under sub rule (4)- rule 15 of RTE rules 2010 (only to schools that comply with structural safety norm(Number)	178	10	4	11	11	8	13	8	7
9	Schools having students and teachers undergo regular training in school safety and disaster preparedness(Number)	1648	261	216	177	255	176	178	181	204
10	Schools where disaster management is being taught as part of the curriculum(Number)	1648	261	216	177	255	176	178	181	204

5.6 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 2025	Time lime	Remarks
1	Lighting Safety Awareness Program	100	June - Dec	
2	Snakebite Death Reduction program	75	June - Dec	

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Details of Child Care Institutions:

Sl. No.	Block/ ULB	Name and Address of the Organization	Boys	Girls	Total No of Children	Name and Contact no. of the Shift-in-Charge	Fire Safety Equipment (Fire Extinguisher. Alarm)	Staff Training on Fire Safety Equipment	Nearby open space for evacuation	Alternative Shelter's Identified
1	Sadar	MAHARSHI DAYANANDA SERVICE MISSION, Children's Home Govindpur, Dhenkanal	19	39	58	Sanjay Kumar Behera, Ph-9938026650	Yes	Yes	Nearby School, Village	Yes
2	Sadar	BiswaKuntala Children's Home AT/Po- Mahulpada, PS- Sadar, Dist- Dhenkanal	7	22	29	Puspanjali Jena Ph-9937462339	Yes	Yes	Nearby School, Village	Yes
3	Sadar	Adruta children's home At- Ichhadeiour (Shyamacharn Pur), Dhenkanal	25	0	25	Nilamani Mohapatra, ph-7008510079	Yes	Yes	Nearby School, Village	Yes
4	Sadar	Open Shelter Maharishi Dayananda Service Mission At- Kathagada, Dist. Dhenkanal	1	5	6	Jasmita Panda, Ph-9348825152	Yes	Yes	Nearby School, Village	Yes
5	Sadar	SEPECIALISED ADOPTION AGENCY MaharshiDayananda Service Mission At- Kathagada, Dist. Dhenkanal	2	1	3	Smita Rani Patra, Ph-8917362807	Yes	Yes	Nearby School, Village	Yes

CHAPTER- 9: CHEMICAL (INDUSTRIAL), NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL DISASTER

A. Chemical (Industrial) Disaster:

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

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

Odisha is also an Industrial State and many Large, Medium and Small-Scale Industries are operating in the state. Many large industries are operating in the districts like Jagatsinghpur, Angul, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Rayagada and many medium and small industries are operating in other districts of the State. The District administration of the industrial district must be prepared to face any kind of Chemical (Industrial) disasters and always be prepared with the Off-site Emergency Plan of the District. The Off-site emergency plan needs to be updated on regular frequency.

Thus, it is highly essential to take all the preparedness measures and minimize the risk of any Chemical (Industrial) disasters in the industrial districts of the State.

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The industries functioning in the Dist are given below:

SI No	Name & Address of the Factory / Industry	Contact Person	Contact Number
1.	M/S Nabheram Power & Steel Pv. Ltd., Gundichapada, Dhenkanal	Devendra Dave	8093008321
2.	M/S Annapurna Rice Mill, Karonda, Dhenkanal	Sunil Kumar Agrawal	8249868055
3.	M/S Maa Laxmi Food Products Pvt. Ltd., Sandaposi Patna, Dhenkanal		
4.	M/S Kamlesh Rice Mill, Karonda, Dhenkanal	Adesh Kumar Goyal	9437333821
5.	M/S Sourabh alloys & Steels Pvt. Ltd., Gunadei, Dhenkanal		
6.	M/S Tata Steel Meramundali, Narendrapur, Kusupanga, Dhenkanal	Sachidananda Rout	9238004457
7.	M/S GM Iron & Steel Co. Ltd, Kulei, Dhenkanal	Raj Kumar Mishra	9937008989
8.	M/S L.N. Agro foods Pvt. Ltd, Panchupati, Dhenkanal		
9.	M/S Hind Metal & Industries Pvt. Ltd., Khargprasad, Dhenkanal		
10.	M/S Rungta Sons Private Limited (Ferro Alloys Division), Tulasidiha, Khargprasad, Dhenkanal	Debrabrata Mishra	8280406561
11.	M/S KApilas Ceramics, Kanteikolia, Govinpur, Dhenkanal		
12.	M/S Rimjhim Ispat Limited, Unit-I, Khurunti, Dhenkanal	Sanjay Das	8280310612
13.	M/S Rimjhim Ispat Limited, Unit-II, Khurunti, Dhenkanal	Sanjay Das	8280310612
14.	M/S Tareni Agro Foods, Machia, Rai-Narsingpur, Dhenkanal	Pradeep Mohanty	8328819011
15.	M/S Shivananda Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Gundichapada, Dhenkanal		
16.	M/S Indfab Projects Pvt. Ltd., Kurunti, Dhenkanal	Kaushik Palit	9437963685
17.	M/S Samal Metallics Pvt. Ltd., Khargprasad, Dhenkanal		
18.	M/S MGM Minerals Ltd. (Steel Division), At/PO: Nimidiha, Dhenkanal	Ranjan Sathuamohapatra	9439030674
19.	M/S Jagannath Power & Infra Private Limited, At/PO: Nimidiha, Dhenkanal	Satyaban Sahoo	7381029545

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20.	M/S Rimjhim Ispat Limited, Unit-III, Khurunti, Dhenkanal	Sanjay Das	8280310612
21.	M/S The Stone Breaker, Gudiakateni, Dhenkanal		
22.	M/S Sai saw Mill, Bhuban, Dhenkanal		
23.	M/S Misrilall Mines Pvt Limited (Ferro Alloys Division), Kanhupura, Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal	Sidhartha Jain	9830047321
24.	M/S Harapriya Rice Mill, Bimbol, Valiabol Kateni, Dhenkanal	Chandrasekhar Nath	6370301652
25.	M/S Orissa air Product Pvt. Ltd., Gundichapada, Dhenkanal		
26.	M/S IPISTEEL Ltd., Gundichapada, Dhenkanal		
27.	M/S GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd, Kamalanga Dhenkanal	Manoj Mishra	8550953421
28.	M/S BDN Food Products, Derasingh, Kankadapal, Dhenkanal		
29.	M/S Maa Kamakhi Foods Processors Pvt. Ltd, Dhobania, Khatakhura, Dhenkanal	Satya Swarup Sahoo	9437332380
30.	M/S Kalia Bricks, Kharprasad, Dhenkanal	Jyanendra Samal	9937259481
31.	M/S Khemka Refractories Pvt. Ltd., Khatakhura, Dhenkanal	Alok Khemka	9437075058
32.	M/S Panchasakha Rice Mill, Ainlabereni, Dhenkanal	Jyotshnamayee Sahoo	7978424366
33.	M/S Sahu Brothers Stone Crusher, Haladikundi, Khajuria, Dhenkanal		
34.	M/S Maa Chandi Stone Crusher, Talagadia, Bhuban, Dhenkanal		
35.	M/S Kalinga Jute Products Pvt. Ltd., Fulki Nagar, Dhenkanal	Sagarmal Agarwalla	9438110004
36.	M/S Baladev Saw Mill, Korian, Dhenkanal		
37.	M/S Sizing Unit, Baripada (T), PWCS Ltd., Siminai, Dhenkanal		
38.	M/S UAL, Orissa, Korian, Dhenkanal	Rashmi Ranjan Bhol	9438840060
39.	M/S Nilachal Refractories Ltd., Gundichapada, Dhenkanal	Vimal Prakash	9830049704
40.	M/S Das Devi Stone Srusher, Gudiakateni, Dhenkanal		
41.	M/S Ramchandi Stone Crusher, Gudiakateni, Dhenkanal		

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42.	M/S Durgamata Kiln Bricks, Khargprasad, Dhenkanal	Pratap Kishore Rout	9437008058
43.	M/S Dhenkanal Diary, OMFED, Paikadahikora, Govindpur		
44.	M/S Biswanath Stone Crusher, Karonda, Dhenkanal		
45.	M/S Reliance Industries Ltd., Laxmi Nagar, Baulapur, Dhenkanal	Hital Rasiklal Meswani	8406028043
46.	M/S Nilamadhaha Stone Crusher, Gudiakateni, Dhenkanal		
47.	M/S Shiba Durga Stone Crusher, Gudiakateni, Dhenkanal		
48.	M/S Indian Potash Limited, Haripur, Dhenkanal	Santosh Kumar Dash	9937027011
49.	M/S Dibyajyoti Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Bhuban, Dhenkanal		
50.	M/S I B Industries, Kanteikoli, Govindpur, Dhenkanal	Neetu Modi	9583011999
51.	M/S Nava Ltd., , Khargprasad, Dhenkanal	Manas Ranjan Mohapatra	7381097323
52.	M/S Sriram Brick Factory, , Khargprasad, Dhenkanal		
53.	M/S Mahima Industrial Fastener Pvt. Ltd, Mahisapat, Dhenkanal		
54.	M/S Shibadutta Stone Crusher, Meramandali, Dhenkanal		
55.	M/S Suvam Bricks, Khargprasad, Dhenkanal	Gobardhan Sahoo	9437288774
56.	M/S Sitaram Bricks, Khargprasad, Dhenkanal	Ananda Chandra Rout	9938009252
57.	M/S Om suraj Chemicals and Minerals Pvt. Ltd., Khatakhura, Dhenkanal		
58.	M/S Mahavir Stone Crushing Unit, Khargprasad, Dhenkanal		
59.	M/S Sky Automobiles, Near Assam Oil, Kathagada, Dhenkanal	Avinash Singhania	9583080939
60.	M/S Bhutia Foods Pvt. Ltd., Jharabandha, Dhenkanal	Girish Chandra Bhutia	7978969175
61.	M/S Orissa Chrome Exports and mining Co. Ltd. Bhuban, Dhenkanal		
62.	M/S Maa Tareni Rice Mill, Mathatentulia, Dhenkanal	Santosh Kumar Sahoo	9438071930
63.	M/S Natural Agritech Pvt. Ltd., Anlaberani, Dhenkanal	Saurav Kumar Sarawogi	7873552777
64.	M/S Kapileswar Stone Products,		

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	Nahada, Kashipur, Dhenkanal		
65.	M/S Shibani Stone Crusher, Rasol, Dhenkanal		
66.	M/S Santoshi Agro Industries, At/PO: Basi, Via: Parjang, Dhenkanal	Urmila Sahoo	9438045320
67.	M/S Shakti Maltare & Lamobade, At: Machhia, PO: Rai-Narsinghpur, Dhenkanal.	Bikram Kishore Sahoo	6370443112
68.	M/S Daxen Agritech India Pvt. Ltd., At: Kalapani, PO: Ranja, Dhenkanal	Himanshu Behera	8894175114
69.	M/S Saraswati Stone Crusher, Patalo, Balaramprasad, Dhenkanal		
70.	M/S Rajalaxmi Constructions Pvt. Ltd., Chadakamara, Nihalprasad, Dhenkanal		
71.	M/S Shree Krishna Stone Crusher, Chakulia, Batagaon, Dhenkanal		
72.	M/S Siva Durga Stone Crusher, At/PO: Balaram Prasad, Dhenkanal	Smt. Urmila Sahoo	8249571630
73.	M/S Siba Durga Fly Ash Bricks, At/PO: Balaram Prasad, Dhenkanal	Sri girija Sankar Sahoo	6371190012
74.	M/S Siva Shakti Stone Crusher, At: Arta Santara Kateni, PO: Balaram Prasad, Dhenkanal	Smt. Urmila Sahoo	8249571630
75.	M/S Bharat Stone Crusher, Badalo, Dhenkanal		
76.	M/S Mahima Auto Engineering, Badajora, Dhenkanal		
77.	M/S Shakti Bio Fertilizer, At: Bankula, PO: Mahisapat, Dhenkanal	Sakti Prasad Hota	9437849492
78.	M/S Annapurna Agro Foods, At: Banisia, PO: Deogaon, Dhenkanal	Kabita Agarwal	9437864455
79.	M/S Sanghamitra Sahoo, Cashew Processing Unit, At/PO: Khatakhura, Dhenkanal	Sanghamitra Sahoo	943742492
80.	M/S Jayadurga Saw Mill, Korian, Dhenkanal		
81.	M/S Kalinga WCS Mill Ltd., Govindpur Dhenkanal		
82.	M/S Maa Saraswati Rice Mill, At: Nayanilakanthapur, PO Ektali, Dhenkanal	Indramani Sahoo	8328911262

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83.	M/S Khemka Refractories Pvt. Ltd. At: Santarapur, PO: Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal	Alok Khemka	9437075058
84.	M/S Aruni Agro Industries (P) Ltd, At/PO: Nihalprasad, Dhenkanal	Apurba Kumar Sahu	9438002727
85.	M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. (Dhenkanal Steel Plant), At: Jharabandha, PO: Nimabahalai, Dhenkanal	Pradeep Kumar Chaturvedi	9437389441
86.	M/S Top Cashew Pvt. Ltd., At: Sukupada, Sogar Road, PO: Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal		
87.	M/S Suguna Foods Pvt. Ltd., At/PO: Korian, Dhenkanal	Amlan Dasgupta	9338776599
88.	M/S Khemka Refractories Pvt. Ltd., (unit-III), At: Mahulpal, PO: Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal	Alok Khemka	9437075058
89.	M/S Satyam Enterprises, at: Krushnaprasad, PO: Dhirapatna, Dhenkanal	Rosalin Sahoo	9937471588
90.	M/S Trishakti Agro Foods, At: Balipada, PO: Badanursingha Prasad, Dhenkanal		
91.	M/S Mahabir Stone Crusher, Saradeipur, Kankadahad, dhenkanal		
92.	M/S Sidehswari Agro Foods, at: Jamujhara, PO: Pandua, Dhenkanal		
93.	M/S Reliance BP Mobility Limited, At: Ratan Bazar, PO: Dhenkanal	Sarthak Behuria	9324739715
94.	M/S Maa Sarala Rice Mill, at: Nayanilakanthapur, Ekatali, Bhuban, Dhenkanal.	Bapun Sahoo	9937080537
95.	M/S Bhagiratha Engineering Ltd., Rengali, Badajhara, Dhenkanal		
96.	M/S SAMS Stone Crusher, Karanda, Dhenkanal		
97.	M/S India Chrome and Exports, At/PO: Bhuban, Dhenkanal		
98.	M/S Shree Ram Stone Crusher, Kualoo, Dhenkanal	Prabal Kanti Sahoo	9937459990
99.	M/S Tareni Stone Crusher, Hindol road, Dhenkanal		
100.	M/S Rahee Infratech Limited, At: Padmanavpur, PO: Saptasajya, Dhenkanal	Indra Narayan Mishra	7302255655
101.	M/S JB Electricals, Kathagada,		

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	anada Nagar, Dhenkanal		
102.	M/S Jagdish Techno Ventures Private Limited, At/PO: Kharagprasad, Kurumagadia, Dhenkanal	Jagadish Samal	8838523581
103.	M/S Top Agro Industries Private Limited, At: Sukupada, PO: Rainarsinghpur, Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal.	Sumit Agarwal	9861052992
104.	M/S Regan Materials Private Limited, At: Kurunti, PO: Motanga	Subash Chandra Mallick	9650338756

B. Nuclear & Radiological Disaster:

India has traditionally been vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geoclimatic conditions and it has, of late, like all other countries in the world, become equally vulnerable to various man-made disasters. Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies as one such facet of man-made disasters is of relevance and concern to us. Any radiation incident resulting in or having a potential to result in exposure and/or contamination of the workers or the public in excess of the respective permissible limits can lead to a Nuclear/Radiological Emergency

For improving the quality of life in society, India has embarked upon a large programme of using nuclear energy for generation of electricity. As on date, India has 17 power reactors and five research reactors in operation along with six power reactors under construction. It is also planned to explore setting up Thorium based reactors to meet its ever-increasing energy needs. Further, the country utilises radioisotopes in a variety of applications in the non-power sector, viz., in the field of industry, agriculture, medicine, research, etc. Due to the inherent safety culture, the best safety practices and standards followed in these applications and effective regulation by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, the radiation dose to which the persons working in nuclear/radiation facilities are exposed to, is well within the permissible limits and the risk of its impact on the public domain is very low.

However, nuclear emergencies can still arise due to factors beyond the control of the operating agencies; e.g., human error, system failure, sabotage, earthquake, cyclone, flood, etc. Such failures, even though of very low probability, may lead to an on-site or off-site emergency. To combat this, proper emergency preparedness plans must be in place so that there is minimum avoidable loss of life, livelihood, property and impact on the environment.

Although, the State of Odisha does not have any major Nuclear/Radiological set up or power plants, still the Districts need to be prepared in case of any Emergencies especially Medical Preparedness and Capacity Building of the Response Forces. Mock Exercises on Nuclear and Radiological Disasters or Emergencies at regular intervals is also highly essential. Districts are required to keep and updated the following information given in the table ever year for minimizing the risk of Nuclear/Radiological Disaster.

CHAPTER-10: BIOLOGICAL DISASTER AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN EMERGENCIES

10.1 Biological Disaster Management & Medical Preparedness

Biological disasters, be they natural or man-made, can be prevented or mitigated by proper planning and preparedness. The primary responsibility of managing biological disasters vests with the state government. The central government would support the state in terms of guidance, technical expertise, and with human and material logistic support to develop the policies, plans and guidelines for managing biological disasters in accordance with the national guidelines and those laid down by SDMAs.

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

Table 10.1 Nodal Departments for Managing Biological Disaster

Sl No.	Bio Disaster	Nodal Department	Contact person	Contact details (Office/Mobile)
1	Biological Disaster	H&FW Department	CDM & PHO (Dhenkanal)	9439981081
2	Bio Terrorism/ War	Home Department	SP	06760-225010
3	Animal Health Disaster	F&ARD Department	CDVO (District)	9437191188
4	Agro -Terrorism	A&FE Department	CDAO	8917282857

10.2 Legal Framework

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

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

10.3 Institutional & Operational Framework

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

- The intelligence and deterrence required & the management structure must be identified and strengthened so as to act as one crisis

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management structure, committees, task forces and technical expert groups preferably within the Nodal department

Table 10.2- Crisis Management Committee

SL	Member	Dept./Instt.	Contact Details
	CDM & PHO, Dhenkanal	H&FW	9439981081
	DPHO, Dhenkanal	H&FW	9439980500
	DPM, NHM	H&FW	9439980663

Table 10.3 Task Force

SL	Member	Dept./Instt.	Contact Details
	DPHO	H&FW	9439980500
	DMO cum MS, DHH	H&FW	9439981040
	DPM, NHM	H&FW	9439980663
	Hospital Manager I, DHH	H&FW	7978069813
	Hospital Manager II, DHH	H&FW	7008723731
	DVLM, NHM	H&FW	7008167711

Table 10.4 Technical Experts

SL	Member	Dept./Instt.	Contact Details
	DPHO	H&FW	9439980500
	ADPHO(DC)	H&FW	7978082655
	Epidemiologist	H&FW	9337277047
	Microbiologist	H&FW	7992669403
	VBD Consultant	H&FW	8763874081

- A public health institution of eminence, matching international standards needs to be created, with following measures:
 - All existing public health institutions providing technical expertise in the area of field epidemiology, surveillance, teaching, training, research, etc., need to be strengthened. The core capacity needs to be developed for surveillance, border control at ports and airports, quarantine facilities, etc.
 - Each District will strengthen its public health infrastructure, including public health institutions which would collect epidemiological intelligence, share information with IDSP, provide for outbreak investigations and manage outbreaks.
 - Hospitals will develop capabilities to attend to mass casualties and public health emergencies with isolation facilities. In the districts, DDMA's will provide the requisite management structure for district DM, factoring in the requirements for managing biological disasters.
- The strategic approach for management of biological disasters must be done with responsible participation of the government, private sector, NGOs and civil society.

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10.4 Nodal Public Health Institution

Name of the Institution, Address & Contact details of the contact (Nodal) Person	No. of trained Doctors (Biological Disaster)	No. of trained Paramedical staffs (Biological Disaster)	Facilities available	Equipment's available
DHH Dhenkanal, Dakhinakali Road, DMO(MS) 9439981040	27	29	Radiological and Haematological Investigation	CBC Ventilator

10.5 Collaborative Institutions

Name of the NGO/CSO/ Private Sector	Expertise	Contact Person	Contact Details (Number & Email ID)	Address

10.6 Preventive Measures

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

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

10.6.1 Pre-Disaster Preventive Measures

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

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

Table 10.7 Important/Critical Infrastructure

Sl	Infrastructure/ Institution Type	Dept./Instt.	Contact person with contact Details
1	DHH Dhenkanal	Health & FW	ADPHO(VBD) Dr. Himanshu Sekhar Hembram, 9438397531 VBD Consultant: Kabir Kumar swain, 9439989943

10.6.2 Post-Disaster Preventive Measures

- When exposure is suspected, the affected persons shall be quarantined and put under observation for any atypical or typical signs and symptoms appearing during the period of observation.
- Health professionals who are associated with such investigations will have adequate protection and adopt recognised universal precautions.
- It often may not be possible to evolve an EWS. However, sensitisation and awareness will ensure early detection.
- Dead bodies resulting from biological disasters increase risk of infection if not disposed off properly. Burial of a large number of dead bodies may cause water contamination. With due consideration to the social, ethnic and religious issues involved, utmost care will be exercised in the disposal of dead bodies.

10.7 Preparedness and Capacity Development

An important aspect of medical preparedness in Biological Disaster Management includes the integration of both government and private sectors. The important components of preparedness include planning, capacity building, well-rehearsed hospital DM plans, training of doctors and paramedics, and upgradation of

medical infrastructure at various levels to reduce morbidity and mortality. A biological disaster response plan is to be evolved on the basis of the national guidelines with due participation of health officials, doctors, various private and government hospitals, and the public at the national, state and district levels. The government health departments also need to be equipped with state-of-the-art tools for rapid epidemiological investigation and control of any act of biological threat. The important components of preparedness are.

10.7.1 Establishment of Command, Control and Coordination Functions

The incident command system needs to be encouraged and instituted so that the overall action is brought under the ambit of an incident commander who will be supported by logistics, finance, and technical teams etc. EOCs will be established in all the state health departments with an identified nodal person as Director (Emergency Medical Relief) for coordinating a well-orchestrated response.

- Human Resource Development: The DHO, in consultation with the state epidemiological cell, will develop a simple & informative format for daily data collection, depending upon quantum of information available at each level.
- Control rooms will be nominated/ established at different levels in order to get all the relevant information and transmit it to the concerned official. The addresses and telephone numbers of the district collector, DHO, hospitals, specialists from various medical disciplines like paediatrics, anaesthesia, microbiology etc., and a list of all stakeholders from the private sector will be available in the control room.
- Manning the health Facilities: The shortfall of public health specialists, epidemiologists, clinical microbiologists and virologists will be fulfilled over a stipulated period of time. Teaching/training institutions for these purposes will be established.

10.8 Training & Education

- Necessary training /refresher training must be provided to medical officers, nurses, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, drivers of ambulances, and QRMTs/ MFRs to handle disasters due to natural epidemics/ Bio disaster.
- Structured education and web-based training must be given for greater awareness and networking of knowledge so that they are able to detect early warning signs and report the same to the authorities, treat unusual illnesses, and undertake public health measures in time to contain an epidemic in its early stage.
- Refresher training will be conducted for all stakeholders at regular intervals. An adequate number of specialists will be made available at various levels for the management of cases resulting from an outbreak of any epidemic or due to a biological disaster.
- Standardised training modules for different medical responders /community members for capacity building in the area of disaster management developed by state government or national government should be followed to create adequate training facilities for the same.
- Selected hospitals will develop training modules and standard clinical protocols for specialised care, and will execute these programmes for

other hospitals. Table-top exercises using different simulations will be used for training at different levels followed by full-scale mock drills twice a year.

- A district-wise resource list of all the laboratories and handlers who are working on various types of pathogenic organisms and toxins will be prepared.
- Biological disaster plans will be rehearsed as a part of training every six months.
- Knowledge of infectious diseases, epidemics and BT activities will be incorporated in the school syllabi and also at the undergraduate level in medical and veterinary colleges.

10.9 Community Preparedness

Community members including public and private health practitioners are usually the first responders, though they are not so effective due to their limited knowledge of BDM. These people will be sensitised regarding the threat and impact of potential biological disasters through public awareness and media campaigns. The areas which need to be emphasised are:

- **Risk communication to the community**
 - Community education/awareness about various disasters and development of Dos and Don'ts.
 - The public will be made aware of the basic need for safe food, water and sanitation. They will also be educated about the importance of washing hands, and basic hygiene and cleanliness. The community will also be given basic information about the approach that health care providers will adopt during biological disasters.
 - Toll-free numbers and a reward system for providing vital information about any oncoming Biological disaster by an early responder or the public will be helpful.
 - Definition of predisposing existing factors, endemicity of diseases, various morbidity and mortality
 - indices. The availability of such data will help in planning and executing response plans.
- **Community participation**
 - Providing support to public health services, preventive measures such as chlorination of water for controlling the possibility of epidemics, sanitation of the area, disposal of the dead, and simple non-pharmacological interventions will be mediated through various resident welfare associations, ASHA /ANM, village sanitation committees, and PRIs.
 - Community level social workers who can help in rebuilding efforts, create counselling groups, define more vulnerable groups, take care of cultural and religious sensitivities, and also act as informers to local medical authorities during a biological disaster phase, will be created after proper training and education.
 - NGOs and Voluntary Organisations (VOs) will be involved in educating and sensitising the community.

- Supporting activities like street shows, dramas, posters, distribution of reading material, school exhibitions, electronic media, and publicity, etc., will be undertaken.

A legally mandated quarantine in a geographic area, isolation in hospitals, home quarantine of contacts, and isolation management of less severe cases at homes would only be possible with active community participation.

10.10 Medical Preparedness

Medical preparedness will be based on the assessment of bio-threat and the capabilities to handle, detect and characterise the microorganism. Specific preparedness will include pre-immunisation of hospital staff and first responders who may come in contact with those exposed to anthrax, smallpox or other agents. It further relates to activities for management of diseases caused by biological agents, EMR, quick evacuation of casualties, well-rehearsed hospital DM plans, training of doctors and paramedics and upgradation of medical infrastructure at various levels which will reduce morbidity and mortality. Medical preparedness will also entail specialised facilities including chains of laboratories supported by skilled human resource for collection and dispatch of samples. The major aspects of medical preparedness are e.g. Hospital DM Plan

Hospital planning will include both internal hospital planning, and for hospitals being part of the regional plan for managing casualties due to biological disasters. The major features will include the following:

- Hospital disaster planning will consider the possibility & needs to evacuate or quarantine or divert patients to other facilities.
- The plan will be 'all hazard', simple to read and understand, easily adaptable with normal medical practices and flexible enough to tackle different levels and types of disasters.
- The plan will include capacity development, development of infrastructure over a period of time and be able to identify resources for expansion of beds during a crisis.
- The plan will be based on the need assessment analysis of mass casualty incidents. There will be a triage area and emergency treatment facilities for at least 50 patients and critical care management facilities for at least 10 patients.
- The quality of medical treatment of serious/ critical patients will not be compromised. The development plan will aim at the survival and recuperation of as many patients as possible.
- Hospitals will plan to recruit a sufficient number of personnel, including doctors and paramedical staff, to meet the patients' needs for emergency care.
- It is essential that all hospital DM plans have the command structure clearly defined, which can be extrapolated to a disaster scenario, with clear-cut job definitions when an alert is sounded. Emergency services provided must be integrated with other departments of the hospital.

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- The hospitals will submit data on their capabilities to the district authorities and on the basis of the data analysis, the surge capacities will be decided by the district administration.
- There is no universal hospital DM plan which can be implemented by all hospitals in all situations. Therefore, on the basis of their specific considerations, each hospital will develop a disaster plan specific to itself. The plan shall be available with the district administration and tested twice a year by mock drills.
- The hospital DM plan will cater to the increased requirement of beds, ambulances, medical officers, paramedics and mobile medical teams during a disaster. The additional requirement of disease related medical equipment, disaster-related stockpiling and inventory of emergency medicines will also be factored into the hospital DM plan. The DM plan must be strengthened by associating the private medical sector.
- Networking between public and private hospitals must be done and hospital DM plans need to be updated at the district/state level through frequent mock drills.
- The registration and accreditation policy must make it mandatory to have a hospital DM plan.
- The existing infectious diseases hospitals will be remodelled to manage diseases with microorganisms that require a high degree of biosafety, security and infection control practices. There will be one such hospital in each state capital. In addition, the district hospitals and medical colleges will have isolation wards to manage such patients. Also, identified hospitals in vulnerable states will be strengthened for managing CBRN disaster victims by putting in place decontamination systems, critical care Intensive Care Units (ICUs) and isolation wards with pressure control and lamellar flow systems. The infectious control practices will include the following:
 - When dealing with biological emergencies, the health workers associated with the investigation of such exposures will have adequate personal protection.
 - Depending upon the risk, the level of protection will be scaled up from use of surgical masks and gloves, to impermeable gowns, N-95 masks or powered air-purifying respirators. They will follow laid down SOPs for use of PPE.
 - Infection control practices will be followed at all health care facilities, including laboratories.
 - Of the potential biological disaster agents, only plague, smallpox and VHFs are spread readily from person to person by aerosols and require more than standard infection control precautions (gowns, masks with eye shields, and gloves).
 - The suspected victims and those who have been in contact with them will be advised to follow simple public health measures such as using masks/ handkerchief tied over the nose and mouth, frequent washing of hands, staying away from other people by at least a metre, etc.

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- To handle biological disasters, a hospital DM plan will have the following facilities:
 - Medical and paramedical staff: It is important to train medical staff and paramedics properly in universal safety precautions, use of PPE, communication, triage, barrier nursing, and collection and dispatch of biological samples. A team of specialists must be made available to handle infectious diseases affecting various body systems and they will be suitably immunised against agents such as anthrax and smallpox.
 - Expansion of casualty area: If the hospital casualty ward is unable to accommodate a large number of casualties, provision will be made to use the patients' waiting hall, duly reoriented, to receive the casualties. Each major hospital will cater to at least 50 additional patients at times of disaster.
 - Isolation wards: Adequate numbers of isolation wards are required to be planned with surge capacity to accommodate a large number of patients of infective disease. If required, side rooms, seminar rooms, other halls can be improvised for this purpose.
 - Security arrangements: Hospital security staff will prepare SOPs to prevent overcrowding of hospitals by visitors, relatives, VIPs, and the media at the time of a disaster. Help of the district administration will be sought, if required.
 - Identification of patients: The process will start at the time of giving first aid and triage. A system of labelling and identifying patients during spot registration by giving a serial number to the patient and putting an identification tag around the wrist can be done. In mass casualties, it can be supplemented by giving colour coded tags, such as red for serious patients, yellow for moderately serious patients, blue for those in need of observation and black for the dead.
 - Brought dead: All those brought in dead and patients who die while receiving resuscitation will be segregated and shifted to the mortuary through a separate route. Temporary mortuary facilities will be created to cater for a mass casualty incidence.
 - Diagnostic services: All laboratories and radio diagnostic services will be kept fully operational and utilised as and when required. These services will be available within the emergency treatment areas.
 - Communication: Both intra & inter communication facilities will be made available. These can be further augmented by the use of mobile phones.
 - Medical supplies: Adequate supply of essential drugs and non-drug items will be made available for at least 50 patients in the emergency complex itself for immediate use. Additionally, hospital medical stores will have adequate buffer stocks.

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- Blood bank services: The services will cater for an adequate supply of safe blood and its components. Voluntary blood donations will be encouraged to fulfil the increased demand of blood.
- Other logistic support: Adequate, uninterrupted supply of water and electricity will be ensured for proper management of casualties. The laying down of public health standards for hospitals and strengthening of CHCs across the nation for basic specialities on 24x7 basis under NRHM by GoI are steps in the right direction to strengthen medical care facilities in rural areas. NRHM initiatives will be expedited to reach every nook and corner of the country.

Table 10.8

Sl	Facility	Unit	Existing Capacity	Extension Capacity	Remarks
1	Medical Staff	@3 per 50 patients for 24X7 shifts.	98	-	Can be extended as per the requirement and availability of HR.
2	Paramedical Staff	(Pharmacist=3, SN@3 per 10 patients, Radiographer=1, LT=1)	8	-	
3	Specialists	O&G, Medicine, ENT, Psychiatry, Ortho., Chest &TB, Surgery, Pathology, Paediatrics, Anaesthesia, Nephrology, Community Medicine	O&G=15,Medicine=3,ENT=2, Psychiatry=1, Ortho.=2, Chest &TB=2, Surgery=, Pathology=, Paediatrics=3,Anaesthesia=2 , Nephrology=1,Community Medicine=1	-	Can be sourced from the same/other departments or state as per the situation
4	Technical experts	3	3	-	
5	Casualty Section	3	3	-	
6	Isolation wards	3	3	-	Can be extended in temporary structures
7	Security arrangement	1	1	-	Can be sourced from the agency as per the requirement
8	Diagnostics Services	13	13	-	
9	Medical Supplies	1	1	-	One at each CHC,2 at SDH and 1 at DHH
10	Blood Bank Services	3	3	-	
11	Mortuary	3	3	-	
12	Other logistics	-	-	-	Can be arranged as per the requirement

- **Emergency Medical Response**

A biological disaster can lead to mass casualty incidences, both intentional and otherwise. The development of infectious diseases depends on various factors such as

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type of agents, incubation period, immune status of individuals, amount of infectious agent entering the body, etc. However, a large number of cases arising in a short span of time may require prompt establishment of medical posts near the incident site. They would triage the patient, provide basic life-support if required at the site, and transport patients to the nearest identified health facility along with collection and dispatch of biological and environmental samples. If the incident command system is implemented, then the RRT/MFR will be integrated with the ICP and function under the overall directions of the incident commander. Important components of an EMR plan are as follows:

- Pre-hospital care shall be established and operationalised using a trained medical force. EMR at the site will depend upon the quick and efficient response of MFRs.
- MFRs must be trained in the use of PPE and in collection and dispatch of samples from air, water, food and biological materials. The standards for detection and basic life support (airway maintenance, ventilation support, anti-shock treatment and preparation for transportation) will also be developed. EMR will be integrated with ICP and will function under the overall directions of the incident commander
- There will be periodic mock drills for checking response time and reducing it to a minimum. Periodic training and refresher training schedules will also be prepared.
- The medical posts shall provide evacuation services, specialised health care, food, shelter, sanitation, etc. These will coordinate with other functionaries involved in search, rescue, helplines and information dissemination, transport, communication, power and water supply, and law and order.
- SOPs for providing hospital care and a command control centre with the district collector as supreme head, will be laid down and rehearsed using mock exercises.
- The modes of communication will be dovetailed with emergency services of the district. Inter-hospital and inter-services communication will be established at all levels.
- Mechanisms for checking the status of coordination in planning, operations and logistic management will be developed.

Medical Relief Center Details:

Name of the Block	Mention Name of Places for functioning of MRC					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Gondia	SCPur CHC, 9439980555	Joranda PHC (N), 9439991355	Karmul PHC (N), 9439991375	Kendupada PHC(N), 9439980557	Pingua PHC (N), 9439991377	5
Sadar	Beltikiri, 7077082154	Banasingh, 9439991392	Tarava, 7008519957	Dhirapatana, 9439991353	Bhapur, 8456894580	5
Odapada	Odapada, 9439981086	Meramandali, 9439981082	Nimidha, 9439991443	Kalanga, 9439505877	Balarampur, 9938459538	5
Kamakhynagar	Abereni, 9439980610	Sirimula, 9853484481	Kantiokateni, 6370882906	Guneibili, 9439980630	SDH K. Nagar, 9439980615	5
Parjang	Parjang, 9439980543	Dadaraghathi, 9348695156	Kumusi, 8093533112	Muktaposi, 7798671188	Patrapada, 8763189980	5
Bhubana	Bhubana, 9438028072	MKGola, 7978700267	Marthapur, 7008505042	Jiral, 9861046213	Baruan, 8918720253	5
Hindol	K.Kata, 8847803251	PPKote, 9861213513	Rasol, 8847813493	Bedapada, 9776026560	SDH Hindol, 9437109369	5

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Kankadahad	Birasal, 9439981166	Mahabir Road, 7978090221	K.Had, 8249242504	Kantapal, 9439991357	Pangatira, 9439991356	5
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10.10 Psycho Social Care

Disasters usually leave a trail of human agonies including loss of human life, livestock, damage to properties, loss of livelihood, and all development works. In any disaster the magnitude of psychosocial and mental health problems is enormous. Apart from logistic and material help, relief and rehabilitation, the sufferings of human beings will require psychosocial and mental health interventions. It has been recognized that most of the disaster affected persons' experience stress and emotional reactions after disaster as a 'normal response to an abnormal situation', and are able to cope well with a little psychosocial support. However, a significant proportion of people are not able to cope effectively with the situation in the absence of appropriate/ adequate support system and they experience significant signs and symptoms requiring psychosocial support and mental health services. The symptoms are directly related to trauma experience. The Greater the trauma, the more severe is the response if other factors are same.

Psychosocial support in the context of disasters refers to comprehensive interventions aimed to help individuals, families and groups to restore social cohesion and infrastructure along with maintaining their independence and dignity in the aftermath of a disaster. Psychosocial support helps in reducing the level of actual and perceived stress that may prevent adverse psychological and social consequences among disaster affected people.

11. Disaster Mental Health Services

The Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services (PSSMHS) should be considered as a continuum of the interventions in disaster situations. While psychosocial support will comprise of the general interventions related to the larger issues of relief work needs, social relationships and harmony to promote or protect psychosocial wellbeing, the mental health services will comprise of interventions aimed at prevention or treatment of psychological symptoms or disorders. The experiences of the people subsequent to the disaster have direct relevance to recovery. The more the problems and life difficulties the survivors experience during the recovery phase, the more persistent will be their emotional reactions. This warrants appropriate interventions in accordance with the phase of recovery of the affected population with the diminished social supports being built for speedy recovery.

Table-10.9 Nodal Psycho Social Health Institution

Name of the Institution, Address & Contact details of the contact Person (Nodal)	No. of trained Doctors (Psycho Social)	No. of trained Paramedical staffs (Psycho Social)	Facilities available	Equipment's (If required any) available
DHH Dhenkanal, Near Dakhinakali Road, Dhenkanal. Dr Jyotish Chandra Mohapatara-	106	328	1. Counselling 2. Treatment 3. Follow up 4. Door step visit(At	Yes

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9439980500			community level during pandemic) 5. Referral as and when necessary
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Table-10.10-Collaborative Institutions

Name of the NGO/CSO/ Private Sector	Expertise	Contact Person	Contact Details (Number & Email ID)	Address

12 . Community Based Disaster Psychosocial Care

The psychosocial aspects of disasters on human beings have been acknowledged as an international agenda (WHO, 1992). However, in India, the psychosocial aspects have never been emphasized until very recently after tsunami, 2004. The Bhopal gas tragedy (1984) was the most important disaster to draw the national attention due to its severe impact and the sensitivity of the politico-economic issues involved. The psychosocial impact was studied systematically although intervention programmes were more of psychiatric in nature. Marathawada earthquake (1993), and Andhra Pradesh Super Cyclone (1996) were disasters in which mental health professionals took an active part in terms of providing mental health services and undertaking research to study the psychosocial impact of these disasters.

The ICMR studies over last twenty years have provided strong base for integration of mental health services with general health care services and sensitization of the community members and rescue workers. Further, In the post Tsunami phase in India, the WHO along with the Department of Social Welfare, United Nations Team for (UNTRS), and partners have developed a model for providing sustained, low-cost community-based volunteer provided support systems. Community level workers who are the anchor for this programme are selected from various categories of people, including teachers, health workers, and members of Self-Help Groups etc, who have volunteered for this purpose. However, the finer details of the mechanisms and strategies for integration of mental health services with general health care services still need to be worked out.

CHAPTER – 11: CAPACITY BUILDING

11.1 Approach

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

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

11.2 Capacity Building Programmes of Govt. Officials at District and Sub-District Levels and PRI & other stakeholders as follows,

1. Training to PEOs to be conducted
2. Swimming training to be conducted at the Dist. Level.
3. Gender training to be conducted in 6 GPs

District/ Block level Mock Drills: will be conducted as per schedule

Sl. No.	Type of Mock Drill	Officials/ Institutions to be involved	Month/ Date	Remarks
1.	Flood	Govt. Officials, PRI members, Industrial Unit, NGOs, Fire, Redcross, NYK/ BNV and others	June	
2.	Cyclone	Govt. Officials, PRI members, Industrial Unit, NGOs, Fire, Redcross, NYK/ BNV and others	June	
3.	On site Emergency Mock exercise MAH industrial Units.	4nos. MAH Industrial Units	Quarterly Basis in each MAH units.	DCG to take action.

8.4 Community Capacity Building and Community Based Disaster Management:

250 nos of village have been selected for preparation of VDMP in 1st pahse. Similarly, in 2nd phase another 250 village have been chosen for preparation of VDMP The details stated above. The Action Plan for 3rd phase VDMP is given below,

Sl. No.	Block Name	No. of vulnerable villages to be covered during 2023-24	No. of VDMC members and task force members to be	No. NGOs to be involved in the process	Time line

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			oriented@4nos.		
1	Sadar	22	88	Eight	2025
2	Odapada	44	176		
3	Gondia	42	168		
4	Kamakhyanagar	34	136		
5	Bhuban	26	104		
6	Parjang	24	96		
7	Kankadahad	31	124		
8	Hindol	27	108		
	Total	250	1000		

Shelter level mock drills/Awareness:

Sl. No.	Type	No. of Flood Shelters to be covered	No. of Blocks to be covered.	Month/ Date
1	Cyclone Mock drill	8	8	Every year in June
3	Flood Mock drill	8	8	Every year in June
4	Awareness on Disaster Management	8	8	As and when proposed by OSDMA

CHAPTER – 12: PREPAREDNESS

Meaning of Preparedness:

The preparedness means the state of Readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof (Under Section-2(e) (m) of the Disaster management Act-2005. The measures for preparedness on different disasters are as follows,

1-Flood:

- 1- Convening a meeting of the District Level Committee on Natural Calamities (DLNCC) in the month of May to review the precautionary measures taken or contemplated to be taken against the possible flood, stocking of food stuff in advance in interior, vulnerable, strategic & key areas and review of other programmes or work in progress, if any.
2. Closure of past breaches in river & canal embankments and guarding of weak points.
3. Arrangements of keeping the drainage systems clear for free flow of flood water.
4. Assigning the change of Flood Circles.
5. Rain recording and submission of rainfall reports as per the provision under Appendix-IV ensuring Inspection of Rain Gauge Stations & taking steps to rectify the defects, if any.
6. Activating the Control Rooms with adequate trained personnel & necessary communication equipment in order and arrangements of training for those who are deployed in the control room.
7. Submission of daily situation report on rainfall & flood from 1st June to 15th October.
8. Dissemination of weather reports/ warnings and flood bulletins issued by the Meteorological Centre & Central Flood Forecasting Division, Bhubaneswar and communication of gauge-recordings.
9. Installation of temporary Police Wireless Stations & temporary telephones in flood prone areas (Collectors may indicate their requirement by 20.05.2017 for installation of temporary wireless stations only at such places where the telephone/ mobile connectivity is not available for communicating flood related matters).
10. Arrangements for keeping telephone lines in order.
11. Deployment of boats at strategic points including enumeration of private boats with names & contact details of the owners & boatmen, execution of pre-contract with boat owners and advance planning for deployment of such boats.
12. Storage of food in interior, vulnerable strategic & key area.
13. Pre-contract on arrangements of dry food stuff & other necessities of life.
14. Arrangements for supply of safe drinking water during crisis period.
15. Health, Sanitation, Veterinary & Agricultural measures.
16. Identification of flood shelters including drinking water & sanitation arrangements at such shelters. Advance planning for making these arrangements for sheltering the people in case of high flood

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17. Evacuation plan including identification of low lying areas likely to be inundated/ marooned, identification of evacuation route and means of transportation.
18. Advance planning & arrangements including logistics for deployment of ODRAF/ NDRF/ Defence Forces.
19. Listing of helipads/ airstrips available in the district with correct geographical co-ordinates (Latitude & Longitude).
20. Organization of relief parties & training to those to be deployed in flood relief work.
21. Arrangements for immediate restoration of essential services like power, telecommunication, roads, etc.
22. Coordination with Line Department officials.
23. Coordination with civil society organizations, SHGs, CBOs and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions for their participation & help in rescue and relief work.
24. Arrangement for Rapid Damage Assessment.
25. Organization of training/ refresher training for the officials to be engaged in damage assessment work to orient them about the provisions & procedure.
26. Review of pre-flood arrangement by the Collector.
27. In addition to the above, the following actions will be taken:- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in exercise of its powers u/s 12 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 has recommended certain guidelines for the basic minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disaster relating to shelter, food, water, sanitation & medical cover in relief camps & relief for widows & orphans. In this matter, this office letter No. 672/Dt. 21.03.2016 may be referred to. Necessary prior arrangements may please be made in this regard and ensure that the said guidelines are meticulously followed.
28. In disaster situation, it may be required to regulate the flow of traffic/ people to disaster affected areas. This is more relevant in case of tourist/ religious places. Based on forecasts, it may be required to regulate the tourists/ pilgrims. Besides, plan for evacuation from tourist/ religious places including alternative routes in the event of an imminent disaster should be made in advance. The District Authorities must have their plan included in their DM Plan to deal with such situations. If not, appropriate provisions may be included in the DM Plan of the district & various functions in this regard including the regulatory function should be entrusted to specific officials/ agencies.
30. Instructions will be issued in the past to close the bridges/ roads submerged or over topped with flood/ rain water by constructing temporary barricades on both sides and erect hoardings. The respective authorities in charge of the concerned roads will be responsible for the same.

2-Heat Wave:

- Heat Wave is defined as a condition of increased atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can claim human life. Quantitatively Heat Wave can be defined as any increase from the normal temperature. Again, depending on the upper deviation from the normal temperature it can be

moderate Heat Wave or Severe Heat Wave. If the maximum temperature of any place continues to be 45° C for consecutive two days, it is called as Heat Wave condition. Physiologically human body can tolerate environmental temperature of 37° C.

- Whenever the environmental temperature increases above 37° C., the human body starts gaining heat from the atmosphere. In the case of humidity being high along with high temperature, a person can suffer from heat stress disorders even with the temperature at 37° or 38° C. Higher daily peak temperatures and longer, more intense Heat Waves are becoming increasingly frequent globally due to climate change. Extreme heat events already have a significant impact in Odisha and India.

Table I: IMD Temperature Ranges for Heat Wave Designations

The normal temperature is < 40° C. Any increase from the above normal temperature is called a Heat Wave.

+ (5 or 6) ° C – Moderate Heat Wave or simply Heat Wave Days (HWD).

+7° C or more – Severe Heat Wave Day (SHWD)

Table II -The normal temperature is ≥ 40° C. Any increase from the above normal temperature is called Heat Wave.

+ (3 or 4) ° C – Moderate Heat Wave (or HWD)

+5° C or more – Severe Heat Wave Day (SHWD)

Table III -If the maximum temperature of any place continues to be 45° C consecutively for two days

(40° C for coastal areas), it is also called a Heat Wave condition or HWD.

- The precautionary measures Heat Wave Action Plan (HAP) as prescribed by OSDMA from year to year should be implemented apparently in a meticulous manner. The DDMA shall take appropriate action for convergence of all line departments along with synergetic effort for its implementation as per responsibility fixed and timely monitoring and Supervision.
- The District Level Preparatory Meeting on implementation of HAP is conducted under the chairmanship of Collector-cum-Chairman, Dhenkanal in well advance for heat wave management in the district along with responsibilities of all concerned line departments at district as well as block level.

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12.1 Relief Lines: District to Blocks.

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (Blocks)
	From	To			
1	Dhenkanal	Odapada	NH 55 & 30 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	1
2	Dhenkanal	Sadar Block	District Road & 1.00 KM	Nil	1
3	Dhenkanal	Parjang	SH 35 Km, NH 25 Km	Nil	1
4	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	NH 53 & 46 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road sides	1
5	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Black Topping Road & 60 Kms	NA	1
6	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana gar	PWD & 35 K.M	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	1
7	Dhenkanal	Gondia	SH-27 KMs	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	1
8	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	MDR-19/PWD=55 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	1

1.2 Relief Line Channels : Block to GPs & Villages

1-Block: Odapada.

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (In Nos.)	
	From	To			Village	Population
1	Odapada	Badalo	NH/RD/PS & 10 KM	NII	6	4443
2	Odapada	Bangursingh	PS & .2 KM	NII	5	5551
3	Odapada	Balarampur	NH/ RD & 25 KM	NII	5	7548
4	Odapada	Balaramprasad	NH & 3 KM	NII	6	6055
5	Odapada	Bido	NH/ RD & 20 KM	NII	9	5182
6	Odapada	Gadasila	NH & 15 KM	NII	9	5691
7	Odapada	Gunadei	NH/ RD & 10 KM	NII	5	5987
8	Odapada	Gundichapada	NH/ RD & 26 KM	NII	7	5936
9	Odapada	Ghatipiri	NH/ RD & 50 KM	NII	5	5987
10	Odapada	Gobindaprasad	NH / RD & 60 KM	NII	2	3032
11	Odapada	Indipur	NH/ RD & 30 KM	NII	3	5421

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12	Odapada	Kandabindha	NH/ RD & 32 Km	NII	2	821
13	Odapada	Kalanga	NH/ RD & 65 Km	NII	6	6387
14	Odapada	Kottam	NH/ RD & 60 KM	NII	6	3090
15	Odapada	Khuntujhari	NH/ RD & 35 KM	NII	8	2226
16	Odapada	Kharagprasad	NH/ RD & 20 KM	NII	5	10685
17	Odapada	Kuspanga	NH/ RD & 25 KM	NII	5	7959
18	Odapada	Mangalpur	NH/RD & 30 KM	NII	5	8731
19	Odapada	Motanga	NH/ RD & 23 KM	NII	10	5527
20	Odapada	Nadhara	NH/ RD & 7 KM	NII	5	3246
21	Odapada	Nayabhagirathi pur	NH/ RD & 8 KM	NII	7	5402
22	Odapada	Nimidha	NH/ RD & 15 Km	NII	2	3747
23	Odapada	Odapada	NH & 1.5 KM	NII	4	4801
24	Odapada	Sadasivpur	NH/ RD & 28 KM	NII	10	8799
25	Odapada	Siminai	NH & 16 KM	NII	10	6377

2-Block: Sadar, Dhenkanal.

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (In Nos.)	
	From	To			Village	Population
1	Sadar Block	Baladiabandha, GP	District Road/NH 55 & 7 KM	Nil	7	5383
2	Sadar Block	Balyamba, GP	District Road/State Highway & 20 KM	Nil	1	4069
3	Sadar Block	Banasingh, GP	District Road/RD Road & 20 KM	Nil	7	6177
4	Sadar Block	Barada, GP	District Road/NH 55/State Highway & 14 KM	Nil	7	4486
5	Sadar Block	Beltikiri, GP	District Road/State Highway & 15 KM	Nil	5	6656
6	Sadar Block	B.B.Kateni, GP	District Road/State Highway & 11KM	Nil	6	2955
7	Sadar Block	Bhapur, GP	District Road/State Highway & 18 KM	Nil	5	7891
8	Sadar Block	C.S.Prasad, GP	District Road/State Highway & 22 KM	Nil	3	6797
9	Sadar Block	Chaulia-GP	District Road/RD Road & 13 KM	Nil	3	6888
10	Sadar Block	Dhirapatna-GP	District Road/State Highway & 23 KM	Nil	4	4838
11	Sadar Block	Gengutia-GP	District Road/NH 55/State Highway	Nil	8	4651

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			& 11 KM			
12	Sadar Block	Gobindpur-GP	District Road/NH 55 & 6 KM	Nil	6	6805
13	Sadar Block	Kaimati-GP	District Road/State Highway & 12 KM	Nil	8	5048
14	Sadar Block	Kakudibhag-GP	District Road/State Highway & 18 KM	Nil	3	4975
15	Sadar Block	Kankadahad-GP	District Road/State Highway & 10 KM	Nil	4	4638
16	Sadar Block	Kankadpal-GP	District Road/State Highway & 7 KM	Nil	10	5587
17	Sadar Block	M.S.Patna-GP	District Road/State Highway & 13 KM	Nil	10	4875
18	Sadar Block	Mangalpur-GP	District Road/State Highway & 8 KM	Nil	4	4246
19	Sadar Block	Manipur-GP	District Road/NH 55/RD Road & 12 KM	Nil	3	3513
20	Sadar Block	Nadiali-GP	District Road/NH 55 & 12 KM	Nil	4	4503
21	Sadar Block	Nagiaposhi-GP	District Road/State Highway & 15 KM	Nil	4	4732
22	Sadar Block	Sankarpur-GP	District Road/State Highway & 21 KM	Nil	2	6429
23	Sadar Block	Sankulei-GP	District Road/RD Road & 12 KM	Nil	5	3544
24	Sadar Block	Saptaajya-GP	District Road/State Highway & 11 KM	Nil	5	5553
25	Sadar Block	Sogarposi-GP	District Road/RD Road & 15 KM	Nil	5	5812
26	Sadar Block	Talabarkote-GP	District Road/NH 55/RD Road & 10 KM	Nil	2	7260
27	Sadar Block	Tarava-GP	District Road/State Highway & 14 KM	Nil	4	4410
28	Sadar Block	Suakhaikateni-GP	District Road/State Highway & 8 KM	Nil	9	4954
29	Sadar Block	Radhadeipur-GP	District Road/RD Road & 22 KM	Nil	2	2123
30	Sadar Block	Nuagaon-GP	District Road/State Highway & 12 KM	Nil	3	3134

3-Block: Parjang.

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (In Nos.)	
	From	To			Village	Population
1	Parjang	Parjang	GP – 0 Km	NA	06	7485
2	Parjang	Kankadasoda	NH – 02 Km MDR – 7 Km	NA	03	3080
3	Parjang	Kantore	NH – 02 Km MDR – 06 Km	NA	04	4553

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4	Parjang	Mundeilo	NH – 03 Km GP – 01 Km	NA	05	3668
5	Parjang	Barihapur	NH – 03 Km	NA	02	5330
6	Parjang	Sarang	NH – 06 Km GP – 01 Km	NA	03	8374
7	Parjang	Damol	RD – 04 Km	NA	02	2303
8	Parjang	Ambapalash	NH – 02 Km MDR – 08 Km	NA	01	3187
9	Parjang	Kualo	NH – 02 Km RD – 06 Km	NA	01	4127
10	Parjang	Kalada	NH – 03 Km RD – 07 Km	NA	06	4818
11	Parjang	Pitiri	NH – 05 Km	NA	03	3884
12	Parjang	Manikamara	NH – 12 Km Irrg. – 13 Km	NA	05	5745
13	Parjang	Basulei	NH – 12 Km Irrg. – 11 Km	NA	01	4682
14	Parjang	Gengutia	NH- 12 Km Irrg. 10 Km	NA	02	3066
15	Parjang	Akhuapal	NH – 16 Km	NA	07	5219
16	Parjang	Chandapur	MDR – 04 Km RD – 14 Km	NA	06	4397
17	Parjang	Sanda	MDR – 04 Km RD – 12 Km	NA	02	7932
18	Parjang	Kumushi	MDR – 04 Km RD – 12 Km	NA	04	4477
19	Parjang	Renthapat	MDR – 04 Km RD – 12 Km	NA	03	2657
20	Parjang	Roda	MDR – 04 Km RD -16 Km	NA	03	3642
21	Parjang	Badajhara	NH – 10 Km	NA	01	3457
22	Parjang	Kankili	NH – 13 Km RD – 06 Km	NA	01	3178
23	Parjang	Basoi	NH – 13 Km RD – 04 Km	NA	04	5223
24	Parjang	Muktapasi	NH – 13 Km	NA	01	3273
25	Parjang	Jayapurakaten i	NH – 15 Km RD – 03 Km	NA	08	4521
26	Parjang	Kandarsingha	MDR – 4 Km GP- 03 Km	NA	03	5374
27	Parjang	Lodhani	MDR – 06 Km	NA	03	5440
28	Parjang	Patarpada	MDR – 08 Km GP – 04 Km	NA	05	6905
29	Parjang	Patharakhamb a	NH - 18 Km	NA	02	3879

4-Block- Hindol.

Sl. No	Name of the Road	Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (In Nos.)
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	From	To		NA	Village	Population
1	Hindol	Asarada G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 22 Km	NA	2	3516
2	Hindol	Bampa G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 40 Km	NA	7	3857
3	Hindol	Babandha G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 30 Km	NA	4	8534
4	Hindol	Baunsapokhari G.P.	Black Topping Road and 6 Km	NA	6	4666
5	Hindol	Buhalipal G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 23 Km	NA	5	4271
6	Hindol	Chittalpur G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 20 Km	NA	3	4435
7	Hindol	Dandiri G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 30 Km	NA	7	3450
8	Hindol	Dudurkote G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 15 Km	NA	4	7556
9	Hindol	Galapada G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 30 Km	NA	8	6187
10	Hindol	Gandanali G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 25 Km	NA	5	5569
11	Hindol	Giridhariprasad G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 20 Km	NA	7	7254
12	Hindol	Gulehi G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 17 Km	NA	4	3857
13	Hindol	Hatura G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 15 Km	NA	8	6366
14	Hindol	Jarada G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 25 Km	NA	5	5128
15	Hindol	Kadala G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 25 Km	NA	4	3046
16	Hindol	Kalinga G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 20 Km	NA	3	2741
17	Hindol	Kansara G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 17 Km	NA	4	4022
18	Hindol	Kantamila G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 12 Km	NA	4	4243
19	Hindol	Kantimili G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 25 Km	NA	5	5548
20	Hindol	Karanda G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 20 Km	NA	1	6778
21	Hindol	Khaliborei G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 30 Km	NA	2	3169
22	Hindol	Kukuta G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 17 Km	NA	1	2961
23	Hindol	Kunua G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 22 Km	NA	5	3589
24	Hindol	Kutunia G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 40 Km	NA	5	3235
25	Hindol	Madhapur G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 12 Km	NA	7	3519
26	Hindol	Mahalunda G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 20 Km	NA	7	4079
27	Hindol	Nabakishorpur G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 30 Km	NA	6	3501

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28	Hindol	Nuagan G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 35 Km	NA	8	4377
29	Hindol	Nuabag G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 10 Km	NA	7	5855
30	Hindol	Paika Purunakot G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 25 Km	NA	9	3310
31	Hindol	Patala G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 22 Km	NA	10	4805
32	Hindol	Ranjagol G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 18 Km	NA	3	4455
33	Hindol	Rasol G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 18 Km	NA	2	10345
34	Hindol	Sanjapada G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 30 Km	NA	5	4857
35	Hindol	Thokar G.P.	Black Topping & CC Road and 20 Km	NA	2	3971

5. Block: Bhuban.

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (In Nos.)	
	From	To			Village	Population
1	Bhuban	Arakhpal	R D Road, 25 K.M	Nil	4	4873
2	Bhuban	Balibo	R D Road , 15 K.M	Nil	13	7560
3	Bhuban	Baruan(B)	R D Road , 12 K.M	Nil	7	6416
4	Bhuban	Bhusal	R D Road , 4 K.M	Nil	10	9344
5	Bhuban	Dayanabili	R D Road, 10 K.M	Nil	5	3715
6	Bhuban	Dhalapada	R D Road , 15 K.M	Nil	6	3573
7	Bhuban	Dighi	R D Road , 30 K.M	Nil	6	4669
8	Bhuban	Ekatali	R D Road , 13 K.M	Nil	10	6394
9	Bhuban	G.N.Prasad	R D Road, 9 K.M	Nil	6	5827
10	Bhuban	Jamunakote	R D Road , 20 K.M	Nil	4	3539
11	Bhuban	Jiral	R D Road, 27 K.M	Nil	2	5550
12	Bhuban	Kuninda	R D Road , 15 K.M	Nil	4	3869
13	Bhuban	Mahulpal	R D Road , 15 K.M	Nil	3	4734
14	Bhuban	Marthapur	R D Road , 30 K.M	Nil	10	8119
15	Bhuban	Mathakaragola	R D Road , 20 K.M	Nil	6	6054
16	Bhuban	Mrudanga	R D Road, 15 K.M	Nil	3	5484

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17	Bhuban	Surapratappur	R D Road , 13 K.M	Nil	7	8346
18	Bhuban	Odisha	R D Road , 15 K.M	Nil	1	4021

6. Block: Kamakhyanagar.

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (In Nos.)	
	From	To			Village	Population
1	Kamakhyanagar	BADASUANLO	NH	NII	10	6535
2	Kamakhyanagar	BAISINGA	NH	NII	5	5694
3	Kamakhyanagar	BALIGORAD	NH	NII	6	5026
4	Kamakhyanagar	BANKUAL	RD	NII	4	2497
5	Kamakhyanagar	BARUAN (K)	RD	NII	8	5349
6	Kamakhyanagar	BAUNSAPAL	NH	NII	5	5497
7	Kamakhyanagar	BHAIRPUR	RD	NII	5	6445
8	Kamakhyanagar	BUDHIBIL	RD	NII	2	2145
9	Kamakhyanagar	JAGANNATHPUR	RD	NII	10	6835
10	Kamakhyanagar	KADUA	RD	NII	7	6265
11	Kamakhyanagar	KANAPURA	RD	NII	11	7668
12	Kamakhyanagar	KANTAPAL	RD	NII	2	5579
13	Kamakhyanagar	KANTIO KATENI	RD	NII	2	4848
14	Kamakhyanagar	KANTIO PUTASAH	RD	NII	2	4837
15	Kamakhyanagar	KOTAGARA	RD	NII	8	4233
16	Kamakhyanagar	KUSUMAJODI	RD	NII	5	4790
17	Kamakhyanagar	MAHULPAL	RD	NII	3	3474
18	Kamakhyanagar	RAYNRUSINGHPUR	RD	NII	6	3739
19	Kamakhyanagar	SOGAR	RD	NII	8	5555
20	Kamakhyanagar	TUMUSINGA	RD	NII	3	6038
21	Kamakhyanagar	ANLABERENI	RD	NII	4	3723
22	Kamakhyanagar	SARUALI	RD	NII	5	5160

7. Gandia Block.

Sl.	Name of the Road	Type of	Vulnerability of the route (Description	Coverage
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No			Road & Length	of the Vulnerability)	Village
	From	To			
1	Gondia	Bainsia	PS & 15 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	11
2	Gondia	Kaluria	PS & 18 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	11
3	Gondia	Raitala	PS & 10 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	10
4	Gondia	Sorisiapada	PS & 16 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	07
5	Gondia	Karamul	PS & 16 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	15
6	Gondia	Kashipu	/PS & 13 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	07
7	Gondia	Deogan	SH & 8 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	07
8	Gondia	Neulapoi	PS & 11 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	05
9	Gondia	PIngua	PS & 15 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	04
10	Gondia	Dasamanapatana	PS & 14 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	05
11	Gondia	Kabara	PS & 8 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	07
12	Gondia	Gundurapasi	SH/PS & 2 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	02
13	Gondia	Ratanpur	PS & 38 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	05
14	Gondia	Lethaka	PS & 32 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	10
15	Gondia	Sadangi	PS & 8 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	06
16	Gondia	Barada	PS & 6 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	04
17	Gondia	Bidharpur	SH & 2 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	04
18	Gondia	Santhapur	PS & 10 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	08
19	Gondia	Gondia	SH & 1 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	05
20	Gondia	Lulai	PS & 36 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	02
21	Gondia	Nihalprasad	PS & 30 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	02
22	Gondia	Khandabandh	PS & 13	Possibility of obstruction by trees	08

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		a	KM	existing in road side	
23	Gondia	Bega	PS & 34 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	05
24	Gondia	Khankira	PS & 35 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	04
25	Gondia	Mathatentulia	PS & 6 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	06
26	Gondia	Joranda	PS & 15 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	10
27	Gondia	Poruhakhoj	SH & 1/2 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	04
28	Gondia	Mandar	SH & 12 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	09
29	Gondia	Digambarpur	PS & 14 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	06

8. Kankadahad.

Sl. No	Name of the Road		Type of Road & Length	Vulnerability of the route (Description of the Vulnerability)	Coverage (In Nos.)	
	From	To			Village	Population
1	Kankadahad	Kankadahad	PWD & 1 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	7	6203
2	Kankadahad	Ghagarmunda	PWD,PMGS Y& 40 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge	8	5921
3	Kankadahad	Chandpur	PWD/PMGS Y & 35 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	2	2680
4	Kankadahad	Biribolei	PWD/PMGS Y & 37 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	3	2663
5	Kankadahad	Dasipur	PWD/PMGS Y & 35 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	3	4049
6	Kankadahad	Pangatira	PWD/PMGS Y& 38 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	4	4183
7	Kankadahad	Kuturia	PWD/Village Road & 35 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	5	3496
8	Kankadahad	Mahabirod	PWD & 30 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing	1	3612

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				water during heavy rain		
9	Kankadahad	Jhilli	PWD & 28 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	4	3648
10	Kankadahad	Garhpalasuni	PWD & 22.5 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	6	7079
11	Kankadahad	Bam	PWD/PMGSY & 14 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	7	5934
12	Kankadahad	Kantapal	PWD/PMGSY/Village road & 08 Km	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	4	6664
13	Kankadahad	Kerjolli	PMGSY & 10Km	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	9	5675
14	Kankadahad	Kantol	PMGSY & 15 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	6	3543
15	Kankadahad	Karagola	PMGSY & 06 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side	6	5988
16	Kankadahad	Balikuma	PWD/PMGSY/Village Road & 15 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	9	4677
17	Kankadahad	Batagaon	PWD & 10 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	9	6748
18	Kankadahad	Makuakateni	PWD/PMGSY/Village Road & 17 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	9	6690
19	Kankadahad	Birasal	PWD/PMGSY & 20 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	8	6952
20	Kankadahad	Maruabil	PWD/PMGSY & 25 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	9	8935
21	Kankadahad	Raibol	PWD/RD/PMGSY & 25 KM	Possibility of obstruction by trees existing in road side and 1 Bridge overflowing water during heavy rain	8	5215

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1.3 Resources available : Response force & Volunteers

Sl. No	Response Force/	Capacity (In Nos.)	No. of trained person			Name of Nodal Person	Contact Details (Mobile/Phone)
			Search /Rescue	First Aid	Relief line Clearance		
1	NDRF	1065	1065	1065	1065	Sri Nagendra Sharma, Sr. Commandant	0671-2879710 9437581614 (control room) 0671-2879711 9937187222 9437581614
2	ODRAF	43	43	43	43	Mr. Lingaraj Parida	9861039267 0671-2442148
3	ODRAF	27	Yes	Yes	Yes	Commdt., OSAP, 1 st BN, DKL	9437308404 06762226229
4	Police	63	-	Yes	-	S P., Dhenkanal	8763865027 06762-225777
5	Home Guards	50	-	Yes	-	K. Siva Subramani	8763865027 06762-225777
6	Civil Defense	255	30	255	-	Umakanta Nayak. Dy. Controller-cum-Assistant Fire Officer.	7008940131
7	NCC	20	5	8	7	Lt Col SGS Shekhar (SM)	06762-223336 9471007299
8	NYK	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mrs. Rita Shanti Dungdung	8763362088 226590 (O)
9	Trained Task force(Red Cross)	30	-	30	-	Mr. Biranchi Narayan Pani	9437026006

1.4 PROCEDURE FOR USING INMARSAT ISAT PHONE 2

1. Stand outside with a clear view to the sky with the phone antenna pointing upwards.
2. There must be a clear line of sight between the phone's antenna and the satellite.
3. Point the antenna towards **South-East** direction.
4. Switch on the phone by pressing the Red power button of the phone for few seconds. Until the screen lights up.
5. Align the antenna for getting the maximum satellite signal strength (minimum two bars)
6. The screen will show "searching for satellite" "registering with network".
7. The screen will show "ready for service". Inmarsat name will come in top right corner.
8. Then the phone is ready to operate
9. Simply dial the desired no:

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- i. From satellite to landline : Dial **00** + Country code 91+ **STD code (without 0)** + desired **Telephone No**
 - ii. From **Satellite to mobile** : Dial 00 + 91+ Mobile Number
 - iii. From **Satellite to satellite**: 00+ satellite phone number
 - iv. From **Landline** (should have ISD facility) to **satellite** : 00 + satellite phone number
 - v. From **Prepaid mobile** (should have ISD facility with sufficient balance) to **satellite** : 00 + satellite phone number
10. To end the call Press 'red' button

Phone Numbers (Table - 9.4)

Sl	Districts	Calling Numbers	Sl	Districts	Calling Numbers
1	Collector Angul	870776146926	27	Collector Rayagada	870776146919
2	Collector Balasore	870776146936	28	Collector Sambalpur	870776146920
3	Collector Bargarh	870776146928	29	Collector Subarnapur	870776146951
4	Collector Bhadrak	870776146927	30	Collector Sundargarh	870776146952
5	Collector Bolangir	870776146930	31	ODRAF Cuttack, OASP 6th	870776146961
6	Collector Boudh	870776146929	32	Battalion	870776146962
7	Collector Cuttack	870776146932	33	ODRAF Bhubaneswar, OSAP 7th	870776146959
8	Collector Deogarh	870776146931	34	Battalion	870776146960
9	Collector Dhenkanal	870776146934	35	ODRAF Baripada, OSAP 5th	870776146957
10	Collector Gajapati	870776146933	36	Battalion	870776146958
11	Collector Ganjam	870776146949	37	ODRAF Rourkela, OSAP 4th	870776146955
12	Collector Jagatsinghpur	870776146950	38	Battalion	870776146956
13	Collector Jajpur	870776146947	39	ODRAF Koraput, OSAP 3rd	870776146953
14	Collector Jharsuguda	870776146948	40	Battalion	870776146954
15	Collector Kalahandi	870776146945	41	ODRAF Jharsuguda, OSAP	870776146908
16	Collector Kandhamal	870776146946	42	2nd Battalion	870776146909
17	Collector Kendrapada	870776146943	43	ODRAF Chatrapur, OSAP	870776146906
18	Collector Keonjhar	870776146944	44	8th Battalion	870776146907
19	Collector Khorda	870776146935	45		870776146904
20	Collector Koraput	870776146942	46	ODRAF Balasore	870776146905
21	Collector Malkangiri	870776146918	47		870776146902
22	Collector Mayurbhanj	870776146925	48	ODRAF Bolangir	870776146903

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23	Collector Nabarangpur	870776146924	49	ODRAF Jagatsinghpur	870776146963
24	Collector Nayagarh	870776146923	50		870776146964
25	Collector Nuapada	870776146921	51	Special Relief Commissioner (SEOC)	870776146917
26	Collector Puri	870776146922	52	Managing Director, OSDMA	870776146916

12.5 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 quarterly other than exigencies. • Fix time & venue for regular Preparedness meeting to Assess preparedness of District /Department /Civil Society /Block Community /Family /Individual level regularly • Circulate the minutes of the meeting with clear-cut role & responsibility
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying & designating Nodal Officer for different Dept. • Capacity building & skill upgradation of ODRAF/Fire services/ Police/Home Guard • Identify Volunteer like Civil Defense/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 Equipments at shelter level & repair of the defective ones. • Ensure regular meeting of Shelter committee as per norms. • Assess Shelter level preparedness through Mock drill.
Planning & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect & transmit Rain fall data regularly and updating in • 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.

12.6 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

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

12.7 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 • Keep minimum essential requirement for 7 days. • Do n't be panic and wisely tackle the impending disaster. • Update information may be access surfing Internet or related website. • Update warning message may be updated in keep touch with District/Block Control room. • Take appropriate steps to send patients or expected mothers whose EDD between 2day before hitting disaster and 4 days after hitting of Disaster(Flood/Cyclone,others)
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always keep in readiness a "Ready to go Emergency Kit" containing Dry food (for 72 hours x Family member), Drinking water (2ltr/per person per day), Hand wash/soap, Important Documents/Valuables, Whistle/match box/lighter/ torch/battery/ umbrella, Mobile & charger / radio • Family must have a "Ready to go First Aid Kit" containing Iodine/ Band aids/ Cotton/ Medicines/ ORS/ ointments/ scissor/ halogens etc. • Assess preparedness on a regular basis by checking Radio/Mobile/ Emergency Kit/First Aid Kit/Fuels & Kerosene (as per need) • Replace the damaged outdated or expired materials with new ones.
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate & involve in the activities of village disaster Management plan, preparation of Safety plans, participate in Capacity building Programmes & involve in Mock Drills

12.8 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 numbers of Preferably two who can be contacted in time of emergency • Family members especially kids must be sensitized about family gathering point during disaster & crowded places • Assess preparedness on a regular basis by checking Radio/Mobile/ Emergency Kit/First Aid Kit/Fuels & Kerosene (as per need)

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Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate & involve in the activities of • Disaster Management • Safety plans • Capacity building Programmes • Mock Drills & FAMEX
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12.9 Preparedness of Departments/District level Officers at district Level.

Name of the Department	Normal Time
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure regular meetings of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). • Develop & update Disaster Management Plan, carry out Hazard analysis in the district • Identify safe alternate routes to cyclone shelters. • Keep a list of Contacts of EoCs, Nodal officer of different departments, Important stake holders, Village leaders, shelters • List of Relief lines & storage places • List & maintenance of SAR equipment • Capacity building of stakeholders & volunteers • Assess preparedness through Mock Drills for different disasters at district department, block & community level • Adopt sustainable mitigation measures • Integrate DM & DRR features in development programmes
CDM&PHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Management Plans & Safety plans for Hospitals. • Awareness and capacity building activities ASHA,GKS members, MAS,WKS, others on DM. • Capacity building of Medical & Para Medical Staffs • Assess preparedness through Mock Drills & familiar exercises • Integrate department plans with plans with Village & Block Plans and development programmes • Develop media partnership • Develop capacity of hospitals with advance equipment, proper manning & disaster resilient infrastructures • List out the staff with contact address • Stock position of the sub-center and PHC/ SCs • Prepare the plan and indent for stock • Train paramedical staff/ ANMs/ Male Health Workers/ Volunteers/ Task Forces/ Anganwadi Workers for use and providing minimum health services to the community. • Arrange for mobile health unit for inaccessible areas • MRC at village level • Health Awareness Campaign • Reinstall telephone connection • Arrangement of vehicle for uninterrupted mobility • Repair of Sub Centers buildings • Registration of Birth/ Death and other vital events • Dis-infections of Drinking water Sources thrice before flood season at least, one month before
Superintendent of Police (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure functioning of the warning system. • Formation of team • Delegation of areas • Formation of Zones/ Sub-Zones • Maintenance of Law & Order.
Revenue Department (Collector & DM, ADM, all Sub Collectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of natural calamity meeting in the month of May and October. • Preparedness to timely release of ex-Gratia Assistance or Financial Assistance to NoKs /beneficiaries as per the NDRF/SDRF norms. • Identification/Management of Relief Camps as per the NDMA norms.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint inspection • Formation of Zones/ Sub-Zones • Review progress • Arrangement of boats and transport, based on the risk assessment, for evacuation • Provision/ arrangement of rescue kit at risk prone area. • Equipments to be ready • Formation of team • Delegation of areas
EE- RWSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of tube-wells • Site visit and report preparation • Awareness generation for using bleaching • Helping BDO during emergency • Supply of drinking water during emergency • Site selection and water test in Palasuni (BBSR) • Collection and storing of K-018H2s test stripe, bottle, bleaching, halogen tablets, tube well accessories • Area wise deployment of staff, fitter, Mason, APD
EE- Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take necessary action as per the decision of theDLNCC meeting in the month of May and October. • Awareness Generation • Formation of Zones/ Sub- Zones • Review Progress • Provision/ arrangement of sand bags in risk prone area • Equipments to be ready • Formation of team • Arrangement of vehicle • Delegation of areas. • Strengthening of Panipanchayats activities. • Proper functioning of Minor Irrigation Points, and timely Maintenance.
Animal Resource Development Department(CDVO/DFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List out staff members with contact address • Vaccination of cattle population • Provision of supply of yearly medicines • Arrangement of mobile health units in inaccessible areas • Health awareness campaign. • Arrangement of vehicle for uninterrupted mobility • Repair of LI centers and other necessary equipments.
DDA / DAO- Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the disaster and likely damages to crop and plantation • Organized transport, storage and distribution of seeds/fertilizers/pesticides • Cleaning operation carried out to avoid water-logging and salinity • Surveillance for pests and diseases being carried out. • Establishment of public information centers requirements for salvage or re-plantation assessed damage. • Identification of different areas to be affected by different hazard • Listing of irrigation sources with status.
EE- Rural Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route strategy for evacuation and relief marked will be prepared • Clearance of blocked RD roads • Community assistance mobilized for road clearing. • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
EE- Public Works Department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route strategy for evacuation and relief marked will be prepared • Clearance of blocked roads • Community assistance mobilized for road clearing. • All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
DTO-Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and repair of poles etc. • Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators • Identification of materials required for response operations

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects
CDVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of food stuffs for the animals Availability of vaccines and medicines for animals Regular check up of animals by mobile health unit Sensitize the public about the animal care Ensuring of basic infrastructure i.e. veterinary hospitals and mounds Availability of Doctors and other staff
RTO/MVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular checking of DL and other documents of vehicles Awareness about road safety in roads by displaying hoardings Patrolling in night to detect the drunk drivers Regular checking for over loading vehicles in public transport Heavy penalty for the road rule breakers
DFO-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid the fire in forests Fire fighting items and water availability in order to tackle forest fire. Special team formation to capture the thieves of forest products. Maintenance of Forest roads.
Railway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspection of railway lines in order to avoid rail accidents Regular maintenance of the electronic equipments Capacity building of staffs in order to tackle the disaster situation Fire fighting items should be regularly checked Availability of water in order to avoid the fire accident situations is stations.
EE- Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular identification of faults Regular checking and repair of weak points. Transformers Stockpiling of equipments/ accessories Skill development training / orientation Precautions/ protections near high voltage electric equipments installed Stopping illegal consumption of electricity
EE - PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Super chlorination of water sources Sinking pump machines Installation of water storage tanks Installation of DG sets. Alternative arrangement in case of any excigencies.
DEO School & Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repairing of school buildings Repairing of roads and approaches to school buildings Creating awareness among the parents & students regarding different disasters Proper Planning and implementation of Disaster Management at School level and regular meeting of SSAC at different level. Preparation of School Safety Plan and its updation.
DEO - Higher Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repairing of High Schools /college buildings Repairing of roads and approaches to college buildings Creating awareness among the parents & students regarding different disasters. Preparation of the School Safety Plan in each Schools.
Non Government Organisations (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC activities on disaster management Community mobilization Ensure regular meeting of NGO co-ordination cell Disseminate all govt. aided programme to the community Ensure regular mock drill Ensure regular bleaching / use disinfectants in the drinking water sources Organize workshops seminar meeting/ training on community based disaster management Long term mitigation strategies Assist DDMA, Dhenkanal in over all implementation of Disaster Management in the district.

CHAPTER – 13: RESPONSE

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

Standard Response Plan for various Disasters.

1- Flood:

Measures to be taken as per the Odisha Relief Code.

(i) Functioning of Control Room (Para 10 & 47 of ORC)

Control Room is functioning in District Office with telephone No.06762-221376 round the clock with the effect from **1st May to 30th November** Control Rooms are also functioning in the Offices of the Sub-Collectors/Tahasildars/Block Development Officers and in other District Level Officers. The case of any natural calamities viz – flood or cyclone etc immediately after the occurrence it will be the responsibility of village level workers to inform the facts to the nearest RI who will pass on the information to the nearest Police Station for transmission of the message to the Sub-Collector and Collector's Control Room also keep the concerned zone officer and Tahasildar informed. Revenue Inspector's are trained at Tahasils level for the purpose.

(ii) Wireless station (Para 55 OF O.R.C)

All the Police Station and Out-posts in the District are equipped with VHF/HF for transmission of the flood /cyclone messages. Special Relief Commissioner has been moved for installation of temporary V.H.F. Centers at the following places to facilitate transmission of flood/cyclone messages.

(iii) Rain recording and submission of rainfall reports (Para 49 of O.R.C.)

Rain recording stations are available in all the blocks of this district. The Head Clerks of the Blocks are acting as Rain Recording Officers under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers. The rainfall reports from each rain recording station shall be transmitted to the District Control Room daily through V.H.F./ Telephone/ Messenger.

(iv) Gauge reading (Para 50 of O.R.C.)

The gauge reading stations of different rivers are available at different places in the district as shown. The gauge readings will be transmitted by the flood control cell to the District Control Room every hour when the gauge reading is near or above danger level. When the gauge reading is fairly below the danger level, the same will be transmitted once a day by 5 P.M., Gauge

readings at the above Gauge stations shall be communicated to the Revenue Control Room through phone/Fax from the District Control Room.

(v) Dissemination of weather reports, flood bulletin etc. (Para 52 of O.R.C.)

Immediately on receipt of weather warnings and bulletin above high flood from the Metrological Center of the Government of India at Bhubaneshwar or from the Revenue Department/ Special Relief Commissioner, the same shall be communicated to the superintendent of Police. Executive Engineers of the Water Resources Department, the Sub-Collectors, Executive Officers of U.L.Bs., Tahasildars and Block Development Officer who shall, without delay of time, disseminate the messages among the people through their respective agencies and caution them so that they will be in readiness to shift to flood shelters or other safer places in the event of high floods. The people will also be asked to refer to the special weather/flood bulletin of T.V./Radio during such periods.

(vi) Storage of foodstuff in interior areas (Para 57 of O.R.C.)

To ensure that food grains/food-stuff are available in the interior areas which are likely to become inaccessible during flood, Civil Supplies Officer, Dhenkanal, has been reported to store adequate amount of rice and also to keep stock of Kerosene. Other dry foods like chuda, mudhi, guda, bread and other necessaries like candle, match box etc, will be arranged immediately for distribution among the marooned people in the event of high flood.

(vii) Selection of flood shelters (Para 60 of O.R.C.)

In or about the flood prone areas, suitable buildings belonging to Government, Panchayat Samities, Gram Panchayats, Educational Institutions, Mahila Samitis, Recreation Centres or other Institutions of public nature may be selected for providing emergent shelter to the people on evacuation from the flood affected areas. In case no such buildings could be found, temporary structures with bullahs, bamboos, talais and tarpaulins should be raised on high mounds or embankments for such shelters. The Collectors of flood prone districts shall arrange for quick availability of bamboos, bullahs, ropes, talais, tarpaulins, etc. for construction of such shelters.

(viii) Organisation of relief parties for rescue and relief operation (Para 60 of O.R.C.)

In the event of high flood it will be necessary to rescue the marooned people and to distribute emergent relief to the people affected by the calamity. For smooth management of rescue and relief operation, the Sub-Collector have been instructed to constitute Relief Parties in advance indicating their area of jurisdiction. The employees of the local Government offices shall be included in such relief parties. NGOs will also be involved in the programmed.

(ix) Arrangements for army assistance (para 61 & 69 of O.R.C.)

In case of severe and wide spread calamity, the assistance of army personnel may be sought for relief and rescue operation. In such contingency, necessary arrangements shall be made to requisition the army to assist the civil authorities through Special Relief Commissioner / Government following the procedure laid down under paragraph 61 and 69 of the Orissa Relief Code

(x) Daily reporting of flood situation (Para 71 of O.R.C.)

As per para 71 of Orissa Relief Code instructions have been separately issued for submission of daily situation report by the Block Development Officer /Tahasildars in the prescribed format through wireless message from the date of occurrence of the flood till after 3 days of the abatement of flood. The required flood information will be collected by the V.L.Ws and Extension Officers who will furnish the same to the Block Office by 2 P.M. every day. Besides, other line department officers will also pass on the information relating to their department officers who will also pass on the information relating to their department to the respective Block Development Officers. The Block Development Officers will compile and transmit the information as per the format of the daily situation report through the nearest police wireless by 3 P.M. to District Control Room.

(xi) Transport.

In the event of any Natural Calamity, vehicles may be required for sending the relief parties and relief materials including foodstuff to the affected areas. The Regional Transport Officer will make requisition and provide such vehicles with the help of his enforcement staff as per the requirement.

(xii) Disposal of dead bodies (Para 73 of ORC)

The dead bodies of human beings, if any, found in the flood-affected areas in case of high flood, shall ordinarily be made over to their relatives and friends, if available, for cremation or burial. When there are no claimants for dead bodies, those shall be cremated/buried at the Govt. cost i.e. Health Department. Chief District Medical Officer, Khordha will issue necessary instructions to their officer and staff in the field in this regard. Similarly, carcasses of cattle and other animals shall be buried by the Animal Resources Development Department. Chief District Veterinary Officer will issue necessary instruction in this regard.

(xiii) Assessment of damage (Para 74 to 77 of O.R.C)

Damages caused by the Natural Calamity to the private and public properties and loss of life are assessed by the Revenue Agency. The Tahasildars are to collect such information with the help of his staff through the local enquiry. The Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers in this work if necessary will assist them and officers may be specially deputed by the Collector to assist the Tahasildars in this work where there is large-scale damage. This report of damages would be submitted without delay. The other departments will similarly assess their losses and submit reports within the stipulated time.

(xiv) Restoration of communication and power supply (Para 86 of ORC)

In case of high flood, the communication and power supply to the affected areas are usually cut off. The respective departments will take immediate steps for restoration of the communication as well as power supply after abatement of flood.

(xv) Law and order.

In case of occurrence of any Natural Calamity, there is change of law and order problems. Transportation and distribution of relief materials may require police protection. The Superintendent of Police will issue necessary instruction to all Inspector officer/officer officers in the District in the direction of maintenance of law and order in such eventuality and to render necessary assistance to the

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District/Sub-Divisional authorities for smooth management of relief and rescue operation.

(xvi) Other Measures:

Total 8 nos of Multipurpose Flood Shelter (MCS) constructed in the district by Rural Works Division, Dhenkanal and Kamakhyanagar, OSDMA provided funds to RWDs.. The completed Multipurpose Flood Shelters constructed by OSDMA is handed over to the community based Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (CFMMC) in the district.

2- Heat wave:

- Heat Wave is defined as a condition of increased atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can claim human life. Quantitatively Heat Wave can be defined as any increase from the normal temperature. Again, depending on the upper deviation from the normal temperature it can be moderate Heat Wave or Severe Heat Wave. If the maximum temperature of any place continues to be 45° C for consecutive two days, it is called as Heat Wave condition. Physiologically human body can tolerate environmental temperature of 37° C.
 - Whenever the environmental temperature increases above 37° C., the human body starts gaining heat from the atmosphere. In the case of humidity being high along with high temperature, a person can suffer from heat stress disorders even with the temperature at 37° or 38° C. Higher daily peak temperatures and longer, more intense Heat Waves are becoming increasingly frequent globally due to climate change. Extreme heat events already have a significant impact in Odisha and India.
 - In the year 1998, the State of Odisha faced an unprecedented Heat Wave situation, as a result of which 2042 persons lost their lives. Though extensive awareness campaigns have largely reduced the number of casualties during post 1998 period, still a good number of casualties are being reported each year.
 - The district Dhenkanal is also experiencing strong Heat wave situation every year from March-June. The sunstroke is one of the prominent disasters of the district. DDMA, Dhenkanal must have focal point on proper Heat Wave Management every year.
 - The precautionary measures (HAP) as prescribed by OSDMA from year to year should be implemented apparently in a meticulous manner. The DDMA shall take appropriate action for convergence of all line departments along with synergetic effort for its implementation as per responsibility fixed and timely monitoring and Supervision.
 - Autopsy and Joint Enquiry Report is required in case of death due to the Sunstroke for release of ex-gratia amount of Rs. **50000/-** to NoKs. It is clearly mentioned in the GO no-1936/R&DM (SR) Dt. 01-06-2015 of the Principal Secretary to Govt. & SRC.
- 1. Drowning:**
- On the basis of the information of Local R.I, the Tahasildar shall immediately intimate the Collector & DM, Dhenkanal about the matter. The fire brigades shall be deployed for search & Rescue Operation. The 6th Bn ODRAF unit,

Cuttack shall be deployed as per the intensity of drowning incidents with the permission of the SRC, Odisha, if so required.

- The rescued body shall be provided immediate preliminary medical aid, and transferred to nearby Hospital for further treatment.
- The dead body shall be fishing out, and postmortem will done as per norms.
- For cremation of dead body, immediate financial support may be provided to NoKs out of Harischandra Sahayata Yojana or Redcross by Sarpanch or Sub-Collector.
- Timely submission of preliminary reports and case records to the Collector& DM, Dhenkanal by Tahasildar and Sub-Collector for sanctioning of ex-gratia and reported to SRC, Odisha for sanction and release of funds. Sub-Collectors and Tahasildar should take prompt action for release of ex-gratia amount Rs.400000/- to the NoKs of the deceased.
- The administration should take appropriate action for non occurrence of such types of Incidents in future.

2. Fire:

- The occurrence of fire incident shall be controlled with the deployment of firefighters or brigade immediately. The local arrangement may be done as per the situation before reaching Fire Brigades.
- Maximum effort shall be initiated to minimize loss of life, animals and property, others.
- The immediate relief material shall be provided to aggrieved family by Revenue Officer.
- Free kitchen or cooked food may be provided to the suffered families as per the ORC norms as per the requirements with temporary shelters.
- Financial Support or assistance in form of kind may be provided to beneficiaries from the DRCB, Dhenkanal.
- Timely submission of preliminary reports on loss of Fire and case records to the Collector& DM, Dhenkanal by Tahasildar and Sub-Collector for sanctioning of ex-gratia Assistance/HBA/Utensil /Clothing and reported to SRC, Odisha for sanction and release of funds as per the NDRF/SDRF norms.
- The involvement of District /Sub-Division administration should be proactive manner.
- The administration should take appropriate action for non occurrence of such types of Incidents in future and cause of the incident for necessary action.

5-Snake Bite:

- It is one of the State specific disasters of the State/district, Anti Snake Venom (ASV) should be kept in strategic Hospitals.
- Appropriate treatment must be provided to the patients victim of Snake Bite.
- The post mortem must be done in hospital death due to snake bite at community level also.
- For cremation of dead body rituals, immediate financial support may be provided to NoKs out of Harischandra Sahayata Yojana or Redcross by Sarpanch or Sub-Collector respectively.
- Timely submission of preliminary reports and case records to the Collector& DM, Dhenkanal by Tahasildar and Sub-Collector for sanctioning of ex-gratia

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Assistance amount Rs 400000/- to SRC, Odisha for sanction and release of funds as per the NDRF/SDRF norms .Tahasildar should take prompt action for release of ex-gratia amount Rs.400000/- to the NoKs of the deceased

- IEC material developed for snakebite precautionary measures as follows,

6-Lightning:

- Appropriate treatment must be provided to the patients suffering from Lightning incident.
- The post mortem must be done all death due to Lightning at community level and govt. Hospital also.
- For cremation of dead body rituals, immediate financial support may be provided to NoKs out of Harischandra Sahayata Yojana or Redcross by Sarpanch or Sub-Collector respectively.
- Timely submission of preliminary reports and case records to the Collector & DM, Dhenkanal by Tahasildar and Sub-Collector for sanctioning of ex-gratia Assistance amount Rs 400000/- to SRC, Odisha for sanction and release of funds as per the NDRF/SDRF norms .Tahasildar should take prompt action for release of ex-gratia amount Rs.400000/- to the NoKs of the deceased. In case of death of animals due to Lightning occurred, preliminary and case record to be submitted as per above for sanction of assistance to the owner of the animal/poultry.

7-Drought:

- Organizing DDMA meeting for implementation of various activities to ascertain number of GPs, block affected in the Drought situation (Crop Loss 33% or above) in the district through Crop Cutting Experiment or eye estimation, other methods.
- All Tahasildar submit drought report of their revenue area through the Sub-Collector to the Collector & DM for submission of to Govt.
- DDMA, Dhenkanal will make Coordination among the Revenue &DM, Department, Agriculture &Farmers' Empowerment, Department, Co-operation Department, Planning &Convergence Department of Govt. of Odisha at district level for proactive Drought management in the district.
- Identification of farmers/crop shares for eligible to get Input Subsidy. Timely release of Input Subsidy as per the NDRF/SDRF norms to Tahasildar for disbursement at the rate of (a) Irrigated Land@Rs.17000/- per hectare or minimum Rs.2000/- (ii) Rain fed land@Rs.8500/- per hectare or minimum Rs.1000/- (iii) Perennial@ Rs.22500/ per Hectare, Maximum limits 2 Hectare per farmer.
- District/Block administration take proactive steps to augment the process to release of the Sum assured under PPBY to the farmers.
- Implementation of Govt. guidelines promptly and diligently.

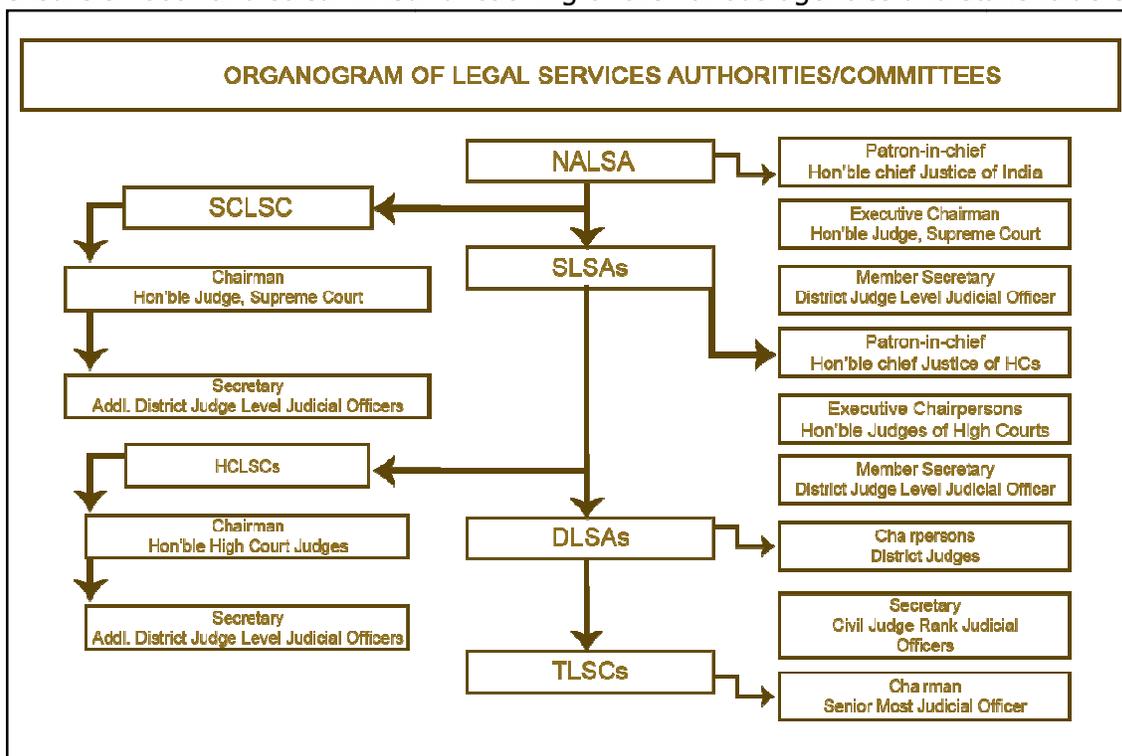
Response Plan of NALSA/SALSA/DLSA.

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.



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.

The State Legal Services Authority has 15 Members which include the Hon'ble Chairman of High Court Legal Services Committee, Principal Secretaries in the Depts. of Law and Finance, Director-General and Inspector-General of Police, Advocate General, District Judges of Cuttack and Khurda at Bhubaneswar. Apart from that the State Authority has 5 nominated Members namely Hon'ble Minister, Law, Orissa, a Senior Advocate of Orissa High Court, an M.P., an M.L.A., and an eminent social worker who have experience in the field of Law, Finance, Social Service or Administration and who are engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society, including Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, Women, Children, rural and Urban Labour and who are interested in the implementation of the Legal Service Schemes.

District Legal Service Authority (DLSA), Dhenkanal
Road map/Response plan in connection of provision of legal services to the victims of disasters (As per Letter No.953 Dt.23.06.2018 of the Secretary, DLSA, Dhenkanal)

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For providing legal services to the disaster victims, DLSA has planned to implement the NLSA (Legal Services to disasters victims through legal services Authorities) Scheme, 2010. The strategy of implementation of the scheme includes:

- Constitution of a core group by the SLSA consisting of a senior Judicial Officer, Lawyers, Doctors, accredited NGOs
- The said Core Group set up will immediately proceed to the area where disaster has occurred and get involved in the work of relief.
- The Core Group will supervise the distribution of relief materials, construction of temporary shelters or transporting victims to safer place, health care of victims, needs of women and children and reconstitution of damaged dwelling house.
- The Core Group will ensure the availability of food, drinking water and medicines.

Core Group:

- I. Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Dhenkanal.
- II. Dr.Pradyot Kumar Behera, Orthopaedic Specialist, DHH, Dhenkanal.
- III. Dr. Bhanushankar Acharya-Spdt, SDH,Hindol
- IV. Dr.Ratnakar Samal-Gaenocologist, SDH Kamakhyanagar.
- V. Advocate-Ms.Sasmita Pattnaik.
- VI. President/Secretary-NGO-Maharshi Dayananda Service Mission, Dhenkanal.

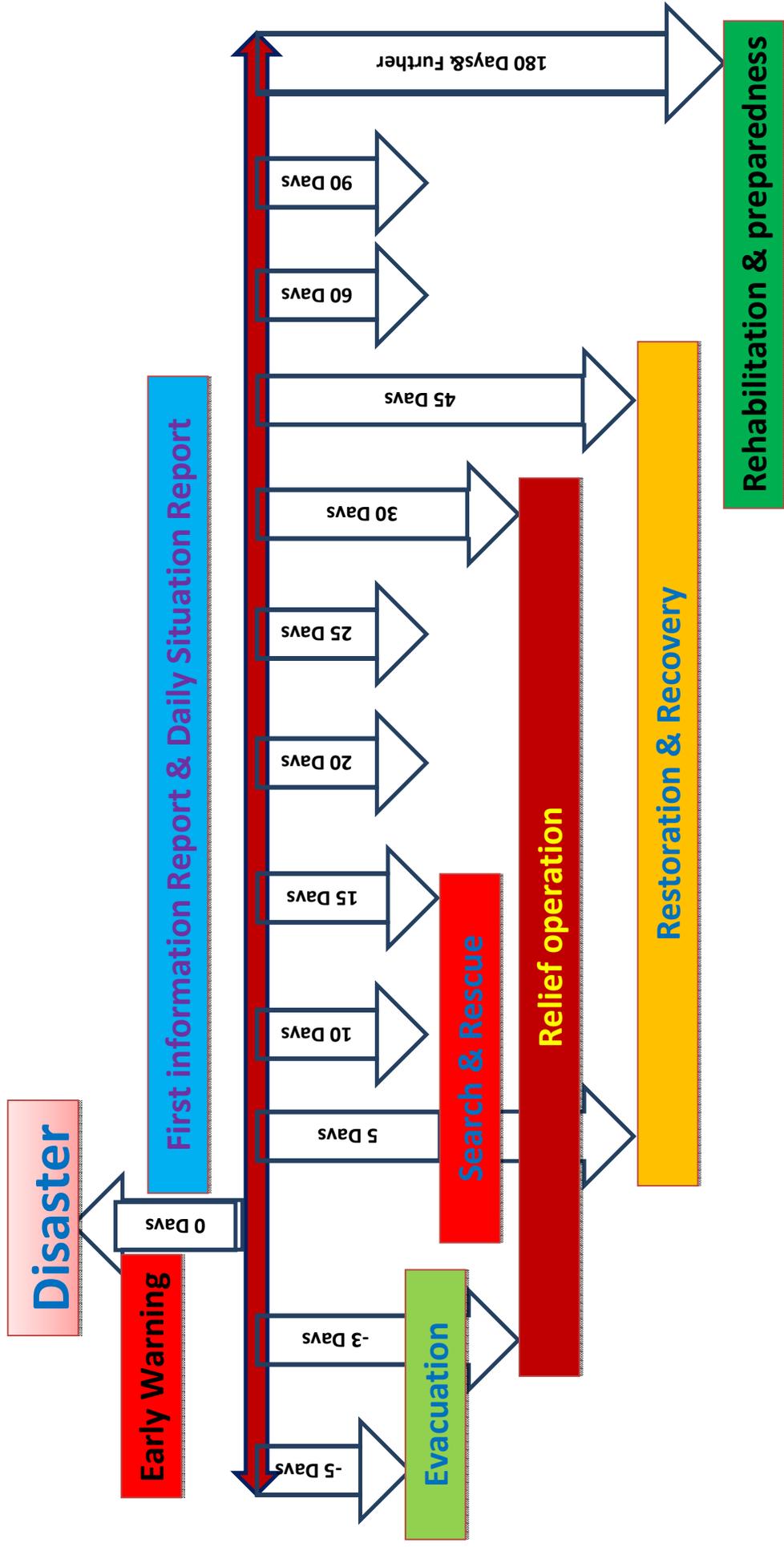
Legal Awareness:

The DLSA, Dhenkanal has planned to hold free awareness programme involving Govt. officials associated with District Disaster Management Authority(DDMA),Dhenkanal,Panel Lawyers and para legal Volunteers at a convenient places and time near the relief camps for imparting legal awareness to the victims.

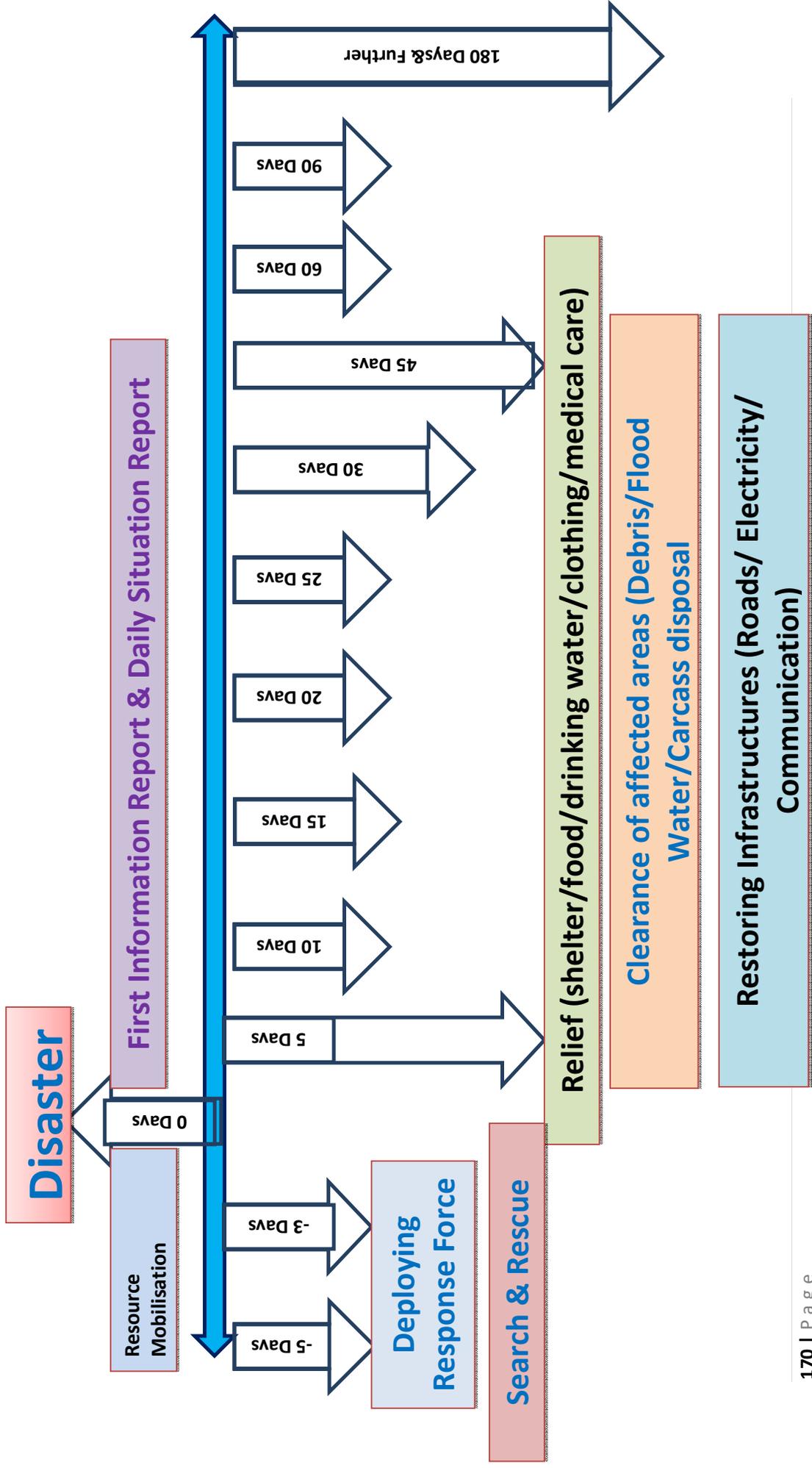
Capacity Building:

For capacity building of Panel lawyers and para legal Volunteers, the DLSA has planned to hold training programmes for them with prior permission of the SLSA. Panel lawyers and para legal Volunteers so trained shall be deputed in the legalAid Clinics organized by DLSA, Dhenkanal in the affected areas.

13.1 Phases of Response : Timeline



13.2 Relief Management: Timeline



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13.3 Response: District level.

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

13.4 Response : Community Level

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

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

13.5 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

13.6 Response: Standard Operating Procedures for Departments.

Name of the Department	On Receiving Warning.	Response time.	Post Disaster.
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the situation in DDMA meeting and identification of gaps and arrangement to be done accordingly • Activate DEOC & Early Warning • Appoint / Deploy Officers In-charge of Response Base. i.e. DEOC.. • Work distribution among the officials for smooth operation • Circular to keep offices open and staffs to be in alertness • Arrange vehicle & activate Evacuation (Normal/Forceful) • Deployment of ODRAF / NDRF units in the affected areas. • Ensure formalizing supply contracts for all departments that require additional manpower during emergencies. • Create teams including transport, relief material and equipment for responding to the disaster incident headed by one of the Higher officer of the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene an emergency meeting and take stock of the situation. • After receipt of the information within 30 minutes the system needs to be activated and the warning disseminated to the concerned. • Frequent check up off updates and warning dissemination needs to be done accordingly. • Activate Search & Rescue • Arrange temporary shelters • Arrange logistics in shelters • Workout financial estimates (evacuation / relief /recovery) • Coordinate with Army, Air Force, Navy, NDRF & ODRAF for support towards evacuation, rescue and relief. • Facilitate preparation of a transportation plan for supply of relief items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene an emergency meeting and take stock of the situation • Prepare an evacuation plan for the marooned / devastated areas. • Prepare a list of transit/temporary shelters, and check their suitability for accommodating people. • 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 • Convene meetings of NGOs, Youth Clubs, Self-Help Groups, etc., in the district, and assign them specific responsibilities for

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			<p>relief, recovery and rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a back-up communication system.
CDM&PHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the alert to all concerned (Staff list) • Arrangement of medicine, First aid kits & teams • Assignment of Mobile Health units for inaccessible pockets • Provision of medicines to the Medical Relief Centers • 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 disinfect drinking water by DSU/IDSP. • Availability of Blood in Banks and Ambulance • Assign medical personnel for each Response Base, as identified by the district administration, to the extent possible. Keep essential medicines and first aid facilities with each Response Base. • Constitute mobile response units consisting of a doctor, health workers and ANMs, and prepare a deployment plan. Each mobile health unit should be capable to cover at least one Response Base in a day. • Check stocks of equipments and drugs which are likely to be needed most in disaster management. These can be categorized generally as: 1. Drugs used in treatment of wounds and fractures such as tetanus toxoid, analgesics, antibiotics, dressing material, and splints; 2. Drugs used for treatment of diarrhoea, influenza, malaria, and infective hepatitis; 3. Drugs required for treating snake bite 	<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 • Hospital administration should: 1. Establish work schedules to ensure that adequate staff is available for patients' needs; • Organize in-house emergency medical teams to ensure that adequate staff is available at all times to handle emergency casualties; • and Set up teams of doctors, nurses and paramedical staff as per IRS • Secure medical supplies in adequate quantity for dealing with these situations, which may include: 1.Oral Rehydration Solutions; 2. Chlorine Tablets; 3. Bleaching Powder; 4. Anti-diarrhoea and Antiemetic (Used for controlling vomiting and nausea) medicines; 5. Intravenous fluids; 6. Suture material (A foreign body implanted into human tissues for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psycho-Social Counseling • Post Disaster Disease surveillance system • Special attention to vulnerable section • Move medical personnel both for each Response Base and mobile unit as soon as possible. • Determine type of injuries/illness expected and drugs and other medical items required, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies of medical items are obtained quickly. • Networking with & promote treatment in Private Hospitals • Carcass Management & Issuance of Death Certificate • Proper documentation of the patients coming to the hospital and keeping their records. • Develop a system of monitoring the outbreak of disease to ensure that timely measures can be initiated to

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	<p>and infection; 4. Drugs needed for detoxification including breathing equipment; and 5. Intravenous fluids.</p>	<p>closure of wounds); 7. Surgical Dressings; 8. Splints; 9. Plaster Rolls; 10. Disposable Needles and Syringes; and 11. Local Antiseptics.</p>	<p>counter them. Carry out monitoring for potable water and quality of food and disposal of waste in transit/relief camps, feeding centres and affected villages</p>
<p>Superintendent of Police (SP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure functioning of the warning system. • Formation of team • Delegation of areas • Formation of zones/Sub-Zones • Prepare a Deployment Plan for the Police Force, based on the needs of the most vulnerable and sensitive areas. • Ensure that a sufficient number of Police Force is available for responding to the disaster situation. • Constitute 'Search & Rescue' Teams from the Police Force, and arrange training for these units. At least, one Search and Rescue Team for every district should be in place; more Teams could also be constituted depending upon the area and magnitude of disaster. Arrange rescue kits. • Support Block staff and volunteers during evacuation operation • Check the wireless communication network, and secure additional wireless sets for deployment during a disaster. • Assist fire brigade personnel in their efforts • Maintain law and order situation • Assess and identify roads on the bases of following conditions/facilities: 1. One-Way 2. Blocked 3. Alternate route 4. Overall Traffic Management and 5. Other access roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain in close contact with the district administration • Keep close watch on the situation • Call for emergency meeting to take stock of the situation. Develop a strategy and a mission underlining objectives. • Ensure that all field staff and stationed officers submit the necessary action reports to the Control Room. • Provide convoys for relief materials. • Arrange rescue kits. • Support Block staff and volunteers during evacuation operation • Assist fire brigade personnel in their efforts • Maintain law and order situation • Ensure security of key installations like power, water and supply, telecommunication, etc. • Provide the VHF at most vulnerable points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support District/Block officials and volunteers during search and rescue operation • Provide guards wherever needed, particularly at stores and distribution centres. • Help injured people, and assist the community in organizing emergency transport of seriously injured to medical treatment centres, with the assistance of health professionals. • Assist fire brigade personnel in their efforts • Make available officers to inquire into deaths and record them, as there is likely to be shortage of time or personnel available to carry out Standard Post-mortem Procedures. • Monitor the medical needs and welfare of people

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for Installation of radio communications at: 1. District Control Room, Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector/ District Magistrate and SP Office; 2. Control Room at affected site; and 3. Departmental Offices within the District and Division. • Review and update emergency measures and procedures, and ascertain with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment. 		<p>sheltered in relief camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate a public helpline, with the help of government offices to: 1. Respond to personal inquiries about the safety of relatives in the affected areas; 2. Serve as a rumour control centre; and 3. Build confidence among the public. • Provide adequate security to personnel of International Agencies for Search and Rescue, Medical Assistance and Security for their relief material and equipments, etc.
EE- RWSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and update the disaster management plan that includes the Contingency Action Plan for the Department based on HVRC analysis with the active involvement of all concerned line departments and local bodies in the district • Installation and repairing of tube-wells • Site visit and report • Awareness generation for using bleaching • Helping BDO during emergency • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and ascertain with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment. • Supply of drinking water during emergency • Site selection and water test in • Collection and storing of K- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for emergency meeting to take stock of the situation • Coordination with the DEOC for the information and keeping a strict vigil over the situation and act accordingly. • Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination. • Co-ordinate with District Administration • Immediate address the issues related to water scarcity during summer • Make provisions to acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of distributing water on an emergency basis. • Make available standby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Identification of areas for clearance • Delegation of team • Monitoring the work • Proposal to the government for repair and restoration • Identify unacceptable water sources and take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from such sources, either by sealing such arrangements or by posting the

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	<p>018H2s test stripe, bottle, bleaching, halogen tablets, tube well accessories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area wise deployment of staff, fitter, Mason etc. • To inform all its staff members to report their respective headquarters • Close contact with DEO • Arrangement of water tankers • Procurement collection of water purifiers • Stockpiling of accessories • Repairing the defunct tube-wells • Raising platforms/height of the tube wells in low lying areas. • On the receipt of disaster warning, organize continuous monitoring of: 1. Wells 2. Intake structures 2. Pumping stations 3. Buildings above ground, and 4.Pumping mains; and Treatment plant. 	<p>water supply in the event of damage, saline intrusion or other pollution of the regular supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare plans in coordination with other departments for water distribution to all transit and relief camps, affected villages and cattle camps and ensure proper execution of these plans. 	<p>department guards;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that potable water supply is restored, as per the standards and procedures laid down in "Standards for Potable Water";
<p>EE- Minor Irrigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension or cancellation of all leaves of instruction to the concerned person to join head quarter immediately. • Arrangement of all-important telephone line and number in order • Arrangement or requisition of Jeeps/ Trekkers/ Auto Rickshaw to disseminate received warning information to the population of vulnerable/ weak places. • Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination. • Co-ordinate with District Administration • Checking of all the rain-gauge stations and ensure that they are functioning properly. Ensure that the readings from these stations are available immediately to the Irrigation Department. Prescribe a register for recording of rainfall • Keep in readiness essential tool kits and protection material at critical places for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the information and keeping a strict vigil over the situation and act accordingly. • Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination. • Co-ordinate with District Administration • . Organize round the clock inspection and repair of : 1. Bundhs 2. Dams 3. Irrigation channels 4. Bridges 5. Culverts 6. Control/slucice gates 7. Overflow channels 8. Pumps 9. Generators 10. Motor equipment, and 11. Station building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Identification of areas for clearance • Delegation of team • Monitoring of work • Proposal to the government for repair and restoration • Field Office Priorities: 1. Continue round the clock inspection and repair of bunds, dams, irrigation channels, bridges, culverts, control gates and overflow channels, etc.; 2. Make round the clock inspection and repair of pumps, generators, motor

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	<p>emergency deployment. These may include: 1.Empty Cement Bags 2. Boulders 3. Ropes 4.Sand bags 5. Wire mesh 6. Shovels 7. Baskets 8. Lights, and 9. First Aid Kit</p>		<p>equipment and station buildings; 3. Clear the inlet and outlet to lake or reservoirs, on an on-going basis, in order to ensure that waterways are unobstructed by trees or vegetation; and 4. Use information formats and monitoring checklist for programme monitoring and development, and for reporting to District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC). This is in addition to existing reporting system in the department.</p>
<p>DDA/DAO-Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the field functionaries • Issue necessary instructions to the staff as well as 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) • Close watch on the flood situation • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures. • Check and stock equipment, if possible agricultural materials, which are likely to be needed most, during and after a disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close watch on the flood situation • Develop a pest and disease monitoring system so that timely steps can be taken to reduce damage to crops. • Suggest variety of seeds and cropping pattern, which can reduce losses and reduce the risks to farmers. • Review of stock of seeds available with the department. • Identification of vehicles for necessary transportation of the seeds to the affected. • Farmers' awareness plan needs to be chalked out depending upon the severity of the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for emergency meeting to take stock of the situation. Develop strategy and objectives for early recovery. • Assess the extent of damage to soil, crop, plantation, micro-irrigation systems and storage facilities and ascertain the requirements of seeds, pesticides, equipments, etc., to salvage the situation or go for re-plantation. • Pack all valuable equipments and instruments in protective coverings and store in room that

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			<p>is most damage-resistant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assist Extension Officers to: a. Establish work schedules to ensure that adequate work force is available; and b. Set up teams of extension personnel and assistants for visiting disaster/disaster affected sites.• Coordinate the provision of agricultural services with irrigation department, DRDA, District EOC, Site Operations Centres.• Ensure that certified seeds of required varieties are available in adequate quantities. The Agriculture Department should work with National Seeds Corporation and other suppliers and ensure availability at their depots or have agents appointed for the same.• Print and widely distribute the list of points where certified seeds are available along with names of varieties and rates.
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<p>EE- Rural Works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension or cancellation of all leaves of instruction to the concerned persons to join head quarter immediately. • Arrangement of all- important telephone line and number in order. • Maintenance of record for information generation and dissemination • Co-ordinate with District Administration Clearance of Roadside dead trees posing threat to communication, life and electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain in alertness and close watch on the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate restoration of the relief lines • If there is a cut off in communication then provision of alternative communication roads for relief operation.
<p>EE- Public Works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make personnel available to the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector/District Magistrate, within the affected district/sub-division, tahasil. If more personnel are required, recall those on leave. • Ensure personnel are aware and nominated to be available for emergency duties within the affected district and sub-division. • Appoint Nodal officers (technical officers) and ensure they meet the staff to review emergency procedures in their jurisdiction. • Move heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders to areas likely to be damaged and put them in a safe place. • Ensure emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plants and equipment at the district workshops. • Inspect old buildings and suggest retrofitting of weak buildings/ demolition of dangerous structures and evacuation of population. • Declaration of the unsafe buildings for not safe for shelter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close watch on the situation • Ensure the Officer-in-Charge-PWD (B&R) is responsible for mobilizing staff and volunteers to clear the roads in his section. • Dispatch extra transport vehicles from headquarters and ensure these are stationed at safe strategic spots along routes likely to be affected. • Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas. • Check the evacuation routes and assist people, if they have to evacuate an area. • Construct/ reinforce the connecting roads from villages to roads, canals and bunds and raise their level so that people can access the high ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a work team carrying emergency tool kits, depending on the nature and extent of the disaster, essential equipments such as: 1. Towing vehicles 2. Earth moving equipments and 3. Cranes, etc. • Coordinate with Public Works Department and Zila Parishad. • Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community based organizations. • 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. • As per the decisions of the District Control

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			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>DTO/SDO-Telecom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain in close contact with the district administration • Regular inspection of towers, repair if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps as per the demand of the situation • All the staff needs to remain alert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the telephone lines as per the priority basis such as Dist. Administration, Block Administrations, Govt. Offices,
<p>CDVO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List out staff members with contact address • Vaccination of cattle population • Provision of supply of yearly medicines • Arrangement of mobile health units in inaccessible areas • Health awareness campaign • Arrangement of vehicle for uninterrupted mobility • Repair of LI Centers and other necessary equipments • On receipt of warning ask all the staff to join duty immediately • Deployment of staff to the inaccessible areas • Regular maintenance of records • Co ordination with higher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record keeping • Information dissemination to concerned quarters (Sub-Divisional Vet. Officer) • Maintenance of regular flow of information • Develop a system of monitoring outbreak of diseases to ensure that timely measures can be initiated to contain them. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Identification of areas for clearance • Delegation of team • Monitoring of work • Proposal to the government for repair and restoration • Cattle camps and hospital administrators should: 1. Establish work schedules to ensure that adequate staff are

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	<p>authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fix the price of fodder so that it is affordable to the farmers. • Estimate the requirement of water, fodder and animal feed, for cattle camps and organize the same. • Procure fodder through Forest Department, traders, private cultivators, and neighbouring states, if required. 		<p>available; 2. Set up teams of veterinary doctors, and assistants for visiting disaster affected sites; 3. Fix the quantity and quality of fodder and feed to be provided in the cattle camp. Issue fodder and feed for each cattle in accordance to standards;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that adequate sanitary conditions through cleaning operations are maintained in order to avoid outbreak of any epidemic.
RTO/MVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain in close contact with the Dist. Emergency Officer • A nodal officer to be nominated to make necessary coordination between RTO and Administration • Provide necessary vehicles for relief distribution • Provide vehicle for team movement if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain in close coordination with the administration • Issue standing instructions to the state transport department for providing buses for evacuation and relief. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide required vans and ambulances for mobile health and animal husbandry teams. • Make available trucks, buses, jeeps, tractors, etc., for evacuation and supply chain management.
Fire Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain alert with staff and equipments • If required test check the equipment available • In close contact with district administration • Mobilize volunteers trained earlier by the fire service • Make the volunteers always action mode • Ready for rescue operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close watch to the situation around • Assist the administration in rescue operation if required • Always attend the control room phone of the station and any grave situation comes to notice, immediately inform the district administration to take prompt action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the administration in clearing the relief lines • Assist the administration as and when required

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Railway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain alert with staff and equipments • If required test check the equipment available • In close contact with district administration • Safety officer of the organization needs to be always in coordination with the administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend the calls comes to the control room • Any grave situation comes to notice immediately rush to the spot and inform the administration to take further steps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage Assessment • Immediate restore of essential services • Assist the administration in relief transportation
SE/EEs- Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make personnel available to the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector/District Magistrate, within the affected district/sub-division, tahasil. If more personnel are required, recall those on leave. • Regular identification of faults • Regular checking and repair of weak points / Transformers • Pre monsoon maintenance of the transformers and high tension lines • Pre monsoon cutting of the branches of the trees to safe guard the supply lines • Stockpiling of equipments/accessories • Skill development training/orientation • Precautions/protections near high voltage electric equipments installed • Stopping illegal consumption of electricity • Disconnection of electricity in the event of an emergency • Arrangement of alternative energy sources such as generators and fuel for generators • Identification of HR and allot them to different areas • Protect Power Stations from disaster. Raise the height of compound walls. Arrange gunny bags. Install pump sets for draining water in case of Disaster/ Cyclone/ Tsunami, etc. • Check emergency tool kits, and assemble any additional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnection of electricity to the affected areas to avoid any causality due to short circuit • Arrangement of uninterrupted power supply at the Hospitals (PHC , CHC, etc.) / temporary shelters • Dispatch emergency repair groups equipped with food, bedding, tents, and tools. • Provide information to the people about the state of power supply, as it is one of the most important sources of information. • Assist hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments, if necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of electricity with additional HR • Ensure that the Power Supply department makes alternate arrangements of emergency supply for the following offices on receipt of warning: 1. Hospitals 2. Public Health Departments 3. Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector/ District Magistrate Office 4. District EOC, Sub-Divisional EOC, Site Operation Centres 5. Police Stations 6. Telecommunication buildings 7. Meteorological stations 8. Irrigation Office, and 9. Any other place, if required. • Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centres and sub-centres. • Report all activities to the head office and

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	<p>equipment needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After receiving alert warning, immediately undertake inspection of the following: 1. High tension lines 2. Towers 3. Sub-stations 4. Transformers 5. Insulators 6. Poles, and 7. Other equipments. 		district EOC.
EE/AE - PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerting the staff • Drinking water to be immediately filled in overhead tanks to provide safe drinking water • Arrangement of generator and fuel for emergency at the supply points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close watch on the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate restoration of water supply with additional human resources
DEO/DPC(SSA)- School & Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely work with the block administration • HMs of the schools needs to be alerted and schools needs to be closed depending upon the severity of the situation. • School keys need to be placed with a teacher staying at the same village • Necessary arrangement for cooking materials i.e. utensils and gas • If the school itself in the flood area then steps needs to be taken to safe Guard the books supplied by the govt. for the students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If required the key needs to be handed over to the villagers to take shelter • The local teachers needs to be present at the school to look after the important documents i.e. Enrollment list, other related official document. • Further the available teacher also try to maintain the disciple among the evacuees taking shelter in the school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the villagers to go to their houses after de-warning or the situation comes to normalcy.

CHAPTER-14: REHABILITATION & RESTORATION

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

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

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

1.1 Standard Operating Procedure: Restoration & Rehabilitation.

Name of the Department	Normal Time
Collector/ADM / Emergency Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of Critical Infrastructures to bring situation to normalcy • Ensure Restoration of roads & channels, Communication network, Electricity & Energy • Coordination of Line departments and review of activities. • Ensure health management in the affected areas • Adopt sustainable mitigation measures in the restoration activities
CDMO & PHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out Disease surveillance measures to check epidemic prone diseases • Dis-infection of drinking water & measures for health & hygiene • Rehabilitation of deprived & destitute with DSWO. • Carry out Trauma & Psycho-social counseling. • Rehabilitation health services through DDRC, Branch office of NIRTAR.
Superintendent of Police (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training programmes for staff on operation of updated equipments for Search and Rescue • Conduct training programme for staff on First Aid • Review and monitor of preparedness activities • Rapport building with the local community by the staff members
EE- RWSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper planning for supply of drinking water at the rural pockets for summer and flood season • Time to time restoration of tube wells and raising of platforms in the flood affected area • Aware the community to use safe drinking water
EE- Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of weak embankments • Repairing of the embankments • Capacity building training programmes for staff and other stakeholders • Flood contingency planning and sharing with DDMA
DAO- Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to farmers and other stake holders on different good agricultural practices • Training to Staff members on different good / updated agricultural practices

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EE- Rural Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine developmental works but disaster proofing mechanism • All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas • Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment • All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis • Immediate restoration of critical infrastructures
EE- Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas • Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment • All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis • Immediate restoration of critical infrastructures
DTO-Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas • Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment • All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis
CDVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas • Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment • All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis
RTO/MVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Circle Officers instructed to be in coordination with the local authority • Identification and Provision of vehicles for necessary emergency movement
DFO-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas • Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment • All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis.
Railway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas • Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment • All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis • Damage Assessment report of Railway may be sent to parent department apart from DDMA /DEOC.
EE- Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas • Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment • All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of Electricity in hospitals, administrative buildings
EE – PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis Restoration of safe drinking water Close watch on outbreak of jaundice and other water related diseases
DEO- School & Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis Immediate restoration of Electricity, Drinking water facility, sanitation facilities after any serious disastrous event
DEO - Higher Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Circle Officers will carry out damage assessment in their respective areas Representatives from line department's viz. Agriculture, PWD, PHED, Water Resource, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Fishery and Social Welfare will accompany Circle Officer & his staff during damage assessment All damage assessment reports in the prescribed format (By GoO) to be submitted to DDMA /DEOC on daily basis Immediate restoration of Electricity, Drinking water facility, sanitation facilities after any serious disastrous event

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14.3 Damage Loss Assessment

Appendix - II

Extent of damage due to Natural Calamity _____;

Dist:-

District:

Nature and period of natural calamity :

Sl.	Item	Details
1	Total number of Blocks in the District	
2	Number and names of Blocks affected	
3	Number of villages affected	
4	Population affected (in lakh)	
5	Total 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 (Rs. in lakh)	
12	Estimated total damage to houses, crops and public properties (Rs. in lakh)	

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Appendix-III

Details of provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing medical care etc. for the people affected/ evacuated due to (Operation of Relief Camps).....; Dist:-																
Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Total no. of relief camps opened	Total no. of people accommodated in relief camps (cumulative)					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 Lakhs)					
			Male	Female	Child	Others	Total				Temporary accommodation	Food	Clothing	Medical care	Other essential items (to be specified)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total																

Appendix-IV

Agriculture/ Horticulture crop loss and fund required for input subsidy due to.....; Dist:-											
Sl. No.	Name of the block / ULB	Total agriculture/ horticulture crop area affected (in Ha.)	Total agriculture/ horticulture crop area where crop loss is >33% (in Ha.)	Total area under crop loss of 33% & above (area in Ha.)				Agriculture input subsidy required in Rs.			
				Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total	Rainfed @ 8500/- per Hect.	Irrigated @17000/- per Hect.	Perennial @ 22500/- Per hect.	Total fund required in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
		Buffalo/ Cow	Actual coast in Rs.	Sheep/ Goat	Actual coast in Rs.	Camel/ Horse/ Bullock	Actual coast in Rs.	Calf/ Donkey/ Pony	Actual coast in Rs.		Buffalo/ Cow	Sheep/ Goat	Camel/ Horse/ Bullock	Calf/ Donkey/ Pony	Buffalo/ Cow	Sheep/ Goat	Camel/ Horse/ Bullock	Calf/ Donkey/ Pony			
Total																					

Note:-
i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage: The assistance is @ Rs.37,500/- for Big Milch Animals like Buffalo/ Cow/Camel/ Yak/ Mithun etc. & Rs.4,000/- for small Milch animals like Sheep/ Goat/ Pig etc. and @ Rs.32,000/- Big Draught Animals like Camel/horse/ bullock etc.& Rs.20,000/- for small draught animals like Calf/Donkey/Pony/Mule/Heifers
* The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals due to notified natural calamity and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals and/ or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals and/or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals.
(Claim for loss of animals will be considered only if number and type of animals owned by Small and Marginal Farmers/Landless Livestock Owners are registered with local/d esignated authorities.)
ii) Poultry:- The assistance is @ 100/- per bird subject to a ceiling of an assistance of Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.
Note:- Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.

APPENDIX- VII (Heavy Rain)

Assistance required towards repair /restoration of damaged houses (in Rs.) due to _____

Sl. No	Name of the block / ULB	Fully damaged		Severely damaged		Total fully/ Severely damaged pucca/ kutcha house		Partially damaged		Hut damaged		Total	Cow shed damaged		Grand total
		Pucca house	Kutcha house	Pucca house	Kutcha house	No. of house damaged	Fund required @ Rs.120,000/- or Rs.130,000/- per house	Pucca house	Funds required @ Rs.6500/- per house	Kutcha house	Funds required @ Rs.4000/- per house		No. of hut	Funds required @ Rs.8000/- per hut	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No	Amount	No.	Amount

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																		
2																		
3																		
Grand Total																		

APPENDIX- VIII																									
Details of Loss & damage in Fisheries Sector due to; Dist:-																									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ ULB	Net & Boat damaged														De-silting/ repair/ restoration of Fish Farm				Fish Seed Farm damaged				Total assistance required in Rs.	
		No. of Boats fully damaged	Approx. amount required for replacement of Boat Assistance @ Rs.15000/-	No. of boats partially damaged	Approx. amount required for repair of Boat Assistance @ Rs.6000/-	No. of nets fully damaged	Approx. amount required for replacement of Net Assistance @ Rs.4000/-	No. of nets partially damaged	Approx. amount required for repair of Net Assistance @ Rs. 3000/-	Total Approx. amount required for repair/ replacement of Boat/ Net	Total assistance for nets and boats in Rs.	No.	Area in Ha.	Approx. amount required for Fish pond repair Assistance @ Rs. 18000/Ha	No.	Area in Ha.	Approx. amount required for Fish seed farm repair Assistance @ Rs. 10,000/Ha								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Total																									

Note:-

i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair/ replacement of non-mechanized boats and damaged/ lost nets: The assistance is @Rs.15,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats & @Rs.6,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats and Rs. 4,000/- for replacement of fully damaged net & Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged net

** Assistance under this item will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim, if any, received by the fisherman, under any insurance scheme, for the instant calamity.

*** This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instance calamity, under any other Government Scheme.

ii) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms: The assistance is Rs. 18,000/- per hectare, subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,200/0 per farmer.

* Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to be beneficiary under any other Government Scheme

iii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers: The assistance is Rs.10,000/- per hectare.

* This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

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APPENDIX- IXA

Additional Information Required on

Name of the District: _____

1	Blocks Affected (Nos. & Name)	
2	GPs Affected (Nos.)	
3	Villages Affected (Nos.)	
4	ULB Affected (Nos. & Name)	
5	Wards Affected (Nos.)	
6	Population Affected (Nos.)	
7	Livestock Affected (Nos.)	
8	Human Casualty	
9	Livestock Casualty	
10	Crop area sand cast (in hect.)	
11	Free Kitchen/ Relief Camp	No. of days
12		Centre opened (Nos.)
13		Beneficiary covered (Nos.)
14	Emergent Relief	Average No. of days for which ER Provided
15		Rice in qntl.
16		Chuda in qntl.
17		Gur in qntl.
18		Beneficiary Covered
19		Cattle feed in MT
20		Polythene sheet (nos.)
21		Any other (Specify item & quantity)
22	Boat Deployed (Nos.)	
23	Disinfection of Water Sources	Tube Wells (Nos.)
24		Wells (Nos.)
25	Health Measures	Medical Team deployed (Nos.)
26		Medical Centre Opened (Nos.)
27		ORS (No. of Pkts. distributed)
28		Halogen Tablets (Nos.) distributed
29		Breaching powder in bag (in bag) supplied
30	Clearance of debris (including cutting of felled trees & clearance of roads)	Amount Spent (in Rs.)
31	Disposal of Carcasses	No. of Animals disposed
32		Amount Spent
33	No. of families eligible for assistance for clothing & utensil as per SDRF / NDRF Norms.	
34	Funds required towards assistance for clothing & utensils as per SDRF/ NDRF Norms. (in Rs.)	
35	Expenditure incurred on search and rescue operation, road clearance including clearance of damaged trees. (in Rs.)	
	a) No of vehicles, if any, provided to NDRF/ ODRAF/ Fire Service/ Others for search and rescue operation.	
	b) Hire charges of vehicles mentioned under (a)	
	c) Cost of POL issued to vehicles mentioned under (a) and also to other vehicles and equipment like cutter, inflatable tower light, etc. used by NDRF /SDRF/ Fire Service /others.	

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d) No of vehicles requisitioned for transport of relief materials.	
e) Hire charges of vehicles mentioned under (d)	
f) Cost of POL issued to vehicles mentioned under (d)	
g) No. of vehicles requisitioned and sent to other district/ Depts.	
h) Hire charges of vehicles mentioned under (g)	
i) Cost of POL issued to vehicles mentioned under (g)	
j) Other expenditure, if any, on search and rescue	
k) Total expenditure on search & rescue (in Rs.)	

APPENDIX- IXB

Requirement of funds towards assistance for clothing & utensils, expenditure on search and rescue operation and transportation including POL for		

Dist: -		
Sl. No.	Purpose	Amount in Rs.
1	No. of families eligible for assistance for clothing & utensil as per SDRF / NDRF Norms.	
2	Funds required towards assistance for clothing & utensils as per SDRF/ NDRF Norms.	
3	Expenditure incurred on search and rescue operation, road clearance including clearance of damaged trees.	
	a) No of vehicles, if any, provided to NDRF/ ODRAF/ Fire Service/ Others for search and rescue operation.	
	b) Hire charges of vehicles mentioned under (a)	
	c) Cost of POL issued to vehicles mentioned under (a) and also to other vehicles and equipment like cutter, inflatable tower light, etc. used by NDRF /SDRF/ Fire Service /others.	
	d) No of vehicles requisitioned for transport of relief materials.	
	e) Hire charges of vehicles mentioned under (d)	
	f) Cost of POL issued to vehicles mentioned under (d)	
	g) No. of vehicles requisitioned and sent to other district/ Depts.	
	h) Hire charges of vehicles mentioned under (g)	
	i) Cost of POL issued to vehicles mentioned under (g)	
	j) Other expenditure, if any, on search and rescue	
	k) Total expenditure on search & rescue	

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APPENDIX- X

Details of Death/ Missing/ Injury person due to, Dist:-

Sl. No.	Name of victim	Father's/ Spouse Name	Address	Male/ Female/ Others	Age	Death/ Missing/ Injury	Cause of death/ missing/ injury	Place of incident	Date of incident	Funds required as per SDRF/ NDRF Norms	Remarks

Note:-

* For deceased person: Rs. 4.00 lakh per deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to the certification regarding cause of death from the appropriate authority.

** loss of a limb or eye(s): Rs. 2.50 lakh per person, when disability is more than 60% & Rs. 74,000/- per person, when the disability is between 40% - 60%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.

*** Grievous injury requiring hospitalization: Rs.16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week & Rs. 5400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.

Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna, will not be eligible for relief under this item.

CHAPTER-15: RECOVERY

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER- 16: FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT

16.1 National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

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

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

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

16.2 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 installments in June and December respectively in each financial year. Likewise, the State Government transfers its contribution of 25% to the SDRF in two installments in June and December of the same year.

Ministry of Home Affairs, upon being satisfied that exigencies of a particular calamity so warrant, may recommend an earlier release of the Central share up to 25% of the funds due to the State in the following year. This release will be adjusted against the installments of the subsequent year. As per the Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the SDRF shall be used only for meeting the

expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack. The State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary SEC decides on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure of immediate nature from SDRF.

(Please refer Volume-II for SDRF Items and Norms)

16.3 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.

16.3.1 Cases Eligible for Assistance under CMRF

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

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

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

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

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

16.4 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.

16.5 Damage Assessments and Report after Flood/Cyclone

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

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

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

16.5.2 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.

16.6 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.

16.7 Different State and Central Government Schemes and Programme.

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Sector	Nodal Department	Objective of the Scheme
1	Pradhanamantri Fhasala Bima Yojana	Agriculture/ Crop Insurance.	Department of Agriculture and Farmer Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha.	The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has transformed India's agricultural safety net by providing affordable premiums and extensive risk coverage, including yield losses, post-harvest losses and localized calamities.
2	Janashree Vima Yojna	Life Insurance	Life Insurance Corporation Of India	The objective of the scheme is to provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons below poverty line and marginally above the poverty line.
3	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGS)	Livelihood Security	Ministry of Rural Development / Panchayati raj Department	The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), also known as MGNREGA, is a social security measure that aims to guarantee the "right to work" for rural households in India. It provides at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development and is monitored in association with state governments.
4	National Rural Livelihood Mission	Poverty reduction programme	Ministry of Rural Development / Panchayati raj Department	The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), also known as the Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), is a state-led initiative in Odisha aimed

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				at reducing rural poverty by promoting diversified and gainful self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. It focuses on mobilizing poor households into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, providing them with support for livelihoods, financial access, and institutional development.
5	Deen Dayal Upadhaya - Gramin Kaushalaya Yojana (DDU-GKY)	Skill development scheme	Ministry of Rural Development / Panchayati raj Department	The scheme "Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)" is a skill training and placement program of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). The program focuses on the rural poor youth and its emphasis on sustainable employment through the prominence and incentives given to post-placement tracking, retention, and career progression.
6	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Poverty Reduction Strategy	Rural Development Department	The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), was launched by the Govt. of India to provide connectivity to unconnected Habitations as part of a poverty reduction strategy.
7	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	Social Welfare programme	Ministry Of Rural Development	The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August, 1995 represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 of the Constitution. The programme introduced a National Policy for Social Assistance for the poor and aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future. NSAP at present, comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme 8(IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.
8	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for all – Urban)	Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	The Mission will be implemented during 2015-2022 and will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-situ Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation 2. Credit Linked Subsidy 3. Affordable Housing in Partnership 4. Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement.

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9	Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM-U)	Cleanliness, Water & Sanitation, Urban	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas.
10	Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM)	Cleanliness, Water & Sanitation, Gramin	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas.
11	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	Safe Drinking Water	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	The aim and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis, with a minimum water quality standard, which should be conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations. Achieving this aim and objective is a continuous process.
12	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) – Integrate Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI	Har Khet ko Pani "Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana" PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

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13	Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	Digital India	Ministry of Rural Development	The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) is launched by Government of India in August 2008, aimed to modernize management of land records, minimize scope of land/property disputes, enhance transparency in the land records maintenance system, and facilitate moving eventually towards guaranteed conclusive titles to immovable properties in the country.
14	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGKY)	Rural Electrification	Ministry of Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders • Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution • Rural electrification
15	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Urban Mission – NRuM	Economic Development	Ministry of Rural Development	The objective of the National Rural Urban Mission (NRuM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rural Urban clusters.
16	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Urban Infrastructure	Ministry of Urban Development	Providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority.
17	Smart City Mission	Urban Infrastructure	Ministry of Urban Development	It aims at: i. Adequate water supply, ii. Assured electricity supply, iii. Sanitation, including solid waste management, iv. Efficient urban mobility and public transport, v. affordable housing, especially for the poor, vi. Robust IT connectivity and digitalization, vii. good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, viii. Sustainable environment, ix. Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and x. health and education.
18	National Health Mission (NHM)	Health	Department of Health & Family Welfare, GoI	Improved health status and quality of life of rural population with unequivocal and explicit emphasis on sustainable development measure..
19	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Elementary Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education, Literacy, GOI	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.
20	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	Women and Child	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Objectives of the scheme are as under:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child. • To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout. • To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development, and • To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
21	Mid-Day Meal Scheme	Primary Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education, Literacy, GOI	With a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995.
22	Pradhan Mantri UJJWALA Yojana (PMUY) – LPG connection to BPL families	Women Empowerment	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a welfare programme of GOI ,launched by Hon'ble PM of India on 1 st May 2016 ,aims to safeguard the health of women & children (BPL) by providing them with a safe and clean cooking fuel – LPG, so that they don't have to compromise their health in smoky kitchens or wander in unsafe areas collecting firewood.
23	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana	Skill Development	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
24	Digital India – Public Internet Access Programme – Providing common Service Center in each Gram Panchayat	Digital India	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology Government of India	CSCs would be strengthened and its number would be increased to 250,000 i.e. one CSC in each Gram Panchayat. CSCs would be made viable and multi-functional end-points for delivery of government and business services. DeitY would be the nodal department to implement the scheme.
25	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana(Grameen)			❖ Indira Awaas Yojana has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana w.e.f 1 st April, 2016

	Earlier - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)			<p>in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government committed to provide "Housing for all" by 2022. ❖ Identification and selection of beneficiaries based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters in SECC-2011.
26	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)	Rural Development	Panchayati Raj Department	The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting of Bijili, Sadak and Pani (i.e. electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified districts on need based manner.
29	Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana	Rural Housing	Rural Development Department	<p>The Nirman Sharmika Pucca Ghara Yojana has been lunched to meet the housing needs of building and other construction workers registered under the Odisha Building and other Construction Workers' welfare Board who do not have their own pucca house and who have not availed of housing assistance under any other Govt. Scheme of the State or Central Govt.</p> <p>A building worker between the age of 18 years and 60years having existing valid registration with the Odisha Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board under the Building and other construction workers (RE&CS) Act at least for a continuous period of 3years will be eligible for assistance under the "Nirman Sharmika Pucca Ghara Yojana".</p>
30	Self Employment training & bank Linkage (SKILL DEVELOPMENT)	RUDSET Institute, Bhubaneswar	Odisha Livelihood Mission, Panchayati Raj Department	The objective of the programme is to provide Self employment/Skill development training to rural youths within the age group of 18-35 & bank linkage them for their economic development with free of cost.

16.8: Roles of District Planning Committee (DPC) on financial outlay on mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in development programm.

As per the Orissa District Planning Committee Rules 2000, the District Planning Committee, Dhenkanal, consists of 20 members as per details given below.

- a. MLA of the District nominated by Govt. of Odisha (Hon'ble MLA, Parjang Constituency) is the Chairperson of the Committee and Collector &DM, Dhenkanal is the Member Secretary of the Committee.
- b. 15 members to be elected out of Zilla Parishad members.

- c. 1 member to be elected out of Councilors of ULBs.
- d. 2 Expert Members to be nominated by Govt. of Odisha.

Hon'ble MPs & Hon'ble MLAs are the permanent invitees of the District Planning Committee, Dhenkanal.

Now the aforesaid Rule has been modified as Odisha District Planning Committee (Amendment) Rules, 2016. As per modification,

- a) As nearly as may be, but not less than one-half of the total number of the elected members shall be reserved for Women.
- b) The term of office of elected Members shall be 3 years commencing on the date of his/her Election unless remove earlier, provided that the term of the office of every elected members shall be co-terminus with his/her membership in the Zilla Parishad or, as the case may be, the Municipality.
- c) The term of Office of nominated members shall be 3 years commencing from the date of his/her nomination unless remove earlier.
- d) A Minister in the Council of Ministers of the State or a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the state representing the constituency which comprises wholly or partly any area of the district, as may be nominated by the Govt., who shall be the Chairperson.
- e) The Vice Chairperson shall be nominated by the Government from among the elected members.

Role of DPC

1. Technical committees will be constituted in the District level, Panchayat level, Block level & ULB level for preparing Integrated Draft Development Plan every year in respect of 47 nos. of District Sector Schemes.
2. Consolidation of Draft Development Plan for approval in the Committee.
3. The proposal for Disaster Management activities/measures (Mitigative Measures, Awareness, Preparedness, others) both structural and non structural will also be included and same to be approved by DPC for Disaster Risk Reduction.
4. The list of projects to be taken up under Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana shall be approved by the District Planning Committee.

Besides, Power has been delegated by the Govt. to the Chairperson of District Planning Committee to sanction funds out of "Critical Gap Fund for District Plan" placed at his disposal to address the basic rural infrastructure needs as priority with special emphasis on zero connectivity areas, Health, Drinking Water, Street Lights etc. During the Financial Year 2017-18, Govt. has sanctioned Rs.119 Lakh which has been sanctioned for 32 nos. of projects covering all the Blocks.

Key Considerations for DPC, Dhenkanal on Disaster Management:

- 1-Include Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the different Govt. Projects implemented in the district.
 - Take Appropriate Mitigation Measures.
 - Consider disaster risks before initiating developmental projects.
- 2-Ensure Risk Sensitive and informed developmental projects.
 - Take professional advice of disaster management experts to vet the project proposals.
 - Develop checklist on DRR to be attached with the project proposals.

3-Consider vulnerabilities and need of the community through assessment and feedback.

- It will be exercised on Physical, Social, Economic and Environmental aspects

4-Sensitise and build capacity of the key stake holders.

- Sensitise and capacitate stakeholders in Risk Sensitive Planning in the different Govt. community organizations, i.e GKS, WKS, MAS, SHG Federation and CLF, Panipanchayat, Farmers Club and others.
- Build Local Capacity and reduce Vulnerability.

5-Facilitate Integration and Inter- Departmental Linkages at district and block level.

- Mostly interdepartmental linkages of the key sectors/Departments like, Health,Environment,Housing,Agriculture, Water&Sanitation,Education,Road &Buildings and Urban Development.

6- Co-ordination and Convergence with DDMA, Dhenkanal.

7-Other customised activities may be decided in the adaptive environments.

16.9 Fund provision for disaster preparedness & capacity building.

Special Relief Commissioner and OSDMA will provide necessary funds for preparedness and capacity building activities in the district. Apart from that, the DDMA will utilise funds of District Mitigation Fund for conducting various preparedness, capacity building and mitigative measures from time to time.The detailed capacity building plan is given in the respective Chapter.

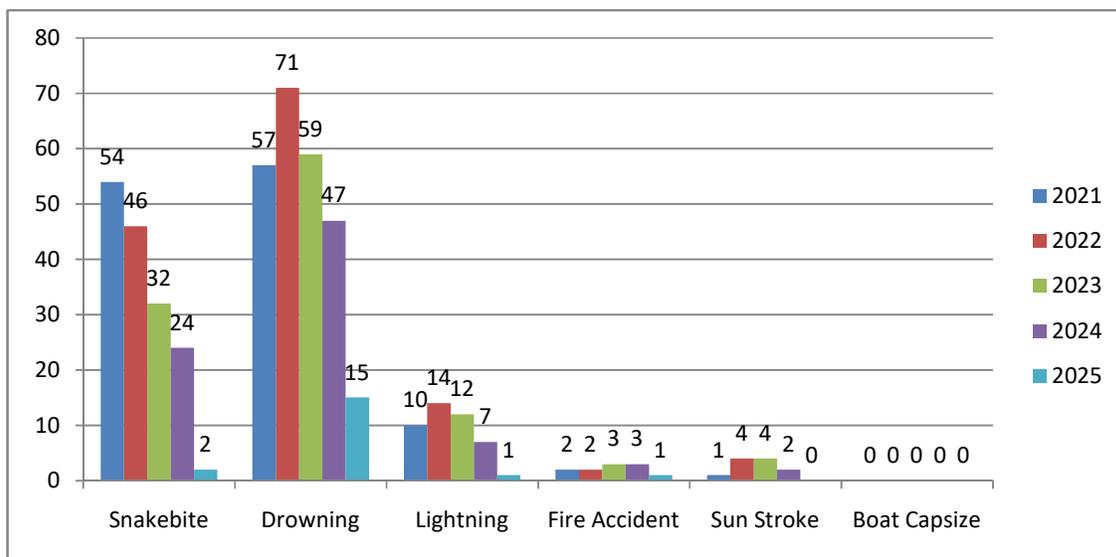
CHAPTER 17: LESSONS LEARNT AND DOCUMENTATION.

Analysis of deaths due to different disasters like Lightning, Drowning, Snake Bite etc. are mentioned here.

The trends and analysis of death due to various disasters in last five years due to different reasons as follows,

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases as on 23.07.2025					
		Snakebite	Drowning	Lightning	Fire Accident	Sun Stroke	Boat Capsize
1	2021	54	57	10	2	1	0
2	2022	46	71	14	2	4	0
3	2023	32	59	12	3	4	0
4	2024	24	47	7	3	2	0
5	2025	2	15	1	1	0	0
Total		158	249	44	11	11	0

Chart depicts the deaths occurred due to snakebite, lightning and other calamities.



As per the above analysis, it is found that district is prone the snakebite and lightning deaths. The numbers are quite high.

In keeping view of these deaths, OSDMA has planned programs on three awareness programs in the district named: Lightning safety awareness program, snakebite awareness program to aware different stakeholders in the district. Similarly, due reduce teh drownignddeath and make public more aware swimming training is also being conducted in the district. Till date 2 batches of swimming training ahs already been completed.

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Information Education Communication (IEC) Material developed for notified Disaster Management.

1-Snakebite:

ସାପ କାମୁଡ଼ିବାର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଚିକିତ୍ସା

ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିବା ବିଷଧର ସାପ

 ନାଗ	 ଚିତି	 ଚନ୍ଦନବୋଡ଼ା	 ଭୂଲିଆବୋଡ଼ା
 ତମ୍ବା	 ରଣା	 ଚାଲୁଆ ବୋଡ଼ା	 ଅହିରାଜ

ସାଧାରଣରେ ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିବା କିଛି ବିଷହୀନ ସାପ

 ଲୁଲି ସାପ	 ଚନ୍ଦନିଆ ଚିତି	 ଚାଲି ବୋଡ଼ା	 ଏସ
 ଚମରା	 ଚନ୍ଦନିଆ ଚିତି	 ପ୍ରାୟଶ ସାପ	 ଲାଲ ଚନ୍ଦନିଆ
 ଅକରାଜ	 ବାସନ୍ତୀ	 ମହଲ ଏସ	 ଚଢ଼ି ସାପ

ସବୁ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ସାପ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବିଷଧର ।

ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାରେ ସାପ ବିଷ ନିରୋଧକ ଇଞ୍ଜେକ୍ସନ୍ (ASV) ମାଗଣାରେ ମିଳିଥାଏ ।

ଗୁଣି ଗାରେଡ଼ି କରିବା ଆଇନ୍ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଦଣ୍ଡନୀୟ ଅପରାଧ

ସାପ କାମୁଡ଼ିଲେ କ'ଣ କରିବା ଭୁଲିବ

- ✓ ସାପ କାମୁଡ଼ିଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଆଶ୍ୱାସନା ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ✓ ସାପ କାମୁଡ଼ିଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପିନ୍ଧିଥିବା ମୁଠି, ଘଷା, ବ୍ରତ, ପାଉଁଜି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଖୋଲି ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ✓ କ୍ଷତସ୍ଥାନର ଉପରକୁ ଛେଦି ବ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡେଜରେ (ଚାହା ନଥିଲେ ପତଳା ଲମ୍ବା କନା) ଟାଳିବା ଭାବରେ ଗୁଡେଇ ଗୁଡେଇ ବାନ୍ଧି ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ✓ ହାତକୁ କାମୁଡ଼ିଥିଲେ ଛାତି ଚଳକୁ ଫୁଲେଇ କରି ରଖନ୍ତୁ । ଗୋଟକୁ କାମୁଡ଼ିଥିଲେ, ଗୋଟକୁ ସଜାଣ କରି ରଖନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ସେହି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଚେକିକରି ନେବା ଆଣିବା କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ✓ ସାପ ବିଷଦାନରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ସର୍ପ ବିଷ ନିରୋଧକ ଇଞ୍ଜେକ୍ସନ୍ (ASV) ହିଁ ଏକମାତ୍ର ଚିକିତ୍ସା । ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ର ଏହି ସୁବିଧା ମିଳୁଥିବା ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାକୁ ରୋଗୀକୁ ନେଇଯିବା ଉଚିତ୍ ।
- ✓ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ଯିବା ବାଟରେ ରୋଗୀଠାରେ ଦେଖାଯାଇଥିବା ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କୁ ସବିଶେଷ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

ସାପ କାମୁଡ଼ିଲେ କ'ଣ କରିବା ଅଭୁଲିବ

- ଆଦୌ ଚରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ କି ବିଚଳିତ ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ରୋଗୀକୁ ଚଳାନ୍ତୁ ବା କୌଣସି କାମ କରିବାକୁ ବାରଣ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- କ୍ଷତ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଆଦୌ ଧୁଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ, ବରଫ ଜିମ୍ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିକ୍ ସର୍କୁଲ୍ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ଗୁଣି-ଗାରେଡ଼ି, ମସିରରେ ପାଣି ଡାଳିବା, ଫୋନ୍ରେ ବିଷ ଝାଡ଼ିବା କାରମହୁରା ଲଗାଇବା ଆଦି କାମରେ ସମୟ ନଷ୍ଟ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- କ୍ଷତ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ବାନ୍ଧିବା ପାଇଁ ସୁତୁଳା, କଟା ଦଉଡ଼ି, କଟା ରବର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିକ୍ ଚାର ଆଦି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ଦେହ, କୁରା ଇତ୍ୟାଦିରେ କ୍ଷତସ୍ଥାନକୁ କାଟନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- କ୍ଷତସ୍ଥାନକୁ ତୁରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା ଚିପାଟିପି କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପଦାର୍ଥ କି ନିଶାଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- କ୍ଷତ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଗଡ଼, ଚରମୁକି ବାଟି ଲଗାନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।





ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

ସାପକୁ ଚିହ୍ନିବା ପାଇଁ :  09337295142

ସାପ କାମୁଡ଼ା

ସତର୍କ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ

- ରାତିରେ ଟର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଓ ବାଡ଼ି ନେଇ ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ
- ଖୋଲାରେ ଶୌଚ କରିବାକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ
- ଫସଲ ଅମଳ, କାଠ ବା ନଡ଼ା ଭାଡ଼ି, ପୋଖରୀ ଓ ନାଳ ଆଦିରେ କାମ କରିବାବେଳେ ସତର୍କ ରହିବା ସହିତ ସାପ କାମୁଡ଼ା ନିରୋଧ ଜୋତା (ଗମ୍ ବୁଟ୍) ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ଭଲ



- ଘରେ ମୂଷା ଓ ବେଙ୍ଗ ରହିବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ
- ଘର ଗୁରୁପଟ ସଫା ରଖନ୍ତୁ, କାନ୍ଥକୁ ଲାଗି ଫୁଲକୁଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଗଛତାଳ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ



- ଘରେ ମଶାରୀ ଟାଙ୍ଗି ଶୋଇଲେ ଏହା ସାପଠାରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦିଏ
- ଘର ଚଟାଣରେ ନ'ଶୋଇ ଖଟରେ ଶୁଅନ୍ତୁ
- ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁ ଯଥା ବିରାଡ଼ି ଓ କୁକୁର ସାପ ଦାଉରୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦିଅନ୍ତି
- ଝରକା, କୁକୁଡ଼ା ଭାଡ଼ି ଓ ଗୁହାଳରେ ଜାଲି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ
- ସାପକୁ ଧରିବା ଦୁଃସାହସିକ ଓ ପ୍ରାଣଘାତକ ହୋଇପାରେ



ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର



09337295142

2-Flood



**ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଯତ୍ନ, ଜଳସମ୍ପଦ ବିଭାଗ,
ଓଡ଼ିଶା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର**

ବର୍ଷାରତ୍ନ ପାଇଁ ସତର୍କ ସୂଚନା



ଏତଦ୍ୱାରା ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତୀ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇ ଦିଆଯାଉଅଛି ଯେ, ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷାରତ୍ନରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ନଦୀଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଜଳସ୍ତର ଯେକୌଣସି ସମୟରେ ବଢ଼ିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଅଛି । ତେଣୁ ଜନସାଧାରଣ ନଦୀ ବା ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାର ମଧ୍ୟକୁ ଯିବା ସମୟରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସତର୍କତା ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରନ୍ତୁ;

Television ଓ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରଣମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବା ବନ୍ୟା ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ସୂଚନା ଜାଣି ଏବଂ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ସତର୍କତା ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

ନଦୀ, ନାଳ, ହ୍ରଦ ଓ ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯାତାୟତ ସମୟରେ ଜୀବନସୁରକ୍ଷା ଜ୍ୟାକେଟ୍ (Life Jacket) ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।

ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାରରୁ ପାଣି ଛଦା ଯାଉଥିବା ସୂଚନା ଥିଲେ ନଦୀ ଶଯ୍ୟା ଭିତରକୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ନଦୀକୂଳରେ ଯଦିଆ ଢେଲେ କିମ୍ବା ପାଇ ଢେବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଦେଖିଲେ ଜଳସମ୍ପଦ ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସହ ତୁରନ୍ତ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ବନ୍ଧ ମରାମତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସହଯୋଗ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

ତୁଟି ଯାଉଥିବା ନଦୀକୂଳ ଉପରେ ଯାତାୟତ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ଗଭୀର ଜଳ ଓ ପ୍ରଖର ସ୍ରୋତଠାରୁ ଦୂରେଇ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

ଚପଳମତି କିଶୋର/କିଶୋରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ତୁଟିଯାଉଥିବା ଭାବେ ବନ୍ୟା ଦେଖିବାକୁ ବା ମାଛ ଧରିବାକୁ ଶାନ୍ତ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

ଅଶଲ୍ୟାବସ୍ତୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ନୌକାରେ ଯାତାୟତ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ତଥା ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କ୍ଷମତାଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ବସ୍ତୁ ଯାତାୟତ କରିବାରୁ ଶାନ୍ତ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ ।



**ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଯତ୍ନ,
ଜଳସମ୍ପଦ ବିଭାଗ**

PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AT DISTRICT LEVEL-

Snakebite Death Reduction Programme



Snakebite Death Reduction Awareness programme held at Biribolei GP Dhenkanal for SHG groups and community members.



Snakebite Awareness programme held for Block level staffs, NGOs, SHGs, community members at Block Conference hall Parjang to sensitize the participants to save lives by shifting the casualty to medical during golden hours



Snakebite Death Reduction Awareness programme (PALA) at Nagena Village, Gondia Dhenkanal



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Snakebite Death Reduction Awareness Programme-DO's and Don't - wall painting at Schools for general awareness to Students, Staffs & Community members



ANNEXTURE -II

Important Contact Numbers-

Sl. No.	Name of the Officers	Designation	Office No.	Mobile No	Email. Id
1.	Sj. Ashis Iswar Patil, IAS	Collector & DM , Dhenkanal	225601(O), 226500(R), 225717(Fax)	9438337500	dm-dhenkanal@nic.in
2.	Sj. Abhinav Sonakar, IPS	SP, Dhenkanal	06762-225777	7387412550	spdki.odpol@nic.in
3.	Sj. Dipti Ranjan Sethy	CDO Cum EO, Dhenkanal	06762-224506	9438442296	ori-ddhenkanal@nic.in
4.	Sj. Sumit Kumar Kar, IFS	DFO, Dhenkanal	226717	9437036717	dfo.dhenkanal@gmail.com
5.	Sj. Ramesh Ch. Sethi, OAS (S)	ADM (Gen), Dhenkanal	06762-225700	8763166161	dkl.adm@nic.in
6.	Sj. Lalit Mohan Behera, OAS (S)	ADM (Rev), Dhenkanal	06762-225711	9437425809	
7.	Sj. Bibudha Garhnayak, OAS (S)	Sub-Collector, Dhenkanal	06762-224625	8280113003	
8.	Sj. Dinamani Naik, OAS (S)	Sub-Collector, K.Nagar	06769-270422	97773 35480	
9.	Sj. Pravas Kumar Behura OAS(S)	Sub-Collector, Hindol	06732-251221	9437208153, 9040708153	
10.	Sj. Sudipta Kumar Sahoo	Deputy Collector, Emergency	06762-226507	9439440072	dklemgy@gmail.com
11.	Monalisa Nayak	DLC, Dhenkanal		7008050309	
12.	K.Roja Dora	DLO, Dhenkanal		8895883103	
13.	Sj. Rama Chandra Tudu	CSO, Dhenkanal		9078064354	
14.	Sj. Abhisek Behera	DIPRO, Dhenkanal		9437887082	
15.	Meeta Sharma	DSWO, Dhenkanal		9437576025	
16.	Sj. Rudraprasanna Parija	DWO, Dhenkanal		9937884947	
17.	Sj. Pranay Kumar Mishra	RTO, Dhenkanal		9437163409	
18.	Sj. Biswanath Das	CDAO, Dhenkanal		8917282857	
19.	Gitashree Padhy	DD, Horticulture		9437237618	
20.	Pratyusa Kumar Malla	AEE, Lift Irrigation		9938960104	eeolicdkl55@yahoo.in
21.	Sabir Kumar Oram	JE, Lift Irrigation		7991003935	eeolicdkl55@yahoo.in
Block development Officers					
22.	Sj. Rahul Mandal	BDO, Sadar, Dnkl	06762-224485	8984688588	ori-bdhenkanal@nic.in
23.	Sj. Jasobanta Dehury	BDO, Kankadahad	06762-264022	9439628082	ori-kankadahad@nic.in
24.	Sj. Pabitra Kumar Behera	BDO, Gondia	06762-231124	9348961606	ori-gandia@nic.in
25.	Sj. Kalyan Sourav Das	BDO, Hindol	06762-251242	9937176714	ori-hindol@nic.in
26.	Sj. Prabhu Kalyan	BDO,	06762-270446	9337717989	ori-

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	Das	Kamakhyanagar		9438567523	kamakhyanagar@nic.in
27.	Sj. Soubhgya Behera	BDO, Parjang	06762-261021	8249719759	ori-parajang@nic.in
28.	Sj. Dillip Kumar Sadhangi	BDO, Odapada	06762-256035	9438012771	ori-odapada@nic.in
29.	Ms. Ayushi Mohapatra	BDO, Bhuban	06762-272024	8327736743	ori-bhuban@nic.in
Tahasildars					
30.	Sj. Swadhin Kumar Behera	Tahasildar, Dhenkanal		8249107255	
31.	Sj. Satyajit Mohapatra	Tdr.Gondia.	06762-231324	9937003255	
32.	Sj. Dillip Sethy, OAS	Tahasildar, Hindol	06732-251241	9437221703	
33.	Sj. Manoj Majhi	Tahasildar, Odapada	06732-256555	9437646294	
34.	Sj. Suryakanta Baral, ORS I/C	Tahasildar, K.Nagar	06769-270445	7008287559	
35.	Sj. Sudev Kumar Prusty	Tdr.Parjang.	06768-261098	8050300304	
36.	Ms. Soudamini Nayak, OAS	Tahasildar, K.had.	06768-264121	8280011024	
37.	Sj. Surya Sankar Dash, OAS	Tahasildar, Bhuban,	06769-272025	9556085095	
Executive Officers of Municipality and NAC					
38.	Sj. Sukant Kumar Beura	EO, Dhenkanal	06762-224401	9692160485	dhenkanalm.hud@gmail.com
39.	Sj. Pradata Sahoo	EO, Kamakhyanagar, NAC	270336	9438357220	
40.	Sj. Loknath Bej	EO, Bhuban	06762-272023	9437548150	bhubann.hud@ori.nic.in
41.	Sj. Rajib Lochan Behera	EO, Hindol	06762-251054	9861437824	eohindol13@gmail.com
42.	Er. Rasmita Mishra	City/ Municipal Engineer	7008852004	7008852004	dhenkanalm.hud@gmail.com
Health Service, Dhenkanal					
43.	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Mohapatra	CDMO & PHO	06762-226423	9439981081	cdmodkl2012@gmail.com
44.	Alakarani Devata	Admin Officer, DHH		9439496503	
45.	Sasmita Sahoo	DPM, NHM		9439980663	
46.	Dr. Digambar Sahoo	SDH Kamahyanagar		9439981152	sdhkamakhyanagar@gmail.com
47.	Dr. Sudhanshu Sekhar Mishra	SDH Hindol		9437109369	sdhhindol@gmail.com
48.	Dr. Sweta Agarwalla	CHC Beltikiri		7077082154	chcbeltikiri@gmail.com
49.	Dr. Sthitiprangya Mohanty	CHC Sriramchandrapur		9439980555	bpmugondia@gmail.com
50.	Dr. Ramesh Sahoo	CHC Bhuban		9668345325	chcbhuban@gmail.com
51.	Dr. Sidhartha	CHC Mathakaragola		7978700267	bpmumkgola@gmail.com

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52.	Dr. Adarsha Mohanty	CHC Jiral		7978181762	
53.	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Jena	CHC Birasal		9439981166	bmokank@gmail.com
54.	Dr. Sunita Behera	CHC Analabereni		9439980610	bmokama@gmail.com
55.	Dr. Smruti Ranjan Mishra	CHC Parjang		9439980543	bpmuchparjang@gmail.com
56.	Dr. Ananta Kumar Roul	CHC Odapada		9861097064	nhmodapada@gmail.com
57.	Dr. Sagar Pradhan	CHC Khajuriakata		7008513161	bpmuhindol@gmail.com
58.	Mamata Sahoo, BPM	Bhuban Block		9439980707	
59.	Debaish Mansingh, BPM	Dhenkanal Block		7008746274	
60.	Rudranarayan Nath, BPM	Gandia Block		9439980550	
61.	Priyadarshini Sahoo, BPM	Hindol Block		9439981090	
62.	Susanta Kumar Dhar, BPM	Kamakhyanagar block		9439980660	
63.	Ambika Sahoo, BPM	Kankadahada block		8847824703	
64.	Dipak Bihari Sahoo, BPM	Odapada Block		9439980682	
65.	Lingaraj Mohapatra, BPM	Parjang Block		9439980544	
Fire Service, Dhenkanal					
66.	Prasant Kumar Dhal	AFO, Dhenkanal FS		9776425711	
67.	Manoranjan Biswal	SO, Bhuban Fire Station		9337901150	
68.	Dinabandhu Mallik	SO, Gondia Fire Station		6371326874	
69.	Rajendra Prasad Hasda	ASO, Kamakhyanagar Fire Station		9668597741	
70.	Sachin Kumar Pradhan	SO, Kankadahada Fire Station		7750989076	
71.	Bijay Kumar Nayak	SO, Parjang Fire station		8917521587	
72.	Nabaghana Malik	ASO, Hindol Road Fire station		9937739252	
73.	Arun Naik	SO, Khajuriakata Fire Station		8280456235	
74.	Debendra Singh	SO, Hindol Fire Station		9090509299 / 7008687882	
75.	Bibekanda Mallik	ASO, Rasol Fire Station		8093461440	
76.	Police				
77.	Inspr. Prabhat Sahoo	Town PS	06762-226493 /100	9438422590 9438916484	
78.	Addl IIC Madusmita	Town PS	06762-226493 /100	7008613625	

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	Nathasharma				
79.	Inspr. Priyabrata Das	Sadar PS	06762-241833	9438186905 7008444084 9438916483	
80.	Addl. IIC Purnachandra Rout	Sadar PS	06762-241833	9439110439	
81.	SI Santanu Kumar Pradhan	Gondia PS	06762-231127	7008238030 9438916474	
82.	Inspr. Nirod Kumar Mallik	Nihalprasad PS		9438831515 9438916480	
83.	Inspr. Deepak Kumar Lenka	Motanga PS	06732-258047	7008961648 9439590610 9438916479	
84.	Inspr. T.M. Bhuiyan	Kantabani PS		9438514201 9438916478	
85.	Inspr. Charulata Behera	Hindol PS	06732-251223	9437257360 9438916475	
86.	Inspr. Bidhu Bhusan Mishra	Rasol PS	06732-253333	8917471400 9438916482	
87.	Sri Salil Kumar Pradhan, OPS	Balimi PS	06732-254434	9437288900 9438916471	
88.	Addl. IIC, Suchismita Mohanty	Balimi PS	06732-254434	9439247572 9938186401	
89.	Inspr. Asis Kumar Jena	Kamakhyanagar PS	06769-270424	9437192422 9438916476	
90.	Inspr. Manaswini Mohanty	Tumusinga PS	06769-211606	7978772536 9438916485	
91.	Addl. IIC, Jambeswar Muduli	Tumusinga PS	06769-211606	9937840414	
92.	Inspr. Kalpana Behera	Kankadahada PS	06769-264050	9438627581 7978310903 9438916477	
93.	Inspr. Dhiren Kumar Behera	Parjang PS	06768-261038	9439619912 9438916481	
94.	Inspr. Kasinath Hansdah	Mahabirod PS		9438840810 6372672463 9438915783	
95.	Inspr. Dharendra Swain	Bhuban PS	06769-272134	9439898700 9438916472	

ANNEXTURE –III

List of High Schools in the District

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Name of the High School	Enrollment status	Name of the HM	Contact Number
1	SADAR	GOURANGA CHARANA BIDYAPITHA	104	TUTU MISHRA	9437383773
2	SADAR	VANI GOVT UCHA VIDYAPITHA NADIALI	235	Pramoda Kumar panda	9692372218
3	SADAR	PMSHRI GOVT HIGH SCHOOL BANASINGH	452	SULEKHA ROUT	8917674631
4	SADAR	GOVT HIGH SCHOOL RADHADEIPUR	93	Akshaya Kumar Jena	9778496975
5	SADAR	GOVT HIGH SCHOOL KAIMATI	463	Satyabrata Patra	8917600927
6	SADAR	FAKIRMOHAN HIGH SCHOOL NAGIAPASHI	140	SRIKANTA CHINARA	9437731748
7	SADAR	SARANGADHAR GOVT HIGH SCHOOL BELTIKIRI	565	MITALI MAHESWARI	7978458189
8	SADAR	BHOLESWAR DHALL GOVT HIGH SCHOOL CHHADESH	442	Mamata Panda	8249416327
9	SADAR	PANCHAYAT GOVT HIGH SCHOOL BALLYAMBA	107	Dukhishyam Jena	9437741860
10	SADAR	KUNJABIHARI JEW HS	87	Ramesh Kumar Sahoo	9938989351
11	SADAR	BHANIRAM GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	329	Usharani Devi	8763362133
12	SADAR	LACHHAMAN HIGH SCHOOL BARADA	117	Kabita Manjari Devi	9438274789
13	SADAR	PANCHAYAT GOVT HIGH SCHOOL GENGUTIA	98	Girishbala Nayak	8763189918
14	SADAR	SRI AUROBINDO ICEDN MATRUBHABAN BARADA	261	Rupashree Rath	9778260597
15	SADAR	SAUDAMINI SMRUTI GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	136	Swarnalata behera	9439880216
16	SADAR	L M GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	204	BANITA SAHOO	7008042792
17	SADAR	KP GOVT HIGH SCHOOL GOBINDPUR	373	SADANANDA BHOLA	9437731529
18	SADAR	SIMILIPATANA HIGH SCHOOL	132	Ganesh kumar Bai	9938187331
19	SADAR	SWAPNESWAR HIGH SCHOOL	150	Sukanta Kumar Samal	7978328404
20	SADAR	SATYABADI GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	418	Mrunmayee Dash	9937525207
21	SADAR	BANSHIDHAR GOVT HIGH SCHOOL BHALIABOL	201	Ashok Kumar Panda	9438005774
22	SADAR	KANKADAHAD GP HS	149	Lingaraj Behera	8658011518
23	SADAR	S D GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL DHENKANAL	611	MINATI DEHURY	9238543644
24	SADAR	SRI BALARAM GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	72	Sarita Singh Samanta	8763679815
25	SADAR	B B HIGH SCHOOL	680	SUNITABALA SARANGI	9438182098
26	SADAR	DR DASARATHI MISHRA HIGH SCHOOL	85	ASHOK KUMAR PRADHAN	9090921363

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27	SADAR	BATABIHARI GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	116	Archana Behera	8658349044
28	SADAR	PANCHAYAT HIGH SCHOOL SUAKHAIKATENI	130	Rajat Kumar Mohapatra	9937117187
29	SADAR	MADHUSUDAN ABASIKA M BIDYALAYA	113	ALEKHA PRASAD SWAIN	7894349645
30	SADAR	GOVT HIGH SCHOOL SANKARPUR	237	Mamata Kumari Nanda	9437082689
31	SADAR	KAMADHENUKOTE HIGH SCHOOL	152	NIRANJAN SWAIN	6370235443
32	SADAR	GOVT HIGH SCHOOL SAPTASAJYA	376	NASIM ARA BEGUM	9937777602
33	SADAR	R C GOVT HIGH SCHOOL TALABARAKOTE	363	Chitranjali Paty	8249332430
34	SADAR	BHAGABAN VIDYAMANDIR SIARIA	120	BHIKARI CHARAN NAYAK	9777295900
35	SADAR	RADHAKANTA JEW GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	340	MANASIBALA MAHUNTA	9438278867
36	SADAR	CHAULIA GP HIGH SCHOOL	154	BHUBANANANDA SAHOO	9348860466
37	SADAR	UDAYANATH GOVT HIGH SCHOOL NATHUA	258	Anita Behera	9861755827
38	SADAR	MAA BALIBAUTI ANCHALIKA HIGH SCHOOL MANDAPAL	139	Ranajit Samal	9777947646
39	Odapada	Balarampur H.S	211	Sunita Nath	7855989434
40	Odapada	Raghunath jew Bidyamandir	112	Mukti kanta Mohanty	8908602274
41	Odapada	Sri Lokanath Nodal Bidyapitha , Kasiadihi	244	Puspanjali Dalei	8249521911
42	Odapada	Laxmipriya H.S, Badalo	126	Jugal kishore Sahoo	9938554420
43	Odapada	Radhanath H.S, Nimidha	112	sashi kanta Das	9438438444
44	Odapada	Panchayat H.S, Balaramprasad	299	Lalit mohan Pradhan	7894190912
45	Odapada	S.S.S, H.S, Nadhara	145	Chiranjibi Lenka	9853682653
46	Odapada	Bangursingh H.S	54	Bijaya kumar Naik	9439455015
47	Odapada	Dandimal H.S	114	Amar Mallik	8917488542
48	Odapada	Manidevi.H.S, Chainpur	265	Suresh chandra Mohapatra	8763022777
49	Odapada	Anchalika H.S, Panumurga	124	Swarnalata Jena	8328869908
50	Odapada	Ghatipiri H.S	182	Nihara Bala Tunga	8144070812
51	Odapada	Jenamani H.S, Gobindaprasad	117	Narayana Ghadei	9178793508
52	Odapada	Gundichapada H.S	90	Sarata chandra Mohanty	8018715364
53	Odapada	Govt. UGHS. Khuntajhari	203	Minakshi Satapathy	9861377479
54	Odapada	Indipur Girls , H.S	76	Minati Sahoo	7735395330
55	Odapada	Indipur H.S	203	Sarita Sahoo	9349413666
56	Odapada	Anchal H.S, Dinabandhupur	103	Sachidananda Das	9178081030
57	Odapada	Govt. UGHS. Kottam	169	Manoranjan Hota	9439188308
58	Odapada	Kharagprasad H.S	142	Minaketan Parida	9653083020
59	Odapada	Langabuti H.S, Sibapur	56	Durga prasad Dash	9439467346
60	Odapada	Kusupanga H.S	205	Anita Jena	9937979729
61	Odapada	Sudhakar Samanta Singhar H.S, Kurunti	99	Mabuja Kumar Sahoo	9937237672

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62	Odapada	Govt. Panchayat H.S, Mangalpur	345	Banita Majhi	9937086813
63	Odapada	Kamalang HS	357	Khirood Kumar Sahoo	9337432826
64	Odapada	Arabinda Bidyamandir, Meramandali	84	Anusuya Parida	9437684688
65	Odapada	Baisaik Govt. H.S, Motonga	340	Snehalata Bhoi	7787082998
66	Odapada	Swami Bibekananda Ucha Bidyapitha, Bido	90	Mrutyunjaya Nanda	9861912968
67	Odapada	Dhalpur H.S	380	Ashok kumar Panda	9438005774
68	Odapada	Nandini devi Ucha Bidyapitha, Gaudakateni	79	Nishakar Sahoo	7735939517
69	Odapada	Gunadei H.S	136	Swagatika Samantray	9040360401
70	Odapada	Odapada.H.S	270	Pramoda Ranjan Singh	9938615377
71	Odapada	Shri Shri Jagannath H.S, Baulapur	334	Swetapadma Mohapatra	8637265512
72	Odapada	Govt. UGHS, Ankarantipur	266	Manisha Panda	8249686093
73	Odapada	OAV, Ankarantipur	367	Biplaba Das	7008905605
74	Odapada	Sardarpatel Govt.H.S, Sadasibpur	215	Rajani kanta Mohapatra	9777790338
75	PARJANG	BASOI HS	275	RABI NARAYAN SAMAL	95834 16191
76	PARJANG	RKJUV,KANKILI	133	KUMUDINI SAHOO	63703 85330
77	PARJANG	Jaydurga bidyapitha Manikmara H.S	182	Saroj ku Sahoo	7077807599
78	PARJANG	Taleswar B/P,Kulei	99	Sumanta Kumar Behera	9437549763
79	PARJANG	Gengutia Panchayat HS,Basulei	121	RABI NARAYAN GARAHNAYAK	9668298194
80	PARJANG	GOVT. HS KANKADASODA	466	PRASANNA KUMAR BISWAL	8658866678
81	PARJANG	PANCHAYAT GOVT. HS KANTOR	210	SANJAY KUMAR NATH	7846996435
82	PARJANG	Visvesvara vidyapitha mundelo	281	Laxminarayan prasad vujbal	9437426218
83	PARJANG	PANCHAYATRAJ HS PITIRI	131	Ranjeet Kumar Pradhan	9437131364
84	PARJANG	SANDA HS	426	TUSHAR KANTA BEHERA	8327791591
85	PARJANG	RAMESHWAR HS DADARAGHATI	313	Babita Das	9938380670
86	PARJANG	IGIT CAMPUS HS	101	SUBODHA KUMAR PANDA	9937757084
87	PARJANG	ANANTA SAYAN HS	104	GIRISH PRASAD SATAPATHY	9583102974
88	PARJANG	GOVT.HS KUMUSI	197	BABURANJAN SAHOO	8917332030
89	PARJANG	GOVT.UGHS PANIGENGUTIA	75	PRASANTA KUMAR BIKRAMSINGH	7978592098
90	PARJANG	PALASAHU UGHS	164	NABIN KUMAR MAHAPATRA	9439625126
91	PARJANG	LODHANI HS	109	DUSMANTA KUMAR BISWAL	7846878096
92	PARJANG	KANDARSINGHA HS	111	RAMESH CHANDRA SAHOO	8895365818

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93	PARJANG	ANCHALIK HS	138	SARADA PRASAN KHILAR	9853301267
94	PARJANG	ANCHAL HS MUKTAPASI	104	ARATI MISHRA	9437065434
95	PARJANG	SAPTADHARA HS PATHARAKHAMBHA	110	NAROTTAM SAHU	9777245010
96	PARJANG	M.S NODAL V.P. PARJANG	435	SASMITA NANDA	9439456618
97	PARJANG	SATYANARAYAN HS BADAJHARA	104	NARATTAM SAHOO	9777116472
98	PARJANG	BARIHAPUR HS	51	SUPRABHA MAHALIK	9937847764
99	PARJANG	INDIRASMRITI UCHA VIDYAPITHA CHANDAPUR	104	KIRATI CHANDRA NAYAK	8908839338
100	PARJANG	PATARAPADA HS	110	UMESH CHANDRA PATI	9438786088
101	PARJANG	RODA PANCHAYAT HS KUNDANDEIPUR	145	SANJAY KUMAR BISWAL	9853165987
102	PARJANG	ABN, KUALO	103	KRISHNA PRIYA PRUSTY	6371347511
103	PARJANG	K.K.M.S. KALADA HS	124	NABIN CHANDRA SAHU	9938407105
104	PARJANG	GOVT UGHS ABHIMANYUPUR	298	BALARAM PANDA	9937619286
105	kamakhyanagar	SARANGADHAR GOVT. HS , NAC	328	RASHMITA DEHURY	6371347511
106	kamakhyanagar	GOVT. GIRLS HS ,NAC	255	SURAT KU CHINAR	9776890311
107	kamakhyanagar	ALATUMA GOVT HS ,NAC	271	BANALATA SAHOO	8249243233
108	kamakhyanagar	RAMESWAR HIGH SCHOOL, INDIPUR ,NAC	120	DHANESWAR PRUSTY	8908277021
109	kamakhyanagar	NIGAMANANDA GOVT HS - MAHULPAL	249	SUBHASHREE SAHOO	9437442663
110	kamakhyanagar	DR P N GOVT HIGH SCHOOL - MAHULPAL	74	SADANANDA ROUT	9439697249
111	kamakhyanagar	PANCHASAKHA GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL, TUMUSINGA-SRIMULA	512	SAROJ KU SWAIN	7008682771
112	kamakhyanagar	KANTIO KATENI HS, At-KANTIO KATENI,PO-TUMUSINGHA, KNAGAR	295	INDIRA RAJALAXMI	7684845959
113	kamakhyanagar	KANTIO PUTASAH I HS,At-KANTIO PUTASAH I,PO-TUMUSINGHA, KNAGAR	321	SUBHRAKANTA SAHU	8847860764
114	kamakhyanagar	BAISINGA GP GOVT HS - BAISINGA	292	SURENDRA KUMAR BEHERA	9348016474
115	kamakhyanagar	MUSAMALLIK GOVT HS - BALIGORAD	185	MANMOHAN MISHRA	7978042092
116	kamakhyanagar	BAPUJI MEMORIAL HS, BANGURA	146	AJAYA KU MOHAPATRA	9668707305
117	kamakhyanagar	BAUNSHPAL GP HS, BAUNSHPAL	140	BIJAN KUMAR SAHOO	7008915164
118	kamakhyanagar	GOVT UGHS GUNDICHANALI	92	SURENDRA KUMAR BEHERA	9348016474
119	kamakhyanagar	PANCHAYT RAJ HIGH SCHOOL KANAPURA	664	SRIRAM ROUT	9437451300
120	kamakhyanagar	RAGHUNATH JEW HIGH SCHOOL,JIRIDAMALI	172	RABI NARAYAN NAYAK	6371700813
121	kamakhyanagar	OAV JANTARIBOL	508	PRAFULA KUMAR	9937448948

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				MOHANTY	
122	kamakhyanagar	BHAGIARTHIPUR GOVT HS -BHAGIRATHIPUR	240	KHAGESWAR BISWAL	9668244690
123	kamakhyanagar	KUSUMAJODI GP GOVT HS	332	SANDHYARANI BISWAL	9777152685
124	kamakhyanagar	ALUAJHARAN HIGH SCHOOL	175	GOKULANANDA SAHOO	8249456536
125	kamakhyanagar	SOGARESWAR GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	131	BIJAYALAXMI ACHARYA	9668178035
126	kamakhyanagar	BADASUANLO GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	337	RASMITA SAHOO	9777230689
127	kamakhyanagar	ANCHALIKA HS BARUAN K	93	PURNACHANDRA BEHERA	7978875293
128	kamakhyanagar	PANCHAYAT HS, ICHABATIPUR	113	KHYAMAMAYEE SATAPATHI	8895784847
129	kamakhyanagar	PANCHAYAT HS SUNIAMARU	119	SIBANANDA SARANGI	9861423720
130	kamakhyanagar	JAGANNATHPUR GP HS	105	SUBHALAXMI AICH	7873008496
131	kamakhyanagar	BANKUAL HS	119	RAMESH KUMAR BEHERA	9937115218
132	kamakhyanagar	PANCHAYAT GOVT HS, KANTAPAL	118	MAYADHAR BISWAL	9668093687
133	kamakhyanagar	GUNEIBILI GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	362	CHAKRADHAR MOHANTY	9337330390
134	kamakhyanagar	NILAKANTHESWAR HS , BUDHIBIL	116	PRASANNA KUMAR PARIDA	9938202126
135	kamakhyanagar	JKS UNITED HS, KOTAGARA	367	NANDINI NAIK	9178337390
136	kamakhyanagar	SIDHESWARI GOVT. HS,R.N PUR	324	BAIJAYANTIMALA SARANGI	7008179586
137	BHUBAN	TAPOBAN H.S.	120	BAIJAYANTI SATAPATHY	7873561443
138	BHUBAN	JATIYA VIDYANIKETAN, MAHULPAL	338	PURNA CHANDRA AICH	7377433663
139	BHUBAN	GOVT NODAL HS, MURDANGA	309	GANESWAR DAS	9668037085
140	BHUBAN	JAMESWAR H.S.	77	PURNENDU BHUSAN MALLICK	9937733183
141	BHUBAN	BALIBO HS	248	KARTIKA PENTHOI	7008782169
142	BHUBAN	PANCHAYAT H.S.,ANANTAPUR	129	SAHADEV NAYAK	8018525745
143	BHUBAN	MAA MANGALA HIGH SCHOOL	92	DILLIP KUMAR BARIK	8328834080
144	BHUBAN	S.T.N. HIGH SCHOOL, BHUSAL	336	AKHAYA KUMAR SATAPATHY	8249552963
145	BHUBAN	NUABHUBAN NODAL HS	465	KHAGESWAR BEHERA	9348881769
146	BHUBAN	GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL,DAMASAL	403	SATYA RANJAN DAS	8249483533
147	BHUBAN	BALUNKESWAR H.S, JORAGADIA	93	RUNUBALA SAHOO	9776312010
148	BHUBAN	SRIMAA AUROBINDO H.S., ANAL	170	GAYATRI PATRA	9437290824
149	BHUBAN	BAJIROUT MEMORIAL H.S., PURUSOTTAMPUR	73	ARUN KUMAR NAYAK	9692876286
150	BHUBAN	PANCHAYAT H.S., EKATALI	121	BHAGIRATHI SAHOO	6372345766
151	BHUBAN	OAV, PURUSOTTAMPUR	309	RASMIPRAVA SAHOO	9078266710

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152	BHUBAN	SRI SATHYA SAI VIDYA VIHAR, KINGOL-ASURABANDHA	177	SUBRAT KUMAR MISHRA	9938705806
153	BHUBAN	SHREE JAGANNATHA BIDYAPITHA, DIGHI	100	PARAMANANDA BEHERA	9439348252
154	BHUBAN	CHANDIMATA HIGH SCHOOL, KANHEIPAL	119	SUDHAKAR SAHOO	6372840929
155	BHUBAN	SRI AUROBINDO VIDYAPITHA, SURAPRATAPPUR	404	ARUN KUMAR OJHA	9437426537
156	BHUBAN	JIRAL GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL	84	SACHALA KUMARI SAHOO	9937843051
157	BHUBAN	JIRAL HIGH SCHOOL	240	SAROJ KUMAR NAYAK	8917647497
158	BHUBAN	ARAKHAPAL GP HIGH SCHOOL	59	HAREKRUSHNA LENKA	9778571390
159	BHUBAN	PANCHAYAT HIGH SCHOOL, BEDHAPAL	71	SANATAN SAHOO	9777284962
160	BHUBAN	MATHAKARGOLA H.S.	186	SAROJ KUMAR SAHOO	9776040205
161	BHUBAN	MARTHAPUR HS	446	ARUN KUMAR SAMAL	9938912794
162	BHUBAN	SATYA NARAYAN H.S, JAMUNAKOTE	64	PRASANTA KUMAR SAMAL	9938850531
163	BHUBAN	BHUBAN HS	408	GANESWAR SAHOO	9937538996
164	BHUBAN	GOVT. GIRLS HS, BHUBAN	398	NAMITA MOHANTY	8327715205
165	BHUBAN	PANCHAYAT RAJ H.S., PALASPITHIA	219	RAKESH ROSHAN SWAIN	7326989929
166	Kankadahad	RAMESWAR HS	203	Ranjan kumar Sahoo	9439115361
167	Kankadahad	BIRASAL HS	211	Srikant Kumar Dehury	9178880917
168	Kankadahad	MARUABILI HS, MARUABILI	309	Bijay Kumar Senapati	9040406943
169	Kankadahad	MAKUAKATENI HS	121	Ghanashyam Sahu	9337071533
170	Kankadahad	RJA UCHHA BIDYALAYA, HALADIKUNDI	128	Manmohan Nayak	9938869259
171	Kankadahad	KANTOL HS	224	Sanatan Samal	8144896115
172	Kankadahad	MAA MANGALA HS, KARAGOLA	83	Binayak Dash	9777364975
173	Kankadahad	DADHIBAMAN JEW HS , KANDHARA	116	Bijay kumar Nayak	9.19438E+11
174	Kankadahad	O.A.V, KANDHARA	133	priyadarsini saho	8144143866
175	Kankadahad	GOVT. HS, KALBUDHIA	36	srikanta kumar pany	9.19438E+11
176	Kankadahad	MAA CHARCIKA GPHS	190	Kshetrabasi Mahanta	7752069477
177	Kankadahad	BANADURGA ANCHALIKA HS, BAM	178	NARAYAN MAHANTA	9437729693
178	Kankadahad	RAIBOL HS	99	Kirtan Bihari Das	9937315990
179	Kankadahad	GRAMAPANCHAYATA UCHABIDYAPITHA, KERAJOLI	199	Ramesh ch Sahoo	9438137555
180	Kankadahad	BATAGAON GPHS	137	Nagen Chandra Swain	8455943973
181	Kankadahad	GOVT. HS, TARINIPASI	166	Pradeep Kumar Barik	9937846169
182	Kankadahad	BAPUJEE HS, GADAPALASUNI	269	Madhabananda Hansda	9938670540
183	Kankadahad	JANATA HS, BIRIBOLEI	113	Sukadev Koda	9861766568
184	Kankadahad	TORADANALI HS	86	Pramoda kumar Dash	637012083r

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185	Kankadahad	KAPILESWAR HS, KUTURIA	78	Basantkumar patra	8018370131
186	Kankadahad	PANGATIRA HS	98	Manoj Kumar Behera	8249672382
187	Kankadahad	JANAPRAVA HS	133	Basanta Kumar Sethi	8144233509
188	Kankadahad	ANCHALIKA VIDYANIKETAN, SUNDARMUNDI	108	Ratikanta Sethi	9348655796
189	Kankadahad	SWAMI VIVEKANANDA HS, GURUJANGULI	65	Maheswar Sahoo	6370137190
190	Kankadahad	PANCHAYAT HS, GHAGARAMUNDA	78	Sarat Chandra Sahoo	9668624537
191	Kankadahad	PALIBIKASH HS, KOI	102	Dillip Kumar Nayak	6371093118
192	Kankadahad	DASHIPUR HS	67	Amiya Kumar Naik	8260591379
193	Kankadahad	CHANDPUR HS	90	Bijaya Kumar Pradhan	9348359388
194	Gondia	Anchalika Govt HS Bidyadharpur	127	Priyambada Parida	7978386141
195	Gondia	ANCHALIKA GP HIGH SCHOOL MATHATENTULIA	189	Ambuja Sahoo	9937523660
196	Gondia	ANCHALIKA UCHHABIDYAPITHA LAHADA	147	Mahendra Ku Ojha	9668053042
197	Gondia	Aswakhola Anchalika Govt High School Barada	111	Nabakishore Mohanty	7008024157
198	Gondia	BADAJENA GOVT.HIGH SCHOOL M. KABARA	297	Sangita Sarangi	7077020471
199	Gondia	BAINZIA ANCHALIKA GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	227	Debasis Sahoo	9778326205
200	Gondia	CHANDRASEKHAR GOVT HIGH SCHOOL NEULAPOI	98	Sanatan Moharana	9937278803
201	Gondia	DALASINGHA MARTHAPUR HS	127	Gagan Bihari panigrahi	7008742563
202	Gondia	GOVT HIGH SCHOOL GONDIA	390	Archana Sahoo	8018726087
203	Gondia	Govt High School Joranda	412	Tanushree Mishra	9861361800
204	Gondia	GOVT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL KAPILAS	255	Manosini Sahoo	9437193616
205	Gondia	GOVT HIGH SCHOOL KHANKIRA	337	Sumati Naik	9178503641
206	Gondia	GOVT High School Pingua	477	Dusmanta Kumar Dash	8249438291
207	Gondia	GOVT UGHS SINGARAITALA	262	Khirod Kumar Dash	7894894139
208	Gondia	GRAMAPANCHAYAT HIGH SCHOOL BEGA	206	Narayan Swain	8908124044
209	Gondia	kendupada govt high school	164	Akshaya Kumar jena	9778496975
210	Gondia	LAULOI HIGH SCHOOL LAULOI	108	Uddhab charan Nathsharma	785583640
211	Gondia	MAHIMA GIRLS HIGH SCOOOL JORANDA	113	Namita Nayak	9437352732
212	Gondia	NIHALPRASAD HIGH SCHOOL	222	RANJAN KUMAR RANA	9853756844
213	Gondia	OAV Biswanathpur	367	Narendra Ku Das	9090151356
214	Gondia	PANCHAYAT HIGH	182	Bhabagrahi Gadanaik	9337385498

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		SCHOOL SORISIAPADA			
215	Gondia	PANCHAYAT HIGH SCHOOL MANDAR	181	PURNA CHANDRA DASH	9437729185
216	Gondia	Panchayat High School Khandabandha	132	Madhusudan Mall	7682079464
217	Gondia	PANCHAYAT HIGH SCHOOL KARAMUL	519	Subhadra behera	7681072049
218	Gondia	RAISINGPRASAD GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	268	Dinabandhu Ojha	9668692459
219	Gondia	S.S.C.S.J Govt High School Deogan	376	Prafulla kumar Baghar	9861643991
220	Gondia	SADANGI HIGH SCHOOL SADANGI	194	SANTOSH KUMAR ACHARYA	7327878451
221	Gondia	Sahadev Bidyapitha	218	Gagan Behari Lenka	9437800844
222	Gondia	SANTHAPUR GOVT HIGH SCHOOL	225	Sunita Behera	9439276232
223	Gondia	SAPTASAKHA BIDYAPITHA DASAMAN MANJURIPADA	99	Tuna Parida	9937900906
224	Gondia	SRI JAGANNATH GOVT HS NUAGARH	84	Satyananda Pany	9937884268
225	Gondia	SUDARSAN GOVT BIDYABAVAN CHIRULEI	65	Priyadarshini Dehury	9776881687
226	HINDOL	BARSINGA HS	89	ANANTA CHARAN NANDA	9938481902
227	HINDOL	BAUNSAPOKHARI GP HS	113	NIRUPAMA DASH	8637202715
228	HINDOL	BEDAPADA HS	103	MADHURI NAIK	9777607618
229	HINDOL	DIVYAJYOTI HS	86	BIRAJ PRASAD BISWAL	6372585800
230	HINDOL	GALAPADA BERUANPAL HS	125	GOURESWAR MISHRA	8917500522
231	HINDOL	GANESWAR HS	79	BIJAYA KU NAYAK	8249661871
232	HINDOL	GANJARA BRAHMANIAPAL HS	80	MINAKETAN BEHERA	9437665530
233	HINDOL	GOPABANDHU HS	89	PRASANTA KU DHAR	8895643547
234	HINDOL	GOVT NODAL HS GULEHI	102	SWARNALATA SAHU	9938332868
235	HINDOL	GOVT.UGHS KUKUTA	51	ISPITA MOHANTY	9853981755
236	HINDOL	GOVT.UGHS, AMANA SANJAPADA	106	NIRUPAMA DASH	8637202715
237	HINDOL	HINDOL HS	353	DINABANDHU PRUSTY	7325953575
238	HINDOL	JANATARAJ HS,DUDURKOTE	152	HARIHARA NATH	8658356699
239	HINDOL	KALINGAPAL NODAL HS	122	ANANDI CH. SAHU	9938026545
240	HINDOL	KHAJURIAKATA NODAL HS	193	MANOJ KU. MISHRA	9437124439
241	HINDOL	KHANDATIRI HS	95	RANJAN KU ROUT	9937689189
242	HINDOL	KUNDESWAR GURUKUL ASHRAM NHS	102	PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN	9938474959
243	HINDOL	MAA KSHETRAPAL HS	137	NIHARKANTA PARIDA	8249878188
244	HINDOL	MINAKETAN NODAL HS	98	JITENDRA RANASINGH	9583809086
245	HINDOL	NABAPALLI NODAL HS	144	ITISH BARAL	9437333014
246	HINDOL	NIRMAL HS	89	MANJUBALA JENA	8249786792
247	HINDOL	PALLIVIKASH HS	280	SACHITANANDA PRADHAN	9556273655
248	HINDOL	PANCHACHITA HS	104	CHINMAY JENAMANI	7894978846

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249	HINDOL	PANCHAYAT HS ,BANIBILAS	88	RAMESH CH. SAHOO	9777870383
250	HINDOL	PANCHAYAT HS ,KANSARA	110	MANOJ KU DASH	9861107539
251	HINDOL	PANCHAYAT HS ,KANTAMILA	97	AMIYA BHUSAN MAHALIK	9556245954
252	HINDOL	PANCHAYAT HS ,MADHAPUR	73	NIKUNJA KU DASH	9938886672
253	HINDOL	PANCHAYAT HS ,PATALA	106	SANJAYA KUMAR MUDULI	9937962124
254	HINDOL	PANCHAYAT HS, KHARIDALI	78	RANJAN KU. BEHERA	9556293359
255	HINDOL	PANCHAYAT HS,MAHALUNDA	106	HIMANSHU SEKHAR PATTANAIAK	8018735083
256	HINDOL	PANCHAYAT HS,SANAMUNDA	76	NIROD KUMAR DASH	9937675612
257	HINDOL	PARIKUL HS	126	PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN	9938474959
258	HINDOL	PHS,KARANDA	86	RANJAN KU TRIPATHY	9937458169
259	HINDOL	RASIPAL HS	89	CHITTARANJAN DAS	9937978162
260	HINDOL	RASOL HS	270	ANADI CH NAIK	8260668572
261	HINDOL	SHREE SHIKHYA BAUTI HS	77	GIRISH CH PAL	9437664041
262	HINDOL	SIDDHAPITHA HS	113	KUMUDA CH MAJHI	9668530159
263	HINDOL	SIDHESWAR HS	87	HIMANSHU KUMAR NANDA	9438772539
264	HINDOL	SRI JAGANNATH BIDYAPITHA	96	GOURA CANDRA JENA	9938202934
265	HINDOL	TARKABEDA KUMURISINGHA HS	70	SABESWAR BEHERA	9439624617
266	HINDOL	UTKAL BHARATI BIDYAPITHA	188	SUBAS CH PRADHAN	9777547287
