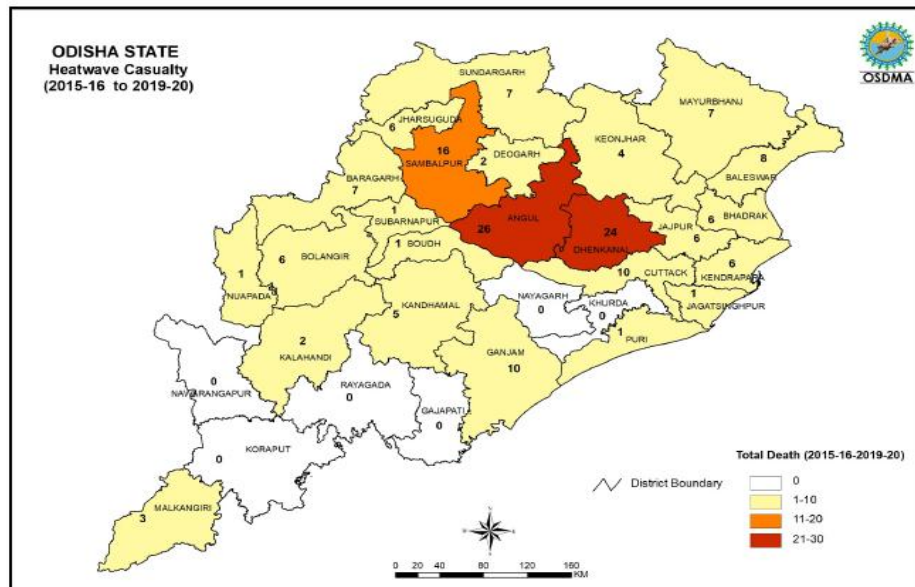




# HEAT ACTION PLAN-2026 DHENKANAL



**District Disaster Management Authority  
(DDMA) Dhenkanal**

## **MESSAGE**

It gives me immense satisfaction to note that, with the onset of the summer season, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Dhenkanal, has proactively prepared the **Heat Action Plan – 2026**, envisioned as a comprehensive and practical handbook for all stakeholders engaged in disaster risk reduction and emergency response.



Heat waves, often termed as silent killers, have increasingly emerged as a critical disaster concern in our state as well as district. The severe impacts of extreme heat, exacerbated by climate variability, often go unnoticed until they claim lives—particularly among vulnerable populations. With recorded temperatures reaching as high as 49.5°C during the months of May and June, the Government of Odisha, along with several other states, has rightly notified heat waves as local disaster.

In recent years, the frequency and intensity of heat waves have posed significant challenges not only to public health systems but also to environmental sustainability, water resource management, and the broader climate change adaptation agenda. In this context, a coordinated and well-structured approach is imperative.

It is, therefore, a matter of great pride that DDMA Dhenkanal, in close collaboration with the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA), has developed this district-specific Heat Action Plan. The document outlines strategic measures for preparedness, response, and mitigation, and will serve as a vital reference for all line departments and field-level functionaries.

I take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation to all line departments, agencies, and individuals whose consistent efforts and contributions have gone into the preparation of this action plan. Our collective objective remains to protect the lives and well-being of the people of Dhenkanal, as well as its rich biodiversity, from the adverse effects of extreme heat.

I am confident that this Heat Action Plan will not only enhance awareness / preparedness but also strengthen institutional and community-level capacity to effectively manage heat-related emergencies.

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

## **FOREWARD**

In light of the rising temperatures recorded during the summer months—particularly from March to June in recent years—the **Heat Action Plan – 2026** has been developed as a proactive measure to address the escalating risks associated with extreme heat conditions. Odisha has witnessed severe heat wave events in the past, with the most catastrophic occurrence in 1998 claiming 2,042 lives, which was an eye opener for all of us. These tragic incidents underscore the urgent need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to managing heat-related hazards.



This Action Plan has been meticulously prepared in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, clearly delineating roles, responsibilities, and sector-specific actions to be undertaken during the high-risk summer months. Its primary objectives are to minimize adverse health impacts, enhance public awareness, and ensure preparedness and an effective response across all levels of administration.

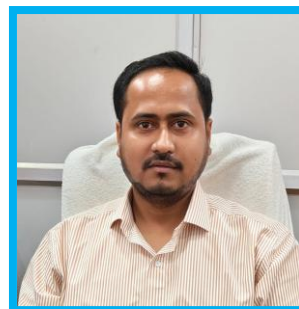
The district administration of Dhenkanal emphasizes the importance of strict adherence to the strategies and interventions outlined in this plan. All line departments are advised to align their preparedness and response mechanisms with the framework provided herein. Furthermore, active collaboration with academic institutions, scientific bodies, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations is strongly encouraged to strengthen community resilience and work towards the shared goal of zero heat wave-related fatalities.

It is earnestly hoped that this Action Plan will serve as a valuable reference for government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and private sector partners, enabling them to effectively discharge their responsibilities and contribute meaningfully towards making Dhenkanal district more resilient to heat wave disasters.

**Shri. Ramesh Chandra Sethi, OAS(S)**  
Addl. District Magistrate-Cum-CEO,  
DDMA, Dhenkanal

## **PREFACE**

Heat waves are often termed a “silent disaster” due to their gradual onset and the profound impact they exert on both human and animal life. With the intensifying effects of climate change, the frequency, duration, and severity of extreme heat events are increasing. These episodes are characterized by significant deviations from normal temperature patterns, prolonged periods of excessive heat, and widespread disruption to daily life.



Such abnormal temperature surges place considerable strain on community infrastructure, including power supply, public transportation, and essential health and civic services. They also impose severe physiological stress on vulnerable populations, often leading to heat-related illnesses and, in extreme cases, fatalities.

Beyond public health implications, heat waves have far-reaching socio-economic consequences, particularly in the agriculture sector. Declining crop yields, heat stress among livestock, and reduced labour productivity pose serious threats to food security and adversely impact rural livelihoods.

Recognizing the urgent need for a coordinated and strategic response, the **Heat Action Plan – 2026** has been prepared with valuable inputs from all relevant stakeholders. The plan outlines a structured set of interventions to be implemented during the high-risk months from March to June, with the objective of minimizing the adverse impacts of extreme heat.

The document incorporates clearly defined Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all key departments, ensuring role clarity and a well-coordinated response mechanism during emergency situations. It provides a district-specific and actionable roadmap for preparedness, mitigation, and response.

Developed through the collaborative efforts of departments engaged in disaster management, this action plan serves as a comprehensive guide for all stakeholders in Dhenkanal. Its core objective is to enhance institutional preparedness, safeguard lives and livelihoods, and strengthen community resilience against the growing threat of heat waves.

**Shri Sudipta Kumar Sahoo**

District Emergency Officer  
DEOC, Dhenkanal

## **CONTENTS**

<b>Chapters</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>Chapter – I</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>8 - 10</b>
<b>Chapter – II</b>	<b>District Profile</b>	<b>11 - 14</b>
<b>Chapter -III</b>	<b>Early Warning Dissemination</b>	<b>15 - 18</b>
<b>Chapter – IV</b>	<b>Preparedness measures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Standard Operating Procedure</b></li><li>• <b>Department wise Action Plans</b></li></ul>	<b>19 - 45</b>
<b>Chapter – V</b>	<b>IEC (Information Education Communication)</b>	<b>46 - 48</b>
<b>Annexure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Important Contact Details</b></li><li>• <b>Proceedings of the Heat Wave Preparedness Meeting</b></li></ul>	<b>49 - 56</b>

## Abbreviation

AAO	:	Assistant Agriculture Officer
ACSO	:	Assistant Civil Supply Officer
ADM	:	Additional District Magistrate
ADMO	:	Additional District Medical Officer
ADVO	:	Additional District Veterinary Officer
ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BCR	:	Block Control Room
BDO	:	Block Development officer
BEO	:	Block Education Officer
CCA	:	Climate Change Adaptation
CDKN	:	Climate & Development Knowledge
CDM & PHO	:	Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer
CDPO	:	Child Development Project Officer
CDVO	:	Chief District Veterinary Officer
CMRF	:	Chief Ministers Relief Fund
CSO	:	Civil Supply Officer
DAO	:	District Agriculture Officer
DCR	:	District Control Room
DDM	:	District Disaster Manager
DDMA	:	District Disaster Management Authority
DEO	:	District Education Officer
DEOC	:	District Emergency Operation Centre
DEOC	:	District Emergency Operation Centre
DLO	:	District Labour Officer
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWO	:	District Social Welfare Officer
DSWO	:	District Social Welfare Officer
GKS	:	Gaon Kalyan Samiti
GoI	:	Government of India
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HRVA	:	Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
IAY	:	Indira AawasYojana
LI	:	Life stock Inspector
LI	:	Labour Inspector
MAS	:	Mahila Arogya Samiti
MI	:	Marketing Inspector
MO	:	Medical Officer
MVI	:	Motor Vehicle Inspector
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
NIDM	:	National Institute of Disaster Management
OIC	:	Officer In charge
OSDMA	:	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RD	:	Rural Development

RRB	:	Regional Rural Bank.
RTO	:	Regional Transport Officer
SDWO	:	Sub-divisional Welfare Officer
SEOC	:	State Emergency Operation Centre
SFDRR	:	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
SI	:	Supply Inspector
SP	:	Superintendent of Police
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
VAW	:	Village Agriculture Worker
VSO	:	Veterinary Stock officer
W&CD	:	Women & Child Development
WKS	:	Ward Kalyan Samiti

## Chapter- I

# **INTRODUCTION**

The normal temperature is  $\geq 40^{\circ}$  C. Any increase from the above normal temperature is called Heat Wave. In our District as reported by Indian Metrological Department (IMD), Bhubaneswar that in coming April, May and June the temperature will rise up to  $\geq 48^{\circ}$  C (**Recorded 48° C in 2024**). A Heat Wave is a period of abnormally high temperatures, more than the normal maximum temperature that occurs during the summer season in the North-Western parts of India. Heat Waves typically occur between March and June, and in some rare cases even extend till July. The extreme temperatures and resultant atmospheric conditions adversely affect people living in these regions as they cause physiological stress, sometimes resulting in death. When actual maximum temperature remains  $45^{\circ}$ C or more irrespective of normal maximum temperature, heat waves should be declared. Higher daily peak temperatures and longer, more intense heat waves are becomingly increasingly frequent globally due to climate change. India too is feeling the impact of climate change in terms of increased instances of heat waves which are more intense in nature with each passing year, and have a devastating impact on human health thereby increasing the number of heat wave casualties.

### **Objective of Heat Action Plan (HAP):**

The Heat wave Action Plan aims

- To provide a framework for developing plans for the preparedness, implementation, interagency coordination and impact evaluation of heat wave response activities at districts, Municipality, Block and Panchayat level that reduce the negative impact of extreme heat.
- To alert those at risk of heat-related illness in places where extreme heat conditions either exist or are imminent, and to take appropriate precautions.
- To protect livestock / animals from extreme heat causes
- To mobilize departments and communities to help protect communities, neighbors, friend, relatives and themselves against avoidable health problems during spells of very hot weather.
- To help early warning agencies as well as the media to be proactive on steps taken to negate heat wave impacts.

### **Key Strategies:**

Severe and extended heat waves can cause disruption to general, social and economic services. All District level, Block level, Tahasil and GP level Officers will have play a critical role to play in preparing and responding to heat waves at the local level, working closely with health and other related departments on a long-term strategic plan. Dhenkanal District Heat Action Plan – 2026

- Ensure preparedness and convergence between departments and other stakeholders.
- Establish Early Warning System and communication systems
- Developing inter-agency response plan and coordination in field
- Preparedness at the local level for health eventualities
- Health care system capacity building
- Public awareness and community outreach
- Collaboration with private, non-government and civil society
- Assessing the impact - feedback for reviewing and updating the plan

## **Rational For Preparation of Heat Action Plan (HAP)**

Climate change is causing an increase in severity and frequency of extreme weather events and disasters. Heat waves are among the most dangerous of natural hazards, but rarely receive adequate attention. They often lack the spectacular and sudden violence of other hazards, such as tropical cyclones or flash floods. Even the related death tolls are not always immediately obvious. Increased heat waves have become more common with the increasing rate of global temperatures. Extreme heat can lead to dangerous, even deadly, health consequences, including heat stress and heatstroke. India is also vulnerable to such impacts of climate change and the heat wave casualties over the past decades have increased. There have been 25,716 deaths recorded from 1992 to 2016 in various parts of the country due to extreme heat wave. There could have been many possible reasons, which are going to be exacerbated in coming years with growing urbanization, population and industrialization. The problem is further going to be magnified with ongoing climate change. According to estimates, the scenario is likely to become aggravated in coming years, and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) predicts heat related fatalities will double in less than 20 years. There are number of evidences suggesting that heat-related risks might be reduced through systematic development of heat wave early warning systems, alerting decision-makers and the general public to impending dangerous hot weather. It is important that public-health measures and advice on how to avoid negative health outcomes associated with hot-weather extremes are elaborated in advance. Odisha having a semi-arid climate records high day time temperature which are being more aggravated every year by the rising global temperatures. Dhenkanal district of Odisha recorded the day high time temperature as touches to 41 to 41 degrees in summer with high humidity that became more exacerbate for human health. . This is India's first Climate Resilience Heat Action Plan for rural settings and block level heat action plan. On the ground climate preparedness actions, like heat action plan, are crucial components to the global fight against climate change and are particularly focused on protecting the communities that are most vulnerable to the short and long term effects of climate change. It is hoped that the HAP will act as a catalyst for bringing together key players from line department and policy-makers, as well as the general public, for initiating action concerning the overall management of heat as a hazard. Growing concerns over climate change have brought to the fore three important aspects: adaptation, disaster risk reduction and the need for climate information and services to support these. The HAP brings together these three facets and exemplifies an effective demonstration of disaster risk reduction in practice. We expect this plan to enable various departments of Dhenkanal district to provide effective strategy prevention and management of climate sensitive diseases and heat related illnesses. The Plan creates immediate and longer-term actions to increase preparedness, information-sharing, and response coordination to reduce the health impacts of extreme heat on vulnerable populations.

### **Definition Heat Wave:**

In India, heat wave is considered if maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C or more for plains, 37°C or more for coastal stations and at least 30°C or more for hilly regions. Following criteria are used to declare a heat

wave:

- **Based on departure from normal**
  - *Heat Wave:* Departure from normal is 4.5°C to 6.4°C
  - *Severe Heat Wave:* Departure from normal is > 6.4°C
- **Based on Actual Maximum Temperature (for plains only)**
  - *Heat Wave:* When actual maximum temperature  $\geq$  45°C
  - *Severe Heat Wave:* When actual maximum temperature  $\geq$  47°C

To declare a heat wave, the above criteria should be met at least at two stations in a Meteorological subdivision for at least two consecutive days. A heat wave will be declared on the second day.

The heat action plan aims to provide a framework for implementation, coordination and evaluation of extreme heat response activities in block / GPs that reduce the negative impact of extreme heat. The plan also aims at risk of heat related illness in place where extreme heat conditions exist and to take appropriate precautions.

The Heat Wave Action plan is very important in mitigation the risk involved in heat related disaster. The long term, medium term and short term measures include the followings-

- Identification and evaluation of factors leading to disproportionate increase in temperature in the block and GPs.
- Generating a heat wave risk and vulnerability map for developing strategic mitigation action plan.
- Mapping of hotspots within the block and integrating with vulnerability assessment.
- Measures to reduce temperature in these hotspots by developing vertical gardens, small parks with a water fountain etc must be developed.
- Integrating heat action plan with block development plan. Block development plan should focus on reducing the heat stress and water scarcity within the block and GPs.
- Adhering to building codes in the block/GPs

Extreme heat is a risk to human health and wellbeing as well as to infrastructure and services. In some parts of the world extreme heat is seasonal. Often, the hottest time of the year is prior to the start of the rainy season; although this is not the case everywhere. Extreme heat can occur over large geographic areas and can combine with other factors such as humidity to increase the risk of negative health impacts and death. One form of extreme heat is called a 'heat wave' – a period when temperatures, or temperature in combination with other factors, are unusually high and hazardous to human health & wellbeing impacts to animal life and environment. Heat waves typically have a noticeable start and end, last for a period of days and have an impact on human activities and health. Heat wave incidences and impacts are increasing around the globe.

\*\*\*\*

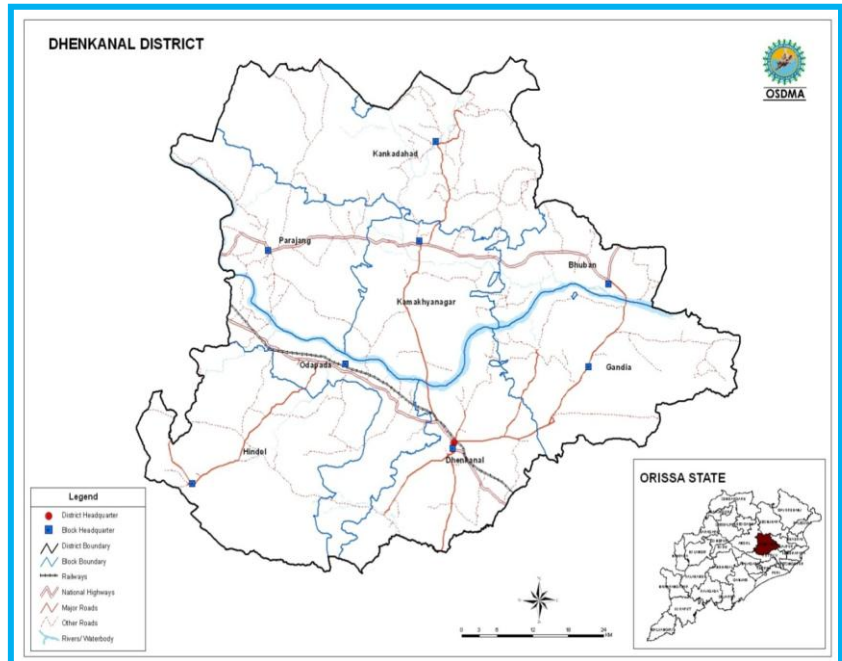
## Chapter 2

# **DISTRICT PROFILE**

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 **Dhenkanal** 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. The latitude of Dhenkanal, Odisha, India is 20.819277, and the longitude is 85.384933.

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

There are 14 numbers of Police Stations, 12 numbers of Outpost in the district. It may be mentioned here that a portion of TATA Steel Ltd. P.S is also lying in Anugul district. Similarly, for looking after development of urban areas, there are 4 numbers 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.

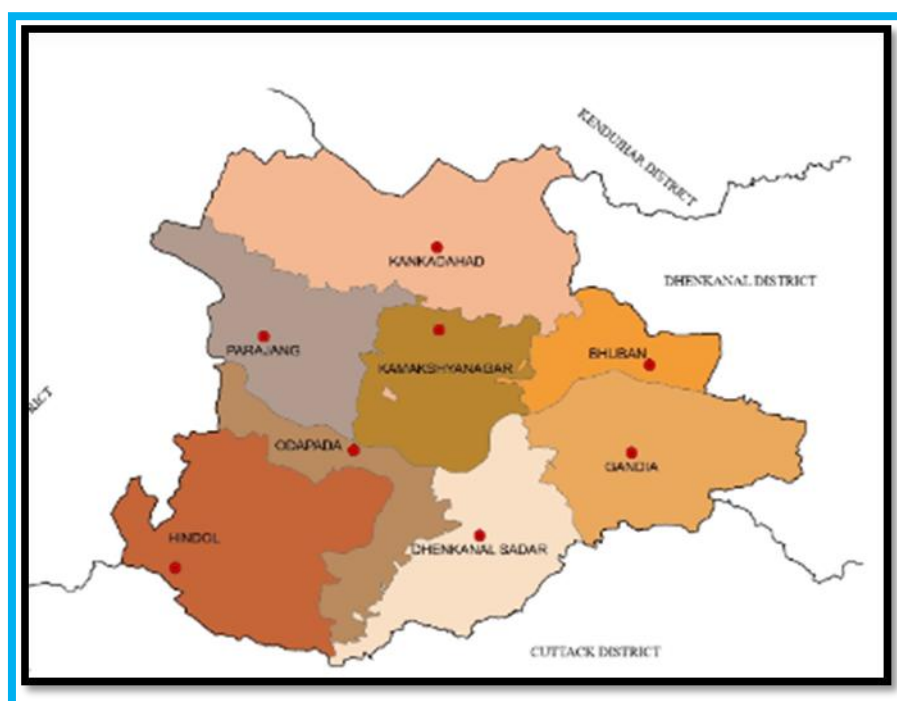
Sl. No	Name of Sub-Division.	Name of the Tahasil	R.I Circle	Total Number of Revenue Village	Name of the Block	No. of GP.	Ward.	Total No. of Inhabited Village.	ULB (Urban Local Body)
1	Dhenkanal.	Sadar	10	177	Sadar	30	399	164	Dhenkanal (Municipality)
2		Gandia	10	193	Gandia	29	426	195	
3		Odapada	9	150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

### District at a Glance:

Sl. No	Particulars	No	Remarks
1	<b>No. of villages</b>	<b>1239</b>	
2	Total Population	1192811	The 2011 provisional census estimated the population of Dhenkanal district.
	a. Male	612593	
	b. Female	580218	
	c. Children	114162	
3	No. of Blocks	8	
4	No. of Gram panchayat	212	
5	No. of Tehsil	8	
6	No. of RI circle	71	
7	No. of Police Stations	15	
8	No. of Fire Stations	10	
9	No. of Urban Local Bodies	4	
10	No. of Sub-Centres	1	
11	No. of PHC	21	
12	No. of CHC	6	
13	No. of Sub-Divisional Hospital	4	
14	No. of Veterinary hospitals	9	
15	No. of Anganwadi Centres	2232	
16	No. of ASHA	2224	
17	No. of Colleges	12	
18	No. of Schools	1518	
19	No. of Odisha AdarshVidyalaya	8	
20	No. of Rural Water Supply system		
21	a) No. of Tube Wells	13776	

22	b) No. of tube well Functional/running	12474	
22	c) No. of tube well dysfunctional	142	
23	d) No. of tube well dysfunctional but repairable	98	
24	e) No. of tube well having solar power	Nil	
25	f) No. of Mega Water Supply	3	
26	No. of Temporary Shelters	12	
27	No. of Night Shelters	1	

### Block Map of Dhenkanal:



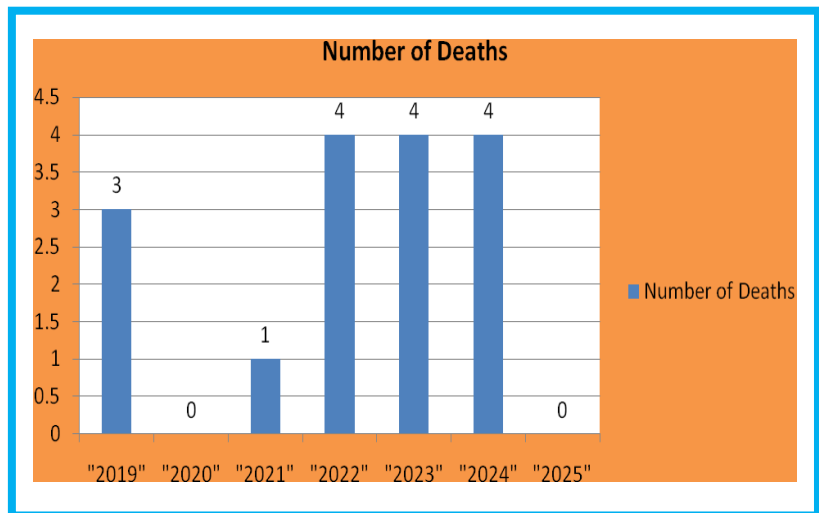
**Climate and Rainfall:** Climate of the district is generally of high humidity. May is usually the hottest month. Occurrence of large number of fire accidents is a regular feature of the district during the summer months i.e. April to May. December is the coolest month of the year. The average minimum 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 mid 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 16 years are as follows:

SL.NO.	YEAR	NORMAL RAINFALL (IN MM.)	ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN MM.)	DEVIATION FROM NORMAL
1	2010	1428.8	1127.38	-21.1
2	2011	1428.8	1489.18	+4.2
3	2012	1428.8	1477.5	+3.8
4	2013	1428.8	1639.64	+14.7
5	2014	1428.8	1429.76	+0.07
6	2015	1428.8	1021.25	-28.5
7	2016	1428.8	1207.77	-15.47
8	2017	1428.80	1132.59	-20.72
9	2018	1428.80	1620.08	+191.28
10	2019	1428.80	1463.88	+35.08
11	2020	1428.80	1644.93	+216.13
12	2021	1428.80	1477.38	+48
13	2022	1428.80	1421.69	-7.11
14	2023	1428.80	1629.68	+200.88
15	2024	1428.80	1496.34	+67.54
16	2025	1428.80	1432.59	+3.79

### Heat Wave Condition in Dhenkanal District:

Dhenkanal is surrounded by mountains and mostly a plateau region. Dry Climate prevails during summer. The highest temperature recorded is 49.5 °C in the year 2017-18 and 2019-20. Number of deaths occurred due to heat wave in last seven years show that the effort put by the administration are in right direction to reduce the losses.



\*\*\*\*

## Chapter 3

# EARLY WARNING DISSEMINATION

Heat wave is a major weather hazards in recent years and have affected different parts of the country. The role and responsibilities of all Block/ Tahasil level officers of the concerned line departments as well as other Stake Holders were taken in preparing the action plan. Early warning dissemination plays a vital role in management of Heat Wave condition in district and save life and property.



### Early Warning Dissemination:

**Forecast and Issuance of Heat Wave Alert by IMD-** Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) issues weather forecast report for states on regular basis for interest of public. The States should, therefore, carry out their respective threshold assessments for mortality and provide the information to IMD so that it can provide specific warning alerts to those States. Color code, Meaning, Temperature Details and Action Needed Green (No action) Normal Day Maximum temperatures are near normal Comfortable temperature. Cautionary action required.

Color Code	Alert	Warning	Impact	Suggested Actions
Green (No Action )	Normal Day	Nil	Comfortable temperature	No action) cautionary action required
Yellow Alert Heat (Be updated)	Heat Alert	Heat wave Heat conditions at district level, likely to persist for 2 Days	Heat is tolerable for general public but moderate health concern for vulnerable people e.g. infants, elderly, people	Avoid Heat Exposure
Orange (Be prepared)	Alert Severe Heat Alert for the day	Severe heat wave conditions likely to persist for 2 days. ii. With varied severity, heat wave is likely to persist for 4 days or more.	Increased likelihood of heat illness symptoms in people who are either exposed to sun for a prolonged period or doing heavy work. High health concern for vulnerable people e.g. infants, elderly, people with chronic disease	Avoid heat exposure—keep cool. Avoid dehydration
Red (Take action)	Alert Extreme Heat Alert for the Day	A. Severe heat Very likely to persist for 2 days. Total number of heat/ severe heat wave days likely to exceed 6 days	Very likelihood of developing heat illness and heat stroke in all ages	Extreme care need for vulnerable people

**India Meteorological Department (IMD):** IMD, Ministry of Earth Sciences, is the nodal agency for providing current and forecast weather information, including warnings for all weather-related hazards for optimum operation of weather-sensitive activities. It provides warning against severe weather phenomena like tropical

cyclones, squally winds, heavy rainfall/ snow, thunder-squall, hailstorm, dust storms, Heat Wave, warm night, fog, cold wave, cold night, ground frost, etc. It also provides real time data and weather prediction of maximum temperature, Heat Wave, extreme temperatures and heat alerts for vulnerable cities / rural areas. IMD has a big network of surface observatories covering entire country to measure various metrological parameters like Temperature, Relative humidity, pressure, wind speed & direction etc. Based on daily maximum temperature station data, climatology of maximum temperature is prepared for the period 1981-2010 to find out normal maximum temperature of the day for the particular station. Thereafter, IMD declares Heat Wave over the region as per its definition. IMD issues temperature forecast & warnings in following range: a) Short to medium range (lead time/validity of 1 to 5 days) b) Extended range (lead time/validity upto 4 weeks) c) Seasonal range (lead time/validity upto 3 months) IMD predicts Heat Wave based on synoptic analysis of various meteorological parameters and from the consensus guidance from various regional & global numerical.

**Monitoring Heat wave by DDMA:** on the onset of Summer Season, in the month of March 1<sup>st</sup> week , Heat Wave preparatory meeting held under the chairmanship of Collector Dhenkanal with all stakeholder to be prepared for heat wave management. From 1<sup>st</sup> April control room are operational at District/ Subdivision, block/ tahsil and RI/ GP level. All the Departments / BDOs/ Tahasildars will conduct meetings with officials and stakeholders at Block/ Tahasil level to prevent and mitigate the risks associated with heat wave situation.

#### **Functioning of Control Room:**

District level control room functions from **1<sup>st</sup> April, 2026 to 1<sup>st</sup> Week of June, 2026** with the staffs deployed from different dist. level offices.

The Telephone No of District level Control Room of DEOC, Dhenkanal - **06762-221376 / 1077(Toll free).**

Similarly, control room functions all concerned line departments as well Blocks from 1<sup>st</sup> April.

- Control Room at the office of CDM & PHO: **06762-295866 & 9439991401** which is functional from 1<sup>st</sup> march to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2026.
- Control room number of TPCODL: **1912** and **18003457122**
- Toll free number of O/O: CDVO: **1962**

#### **Role of DEOC, Dhenkanal:**

- Disseminate information received from the IMD and state specific warning to the public through print/electronic/social and other mass media at the local level.
- Ensure push SMS by telecom service
- Operators to all active mobile connections in the affected area. To ensure cutting off of power supply and its
- Restoration Activation the all concerned departments, & activation of control rooms
- Specific warning is received Ensure early warning information to reach last mile through SMS, What's app group at different level. Disseminate Dos' and Don'ts and other IEC material in local language
- NGOs/Active people may be involved in dissemination of early warning/ forecast at village level and also conducting workshop/ seminars/ media

briefs in different village/ cities.

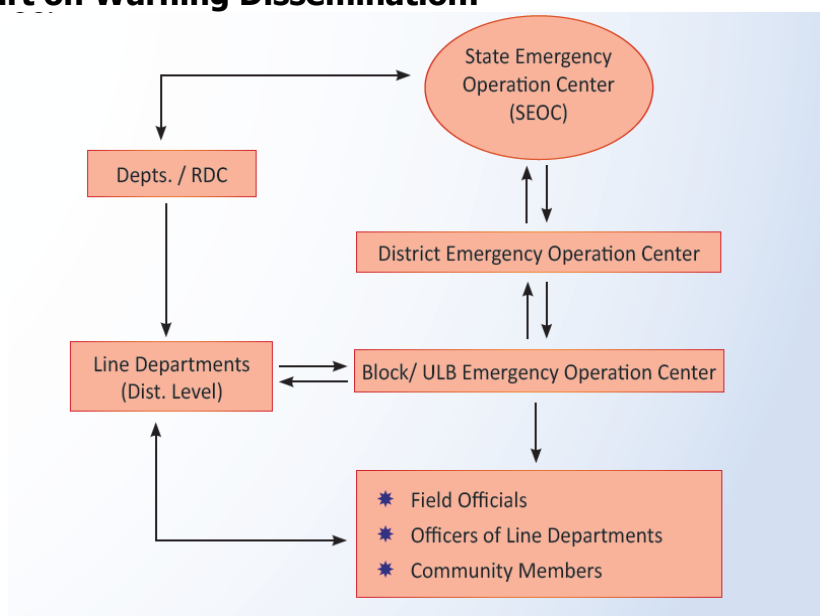
### Role of Block Administration:

- The warning messages should contain safety directions to be followed; for e.g.; the now casting messages for severe heat wave/thunderstorm/lighting may ask the public to take a safe shelter or move indoors in the wake of an inevitable disaster;
- The message should be short, clear, in simple local language and action oriented;
- Flash messages / tickers / 'breaking news' to be displayed on the local TV news channels; Radio announcements through public and private broadcasters;
- Flash messages / SMS, WhatsApp group to the users by the mobile operators in the affected areas;
- In case of rural areas and small towns, an early warning may be issued by the local authorities using channelized WhatsApp group, loudspeakers, sirens, etc.;
- Social media, including group messaging services, should be extensively used. e) Communication Strategy and Drafting of Key Do's and Don'ts

### Role of Gram Panchayat & Village level:

- Share early warning information to reach at community through SMS, WhatsApp, group, loudspeaker etc. Create awareness through IEC in schools and clubs ,
- Anganwadi, village meeting PDS shop, MNREGA workers Display IEC material and share to different groups/ community and individuals
- Share early warning information to villagers and community
- Distribute IEC materials

### Flow chart on Warning Dissemination:

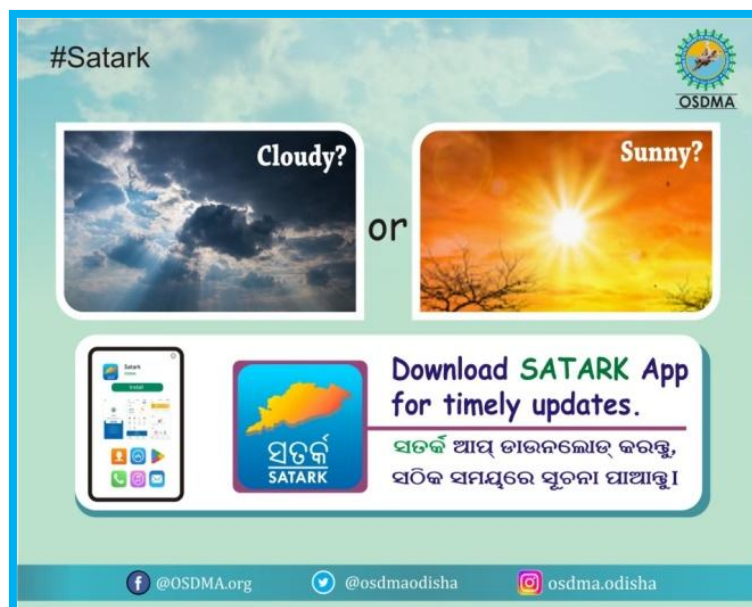


**Heat Action Plan-2026** with special focus on water scarcity management in the identified vulnerable wards / villages in the Municipality/NACs as well as Blocks in the district. It was given focused on **zero causality & reduces morbidity due to heat wave**. Administration, Panchayat, NGOs / Civil Society organisations to make provision for Water Kiosk at strategic locations during this summer & community level awareness generation Heat Wave. The details responsibilities of all concerned

Block level Officers and others stakeholders were discussed in Heat Wave Preparedness Meeting which is annexed.

### **SATRAK AAP:**

Information dissemination on Heat Wave through SATARK application: SATARK is a decision support system based on the Web / Smartphone that helps to provide early warning information for different risks. It is an application developed by OSDMA in collaboration with RIMES. Heat Wave advisory system uses IMD defined Heat Wave thresholds to automatically generate advisories based



on forecast and disseminate advisories to the users well ahead of time about the likelihood of a Heat Wave along with precautionary measures to be taken. Every day, the SATARK system transmits the 10-day forecast information to the concerned government officials at State, District and Block level through e-mail automatically. It has improved risk communication in the state. "SATARK" mobile application was developed both in IOS and Android, providing block level alerts and preparedness advisories (Do's and Don'ts) in Odia and English languages. The application is incorporated with observation and forecast data from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and the best available forecast products. Block level and location specific alerts are issued through Mobile App, E-Mail, SMS and other available sources. The advisories are freely available through SATARK mobile application. In the near future, all the forecast information provided by the application will include the value-added information provided by IMD-RC.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Chapter 4

# **PREPAREDNESS MEASURES**

District level Preparedness Meeting of Dhenkanal district held on **07.03.2026**, the meeting was chaired by the ADM (General) in virtual mode. All department officers, stakeholders were participated in the meeting. Instruction and guidelines issued in accordance to the letter No 569/ R & DM (DM) dt: 10.02.2026 of Special Relief Commissioner. The copy of the meeting minutes is annexed.

**Preparedness Measure to be followed by different Department is given below:**

### **A. Office of Special Relief Commissioner:**

Under the direction of the Special Relief Commissioner the SRO would ensure the following:

- Issue appropriate directives to the concerned departments for taking preparatory and precautionary measures for Heat Wave management.
- Posters and IEC materials on safety tips relating to heat-wave are prepared and distributed by Department of Health & Family Welfare for general awareness of the public. Advertisements on such safety tips to be given through local newspapers, radio and television channels.
- To instruct All India Radio, Door darshan and other private Television channels to organize discussions and other programmes for creating public awareness.
- Issue directives to Department to Forest and Environment, Fisheries and Animal Resources, Women and Child, Health and Family Welfare and OSDMA for awareness activities, provision of water and essential preparatory measures concerning Heat Wave management.
- Action Plan is prepared for mitigating water scarcity problems in different towns and rural areas, where acute scarcity of drinking water is felt.. Required numbers of water tankers are to be deployed for supply of drinking water and defunct tube wells to be replaced / repaired. Essential medicines, saline and ORS packets to be stored in the District Headquarters Hospitals, Community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers. Special arrangements to be made and separate beds are earmarked for treatment of heat-stroke patients in different Hospitals.
- The working hours for daily laborers need to scheduled i.e. from 6 a.m. to 11a.m. and 3.30 pm to 6pm.Orders to be given to make provision of drinking water at the worksites.
- Plying of buses during peak hours i.e. between 11.00AM to 3.30PM will be regulated. Orders must be given to carry portable water and ORS in public transport vehicles.
- Power distributing companies to be instructed to ensure uninterrupted power supply in summer.
- The time table of the schools to be re-scheduled from 6.30 AM to 10.30AM.
- Facilitate involvement of Civil Society Organizations for taking different mitigation activities.
- An amount of Rs.50,000/-as ex-gratia relief to the bereaved family of each heat stroke victim is provided by the State Government.

### **Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment Department:**

- Popularizing crops needing less water like Maize, Ragi, Pulses etc and short duration varieties of crops.
- Improving Water Use efficiency by advocating use of Micro Irrigation (Drip, Sprinkler irrigation)
- Popularizing PUSA Hydrogel especially in crops like Mung, Biri to retain the soil moisture by preventing evaporation from soil and releasing water in slow phases based on the need of the crop.
- Promoting adoption of Mulching technique for soil moisture conservation.
- The water holding capacity would be improved by applying coir pith before sowing.
- Irrigate the crops in critical stages of crop growth period.
- Repairing of bunds and closing of holes to stop water loss.
- Timely weeding, inter-cultural operation and application of herbicides.
- Spraying of need based pesticides during morning or afternoon hours.
- Taking appropriate control measures for incidence of Stem borer in Paddy, Thrips infestation in Pulses, Groundnut and Sunflower.
- Risk Coverage under crop insurance scheme for mid-season adversity, localized calamity & post-harvest loss.
- Creation of awareness to farming community on effects of Heat Waves.
- Provision of Drinking water supply, first-aid facility and temporary shed in the work site would be ensured.
- The labourers would be engaged up to 11 PM and there will be interval from 11AM to 3 PM
- Morning office for the districts officials would be held from April, as per the decision of Govt.

### **Fisheries & ARD Department ARD Sector:**

- In each district as well as Sub-division level, a Control Room for Heat Wave should be opened with adequate staff to attend any eventualities arising due to Heat Wave.
- The livestock holders need to be educated regarding the management practices to be followed while rearing of animals and birds during scorching heat of summer.
- The scrolling news on Heat Wave needs to be telecast in different TV channels. The publications of advertisements on Heat Wave in different Odia newspapers needs to be made for public awareness.
- Leaflets, Pamphlets and hand-outs will be circulated for wide publicity among the farmers and field functionaries.
- Livestock and poultry are prone to heat stress due to herd system of management resulting in summer diarrhea, dehydration and subsequent shock. Hence, they are to be treated immediately with fluid therapy and essential life-saving drugs.
- There is also a need for supplementary post Heat Wave treatment to the affected animals and birds for which the veterinary Institutions (VDs & LACs) are to be equipped with sufficient stock of medicines.
- General Public would be advised to keep wide-mouthed water pots out side their houses for animals and birds.
- Temporary shallow water vats will be constructed for stray animals in strategic locations and in cattle markets through PR&DW Department. Accordingly, the

detailed list with locations will be given to the respective DRDAS.

- The tube wells and animal vats should be constructed/ repaired in Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and Livestock Aid Centers through PR&DW Department.
- The Mobile Veterinary Units in each block shall be utilized for monitoring the Heat Wave situation and for providing emergency veterinary service care.
- The successful management of heat stress includes the following:
- In order to treat or provide necessary first-aids to heat affected animals, all the Veterinary Dispensaries / Livestock Aid Centers need to be properly assessed with regard to availability of cold drinking water, stock of essential medicines and technical personnel.
- All subordinate Staff / officers are to be instructed to render self-less services to the affected livestock and poultry population in face of possible Heat Wave situations. Steps maybe taken to open the field institutions beyond the prefixed schedule in case of necessity to cater the need of farmers.
- The NGO/ CBOs of the district may be requested to extend hands of co-operation to mitigate the sufferings of animals due to heat. Temporary arrangements for drinking water may be made with the help of District Administration, line Departments and voluntary organizations to overcome heat stress of susceptible animals.
- Care of affected animals should be taken immediately.

#### **Fisheries Sector:**

- During the excavation/ renovation of MPY, PMMSY or Departmental farms, labourers should not be engaged from 11 am to 3 pm. The Fishers must not go out during noon other than for exigency works.
- On the work site, temporary shed and drinking water facilities should be ensured by the beneficiaries.
- All field level officers like AFO/ SFTA / JFTAs should sensitize the Fishers about it.
- When temperature rises, dissolve oxygen decreases in the pond, pH level also decrease and fish start to get sluggish. Water tank level should be to minimum 1.0-1.5 mt. depth. The dissolved oxygen levels can be maintained by using aerators.
- Farmers must be sensitized on extreme heat in aquaculture practices through adequate awareness programs.

#### **Housing and Urban Development Department:**

- Display heat alerts and precautionary measures at strategic points.
- Providing shelter and shades in open and high congregation places
- Opening of the parks during peak hours.
- Providing drinking water through water kiosk ( Jal Chhatras) at strategic points
- Water supply to slums through tankers.
- Public announcements through public address system.
- Restrict plying of city public transport.
- Provision of ice pack, first aid and water at City public transport vehicles plying during peak hours.
- Provision of vats (near tube wells) for drinking water for animals.
- Provision for Water sprinkling to settle down the suspended particles on roads.
- Issue advisories for Albedo painting of office building / houses/ apartment/ schools/ hospitals and other buildings.

- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.
- IEC / BCC activities through Ward Kalyana Samiti (WKS), Mahila Arorgya Samiti (MAS) , urban ASHA under NUHM in Dhenkanal Municipality.
- Regular conducting of meeting of the WKS and MAS in each ward of the Dhenkanal Municipality having an agenda on Heat wave Management apart from other agenda. The said meeting must be attended by concerned health staff without fail.
- Provision of water kiosk (Paniya Jala Seva Kendra) at strategic point in each ward and untied fund of MAS may be utilized for the said under the supervision of WKS.

#### **Information & Public Relations Department:**

- DIPRO should coordinate with all Block Development Officer/Tahsildars to take steps for wide public awareness through leaflets and posters of "DO"s & Don'ts" issued by the Health & Family Welfare Department that are to be disseminated through Print & Electronic Media and Co-ordinate with all related line departments at district level and report compliance.
- On receipt of warning message from IMD/ Rev. Control room through District Control Room the DIPRO to make the general public alert by using local media.
- All the DIPROS /SDIPROs would be instructed to be vigilant for prompt dissemination of any message alerts at the District /Sub-Division level relating to Heat Wave publicity campaigns etc. They must also be ready for release of any emergency messages and disseminate information through social media updates.
- Round the clock Control Room will be opened and will operate under the supervision of the concerned District Collector / Sub Collector.
- Publicity campaign and stepping up of IEC activities through public announcements, news releases, advertisements in print media, Leaflets and pamphlets, hoardings, radio jingles, TV slots, social media uploads etc. to sensitize public and create mass awareness in a mission mode is to be done under the direction of the District Administration.
- The Information Officers of Groups of Departments will be in constant touch with the respective departments for quick sharing of information regarding the decision taken at the higher level with the approval of the concerned department.
- Control room at the State level will also be opened and a designated team of officials and staff of I& PR Department function for the purpose and supervise the smooth functioning and dissemination of updated information relating to Heat Waves.
- Media briefings on updated information as and when necessary must be shared under the supervision of higher authorities at Sub-Division/District & State level.

#### **Industries Department:**

- Issue directives for Heat Wave prevention and management for industries and mines.
- Generate awareness through IEC activities.
- Provision for water sprinkling to settle down the suspended particles.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

## **Department of Health and Family Welfare:**

- Capacity building of Health Care Service Providers (Doctor, Nurses, Pharmacist and health workers) on diagnosis and management heat related illness.
- Maintaining data base and surveillance on heat related morbidity and mortality.
- Provision for Health facility readiness to manage heat affected patients (beds, staff, inventories, ambulance etc.).
- Cool hospital initiatives for hospitals (Albedo painting).
- Special attention towards high-risk patients like geriatric/ pediatric/pregnant women etc.
- Timely submission of autopsy report in case alleged/death due to Sunstroke.
- Training of 108 Ambulance staff and 'Mobile Health Units (MHU)' for management of heat related cases.
- Display do's and don'ts of Heat Waves on 'Swasthya Kantha' (village health wall),
- Sensitize community on Heat Wave related issues at Kishori Swasthya Mela ( adolescent health meet), and village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) and Routine Immunization (RI)sessions and distribution of IEC materials
- Strengthen the control rooms for providing heat related information.
- Establishment of mobile base alert system through the ASHA/ ANM/ health workers for effective and immediate assessment of heat stroke cases.
- Development of specific reporting form for heat related events including morbidity and mortality.
- Regular conducting of GKS meeting in each GKS with proper follow-up and monitoring and having an agenda on Heat wave Management apart from other agenda of the meeting. The said meeting must be attended by concerned health staff.
- Provision of water kiosk (Paniya Jala Seva Kendra) at strategic point of GKS out of the GKS/ GP untied fund.
- Coordinate with private hospitals to collect heat related morbidity and mortality data.
- Provision of power back up during summer at institution level.
- IEC/BCC activities through Ward Kalyana Samiti (WKS), Mahila Arorgya Samiti(MAS) ,urban ASHA under NUHM in Dhenkanal Municipality.
- Regular conducting of meeting of the WKS and MAS in each ward of the Dhenkanal Municipality having an agenda on Heat wave Management apart from other agenda. The said meeting must be attended by concerned health staff without fail.
- Provision of water kiosk (Jal Chhatra) at strategic point in each ward and untied fund of MAS may be utilized for the said under the supervision of WKS.
- Awareness on Heat Wave to students of AWC, Schools (Day / Residential) through RBSK, MHT staff as per their micro plan.
- ADPHCO and PHEO will be responsible for awareness and IEC/BCC activities district and block level respectively.
- Timely launching of Anshughata Ratha and awareness generation in the district. The said Action plan to be provided to District Emergency section for appraisal of the Collector &DM.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

**Labour & E.S.I. Department:**

- Issue directives for flexible working hours to restrict heat exposure with effect from March to June 2026 and submit enforcement reports at regular intervals.
- Guidelines for workers to protect from heat exposure and provision of First Aid, drinking water and cooling space at work site.
- Awareness activities for construction workers, factory laborers, manual laborers and workers whose occupations require intensive work outdoors during extreme heat about the risks, signs, and symptoms of heat stress.
- Training on heat illness diagnosis and management for factory medical officers.
- Advisory for one A/C relief chamber at factory facilities for emergency
- Ensuring health centers/dispensary are open during peak summer hours.
- Ensure overseeing construction sites, quarries, factories and other vulnerable worksites, particularly during high temperature periods, to enforce labor laws related to heat safety.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

**Panchayati Raj & D.W. Department:**

- Prepare Vulnerability map.
- Sensitize vulnerable population on Heat Wave
- Public announcement about the do's and don'ts issued by the department of Health and family welfare and OSDMA.
- Provision of water kiosks, tube wells, tankers at strategic locations.
- Provision of funds in department budget for capacity building.
- Encourage for alternative livelihood activities & rescheduling of works.
- Encourage for alternative livelihood activities. Restrict the working hours from 11 AM to 3 PM under MGNREGA.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.
- Supply of Drinking water and shade nets at working sites.
- Construction of ponds, artificial lakes for cooling the environment by evaporation
- Identification of cooler places.
- Provide cool shelter during summer (must be explored through innovation and partnership).
- The water scarcity village as per experience in the last summer to be identified and preventive measures will be taken at the time of necessity for supply of drinking water through Tankers / Tractors loaded with water Tanks etc.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

## Standard Operating Procedure

### CDM and PHO :

- Sensitizing Health Care Service Providers (Doctor, Nurses, Pharmacist and health workers) on diagnosis and management heat related illness.
- Regular surveillance on heat related morbidity and mortality.
- Provision for Health facility readiness to manage heat affected patients (beds, staff, inventories, ambulance etc.).
- Cool hospital initiatives for hospitals (Albedo painting).
- Special attention towards high-risk patients like geriatric/ pediatric/pregnant women etc.
- Timely submission of autopsy report in case alleged/death due to Sunstroke.
- Training of 108 Ambulance staff and 'Mobile Health Units (MHU)' for management of heat related cases.
- Display do's and don'ts of Heat Waves on 'Swasthya Kantha' (village health wall),
- Sensitize community on Heat Wave related issues at Kishori Swasthya Mela (adolescent health meet), and village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) and Routine Immunization (RI) sessions and distribution of IEC materials
- Strengthen the control rooms for providing heat related information.
- Establishment of mobile base alert system through the ASHA/ ANM/ health workers for effective and immediate assessment of heat stroke cases.
- Development of specific reporting form for heat related events including morbidity and mortality.
- Regular conducting of GKS meeting in each GKS with proper follow-up and monitoring and having an agenda on Heat wave Management apart from other agenda of the meeting. The said meeting must be attended by concerned health staff.
- Provision of water kiosk (Jal Chhatra) at strategic point of GKS out of the GKS/GP untied fund.
- Coordinate with private hospitals to collect heat related morbidity and mortality data.
- Provision of power back up during summer at institution level.
- IEC/BCC activities through Ward Kalyana Samiti(WKS), Mahila Arorgya Samiti(MAS), urban ASHA under NUHM in Dhenkanal Municipality.
- Regular conducting of meeting of the WKS and MAS in each ward of the Dhenkanal Municipality having an agenda on Heat wave Management apart from other agenda. The said meeting must be attended by concerned health staff without fail.
- Provision of water kiosk (Jal Chhatra) at strategic point in each ward and untied fund of MAS may be utilized for the said purpose under the supervision of WKS.
- Awareness on Heat Wave to students of AWC, Schools (Day / Residential) through RBSK, MHT staff as per their micro plan.
- ADPHCO and PHEO will be responsible for awareness and IEC/BCC activities district and block level respectively.
- Timely launching of Anshughata Ratha and awareness generation in the district. The said Action plan to be provided to District Emergency section for appraisal

of the Collector & DM.

- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

**District Information and Public Relation Officer:**

- DIPRO : In a massive scale awareness on require on dos and don'ts on heat wave through IEC ( Information Education Communication ) posters, leaflets, brochures, wall paintings/ street play etc
- Affix of Posters and wall painting in prominent locations (Market/ Bus stand/ Railway stations & in Major offices )
- Street play and nuked Nataka, dasa kathaia by using local artists for massive awareness
- Awareness message on Heat Wave precautions and preparedness through print media and tele media
- Aware the public to use the SATARK Aap of OSDMA for getting update on weather and heat wave related warnings
- Taking support of local NGO/ Civil society and likeminded organization for the larger dissemination of awareness message.

**RWSS & PHED, Executive Officers, NAC & Municipality: -**

- Procurement all the spares and equipment in advance and keep the stock in readiness
- Immediate identification of the defunct tube wells in villages and NAC and Municipality areas
- Plan immediate repair of the defunct tube wells within 24 hrs of the report.
- Water quality technician's must ensure water quality whether the water is potable or not, if it's not potable immediately the department should affix red mark on it with warning signs
- PHED must take adequate steps for the opening of water kiosk ( Jal Chhatra ) in most prominent locations ( Market areas / Traffic square/ Bus stand/ Railway Stations etc of the cities . The water kiosk must provide good& cool water with utmost hygiene and cleanliness. Water must be kept in cool or shed place under personal monitoring
- For monitoring water Kiosk conditions on daily basis it should be monitor by joint team formed in an advance. daily water kiosk wise report must be share with DEOC with authentication
- Similarly pipe water supply status must be monitored leakage/ damaged pipe lines needs to repair immediately
- Already identified water scarcity streets/ villages needs water tanker for ensuring water supply in summer seasons
- Water tankers deployed by PHED/ RWSSS all these tankers must be in good running conditions and water tank must have proper clean and leakage free so that water will not be waste during transportation
- All the ward level officers of PHED in urban areas & RWSS JE in rural areas needs to visit water scarcity pockets on daily basis and apprise the authority
- Peoples grievances pertain to water issues during summer must be addressed within 24 hrs of the complaint received, JE-RWSS in rural areas & PHED Engineers in urban areas., if failed in it disciplinary actions need to be taken against the concern officer
- An active toll free number must be circulated to community for sharing their grievance and complaints pertain to water issues

- Peoples complaint register shall be made available in control room at NAC & Municipality

#### **Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment:**

- Opening of control rooms (24x7) at block & district agriculture office with adequate control room staffs
- SOP for farmers and agricultural work to be in morning and evening hours by farmers
- Water Bottles, umbrellas to be used in outdoor works
- Large dissemination of IEC ( Information education & communication ) materials on dos and don'ts needs to be circulated
- Sensitizing farmers about summer cultivation with minimum use of water
- Sensitizing farmers about Irrigation facility available and rotation cultivation.

#### **Chief District Veterinary Officer:**

- Immediate formation of task force for heat wave monitoring
- Opening of control rooms (24x7) at block & district veterinary with adequate control room staffs
- In a massive scale awareness require at community level on special care of pets/ domestic animals during summer seasons
- Special attentions need for the stray animals roaming in streets and villages
- Temporary summer veterinary camps may be organized in GP or in block for taking care of animals
- Special fodder programs needs to be accelerated in fodder crisis areas
- Water trough vats or tanker may be arranged for the stray animals
- Advance procurement of medicines for the animal's care
- Regular health animals checkups programs needs to be planned in vulnerable areas through mobile veterinary team
- Large dissemination of IEC (Information education & communication) materials on dos and don'ts needs to be circulated

#### **District Education Officer:**

- Timing and School colleges will be rescheduled keeping in view of summer season as per the Govt. Circular.
- First Aid Box (ORS) must have kept inside school premises.
- Teacher must be vigilant and active on health conditions of students
- Potable water container must have kept inside the school
- Teacher should monitor student's mobility
- Enough shed may be arranged inside school premises
- Students should literate and aware about heat wave and heat related illness s so that they will play as catalyst in community to spread the message on heat wave preparedness
- Students should have advised to wear clean uniform and foot wear
- Students needs to be asked to come to class with an umbrella and water bottle
- Fans fitted inside class rooms must be in running conditions
- Schools bus shall be made available of first aid and water facility
- School teachers & Physical Education Teacher must have basic understanding on first aid to a heat stroke and heat stress students
- Local PHC / CHC's contact details shall be made available

**District Social Welfare Office:**

- All AWCs (Anganwadi centers) timing will be re-scheduled from 6.30 A.M to 9.30 A.M. If required take home ration facility will be provided .
- First aid and clean water shall be available in AWC along with ORS sachets
- Earthen pots shall be kept in each AWC.
- Periodically health checkup needs to be done by the local health practices
- IEC materials on heat wave needs to be displayed on all AWC
- Defunct tube well inside/ nearby AWC needs to be repair immediately by taking support of local administrative authority
- Good, fresh hot cooked meals may be provided to the children's under the supplementary nutrition program
- AWC centers hygiene and cleanness shall be maintained

**Regional Transport Office:**

- Timing of public transport facilities like buses shall be reschedule, in peak time 11:00 AM to 3:00 PM buses plying inside district needs to be restricted even interstate and inter districts buses will follow this order
- Over –crowding passenger buses, autos, needs to be avoided local authority needs to monitor if violation made then fine needs to be imposed
- Bus should keep first aid with ORS Packets as well cool water container in side buses
- Enforcement team will be formed to check the plying time & Pamphlet will be pasted in backside of every bus.
- In major junctions of National High ways and State High Ways may have water kiosk
- Temporary passenger sheds needs to be installed in bus stops
- Proper checking will have to be made by the enforcement wing of this Department and penalty be imposed against the earning transporters/ operators
- The control rooms at district level should function around the clock during the period of Heat Wave
- The bus/truck associations of the district and the local NGOs should suitably be instructed to involve themselves in public awareness campaigns on Heat Wave

**District Labour Officer:**

- Issue directives for flexible working hours to restrict heat exposure with effect from March to June 2026 and submit enforcement reports at regular intervals.
- Guidelines for workers to protect from heat exposure and provision of First Aid, drinking water and cooling space at work site.
- Awareness activities for construction workers, factory laborers, manual laborers and workers whose occupations require intensive work outdoors during extreme heat about the risks, signs, and symptoms of heat stress.
- Training on heat illness diagnosis and management for factory medical officers.
- Advisory for one A/C relief chamber at factory facilities for emergency
- Ensuring health centers/dispensary are open during peak summer hours.
- Ensure overseeing construction sites, quarries, factories and other vulnerable worksites, particularly during high temperature periods, to enforce labor laws related to heat safety.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

### **Divisional Forest Officer:**

- Wall Painting on public awareness made in important places in and around of the forest.
- Continuously VSS (Vana Surakshya Samiti) and local volunteers needs to be motivated to keep the forest safe from the unprecedented forest fire during the summer season.
- Task force formed at the village level and their orientation program organized how to inform communities regarding forest fire as well how to drowse forest fire immediately before further spread.
- Fire prone ranges of Hindol, Kapilas, Kamakhyanagar ranges special action plan has been prepared with well equipped team members.
- Response Teams to be formed for immediate address the forest fire issues.
- Timely coordination with fire department for immediate arrest of forest fire
- Continuous meeting with villagers at village level by the VSS / community level regarding forest protection from fire
- Award and recognition for community may be arranged by forest department for their outstanding work on forest protection
- Sprinkling of water in places to protect birds life. People should keep one pot water on roof top for thirsty birds.



### **SE, TPCODL:**

- Advance procurement of all electrical equipment's for the repair and maintenance
- Power supply will not be affected during Summer-2026 except in any emergency situation such as under frequency, tripping of power transformers, feeder faults, planned shown for execution of Govt. work with prior announcement etc.
- TPSODL will abide with the guidance issued to it by District Administration instructions from time to time.
- In case of any emergency maintenance work, the same will be done only during morning hours when the effect of heat is less.
- In case of power interruption, the same will be intimated to the public through electronic media such as TV scrolling, twitter and public announcements etc.
- Lift irrigation points that are inoperative will be provided with power supply.
- TPCODL has to take steps for the operation of Control rooms at district & block level
- District Headquarter Hospitals are being provided with uninterrupted power supply through dedicated feeders.
- All PHED and RD water supply points will be ensured steady power supply.
- All the contractors/ agencies working under TPCODL- Dhenkanal have been geared up to meet any exigency such as repair, maintenance work etc.
- Preventive maintenance works have been planned during March to April to rectify jumpers, tilted poles, low ground sagging and tree branch cutting with respect to all 33KV and 11KV feeder

### **District Fire Officer:-**

- District Fire Office and Block Fire Station needs to be equipped with MFE (Motor fire engine) with fully loaded water tanker to ensure 24x7 services during the eventualities or fire incidents.
- Dedicated toll free number of 112 circulated among the public.
- All fire brigade team needs to stay in their respective fire stations to attend urgent fire accident call
- All the equipment's and machinery of all fires stations shall be made available in functional conditions

### **District Panchayat Office (DPO):**

- All Panchayat office shall made arrangement for the opening of the Water Kiosk (Paniya Jala Seva Kendra) inside Panchayat office.
- PEO (Panchayat Executive Officer) of concern panchayat regularly update the defunct tube well status of Gram Panchayat as well immediate coordination with RWSS JE for the repair of the defunct, tube well within 24hrs
- Imposition of restrictions of MGNREGA work from morning 11:00 AM to 3:00 PM afternoon
- Shed & water facilities shall be made available in all MGNRGA & constructions work site
- Must take adequate steps for the massive awareness's campaign inside the GP through ASHA, AWC workers on heat wave preparedness as well dos and don'ts
- PEO will be the nodal officer of Panchayat to address drinking water issues, on regular basis he/ she will hold a meeting at GP level to know the water crisis issues, immediate coordinate with local BDO & JE RWSS for the solve of water crisis
- All BDO's must take a weekly review meeting with all block level officials and PEOs to assess the water crisis & heat wave issues during summer season
- BDO's should ensure to open one dedicated heat wave controls room in their office premises. The control room should be functional from 6:00 AM to Evening 9:00 PM

### **District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC):**

- All Staffs of DEOC will work on the heat wave situation,
- Regular coordination with various line departments to know the status of preparedness
- Opening of dedicated heat wave control room (24x7) at district office with deployment adequate
- Circulation of heat wave awareness posters to Blocks & Tahasil after procuring from OSDMA



**Municipality & Urban Local Bodies:**

- Awareness creation among the Urban Community by using posters & flex on heat wave preparedness, affixing posters and flex in prominent locations like – daily market, weekly market
- Wall painting and posters on dos and don'ts on heat wave precautions
- Deployment of water tankers in an advancement for transporting water to water scarcity pockets in urban areas immediately
- Coordination with TPCODL officers for solving power outage issues & load shedding problems
- Opening of Water Kiosk in prominent places. Bhuban, Kamakhyanagar, Hindol NAC & Dhenkanal Municipality in major crowded places
- Water kiosk managed & monitored by the Mission Shakti Group (MSG),
- Regular check up of water kiosk to monitor quality of water as well hygiene conditions surrounding areas of water kiosk
- Arrangement of water and shed for the stray animals
- Coordination with local Community organization and NGO for ensuring their support and cooperation on opening of water kiosk & water for stray animals
- Opening of dedicated control room (6:00 AM to 9:00 PM ) in all Municipality & NAC office to address water crisis and power crisis issues
- Regular coordination meeting with PHED/ TPCODL on water and power crisis by executive officer
- Immediate take redressal measures on the basis of water crisis and power crisis news on press clippings, tele media, and on social media ( Facebook, twitter & Instagram )

**Sub Collector & Tahasildars:**

- Joint enquiry will be conducted for heatstroke death and preliminary report will be uploaded in DAMPS portal within 24 hour.
- Camp court timing will be avoided between 11.A.M to 3 P.M.
- Guide the subordinate officers on heat wave management
- As magistrate has all the right to visit and oversee Water Kisok (Paniya Jala Seva Kendra)
- May visit the labor intensive work site in their jurisdiction to oversee heat wave

**Dist. Tourist Officer:**

- Ensure proper registration of tourists who are visiting the district.
- Ensure availability of heat relief measures at tourist places
- Display of Heat Wave precautionary measures for tourists during summer at tourist points and related information in website of department of tourism.
- Ensure the availability of drinking water and cool resting sheds
- Restrict the timing of the visit of tourist places during peak summer days
- Provisioning of alternative safe drinking water at tourist spots on payment basis.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

**District Welfare Officer:**

- Provision of availability of safe drinking water, ORS packets, ice packs and other required first aid material in school to manage Heat Wave related illness.
- Capacity building of key functionaries-trainings on Heat Wave management.
- Awareness generation among students through IEC materials display and

activities.

- Changing the timing of examinations, changing the school timings.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

#### **BDOs / Tahasildars:**

- Prepare Vulnerability map.
- Sensitize vulnerable population on Heat Wave
- Public announcement about the do's and don'ts issued by the department of Health and family welfare and OSDMA.
- Provision of water kiosks, tube wells, tankers at strategic locations and share the longitude and latitude of the locations
- Provision of funds in department budget for capacity building.
- Encourage for alternative livelihood activities & rescheduling of works.
- Encourage for alternative livelihood activities. Restrict the working hours from 11 AM to 3 PM under MGNREGA.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.
- Supply of Drinking water and shade nets at working sites.
- Construction of ponds, artificial lakes for cooling the environment by evaporation
- Identification of cooler places.
- Provide cool shelter during summer (must be explored through innovation and partnership).
- The water scarcity village as per experience in the last summer to be identified and preventive measures will be taken at the time of necessity for supply of drinking water through Tankers / Tractors loaded with water Tanks etc.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

#### **Procedure of Enquiry/autopsy on Alleged Sunstroke Death:-**

- It is clearly mentioned in the GO No-1936/R&DM (SR) Dt. 01-06-2015 of the Principal Secretary to Govt. & SRC.

#### **Condition -1**

Where a person is admitted to a hospital/Medical institution after being affected by a disaster and his or her death has occurred during treatment in such hospital/medical institution, the cause of death reported by the treating Medical Officer may be referred for sanction of the ex-gratia assistance. But, no opinion is formed by the treating Medical Officer about the cause of death in such cases, post mortem should be carried out for ascertaining the same.

#### **Condition-II**

In case of report of death of a person due to heat wave / sun stroke, except where the death has occurred in a hospital/Medical institution after being admitted and treated there, in addition to the postmortem report, a joint enquiry will be conducted by the local Revenue Officer authorized by the Collector/Sub-Collector and local Medical Officer of the PHC / SHC / CHC / DHH, which will be taken into consideration for sanction of the ex-gratia.

#### **Reporting & Submission of FIR & Case Record: Tahasil.**

- Submission of weekly report as per Format-II.
- Submission of information along with every Joint Enquiry Report as per Format-I.

- Timely submission of FIR & Case Record.
- Timely Release of ex-gratia to NoKs as per Govt. Notification No. 4303/R&DM(DM) Dt. 10.08.2023 issued by SRC, Govt. of Odisha.
- Ex-gratia amount for Sun stroke – Rs.50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only)

### **Asst Director Factory & Boiler-Department of Industry/ Steel & Mines.**

- Issue directives for Heat Wave prevention and management for industries and mines.
- Generate awareness through IEC activities.
- Provision for water sprinkling to settle down the suspended particles.
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

### **NGO & CSO (Civil Society Organization):**

- Local NGO and CSO could play an important role in heat wave management in their respective operational areas
- They may be engaged in awareness campaign on dos & don't through their community level workers
- May support in opening and management of Water Kiosk (Paniya Jala Seva Kendra)
- May counsel the local contractors and MGNREGA card holders on heat wave awareness
- May counsel and orient school teachers and students on heat wave management

## **DEPARTMENT WISE ACTION PLAN**

### **CDM & PHO, Dhenkanal:**

#### **1. Functioning of Control Room:**

- Opening of Control Room at District Surveillance Unit from 1st March 2026 to 31st July 2026 (24 x 7) in the Office of the DPHO, Dhenkanal having Telephone No-06762-295866, 9439991401.
- All health institution i.e. DHH, SDHs, CHCs & PHCs control room will function (24 x 7) from 1st March 2026 to 31st July 2026 with contact numbers (Annexed).
- (24 x 7) duty roster of Medical Officers & Nursing Officer to be displayed in the casualty.



**2. Drinking Water Facility:** Cold drinking water facilities are available in all health institutions (DHH, SDH, CHCs & PHCs). Instructions have been given to the field functionaries for opening of Jalachhatra at all the Sub-Center and strategic places.

### 3. Management of Heat Stroke Disorder:

- ORS corners to be opened at strategic places like OPD, Pediatrics ward and infectious ward of health institutions.
- Adequate number of drugs and logistics such as ORS, IV Fluids, Ice packs, other emergency medicines, consumable along with Glucometer, Thermometer, Towels, Mist Fan etc to be placed in the heat stroke room with regular replacement.
- All ILR points / Deep Freezers will remain in functional at different strategic places for easy availability of Ice and Ice packs.
- Ear marked heat stroke room at DHH (6 Beds), SDH (4 Beds), CHC (2 Beds), PHC (1 Bed) to be identified and keep in readiness with AC & Coolers.
- Air Conditioner/Air Cooler / Water cooler will remain available and functional in different health institutions for Heat stress management.
- Doctors and Medical Staff are kept in alert for 8 hourly emergency duty on rotation basis.
- Ambulance and Mobile Health Team are kept ready for emergency.
- Rapid Response Team (RRT) at District & Block level to be in readiness to face challenges of Heat related emergencies.
- Generator / inverter will remain available in DHH / SDH / CHCs for interrupted power supply.
- District Surveillance unit will obtain information from District emergency cell of Collectorate regarding forecast of heat wave. Based on which prompt action to be taken for prevention and management of Heat related illness at district level.
- Diagnosis of Health-related illness to be done by Medical Officers based on this case definition as per the guideline issued by Govt of India in website ([www.ncdc.gov.in/](http://www.ncdc.gov.in/)).
- All Medical Officers, Clinicians, Pediatricians, Physicians and Public Health professionals to complete the Heat & Health Training Course well in advance.

### 4. IEC Activities:

- All categories of health personnel & ICDS personnel are to be sensitized on Heat Stroke Disorder, its prevention and management during monthly meeting at different level by 1st week of March 2026. Also, Supdt. were instructed to facilitate the sensitization activity in their CHC complex periodically on Priority basis. If necessary, re-sensitization will be done.
- Instructions have been given for group discussion by MPHWS (M&F), MPHS (M&F), PHEOs and MOs during field visit regarding Heat Stroke Disorder among the AWWs/ASHAs and in the GKS for awareness.
- Instruction has been given to all Supdt. CHCs, Supdt. SDHs & DMO (MS)-cum-Supdt. DHH for distribution of leaflets and display of flex banners at strategic locations to create awareness among common people to keep them inform about Do's and Don'ts as regards exposure to heat wave, fluid intake regulation of work, clothing, protective device and work environment during the heat wave period.

### 5. Beds for Sunstroke patients:

SI No	Name of the Institution	No of Earmarked Bed
1	DHH, Dhenkanal	6
2	SDH Kamakhyanagar	4

3	SDH Hindol	4
4	CHC Khajuriakata	2
5	CHC Odapada	2
6	CHC Beltikiri	2
7	CHC Sriramchandrapur	2
8	CHC Mathakaragola	2
9	CHC Birasal	2
10	CHC Anlabereni	2
11	CHC Parjang	2
12	CHC BHUBAN	2
13	CHC JIRAL	2
14	38 nos PHCs (@1 Bed each)	38
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>

## 6. Contact Details of MOs:

SL. No	Location	Name of the CHC / PHC / PHC (N)	Contact Person	Phone Number
1	Beltikiri	Banasingh	Dr. Akash Parida	9078302941
2	Beltikiri	Dhirapatna	Dr. Subhasmita Bhuyan	7787876734
3	Beltikiri	Sankarpur	Dr. Abhisek Tripathy	8658203450
4	Beltikiri	Tarava	Dr. Suvechha Mohanty	7008519957
5	Beltikiri	Beltikiri	Dr. Sweta Agarwalla	7077082154
6	Beltikiri	Bhapur	Dr. Abinash Pal	7077703974
7	Beltikiri	Baladiabandha	Dr. Sushanta Kumar Prusty	7008167330
8	Birasal	Kantapal Colony	Dr. Siba Sankar Swain	9439348543
9	Birasal	Kankadahada	Dr. Pratik Kumar Jena	8249242504
10	Birasal	Birasal	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Jena	9439981166
11	Birasal	Pangatira	Dr. N. Panigrahi	9937399231
12	Birasal	Mahabirroad	Dr. Subhakanta Bal	6370924950
13	Khajuriakata	Bedapada	Dr. Suvada Sahoo	977606560
14	Khajuriakata	Dudurkote	Dt. Nishan Sastik Mohapatra	6382796038
15	Khajuriakata	Hatura	Dr. Anupama Samal	9348408168
16	Khajuriakata	Paika Purunakote	Dr. Dayanidhi Prusty	7008955106
17	Khajuriakata	Rasol	Dr. Priyadarsini Rojalin Biswal	8144102989
18	Khajuriakata	K. Kata	Dr. Sagar Pradhan	7008513161
19	Khajuriakata	SDH Hindol	Dr. S.S. Mishra	9437109369
20	Odapada	Balarampur	Dr. Kamalakanta Rout	9090871521
21	Odapada	Nimidha	Dr. Sailendra Kumar Sahoo	9853608019
22	Odapada	Kalanga	Dr. Arun Kumar Sahoo	7008499139
23	Odapada	Odapada	Dr. A.K. Roul	9439991416
24	Odapada	AH Meramandali	Dr. Gunjan Nayak	9583812020
25	Mathakaragola	Baruan	Dr. Sushree Sangita Behera	8918720353
26	Mathakaragola	Mahulpal	Dr. Puspanjali Behera	9337699061

27	Mathakaragola	Marthapur	Dr. Asutosh Mohanty	7008505042
28	Mathakaragola	Odisha	Dr. Abhijit Routray	8249231528
29	Mathakaragola	M.K. Gola	Dr. Sidhartha	9439980700
30	Mathakaragola	Jiral	Dr. Adarsh Mohanty	8337971772
31	Mathakaragola	AH Bhuban	Dr. Ramesh Ch Sahoo	9668345325
32	Analabereni	SDH K.Nagar	Dr Digambar Sahoo	9439980615
33	Analabereni	Gunelbil	Dr Brahmananda Moharana	9439980630
34	Analabereni	Kantilo-Kateni	Dr. Krushna Ch Patra	7978323215
35	Analabereni	Sirimula(Kuruma)	Dr Falguni Mishra	9853484481
36	Analabereni	Analaberini	Dr Sunita Behera	9439980610
37	Sriramchandrapur	Karmul	Dr Subhalaxmi Mohapatra	9439980559
38	Sriramchandrapur	Joranda	Dr. Biswakalyani Satapathy	9439991355
39	Sriramchandrapur	Deogaon	Dr Prasanta Kumar Sethi	9439991375
40	Sriramchandrapur	Kendupada	Dr. Mihir Kumar Panigrahi	9439980557
41	Sriramchandrapur	Khankira	Dr Krushna Chandra Roy	7008093930
42	Sriramchandrapur	Pingua	Dr Suchismita Rout	9439991377
43	Sriramchandrapur	SCPur	Dr SthitaPragyan Mohanty	9439980555
44	Parjang	Dadaraghati	Dr Yatish Panigrahi	9348695156
45	Parjang	Kumusi	Dr Soumendra Kumar Sahoo	8093533112
46	Parjang	Muktaposi	Dr Suraj Ranjan Behera	7788968711
47	Parjang	Patrapada	Dr Swadhin Kar	8763189980
48	Parjang	Parajang	Dr Smruti Ranjan Biswal	9439980543
49	Parjang	Lodhani	Dr Sidharth S Behera	8093200226
50	DHH, Dhenkanal	DHH, Dhenkanal	Casuality DHH, DKl	06762-225048, 8260322926
51	DHH, Dhenkanal	DPHO, Dhenkanal	Dr. Sapan Kumar Mohanty, Asish Pradhan MPHS (M)	06762-295866, 9439980500, 9439991401

### Chief District Veterinary Officer, Dhenkanal:

1. **Control Room:** One District level control room has been opened at O/o CDVO, Dhenkanal & 3 Sub Divisional control rooms have been opened at Dhenkanal, Kamakhyanagar & Hindol Sub Division at Sub Divisional Veterinary Office to tackle possible heat wave situation in the District.

2. **Awareness Creation:** Awareness on possible preventive measures to tackle heat wave shall be made by Veterinary Institutions as well as MVUs of 8 Blocks of the District in the following points.

- a) Farmers are to be advised to avoid grazing of animals from 11 AM to 4 PM & adequate provision of drinking water in the animal shed is to be made. If possible suitable amount of electrolytes may be added to drinking water in harsh summer conditions.

- b) If animals are outside then the farmers are to be requested to keep their animals under the shed of bushy trees.
- c) Stall fed animals are to be fed during morning & evening hours avoiding mid day time.
- d) Vaccination & deworming of animals may be avoided during peak heat hours of the day & also must be restrained from hard field work like ploughing, pulling of carts etc.
- e) Daily bathing of animals with cold water is to be advised to the farmers at least once a day.
- f) Water soaked gunny bags are to be hanged at the side of shed during 11 AM to 4 PM to make the animal shed cooler.

**3. Emergency Facilities:** All the Block Veterinary Dispensaries are informed to keep the emergency medicines like I/V Fluids, Vitamins & minerals, steroid etc. to tackle any type of emergency situation.

**4. Source of water:** The Veterinary Dispensaries & Livestock Aid Centres of the District having Departmental building & without tube well facility are identified & Department shall be requested for the digging of tube wells at those places.

Officials of Public Works Dept. like R&B, RW, RWSS, Urban Local Bodies & Animal Welfare Organisation (AWO) may be requested to provide clean drinking water to the animal & birds during summer season by construction of water vats, water bowels etc.

**5. Staffs:** All officers of the Department have been advised to render selfless service to affected livestock & birds in face of harsh heat wave situation.

**6. Advisory:** The following advisory has been rushed to field staffs of the Department regarding Care & Management of affected animals during Summer-2026.

- A. The high rise of temperature on account of heat wave should not be interpreted as Pyrexia of Pathogenic origin.
- B. Steps should immediately be taken to bring down the body temperature by ice bath or cold water bath or cold sponging involving head & total body.
- C. Fluid therapy should be under taken to balance fluid & electrolytes of the body.
- D. Supportive therapy in shape of Vitamin-B Complex, Liver extract, other vitamins & minerals may be administered.

**7. Rapid Response Team:**

SI No.	Block	Name & Designation (with Mobile)
1	Dhenkanal	Dr. Nibedita Mishra AVAS (7008254782) Sri Ramani Ranjan Sahoo, VT (9861448713) Bainsi Nayak, Attd. (8327706444)
2	Gondia	Dr. S. Martha, VAS (8117858556) Akshya Kumar Bihari, LI Biswajit Panda, Attd
3	Odapada	Dr Abhijit Anand Panda (8895230781) Sri Jyoti Ranjan Baral LT (9937142850)

		Sri Arun Ku Behera, Attd (9938440650)
4	Hindol	Dr. Rashmi Singh, VAS (7008193356) Sri PK Das, VT (9437658102) Sri Subhendra Das, Attd
5	Kamakhyanagar	Dr Tapas Kumar Rout MVU VAS (7008560487) Sri Sovan Ku. 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	Kankadahad	Dr. Sunita Meher, I/c MVU VAS (9861081058) Sri Chitaranjan Kabisatpathy, LI (7077479958) Sri Laxmidhar Dehury, Attd
8	Bhuban	Dr. Biswa Bhusan Senapati, AVAS (9853469336) Sri Gajanan Dehury, LI (8598850364) Sri Premananda Satpathy, Attd (9178479900)

### Public Health Sub-Division, Dhenkanal:

Action Plan on Water Supply - PH Sub Division Dhenkanal for 4 ULB, Dhenkanal Kamakhyanagar, Bhuban, Hindol											
Name of ULB	Total population	Total water demand in mld	Total water supply in mld	Total functional hand pump/ tube well	Dg set available	Scarcity pocket	People to be benefited	Dept. Tanker capacity-6kl	Hired tanker capacity 4kl	Hired tanker capacity 2kl	1000 lit tank
Dhenkanal	84964	14.019	11.3	344	5 NOS = 63,400,300,125,63 KVA	26 nos	8660	2	4	7	41
Kamakhyana	19714	3.253	2.8	158	3 NOS 63,33,58 KVA	5 nos	430	1	1	1	15
Bhubana	24906	4.109	3.1	123	3 NOS 63,63,125 KVA	9 nos	470	1	-	2	5
Hindol	21074	3.477	2.45	186	5 NOS = 30 4NOS & 1 NO 125 KVA	7 nos	430	1	-	1	10
Total	150658	24.858	19.65	811	15 NOS	47 nos	9990	5	5	11	71

### List of water Scarcity Pockets:

Dhenkanal Municipality			
Sl. No	Ward Number	Location	People likely to be affected
1	18	Bhagabanpur Tanla Sahi	40
2		Bhagabanpur Chassa sahi	60
3		Rameswarpur Mochi sahi	130
4	19	Simili Harizan Ragada Sahi	80
5		Similia Parida sahi	100

6		Similia Hulia gali	60
7		Naranpur Road	100
8		Shyamacharanpur Skill development lane	20
9		Nityananda Sir Lane	5
10	1	Balasantana Lane	25
11	10	Khamar Sahi	700
12		Dhoba Sahi	150
13	13	Muslim Basti	600
14		Kanchan Bazar	200
15	21	Ragada Sahi	1000
16	17	Gopal sagar	150
17	9	Kandha sahi, Banamaliprasad	300
18	3	Chandia sahi	700
19	4	Talabani guadia nali	2000
20	8	Rengali colony	200
21	9	Synergy	400
22	21	Jay gopal Sahi	1200
23	8	Aravind nagar	150
24	3	Kunjakanta	100
25	10	Dakhinakali tala	100
26	20	Town planning	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8670</b>
Bhuban NAC			
1		Bandala	35
2		Chandilka colony	40
3	2	Ghampur	60
4	12	penth sahi	80
5	9	Gopal pur patana	80
6	10	Laxmi chaka	60
7	11	Teli sahi	90
8	3	Laxmi nagar	20
9	1	Kenal tala	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>
Kamakhyanagar NAC			
1		Puruna Rekula	110
2	14	Harizan sahi	90
3	11	Sabar Sahi	80
4		Anatapur	70
5	5	Mahima nagar	80
<b>6</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>
Hindol NAC			
1	3	TariniSahi Near Petrol Pump	30
2	5	Dhundinali AWC Lane	40
3		Purusottampur Matia Sahi	100
4	9	Pufusottampur Mundia Sahi	40
5	12	Banamalipur	120
6		Kharmul	80
7	16	Talaganda	20
		<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>

## RWS & S Division Dhenkanal:

### 1. General Information:

RWSS Division	Dhenkanal
Total Population	11,54,930
Total Households	2,71,597
Total No of Block	08
Total No of GP	212
Households with FHTC	2,27,665 (83.82%)
Total Villages	1055
Har Ghar Jal certified	165
Schools with Tap connection	1305 (98.00%)
AWC with Tap Connection	1892 (95.36%)
No. of Mega Projects under implementation	09
No. of SVS/MVS projects	482 (SVS – 427) (MVS – 55)
No. of Solar Projects	514
No. of Tubewell / Sanitary Well	14,263

### 2. Status of Drinking Water Supply Programme In The Rural Areas Of Dhenkanal District:

1.	Total No. of Villages	1055 Nos.
2.	No. of villages covered with PWS Scheme	684 Nos.
3.	No. of villages un-covered with PWS Scheme	371 Nos.
4.	Total No. of Habitations	3625 Nos.
5.	Total No. of Habitations covered with 40 LPCD through Spot Sources	3625 Nos.
6.	Total No. of House Hold	2,71,597 Nos.
7.	Total No. of Functional House Hold Tap connection (FHTC) Provided	2,27,667 (83.82%)
8.	Total No of Population Covered through PWS Schemes	9,61,327 Nos.
9.	Total No. of Spot Sources	14,263 Nos.
10.	Total No. of Commissioned PWS Schemes	482 Nos. (SVS – 427) (MVS – 55)
11.	No. of Ongoing Single / Multi village PWS Schemes	NIL
12.	Total No. of ESR Existing	490 Nos.
13.	Total No. of Solar Dual Pump PWS Scheme	514 Nos.

### Water Connection to Schools & AWCs:

Description	Total Nos	Availability of drinking water through tap connection	Balance
School	1336	1305	31 Nos. Tube Wells
AWC	1984	1892	92 Nos. Tube Wells

### House Hold Tap Connection Coverage:

Total No. of Household	2,71,597 Nos
Achieved as on Date	2,27,667 (83.82%)

### Status of Preventive Maintenance:

Block	No. of functional Tube well & Sanitary well		No. of Commissioned PWS	No. of OHT Existing	No. of Solar Dual Pump	Engagement of mobile maintenance team / van		Scarcity villages / habitations	
	Tube well	Sanitary well				No. of mobile maintenance team and van required	No. Engaged	No. of scarcity habitations identified	No. of tube wells installed in scarcity habitations
Bhuban	1324	16	65	65	92	2	1	7	3
DKL Sadar	1956	47	58	54	27	3	2	3	3
Gondia	1827	31	53	44	79	3	3	2	0
Hindol	2282	31	49	40	97	4	3	14	7
K.Nagar	1649	18	79	80	33	2	2	4	4
K.Had	1751	14	74	91	101	2	2	7	5
Odapada	1532	31	40	33	31	3	2	2	3
Parjang	1743	11	64	83	54	3	3	0	0
Total	14064	199	482	490	514	22	18	39	25

### TPCODL, Dhenkanal:

- Avoiding shutdown for planned works(maintenance) between 10am to 4pm
- Standby teams at all Sections to restore power supply on urgent basis
- Load monitoring of networks & DTs during peak time
- Carrying out Load balancing activity of DTs Pro-actively
- Earthing of DTs to be checked/repaired as per requirement
- Control room **1912 / 18003457122**

### Manpower & Vehicle Status:

11KV & LT Team			
Supervisor	Lineman	Helper	Total
16	188	176	380
33KV Team			
Supervisor	Lineman	Helper	Total
1	11	8	20

11KV & LT Team Vehicle		
12 Hrs	24 Hrs	Total
12	8	20

33KV Team Vehicle	
12 Hrs	Total
3	3

### Buffer Stock of Transformer:

Section	10KVA 11/.23 KV	16 KVA 11/.23 KV	25KVA 11/.4 KV	63 KVA 11/.4 KV	100 KVA 33/.4 KV	100 KVA 11/.4 KV	200 KVA 11/.4 KV AL	250 KVA 11/.4 KV	500 KVA 11/.4 KV	Grand Total
Bhapur			1			1		1		3
Dkl No III						3				3

Dkl. No II		1	1	1		1	4	1		9
Dkl. No I				1		2		2	2	7
Gondia Sec		1		1						2
Hindol			1							1
Hindol Road			2	1		1		1		5
Joranda			1	1				1		3
Kaliapani					1	1				2
Kankadahad			3	1		4	1			9
Khajurikata			1	1		1				3
Mathakaragola			3	1		1				5
Nihal Prasad	2	1	2	2		2		1		
RN Pur		1	3							
DED Total	2	4	18	10	1	17	5	7	2	

### Buffer Stock of Pole:

Section	PSC POLE 10 M 330 KG	PSC POLE 8 M 200 KG	PSC POLE 9 M 300KG	Grand Total
Bhapur			45	45
Bhuban			45	45
Dkl No III	6		58	64
Dkl No II			69	69
Dkl No I			18	18
Gondia		13	64	77
Hindol	3		60	63
Hindol Road			37	37
Joranda			33	33
Kamakhyanagar			63	63
Kaliapani			28	28
Kankadahad		10	66	76
Khajurikata	10		62	72
Mathakaragola			27	27
Nihal Prasad			61	61
RN Pur			41	41
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>819</b>

### District Social Security Officer, Dhenkanal:

#### 1. Arrangement at Special schools:

There are 03 nos. of Special Schools for PwD students functioning in the district:

- Special School for CP managed by NGO-Jibanjyoti Welfare Association for Mentally & Physically Handicapped, At-Jyotinagar, Gobinpur, Dhenkanal.
- Special School for Visually Impaired managed by Akhyam Kalyan Samiti, At-Banamaliprasad, Dhenkanal.
- Special School for Hearing Impaired managed by Akhyam Kalyan Samiti, At-Banamaliprasad, Dhenkanal.
- All schools are now functioning in morning hours i.e. from **06:30 AM to 10:30 AM** as per instructions issued vide this office letter no. 912/SS Dt. 24.02.2026.

- Necessary arrangements are being carried out to ensure availability of cold drinking water, ORS packets along with restrictions on outdoor activities with advice to the students and their parents on heat wave precautionary tips to mitigate Heat Wave conditions.

## **2. Arrangement at Senior citizen homes:**

There are 09 nos. of Old Age Homes/Senior Citizen Homes functioning in the district.

- Senior Citizen Home at Dholapasi, Anandanagar, Anlapala, Belapada, Aswakhola, Jiridamali managed by NGO-Arun Institute for Rural Affairs, P.O-Karamul, Via-Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal.
- Senior Citizen Homes, At-Chudakhiakateni, Bainsia, managed by NGO The Chetana, At-Ballav, P.O- Bainsia, Via- Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal.
- Senior Citizen Home at Gobindpur, Joranda managed by NGO-Maharshi Dayananda Service Mission, Jorenda, P.O.-Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal.
- Management of the respective NGOs have taken steps to provide adequate cold drinking water, ORS packets etc for the inmates.
- They are instructed to remain vigilant to cope with any health issues of the inmates during summer-2026.
- Restrictions on outdoor activities during peak hours of heat wave.
- All PIAs managing the Old Age Homes were already communicated vide this office letter no. 912/SS Dt. 24.02.2026.

## **3. Arrangement at Beggar & Destitute homes:**

There are 02 nos. of Beggar & Destitute homes functioning in the district.

- Rehabilitation Centre for Beggars & Destitute At/Po-Laulai, Block- Gondia, Dist-Dhenkanal managed by NGO- Participatory & Reconstruction Institute Action (PRIA), At/Po-Laulai, Block- Gondia, Dist- Dhenkanal.
- Rehabilitation Centre for Beggars & Destitute (ASHRAYA) At-Hataroad, Po-Station Bazar, Caltex, Dist-Dhenkanal managed by NGO SHREYA, At-Hataroad, Po-Station Bazar, Caltex, Dist-Dhenkanal.
- Management of the respective NGOs have taken steps to provide adequate cold drinking water, ORS packets etc for the inmates.
- They are instructed to remain vigilant to cope with any health issues of the inmates during summer-2026.
- Restriction on outdoor activities during peak hours of heat wave.
- All PIAs managing the Beggar & Destitute homes were already communicated vide this office letter no. 912/SS Dt. 24.02.2026.

## **4. Arrangements at Therapeutic center:**

There are 03 nos. of Therapeutic centers functioning in the district.

- Therapeutic Centre for PwDs, Jiridamali managed by NGO-Arun Institute for Rural Affairs, P.O- Karamul, Via-Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal.

- Therapeutic Centre for PwDs, Jyotinagar, Gobinpur managed by NGO-Jibanjyoti Welfare Association for Mentally & Physically Handicapped, At-Kathagada, Dhenkanal.
- Therapeutic Centre for PwDs, Laulai, Gondia managed by NGO PRIA, A/PO Laulai, Dist: Dhenkanal.
- Management of the respective NGOs have already rescheduled the timing for delivery of therapeutic services to the PwDs and Sr. Citizens to morning hours.
- Restriction on outdoor activities during peak hours of heat wave.
- All PIAs managing the Beggar & Destitute homes were already communicated vide this office letter no. 912/SS Dt. 24.02.2026.

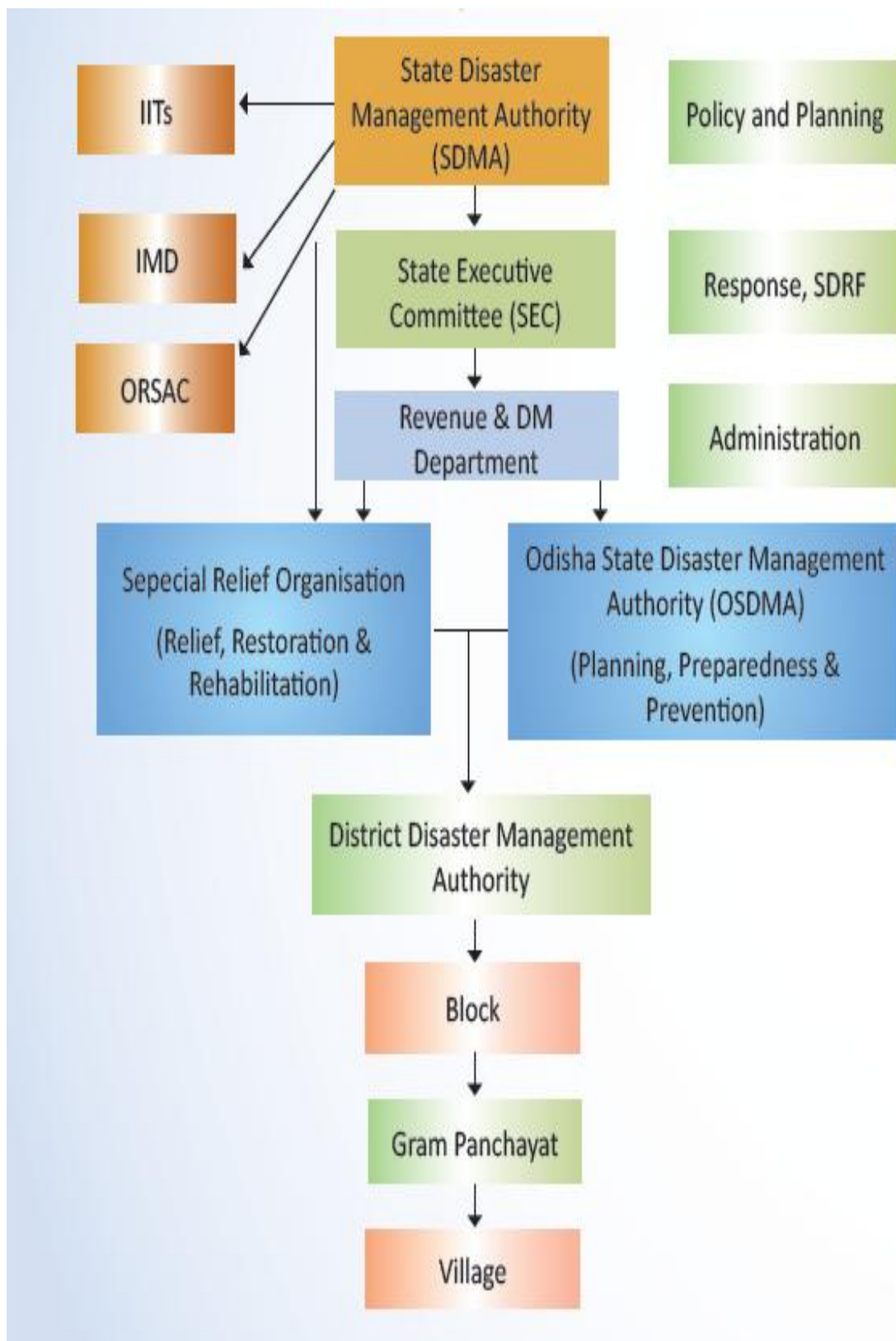
#### **4. Arrangements at DDRC, Dhenkanal:**

- District Disability Rehabilitation Center (DDRC) functioning at Old Blood Bank Building, Bajichowk, Dhenkanal Town, which is working for rehabilitation of PwDs has already rescheduled the timing for delivery of physiotherapy/occupational/counselling etc services to morning hours. The centre is managed by NGO-Arun Institute for Rural Affairs, P.O- Karamul, Via-Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal.
- All the NGOs working under SSEPD Deptt. (Social Security Section, Dhenkanal) have already been instructed to take precautionary measures and remain prepared to tackle any medical emergency situation arising due to Heat Wave conditions during Summer-2026 vide this office letter no. 912/SS Dt. 24.02.2026.

#### **Arrangement at social security pension distribution points:**

- All BDOs/EOs of ULBs and BSSOs/PAs (Social Security Section) of Dhenkanal District have already been requested to distribute social security pension at morning hours at respective GP offices/selected village points/wards and at doorstep of bedridden/infirm beneficiaries vide this office letter no. 908/SS Dt. 24.02.2026.
- Precautionary measures like providing adequate cold drinking water/ORS packets/opening of Jalachhatra at distribution points are being carried out to mitigate heat wave condition during Summer-2026.

**Flow of Information followed by Govt of Odisha during a heat wave alert & Institutional Mechanism for Heat wave management**



# IEC Materials for Public Awareness



## କ'ଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍

- ✓ ଜରୁରୀ କାମରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ହେଲେ କଳା ଚଷମା, ଚପଲ, ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଓଢା ଗାମୁଛା ଏବଂ ଛତା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ସମୟରେ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ହାଲୁକା ଏବଂ ଜିଲା ପୋଷାକ ପରିଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ଜଳ ଶୁଷ୍କତାରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍. ଦ୍ରବଣ, ପଣା, ତୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳଦହି ଓ ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ କାକୁଡ଼ି, ତରଭୁଜ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତାରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ର ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାକୁ ନେଇ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରାନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ହାଲିଆ ଲାଗିଲେ ଛାଇ ଜାଗା ଓ ପବନ ଚଳାଚଳ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ଘରେ ଚିଣା ଓ ଆକବେଷ୍ଟସ ଛାତ ଥିଲେ ତା' ଉପରେ ନଡ଼ା ବିଛାନ୍ତୁ।

## କ'ଣ ନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍

- ✗ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପତାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଖରାରେ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ମାତକ ଧୂବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଦିନ ୧୧ ଟାରୁ ୩ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଖରା ବେଳରେ ନିଆଁ ପାଖରେ କାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ବୁଦ୍ଧ, ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଲୋକ, ଶିଶୁ ଗର୍ଭବତୀ ମହିଳା ଏବଂ ରକ୍ତତାପ ଓ ମଧୁମେହରେ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ କେହି ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ଡାକ୍ତର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପ୍ରତି ଅବହେଳା କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ପାଚିଙ୍ଗ ହୋଇଥିବା ଗାଡ଼ି ଭିତରେ ନିଜ ପିଲା କିମ୍ବା ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁ ଓ ପକ୍ଷୀଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡ଼ି ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପାଚିଙ୍ଗ ହୋଇଥିବା ଟୁକ୍ କିମ୍ବା ବସ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କାହାରିକୁ ରହିବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଗାଈ ଗୋରୁ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଛାଡ଼ନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଇରେ ରଖି ନିୟମିତ ପାଣି ପିଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ।

ଭାରତୀୟ ସାମାଜିକ ବିଭାଗ ଓ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ଆୟତ୍ତ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗ୍ରାସ୍ତ୍ରପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ସଚର୍କିତା ପ୍ରତି ସର୍ବଦା ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ।

ସଚେତନତା ଓ ସଚର୍କିତା ହିଁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା।

## ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ପ୍ରତି ସଚର୍କିତା ରୁହନ୍ତୁ

### କ'ଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍

- ✓ ଦିନ ୧୧ ଟାରୁ ୩ଟା ଭିତରେ ଖରାର ତାତି ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଥାଏ । ଏଣୁ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପତାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✓ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସ୍ଥଳେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ହେଲେ ମୁଣ୍ଡକୁ ଓଢା ଗାମୁଛାରେ ଘୋଡ଼ାନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଛତା, କୋଡା ଓ କଳା ଚଷମା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ଓ ସାଥରେ ଥଣ୍ଡାପାଣି ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ✓ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ଆଗରୁ ଓ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ପରେ ସୁରେଇ, ମାଠିଆ କିମ୍ବା ଗୁମ୍ଫା ଆଦିରେ ଥିବା ପାଣି, ଲେମ୍ବୁ ସରବତ, ଘୋଳଦହି, ଲୁଣ ମିଶା ତୋରାଣି ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ✓ ଖରାରେ ବାୟୁ ଚଳାଚଳ ପାଇଁ ପୂଜା ଲୁଗା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ହାଲିଆ ଲାଗିଲେ ଛାଇ ଜାଗା ଓ ପବନ ଚଳାଚଳ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ଘରେ ଚିଣା ବା ଆକବେଷ୍ଟସ ଛାତ ଥିଲେ ତା' ଉପରେ ନଡ଼ା ବିଛାନ୍ତୁ ।
- ✓ ଦେହରୁ ଅଧିକ ଝାଳବୋହିଲେ, ପାଚି ଅଠା ଅଠା ଲାଗିଲେ - ପ୍ରଭୃତ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍ ପଣା ପିଅନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ସନ୍ଦେହ ହେଲେ ଆଖା ଦିବି କିମ୍ବା ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କର୍ମୀଙ୍କ ସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ୧୦୮ ଆୟତ୍ତକୁ ସେବାର ଉପଯୋଗ କରି ତୁରନ୍ତ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ପଠାଇବାକୁ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

### କ'ଣ କରିବା ଅନୁଚିତ୍

- ✗ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ଶାରୀରିକ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ବୁଦ୍ଧ, ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଲୋକ, ଶିଶୁ, ଗର୍ଭବତୀ ମହିଳା ଏବଂ ରକ୍ତତାପ ଓ ମଧୁମେହରେ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ କେହି ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ଡାକ୍ତର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପ୍ରତି ଅବହେଳା କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ନିଶା ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ରୋଗୀ ଦେହରେ ବରଫ ଘଷନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।

ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍ ପ୍ୟାକେଜ୍ ସମସ୍ତ "ଆଖା" ଅଜ୍ଞାନତାକୁ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉପକେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ମିଳେ । ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଚିକିତ୍ସାର ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା



# ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତାରୁ ଦୂରେଇ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ



ଘରୁ ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଉଥିଲେ ମୁଣ୍ଡକୁ ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛାରେ ଘୋଡ଼ାନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଛତା, ଚପଲ, କଳାଚଷମା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ । ସାଥରେ ଥଣ୍ଡା ପାଣି ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ହାଲକା ରଙ୍ଗର ସୂତା ପୋଷାକ ପିନ୍ଧନ୍ତୁ ।

କଳ ଶୁଷ୍ଟତାରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍. ଦ୍ରବଣ, ପଣା, ତୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳଦହି, ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ଓ କାକୁଡ଼ି, ତରଭୁଜ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।



ଦିନ ୧୧ଟାରୁ ୩ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଟାଣ ଖରାକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କୌଣସି କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ବୃଦ୍ଧ, ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଲୋକ, ଶିଶୁ, ଗର୍ଭବତୀ ମହିଳା ଏବଂ ରକ୍ତଗ୍ରସ୍ତ କିମ୍ବା ମଧୁମେହରେ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଜନିତ ଅସୁସ୍ଥତା ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ତୁରନ୍ତ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାରେ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରାନ୍ତୁ ।

ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତାରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସମସ୍ତ ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାରେ ଚିକିତ୍ସାର ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଇଛି ।



ସେଣ୍ଟର ଅଫ୍ ଏକ୍ସଲେନ୍ସି ଫର୍ କମ୍ୟୁନିକେସନ୍ (ସି.ଓ.ଇ) ରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା



ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା



# ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ପ୍ରତି ସତର୍କ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ



ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଉଥିଲେ ଖରାକୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ



ପ୍ରଚୁର ପରିମାଣରେ ପାଣି ପିଅନ୍ତୁ

କ'ଣ କରିବେ



ଦେହକୁ ଥଣ୍ଡା ରଖନ୍ତୁ



ଘର ଉପରେ ନଡ଼ା ବିଛାନ୍ତୁ



ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଦେଖାଦେଲେ ତୁରନ୍ତ ୧୦୮ ଆମ୍ବୁଲାନ୍ସ ଡାକି ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ନିଅନ୍ତୁ



ଟାଣ ଖରା ବେଳେ ବାହାରକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ



ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ନିଆଁ ପାଖରେ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ

କ'ଣ କରିବେ ନାହିଁ



ମଦ୍ୟପାନ ଓ ଧୂମପାନ ଠାରୁ ଦୂରେଇ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ



ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଶାରୀରିକ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ



ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ଦେହରେ ବରଫ ଘଷନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ

ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧତାରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସମସ୍ତ ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାରେ ଚିକିତ୍ସାର ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଇଛି ।



ସେଣ୍ଟର ଅଫ୍ ଏକ୍ସଲେନ୍ସି ଫର୍ କମ୍ୟୁନିକେସନ୍ (ସି.ଓ.ଇ) ରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା



ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା





# ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀଙ୍କୁ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ସଚକ୍ଷତା

## ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ନହେବା ପାଇଁ କ'ଣ କରିବେ:

ଦିନ ୧୧ଟାରୁ ଅପରାହ୍ଣ ୩ଟା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନିଜାଡ଼ି ଗୁହାଳରେ କିମ୍ବା ଛାଇ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ।



ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ସଜ୍ଜିତ ଥଣ୍ଡା ପାଣି ପିଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କ ବିଶ୍ରାମ ସ୍ଥାନ ବା ଗୋଠରେ ଜଳକୁଣ୍ଡର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରନ୍ତୁ ।



ଗୁହାଳର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କିମ୍ବା ଟିଣ ଛପର ଉପରେ ନଡ଼ା ଓ ଡାଳପତ୍ର ବିଛାଇ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କୁ ସବୁଜ ଘାସ, ନଡ଼ା, କୁଟା ଓ ପୁଷିକର ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।



ଗୋରୁଗାଈଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଗାଧୋଇଦେବା ସହିତ ଗୁହାଳ କବାଟ ଓ ଝରକାରେ ଓଦା ଅଣା ଝୁଲାଇ ମଝି ମଝିରେ ପାଣି ସିଞ୍ଚନ କରନ୍ତୁ ।



ରୁଲା ପଶୁ ଓ ପକ୍ଷୀଙ୍କୁ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତରୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଘର ଆଗରେ ଜଳକୁଣ୍ଡର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରନ୍ତୁ ।



## ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତର ଲକ୍ଷଣ:

ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ହେଲେ ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀମାନେ କିଛି ଖାଆନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, ପାଟି ବାଟେ ନିଶ୍ୱାସ ନେବା ସହିତ ଧକେଇ ହୁଅନ୍ତି, ପାଟିରୁ ଓ ନାକପୁଡ଼ାରୁ ଫେଣ ବାହାରେ ଓ ସମୟେ ସମୟେ ଜିଭ ପତାକୁ ବାହାରିଆସିଥାଏ, ପକ୍ଷୀଗାତ ହୁଏ ଓ ଶରୀରର ଉତ୍ତାପ କମିଯାଏ ।



## ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ହେଲେ କ'ଣ କରିବେ:

ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କୁ ରୁଚି ଥଣ୍ଡା ଛାଇ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ କରନ୍ତୁ, ପ୍ରଚୁର ଥଣ୍ଡା ପାଣି ପିଇବାକୁ ଦେବା ସହିତ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ପ୍ରାଣୀ ଚିକିତ୍ସକଙ୍କ ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରନ୍ତୁ ।



ଅଧିକ ଜାଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଟେଲି ଭେଟେରିନାରି ସର୍ଭିସର ଟୋଲ୍ ଫ୍ରି ନମ୍ବର **155333** ରେ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରନ୍ତୁ ।



@farddepartment

ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତରୁ ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀଙ୍କୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା ଆମର ନୈତିକ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଓ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ, ଏଥିରେ ଅବଦେନା କରିବା ନାହିଁ

ମତ୍ସ୍ୟ ଓ ପ୍ରାଣିସମ୍ପଦ ବିକାଶ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର  
fard.odisha.gov.in

Follow us farddepartment farddepartment farddepartment farddepartment

## **Important Contact Numbers**

<b>N a m e</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Residence</b>	<b>Mobile</b>
<b>Ashish Ishwar Patil,IAS</b>	Collector & D.M.Dhenkanal	06762-225602	226500	9438337500
Abhinav Sonkar, IPS	SP Dhenkanal		225010	7387412550
Sumit Kumar Kar, IFS	D.F.O. Dhenkanal	226717	224977	9437036717
RameshChandra Sethi OAS(S)	ADM, Gen	225700	8249746323	8763166161
Lalit Mohan Behera OAS(S)	ADM, Rev	225711		9437425809
Dipti Ranjan Sethy	CDO-cum-EO,ZP	224506	224484	9438442296
Sanjay Kumar Mohapatra	CDM & PHO	226423	9437033409	9439981081
Sudipta Kumar Sahoo,ORS	AC Emgy, Red Cross,			9439440072
Rudraprasanna Parija	DWO	224510		9937884947
Rasmita Priyadarshini	DM OSRTC			7978033250
Satyabhama Pradhan	DPM OLM			9438702447
Abhisek Behera	DIPRO			9437887082
Tapan Kumar Sutar	DLO			7978056519
Prasanta Ku Dhall	Dist. Fire Officer		8249993011	9776425711
Jagadish Ray	Tourism Dev Officer			7978997330, 9937165927
<b><i>SUB-COLLECTORS</i></b>				
Bibudha Garhnayak,OAS(S)	Sub-Collector, Dhenkanal	(06762) 224625	225466	8280113003
Dinamani Naik,OAS(S)	Sub-Collector, K.Nagar	(06769) 270422	270433	9777335480
Pravas Kumar Behura OAS(S)	Sub-Collector, Hindol	(06732) 251221	251222	9437208153, 9040708153
<b><i>BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS</i></b>				
Rahul Mandal	B.D.O,Dhenkanal	224485 (06762)	7978913532	8984688588
Pabitra Kumar Behear, OAS	BDO, Gondia	231124		9348961606
Dillip Kumar Sadangi	B.D.O.Odapada	256035 (06732)		9438012771
Kalyan Sourav Das	BDO, Hindol.	251242(06732)		9937176714
Ayushi Mohapatra	BDO, Bhuban.	272024(06769)		8327736743
Prabhukalyan Das,	B.D.O, Kamakhyanagar	264022(06768)		9337717989
Soubhagya Behera	BDO Parjang			8249719759
Jasobanta Dehury	BDO, K.Had.	06769-270445		9439628082
<b><i>TAHASILDARS.</i></b>				
Swadhin Kumar Behera	Tahasildar, Dhenkanal			8249107255
Satyajit Mohapatra	Tdr.Gondia.	06762-231324		9937003255
Dillip Sethy, OAS	Tahasildar, Hindol	06732-251241		9437221703
Manoj Majhi	Tahasildar,Odapada	06732-256555		9437646294
Subhankara Mohanty	Tahasildar,K.Nagar	06769-270445		8882955022
Sudev Kumar Prusty	Tdr.Parjang.	06768-261098		8050300304
Soudamini Nayak,OAS	Tahasildar, K.had.	06768-264121		8280011024
Anil kumar Mohanty	Tahasildar, Bhuban,	06769-272025		8328944207
Biswanath Das	CDAO	224662	224664	8917282857
Pranaya Kumar Mishra	RTO Dhenkanal			9437163409
Paresh Kumar Patra	Dist Education Officer	224451		9861752807
Sujit Sahoo	S.E, TPCODL	223373	226117	9437011297
Benudhar Das	Executive Engineer TPCODL	243626	224726	9437011296
Pravas Ku Behera	CDVO, Dkl	226565		9437191188
Aswini Kumar Das	Ex.Officer Municipality	224401	226947	7978965261
Rasmita Mishra	ME, EO, Municipality			7008852004
Pradata Sahoo	Ex. Officer, K.Nagar, NAC	270336		9438357220
Pradata Sahoo	Ex. Officer, Bhuban, NAC	272023		9437548150
Rajib Lochan Behera	Ex. Officer. Hindol, NAC			9861437824
Prasanta Behera	S.E. PHED	226731		9776902183
Sabita Das	DSWO			9437576025

Naresh Kumar Swain	DSSO, Dhenkanal		8457065002
Jagdish Ray	Tourist Officer		9937165927

## Proceedings of the meeting:

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS ON HEAT WAVE-PREPAREDNESS MEASURES DURING SUMMER, 2026 HELD ON 07.03.2026 AT 12.30 P.M THROUGH VIRTUAL MODE.

**Date of meeting:-** 07.03.2026 at 12.30 PM.

The District Level Preparatory Meeting on Heat Wave situation during Summer -2026 was held under the chairmanship of the **Collector-cum-Chairperson, DDMA, Dhenkanal** on 07.03.2026 at 12.30 P.M. At the outset, the Additional District Magistrate, Dhenkanal welcomed all officers & staff present in the meeting. The attendance screenshot of the meeting is annexed as Annexure-I.

The **Collector-cum-Chairperson, DDMA, Dhenkanal** discussed very purpose of the meeting and reviewed the preparedness and precautionary/mitigatory measures to be taken by different departments at district/block/village level to combat the impending State Specific Disaster i.e. "Heat Wave" in the district.

It was discussed to focused on **zero causality & reduce morbidity due to heat wave**. The details responsibilities of all concerned District/Block level Officers and others stakeholders were discussed in details for its implementation as follows.

#### **1. Public Awareness and IEC Activities**

- Intensive awareness campaigns should be conducted through electronic, print, and social media to educate the public about heat wave precautions and necessary safety measures.
- Public announcement systems should be utilized in both rural and urban areas to disseminate information on preventive actions and safety guidelines.
- Hoardings, banners, and posters should be displayed at key public locations, including schools, hospitals, bus stands, and railway stations, to ensure widespread visibility.
- Village-level meetings should be organized by local administrative officers to sensitize people about heat wave risks and the importance of staying hydrated and avoiding prolonged exposure to high temperatures.

**Action by all BDOs/ EOs of ULBs/ DFO/ Asstt. Fire Officer / DIPRO, Dhenkanal**

#### **2. Drinking Water Management**

- BDOs must identify areas experiencing water scarcity. The SE RWSS, EE PHED, BDOs, and EOs of ULBs should remain vigilant, actively monitoring and addressing

water scarcity pockets within their respective jurisdictions.

- BDOs and DSWO to ensure provision of drinking water in all the AWCs.
- All water supply sources must be regularly cleaned to ensure safe drinking water for the community.
- The SE RWSS & EE PHED must ensure that no drainage line crosses over water supply pipes, as contamination from leakages or breakages can lead to the spread of waterborne diseases such as jaundice and diarrhea.
- EE PHED (Public Health Engineering Department) must ensure an uninterrupted and sufficient water supply in municipalities and Notified Area Councils (NACs).
- A WhatsApp group or social media platform should be created including all officers and staff engaged in water and sanitation programs, serving as an efficient communication channel for addressing urgent issues. Water tankers should be deployed to supply drinking water to water- scarce areas.
- The functional status of all tube wells should be assessed to identify any defunct ones. BDOs are directed to verify and ensure the 100% repair of defunct tube wells and procure spare part in advance for the upcoming summer season
- All tube wells and piped water supply systems in educational institutions must be repaired on a priority basis to ensure uninterrupted access to safe drinking water for students.

**Action by SE RWSS, EE PHED, All BDOs, Eos of ULBs, DSWO, Dhenkanal**

### **3. Establishment of Drinking Water Kiosks**

- Water kiosks (Jalachhatras) should be set up at bus stands, weekly/daily markets, and other crowded locations to provide clean drinking water to the public. Additionally, keeping earthen pots for cool drinking water is advisable. However, the establishment of water kiosks should be rationalized based on actual requirements to effectively address water scarcity on a priority basis.
- The Executive Officers of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are directed to ensure the cleanliness and proper maintenance of water tanks. Immediate action should be taken to clean and maintain these water sources to prevent contamination and ensure public health.

**Action by all BDOs, Eos of ULBs, Dhenkanal**

### **4. Day Shelters for Vulnerable Persons**

- Temporary day shelters shall be opened at suitable locations to provide protection from extreme heat to vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, pregnant women, outdoor workers during peak heatwave hours.
- Identified public buildings such as community halls, schools, Anganwadi centres, may be utilized as temporary shelters wherever feasible.

**Action by all BDOs, Executive Officers of ULBs, DSWO, Dhenkanal**

**5. Measures for Livestock Protection**

- The Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO), Dhenkanal, is instructed to construct or repair vats for roaming livestock to ensure their proper management and hygiene.

**Action by CDVO, Dhenkanal**

**6. Measures in Educational Institutions**

- The DEO must ensure that all educational institutions are adequately equipped with sufficient drinking water facilities, ORS packets, and a 2 well-stocked first-aid kit to promptly address any heat-related health issues among students.
- Parents must be sensitized to ensure that their children carry adequate drinking water bottles while attending school to stay hydrated throughout the day.
- Outdoor activities should be strictly restricted to prevent students from being exposed to the heat wave, thereby reducing the risk of heat-related illnesses.
- School authorities must regularly monitor and implement these preventive measures, ensuring a safe and conducive learning environment during high-temperature periods.
- The DEO (District Education Officer), Dhenkanal and DWO (District Welfare Officer), Dhenkanal were instructed to conduct random testing of water samples to ensure uninterrupted access to safe drinking water for the students.

**Action by District Education Officer & District Welfare Officer Dhenkanal**

**7. Health Sector Preparedness**

- Capacity building of health care providers on diagnosis and management of heat-related illnesses.
- Maintenance of database and surveillance on heat-related morbidity and mortality.
- Ensuring health facility preparedness (beds, staff, medicines, ambulance, etc.) for heat-affected patients.
- Implementation of Cool Hospital initiatives (Albedo painting).
- Special attention to high-risk groups (geriatric, pediatric and pregnant women).
- Timely submission of autopsy reports in suspected heat stroke/sunstroke deaths.
- Training of 108 Ambulance and Mobile Health Unit (MHU) staff for heat-related case management.
- Strengthening of control rooms for dissemination of heat-related information.
- Mobile-based alert system through ASHA/ANM/health workers for early reporting of

heat stroke cases.

- Awareness generation and IEC activities on Heat Wave management.
- Coordination with private hospitals for collection of heat-related morbidity and mortality data.
- Ensuring power backup in health institutions during summer.

**Action: CDM & PHO, Dhenkanal.**

#### **8. Public Transport Arrangements**

- The RTO Dhenkanal must ensure drinking water and first-aid facilities in all public transport vehicles.
- All public transport vehicles must be stocked with ORS packets and cold drinking water for passenger use.
- Overcrowding of public transport vehicles must be avoided, and random checks should be conducted by enforcement wings to ensure compliance.
- Bus, truck, auto associations, and NGOs should be involved in awareness campaigns regarding heat wave precautions for passengers.
- The RTO Dhenkanal will coordinate with OSRTC to implement these guidelines in all government buses
- The RTO, Dhenkanal was directed to ensure that buses are properly maintained and equipped with necessary heat wave precautionary measures.

**Action by RTO, Dhenkanal**

#### **9. Labour Welfare Measures**

- The working hours for labourers and outdoor workers should be rescheduled to avoid extreme heat exposure during peak daytime temperatures.
- The District Labour Officer (DLO) must ensure that no labourer is employed for outdoor work between 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M., as this is the hottest period of the day, which poses severe health risks.
- Regular inspections should be carried out by the DLO, BDOs, and other relevant authorities to verify compliance with these guidelines and take necessary actions against any violations.
- Employers should be encouraged to conduct awareness programs for workers regarding heat-related illnesses, symptoms, and preventive measures to ensure their well-being.

**Action by ALL BDOs & Dist. Labour Officer, Dhenkanal**

### **10. Power Supply and Cool Roof Initiatives**

- The Superintendent Engineers of TPCODL, Dhenkanal must prevent power cuts between 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M.
- Uninterrupted power supply must be ensured for medical institutions as a priority.
- Adequate transformers may be kept in readiness, particularly in rural areas, to ensure immediate replacement in case of transformer failure and avoid delay in restoration of power supply.
- Awareness may be created on Cool Roof initiatives and responsible use of electricity, particularly regarding increased load due to use of air conditioners during summer.

**Action by SE TPCODL, Dhenkanal**

### **11. Monitoring and Control Rooms**

- BDOs, CDM & PHO Dhenkanal, CDVO Dhenkanal, all EOs of ULBs & SE TPCODL, Dhenkanal must operate control rooms round the clock to manage heat-related emergencies.
- The district-level control room will be functional 24x7 from 15th March, 2025 (Contact: 06762-221376, Toll-Free: 1077).

**Action by CDM & PHO, CDVO, all BDOs, Eos of ULBs, Dist. Emergency Officer & SE TPCODL**

### **12. Role of Local Representatives**

- Civil society organizations, NGOs, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and PRI representatives should be actively involved in awareness drives to extend the reach of campaigns.

**Action by Asst. Fire Officer/ DSWO/ DSSO/ DPO Dhenkanal**

### **13. Fire Accident Preparedness**

- The District Fire Officer, Dhenkanal must be on high alert round the clock to address fire incidents promptly.
- DFO, Dhenkanal must conduct awareness drives to prevent forest fires.
- No forest picnics will be allowed inside forests during the summer.

**Action by DFO/ Asstt. Fire Officer**

### **14. Reporting of Casualties**

- **Joint enquiry teams** (Medical Officer and Revenue Officer) shall investigate cases of alleged sunstroke deaths and submit **evident/verified reports within 24 hours**.

- **Sub-Collectors and Tahasildars** shall closely monitor cases of alleged sunstroke deaths.
- CDM&PHO, Dhenkanal must ensure timely issuance of post-mortem reports to the Next of Kin (NoKs) of the deceased to facilitate provision of ex-gratia assistance through the DAMPS Portal.

**Action by all Sub-Collectors, Tahasildars, CDM &PHO, Dhenkanal**

- All District Level Officers are directed to submit the Heat Wave compliance report to the Emergency Section (E-mail: dklemgy@gmail.com) in soft copy as well as hard copy by today.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the chair and participants.

~~Collector-cum-Chairperson, DDMA~~  
Dhenkanal.

Memo No. 4897 /Emgy, Dt. 18/3/26  
Copy to all concerned officers & stakeholders, Dhenkanal, for information & necessary action.

~~Collector-cum-Chairperson, DDMA~~  
Dhenkanal.

Memo No 4898 /Emgy, Dt. 18/3/26  
Copy submitted to the Special Relief Commissioner, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar/ the Revenue Divisional Commissioner (N.D) Odisha, Sambalpur/ Managing Director, OSDMA, Bhubaneswar/ Director IMD, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information.

~~Collector-cum-Chairperson, DDMA~~  
Dhenkanal.



\*\*\*\*