DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN ODISHA



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Odisha: Disaster profile

- The geo-climatic conditions of Odisha make the entire State vulnerable to different disasters
- The 480 Kms of coastline frequently affected by cyclones
- 11 major river systems creates frequent floods
- About two-third of the total cultivated area being rain-dependent, drought poses a serious threat at regular intervals in the event of failure of Monsoon.
- Some part of the state comes under Earthquake Risk Zone-III (Moderate Damage Risk Zone) covering 44 out of the 106 urban local bodies
- Tsunami is also a potential hazard for the State.

Odisha: Major Disaster History

- The great famine of 1866
- Famine of 1943
- Floods 1955
- Very Severe Cyclone 1971
- Floods 1982
- Super cyclone 1999

Major disasters in the recent past Year Calamity 2006 Floods 1996 Drought 2007 Floods Floods 1997 Drought 2008 2009 Flood & Drought 1998 Drought, Flood & Drought 2010 1999 Super Cyclone 2011 2000 Drought 2013 Cyclone & Flood 2001 Floods 2014 Cyclone 2002 Drought 2015 Drought 2003 Floods 2017 Floods 2004 Floods 2018 Cyclone & Flood 2005 Floods 2019 Cyclone During 1996-2018, Odisha has experienced 13 years of flood, 8 years of drought 5 years of cyclone

Major Cyclone History of Odisha

31 October, 1831	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Odisha Coast near Balasore Loss of life-50,000
22 September, 1885	Super Cyclone	Crossed Odisha Coast at False Point Loss of life- 5000
8-11 October, 1967	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Odisha Coast between Puri and Paradeep, Loss of life- 1,000
26-30 October, 1971	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Odisha Coast near Paradeep Loss of life- 10,000
15-19 October, 1999	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Odisha Coast at Gopalpur, Ganjam
25-31 October, 1999	Super Cyclone	Crossed Odisha Coast near Paradeep at noon of 29 October, Loss of life- 9885
10-13 October, 2013	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm Phailin	Crossed Odisha Coast at Gopalpur, Ganjam
10-12 October, 2018	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm Titli	Crossed Odisha Coast south of Gopalpur, Ganjam
3-4 may	Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm Fani	Crossed Odisha Coast near Puri

Super Cyclone 1999

- The Super Cyclone of 1999: the most severe cyclone to have hit Indian Sub-continent ever.
- The highest recorded wind speed was 260 km per hour.
- Cyclonic winds and associated storm surges and flooding caused extensive damage in the coastal areas .
- 14 districts and 1,89,71,072 people affected.
- Nearly 10,000 precious human lives were lost.
- 2 Million houses damaged.
- Transport, Telecom, Power systems damaged.
- 18 lakhs Hectares of Cropped Area damaged.





Learning from the disaster

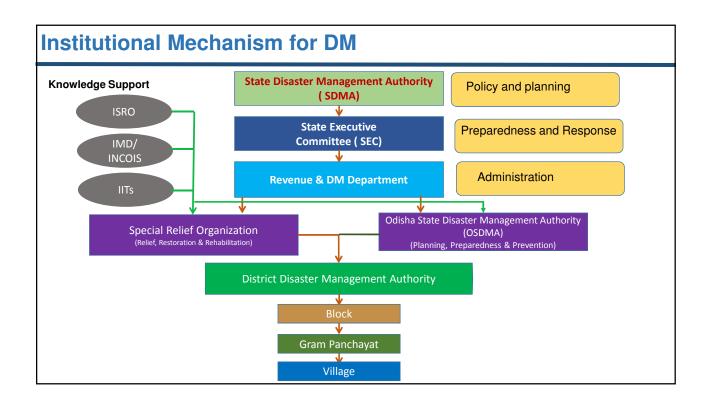
- Paradigm shift in disaster management
- · Institutionalization of DM
- Policy planning framework
- Multi-stakeholder approach
- Community centric disaster preparedness
- Disaster Management Planning at all levels
- Preparedness and mitigation Initiatives
 - Effective early warning
 - Shelters
 - Response forces
 - Capacity building
 - Mock drills
- Mitigation projects

Disaster management approach

- Odisha Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) set up in December 1999 to look after Disaster Mitigation activities.
- Systemic improvement and capacity enhancement of official machinery and community taken up after super cyclone.
- Disaster Management Planning at all levels.
- Cyclone-proof shelter buildings along the coast constructed.
- Dedicated Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF)
- Fire Services strengthened and converted to Fire & Disaster Response Force 335 units across the state

Contd...

- Massive awareness raising activities taken up.
- Community mobilisation taken up in large scale with provision of training on key aspects in more than 23,000 villages.
- Setting up of State Institute of Disaster Management in progress.
- Forecasting and warning dissemination systems improved; Social media used for early warning communication.
- Paradigm shift in approach to disaster management helped overcome recent disasters with minimal casualty and damage.



Multipurpose cyclone and flood Shelters

Real Institution

- Multi-hazard resistance buildings with pile foundation going up to 40 ft under ground
- Designed by IIT, Kharagpur
- · Location decided by Grid Analysis technique
- Generator , drinking water facility
- Separate halls & toilet facilities for men and women
- Ground floor for domestic animals

Virtual Institution

- Managed by community based institution
- 34 types emergency equipment provided
- Task force members for SAR and FA
- Used as community hubs for DM





Early Warning Dissemination System

- 1205 villages in 22 costal blocks within 5 km from coastline covered.
- Satellite based mobile data voice terminal at SEOC and 6 DFOCs.
- DMR connectivity to SEOC, 6 DEOCs, 22 BEOCs and 22 FLCs.
- Alert Towers at 122 locations within 1.5 km from the coastline for both cyclone & tsunami warning dissemination.
- Mass Messaging from SEOC for cyclone & tsunami waning.
- Universal gateway for inter-operability of communication systems.

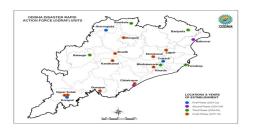


Empowering Community: Capacity building

- DM plans at village, Gram Panchayat, Block, District and State levels
- Village DM Plan prepared and Village DM Committees formed
- Community Based Disaster Preparedness approach
- Taskforce teams constituted at shelter level
- Training of Taskforce teams on shelter management and use of equipment
- Hands on training by ODRAF to community members to use the equipment
- Training of 50 volunteers per shelter within age group of 18-35
 O25 on Search and Rescue by Civil Defence
 O25 on First Aid skills through St John Ambulance

Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF)

- 20 ODRAF units in the state
- Constituted out of the State Police Forces
- Borne in the Police establishment
- About 100 types of emergency equipment provided
- Equipment, maintenance, running cost provided by OSDMA
- Capacity building of personnel taken up by OSDMA
- Deployment lies with Special Relief Commissioner





Disaster resilient housing

- 20,000 disaster resilient houses for the people living in coastal areas constructed in 3 districts.
- People stay safe during cyclones
- Beneficiary driven construction.
- Adequate Road & drain, pipe water supply provided





Geographic Information System (GIS)

- □ An independent GIS Cell has been set up in OSDMA to function as a Decision
 Support System for effective management of disasters
 - Development of GIS database for the state for DM
 - Weather Monitoring
 - Air Dropping Operation
 - Vulnerability Mapping
 - Environmental Monitoring for project implementation
 - Project planning and execution
 - Post disaster application like damage assessment

State Drought Monitoring Cell

- State Drought Monitoring Cell functioning in OSDMA
- Monitors situation on different parameters
- Rainfall data recording and analysis
- Enhanced Weather forecasting infrastructure
- Information on Crop & Soil Management
- Promote & support Crop Insurance process
- 6,000 Automatic Rain Gauge stations and 325 Automatic Weather stations are being set up to cover each Gram Panchayat

Mock Drills

- Mock drills organised on 19th June every year
- Conducted in 30 districts
- Involving community, CSMMC, district administration and other stakeholders
- ODRAF and Fire Service participation
- Tsunami drill ever year in the tsunami prone villages



Policy Planning Framework

- DM Act
- DM Rules
- DM Policy
- Expert Group Reports
- Response protocols
- Shelter management guidelines
- Road map for SFDRR under preparation
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Climate Change Action Plan

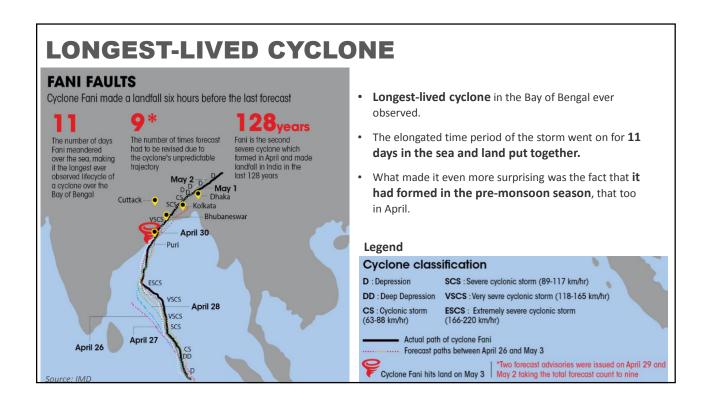


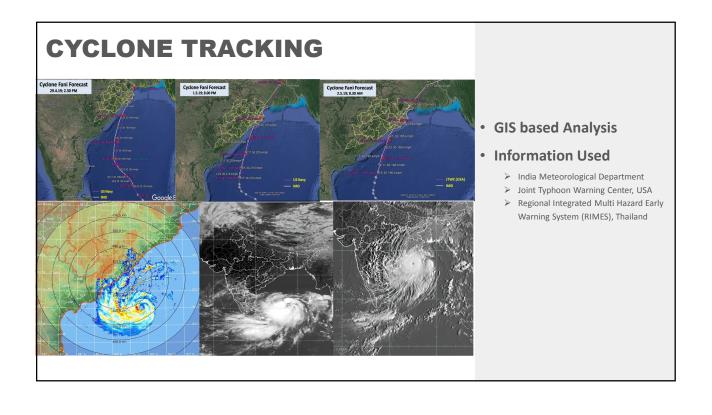
Key success of management of cyclone

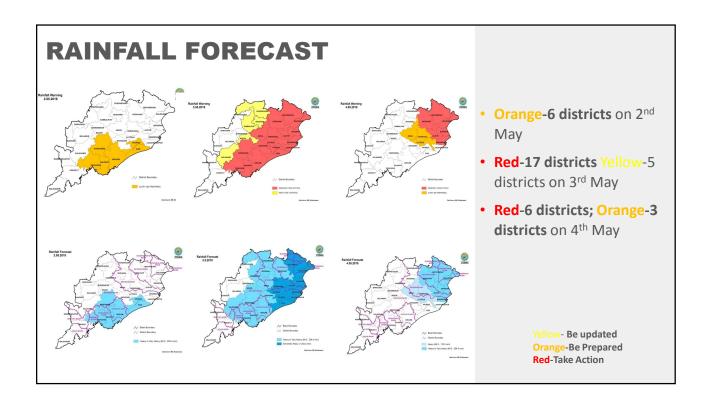
- Accurate early warning by IMD
- Robust telecommunication system
- Effective early warning communication
- Continuous Govt. public interface through media
- Prepositioning of men, material & equipment
- Massive evacuation of people and livestock
- Adequate preparedness at shelter level
- CBOs and NGOs activated
- Keeping power back up at essential services
- Continuous monitoring

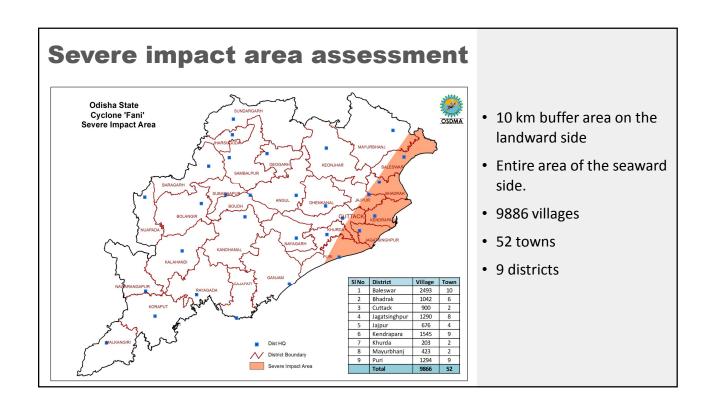


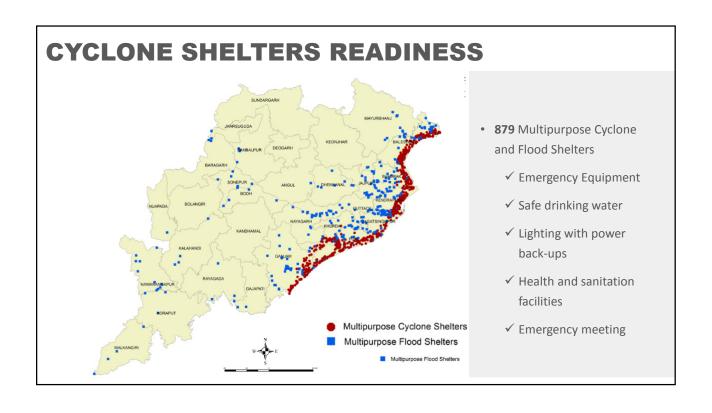


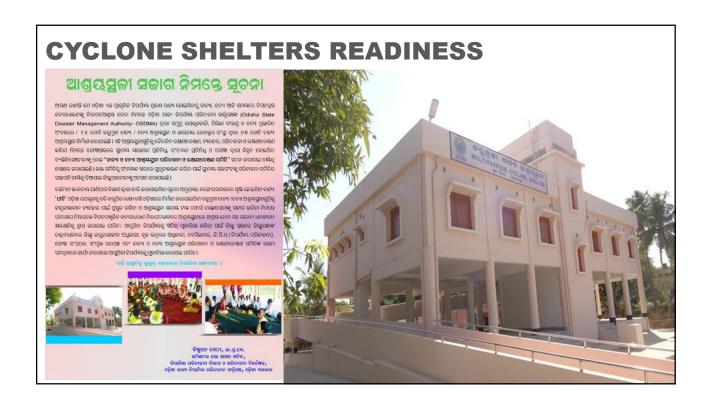






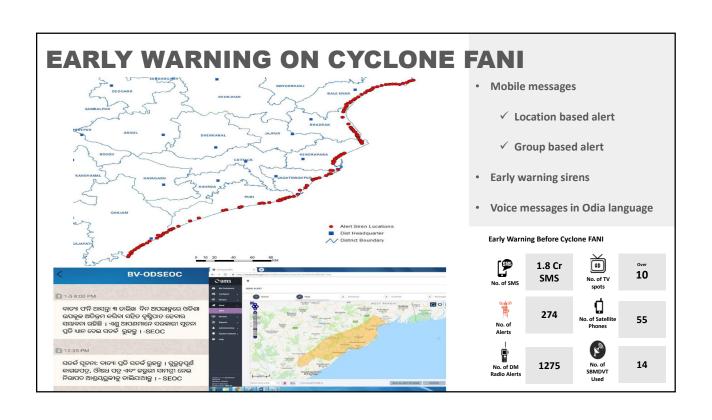






24 hours before the Cyclone Landfall

The preparations that minimized the casualties & damage



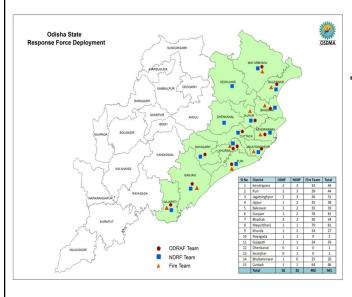






- Administration on high alert
- Senior officers assigned to districts
- 24X7 control rooms
- Satellite phones and wireless sets deployed to each districts
- Response force deployed strategically





- Response force deployed strategically
 - 20 ODRAF Teams
 - o 44- NDRF Teams
 - **525 Fire and Disaster Response Teams**

PREPARING FOR IMPACT





DEPARTMENTAL PREPAREDNESS

- Works Department
 - Field engineers sensitized for water tightness of the EVM strong rooms
 - Material, Man & machineries kept in readiness for immediate deployment in vulnerable locations.
- PR & DW Department
 - o Operational condition of **2,86,731 tube wells ensured**
 - o 428 vehicles in readiness for carrying 734 PVC water tanks
 - o 373 Mobile repairing units kept ready
 - 337 DG sets with fuel and 203 local electricians arranged for piped water supply and immediate maintenance.
 - o 3840 overhead tanks kept ready with waters



PREPARING FOR IMPACT

DEPARTMENTAL PREPAREDNESS

- W&CD Department
 - Instruction issued for adequate stocking of Take Home Ration (THR) & food stuff in all AWC & NGO run Institutions
 - Instruction to provide THR and eggs for children of the age group of 6 months-3 years and pregnant & nursing women in advance for 7 days.
- Department of Energy
 - Advance placement of skilled man power and materials like steel poles, cement concrete poles, conductors, cross arms and distribution transformers and other accessories for quick restoration of power supply in case of any eventuality.

DEPARTMENTAL PREPAREDNESS

- H&UD Department
 - o 208 Tankers arranged
 - o 170 DG sets arranged
 - o Control room for drinking water issues setup in all ULBs
- H&FW Department
 - Power back ensured at labour room, cold chain points, SNCUs, NICUs, Casualty, OTs and Special wards
 - Funds @ Rs. 5 Lakhs each for high focus districts provided immediately from the Public Health Response Fund for contingencies and 102/108 ambulances put on alert.
- Department of Rural Development:
 - All Rural Works Divisions in readiness with men, material and machineries for immediate closure of breaches and resolve dislocation of traffic



PREPARING FOR IMPACT

STOCK OF ESSENTIAL MATERIAL

- Dry food stock
- 1 Lakh food packets for air drop
- **5,97,006** polythene rolls
- **32,01,100** water pouches
- Tree cutting equipment, excavators, other rescue & relief related machinery and manpower deployed strategically
- ORMAS, IDCO and Civil Society Organisations engaged for food packaging
- Two helicopters requested from Air force





- Review by Hon'ble Chief Minister
- Review by Chief Secretary
- Inter Departmental Coordination Meeting
- NGO Coordination Meeting

EVACUATION – *Every Life Counts* Approach



24 hours

15.5 Lakh people

25,000 Tourists

Highest ever evacuation









FREE KITCHEN





EVACUATION – **Every Life Counts** Approach



Q 26 t⊋ 295 ♥ 472 ⊠

Global appreciation for evacuation & protection. . .

"One of the largest evacuation within 24 Hours"

CYCLONE FANI HITS ODISHA

3rd May' 19 at Puri around 9 am

CYCLONE FANI TRACK - 3rd May

1. Landfall – 8.00 AM, May 3rd 2019 near Puri town

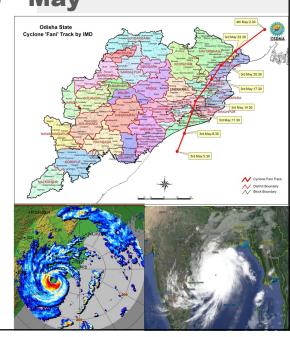
Eye entering into the land took two hours

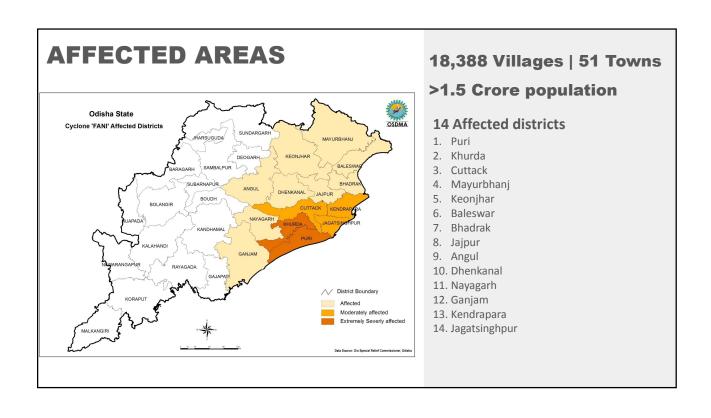
Gale wind speed reaching 175-185 kmph **gusting** to 205 kmph

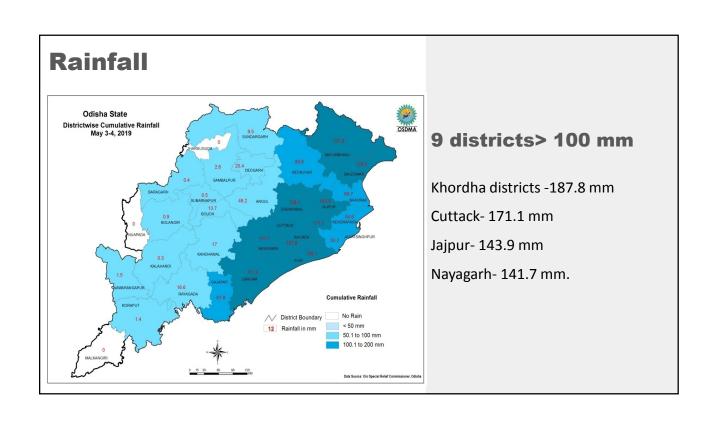
- 2. Kept **moving north-northeastwards** and entered Bhubaneswar.
- 3. Passed over
 - i. Cuttack,
 - ii. Jagatsinghpur,
 - iii. Kendrapara,
 - iv. Jajpur,
 - v. Bhadrak,
 - vi. Balasore
 - vii. Mayurbhanj

Very heavy rainfall occurred in many parts of the state.

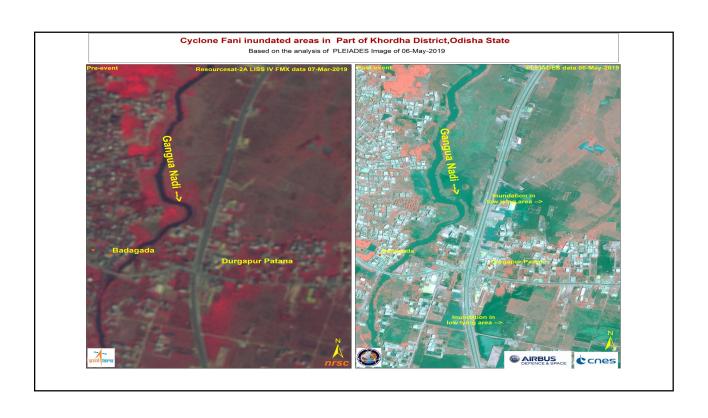
Source: IMD, Bhubaneswar

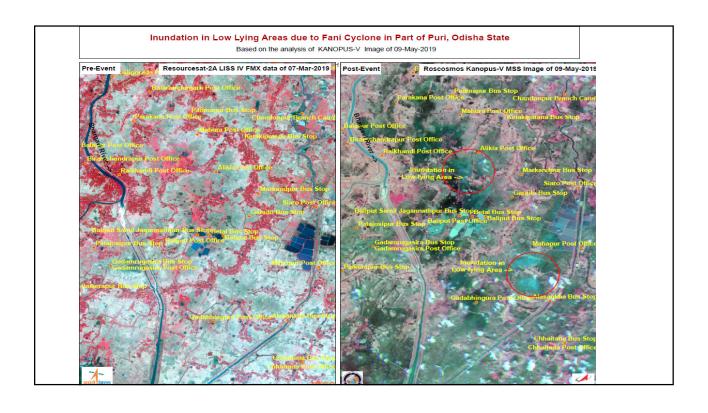


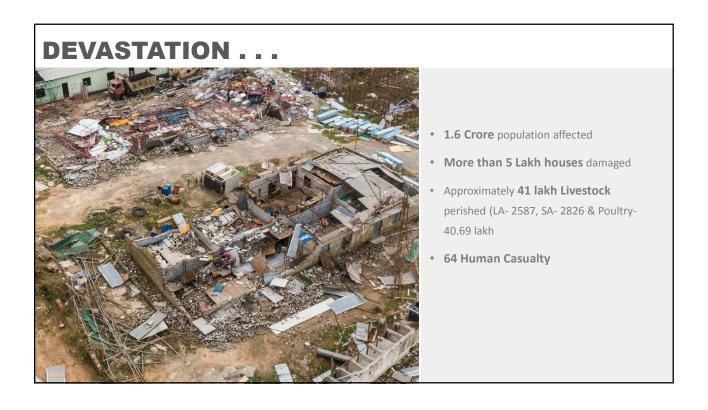












Damage viewed from Satellite





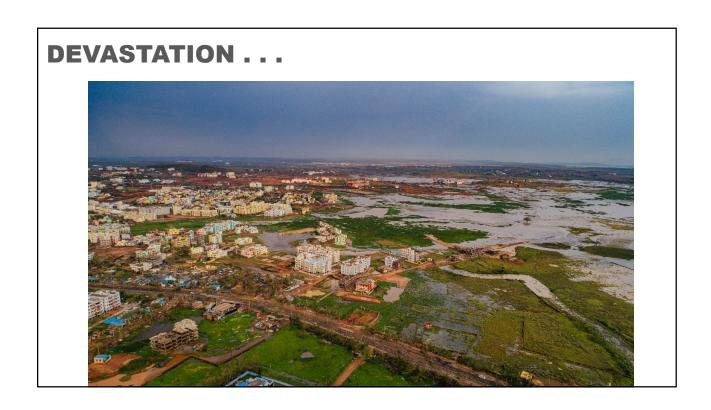
DEVASTATION...





1,89,095 houses damaged in PURI





DEVASTATION...





DEVASTATION...



DEVASTATION...





DEVASTATION...





DEVASTATION...

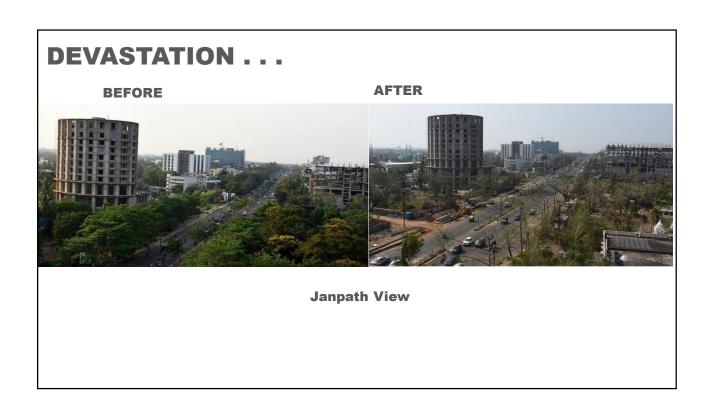


DEVASTATION...

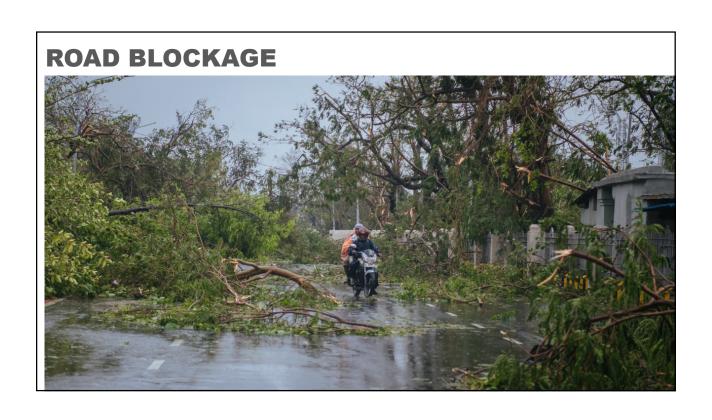


DEVASTATION . . .

















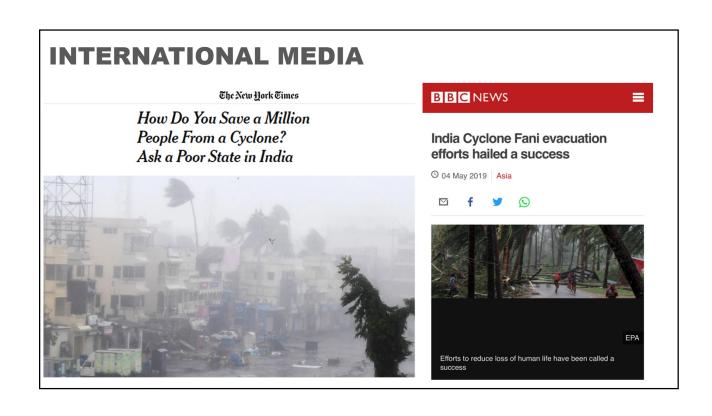
DAILY LIFE DISRUPTED

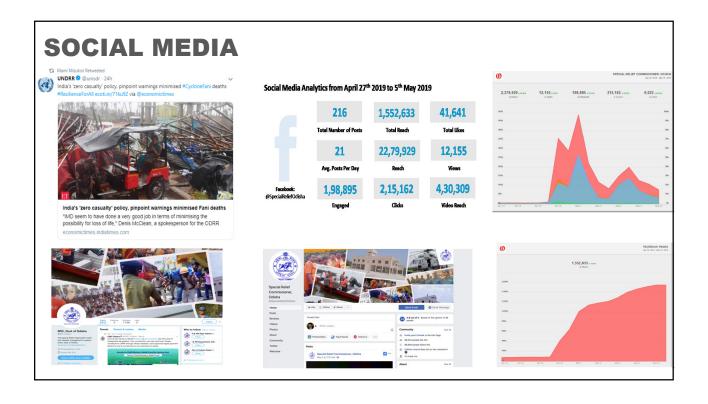
- Water supply disrupted
- Summer crops, orchards, livestock and plantations devastated at large scale
- Extensive damage to all public infrastructure
- Huge destruction of houses and private establishments











SOCIAL MEDIA



Naveen Patnaik @ @Naveen_Odi... · 19h #CycloneFani is one of the rarest of rare summer cyclones to hit #Odisha in 43 years. It is also one of the three to hit in last 150 years. #Odisha undertook the challenge to lead one of the biggest human evacuations in history, shifting 1.2 million people to safety in 24 hours.



Erik Solheim @ @ErikSolheim 9h

Cyclone Fani, the strongest to hit India in 20 years.

Bends trees and knocks out power lines. But very few people died thanks to good preparations and fantastic efforts by people of Odisha.

Shows that climate adaptation works! 👍



Debabrata Mohanty • 8h

At the weather monitoring station on Puri sea beach the Anemometer clocked

Cyclone Fani at 274 km before the winds broke it on May 3 morning. By all available indications it was as strong as 1999 super cyclone.



ANI O @ANI · May 3

Odisha: #Visuals from a relief camp in Puri: Jayanti, a Red Cross member, says, "1,000 people have been evacuated. Many people aren't willing to come, scared their belongings will be stolen. But we'll evacuate them tomorrow morning at any cost.We want zero casualty." #FaniCyclone

AERIAL SURVEY BY HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER





Tentative Loss to Public Properties

SI.	Departments	Loss
		(Rs. in lakh)
1	Water Resources Department	37090.5
2	Works Department	86826.63
3	Rural Development Department	43577.67
4	Housing & Urban Development Department	49822.13
5	Panchayati Raj & DW Department	47598.53
6	Agriculture & FE Department	17569.32
7	Energy Department	115977.07
8	Fisheries & Animal Resources Department	3343.85
9	ST & SC Dev., Minorities & Backward Classes Department	866.29
10	Women & Child Dev. Dept.	7431.71
11	Handlooms, Textile & Handicrafts Dept.	1741.50
12	Cooperation Department	3288.59
13	Higher Education Department	29600.00
14	Health & Family Welfare Dept.	16323.97
15	SSEPD Department	1827.41

Tentative Loss to Public Properties

SI.	Departments	Loss
		(Rs. in lakh)
16	Labour & ESI Department	78.00
17	Forest & Environment Dept.	53780.00
18	Tourism Dept.	52402.93
19	Skill Development & Technical Education Dept.	5756.00
20	Damage to properties of E & IT Dept.	1411.02
21	Science & Technology Department	663.19
22	Home Department	11397.76
23	Industries Department	15269.07
24	Odia language, Literature and Culture Dept.	7834.00
25	Commerce & Transport Department	1219.20
26	Revenue & DM Department	10000.00
27	General Administration & PG Department	25594.39
28	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Department	10557.68
29	Damage to Multipurpose flood/ cyclone Shelters	5005.00
30	Damage to properties of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri	510.00
	Total (Public Properties)	664363.41

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30	Damage to properties of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri	510.00
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Grand Total	933627.23
Total	269263.82
House Building Assistance	148083.53
Assistance for Artisan-Traditional crafts & Handloom weavers	9310.9
Input subsidy-Fish seed farm	3.5
Assistance to fisherman	631.8
Provision of fodder and cattle health care	2432.8
Replacement of Milch/ Draught animals	950.9
Agriculture input subsidy-other than SMF	429.7
Agriculture input subsidy-SMF	14889.9
Repair/restoration of fish ponds	4.1
Disposal of dead bodies/Carcasses	437.5
Draining of flood water from the affected areas	33.0
Clearance of debris	7314.8
Emergence supply of drinking water	4563.0
Temporary shelter	8570.8
Temporary accommodation	3009.9
Cost of evacuation, search & Rescue measure	2521.2
GR kind for dire need of sustenance	60656.5
Clothing & Utensils	5163.2
Ex-gratia for loss of life	256.0

Restoration Measures







Restoration of Roads

- All PWD and NH roads cleared and traffic was restored within 72 hours.
- All 1977 blocked roads under RW divisions cleared and 144741 no. of fallen trees were removed.
- The uprooted trees in all rural roads including GP/PS roads were cleared within a week time.

OTHER ACTIONS-within 48 hours

- Approx. **2Lakh+** of polythene rolls distributed
- Train services resumed to normalcy from Bhubaneswar
- Diary plants are fully operational in Bhubaneswar. 25 mobile milk units and 06 e-carts of OMFED are supplying milk in Bhubaneswar.
- 15,889 packets of relief materials (Chuda, Gur, Biscuit, Candle, Match Box & Salt) handed over to Puri, 4632 packets to Khordha and 800 packets to E. Co. Rly.

HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER'S PACKAGE

- Puri and Khorda (severely affected) 50 KG of rice plus Rs. 2000/- and polythene for all families
- Cuttack, Kendrapada and Jagatsinghpur (moderately affected). Rs. 500/- & additional one month quota of rice, for the families covered under Food Security Schemes
- · All affected districts one month additional pension and house building assistance as per relief code
 - o Rs. 95,100/- for fully damaged structures
 - o Rs. 5,200/- for partially damaged structures and
 - o Rs. 3,200/- for minor damages will be provided
- For all other affected districts, relief distributed as per NDRF/ SDRF norms.
- Reconstruction of completely damaged houses under housing schemes.
- · Compensation to Agriculture, horticultural and animal resources & fisheries loss after assessment
- Tree plantations on mission mode immediately after relief and restoration

Power restoration

- Extensive damage to both electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure.
- Manpower mobilized from
 - · DISCOMs,
 - · Electrical Contractors,
 - CPSUs like NTPC, PGCIL & NALCO,
 - Corporate houses like Tata Power and L& T
 - State Power Companies from West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala & Karnataka.
- Around 6000 nos. of workmen engaged for restoration of distribution infrastructure
- Around 800 nos. of workmen were engaged in reviving the transmission infrastructure.
- Materials were diverted from on-going schemes



Power restoration

- Immediate procurement of 60,000 steel poles from SAIL and 40,000 PSC (cement) poles from State based manufacturers and from neighbouring states
- Distribution transformers and other major materials arranged through Odisha based manufacturers.
- Department of Energy approved higher labour rates @1.5 times of the existing rates labourers and Rs. 150 per day as fooding charges.
- Restoration works in districts under SOUTHCO (Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada & Kandhamal) & NESCO (Jajpur, Bhadrak, Balasore, Keonjhar & Mayurbhanj) are completed.



Power restoration

- Restoration in Angul, Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur are completed and are near completion in Khurdha (including Bhubaneswar) and Cuttack.
- Restoration works in Puri are being expedited and works will be completed within the targeted period.
- Power supply to 45.22 lakh consumers has been restored as against the affected 46.27 lakh.
- Affected EHV Grids all 31 nos. have been restored and further 1849 HT feeders and 57,264 DTRs are restored





Pipe Water Supply in Rural Areas

- All 2298 affected PWS in Puri, Khordha, Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Bhadrak and Jajpur districts were restored and fully operationalized.
- Out of 2298 affected PWS, 611 have been operationalized through Gensets and 1687 have been operationalized through electrification or solar.
- Water supply was also ensured through 526 no. of water tankers.



Drinking Water and Sanitation in ULBs

- PHEO ensured water supply in the evening of 3rd May 2019
- Pre-positioned DG sets were made operational immediately after the cyclone
- Additional heavy duty DG sets, water tankers and PVC tanks were arranged from neighbouring States, Central & State PSUs and Private sector organisations
- Required technicians were airlifted from Kolkata by IAF Helicopter in view of the emergent need for additional water.
- With the mobilization additional tankers and DG sets water supply was brought back to normalcy in 48 out of 53 affected ULBs (90%) within 48 hours.

Drinking Water and Sanitation in ULBs

- Normal water supply was restored in all affected 53 Urban Local Bodies by 09.05.2019
- For clearing of roads, removal of fallen trees and piled up garbage and for maintaining sanitation in the urban areas, 5000 sanitation workers and 600 senior officers engaged
- More than 860 JCBs, Dumpers, Tractors and Tata ACEs were in service
- Disinfectants are also used extensively in sanitation works to ensure preventive health care.

International Appreciation





Not only we prevented one disaster of humongous proportion, after hit by a near Super cyclone. We are in the process of restoring critical infrastructure with our resilient preparedness. This is a transformation Odisha has had and thanks to 4.5 Crore people who made this possible.

- Shri Naveen Patnaik



