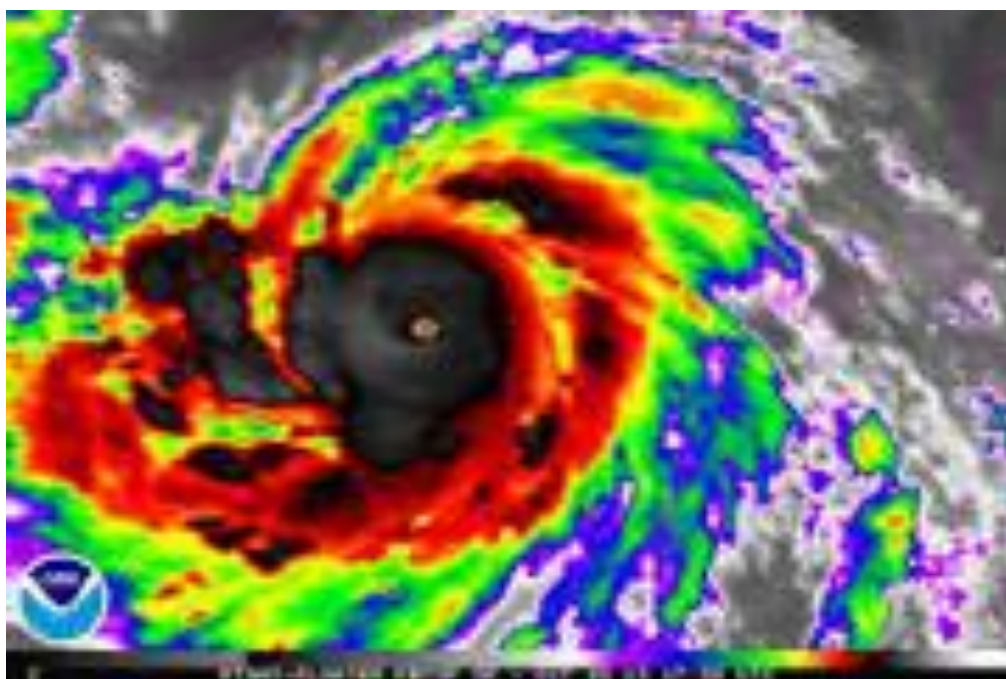




PREPARATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS AT THE STATE LEVEL

{Reference: Section 23 (7) & Section 39 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005}

25th April 2016



**Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department
Govt. of Odisha**

Foreword

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) of the FS & CW Department outlining various measures to be taken in the event of any Natural Disaster during the year 2013-2014 has been prepared on the past experiences. The DMP includes the facts and figures that have been collected from various sources with a view to meet the challenges during any Natural Disaster. The plan has been prepared with the viewpoint that Disaster Management Plan is a continuous process and it needs regular updating. The plan deals with Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, identification of Disaster Prone Areas, Response Structures, Inventory of Resources, Standard Operating Procedures, Directory of Institutions and Key Individuals, etc. The plan is prepared to help the Department to focus quickly on the essentials and crucial aspects of both Preparedness and Response.

It is hoped that the Officials who are in-charge of different sections will carefully go through the DMP and remain alert to emergent situations that may arise in the course of the year. The DMP seeks to serve as a useful handbook of operational guidelines for the Officers both at state and field level of the FS & CW Department & OSCSC Ltd. It is expected that Field Officers working in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Health, Veterinary, Forest, Water Resource, PHE, PWD, Irrigation and other Departments will thoroughly acquaint themselves with these guidelines. A word of caution may be mentioned, however, plans are useful and work only if they are updated and practiced through intensive mock exercises and simulations.

I take this opportunity to thank all concerned who have contributed in every way in the Preparation of the DMP.

**Sri Madhusudan Padhi, IAS
Commissioner-cum-Secretary,
FS & CW Department**

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List of Abbreviation

AAY	Antodaya Arna Yojana
ACSO	Asst. Civil Supply Officer
AM	Accounts Manager
APL	Above Poverty Line
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BQ	Black Quarter
CBO	Community Based Organization
CF	Consumer Forum
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CSO	Civil Supply Officer
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DSC	Departmental Storage Centre
FPS	Fair Price Shop
FS & CW	Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOI	Govt. of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Production
H & T	Handling & Transport Contractor
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IRT	Incidence Response Team
IS	Inspector of Supplies
JD	Joint Director
KBK	Kalahandi, Balangir, Koraput (undivided)
LM	Legal Metrology
MD	Managing Director
NCCF	National Calamity Contingency Fund
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCAC	Odisha Computer Application Centre
ODRAF	Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force
OMEGA	Odisha Modernising Economy Government & Administration
ORSAC	Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre
OSCSC	Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation Ltd.
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
PDS	Public Distribution System
PI	Procurement Inspector
PMRY	Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana
PR Bodies	Panchayati Raj Bodies
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institute
RI	Revenue Inspector
RRC	Rice Receiving Center
RWWS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SHG	Self Help Group
SMILE	Society for Management of Information, Learning and Extension
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRC	Special Relief Commissioner
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme

Chapter-1: Background & Profile

1.1 Background of the Disaster Management Plan (DMP)

A dangerous condition or events that threaten or have the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property or the environment is called **Hazard**. Hazards can be categorised in many ways. But based on their origin, worldwide they are basically grouped in two broad categories.

1. **Natural Hazard:** Hazards with Meteorological, geological or even biological origin.
2. **Un-Natural Hazard:** Hazards with Human Caused or Technological origin. It is popularly known as Manmade Disasters.

It is also important to know that Natural Phenomena are extreme climatological, Hydrological or Geological processes that do not pose any threat to human or property. For example, a massive earthquake in an unpopulated area is a natural phenomenon but not a hazard. It is when these natural phenomena interact with human population or fragile areas which causes wide spread damage. The population which are prone to these natural phenomena are called **Vulnerable** to hazards.

A disaster is the output of a hazard such as earthquake, flood, landslide or cyclone coinciding with a vulnerable situation, which may include communities, cities or villages. Without vulnerability or hazard there is no disaster. **A disaster happens when vulnerability and hazard meet.**

India is a vast country and is prone to many hazards. In the meantime, India has experienced the disaster like tsunami in 2008, great earthquakes like Assam-1950, Gujarat-1992, Sikkim-2011, **Super cyclones of Odisha**, unexpected flash flood of Mumbai etc.

Considering such situation, Government of India already has passed the Disaster Management Act on 23rd December, 2005 in the Parliament. After this Act, disaster is no more confined to any particular department rather it is confined to all departments. This act enables the state government to form disaster management authority at the state level and make it more effective and specific.

Odisha is located at the sub-tropical coastal location and is therefore prone to tropical cyclones, storm surges and tsunamis. The littoral areas consist of rivers with heavy load of silts which have very little carrying capacity, resulting in frequent floods, only to be compounded by breached embankments. The state is also susceptible to earthquakes as a large part of the state comes under Earthquake Risk Zone-II (Low Damage Risk Zone), the Brahmani Mahanadi graben and their deltaic areas come under Earthquake Risk Zone-III

(Moderate Damage Risk Zone) covering 43 out of the 103 urban local bodies of the state. Besides these natural hazards, human-induced disasters such as accidents, stampede, fire, etc, vector borne disasters such as epidemics, animal diseases and pest attacks and industrial / chemical disasters add to human suffering.

The state of Odisha is highly prone to many hazards like Droughts, Flash Flood, Landslide, and Cyclone. Some of the recent examples of such disasters include **Super Cyclone** of 199, **Phailin** of October 2013 & **Hudhud** of October 2014. The State Disaster Management Authority has been trying to visualize measures to mitigate disaster imparting training and awareness programmes including media and printed documents for public and Govt. Officials, by preparing disaster management plan for any kind of disaster.

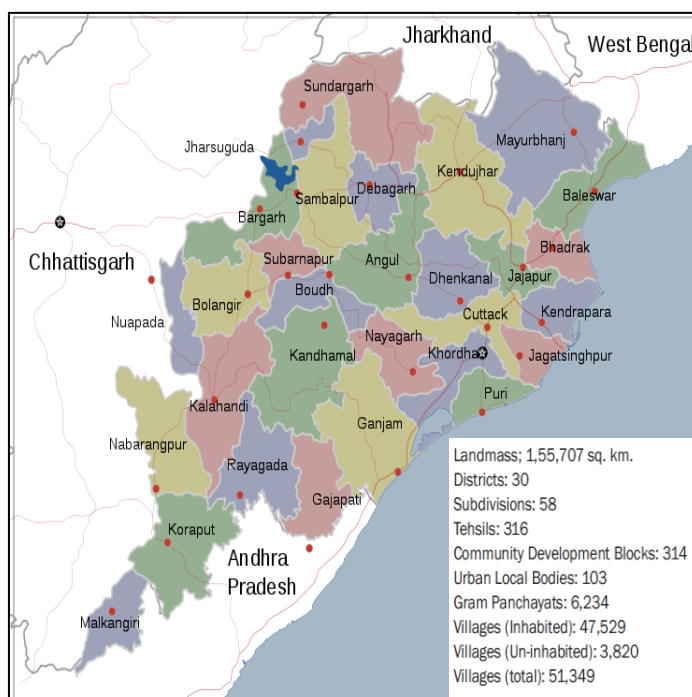
1.2 Objectives of the Disaster Management Plan

- To mitigate the impact of natural and man-made disasters through preparedness at various levels.
- The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) helps to bring together the information related to equipment, skilled manpower and critical supplies available in the affected area.
- It helps to know the standard operating procedures of the department at the time of disaster. The role and responsibility of each and every officer can be detected at the time of disaster.
- It helps the Department to assess its own capacity in terms of available resources and get ready to mitigate any unexpected disaster effectively and to prevent the loss of human lives and property through preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters.
- To assist the line departments, block administration, communities in developing compatible skills for disaster preparedness and management.
- To disseminate factual information in a timely, accurate and tactful manner while maintaining necessary confidentiality.
- To develop immediate and long-term support plans for vulnerable people in/during disasters.
- To have response system in place to face any eventuality.

1.3 Odisha at a Glance

Figure-1: Odisha Map

The State of Odisha is located between the parallels of 17.49'N and 22.34'N latitudes and meridians of 81.27'E and 87.29'E longitudes. It is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the east; Madhya Pradesh on the west and Andhra Pradesh on the south. It has a coast line of about 450 kms. It extends over an area of 155,707 square kms. accounting about 4.87% of the total area of India. Odisha is the eleventh most populous state in



India as per the 2011 Census with about 42 million people contributing 3.47 percent to the total population of India. Over the last decade, the state has witnessed a 14 percent growth in its population. Most of this population is concentrated in the rural areas with the urban population constituting only 17 percent. According to the Planning Commission's Tendulkar Committee Report 2009, the poverty headcount ratio of Odisha, at 57.2 percent, is the worst among all Indian states and way above the national average of 37.2 percent. If factors beyond income are considered (Multidimensional Poverty Index)¹, about 63.2 percent of the people in Odisha live below the poverty line. Rural poverty, at 60.8 percent, is also significantly higher than the urban poverty, which is 37.6 percent, and the worst in India. Further, the extent of poverty is not evenly distributed in all the regions and among all social groups of Odisha. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the state also have a high incidence of poverty as compared to the SCs and STs in the country as a whole².

¹The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), published for the first time in the [2010 Human Development Report](#), complements money-based measures by considering multiple deprivations and their overlap. The index identifies deprivations across the same three dimensions as the [HDI](#) and shows the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor (suffering deprivations in 33% of weighted indicators) and the number of deprivations with which poor households typically contend. It can be deconstructed by region, ethnicity and other groupings as well as by dimension, making it an apt tool for policymakers. Source: Human Development Report 2010- The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development.

²IAMR and Planning Commission, India Human Development Report 2011

The performance of the state in terms of literacy remains a source of concern. Although the literacy rate of Odisha (73.45 percent) is only slightly lower than the national average (74.04 percent), the gap between male and female literacy, at 82 and 64 percent respectively, is huge. According to the Odisha Human Development Report, although public expenditure on education has been rising in nominal terms, the real increase has been very limited. Administratively, Odisha is divided into 58 Sub- divisions and 316 Tehsils in 30 districts. There are 6232 G.P.s under 314 C.D. Blocks in the State.

1.4 Profile of FS & CW Department

TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the central and state governments, with the latter responsible for procurement, storage, transportation (up to the district headquarters) and bulk allocation of foodgrains. The state governments are responsible for distributing these foodgrains to consumers through a network of Fair Price Shops. However, as Odisha is a DCP (Decentralized Procurement) State for paddy, it is responsible for procurement of paddy, milling them into rice, storing and distributing rice to beneficiaries through TPDS. The State's responsibility includes identification of families under NFSA-2013, issue of Ration cards, supervision and monitoring of the functioning of the Fair Price Shops. States are also responsible for movement of foodgrains from the district headquarters to the PDS shop, which requires storage at the block level.

With a network of about 25,000 Fair Price Shops (FPS) located across 30 districts, Public Distribution System covers nook and corner of the State. Under TPDS, the State distributes about 17.50 lakh MT of Rice, 3 lakh MT of Wheat and 3, 00,000 KL of SKO every year to about 86 lakh out of 96 lakh families, who are covered under NFSA in the State. TPDS in Odisha is crucial for ensuring food security as it is one of the poorest states in India. The department has created necessary infrastructures for storage and distribution of foodgrains to the targeted beneficiaries across the state in. Presently, the department has the capacity to store around 10 lakh MT of Rice in 300 RRCs & DSCs spread across all the 30 districts of the state. There are altogether about 1,600 H&T Contractors and Millers engaged for Rice processing and for the transportation of commodities to storage and retail points for distribution among the Ration Card holders.

1.5 Objectives & Functions of the Department

The primary objectives of the department are:

- To ensure distribution of PDS commodities to the people at reasonable prices
- To act as a catalyst to strengthen the Consumer Protection movement in the state
- The functions of the FS & CW Department are:

- Formulation and implementation of policy relating to procurement, storage and distribution of food grains
- Implementation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- Administration of Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Prevention of Black-marketing and maintenance of Services of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 various control orders of Central Govt. and State Government
- Procurement of Paddy
- Study, collection of intelligence and monitoring of prices of various commodities in the market
- Implementation and enforcement of standards of Weights and Measures Act and standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and Rules made there under

1.6 Organizational Hierarchy

The Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare (FS&CW) Department is functioning under Government of Odisha with the status of Secretariat as well as the Directorate. Hon'ble Minister, FS&CW is Minister in charge of the Department. Commissioner-Cum-Secretary to Government is Secretary in charge of the Department. Secretary of the Department also functions as the Director, Food Supplies and Controller of Supplies. The Commissioner-cum-Secretary is supported by other officers such as, Addl. Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, etc. An organogram of the structure at the state level is provided in the figure below:

Figure-2: Organogram of the FS&CW Department

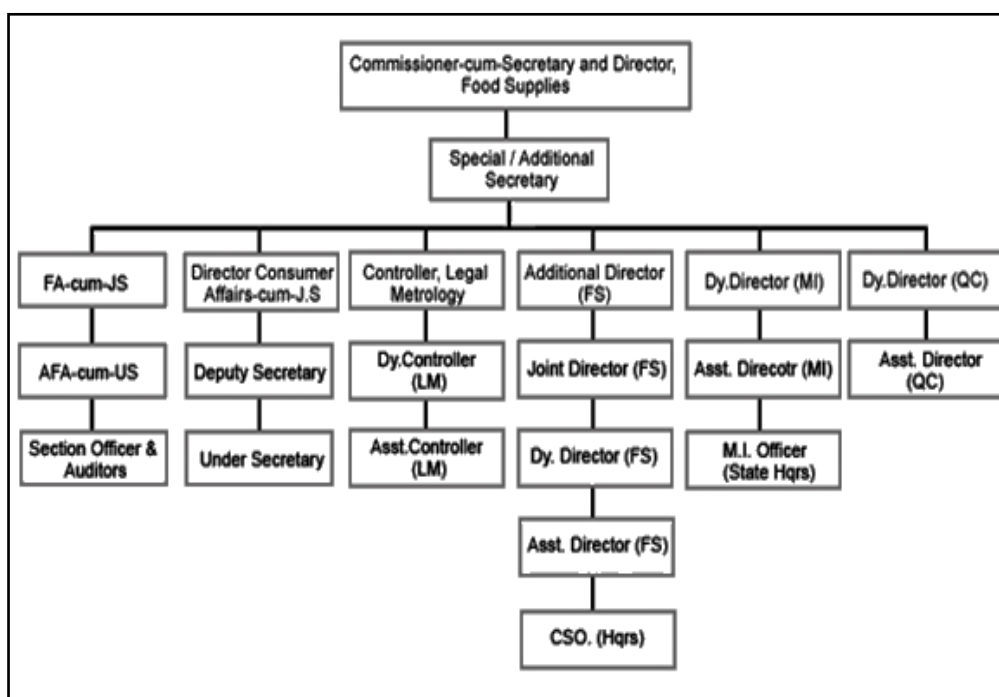
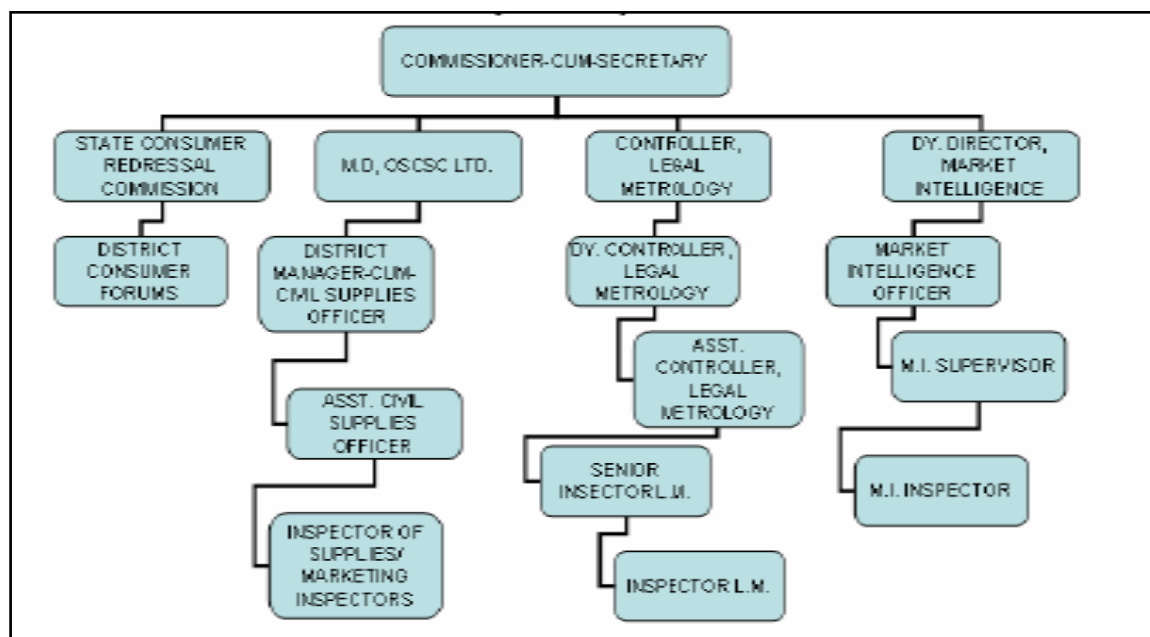


Figure-3: Field Level Structure of the FS&CW Department

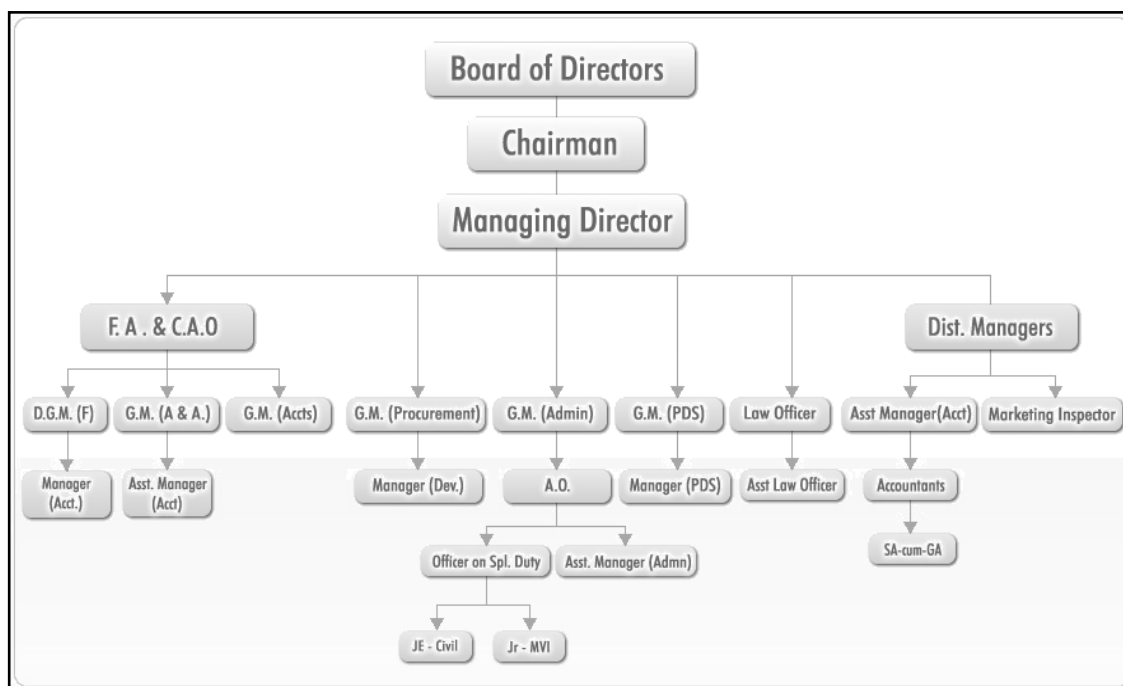


1.7 Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation Ltd. (OSCSC)

The Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC) is a fully owned Government undertaking incorporated as a Government Company under the Companies Act 1956 on 3rd September, 1980. The OSCSC acts as an agent of the state government, and handles the responsibilities of purchase, procurements and distribution of the stock through the storage agents. The Corporation maintains a no profit no loss status, in order to fulfil its commitment to serve the poor segments of the society. The State government plays a significant role in supporting the welfare activities of the Corporation. It recompenses the losses of the Corporation after taking into account all the revenue generated and expenses incurred by means of subsidy. OSCSC is responsible for the following activities:

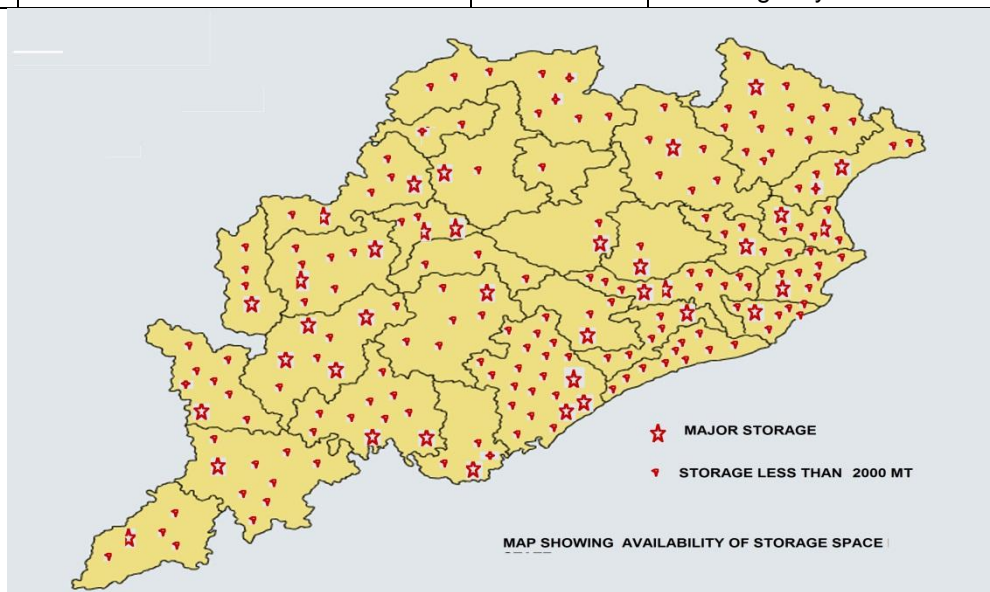
- Procurement of PDS Rice from FCI/own stocks.
- Placement of funds with FCI/District Collectors/CSO-cum-District Managers by 1st day of the preceding month to enable lifting before the end of the month preceding the month of allotment.
- Timely physical availability/movement of rice in coordination with the FCI.
- Regular reporting of the foodgrains allotted, lifted and distributed.
- Ensuring that all H&T Contractors lift their stocks and supply to retailers in time.
- Lifting and distribution of correct quantity and the prescribed quality of foodgrains.

Figure 4: Organisation Structure of OSCSC



1.8 Infrastructure Availability

Sl.No.	Infrastructures	Number	Remarks
1	OSCSC Ltd.	1	Based at Bhubaneswar to coordinate at the State level
2	Civil Supply Office	30	Can be used as Control Rooms at District level in case of Emergency
3	Storage Centers (DSC/RRC)	244	Details of the Godown has been annexed (Annexure-1)
4	Retail Points	28,372	Having Storage Space and can be used for temporary storage in case of Emergency



Map showing Availability of Storage Space in the State

1.9 Staff Strength of the FS & CW Department

The Department has large scale vacancy of staff those are responsible for providing essential service to poor. However, the services of Procurement Inspectors and SA-cum-GA based at DSCs and RRCs can be utilized for effective management of relief services. The detailed staff strength and vacancy is given below.

Table – 2: Sanctioned staff strength and vacancy

Sl. No.	Category of Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	Persons in Position	No. of Vacant Post
1	Commissioner-cum-Secretary	1	1	0
2	Addl. Secretary	1	1	0
3	DCA-cum-Joint Secretary	1	0	1
4	Joint Secretary (OAS)	1	1	0
5	Joint Secretary (OSS)	1	1	0
6	Deputy Secretary, (OAS)	1	1	0
7	Deputy Secretary, (OSS)	1	0	1
8	F.A.-cum-Joint Secretary	1	1	0
9	Under Secretary (OAS)	1	0	1
10	Under Secretary (OSS)	3	2	1
11	A.F.A.-cum-Under Secretary	1	1	0
12	Desk Officer	10	8	2
13	Section Officer	16	11	5
14	A.L.O.	1	0	1
15	Supdt. Issue, Level-I	1	1	0
16	Supdt. Issue, Level-II	2	2	0
17	A.S.O.	69	17	52
18	Pasting Clerk	1	1	0
19	Senior Typist	14	8	6
20	Junior Typist	4	0	4
21	Diary Supdt.	1	1	0
22	Senior Diarist	3	0	3
23	Junior Diarist	4	2	2

Sl. No.	Category of Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	Persons in Position	No. of Vacant Post
24	Driver	8	6	2
25	Junior Recorder	1	0	1
26	Treasury Sarkar	1	1	0
27	Record Supplier	6	4	2
28	Daftary	6	4	2
29	Peon	70	47	23
TOTAL		231	122	109

Table – 3: Sanctioned Staff Strength and Vacancy of OSCSC

The detailed staff strength of OSCSC Ltd. has been furnished below. Services of the Field level staff stationed in all the districts would be utilized during Disaster Management.

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Men in position
1.	Chairman	1
2.	Managing Director	1
3.	F.A. & C.A.O	1
4.	General Manager (Admn.)	1
5.	General Manager (P.D.S.)	1
6.	General Manager (Procurement)	1
7.	General Manager (Storage)	1
8.	General Manager (A & A)	1
9.	D.G.M.(F)	1
10.	O.S.D.	1
11.	L.O	1
12.	A.L.O	1
13.	Legal Assistant	1
14.	A.M. (Admn.)	1
15.	Other Staff Strength	38

District Office Staff Strength

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Men in position
1.	A.M.(Accts)	19
2.	Sr. Acct. Supervisor	19
3.	Sr. Accountant	53
4.	Jr. Accountant	40
5.	Procurement Inspector	313
6.	S.A.-cum-D.E.O.	229
7.	Quality Analyst	64
8.	Junior Assistant	55
9.	S.A.-cum-G.A.	172
10.	Cleaner-cum-Helper / Kantawalla / Sorter	141

Chapter 2: Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Profile

2.1 Nature, Frequency and Intensity of Disaster to which the Department is Prone

Odisha is vulnerable to a large number of natural as well as man-made disasters, out of which flood, draught and cyclone are very frequent. In the context of human vulnerability to disasters, the small, medium and economically weaker sections are the ones that are more seriously affected. The Weaker sections of the Society are covered under PDS and as a result, are severely affected by the disasters.

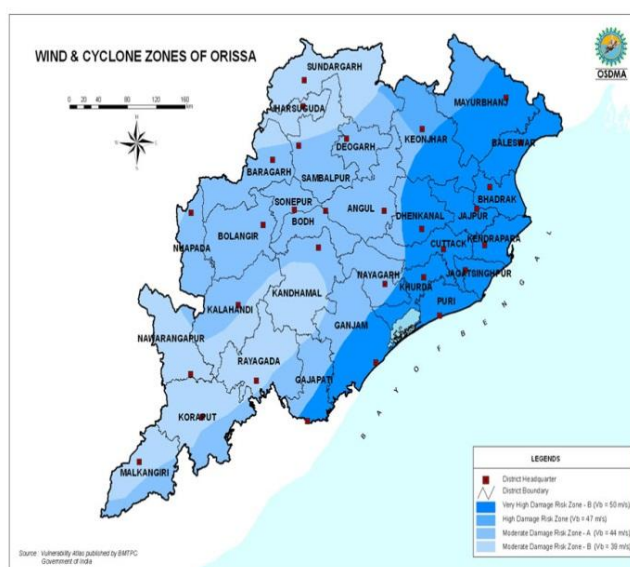
Table-4: Frequency and Intensity of Disasters

Sl. No	Nature of Disaster	Frequency	Intensity
1	Flood	Regular feature	High
2	Cyclone	Rare	Moderate to high
3	Drought	Every 3 – 5 years	Moderate
4	Disease Epidemic	Any time	High
5	Tsunami	Rare	High
6	Tornado/Heat wave/ Earthquake	Less	Low
7	Industrial toxicity	Less	Low

2.1.1 Cyclone

A Cyclone is a very large mass of air with low pressure surrounded by a high pressure air mass. Due to unequal heating of earth surface, pressure difference arises and when atmospheric pressure falls below 965 millibar at a place, strong wind blow in a spiral motion towards that low pressure center from all direction because of rotation of Earth around its own axis. The large whirling mass of air at the center where pressure is low is known as Cyclone and acts like a

chimney through which air gets lifted, expands, cools and finally gets condensed causing precipitation and Cyclonic gale. If precipitation is caused by cold front it is very intense but for short period, while by warm front it is more continuous.



The tracks of the various Cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal between 1891 to 1997 also reveals that most of the cyclonic storms are crossing the east coast through coastal Odisha and East Godavari district of AP. Odisha on the east coast along with West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh has the locational disadvantage of being in the path of depression of severe cyclonic storms. Severe cyclonic storm occurs when the southwest monsoon recedes or just before the onset of monsoon in late April-May-June spell.

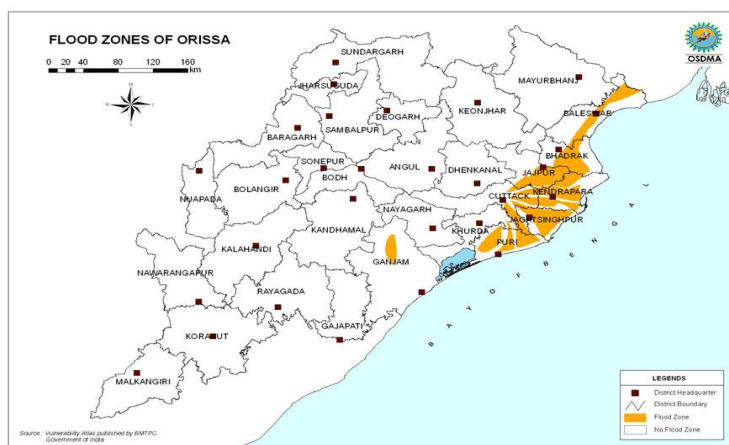
Table-5: History of Cyclone in Odisha

Sl.	Date/Year	Category of Cyclone	Landfall and loss
1	26-30 October, 1971	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Orissa Coast near Paradeep, Loss of life- 10,000
2	14-20 November, 1977	Super Cyclone	Crossed Andhra Coast near Nizampatnam
3	4-11 May, 1990	Super Cyclone	Crossed Andhra Coast about 40 Km S-W of Machlipatnam
4	5-6 November, 1996	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Andhra Coast near Kakinada
5	25-31 October, 1999	Super Cyclone	Crossed Odisha Coast near Paradeep at noon of 29 October
6	12-14 October 2013	Super Cyclone(Phailin)	Coastal Odisha near Gopalpur on Sea in Ganjam District
7	11-12 October 2014	Very Sever Cyclone Storm (Hudhud)	Crossed Visakhapatanam at noon on 12 October

2.1.2 Flood

The flood in coastal part is brought in mainly by the following important rivers and their tributaries.

1. The Subarnarekha
2. The Budhabalanga
3. The Baitarani
4. The Brahmani
5. The Mahanadi



The 482 km long of coastline of Orissa exposes the State to flood, cyclones and storm surges. Heavy rainfall during monsoon causes floods in the rivers. Flow of water from neighbouring States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh also contributes to flooding. The flat coastal belts with poor drainage, high degree of siltation of the rivers, soil erosion, breaching of the embankments and spilling of floodwaters over them cause severe floods in the river basin and delta areas. In Odisha, rivers such as the Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Brahmani, Baitarani, Rushikulya, Bansadhara and their many tributaries and branches flowing through the State expose vast areas to floods.

2.1.3 Heat Wave

In the year 1998 the State of Odisha faced an unprecedented heat wave situation, as a result of which 2042 persons lost their lives. Though extensive awareness campaigns have largely reduced the number of casualties during post 1998 period, still a good number of casualties are being reported each year which have put the State Government in very difficult situation. It has become a menace during hard summer causing insurmountable human suffering. The poor people, farmers and workers mostly suffer from sunstroke and lose their lives. In the Odisha Relief Code, the State Government has made provision for payment of Rs.10,000/- towards ex-gratia relief to the bereaved family of each sunstroke victims. Since there is no provision in the items and norms of expenditure for incurring expenditure from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) or NCCF to provide relief to the victims of 'Heat Wave', the State Government is incurring such expenditure out of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) though it is a natural calamity like Cyclone, Flood, and Earthquake etc.

2.1.4 Drought

Drought is a slow onset of a disaster. It occurs mostly due to lack of adequate rain in the dryland areas or uneven distribution of rainfall during a particular year. In addition, recurring drought tends to reduce the water table. About 70 per cent of the total cultivated areas in the state are prone to drought. These areas lack not only irrigation facilities but also receive scanty rainfall. In some areas, rainfall, though plenty, is erratic. The severity of drought is measured by crop cutting experiment, and accordingly declaration of drought area is made. Though Odisha receives an average annual rainfall of the order of 1,500 mm, there are wide variations from year to year. There is at least one severe drought year in every decade, thus underlining a high degree of vulnerability of the state to drought. Odisha has faced drought in most of the years in the latter half of the 1990s. While comparing the drought situation of different districts in the state in the second half of the 1990s, it is observed that Balangir and Boudh were the most drought-affected districts. During the period, more than 50 per cent villages in these two districts were affected thrice by drought. Half of the most drought-

affected districts were from the western part of Orissa. There is thus a need for concerted and intensive effort by the government to address this problem from a long-term perspective. The government has however, identified contiguous patches comprising of 47 blocks as chronic drought-prone zone in western part of the state.

2.2 Damage Caused to the Department

For over a decade, Odisha has been teetering from one extreme weather condition to another: from heat wave to cyclone, from drought to flood. The state has been declared disaster-affected for 95 years out of the last 105 years: floods have occurred for 50 years, droughts for 32, and cyclones have struck the state for 11 years. Since 1965, these calamities have not only become more frequent, they are striking areas that have never experienced such conditions before. For instance, a heat wave in 1998 killed around 2,200 people; most of the casualties were from coastal Orissa, a region known for its moderate climate. Since 1998, almost 3,000 people have died due to heatstroke in Odisha.

The 1999 super cyclone affected places like Bhubaneswar and Nayagarh, which were never traditionally cyclone-prone. The damage caused due to the super cyclone of 199 is discussed in the table below.

Table-6: Effects of Super Cyclone in Orissa by Districts (on 28th & 29th October 1999)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Blocks	No. of GPs	No. of Villages/ Wards Affected	Total Population Affected	Details of House Damaged			
						Washed Away	Fully Collapsed	Partially Collapsed	Total
1	Balasore	8	155	1748	1226000	11180	37485	48125	9679
2	Bhadrak	7	166	1356	1347000	292	33221	82931	116444
3	Cuttack	14	278	1977	2367000	0	140626	147193	287819
4	Dhenkanal	8	144	766	70000	5	7909	54318	6223
5	Jagatsinghpur	8	165	1308	1200000	9948	217174	57215	284337
6	Jajpur	10	242	1160	1550000	0	61895	187998	249839
7	Kendrapara	9	205	1567	1400000	40	145884	125175	271099
8	Kendujhar	3	60	546	250000	1164	7393	39698	4822
9	Khurda	8	124	1167	1310000	0	30000	65540	9554
10	Mayurbhanj	9	63	341	198000	500	6000	3000	950
11	Nayagarh	2	40	350	150000	0	198	14059	1425
12	Puri	11	204	1714	1500000	0	58554	55368	113922
	TOTAL	97	1846	14000	12568000	23129	746337	880620	1650086

Source: White Paper on Super Cyclone, Revenue Department, Government of Odisha, December 1999.

Table-7: Impact of Super Cyclone in Odisha during 1999 (in Nos. & crop area in Ha)

Indicator	Cyclone on 17.10.99	Super Cyclone on 29.10.99
Districts Affected	4	12
Blocks Affected	19	97
Villages Affected	3076	16,508
People Affected	31,67,984	1,30,00,000
Human Deaths	205	9,885
Human Injuries	400	2,507
Assets Damaged		
Total Houses Damaged	3,23,773	16,69,292
Houses Washed Away	Nil	23,493
Houses Fully Collapsed	78,821	7,48,499
Houses Partly Collapsed	2,44,952	8,97,300
Buildings Damaged	1113	7020
PMRY Units Affected(Nos)	-	1,339
Rural Roads Damaged(km)	-	7,500
District Roads Damaged(km)	-	444

2.3 Extent of Damages Caused

While the 2001 drought parched fields in coastal districts, the unprecedented floods of 2001 submerged 25 of the state's 30 districts. Many of these areas had never witnessed floods before. Orissa has experienced around 952 small and big cyclones and 451 tornadoes between 1891 and 1970. From 1901 to 1981 there were 380 cyclones, of which 272 resulted from depressions in the Bay of Bengal. Twenty-nine of these cyclones were devastating.

In Odisha, damages are caused due to floods mainly in the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, and the Baitarani. These rivers have a common delta where flood waters intermingle, and when in spate simultaneously, wreak considerable havoc. This problem becomes even more acute when floods coincide with high tide. The water level rises due to deposits of silt on the river-bed. Rivers often overflow their banks or water rushes through new channels causing heavy damages. Floods and drainage congestion also affect the lower reaches along the Subarnarekha. The rivers Rusikulya, Bansadhara and Budhabalanga also cause occasional floods.

The entire coastal belt is prone to storm surges. The storms that produce tidal surges are usually accompanied by heavy rain fall making the coastal belt vulnerable to both floods and storm surges. People die; livestock perish; houses are washed away; paddy and other crops are lost and roads and bridges are damaged. The floods of 1980, 1982, 2001 and 2003 in the State were particularly severe; property worth crores of rupees was destroyed in the floods.

As regards the drought situation the western districts of Orissa are frequently affected. The drought-affected districts are Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Boudh, Sonapur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Nabarangpur. A look at the District Gazetteers of the British period shows that these districts have suffered from drought particularly during the years 1868, 1896, 1818, 1820, 1922, 1925, 1929. Also in post-independence period these districts have suffered a lot during the years 1956, 1971, 1974, 1985, 1992, 1999 and in 2000.

During the Ninth Plan period the State has continuously suffered from severe calamities. On the eve of the Tenth Plan i.e., 2002-03 the entire State of Odisha is again under the grip of a severe drought. The total loss of livelihood and damage of capital stock of the State due to the calamities from 1998-99 to 2001-02 is Rs.13, 230.47 crore (Tenth Plan Document, Government of Odisha 2002-07).

A conservative study of the effects of natural disasters reveals that between 1963 and 1999, Odisha experienced 13 major disasters, which killed 22,228 people (state government figure; non-government figure puts the toll at around 40,000), and rendered 34, 21,000 people homeless.

During the Ninth Plan period (1997-2002), Odisha was in the grip of a series of disasters. On the eve of the Tenth Plan (2002-03), the entire state was going through a severe drought. The total loss of livelihood and damage to capital stock due to calamities between 1998-99 and 2001-02 stands at Rs. 13,230.47 crore, according to the Tenth Plan document, Government of Odisha. This is close to 60% of the state's total plan outlay of Rs 19,000 crore for the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Natural calamities have seriously affected livelihoods in the state and the income level of households. Important fallout has been the serious setback suffered by the capital formation process in the economy. Consequently, the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been substantially depressed, says the [I]State Human Development Report [I]of 2003.

The impact of disasters on Odisha's economy is evident. The state's per capita income declined fast in the second half of the 1990s, disaster-wise the worst phase. It is now half the national average. An average of 900,000 ha of agricultural production is lost every year due to disasters. Similarly, between 1980 and 2000, agriculture's contribution to the state GDP fell by 16%.

2.4 Vulnerability of the Department to Various Hazards

Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare (FS & CW) Department having a sizeable amount of resource at the ground such as Manpower at the field, Block level Storage facility and network of Fair Price shops and Transportation arrangements for lifting the food grains at the time of need. The Department is handling various schemes which are directly benefiting to the poor and rural population. This schemes and programmes are highly vulnerable to various hazards. Various hazards to which the Department is likely prone to are discussed in

Table-8

Nature of Hazards	Areas likely to be affected	Stimulus	Outcome
Flood	The coastal districts like Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Bhadrak, parts of Keonjhar, Jajpur, Kendrapara & Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Puri Ganjam, part of Kalahandi	Increased frequency and intensity of rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to roads and other Official Buildings • Loss of Food grains & Crops • Damage of PDS infrastructures such as Godowns & Deptt. Buildings
Cyclone	Most of the Coastal Districts Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Puri & Ganjam	Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Life & Property • Injury • Loss of homes • Damage of PDS infrastructures such as Godowns & Dept. Buildings • No communication & transportation

Earth quake	Seismic zones		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No communication & transportation • Loss of homes • Damage of infrastructure
Tsunami	Coastal belt	High tides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Life & Property • Injury • Loss of homes • Damage of infrastructures • No communication & transportation
Drought	Southern and Western Odisha- mostly Tribal & non-irrigated districts like Sundargarh, parts of Kalahandi, Bargarh, Balangir, Jharsuguda,, Kandhamal, Koraput Raygada & Keonjhar	Less rainfall and water shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration • Low economic activity • Loss of Crops & Food Shortage
Heat wave	Mostly Western Odisha and some parts of Coastal Odisha	High rise of temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury • Loss of Life • Damage to Crops
Lightning, Heavy Rain, Whirl wind, Tornado, Heavy Rain	All parts of the State		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury • Loss of Life • Crop Damage

The following infrastructures available with the FS & CW Department, which are likely to be affected in the disaster prone areas as discussed above (Table-9).

Type of Infrastructure	Availability with the Department	Vulnerable to Hazard
GP/GS Roads for Carrying PDS Commodities	171070.28 KMs	119749.19 (70%)
Panchayat Godowns, where PDS Commodities are Stored	6,232	3720 (60%)
Block level Godowns (DSC/RRC)	244	150 (60%)

2.5 Capacity of the FS& CW Department to Deal with Identified Disasters

FS & CW Department is having reasonably well developed network for distributing commodities under PDS to targeted population of the state. But during natural calamity like flood, cyclone, earthquake, draught and disease epidemic, the institutional network get disrupted. With the limited technical manpower, supply of essential commodities, distribution of food items, controlling the price and awareness creation can be provided subject to degree and intensity of disaster is limited to low and medium magnitude. In order to provide effective services, assistance from ODRAF, Voluntary Agencies, Panchayat Raj, Revenue, Police etc. is required. In case of higher magnitude of disaster, technical experts and additional staff need to be brought from the neighboring state to manage the crisis. Since PDS is operated and managed at GP level with the support from PRI, the facilities available at Block & GP level can be utilized for effective disaster mitigation. The existing facilities are as follows.

- 6,232 Sarpanch
- 87,470 ward members,
- 854 Zilla Parishad members,
- 6,230 PS members
- 314 BDOs assisted by at least 5 extension officers each.
- 30 CSOs and 58 ACSOs at the District level and assisted by ISs & PIs at Block & DSC levels.

At least two vehicles are available with the FS & CW Deptt. at each district level, which can be used during Disaster. All the CSOs are connected with landline telephone numbers and official mobile numbers. Apart from that, other officials are having official mobile numbers. Fax machines are installed in all district Collector' office for transmission of information easily at the time of need.

2.6 Gaps in the Existing Capacity

The department is handicapped due to large scale vacancy of ground level staff. Poor accessibility to PDS commodities due to shortage of Godowns and limited availability of transport facilities increases the vulnerability of the population during disasters.

There is a need to prepare a standard and uniform disaster operation procedure for the department to deal with various situations. The department personnel are not adequately trained regarding management and mitigation of different type of disasters including relief,

rescue and rehabilitation. Adequate financial powers are need to be vested with the OSCSC and office of the CSO to manage the crisis.

2.7 Risk Analysis

Various risks involved in the PDS distribution when exposed to different types of disaster are given in Table-10.

Table-10 Types of risks in FS & CW Deptt. while exposed to different Disasters

Sl. No	Hazards/Disaster	Risk
1	Flood and Cyclone	High Risk Loss of Food Grains, Houses, damage to departmental buildings, Godowns, equipment, disruption in road network
2	Drought/ Heat wave/Lightning/Heavy Rain/Whirl Wind/Tornado	Risk is Moderate Production loss causing Food Shortage Feed and water scarcity Distress Sale of Commodities Loss of Life
3	Chemical poisoning/ Tsunami/ Earthquake	Low Risk as the prevalence is less.

The Hazard and Risk vulnerability analysis has been prepared based on the available data and past experiences. Premier research institutions of the state like ORSAAC, OCAC and other educational institutions have the capacity to undertake technology-driven risk assessment in the state. Services of various institutions associated with the department such as OMEGA, NIC & WFP would be taken while designing the disaster specific plans. Similarly, each district may need to undertake district specific vulnerability analysis and tie up such analysis with the District Disaster Management Plans.

Chapter 3: Prevention and Mitigation

3.1 Measures Necessary for Prevention of Disasters & Mitigation

Prevention and Mitigation Plans will be evolved for vulnerable areas to reduce the impact of disasters. The following measures and investments shall be undertaken to minimise the collateral damage usually caused by the impact of any disaster.

Table-11 Measures required for minimizing the impact of disaster

Sl. No	Particulars	Measures required
1	Capacity building at all level in vulnerable areas flood/cyclone	<p>State level –</p> <p>For better supervision, monitoring and preventive measures one day training cum awareness programme will be organized at state level. Managers of OSCSC / CSOs/ACSOs/ will attend. This may be organised at Conference Hall of the Consumer Forum, Bhubaneswar.</p> <p>District level - ISs/PIs/ AMs will be trained to effectively manage flood, cyclone etc. OSDM and District disaster Cell will organize the workshop in Collector's Conference Hall.</p> <p>Community level- During October of each year, a public awareness program will be organized in each village to sensitize the community. Village volunteers will be trained regarding rescue and shifting of food grains to safer places.</p>
2	Public awareness through IEC activities	Mass awareness programme shall be done through different audio-visual media to sensitize people.

3.2 State level Capacity Building Programme

For better supervision, monitoring and preventive measures, a daylong training cum awareness programme will be organized at state level. In this programme MD-OSCSC will Chair and senior officials of the FS & CW Dept. and OSCSC along with personnel involved in the training activity in the training institute will participates. Event will be managed by OSCSC Ltd. with the support from Legal Metrology.

3.3 District level Capacity Building Programme

A similar capacity building program will be organized in the district level to sensitize the field staff working at the cutting edge. In this programme personnel who had attend state level programme will facilitate at district level. Here the participants will be CSO/ACSO/IS /PI. Depending upon the numbers of the participants the training batch will be decided. A batch size for a programme should not exceed 50 participants. Event will be managed by CSO of the respective District.

The fund required (18 lakhs) for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness has been proposed by the Deptt. for financial approval by State Relief Commissioner (SRC) .

Table-12 Fund requirement for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness

	Name of the Programme	Event Manager	Venue	Unit cost	Total No. of programme	Total cost (in lakh)	Cost for 3 yrs. (in lakh)
1	One Day Training at District level.	CSO	Dist. HQ	10,000	30	3	9
2	Sensitization to Senior staff at state level	OSCSC	State level	10,000	30	3	9
					TOTAL		18 Lakhs

3.4 Logistic arrangement

In case of any disaster, logistics play a vital role in delivery of services. The cost involved is reasonably high. The financial involvement to deal with a disaster has been estimated and fund requirement is Rs. 2.28 crores has been proposed for a period of 3 years for financial approval by State Relief Commissioner (SRC).

Table-13 Budget requirement for logistic arrangement

Sl.	Description	Event manager	No of Unit(Block/Sub-Div)	Cost/ Unit	Total (in lakh)	Fund for 3 yrs. (in lakh)
1	Arrangement of additional Vehicle, POL for existing office vehicle for 100 Blocks vulnerable to Disaster	CSO	100	20,000	20	60
2	Temporary arrangement for stay of Outside staff for monitoring Food Distribution (Approx.20 persons in a block for 10 days @ Rs 250/day /person)	ACSO	100	250	50	150
3	Repair of equipment like Telephone, Fax, Computer accessories	CSO	100	5000	5	15
4	Contingency for preparing maps, Route chart for 20 Sub-Division	CSO	20	5000	1	3
Total			320	30,250	76	228

3.5 Integration into its Development Plans and Projects

The department will use hazard resilient design for new construction of Godowns particularly in the hazard prone areas. The existing Godowns/Departmental buildings in the flood/cyclone prone areas will be assessed for vulnerability. Wherever there is a need, necessary steps will be taken for modification/alteration of buildings.

Department will promote incentives to NGOs/CBOs and volunteers willing to assist during emergency. The services of OMEGA & WFP will be sought to streamline relief operations. The departmental training centers such as Consumer Forum and OSCSC will integrate disaster management training in their training calendar.

During occurrence of disaster, procurement of essential food grain becomes a problem. Prior to rainy season the department should have short tender for a period of three month for procurement of food grains. If such situation will not arise, the tender will be null and void. Steps will be taken for preparing information formats and monitoring checklists for monitoring and reporting during disaster.

Chapter 4: Preparedness Plan

4.1 Measures Initiated by FS & CW Deptt. for Preparedness

- All Collectors and CSOs have been requested to ensure storage of adequate quantities of essential commodities in remote / inaccessible pockets and flood prone areas before the onset of monsoon in F.S. & C.W. Department letter No. 9606 dt.25.05.2013.
- All Collectors have also been requested for floating of tenders for supply of **Chuda & Gur** to be procured in the eventuality of flood / occurrence of natural calamities during the year 2013 in F.S. & C.W. Department letter No. 11010 dt.21.06.2013.
- They have been requested to finalise the tenders by 10th of July, 2013 so as to keep the Millers / Traders in readiness to meet the exigencies of Natural Calamities.
- Besides, all Collectors have been requested to do the exercise for fresh identification of inaccessible / possible cut-off locations & ensure pre-stocking of PDS rice (for all schemes) with the FPS retailers on pre-deposit of cost latest by 15.07.2013 positively with an instruction to allow all the Fair Price Shops in these areas to lift their entitlement for the period of next 2-3 months in advance so as to make the PDS commodities available during the rainy season and to be utilized in the event of flood / natural calamities in F.S. & C.W. Department letter No. 11570 dt.29.06.2013.
- They have been instructed to review the pre-flood arrangement and stocking of essential commodities in inaccessible / remote pockets of their districts on regular basis and to report compliance to in F.S. & C.W. Department.
- Control room has already been set up in the Department for transmission of Flood / Natural Calamities related information to the Office of Special Relief Commissioner vide F.S. & C.W. Department letter No.11436 dt.28.06.2013. Control room has started functioning with effect from 01.07.2013. The contact Number of F.S. & C.W. Department's Control Room is 0674-2393644.
- Necessary arrangement has already been made for stocking of **Chuda & Gur** in 250 godowns of different flood prone districts.
- Processes for procurement of polythenes for protecting the food grains in flood affected areas have been initiated.

4.2 Measures Necessary for Capacity Building

A critical component of preparedness in FS & CW Deptt. has been education and training of officials and the community members at risk, training of intervention teams, establishment of standards and operational plans to be applied following a disaster. The following measures and investments would be undertaken to ensure effective preparedness to respond any disaster is given below.

Table-14 Measures and Investment Required for Strengthening Different Components

Sl. No	Particulars	Measures Required
1	Strengthening of control room	The Control room at State level and district level shall be well equipped with communication facility like telephone, FAX, Internet, Computer, Printer, Inverter, stationeries etc.
2	Coordination	<p>Mobility support requirement for movement of departmental personnel to the affected areas is highly essential as currently the department has very few vehicles at their disposal,</p> <p>As per the requirement, the vehicle and fuel cost support shall be provided by the District authorities for distribution of PDS commodities.</p> <p>National Social Service, National Cadet Corps, Nehru Yuva Kendras, local SHGs and other village level organizations will be encouraged to support for the common cause.</p>
3	District specific Disaster Management Plan	All districts shall make vulnerable analysis with regard to PDS and accordingly the CSO is responsible to prepare a plan specific to their district. The same will be submitted to District Collector to incorporate in the District Disaster Management Plan.
4	Emergency stock of Food grains	At the State level emergency stock of essential food grains will be procured and supplied to each district to keep at district/sub-divisional level to mitigate any disaster event.
5	Financial preparedness	Delegation of power will be given to CSOs to spend from DM account.

4.3 Budget requirement: Provision of funds for disaster preparedness

There is a need of fund to strengthen the existing facilities both at State level as well as District level under the caption “Disaster preparedness” which is not available with the department. A budget provision of INR 15.56 crores has been proposed to ensure disaster preparedness as indicated below. State Relief Commissioner (SRC) needs to place the fund for smooth management of the disaster.

Table-15 Budget requirement for the Department for Disaster Preparedness

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	Unit cost	Total No. of Programme	Total cost in lakhs
A	Strengthening of Control Room			
1	State Control Room	200000	1	2
2	Incident Response Team at State level at OSCSC	200000	1	2
3	District Control Room	150000	30	45
B	Coordination			
4	Contingent Fund for State	100000	1	1
5	Contingent Fund for District	20000	30	6
6	Emergency stock of essential commodities such as Rice, Wheat, K-Oil, Chuda and Gur	10,00,000	150 Blocks	1500
	TOTAL			1556.00

4.4 Preparedness Plans, Capacity Building, Data Collection and Identification and Training

- Distribution of PDS commodities will be done regularly as per the guideline
- Keeping a Food stock of 20% of total annual requirement for the year at various levels of vulnerable district, block and GP to meet the emergency till provision of additional supply. Storing of **Chuda & Gur** will be done to meet the emergency requirements.
- Educating public on food stock planning and preparedness.

The Department will open control room at State and District level as a part of mandatory activity. To address flood situation, control room shall start from 15th June till 31st August during office hours. In case of any instruction by District Administration or by State Government, the period and timing of functioning of control room will be followed accordingly.

Chapter 5: Response Plan

5.1 Pre Disaster

5.1.1 Mechanism for early Warning and Dissemination Thereof

After getting warning from State authorities or District Administration, information will be disseminated to field by the State/District Incident Response Team. Mass media like TV, Radio, Press warning would also be considered for preparedness.

The State and District Control room will be activated to function round the clock in the concerned district. The State IRT shall furnish the status report about the establishment of control room at district level. CSO will be responsible to provide all support to control room at district level.

5.1.2 Trigger mechanism for response

After issue of early warning, Civil Supply Officer of the vulnerable districts will explain the detailed response plan at district level meeting of District disaster management authority constituted in every district in conformity with GoI guideline for planning, coordinating and implementing various activities.

5.2 Response Plan for Responding Effectively and Promptly

The CSOs of non- vulnerable districts will prepare 3 separate teams of IS& PI (up to 30 % of total strength) for deployment to the affected area at the request of State IRT. The first team will be replaced after 7 days by second team and so on. All the field staff will be asked to remain at their respective head quarter with necessary preparation as per the standard operating procedure.

The control room will collect, collate and transmit information regarding matters relating to the natural calamities and relief operations undertaken, if any, and for processing and communicating all such data to concerned quarters. The list of volunteers and community resources that is already available should be in readiness to support response measures.

The Control Room shall be manned round the clock during the peak period of disaster till the relief operations are over. For this purpose one officer, one assistant and one peon will be on duty in suitable shifts. The Officer-In-Charge of the Control Room shall maintain a station diary and such other records as may be prescribed by the department. The particulars of all information received and actions taken should be entered in the Station diary chronologically.

The CSO shall furnish a daily report to the head of office on the important messages received and actions taken thereon. The head of office shall indicate the particulars to be released for public information.

5.3 Appointment of Nodal Officers to Perform Emergency Support Functions

The Civil Supply Officer will be the nodal officer at the district level to perform emergency support functions. MD-OSCSC Ltd. will be the nodal officer at state level and will be supported by Controller, Legal Metrology. OSCSC Ltd. will serve as a support agency for supply of food grains during the disaster. The department will also assist the District administration for assessing food grain requirement of people in the affected areas. The district administration will provide necessary technical support for timely distribution of food grains in affected areas.

5.4 Constitution of the Incident Response Teams (IRTs) at all levels

Incident Response Team will be constituted at State and District level to tackle any disaster.

Role of the District Incident Response Team are:-

- i. To coordinate with Department, OSCSC, Food Aid Agencies (WFP) and District Authority
- ii. To activate Disaster Plan
- iii. To prepare Food Aid plan and procure required resources as per incident specific action plan.
- iv. To manage the overall response activities in the field
- v. To deploy adequate staff for the response and monitor effectiveness
- vi. To develop the media messages regarding up to date status of disaster mitigation and response work
- vii. To Procure necessary Food stock necessary for response measures
- viii. To collect and store disaster related information for post incident analysis
- ix. To visit the affected areas to assess the extent of damage

Role of the State Incident Response Team are:-

- i. To coordinate with State Government, Central Government, Food Aid Agencies and other concerned Departments
- ii. To facilitate execution of orders for declaring the disaster

- iii. To prepare a status report regarding the disaster
- iv. Visit the spot and assist the District Response Team for pre disaster planning
- v. Assess the staff and other logistic requirement for field operation and monitor effectiveness
- vi. To ensure availability of funds at District and block level to meet contingency expenses
- vii. To develop the media messages regarding up to date status of disaster mitigation and response work
- viii. To arrange necessary Food stock necessary for response measures
- ix. To monitor and guide the district response team
- x. To maintain an inventory of all related guidelines, procedures, action plans, district maps and Contact numbers.
- xi. To document the lessons learnt at different stages of disaster management and make suggestion for necessary addition/alteration.

Table- 16 IRT at State level for FS & CW Deptt.

Sl. No	Post	Role
1	MD-OSCSC Ltd.	Chairman
2	Addl. Secy., FS & CW Deptt.	Member
3	Dy. Secy., FS & CW	Member -Convenor
4	GM-PDS, OSCSC	Member
5	Controller, Legal Metrology	Member
6	Joint Secy., FS & CW Deptt.	Member
7	Dy. Controller, Legal Metrology	Member
8	Manager, Storage, OSCSC	Member
9	Manager, Procurement	Member
10	Dy. Director, FS & CW Dept.	Member

IRT at State level shall meet at least twice in a year. 1st meeting will be held in 2nd week of December and 2nd meeting in 2nd week of May.

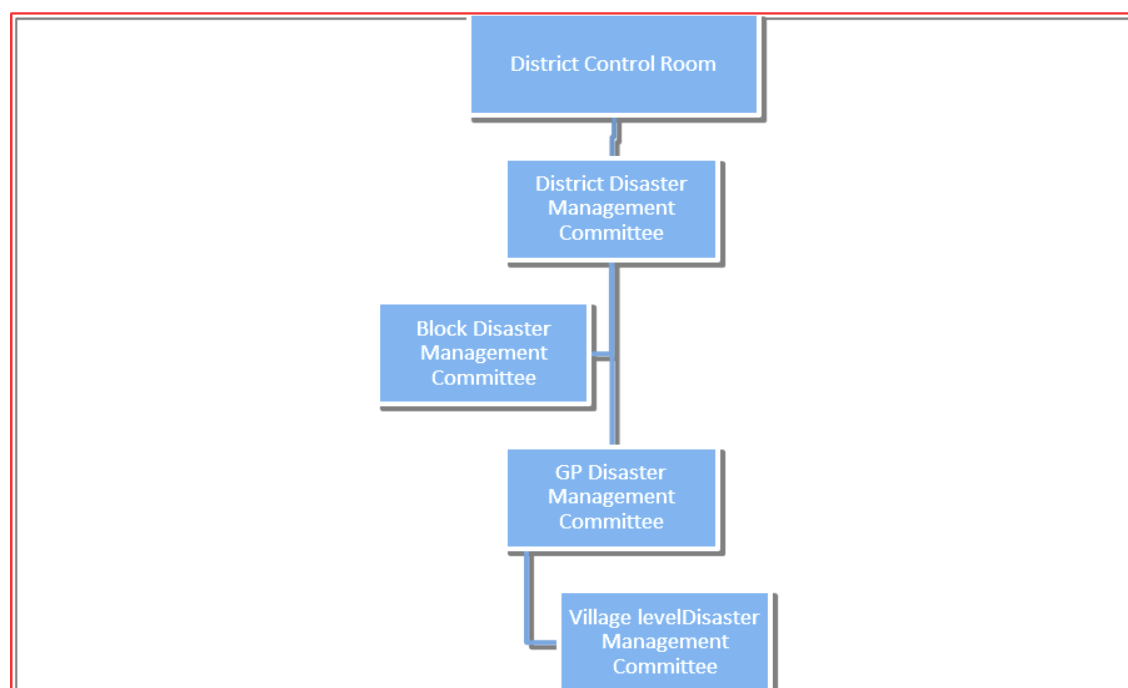
Table -17 IRT at each District level for FS& CW Deptt.

Sl. No	Post	Role
1	DM-cum-CSO	Chairman
2	ACSO, Hqrs.	Convenor
3	Accounts Manager, OSCSC	Member
4	Selected ACSOs and Inspector of Supplies (5)	Members

IRT at District level shall meet at least twice in a year after getting proceedings of meetings/ instructions/ guidelines from State IRT State level. 1st meeting will be held on 1st week of January and 2nd meeting on 1st week of June every year.

Figure -5: Schematic Diagrams of Various Disaster Management Committees

At each district there is Control Room headed by District Collector. There is District Disaster Management Committee at the District level, Block Disaster Management Committee at Block Level, GP Disaster Management Committee at GP level and Village Disaster Management Committee at the village level.



5.6 Delegation of Financial Powers in case of Disaster Event

At the district level, quick response in case of any disaster is hampered due to want of earmarked funds and power to spend. Therefore, following financial powers need to be delegated to CSOs to facilitate rescue and relief measures in case of any disaster. The expenses would be made from district fund and can be reimbursed later on after sanction of funds from SRC. The detail of delegation power needed is given in table -20

Table -18 Delegation of financial power

Sl. No	Nature of power	Remarks
1	Hiring of vehicle for Mobile team (2 vehicles upto Rs. 2,000 per day) for 3 days	The funds will be spent from CSO account and post approval will be taken.
2	Procurement of essential food grains up to Rs. 10 lakhs/- as per the recommendation of District Incident Response Team	The funds will be spent from CSO account and post approval will be taken.
3	Contingency expenses up to Rs. 10,000/- to make control room functional (Fax/ Printer/ Computer/Telephone, Mobile recharge voucher/stationeries) and Fuel for vehicle, DG set etc. required for rescue and relief	The funds will be spent from CSO account and post approval will be taken.

5.7 Reporting Procedures and Formats

The block is the lowest unit and the Inspector of Supplies will be responsible to collect and compile the statutory reports determined by the department for disaster management. The ACSO will compile the report and submit to CSO. CSO will send the report to OSCSC and FS & CW Deptt. The first choice for sending the report will be through Email. The following regular reports will be collected. The other occasional reports will be collected as per the need specific to disaster.

- Pre assessment of village wise vulnerable areas
- Godowns& Deptt. Buildings affected and loss thereof
- Loss of food grains and Office Equipment
- Relief measures like Supply of Food grains
- Mobile teams deployed for distribution of Food Materials

5.8 Role of NGOs, Volunteers and Coordination Thereof

Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) will provide assistance for distribution of food grains in the worst affected area during disaster. They will also help FS & CW staff to extend services in the inaccessible areas.

There is a wide network of Community Based Organizations and voluntary agencies in Odisha. Regular meetings will be held at more frequent intervals to face any untoward

incident. Such coordination meetings can be held at district level under the chairmanship of DM & Collectors.

The role of the voluntary agencies and the CBOs which operate at the grass roots level is crucial in motivating and mobilizing community participation in disaster response measures for ensuring food supply and for improving community coping mechanism during disasters because of their close linkages with the local population and condition and flexibility in procedural matter. They will be involved for raising awareness of the communities, information dissemination, advocacy and planning, immediate food supply and transportation of food materials. Additionally, the services of WFP & OMEGA will be sought to strengthen the relief coordination.

5.9 Identification of suppliers for Departmental Food Supplies

The sources for procurement of food materials/ **Chuda/Gur** within the district and nearest locations are identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible time. Pre arrangement for tie up with Millers, Wholesalers and FCI for procuring food materials will be done. During emergency the food materials becomes a rare commodity and is a problem for arranging. Further, the Department can also make a short tender for procurement of food stocks for a period of three months (July, Aug, and Sept). If such situation does not arise the tender will be null and void.

5.10 Post Disaster

5.10.1 Role of NGOs and Volunteers

National Social Service, National Cadet Corps, Nehru Yuva Kendras, village level SHGs and other welfare organizations will be involved in rescue and relief operations. They will be intimated about the measures taken by the department and their feedback will be considered for further streamlining the post operations.

5.10.2 System of Assessing the Damage

The Inspector of Supplies based at the Block level should keep all the record of the damage of Godowns. The loss and damage to Godowns will be submitted by him, which will be compiled at district level for onward transmission to District Collector and OSCSC in the prescribed format. The assessment will be done by departmental field staff and compiled by the CSOs as per the prescribed format.

Chapter 6: Rescue and Relief

6.1 Rescue

The rescue measures are to be taken within shortest possible time of occurrence of disaster. This can be undertaken in following ways as mentioned in Table – 19.

Table – 19: Rescue Measures in Public Distribution System

Sl. No	Major Disaster	How	Mobilization required	Cost involved
1	Flood	Provision of temporary Storage and Food Materials	Local Volunteers ODRAF NGOs	Construction of damaged Godowns & Cost for procuring additional food materials
2	Cyclone	Provision of temporary Storage and Food Materials	Local Volunteers ODRAF NGOs	Construction of damaged Godowns & Cost for procuring additional food materials
3	Drought/ wave	Heat Provision of Food Materials	Revenue & Disaster Deptt.	Cost for procuring additional food materials

6.2 Role of the Response Team

The Role of Response Team is crucial and need to be performed sincerely and within shortest possible time of occurrence of disaster. The details of the Role are given in the following Table.

Table- 20: Role of the Response Team

Institution	Response System			
	Preparedness	Pre- Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
District Control	• Setting up control room and ensure	• Monitor functioning of	• Dissemination of information	Report to State Control Room

Institution	Response System			
	Preparedness	Pre- Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
Room	round the clock functioning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigning responsibilities to ADM, Sub Collectors and BDOs Vehicle arrangement Coordination with NGOs Ensure functioning of warning and communication systems Ensure Muck Drill 	DCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with officials Assigning duties to NGOs Holding DDMC meetings 	regarding status of the disaster and submission of reports to PR Department	
DDMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign responsibilities to BCRCs and BDOs Ensure availability of country boats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement of all important telephone lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with district Administration on a regular interval 	Report to Dist. Control Room
BDMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign responsibilities to all concerned officials at the Block level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all BNRGSK buildings are functioning at GP and Block level On receipt of warning ask all the staff to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with DDMC and Control room on a regular interval Deploy staff at the disaster site for food stock distribution 	Report to District

Institution	Response System			
	Preparedness	Pre- Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
		join duty immediately		
GPDMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure formation of village level disaster management groups Coordinate with local NGOs working in the area 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open GP office and other Shelters available Rescue operation and Relief Measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to Block

6.3 Reporting Procedure and Format

Table- 21

Sl. No.	Preparedness measures	Action Taken/Remarks
1	Update District Disaster Management Plan twice a year specifically with reference to the resources available.	
2	Check upon communication network such as phones, wireless, fax, internet etc. every month.	
3	Identify and determinate Hazard wise most vulnerable & risk prone pockets quarterly.	
4	Activate District Control Rooms establish communication with subdivision, Block & GP level functionaries in the close proximity affected area.	
5	Designate In-charge officials	
6	Check the availability of Food Grains and deployment of resources and mobilize them.	

Sl. No.	Preparedness measures	Action Taken/Remarks
7	Convene meetings with concerned Authority on a regular interval	
8	Convene meetings with NGOs, PRIs etc. and prepare a list with their Functional Specialization and Geographical Coverage.	
9	Check the availability of country boats and their functioning	
10	Prepare a list of relief items for distribution division wise keeping in view the food habits of people	
11	Prepare a transport and alternate transport plan for relief and distribution of food materials	
12	Ensure appropriate stocking of food grains and relief material received from outside	
13	Prepare a media plan for dissemination of information to the people of the district; local newspaper , radio, TV and cable, etc	

Chapter- 7 : CAPACITY BUILDING FRAMEWORK OF FS & CW DEPT. FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. BACKGROUND

Effective disaster management requires trained human resources to deal with complex situations where effective and speedy handling can reduce the impact of a disaster on human life and property. It is necessary to continuously undertake measures to build capacity amongst officials of the Dept. those handling response and creating awareness among people. Capacity Building, Assessment, Awareness Campaign, enabling environment through strengthening infrastructure and Training are the five major components by which mitigation activities can be focused on disaster risk reduction.

2. GAP IN THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE DEPT.

Disaster Management covers a wide range of functions and skills, which include planning, organizing day-to-day management activities, counter-disaster operations, crisis management activities, recovery functions and specific tasks relating to information and communication. With these views, there is dearth of structured and implemented education, training, development of IEC materials, upgradation of communication system & equipments, awareness generation and orientation programmes which are urgent need for development of competence and organization of expertise. The members of Incident Response Team (IRT) based at the State office, Field functionaries and Stakeholders to be involved in Disaster management Operations, need to be trained by competent Organisation for enhancement of their Skill and better management of the situations.

3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Objectives	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal: Reduce deaths and injuries related to disasters in the	G1: ratio of deaths caused by disaster to number of people	G1: Government Disaster Management	No major unexpected epidemics, serious civil unrest or “mega-

Objectives	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
affected areas.	exposed to a disaster G2: % of injuries caused by disasters within population exposed disaster	Agency statistics G2: Sample survey	disaster” occur.
Outcome 1: The capacity of FS & CW Dept. to prepare for and respond to disasters is improved.	1a: % of Officials who are trained on disaster preparedness measures identified in the community DM plan 1b: % of targeted communities with identified response mechanisms in place	1a: Focus group discussions 1b: Meetings/DM plans	The political and security situation remains stable allowing community-level actions to be carried out.
Output 1.1: Community Disaster Management Plans are developed and tested by Officials & Stakeholders Output 1.2: Early warning systems to monitor disaster risks are established. Output 1.3: Communities’ awareness of measures to prepare for and respond to disasters is improved.	1.1: % of participating communities that have a tested Disaster Management Plan 1.2: % of communities with abundant foodgrains and other materials in place 1.3: % of people in communities who can identify at least 5 preparedness and 5 response measures	1.1: Copies of DM plans 1.2: Field officer’s report 1.3: Focus group–cross-checked during annual disaster simulation	The economy remains stable, and food shortages do not become acute. The security situation in the State does not prevent implementation of the DM plan. Local political leaders support implementation of the DM plan
Activities (for Output 1.1) 1.1.1 Organize community planning meetings. 1.1.2 Engage volunteer as peer facilitators. 1.1.3 Develop/translate community DM awareness materials.	Inputs/resources 1.1.1: Space to hold meetings, trainers/peer facilitators, training materials 1.1.2: Per diems 1.1.3: Computers, printers, awareness-raising materials, translator	Costs & sources As per the DM plan submitted by FS & CW Dept.	People in the community support and cooperate during Disaster.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN OF FS & CW DEPT.

Sl. No	Particulars	Measures required
1	Capacity building at all level in vulnerable areas flood/cyclone	<p>State level –</p> <p>For better supervision, monitoring and preventive measures one day training cum awareness programme will be organized at state level. Managers of OSCSC / CSOs/ACSOs/ will attend. This may be organised at Conference Hall of the Consumer Forum, Bhubaneswar.</p> <p>District level - ISs/PIs/ AMs will be trained to effectively manage flood, cyclone etc. OSDM and District disaster Cell will organize the workshop in Collector's Conference Hall.</p> <p>Community level- During October of each year, a public awareness program will be organized in each village to sensitize the community. Village volunteers will be trained regarding rescue and shifting of food grains to safer places.</p>
2	Public awareness through IEC activities	Mass awareness programme shall be done through different audio-visual media to sensitize people.

5. STATE LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

For better supervision, monitoring and preventive measures, a daylong training cum awareness programme will be organized at state level. In this programme MD-OSCSC will Chair and senior officials of the FS & CW Dept. and OSCSC along with personnel involved in the training activity in the training institute will participates. Event will be managed by OSCSC Ltd. with the support from Legal Metrology.

6. DISTRICT LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

A similar capacity building program will be organized in the district level to sensitize the field staff working at the cutting edge. In this programme personnel who had attend state level programme will facilitate at district level. Here the participants will be CSO/ACSO/IS /PI.

Depending upon the numbers of the participants the training batch will be decided. A batch size for a programme should not exceed 50 participants. Event will be managed by CSO of the respective District. The fund required (18 lakhs) for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness has been proposed by the Deptt. for financial approval by State Relief Commissioner (SRC) .

7. FUND REQUIREMENT FOR PREVENTION OF DISASTER, MITIGATION, CAPACITY BUILDING AND PREPAREDNESS

	Name of the Programme	Event Manager	Venue	Unit cost	Total No. of programme	Total cost (in lakh)	Cost for 3 yrs. (in lakh)
1	One Day Training at District level.	CSO	Dist. HQ	10,000	30	3	9
2	Sensitization to Senior staff at state level	OSCSC	State level	10,000	30	3	9
					TOTAL		18 Lakhs

8. LOGISTIC ARRANGEMENT

In case of any disaster, logistics play a vital role in delivery of services. The cost involved is reasonably high. The financial involvement to deal with a disaster has been estimated and fund requirement is Rs. 2.28 crores has been proposed for a period of 3 years for financial approval by State Relief Commissioner (SRC).

9. BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR LOGISTIC ARRANGEMENT

Sl.	Description	Event manager	No of Unit(Block/Sub-Div)	Cost/ Unit	Total (in lakh)	Fund for 3 yrs. (in lakh)
1	Arrangement of additional Vehicle, POL for existing office vehicle for 100 Blocks vulnerable to Disaster	CSO	100	20,000	20	60

Sl.	Description	Event manager	No of Unit(Block/Sub-Div)	Cost/ Unit	Total (in lakh)	Fund for 3 yrs. (in lakh)
2	Temporary arrangement for stay of Outside staff for monitoring Food Distribution (Approx.20 persons in a block for 10 days @ Rs 250/day /person)	ACSO	100	250	50	150
3	Repair of equipment like Telephone, Fax, Computer accessories	CSO	100	5000	5	15
4	Contingency for preparing maps, Route chart for 20 Sub-Division	CSO	20	5000	1	3
	Total		320	30,250	76	228

10. INTEGRATION INTO ITS DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

The department will use hazard resilient design for new construction of Godowns particularly in the hazard prone areas. The existing Godowns/Departmental buildings in the flood/cyclone prone areas will be assessed for vulnerability. Wherever there is a need, necessary steps will be taken for modification/alteration of buildings.

Department will promote incentives to NGOs/CBOs and volunteers willing to assist during emergency. The services of OMEGA & WFP will be sought to streamline relief operations. The departmental training centers such as Consumer Forum and OSCSC will integrate disaster management training in their training calendar.

During occurrence of disaster, procurement of essential food grain becomes a problem. Prior to rainy season the department should have short tender for a period of three month for procurement of food grains. If such situation will not arise, the tender will be null and void. Steps will be taken for preparing information formats and monitoring checklists for monitoring and reporting during disaster.

Chapter 8: Knowledge Management

8.1 Introduction

The FS & CW Department caters to 83% of the total population in Odisha mostly living in rural areas of the state. Therefore, the department propagates in reducing disasters by keeping people well informed and motivated towards a practice of disaster prevention and resilience. This in turn requires the collection, compilation and dissemination of relevant knowledge and information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities. In a broader context, information about disaster preparedness, dos' and don'ts in emergency, disaster management plans, policies and guidelines are available at various domains from decades. However, millions of people are getting severely affected by disasters every year due to lack of adequate coping mechanisms. This may be attributed to the fact that the information lying at one place is not getting transformed into the lifesaving knowledge for the communities at risk. The Department aims to follow the below mentioned approach³ for knowledge management given in Figure-6.

Figure-6: Approach for Knowledge Management



8.2 Need for Creating Network of Knowledge Institutions

The network of knowledge institutions bridges the gap between information coordination and sharing and brings together knowledge and experiences of disaster practitioners capture, organize and share this knowledge and to create a versatile interface among policy-makers in the Government and disaster managers' at all administrative level. This network brings in information on different aspects of Disaster Risk Management and delivers it to the Disaster Risk Management practitioners. It intends to establish linkages with the on-going development information systems that need to be established.

³ Adapted from Knowledge Management In Disaster Risk Reduction - The Indian Approach

8.3 Identification of Knowledge Institutions and Mechanism of Knowledge Sharing

A network of knowledge institutions comprising of the disaster management committee at the District level, Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) and the FS & CW Department is formed. At the State level, the Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation (OSCSC) acts as a “Knowledge hub” house for collection, training and dissemination. The agency prepares an annual plan consisting details of the training programmes to be conducted on disaster management in coordination with OSDMA. At the tertiary level the GP Resource Centre/GP Office acts a knowledge institution with regular support from the State on the capacity building associated with mock drills.

8.4 Documentation of Lessons Learnt

As Odisha is a multi-hazard prone region, it is essential to document the lessons learnt from each of the disaster experience. The OSCSC documents the cause, lacunas, and the preventive measures which should be undertaken to avoid its re-occurrence. Assistance of OMEGA will be sought for documenting case studies and best practice models.

8.5 Review, Up-dation & Dissemination of Plan

The primary responsibility for dissemination of plan for the FS & CW Department will be with the State Civil Supply Agency. OSCSC would also involve OSDMA for capacity building at different levels for training and dissemination. The Disaster Management Plan will be disseminated at three levels:

- District authorities, government departments, NGOs and other agencies and institutions within the state and
- PRI & through mass media to the general public.

The content of the plan would be explained through well designed and focused awareness programmes. The awareness programmes would be prepared in the local language to ensure widespread dissemination up to the Gram Panchayat through various IEC materials.

8.6 DM Plan is a “Living document” – would require regular Improvement and updating – at least once a year

The Disaster Management plan prepared by the Department has been circulated to all its District offices. Yearly updates on the Plan will be shared on the Departmental portal. The plan will also be updated subject to further modifications and suggestions as and when required which will be communicated to the key stake holders vide letter.

Chapter 9: Review and Updating & Dissemination of Plan

9.1 Review and updating Plan

The disaster management plan will be reviewed once in a year. Participation of different stakeholders will be ensured by inviting them to district level workshops. Based on their feedback necessary changes will be incorporated in the plan.

Table-22

Who	When	How
OSCSC Ltd.	Pre-monsoon Pre-winter	Workshop – District Seminar – District
Consumer Forum	March of every year	Documentation of data in collaboration with OSDMA

9.2 Dissemination of Plan

A Standard operating procedure (SOP) has been prepared for flood and cyclone and will be uploaded in the department website. A printed document will be supplied to all the stakeholders. Meetings and Seminars will be held to disseminate the disaster management plan and on the SOP being prepared. The detail of the meetings and the seminars is given in the table-23

Table -23 Meetings and the seminars to be organized to orient disaster management

	Name of the Programme	Responsible	Venue	Unit cost	Total No. of programme	Total cost
1	Orientation programme at Regional level for CSOs and District IRT	State IRT	Sambalpur Berhampur Cuttack	10000	3	30000
2	One day sensitization programme at district level for ISs & Pls	District IRT	District HQ	5000	30	150000

	Name of the Programme	Responsible	Venue	Unit cost	Total No. of programme	Total cost
3	One day sensitization workshop for NGOs/CBOs/ at district level	District IRT	District HQ	5000	30	150000
	Total					3,30,000.00

Chapter 10: Standard Operating Procedure

10.1 SOP at Department Level

The existing hazard exposure of the state of Odisha, its people and infrastructure is very high. In order to combat the potential threat and to mitigate multiple risks it is imperative that a coordinated intervention through key stakeholders is put into place. The FS & CW department will initiate envisaged actions and nodal officers identified by the department will provide necessary horizontal & vertical linkages. These procedures shall be updated and revised every six month incorporating the new insight experience and understanding of vulnerability & risk perceptions and disaster that take place with the passage of time.

The department with the support of OSCSC will organize proper training of officers and staff so that they can help in rescue, evacuation and relief work at different stage of disaster. The disaster management committees at different levels will be kept ready so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice. The Standard operating procedure shall be followed during normal times, warning stage, disaster stage and post disaster stage.

People affected by disasters may be deprived of food and therefore food aid shall be provided to sustain life. The following measures shall be taken:

- Where necessary free distributions of food shall be made to those who need the food most.
- The food distribution will be discontinued once the situation normalises.
- Wherever possible dry rations shall be provided for home cooking.
- Community Kitchen for mass feeding shall be organised only for an initial short period following a major disaster particularly where affected people do not have the means to cook.
- While providing food assistance, local food practices shall be kept in mind and commodities being provided must be carefully chosen, in consultation with the affected population.
- Foods must be of good quality, safe to consume, and appropriate and acceptable to recipients.
- Rations for general food distributions shall be adopted to bridge the gap between the affected population's requirements and their own food resources.
- Food distributed should be of appropriate quality and fit for human consumption.

- Food should be stored, prepared and consumed in a safe and appropriate manner at both household and community levels.
- Food should be distributed in a responsive, transparent, equitable manner.
- NGOs, CBOs and other social organizations should be involved for supplementing the efforts of the Government.
- The nutritional needs of the population should be met and malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies of identified at risk groups addressed.
- Assistance from World Food Programme (WFP) will be taken

10.2 Standard Operating Procedures for the Department

Primary Tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To coordinate with Government of Odisha and State Disaster Management Authority.• To coordinate the Relief Recovery operations in the wake of disasters.• To ensure timely supply and distribution of food grains to affected people.• To declare and notify Disaster Situation.
Preparedness Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish infrastructure at the district level in working order and all inventories updated.• Train personnel on operations.• Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response.• To coordinate the preparedness functions of all line departments.• Establish disaster management funding mechanisms to ensure adequate resources for preparedness work, and quick availability of resources for relief and rehabilitation when required.• Help DDMC with additional resources for disaster preparedness.• On annual basis report to the OSDMA of the preparedness activities.• Establish and activate help lines through police and district public relations office.

- Prepare a list of potential Food Storage Centers with clearly specifying their capacity and check upon their capacity for providing food to people with varying social behavior.
- Prepare & update inventory of resources every quarter.

Mitigation

- Ensure that funds are being allocated for disaster management.
- Ensure that structural and non-structural mitigation measures are taken at Block and District level.
- Establish warning system between State – District and in high risk zones.
- Monitor implementation of construction norms for all types of buildings and storage infrastructure.

Alert and Warning Stage

- Maintain contact with forecasting agencies and gather all possible information regarding the alert.
- Ensure activation of State level EOC in standby mode.
- Instruct all ESFs to remain in readiness for responding to the emergency.
- Advise concerned DDMA to carry out evacuations where required, and to keep transport, relief and medical teams ready to move to the affected areas at a short notice.
- Dispatch field assessment teams, if required.
- Provide assessment report to the SDMA.

Response

- Coordinate and plan all activities with OSDMA
- Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response.
- Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief
- Distribute emergency relief material to affected population.
- Coordinate all activities involved with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, Community Kitchen and bulk distribution of

coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters.

- **Ensure the supply of sufficient food grains through the Public Distribution System.**
- Prepare a list of relief items/ food items to be distributed.
- Formulate sector specific teams such as transport, material and equipment for responding to the disaster incident.
- Prepare a transportation plan for supply of relief items.
- Convene meetings of all NGOs, Youth Clubs, and Self Help Groups operating in the district and assign them unambiguous responsibilities for relief, recovery and rehabilitation.
- Call for emergency meeting to take stock of the situation. Develop an action plan.
- Appoint In-charge Officers of Response base.
- Ensure damage and need assessment

Recovery and Rehabilitation

- Ensure preparation of rehabilitation plan for displaced population through PRIs.
- Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage and volume and nature of relief required.
- Keep OSDMA informed of the situation.
- Ensure supply of food, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population.
- Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes.
- Coordinate the activities of NGOs in relief and rehabilitation programmes.
- Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage.
- Prepare an evacuation plan for population from the dangerous area / buildings as per the advice of agencies identified for issuing warnings before, during & after the incident.
- Ensure immediate disbursal of compensation.

10.3 SOP at District, Block and GP level

Activities	Responsibility	Timeline				
		Flood/ Cyclone	Drought/ Heat wave	Tsunami/ Lightening	Manmade	
Preparedness					Fire	Others
Mock Drill	Sarpanch	May	January	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
Communication from Block to GP	BDO	T-3 days	T-10 days	Immediate	NA	NA
Communication from GP to Block	Sarpanch	NA	NA	NA	Immediate	Immediate
Awareness campaign for disaster preparedness	Sarpanch/ EO	April	December	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
Pre-Arrangement for evacuation						
Coordination with Inspector of schools to use school building as cyclone shelters	BDO	T-3 days	T-10 days	Immediate	NA	NA
Assessing the medical facilities	Sarpanch	T-3 days	T-10 days	Immediate	NA	NA
Arrangement of flood/Cyclone shelters	Sarpanch	T-3 days	T-10 days	Immediate	NA	NA
Resource Mapping & Gap Analysis to prevent calamity	BDO/Sarpanch	April	December	NA	NA	NA
Medical Stock at BNRGSK	BDO/Sarpanch	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Insurance Cover for Assets & Livestock	Sarpanch/EO	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Response					Fire	Riots/others
Communication from GP to Block	Sarpanch/EO			Immediate	Immediate	Immediate

Activities	Responsibility	Timeline				
		Flood/ Cyclone	Drought/ Heat wave	Tsunami/ Lightening	Manmade	
Evacuation to temporary shelters	BDO/Sarpanch /EO	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days
Ensuring drinking water, Sanitation & medical facilities	BDO/Sarpanch /EO	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days
Mobilising of relief distribution	BDO/Sarpanch /EO	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days
Communicate with the district administration for assistance	BDO	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days	T-0 days
Post Disaster					Fire	Riots/ Others
Identification of victims for compensation	Sarpanch/EO	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days
Arrange work under MGNREGS, SGSY & NRLM	BDO	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days
Meeting fund requirements for Social Security, Consumption and economic activities through loans from Community Investment Support Fund (CISF)	PD/Collector/BDO/Sarpanch	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days	T+7 days
Reconstruction of houses through rural housing Schemes	BDO	T+30 days	T+30 days	T+30 days	T+30 days	T+30 days
IAY – 95% allocated for construction of houses						

Activities	Responsibility	Timeline				
		Flood/ Cyclone	Drought/ Heat wave	Tsunami/ Lightening	Manmade	
5% allocated for BPL families affected by natural calamities						
Mo-Kudia – 25% is reserved for household affected due to Fire, Flood, Riot and Elephant Menace.						
Reconstruction of local infrastructures through the following Schemes	BDO	T+30 days	T+30 days	T+30 days	T+30 days	T+30 days
CC Roads – construction of inter village roads						
BRGF – to fill critical gaps in local infrastructure in 20 districts						
GGY - to fill critical gaps in local infrastructure for the remaining 10 districts						

10.4 Checklist

Sl.	Activity	Question
1	Setting aims of the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What should be included in the aims and objectives? Who will do it?
2	Preparing community profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which parameters are to be mapped in the profile? Are any structured formats available?

3	Assessment of the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the risks and vulnerabilities in the community? • What are the weaknesses and strengths? • What are the community resources?
4	Warning Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kinds of warning systems are going to be used?
5	Evacuation Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who authorizes evacuation and when? • What routes are to be followed? • Who will look after those people in the community who need special assistance?
6	Emergency Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What buildings have been chosen for this purpose (e.g. shelter home, schools etc)? • What equipment is available there and who is responsible for their failsafe operation?
7	Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is responsible? • What equipment is available and where is it?
8	Damage/Needs Assessment— Initial and On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is responsible? • How will it be done?
9	Road Cleaning/ Debris Clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is responsible? • What equipment is available and where is it?
10	Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will our community be in contact with the outside world after a disaster?
11	Law and Order/Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is responsible?
12	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is responsible for arranging transport in an emergency? • What vehicles are available and where are they?
13	Repair of Community Services (Water ,Electricity, Phones)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is responsible?

14	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will coordinate First Aid assistance? What clinics, equipment and supplies are available?
15	Personal Support for those Affected by Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who has experience of training? Who will coordinate this assistance?
16	Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What will be done to provide shelter, food and clothing for those in need?
17	Relief Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will identify the neediest and how will it be done? How can emergency supplies be obtained after a disaster?
18	Outside Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is available? How are requests made?
19	Testing the Community Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will this be done? How will a mock drill be conducted?
20	Revision and Updating of the Community Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How often will this be done? How will it be done and who will be involved?
21	Making the Community Aware of the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will this be done? How will community members give their input to the Plan?
22	Risk Reduction (Mitigation) Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will these be identified? Who will carry out these activities?
23	Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community maps, contact names and addresses.

Annexure – 1: Action Taken Report on Cyclone Phailin

DISASTER MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department (FS & CW)

DOCUMENTATION OF CYCLONE PHAILIN

1. Pre-Cyclone Phase

1.1. What role was taken by your department as a preparation to embrace the cyclone Phailin?

1.1.1. Coordination with various Departments namely Revenue & Disaster Management Department and more importantly with the Office of the Special Relief Commissioner (SRC) & Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC) Ltd.

For what purpose?

- For the preparation of Departmental Disaster Management Plan to Assess and Plan for combating Disasters.

1.1.2. Coordination with District/Block/Panchayat/ULB level offices (for what purpose?)

- For Pre-Stocking of Food-Stuff and Essential Commodities such as Rice, Chuda, Gur and Kerosene Oil before the Monsoon Season for **combating** the eventualities of natural calamities like flood and cyclone.

1.2. What had been the mode of communication during pre-cyclone preparatory phase like issuing Govt. Orders/Office Memoranda/instructions and passing the same through fax/e-mail/postal mail (speed post/private courier)/personal messenger/telephone/mix of all communication methods?

- Necessary Communications were made with the concerned officials at state and district levels and to M.D., OSCSC Ltd. as well by letters, through telephone, Fax, E-mail and special messengers.

1.3. What transparency and accountability mechanism was put in place to ensure effective coordination/communication with other departments and district/block/Panchayat/ULB authorities?

- Strict Instructions were issued through letters, telephonic calls were made to appropriate authorities to ensure stocking of essential commodities in Block & GP. Regular Coordination with concerned officials was ensured through all the electronic media including E-mail. All the communications have been posted in Dept. Web-site for better transparency.

1.4. What were the major challenges faced during pre-cyclone preparatory phase?

- For ensuring availability of adequate stock of essential commodities like Rice / Chuda / Gur & K. Oil etc in the remote and inaccessible pockets of the districts so as to meet a huge requirement of above items.

1.5. How have you overcome these challenges?

- Strict instructions were issued from time to time to concerned authorities of district administration to take necessary steps for pre-stocking of essential commodities and regular follow-up with concerned authorities for ensuring the same.

1.6. Are you satisfied with your pre-cyclone preparedness? If no, what else could have been done to ensure better preparedness? In other words, what has been your learning?

- Yes, the FS & CW Deptt. Is satisfied with the pre-cyclone preparedness to a great extent.

2. Post-cyclone phase

2.1. How have you prepared for post-disaster response during or before the cyclone struck?

- Immediate after the onset of Phailin, necessary action was taken by imparting instructions from time to time all the concerned officials of the Districts Administration and Block officials to remain alert and in readiness to meet the eventuality of the impending cyclone.
- The M.D., OSCSC Ltd. was requested for issuing instructions to the CSO-cum-DMS to utilise allotted quantity of rice from own CMR for relief operation at his level. Similarly, the SRC was requested to release funds for relief operations.

2.2. What have been the major post-disaster operations taken by your department?

- (i) Correspondences issuing instructions to all the concerned officials i.e., to Collectors / CSOs have been made.
- (ii) Notification / Office orders have been made with regard to supply of food materials such as Rice / Chuda / Gur / K.Oil to the cyclone affected people.
- (iii) Coordination and strict follow up action with the officials of affected Districts to ensure availability of food materials and proper distribution of the same among affected people.

2.3. How have you prioritized your tasks? (Please elaborate on the mechanism.)

The FS & CW Deptt. has taken the following action in order of preference.

- All Collectors and CSOs were requested to ensure storage of adequate quantities of essential commodities in remote / inaccessible pockets and flood prone areas before the onset of monsoon in F.S. & C.W. Department letter No. 9606 dt.25.05.2013.
- All Collectors were requested for floating of tenders for supply of **Chuda & Gur** to be procured in the eventuality of flood / occurrence of natural calamities during the year 2013 in F.S. & C.W. Department letter No. 11010 dt.21.06.2013. They were also requested to finalise the tenders by 1^{0th} of July, 2013 so as to keep the Millers / Traders in readiness to meet the exigencies of Natural Calamities.
- Besides, all Collectors had been requested to do the exercise for fresh identification of inaccessible / possible cut-off locations & ensure pre-stocking of PDS rice (for all schemes) with the FPS retailers on pre-deposit of cost latest by 15.07.2013 positively with an instruction to allow all the Fair Price Shops in these areas to lift their entitlement for the period of next 2-3 months in advance so as to make the PDS commodities available during the rainy season and to be utilized in the event of flood / natural

calamities in F.S. & C.W. Department letter No. 11570 dt.29.06.2013.

- They were instructed to review the pre-flood arrangement and stocking of essential commodities in inaccessible / remote pockets of their districts on regular basis and to report compliance to in F.S. & C.W. Department.
- Control room has already been set up in the Department for transmission of Flood / Natural Calamities related information to the Office of Special Relief Commissioner vide F.S. & C.W. Department letter No.11436 dt.28.06.2013. Control room has started functioning with effect from 01.07.2013. The contact Number of F.S. & C.W. Department's Control Room is 0674-2393644.
- Necessary arrangements were made for stocking of **Chuda & Gur** in 250 Godowns of different flood prone districts.

2.4.How have you planned the whole post-disaster operation starting from Secretariat to Panchayat level?

- With time to time consultation with Revenue & Disaster Management Department and SRC.

2.5.How have you ensured transparency and accountability in the post-disaster operation phase?

- Yes, taken with top priority.

2.6.What challenges have you faced till now?

- Major challenge that was faced to coordinate with the officials of the concerned districts and to get the things done so far as the distribution of S.K. Oil is concerned.

2.7.How have you overcome such challenges?

- With vehement persuasion and keeping in regular touch with the officials of Oil Companies.

2.8.What has been major learning for the department?

- Pre-preparedness is the most vital and an important factor in combating the problems and facing the challenges in the eventualities of occurrence of any natural calamities whether it is cyclone or flood. Stocking of essential commodities for affected people and timely distribution of the same is the key for the Department.

2.9.Miscellaneous information:

- Finance Department have already been moved for making funds provision to the tune of Rs.5.56 crores in the budget of F.S. & C.W. Department.
- S.K Oil has been supplied free of cost in Ganjam district and Krushna Prasad Block of Puri district during the Phailin.

Annexure – 2: Information (Location, Capacity & Management) on RRC & RRC-cum-DSC as on 22.07.2013

District Name	Total Sl.No.	Dist. Sl.No.	Location	Block Name	Depot Owned By	Depot Managed By	RRC/RRC-cum- DSC Capacity (In MT)
ANGUL	1	1	HATTA CHHAK	ANGUL	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	2	2	ANGUL	ANGUL	OSWC	OSWC	3200
	3	3	ATHMALLIK	ATHAMALLIK	PRIVATE	OSCSC	480
	4	4	KANIHA	KANIHA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	300
	5	5	BAINSIMUNDA	KISHORENAGAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	330
	6	6	PALLAHARA	PALLAHARA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	240

	7	7	TALCHER	TALCHER	OSWC	OSWC	500
BALASORE	8	1	BALIAPAL	BALIAPAL	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	9	2	MAHADEV SARAI	BASTA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	10	3	JALESWAR	JALESWAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	2625
	11	4	NILGIRI	NILGIRI	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	12	5	NILGIRI	NILGIRI	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	13	6	BAMPADA	REMUNA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	14	7	SIMULIA	REMUNA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	918
	15	8	SORO	SIMULIA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	700
	16	9	BALASORE	SORO	OSWC	OSWC	6100
	17	10	REMUNA	BALASORE MPL	OSCSC	OSCSC	2000
	18	11	BALASORE	BALASORE MPL	OSWC	OSCSC	1000
BARAGARH	19	1	GODBHAGA	ATTABIRA	OSWC	OSWC	5000
	20	2	GODBHAGA	ATTABIRA	PRIVATE	OSWC	7850

21	3	BARAHAGUDA	BARGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	12555
22	4	KENDUPALLI-II	BARGARH	CWC	CWC	20000
23	5	KENDUPALLI-I	BARGARH	CWC	CWC	20000
24	6	BIJEPUR ROAD	BARGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	11922
25	7	CHAKARKEND	BARGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	6263
26	8	KENDUPALI	BARGARH	OSWC	OSWC	7500
27	9	HALADIPLALI	BARGARH	OSWC	OSWC	4590
28	10	NEAR CATTLE MARKET	BARGARH	CWC	CWC	2500
29	11	SRIGIDA	BARGARH	PRIVATE	CWC	5159
30	12	GOSHALA ROAD	BARGARH	PRIVATE	CWC	27685
31	13	BALGOPAL FOOD PRODUCTS (P) LTD, PATHARLA	BARGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	4185
32	14	KONARK RURAL WARE HOUSE	BARGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	4185
33	15	RAZA RURAL GODOWN	RAJBORASAMBAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	4340
34	16	PADAMPUR	RAJBORASAMBAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	2500
35	17	MAHULPALI	RAJBORASAMBAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	6767

	36	18	BISHIPALI	SOHELLA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	6150
BHADRAK	37	1	BASUDEVPUR OSCSC	BASUDEVPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	38	2	RADHABHALLABAPUR	BASUDEVPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	150
	39	3	CHARAMPA-OSWC	BHADRAK	OSWC	OSWC	2500
	40	4	CHARAMPA-RRC	BHADRAK	OSCSC	OSCSC	2000
	41	5	DHAMNAGAR CHHAK	BHANDARIPOKHARI	PRIVATE	CWC	3610
	42	6	DHAMNAGAR CHHAK OSCSC	BHANDARIPOKHARI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	43	7	BONTH-RRC-CUM-DSC	BONTH	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	44	8	CHANDABALI-OSWC	CHANDABALI	OSWC	OSWC	833
	45	9	CNB-SASTRI NAGAR	CHANDABALI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	46	10	DHAMNAGAR	DHAMNAGAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	47	11	NANDAPUR	TIHIDI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	48	12	ACHAKA	TIHIDI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	241.5
BOLANGIR	49	1	MADHIAPALI, BOLANGIR	BOLANGIR	CWC	CWC	20000
	50	2	BALANGIR	BOLANGIR	OSWC	OSWC	5200

	51	3	MANDAL	BELPADA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1200
	52	4	TUSURA	GUDVELA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	53	5	JOGIMUNDA	PATNAGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	800
	54	6	JOGIMUNDA	PATNAGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1000
	55	7	MALMUNDA	PUINTALA	OSWC	OSWC	4000
	56	8	BUBEL	PUINTALA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	3200
	57	9	BIBINA	SAINTALA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1350
	58	10	CHARBHATA	TITILAGARH	OSWC	OSWC	10000
	59	11	GARU BAZAR	BOLANGIR MPL	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	60	12	RUGUDIPADA	BOLANGIR MPL	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	61	13	ASHRAMPADA	KANTABANJI NAC	OSCSC	OSCSC	1000
	62	14	RMC,KANTABANJI	KANTABANJI NAC	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	63	15	TITILAGARH	TITILAGARH NAC	OSCSC	OSCSC	450
BOUDH	64	1	PALASA	BOUDH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	800

	65	2	OSWC, BOUDH (RRC)	BOUDH	OSWC	OSWC	5000
	66	3	CHARICHHAK	HARBHANGA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	67	4	PALSAGORA	KANTAMAL	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
CUTTACK	68	1	ATHAGARH RRC, COLLEGE ROAD, ATHAGARH	ATHGARH	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	69	2	OSWC, BANKI	BANKI	OSWC	OSWC	1000
	70	3	BADAMBA	BARAMBA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	71	4	SADAR RRC, NAYABAZAR, CUTTACK	CUTTACK SADAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	72	5	CWC, NAYABAZAR, CUTTACK	CUTTACK SADAR	CWC	CWC	4000
	73	6	KANTAPADA	KANTAPARA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	74	7	MAHANGA	MAHANGA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	75	8	NARASINGHPUR	NARSINGHPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	600
	76	9	SALIPUR	SALIPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500

	77	10	TANGI OWN RRC, BADHEISAH, TANGI	TANGI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	78	11	CWC, CHASAPADA, GOPALPUR IND.ESTATE, CHOUDWAR	TANGI	CWC	CWC	6000
	79	12	OSWC, JAGATPUR	CUTTACK MC	OSWC	OSWC	6750
	80	13	OSCSC OWN GODOWN, JAGATPUR	CUTTACK MC	OSCSC	OSWC	3000
DEOGARH	81	1	BARKOTE	BARKOTE	PRIVATE	OSCSC	500
	82	2	BUDIDO	REAMAL	PRIVATE	OSCSC	180
	83	3	REAMAL	REAMAL	PRIVATE	OSCSC	300
	84	4	BANIAKILINDA	TILEIBANI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	3200
DHENKANAL	85	1	NUA BHUBAN	BHUBAN	PRIVATE	OSCSC	550
	86	2	MAHISAPAT, DHENKANAL	DHENKANAL SADAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	2000
	87	3	SUNDARIKHAL, DHENKANAL	DHENKANAL SADAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	600
	88	4	BALIMI, HINDOL	HINDOL	PRIVATE	OSCSC	350
	89	5	BARIHAPUR	PARJANG	PRIVATE	OSCSC	250

	90	6	BASOI	PARJANG	PRIVATE	OSCSC	250
	91	7	KORIAN BYPASS	DHENKANAL MPL	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1440
	92	8	KAMAKHYANAGAR	KAMAKHYANAGAR NAC	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	250
GAJAPATI	93	1	TOTAGUMUDA	GOSANI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	700
	94	2	MACHAMARA	GOSANI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	500
	95	3	KANTRAGADA	GOSANI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	300
	96	4	PARALAKHEMUNDI	GOSANI	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1800
	97	5	UPPALADA	GOSANI	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1600
	98	6	KASHINAGAR	KASHINAGAR	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1100
	99	7	HADUBHANGI	KASHINAGAR	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	250
	100	8	LUHAGUDI	MOHANA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	101	9	CHANDRAGIRI	MOHANA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	700

	102	10	MAHENDRAGARH	R.UDAYAGIRI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	700
	103	11	R. UDAYAGIRI	R.UDAYAGIRI	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	300
	104	12	PARLAKHEMUNDI (OSWC)	PARALAKHEMUNDI MPL	OSWC	OSWC	1000
GANJAM	105	1	GUNTHAPADA	ASKA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	106	2	ASKA(BASE RRC)	ASKA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1166
	107	3	KODALA	BEGUNIAPADA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	108	4	TANARADA	BELLAGUNTHA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	109	5	TANARADA	BHANJANAGAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	110	6	JILLUNDI	BHANJANAGAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1000
	111	7	BUGUDA	BUGUDA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	112	8	RIKAPALLI (DALDA MILL)	CHATRAPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	2000
	113	9	CHIKITI	CHIKITI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	114	10	CHIKITI(P)	CHIKITI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1150
	115	11	JANIVILLI	DHARAKOTE	OSCSC	OSCSC	500

116	12	DIGAPAHANDI	DIGAPAHANDI	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	3000
117	13	DIGAPAHANDI	DIGAPAHANDI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
118	14	GANJAM	GANJAM	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
119	15	SAPUAPALLI	HINJILICUT	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1600
120	16	JAGANNATHPRASAD	JAGANATHPRASAD	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
121	17	KABISURYANAGAR	KABISURYANAGAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
122	18	NAUAGAM	KABISURYANAGAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	500
123	19	KHALIKOTE	KHALLIKOTE	PRIVATE	OSCSC	300
124	20	KHALLIKOTE	KHALLIKOTE	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
125	21	KUKUDAKHANDI	KUKUDAKHANDI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
126	22	LATHI	KUKUDAKHANDI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	500
127	23	PATRAPUR	PATRAPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	700
128	24	PATRAPUR	PATRAPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
129	25	POLOSARA	POLASARA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
130	26	BHUTASARASINGI	PURUSOTAMPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500

	131	27	BHATAKOMODA(P)	PURUSOTAMPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1050
	132	28	GOLANTHARA	RANGEILUNDA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	133	29	SAHASPUR	SANAKHEMUNDI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	134	30	GAMBHARIGUDA	SANAKHEMUNDI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1650
	135	31	SHERGAD(P)	SHERAGADA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	660
	136	32	SHERAGADA	SHERAGADA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	137	33	TATABALI	SURADA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	138	34	GOOD SHED ROAD (BRMCS)	BERHAMPUR MPL	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1081
	139	35	KODALA	KODALA NAC	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
JAGATSINGHPUR	140	1	RRC,AMBASALA	BALIKUDA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	141	2	RRC, BASANTAPUR	BIRIDI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	142	3	OSWC,BASANTAPUR	BIRIDI	OSWC	OSWC	7000
	143	4	RRC,ERASAMA	ERASAMA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	144	5	RRC,TARADA PADA	JAGATSINGHPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	2000

	145	6	OSWC,JOGADHARI	JAGATSINGHPUR	OSWC	OSWC	1000
	146	7	RRC,KRUSHNACHANDRAPUR	KUJANG	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	147	8	RRC,SAREIKULA	NAUGAON	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	148	9	RRC,GOPIAKUDA	TIRTOL	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
JAJPUR	149	1	DHANMANDAL	BARCHANA	OSWC	OSWC	10200
	150	2	SAYEEDPUR	BINJHARPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	151	3	DANAGADI	DANAGADI	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	300
	152	4	MANGALPUR	DASARATHPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	153	5	PANIKOILI	KORAI	OSCSC	OSCSC	2000
	154	6	DHAWALGIRI, JAJPUR ROAD, (RRC)	KORAI	CWC	CWC	1400
	155	7	PANIKOILI- II	KORAI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	3000
JHARSUGUDA	156	1	BAGDEHI	KIRMIRA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	136
	157	2	BAGDEHI	KIRMIRA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	134
	158	3	EKATALI	JHARSUGUDA MPL	PRIVATE	OSCSC	686

KALAHANDI	159	1	BH.PATNA-1	BHAWANIPATNA	OSWC	OSWC	5500
	160	2	BH.PATNA-II	BHAWANIPATNA	OSWC	OSWC	20617
	161	3	NAKTIGUDA	BHAWANIPATNA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	162	4	DHARAMGARH	DHARAMGARH	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	200
	163	5	DHARMAGARH	DHARAMGARH	OSWC	OSWC	2500
	164	6	GOLAMUNDA	GOLAMUNDA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	165	7	JAIPATNA	JAIPATNA	OSWC	OSWC	1800
	166	8	JAIPATNA	JAIPATNA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	250
	167	9	JUNAGARH	JUNAGARH	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	300
	168	10	JUNAGARH	JUNAGARH	OSWC	OSWC	8500
	169	11	KURUGUDA ROAD, JUNAGARH	JUNAGARH	CWC	CWC	26000
	170	12	KALAMPUR	KALAMPUR	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	250
	171	13	KARLAMUNDA	KARLAMUNDA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250

	172	14	BORINGPADAR	KESINGA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	250
	173	15	KESINGA	KESINGA	OSWC	OSWC	10000
	174	16	KOKSARA	KOKSARA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	175	17	DHANRABHATA	LANJIGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	200
	176	18	LANJIGARH	LANJIGARH	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	177	19	M.RAMPUR	M.RAMPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	200
	178	20	M.RAMPUR	M.RAMPUR	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	240
	179	21	BALIPADA	NARLA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	400
	180	22	TH.RAMPUR	TH RAMPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	181	23	PARAMANAND PUR	BHAWANIPATNA MPL	PRIVATE	OSCSC	150
KANDHAMAL	182	1	BALLIGUDA	BALLIGUDA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	183	2	DARINGBADI	DARINGIBADI	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	184	3	DARINGBADI	DARINGIBADI	OSCSC	OSCSC	250

	185	4	K NUAGAON	K.NUAGAM	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	100
	186	5	KHAJURIPADA	KHAJURIPADA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	187	6	KOTAGARH	KOTAGHAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	188	7	KOTAGHAR	KOTAGHAR	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	189	8	PHULBANI	PHULBANI	OSWC	OSWC	5200
	190	9	RCMS,RAIKIA	RAIKIA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	110
	191	10	RMC, RAIKIA	RAIKIA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	250
	192	11	BEDASUGA	TIKABALI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1000
KENDRAPARA	193	1	DEMAL,AUL	AUL	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	194	2	CHHATA	DERABISH	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	195	3	CHHAGHARIA	KENDRAPARA	OSCSC	OSCSC	2000
	196	4	JUNA,MARSHAGHAI	MARSHAGHAI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	197	5	RAJKANJIKA	RAJKANJIKA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500

	198	6	RAJNAGAR	RAJNAGAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
KEONJHAR	199	1	CHAMPUA	CHAMPUA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	200	2	GOHIRA	GHASIPURA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	900
	201	3	TIKIRA	GHATAGAON	PRIVATE	OSCSC	400
	202	4	JANGHIRA	HARICHANDANPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	500
	203	5	ORALI	HATADIHI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1200
	204	6	JHUMPURA	JHUMPURA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	205	7	MANDUA	KEONJHAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	2000
	206	8	PATNA	PATNA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	207	9	BARBIL	BARBIL MPL	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
KHURDHA	208	1	BALIANTA	BALIANTA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	209	2	BALIPATNA	BALIPATNA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	350
	210	3	BEGUNIA	BEGUNIA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	211	4	BOLAGARH	BOLGARH	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	212	5	JATNI	JATNI	OSCSC	OSCSC	1200
	213	6	KHORDHA	KHORDHA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500

	214	7	TANGI	TANGI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	215	8	BALUGAON	BALUGAON NAC	PRIVATE	OSCSC	940
	216	9	MANCHESWAR	BHUBANESWAR MC	OSCSC	OSCSC	4200
KORAPUT	217	1	BANDHUGAON-DSC	BANDHUGAM	PRIVATE	OSCSC	200
	218	2	BOIPARIGUDA-BASE RRC	BOIPARIGUDA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	219	3	BOIPARIGUDA-DSC	BOIPARIGUDA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	220	4	NUAGAON-BASE	BORIGUMMA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	221	5	BORIGUMMA-DSC	BORIGUMMA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	222	6	BORIGUMMA-BASE RRC	BORIGUMMA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	223	7	DASMANTPUR-DSC	DASMANTPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	224	8	JEYPORE-DSC	JEYPORE	OSCSC	OSCSC	400
	225	9	JEYPORE-CWC-BASE	JEYPORE	CWC	CWC	2000
	226	10	KORAPUT-DSC	KORAPUT	PRIVATE	OSCSC	600

	227	11	KOTPAD-DSC	KOTPAD	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	228	12	KOTPAD-BASE	KOTPAD	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	229	13	KUNDRA-DSC	KUNDRA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	230	14	LAMTAPUT-DSC	LAMTAPUT	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	231	15	LAXMIPUR-DSC	LAXMIPUR	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	200
	232	16	NANDAPUR-DSC	NANDAPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	300
	233	17	NARAYANPATNA-DSC	NARAYANAPATNA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	234	18	POTTANGI-DSC	POTTANGI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	300
	235	19	SEMILIGUDA-DSC	SEMILIGUDA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	400
	236	20	JEYPORE MPL BASE RRC	JEYPORE MPL	OSCSC	OSCSC	1000
	237	21	JEYPORE MPL DSC	JEYPORE MPL	OSCSC	OSCSC	400
MALKANGIRI	238	1	RRC-CUM-DSC,KALIMELA	KALIMELA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	239	2	RRC-CUM-DSC,KHAIRPUT	KHAIRPUT	OSCSC	OSCSC	450

	240	3	RRC-CUM-DSC,KORUKONDA	KORUKONDA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	241	4	RRC-CUM--DSC KUDUULUGUMMA	KUDUMULUGUMMA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	242	5	OSWC,MALKANGIRI	MALKANGIRI	OSWC	OSWC	8300
	243	6	RRC-CUM-DSC,MATHILI	MATHILI	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
MAYURBHANJ	244	1	BARIPADA OSWC	BARIPADA	OSWC	OSWC	2500
	245	2	BETNOTI 01	BETNOTI	OSCSC	OSCSC	750
	246	3	GB NAGAR	G B NAGAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	850
	247	4	GB NAGAR	G B NAGAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	600
	248	5	JOSHIPUR	JASHIPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	249	6	JOSHIPUR	JASHIPUR	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	300
	250	7	DHANGIDISOLE	SARASKANA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	251	8	UDALA	UDALA	OSCSC	OSCSC	550
	252	9	BARIPADA	BARIPADA MPL	OSCSC	OSCSC	1000

	253	10	KARANJIA, ANKURA, WARD NO.13	KARANJIA NAC	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1600
	254	11	RAIRANGPUR	RAIRANGPUR NAC	PRIVATE	OSCSC	5000
	255	12	PHATEPANI RAIRANGPUR PEG GODOWN	RAIRANGPUR NAC	OSWC	OSWC	5000
NAWARANGPUR	256	1	CWC,TRILIAMBOGUDA	NABARANGPUR	CWC	CWC	10000
	257	2	NABARANGPUR	NABARANGPUR	OSWC	OSWC	3500
	258	3	RAIGHAR	RAIGHAR	OSWC	OSWC	500
	259	4	UMERKOTE	UMERKOTE	OSWC	OSWC	2700
NAYAGARH	260	1	SATPATNA	DASPALLA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	200
	261	2	RCMS, DASPALLA	DASPALLA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	300
	262	3	OSWC, NAYAGARH	NAYAGARH	OSWC	OSWC	1000
	263	4	PANIPOILLA SUGAR FACTORY	NAYAGARH	PRIVATE	OSCSC	2630
	264	5	KADALIABANDHA	ODAGAON	PRIVATE	OSCSC	2000

	265	6	SARANKULA	ODAGAON	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	266	7	GOTISAH	ODAGAON	PRIVATE	OSCSC	2000
	267	8	RMC GODOWN, NAYAGARH	NAYAGARH NAC	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1500
NUAPADA	268	1	BODEN	BODEN	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	269	2	KHARIAR	KHARIAR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	2000
	270	3	PUTUPADA	KHARIAR	OSWC	OSWC	5000
	271	4	KOMNA	KOMNA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1400
	272	5	KH.ROAD	NUAPADA	OSWC	OSWC	7500
	273	6	POONAM,KH.ROAD	NUAPADA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1500
	274	7	PEG,DUMERPANI	NUAPADA	OSWC	OSWC	5000
	275	8	RRC, DUMERPANI	NUAPADA	OSWC	OSWC	6400
	276	9	SINAPALI	SINAPALI	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	277	10	SINAPALI	SINAPALI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	500
PURI	278	11	ASTARANGA	ASTARANG	OSCSC	OSCSC	500

	279	12	REBENANUAGAON	BRAHMAGIRI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	280	13	DELANG - 1000	DELANG	PRIVATE	OSCSC	1000
	281	14	DELANG - 4000	DELANG	PRIVATE	OSCSC	4000
	282	15	KUSUPUR	GOP	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	283	16	BALARA	KAKATPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	284	17	NUAPADA(KRUSHNA PRASAD)	KRUSHNAPRASAD	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	285	18	ANDHIA	NIMAPARA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	286	19	NIMAPARA(OSWC)	NIMAPARA	OSWC	OSWC	5000
	287	20	SIRIAPUR(PIPLI)	PIPLI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	288	21	SADAR	PURI SADAR	OSCSC	OSCSC	2600
	289	22	SAKHIGOPAL	SATYABADI	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
RAYAGADA	290	1	RMC CHATIKONA	BISSAMCUTTACK	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	750
	291	2	TDCC CHATIKONA	BISSAMCUTTACK	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	500
	292	3	OSWC GUNUPUR	GUNUPUR	OSWC	OSWC	11000

	293	4	OWN K.SINGPUR	K.SINGPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	294	5	RMC MUNIGUDA	MUNIGUDA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	295	6	OSWC RAYAGADA	RAYAGADA	OSWC	OSWC	4900
	296	7	RMC GUNUPUR	GUNUPUR NAC	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1750
	297	8	SUGAR ZONAL DEPOT RAYAGADA	RAYAGADA MPLT	OSWC	OSCSC	2800
	298	9	RMC RAYAGADA	RAYAGADA MPLT	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1150
	299	10	TDCC RAYAGADA	RAYAGADA MPLT	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1250
SAMBALPUR	300	1	DURGAPALI	DHANKAUDA	OSWC	OSWC	8500
	301	2	A-KATAPALI	DHANKAUDA	OSWC	OSWC	10000
	302	3	NUAKHURIGAON	DHANKAUDA	PRIVATE	CWC	6600
	303	4	SANSINGHARI, GOSHALA	MANESWAR	PRIVATE	CWC	8800
	304	5	SASON	RENGALI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	10000

	305	6	BARAIPALI	SAMBALPUR MPL	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	3000
SONEPUR	306	1	BISALPALI	BINKA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	3840
	307	2	JAMPALI	BINKA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	8270
	308	3	PANDKITAL	DUNGURIPALI	PRIVATE	OSCSC	5500
	309	4	SONEPUR-2, PANISIALI	SONEPUR	OSCSC	OSCSC	3000
	310	5	BABUPALLI	SONEPUR	CWC	CWC	10000
	311	6	JHINKI	SONEPUR	OSWC	OSWC	10000
	312	7	SONEPUR-1, PANISIALI	SONEPUR	PRIVATE	OSCSC	2800
SUNDERGARH	313	1	BALISANKARA	BALISANKARA	PRIVATE	OSCSC	250
	314	2	BARGAON	BARGAON	PRIVATE	OSCSC	300
	315	3	BONAI	BONAI	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	316	4	GURUNDIA	GURUNDIA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	250
	317	5	HEMGIRI	HEMGIRI	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	318	6	KOIRA	KOIRA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250

	319	7	LAHUNIPARA	LAHUNIPARA	OSCSC	OSCSC	500
	320	8	VEDVYASH	LATHIKATA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	1000
	321	9	LEPHRIPARA	LEPHRIPARA	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	322	10	LEPHRIPARA	LEPHRIPARA	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	100
	323	11	NUAGAON	NUAGAON	OTHER GOVT.AGENCY	OSCSC	100
	324	12	NUAGAON	NUAGAON	OSCSC	OSCSC	250
	325	13	RANIBANDH	RAJGANGPUR MPL	OSCSC	OSCSC	1000
	326	14	STI CHOUCK, RKL	ROURKELA MPL	OSCSC	OSCSC	1500
	327	15	PATRAPALI,SH-10	SUNDARGARH MPL	PRIVATE	OSCSC	700
					TOTAL CAPACITY		700508.5

Annexure – 3: Information on supply of essential commodities to the victims of cyclonic storm “Phailin” and subsequent flood during 2013.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name and quantity of essential commodities supplied to victims of cyclonic storm “Phalin” and flood.		
		Rice (in Qtl.)	Chuda (in Qtl.)	Gur (in Qtl.)
1.	Balasore	64433.4200	3022.2300	252.5464
2.	Bhadrak	48527.5500	489.5000	157.3000
3.	Cuttack	22081.0850	695.8800	576.4370
4.	Dhenkanal	30.5000	53.2000	4.0000
5.	Gajapati	19993.7115	598.2000	287.9000
6.	Ganjam	484377.1620	7980.7700	1657.4690
7.	Jagatsinghpur	28257.1050	179.3800	34.9800
8.	Jajpur	54761.9123	1037.2500	99.6400
9.	Kandhamal	2368.2500	125.0000	5.2082
10.	Kendrapara	14428.7400	558.9000	108.9500
11.	Keonjhar	5268.0000	289.9000	0.0000
12.	Khurda	17777.1050	230.6500	37.2531
13.	Mayurbhanj	54861.3950	1217.3700	73.2000
14.	Nayagarh	43559.5000	466.1400	47.7000
15.	Puri	136367.5700	1061.0600	80.9400
	Sub-Total	997093.0058	18005.4300	3423.5237
	Air Dropping	-	614.9700	71.6780
	G. Total	997093.0058	18620.4000	3495.2017

Annexure- 4: Important Telephone Numbers of Officials of F.S & C.W. Deptt.

Designation of the Officer	Telephone No.	Mobile No.
Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt.	0674-2536892	9437015000
Additional Secretary to Govt.	0674-2395238 0674-2562165 (Res.)	
M.D., OSCSC Ltd., Bhubaneswar	0674-2391953	9437222222
Joint Secretary	0674-2322342	
F.A.-cum-Joint Secretary	0674-2322339	
A.F.A.-cum-Under Secretary	0674-2322346	9937703122
Deputy Secretary	0674-2322345	9437317079
Deputy Director (M.I)	0674-2393790	
Control Room	0674-2393644	

Annexure -5: Total strength of F.S & C.W. Department as on 17.07.2013.

Sl. No.	Category of Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	Persons in Position	No. of Vacant Post
1	2	3	4	5
1	Commissioner-cum-Secretary	1	1	0
2	Addl. Secretary	1	1	0
3	DCA-cum-Joint Secretary	1	0	1
4	Joint Secretary (OAS)	1	1	0
5	Joint Secretary (OSS)	1	1	0

Sl. No.	Category of Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	Persons in Position	No. of Vacant Post
6	Deputy Secretary, (OAS)	1	1	0
7	Deputy Secretary, (OSS)	1	0	1
8	F.A.-cum-Joint Secretary	1	1	0
9	Under Secretary (OAS)	1	0	1
10	Under Secretary (OSS)	3	2	1
11	A.F.A.-cum-Under Secretary	1	1	0
12	Desk Officer	10	8	2
13	Section Officer	16	11	5
14	A.L.O.	1	0	1
15	Supdt. Issue, Level-I	1	1	0
16	Supdt. Issue, Level-II	2	2	0
17	A.S.O.	69	17	52
18	Pasting Clerk	1	1	0
19	Senior Typist	14	8	6
20	Junior Typist	4	0	4
21	Diary Supdt.	1	1	0
22	Senior Diarist	3	0	3
23	Junior Diarist	4	2	2
24	Driver	8	6	2

Sl. No.	Category of Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned	Persons in Position	No. of Vacant Post
25	Junior Recorder	1	0	1
26	Treasury Sarkar	1	1	0
27	Record Supplier	6	4	2
28	Daftary	6	4	2
29	Peon	70	47	23
TOTAL		231	122	109

Annexure -6: Telephone numbers of all Civil Supplies Officers

Name of District	STD code	Dist. Manager	Mobile
Angul	06764	230282	9438200031
Balasore	06782	262007	9438200032
Baragarh	06646	246042	9438200033
Bhadrak	06784	240424	9438200034
Bolangir	06652	232672	9438200035
Boudh	06841	222251	9438200036
Cuttack	0671	2607744	9438200037
Deogarh	06641	226458	9438200038
Dhenkanal	06762	224530	9438200039
Gajapati	06815	222523	9438200040
Ganjam	06811	263931	9438200041

Name of District	STD code	Dist. Manager	Mobile
Jagatsinghpur	06724	220303	9438200042
Jajpur	06728	222055	9438200043
Jharsuguda	06645	273144	9438200044
Kalahandi	06670	230392	9438200045
Kandhamal	06842	253670	9438200046
Kendrapara	06727	220544	9438200047
Keonjhar	06766	255405	9438200048
Khurda	06755	220607	9438200049
Koraput	06854	251649	9438200050
Malkangiri	06861	230358	9438200051
Mayurbhanj	06792	252648	9438200052
Nabarangpur	06858	222441	9438200053
Nayagarh	06753	252439	9438200054
Nuapada	06678	223430	9438200055
Puri	06752	222228	9438200056
Rayagada	06856	222425	9438200057
Sambalpur	0663	2410845	9438200058
Sonepur	06654	220290	9438200059
Sundargarh	06622	272248	9438200060

Annexure- 7 Important telephone numbers of Directorate of Legal Metrology and OSCSC Ltd.

Designation of Officer	Telephone No.
Controller, Legal Metrology	0674-2350872
Dy. Controller, Legal Metrology	0674-2350184

Vehicles

7 vehicles (L.M) are now used in F.S. & C.W. Department

Type of vehicles used

1. 6 numbers of cars.
2. 1 Jeep.