

Volunteers' Handbook for Disaster Preparedness



*Volunteering for
a better world*

THE VOLUNTEER PLEDGE

I shall serve as a volunteer, to the best of my ability, the depressed, the underprivileged, and the needy, with true voluntary spirit, equality and democratic fervour.

I shall develop such judgement, affection and patience, that my voluntary service will heal ill feelings and distress.

I hereby pledge myself to compassion, kindness and empathy, that will enter into the joys and sorrows of all whom are needy, afflicted or erring.

I shall never lose faith in the value of every human being, and the capacity of human beings to change their ways of life and thinking.

I pledge myself to work for loyalty with other fellow volunteers. I also pledge to work to extend such loyalty to all the men and women, who have the responsibility of serving humanity.

I shall look not back but forward, till this goal is achieved in true voluntary spirit.

Let the spirit of volunteering extend to all the people, to end suffering, inequity and sadness. This is all I ask.

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Foreword

Volunteers have always played a larger role during disasters than professional or permanently employed disaster managers. And yet, their contribution often goes unnoticed and unsung. It is not only necessary to gratefully recognize the services of the volunteers in emergencies, but it is also necessary to devise systems and procedures by which volunteers with the right skills and motivation can take part in emergency management as and when necessary.

There are models around the world of involving volunteers in emergency management. It may not be possible to replicate those models entirely in Orissa, but it should be possible to make a systematic beginning for drafting, involving, and rewarding volunteers for their services in emergency management. Efforts have been initiated in this direction and this Hand Book for Volunteers is a testimony to such efforts. I have the pleasure of commending this Hand Book to all the volunteers who retain their voluntary spirit in adverse conditions; with or without the support of formal and government-owned disaster management structures. Let us salute and celebrate the spirit of volunteerism.

Aurobindo Behera

Managing Director

Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority

INTRODUCTION

Volunteerism continues to evolve in response to emerging needs and priorities of communities. In recent times, volunteers have made their presence felt in the disasters that have hit the country. They have played a key role in helping people rebuild their lives and restore normalcy. In keeping with the need of the day, UNDP, among other activities for volunteers, has facilitated the formation of the **Volunteer Corps** for Disaster Management and Emergency Response. Since volunteers play a crucial role in any emergency; the **Volunteer Corps** was formed to have a trained and well-informed volunteer force ready when needed. This need becomes more pronounced in the face of the vulnerability of Orissa and the country to disasters. While natural hazards may be a recurrent feature, these need not become disasters. In other words, with the right preparedness measures, heightened awareness, and skilled emergency response teams, there will be zero loss of life and minimal human suffering and damage to property.

This volunteer manual has been written to answer basic questions about volunteering during times of disaster and natural calamity. Its purpose is to give volunteers a basic orientation of their role in emergency response and make them feel confident to assist during any disasters in the State.

This manual aims to provide specific information about:

- Emergency preparedness and Management
- Ways to handle different types of disasters
- Immediate response for relief and rehabilitation
- Working with the Government, NGOs and other Disaster Mitigation Groups
- Guidelines for volunteers for a positive and meaningful contribution to Disaster Management & Emergency Services.

The Manual is a comprehensive directory of information from coping to volunteering during times of disaster and calamity. It is meant to be a tool for your own orientation, as well as your guide to assist people in need. During a calamity you will undoubtedly encounter problems and questions. We hope that this Manual will assist you in answering questions and resolving problems. Should any

unpleasant situations arise, use your common sense. Also do not feel obliged to get involved in circumstances beyond your control.

The **Volunteer Corps** is registered as a function of the Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA). Volunteers who are interested in helping during disasters enlist themselves with personal details, skills and qualifications for empanelment with the agency. A database, which includes contact addresses and numbers, is created by which the agency can reach volunteers immediately in the event of any emergency. The volunteers are expected to keep in touch with OSDMA and report for duty within 6 hours of being informed of the disaster.

In emergencies the mode of expense coverage will depend on the type and duration of service rendered. In most cases, expenses should be borne by the volunteers themselves. Exceptions may be made if the expenditure is beyond the individual's capacity.

For long-term involvement of highly skilled volunteers, the organization that requires their services may make arrangements for their travel, accommodation and boarding at the project site.

Whom to Contact

There are several institutions that require volunteers to carry out relief and rehabilitation work and facilitate the disaster mitigation process. If you would like to offer your services, you should contact one of the following authorities:

1. Disaster Management Coordinator
Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA)
1st Floor, Rajiv Bhawan
Bhubaneswar
Telephone # 0674 - 401769/401773
2. Zonal Director
Nehru Yubak Kendra Sangathan
N 2/45, IRC Village
Bhubaneswar – 15
Telephone # 0674 – 555982/558313
3. Secretary
Indian Red Cross Society
Red Cross Bhawan
Unit 9
Bhubaneswar – 2
Telephone # 0674 - 403261/402757/400493
4. District Collectors (Refer to Annexure VIII for details)

ROLE OF ORISSA EMERGENCY VOLUNTEER CORPS

Every volunteer should assist the State and/or District Relief Commissioner or any other official engaged in Disaster Management work to help in any of the following areas:

- Prevention
- Reduction
- Preparedness
- Mitigation
- Response
- Emergency Operations
- Rescue
- Evacuation
- Relief
- Recovery
- Rehabilitation

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF A VOLUNTEER

- To adhere to the standard rules and regulations.
- To be prompt and reliable in reporting for duty. If you are unable to report in as scheduled, please notify your site supervisor as early as possible.
- To work for a determined number of hours according to a mutually agreed upon schedule.
- To attend orientation and training sessions as provided.
- To treat the public and fellow workers honestly and politely at all times.
- To consult with the site supervisor before assuming any new responsibilities.
- To protect confidential information and exercise good judgement, remembering that you are a volunteer.

PROCEDURES

Security

As a volunteer, you would be required to move to areas where disaster has struck. In all probability, you will be stationed in a new area, under unknown conditions and environment. In such cases, it is essential to always carry some identification, like a college identity card or voter's

card. Always have photocopies of your identity card. Also, carry a list of important telephone numbers of people who can be contacted in case you need to send some information home.

If you are asked to go to remote locations cut off from the mainline, it is advisable to leave behind a copy of your identity card, and the telephone numbers your family members with the nearest authority, so that they know your whereabouts.

Facilities

In times of disaster, when volunteers have to be involved in fieldwork, it is essential for them to be prepared to live in tents/camps/makeshift houses. Be prepared to rough it out.

You probably have to make arrangements for your food and drinking water at the disaster site.

Employment

There is no obligation to hire a volunteer for any paid position.

Dress Code

For boys/men: When you are working wear a T-shirt and dark pants. Please ensure that the dress you wear is not offensive to the local population. We recommend that you wear comfortable shoes.

For girls/women: When you are working wear a Salwar & Kameez (this is the most acceptable wear for girls/women in Orissa). Please ensure that the dress you wear is not offensive to the local population. We recommend that you wear comfortable shoes.

HOW VOLUNTEERS CAN HELP AFTER A DISASTER

When disaster strikes, people everywhere want to help those in need. Volunteers could get involved in the following ways:

Raising Financial Assistance for Affected Victims

- Whenever contributions are raised, they should be done on proper identification and authority. There should be no forcible collection of funds. Each donor should be aware of how the funds are going to be utilized.

In Warning

- Spreading the warning of an impending disaster.
- Squashing rumors by providing accurate information on status, extent, and intensity of the disaster.

Collecting Essential Items like Food, Clothing and other Emergency Needs

- Locally and culturally acceptable items should be distributed.
- Keep in mind the special needs of very young children and women.
- Ensure that food is stored in hygienic conditions and edible at the time of delivery.
- If old clothes are being distributed, please ensure that they are clean and in wearable condition.

Assisting in Search, Rescue and Evacuation of Affected People. (It is advisable that only skilled volunteers be involved in such operations).

- In shifting vulnerable people to safe shelters.
- Clearing debris and restoring road links.

Trauma Counseling

- Spending time with the affected people and helping relieve their stress and suffering.
- Creating avenues for orphans and other affected children to bring back normalcy into their lives. Also, finding foster families for the children.
- Facilitating widow remarriage.
- Participating in programs to prevent and protect adolescent girls from trafficking and early marriage
- Strengthening and capacity building of women's support groups.

Health and Sanitation

- Doorstep delivery of medical assistance.
- Administering First Aid to the injured and shifting patients to the nearest hospital.
- Assisting doctors in facilitating medical aid and assistance in remote locations.
- Identification and purification of safe drinking water sources.
- Ensuring temporary sanitation facilities near the shelter sites.
- Awareness in health and hygiene to prevent epidemics.

- Launching cleaning operations soon after the disaster.

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Assisting the govt. and other national and international agencies in relief distribution.
- Ensuring that interventions are not duplicated and the most vulnerable are reached with relief and rehabilitation measures.
- Ensuring that the people in need receive their entitlements and compensation.

Setting up Emergency Relief Camps

- Adequate stockpiling of food and safe drinking water in shelters.
- Adequate space and privacy for women, children and other vulnerable groups.
- Setting up and maintaining sanitary facilities at the shelter site.
- Ensuring accessibility of all facilities to all the residents of the shelter.
- Organizing health check ups and immunization camps at the shelter.
- Providing space for counseling and stress relief through religious and cultural rituals.

NON-DISCRIMINATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Please make efforts to ensure that the distribution of supplies, the process of application and other relief and assistance activities are accomplished in an equitable and impartial manner without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, religion, caste, sex, age, region, language, economic status or political affiliation.

DO'S AND DON'TS

- **Do** keep in mind the objectives of Disaster Mitigation and extend the best possible help.
- **Don't** consider any of your work as charity of any form or kind. In distress situations, people are entitled to certain services, and as a volunteer, you are facilitating the process.

- **Do** pay attention to each and every person and try to understand their individual problems in order to impart help/information that is specific to their needs.
- **Do** treat everyone with equal regard and due respect. Be impartial.
- **Don't** lose patience or composure, as one may need to repeat the instructions often and clearly.
- **Do** encourage people to participate and come forward with their doubts. It is important to have clear and articulate communication. Be innovative.
- **Do** encourage the people to help others and improve mutual comradeship.
- **Do** be strict but don't be rough in your demeanour.
- **Do** impart simple and basic counselling to encourage people and reassure them of timely help and relief.
- **Don't** make inflammatory remarks of any kind.
- **Don't** lose patience even if you don't understand the local dialect.
- **Do** arrange for evacuation of pregnant women, the elderly, children, the disabled and sick to safer places.

COPING EMOTIONALLY AND HELPING OTHERS COPE

Fear and anxiety in an emergency are natural but controllable emotions. You need to remain calm so that you can control your fear and actions. Remember that someone may need your help. If you are feeling particularly anxious or frightened, follow this advice.

- Stop what you are doing and take a few slow, deep breaths.
- Focus on your feelings and any irrational thoughts. Talk calmly about them with family or friends.
- Focus on what practical tasks you and your family can do.
- Explain to children what is happening and what they may be feeling. Reassure them and let them help.
- When the danger has passed, check if children or neighbours are still distressed. Talk to them about their experience.
- Take some satisfaction in having come through a very stressful and threatening situation.

Following the emergency, a range of physical and emotional reactions may occur. These are a normal response to the experience. However, should they continue for an extended period, consult your local health service!

ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR VOLUNTEERS

- In the event of a disaster, move to a community or locality you are familiar with.
- Contact the nearest Government authority or a reputed organization for an assessment of the situation and the need for assistance.
- Do not feel shy about approaching the District Collector or the Block Authorities to inform them of any violations in relief distribution, compensation claims and other benefits given by the Govt. or any other agency post-disaster.
- Directly interact with the members of the community to get a feel of their needs.
- Try to link up with other volunteers in the area or with agencies who are familiar with disaster and emergency response.
- Have a very clear understanding of your individual capacities and limitations.
- Don't depend on the affected people for help.
- Be sure you do not become a victim yourself.

OVERVIEW OF A NATURAL DISASTER EXPERIENCE

This section is intended to give the volunteer a brief theoretical overview of a typical response to a natural disaster event so that the roles and responsibilities of the participating groups are understood. There are four separate phases to a natural disaster event:

Phase I - Preparedness

Phase II - Damage Assessment

Phase III - Recovery/Reconstruction

Phase IV - Mitigation

Preparedness

This phase is basic preparation for a natural disaster and is essential. This is where the efforts of various groups will be least evident but pay off the most. The volunteer

must know ahead of time what his/her responsibilities are and be prepared to act decisively and effectively. Always keep a volunteer emergency kit ready.

Damage Assessment

In this phase, it is the duty of concerned authorities to assess structural damage inflicted by a natural disaster and placard damaged buildings for occupancy worthiness. Often a combination of city, state, Centre, NGOs and private agencies are involved in assessing the levels and extent of damage but for other purposes. Their role typically involves performing damage assessment inspections on structures, evaluating occupancy worthiness, and documenting and reporting this information to the concerned authority. Also, residents impacted by a natural disaster by way of damage to their homes or businesses, must be kept informed as to the status of any restrictions on their buildings, and steps necessary to reconstruct and/or reoccupy. One can imagine the overwhelming nature of this situation, and the benefit preparation and knowledge will bring to all those involved in the mitigation process.

As a volunteer, it is essential to be prepared to work on any assignment that is given to you. The nature of work can be routine or hazardous, and it pays to be always prepared for work, once the assessment phase is over.

Recovery/Reconstruction

This is a phase where volunteers can make a significant impact in helping the affected and the needy.

This phase begins when a community responds to the damage inflicted by a disaster, often beginning immediately following an event and typically before the Damage Assessment Phase ends. Again there will be various types of involvement from city, state, national and private agencies. Here the volunteers play a very significant role in communicating with the affected public and reconstructing their lives.

Mitigation

This phase is when the authorities and the volunteer groups evaluate the natural disaster experience and

initiate changes or improvements (physical or procedural) so that future occurrences will result in less damage or a more effective response.

Other agencies

Many different agencies may become involved in a natural disaster experience. The extent to which they become involved will depend on the extent and magnitude of the damage, the location within the state and the capabilities of the governing jurisdiction. For example, a relatively small occurrence in a municipality may involve only local resources.

DEVELOPING AN EMERGENCY PLAN WITH THE COMMUNITY

Take Sensible Precautions

- Make sure the home and workplace are prepared for hazards and emergencies. Refer to appropriate information and action guides.
- Check that you have adequate household and contents insurance and which hazards are not covered by it.
- Find out how valuable items can be safely stored.
- Store important documents (e.g. wills, passports, photos, birth certificates) in a fire/water-proof container or safe deposit box.
- Prepare an emergency survival kit and keep it handy.
- Keep a list of emergency telephone numbers near the phone e.g. Police, Fire, Ambulance, State District Emergency Service, Local Council, and Others - Friends and relatives.

Involve the Family and the Community

Household members will need to agree on, and share essential tasks (e.g. contacting each other if not home, collecting school children and care of elderly relatives and disabled members).

Find Out about Existing Plans from the Local Authorities

Collect information on emergency response plans by the local authorities like Fire Brigade, Police, and other volunteer groups like NCC, NSS, Civil Defence and Red Cross.

Prepare for Evacuation

In each emergency decide the safest action. Whether it is safe to stay indoors or evacuate. In some emergencies it may be necessary to leave a building or evacuate an entire area. The appropriate action depends on the particular hazard causing the emergency. Consult the relevant information and action guides, and follow advice from emergency authorities.

When evacuating a building, it is important to agree in advance on a gathering place at a safe distance. Practise evacuation procedures, including a head count. Large buildings should have evacuation plans in place.

If you decide or are advised to evacuate the area, leave as early as possible. Always have information on alternative safety routes. It may be safer to stay with your home, provided you are well prepared.

Allow for special needs of infants, the aged and people with disabilities. Help families take care of their disabled and infirm members. Medicines and other essential items of these members to be available.

VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY SURVIVAL KIT

Ideally, prepare your kit with all the following items, or at least make a list so you will know where to find them quickly in your home.

1. Battery-operated radio (with spare batteries). Radios that operate without battery are also available
2. Torch (with spare batteries), candles, and waterproof matches
3. Strong shoes, cap, goggles, and water proof overalls

12 Steps to an Emergency Preparedness Plan



4. **First Aid kit*** and manual, and combination pocket knife
5. Medications, toiletry and sanitary supplies, and a change of clothes
6. Special needs for infants, the aged and people with disabilities
7. Water in sealed containers - ten litres per person (for three days)
8. Three days supply of canned food (plus can opener and utensils)
9. Pet food, water and other animal needs
10. Portable stove with fuel
11. Tent or tarpaulin, and blankets (woollen and thermal)
12. Money, including change for phone calls
13. Strong plastic bags (for clothing, valuables, documents, and photographs)

RESPONSE DURING DIFFERENT DISASTERS

The UN suggested definition of disaster is, “A *serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses, which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources.*”

A disaster is a condition, natural, or man made, resulting in *severe disruption and destabilization of systems*, both physical and social, a situation *exceeding the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources only.*



First Aid Kit

Assemble a first aid kit for the home. An approved First Aid kit may be purchased, or one may be assembled with the following items:

- Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- 2-inch and 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6 of each)
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape & Triangular bandages
- 2-inch and 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls each)
- Scissors, tweezers, needles
- Moistened towels
- Antiseptic
- Thermometer
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricants
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- Non-prescription drugs
 - ◆ Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
 - ◆ Anti-diarrhea medication
 - ◆ Laxatives
 - ◆ Antacid (stomach upset)
 - ◆ Syrup of Ipecac (used to induce vomiting)

Disasters can be listed under three major categories:

1. Water and Climate Related Disasters

- Floods
- Cyclones
- Tornadoes & Hurricanes
- Hailstorms
- Cloud Bursts
- Thunder & Lightning
- Heat Waves
- Droughts

2. Geologically Related Disasters

- Earthquakes

3. Accident Related Disasters

- Urban Fires
- Electrical Disasters
- Road Accidents

Brief information on the major natural disasters (water and climate related) that affect the State of Orissa is included to provide general guidelines for the volunteers for preparedness and response at the family level.

Floods

A flood is one of the natural disasters that threatens the lives and economic well being of people. A flood is caused when water inundates land which is normally dry. While the pattern of flooding varies, there are few areas of the country where the community is not at risk. Flood warning is one way of reducing the damaging impact of floods.



Following a Flood Warning

Typical actions you should take as a volunteer include giving instructions and increasing awareness in the community about the dangers and preparedness measures, such as:

- Knowing the safe route to nearest shelter/raised *pucca* house, especially in flood prone areas.
- Moving valuable/personal items to a safe place above expected flood level.
- Protecting/relocating stock and equipment in commercial/industrial premises.
- Having an emergency kit on hand, which includes:
 - ◆ A portable radio, torch and spare batteries.
 - ◆ Stocks of fresh water, dry food (*chura, mudi, gur, biscuits*), kerosene, candle and matchboxes.
 - ◆ Waterproof or polythene bags for clothing and valuables, an umbrella and bamboo stick (to protect from snakes), salt and sugar.
 - ◆ A first aid kit, manual and strong ropes for tying things.

Note:

It may not be possible to arrange each of these items for every family therefore care should be taken to gather the same beforehand. The earlier you act and increase awareness about preparedness measures, the better you will be prepared. Both during and after a flood keep tuned in to your radio. Where possible, you will be kept up to date with the likely duration and level of flooding and when it is over, you will receive advice from local authorities on where to obtain medical care, assistance with food, clothing, shelter and how best to help yourself and your community recover.

During Floods

- Encourage drinking of boiled water.
- Make sure that all the food is kept covered.
- Use rice-water, tender coconut-water, black tea (raw tea – tea without milk) etc. during diarrhea; contact your ANM/AWW for ORS and treatment.
- Do not let children remain on empty stomach.
- Give instructions to use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.
- As a volunteer, help the officials distribute relief materials.

After the Flood - Vital Points

Floodwater can be extremely polluted and as a volunteer it is essential to spread awareness of the following in the affected areas, so as to follow these rules to reduce risk of injury, sickness or infection:

- Do not eat food which has been in contact with floodwater.
- Boil all water until supplies have been declared safe.
- Do not handle wet electrical equipment.
- Avoid wading even in shallow water as it may be contaminated - if you must enter shallow floodwater, wear solid boots or shoes for protection.
- Beware of snakes, which may move to drier areas in your house.
- Check with authorities for safe routes before moving anywhere.

Water Depth and Current

The great majority of deaths from flooding result from people attempting to walk, or swim, through floodwaters. Floodwater depth and current are easily misjudged and are capable of sweeping away and submerging even large vehicles. Also in small streams the water level can change suddenly. Some deaths have even resulted from people camping in, or near, normally dry riverbeds. People have also died when flash floods occur in storm water drains and irrigation channels.

Hidden Dangers

Many of those thought to have drowned in floods, especially flash floods, may actually have been killed by the violence of the water, or as a result of having been struck by objects in the water or on the riverbed. Simply

being a good swimmer may not be enough to survive. THEREFORE DO NOT ENTER FLOOD WATERS, especially where obvious currents exist. BE AWARE of other potential injuries or adverse effects from floodwaters such as:

- Possibility of exposure after becoming soaked;
- Risk of illness after drinking from water supplies polluted by sewage and other hazardous wastes in urban and recreation areas;
- Injuries from vehicle accidents caused by road washouts, soft edges and damaged bridges; and
- Electrocution by overhead or fallen power lines. If in a boat on floodwater, be aware of power lines. They may be dangerously close to water.



Living in Temporary Camps

- Encourage community members to construct temporary toilets for use and keep them clean.
- Public water facilities should be accessible to all and the area kept clean.
- Separate areas are designated for washing and drying clothes, utensils.

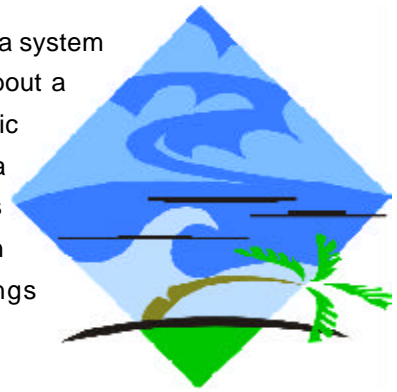
Special Word for Volunteers

Volunteers could play an important role in ensuring that living conditions in the temporary camps are made comfortable.

- A volunteer should report medical emergencies immediately to the Health authorities.
- A volunteer could draw attention to the special needs of women and children.
- Unequal relief distribution has resulted in unrest, a volunteer could help prevent this.

Cyclones

A cyclone is a storm or a system of winds that rotates about a centre of low atmospheric pressure, advances at a speed of 20 to 30 miles (about 30 to 50 kms.) an hour, and often brings heavy rain.



Before the Cyclone Season

As a volunteer, your duties include giving instructions and increasing awareness about the dangers and preparedness measures, such as:

- Keeping a watch on weather and listening to radio or TV news. Keep alert about the community warning systems - loudspeakers, bells, conches, drums or "hul-huli".
- Getting to know the nearest cyclone shelter / safe houses and the safest route to reach these shelters.
- Not paying attention to rumours.
- Preparing an emergency kit containing:
 - ◆ A portable radio, torch and spare batteries;
 - ◆ Stock dry food - *Chura, Chhatua, Mudhi, gur*, etc.
 - ◆ Matches, fuel lamp, portable stove, cooking utensils, waterproof bags
 - ◆ A first aid kit, manual, etc.
 - ◆ *Katori*, pliers, small saw, axe and plastic rope
- Checking the roof and covering it with net or bamboo. Checking the walls, pillars, doors and windows to see if they are secure. If not, repair them at the earliest. In case of tin roofs, check the condition of the tin and repair the loose points. Cover mud walls with polythene or coconut leaf mats or straw mats on a bamboo frame. Bind each corner of the roof with a plastic rope in case of thatched roof.
- Trimming dry tree branches cutting the dead trees and clearing the place/courtyard of all debris, including coconuts and tree branches.
- Clearing the locality of loose materials that could blow about and cause injury or damage during extreme winds.
- If your area is prone to storm surge/tidal waves, locate safe high ground or shelter.

- Keeping important documents, passbook, etc. in a tight plastic bag to be taken along with your emergency kit if you are evacuating.
- Identifying the spot where you can dig holes to store food grains, seeds, etc. in polythene bags.
- Keeping a list of emergency addresses and phone numbers on display. Know the contact telephone number of the government offices /agencies, which are responsible for search, rescue and relief operations in your area.

If you are living in an area where Community Based Disaster Preparedness exercises have taken place, ensure that:

- A vulnerability list and maps have been updated.
- Cyclone drills including search & rescue, first aid training have taken place.
- Stock of dry food, essential medicines and proper shelter materials has been maintained.

Following a Cyclone Warning

Volunteers must ensure that the following precautionary measures are undertaken:

- Store loose items inside. Put extra agricultural products/stock like paddy in plastic bags and store it by digging up a hole in the ground, preferably at a higher elevation and then cover it properly. Fill bins and plastic jars with drinking water.
- Keep clothing for protection handy.
- Prepare a list of assets and belongings of the village and give information to authorities.
- Fill fuel in your car/motorcycle/other vehicles and park it under solid cover. Tie bullock carts, boats securely to strong posts under stable cover and away from trees. Fallen trees can smash boats and other assets.
- Pack warm clothing, essential medications, valuables, papers, water, dry food, and other valuables in waterproof bags, to be taken along with your emergency kit.
- Listen to your local radio/TV, local community warning system for further information.
- In case of warning of serious storm, start evacuation to a strong *pucca* building. In case of warning of cyclones of severe intensity, evacuate the area

immediately with vulnerable people. Take precious items, documents and emergency kit along. Take special care of children, the elderly, the sick, pregnant women and lactating mothers in your family. Do not forget your emergency food stock, water and other emergency items.

Go to the Nearest Cyclone Shelter

- Warn fishermen and discourage them from venturing into the sea for fishing.
- Beware of the calm 'eye'. If the wind suddenly drops, don't assume the cyclone is over; violent winds will soon resume from the opposite direction. Wait for the official "all clear".
- If traveling, stop - but keep well away from the sea and clear of trees, power lines and watercourses.

After the Cyclone

- Do not go outside until officially advised that it is safe.
- Check for gas leaks. Do not use electric appliances, if wet.
- Listen to local radio for official warnings and advice.
- If you have to evacuate, or did so earlier, do not return until advised. Use a recommended route for returning and do not rush.
- Be careful of snakebites and carry a stick or bamboo
- Beware of fallen power lines, damaged bridges, buildings and trees, and do not enter the floodwaters.
- Heed all warnings and do not go sightseeing.

Heat Waves

Heat Wave conditions can cause physiological strain, which could even result in death. Orissa experienced severe heat wave conditions from April to mid June 1998, and nearly 2,000 people died of heat stroke.



To minimize the impact of a heat wave and to prevent serious sickness or death because of heat stroke, you can as a volunteer give instructions and increase awareness about the dangers and preparedness measures, such as:

- Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- Drink sufficient water and as often as possible, even if you are not thirsty.
- Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose and porous cotton clothes. Use protective goggles, umbrella/hat, shoes or *chappals* while going out in the sun.
- Avoid strenuous activities when the outside temperature is high. Avoid working outside between 12 noon and 3 p.m.
- While traveling, carry water with you.
- Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrate the body.
- Avoid high-protein food.
- If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use a damp cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs.
- If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.
- Use ORS, homemade drinks like *lassi*, *torani* (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc. which help to re-hydrate the body.
- Keep animals in the shade and give them plenty of water to drink.
- Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshades and open windows at night.
- Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.

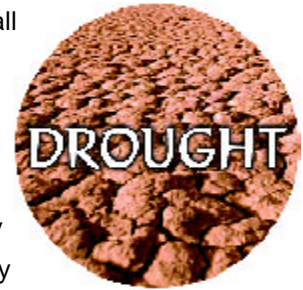
Tips for Treatment of a Person Affected by Sunstroke:

- Lay the person in a cool place, in the shade. Wipe her/him with a wet cloth/wash the body frequently. Pour normal temperature water on the head. The main thing is to bring down the body temperature.
- Give the person ORS, lemon *sharbat/torani* or other suitable fluids to re-hydrate the body.
- Take the person immediately to the nearest health centre. The patient needs immediate hospitalization, as heat strokes could be fatal.

Droughts

Of all disasters, droughts have the greatest potential economic impact and can affect the largest number of people. Droughts affect large geographical areas - often covering whole countries or parts of continents - they may last for months and in some cases several years. They invariably have a direct and significant impact on

food production and the overall economy. A drought is a slow onset natural hazard and it offers time and opportunity to mitigate its impact. Drought connotes a situation of scarcity and distress usually caused by prolonged failure of rains, affecting agricultural activities adversely, leading to loss of production and employment, drinking water shortages, deficiency in fodder supply, etc. Consequential effects are migration of people in search of alternative employment or livelihood.



Typical adverse effects of droughts are:

- Reduced income for farmers
- Negative impact on agricultural economy
- Negative impact on nutritional status
- Increased stress and morbidity if migration occurs
- Loss of water quality and quantity
- Negative social impact.

The two major reasons for onset of drought are the failure of monsoons, and inadequate water conservation efforts.

Possible Risk Reducing Measures

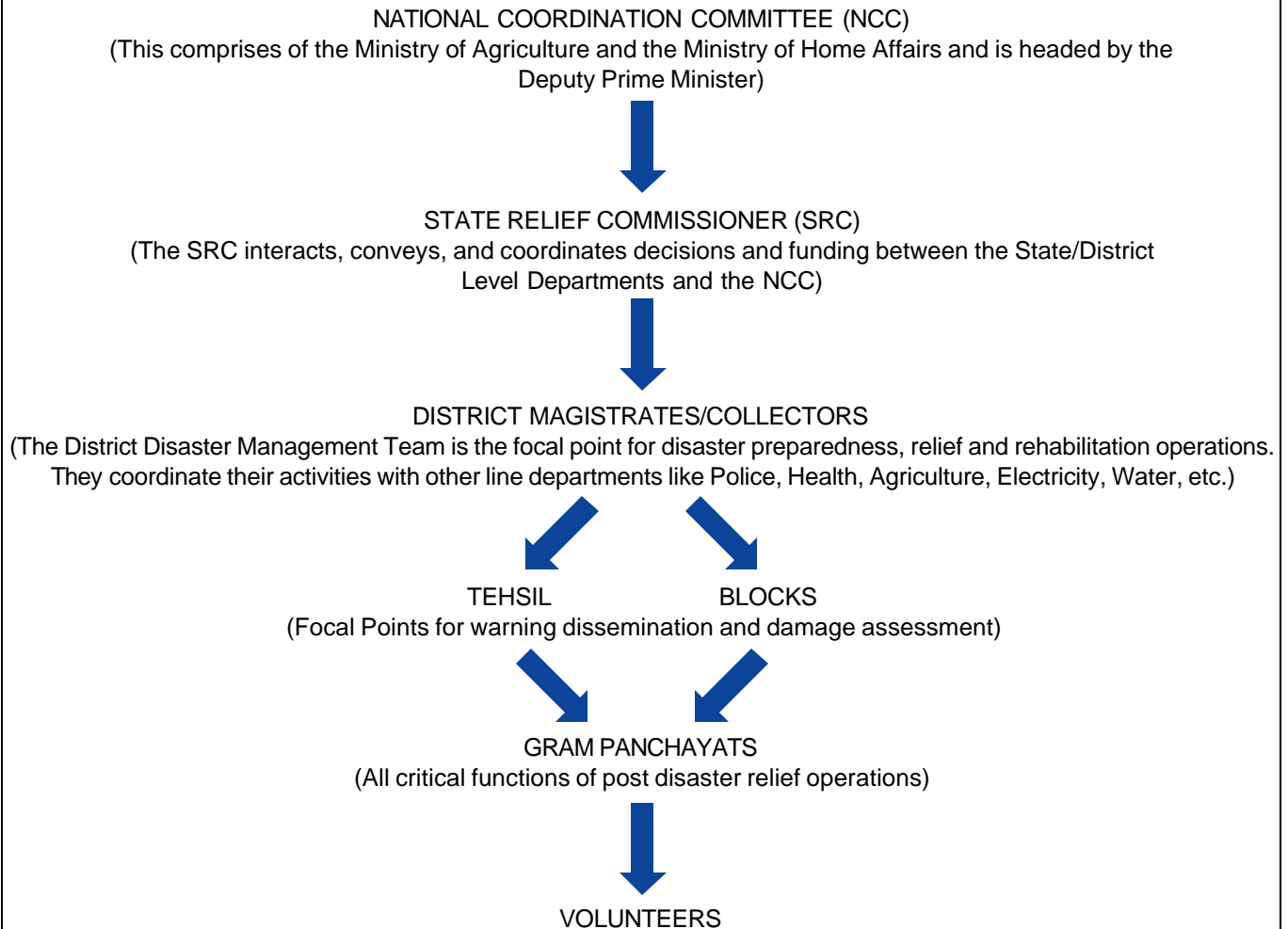
As volunteers it is essential that we aid in reducing the risk of transitory food insecurity due to drought. It is necessary to protect people's access to food by:

- Ensuring the availability of food in the affected areas.
- Protecting the entitlements of all groups within the affected population.
- Creating awareness on Government subsidized food schemes and Food for Work Programs

Some of the principal measures for maintaining food security during droughts are:

- Generating awareness about employment creation programs.
- Facilitating general food distribution.
- Facilitating complementary water and health awareness programs.
- Bringing to the notice of relevant authorities cases of starvation, so that immediate action is taken.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT IN DISASTERS



CONCLUSION

"This Manual contains everything, but it is still incomplete"

During a disaster, when there are so many people and agencies at work, there are bound to be problems. Problems may arise that even the most thorough planning cannot foresee. Therefore, it is important that you report to the supervisors or authorities or consult organisations that work with Volunteers for any relevant information. Read the Manual well and use it as a guideline for your work. Use it as a reference.

We are counting on you to help in the time of a natural calamity. The volunteers will be involved in almost all the activities in the field from early in the morning until late

at night. We ask you to be accountable for all matters related to your responsibilities as a volunteer. If you become ill or otherwise cannot attend to these responsibilities, please inform the authorities. You are part of a team that would be led by a person who will provide daily instructions. Obviously, you will face unexpected problems. You will have to solve them on the spot. We know that we have great expectations, but we also know that you will get a lot from the experience. You will be in the middle of a disaster mitigation process that will be important for you as well. Be positive when you solve problems and carry out your assignments - remember that problems can arise from linguistic and cultural differences. We trust you to read and know the Manual - and remember, it is better to point people to other information resources than to give a wrong answer.

BACKGROUND OF DISASTERS IN ORISSA

1971

Tidal wave 15ft high swept 75 km stretch of coastline, wind speed was about 175 kmph. Houses damaged: 5,20,938, area affected: 7,310 sq. km, human casualty: 7,397, population affected: 33.04 lakh, cattle casualty: 77,921. Cultivated area affected: 6,065 sq. km.

1977

Flood in Brahmani, Baitarani, Mahanadi, Kharsuan, Kathjodi, Birupa, Genguti. 36 blocks affected. Extensive damage in 6 sub-divisions - Kendrapara, Jajpur, Sadar, Banki, Jagatsinghpur, Athagarh. 9,75,955 people affected. Estimated Crop loss: Rs. 554.40 lakh.

1978

A severe **tornado** on 16th April almost wiped out Purunabandhagoda and 10 other villages in Keonjhar district. 176 persons and 817 cattle perished and 638 houses collapsed.

1982

Mahanadi at Naraj rose up to 93.60 ft., causing **floods**. Road and train communication between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar completely disrupted. Kathajodi breached NH5. Affected: 4,478 villages, 33.78 lakh people. A major breach in Dalaighai opened up new water courses, Prachi and Alaka.

1982

Cyclonic storm hit 800 km South - East of Paradeep affecting 41 blocks, an area of 10,017 sq. km. and 46.17 lakh population. Human casualty: 201, livestock casualty: 4861. The anemometer at Paradeep was blown away as wind speed reached 180 km/h. Devastation to public and private property far in excess of 1971, although loss of human life was less.

1998

Worst **heat wave** conditions were experienced during April to mid June and nearly 2,000 people died of heat stroke.

1999

Two severe **cyclonic storms** in October 1999 devastated coastal Orissa. The cyclone of October 17-18 with wind speeds reaching up to 200 km/h caused extensive damage in 4 districts. The second one on October 29-30, with wind speeds of 270-300 km/h for 36 hours and accompanied by torrential rain ranging from 400 mm to 867 mm over a period of three days, threw the economy of entire Coastal Orissa out of gear. The turbulent sea that surged up to 7m in height rushed in and at places travelled up to 15-20 km inland. Population affected: 1.9 crores, villages affected: 17,993, Blocks: 128, Districts: 14, Human lives lost: 8479, Livestock casualty: 25 lakh, houses damaged: about 20 lakh, crop area affected: 21 lakh ha.

2000

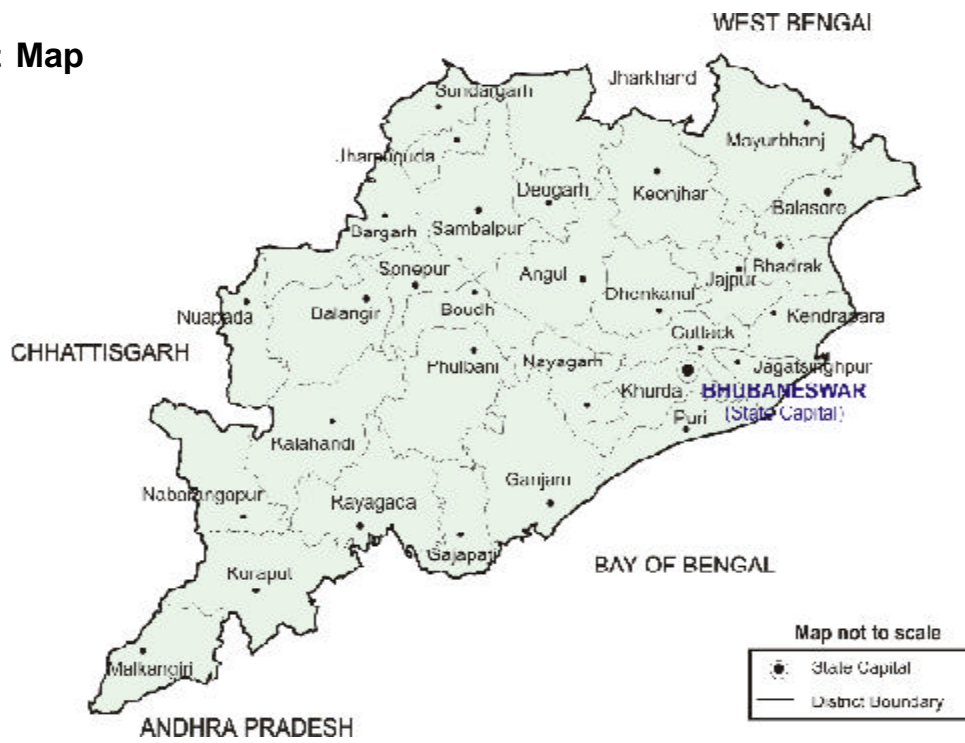
One of the most severe **droughts** was experienced. 18 districts, 142 blocks, 2483 *Gram Panchayats* were affected. Crop loss was more than 75% in 11,092 villages and between 50% to 75% in 7,783 villages.

2001

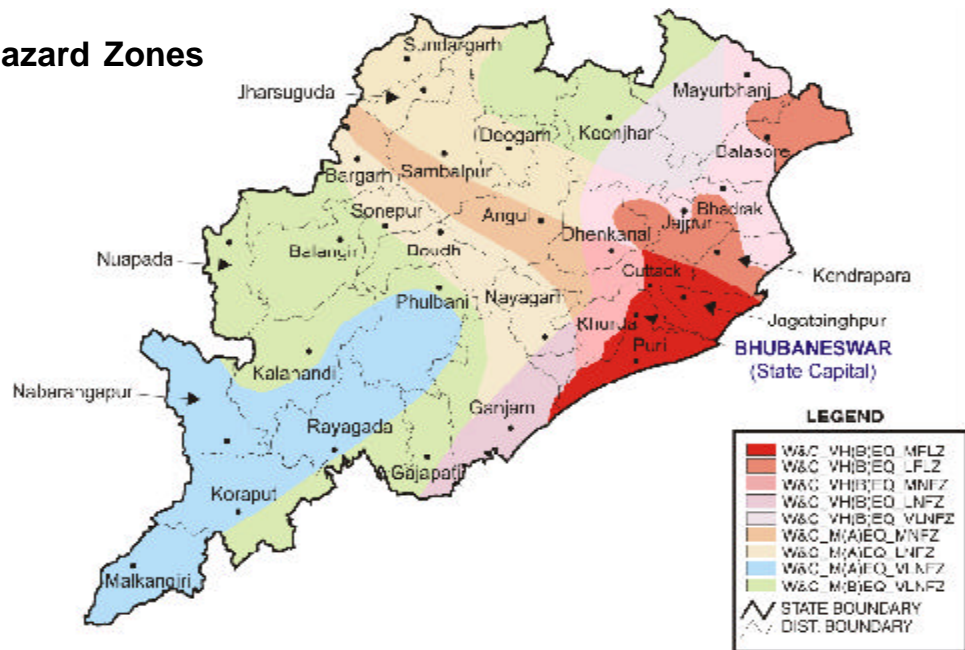
There were five spells during which all the river systems in the State were in spate and 24 districts were affected. Precipitation by the end of July was 68% more than normal. The first spell of **floods** affected districts mostly in Western and Southern Orissa and the second spell of floods in July affected the coastal districts. Discharge through the Mahanadi reached 15 lakh cusecs and 14 lakh cusecs of water continued to flow through the system for about a week. 97 lakh people in 18,790 villages coming under 2,757 *Gram Panchayats* and 68 Urban Local Bodies were affected. 122 human lives were lost, 18,149 cattle perished, 2,12,296 individual dwelling units were damaged and over 80.87 lakh ha of agricultural crops were affected.

MAPS OF ORISSA

District Map



Multi Hazard Zones



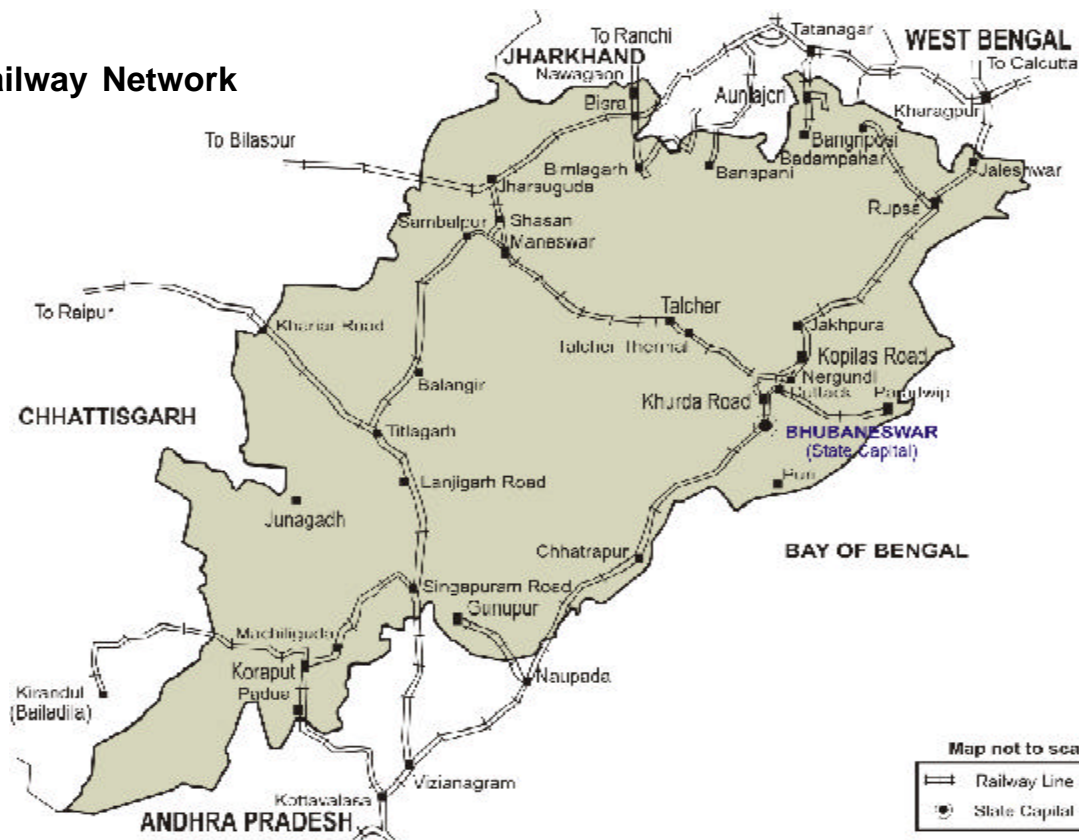
WSC_VH(3) = Wind & cyclone vary high damage risk zone-B (50 m/s)
 W&C_M(A) = Wind & cyclone moderate damage risk zone-A (44m/s)
 W&C_M(B) = Wind & cyclone moderate damage risk zone-B (39 m/s)
 EQ(M) = Earthquake moderate damage risk zone (MSK VII)
 EQ(L) = Earthquake low damage risk zone (MSK VI)
 EQ(VL) = Earthquake very low damage risk zone (MSK V)
 FLZ = Area liable to flood
 NFZ = No flood zone or Area protected

source UNDP

Road Network



Railway Network



SYNOPSIS OF THE DISTRICTS OF ORISSA

Angul is located in Central Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network, (NH-200, NH-215, NH-6, NH-42, NH-23) and Railway Network. Main townships are Athamallik, Chhendipada, Palalaharha and Talcher. The Mahanadi river flows through the district.

Balangir is located in Western Orissa. The main townships are Titlagarh, Patnagarh, and Balangir. The district is well connected by Road (NH-201) and Railway Network. Ong, Lant and Suket rivers flow through the district.

Balasore is located in the Eastern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-5, NH-60) and Railway Network. The main townships are Soro, Nilagiri, Basta and Jaleswar.

Bargarh is located in the Northern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road (NH-201) and Railway Network. The main townships are Attabira and Padampur. The Ong river flows through the district.

Boudh is located in Central Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network. The main township is Kantamal. The Bagh river flows through the district.

Bhadrak is located in the Eastern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-5) and Railway Network. The main townships are Dhamnagar, Chandbali, Aradi, Dhamra and Basudebpur. The Salandi river flows through the district.

Cuttack is located in the Eastern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network and (NH-5, NH-42, NH-203). The major townships are Narsinghapur, Barhamba, Tigiria, Athagarh, Banki and Salepur. The Mahanadi and Birupa river flow through the district.

Deogarh is located in the Northern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network and

(NH-6, NH-200, NH-23, NH-215). The Brahmani river flows through the district. The Pradhanapat waterfall on the Pradhanapat hill close to the town is a major tourist attraction.

Dhenkanal is located in the Eastern part of Orissa. The main townships are Hindola and Kamakhyanagar. The district is well connected by Road (NH-200, NH-42) and Railway Network.

Gajapati is located in South-East Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network and Railway Network. Main townships are Ramgiri, Parlakimidi and Udaygiri. The Bahuda river flows through the district.

Ganjam is located in the South-Eastern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road (NH-5) and Railway Network. The main townships are Sorada, Kodala, Khallikot, Asika, Digapahandi, Chikitigarh, Chhatrapur and Brahmapur. The Dhanai, Patama, Ruahikulya and Mahanadi rivers flow through the district.

Jagatsinghpur is located in the Eastern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-5A) and Railway Network.

Jajpur is located in Eastern Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-5, NH-5A, NH-200, NH-215) and Railway Network. The main townships are Sukinda, Panikoilli and Binjharpur.

Jharsuguda is located in the Northern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network and (NH-200). The Hirakud reservoir lies in south of the district.

Kalahandi is located in the Western part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road (NH-200) and Railway Network. The Hatti river flows through the district.

Kendrapada is located in the Eastern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-5A). Main townships are Marshaghai, Patamundai, Rajnagar and Rajkanika.

Keonjhar is located in Northern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-215, NH-6) and Railway Network. The main townships are Champua, Badabarbil, Telkoi and Anandpur. The Baitarani and Salandi rivers flow through the district.

Khurda is located in the Eastern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road (NH-5, NH-203) and Railway Network. The major townships are Banapur and Bhubaneswar. The Sulia river flows through the district.

Koraput is located in the Southern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road (NH-203) and Railway Network. The major townships are Nandapur, Machhakund, Jaypur, Boriguma and Kotapad. The Kolab and Janjhavati rivers flow through the district.

Malkangiri is located in the Southern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network. Main townships are Motu and Machbakund. The Balimela reservoir lies in this district.

Mayurbhanj is located in North-East Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-6, NH-5) and Railway Network. The main townships are Udala, Betnoti, Baripada, Karanjia and Rairangpur.

Nabarangapur is located in South-West Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-203). The major townships are Kodinga and Umakote. The Bhaskel and Indravati rivers flow through the district.

Nayagarh is located in the Eastern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-5).

The major townships are Rajaranapur, Dashapalla and Khandaparha. The Burtanga river flows through the district.

Nuapada is located in Western Orissa. The main township is Khariar. The district is well connected by Road Network and Railway Network. The Indra river flows through the district.

Phulbani is located in the central part of Orissa. The main townships are Baligurha and G.Udayagiri.

Puri is located in Eastern Orissa. The district is well connected by Road (NH-203) and Railway Network. The major townships are Pipili, Kirshnaprasad and Nimaparha. The Daya, Kadua, Bhargab and Nun rivers flow through the district. Sar and Chili Lake lies in this district.

Rayagada is located in Southern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network and Railway Network. The main townships are Kashipur, Gunupur and Bissamcuttack. The Nagavali and Vamsadhara rivers flow through the district.

Sambalpur is located in the Northern part of Orissa. The district is well connected by Road (NH-42, NH-200) and Railway Networks. The major townships are Redhakhol and Kuchinda.

Sonepur is located in Western Orissa. The main townships are Rampur and Birmaharajpur. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-201).

Sundargarh is located in Northern Orissa. The district is well connected by Road Network (NH-23, NH-215) and Railway Network. The major townships are Hemagiri, Banei, Panposh and Rajgangpur. The Mandira Reservoir lies in the district.

ANNEXURE IV**INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NGOs**

| Name of Orgn. | Person | Tel. No. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Action Aid India, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Umi Daniel | 0674 - 544224 |
| AGRAGAMEE, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Achyut Das | 0674 - 551123 |
| BGVS Orissa, Bhubaneswar | Dr. M. M. Pradhan | 0674 - 550892 |
| CAPART, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Sankardayal Singh | 0674 - 419443 |
| CARE Orissa, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Basanta K. Mohanty | 0674 - 507176 |
| Caritas India, Bhubaneswar | Fr. Augustine | 0674 - 520586 |
| CASA, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Jonathan Rout | 0 - 9861097247 |
| CONCERN, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Kwan Lee | 0674 - 532547 |
| COPHEE, Jajpur | Mr. Hrusikesh Panda | 06728 - 23668 |
| CRS, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Selwyn Mukkath | 0674 - 520675/676 |
| CYSD, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Jagadananda | 0674 - 300774 |
| EFICOR, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Roy K. Alex | 0674 - 556089 |
| HELPAGE, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Sudipta Mohanty | 0674 - 472058 |
| LWS, Bhubaneswar | Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty | 0674 - 471064 |
| NATURE'S CLUB, Kendrapada | Mr. Madhusmit Pati | 06727 - 20938 |
| NCC, Bhubaneswar | Lt. Col. K. S. Grewal | 0674 - 432109 |
| NCC, Cuttack | Lt. Col. S. K. Mohapatra | 0671 - 301756 |
| OVHA, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Basudev Panda | 0674 - 572849/842 |
| OXFAM, Bhubaneswar | Dr. Shaheen Nilofer | 0674 - 570915/278 |
| PRAVA, Balasore | Mr. Subrat Nayak | 06782 - 366137 |
| Red Cross, Bhubaneswar | Mr. Ravi Ratna Das | 0674 - 400493 |
| SOLAR, Konark | Mr. Harish Ch. Dash | 06758 - 36812 |

ANNEXURE V

WEBSITES FOR REFERENCE

| SI # | Name | Website |
|------|---|--|
| 1 | Alert Net | www.alertnet.org |
| 2 | Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre | www.adpc.ait.ac.th |
| 3 | Disaster Information | www.disasterinfo.net |
| 4 | Disaster Management Information System | www.sristi.org/dmis.html |
| 5 | Emergency Preparedness Information Exchange | www.hoshi.cic.sfu.ca/epix |
| 6 | India Disaster Response | www.careindia.org |
| 7 | International Federation of Red Cross | www.ifrc.org |
| 8 | IYV India, UNDP | www.iyv.org |
| 9 | Maps of India | www.mapsofindia.com |
| 10 | OSDMA | www.osdma.org |
| 11 | Sphere Standards – Humanitarian Charter | www.ifrc.org/pubs/sphere |
| 12 | UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs | www.reliefweb.in |
| 13 | UN Global Program for Integration of Public Administration and the Science of Disasters | www.globalwatch.org/ungp |
| 14 | UNDP India | www.undp.org.in |
| 15 | WHO | www.who.ch |

For more details on the manual and other relevant information, please visit www.orissaemergencyvolunteers.org

ANNEXURE VI

LIST OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS

1. NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Itanagar
Arunachal Pradesh
India – 791 109
2. TEJPUR UNIVERSITY
Tejpur
Assam
India – 784 001
3. MAHATMA GANDHI STATE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Punjab, S.C.O.
175-176 Madhya Marg
Chandigarh
India – 160 018
4. SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Opposite ISRO, Near Bhav Nirzar Satellite Road
Ahmedabad
Gujarat
India – 380 015
5. DISASTER MANAGEMENT CELL
Haryana Institute of Public Administration
HIPA Complex, Sector – 18
Gurgaon
Haryana
India – 122 001
6. J&K INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT
Public Administration and Rural Development
Forest Lodge
M. A. Road
Srinagar
India – 190 001
7. INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT
Thiruvananthapuram
Kerala
India – 694 033
8. INSTITUTE OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PTP Nagar
Thiruvananthapuram
Kerala
India – 695 038
9. DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
Paryavaran Parisar, E-5 Arera Colony
P.B. No. 563
Bhopal
India – 462 016

ANNEXURE VII

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN ORISSA

| SI # | Name | Tel. No. |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | HEALTH SERVICES | |
| (a) | Director of Health, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 400536 |
| (b) | Health Control Room, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 401230 |
| 2 | AMBULANCE | |
| (a) | Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 400688 |
| (b) | Indian Red Cross, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 102/402005 |
| (c) | St. John, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 531485 |
| (d) | Marwari Yuvamorcha, Bhubaneswar | 0 - 9861031700 |
| 3 | HOSPITALS | |
| (a) | Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 400688 |
| | Casualty | 0674 - 400179 |
| | CMO | 0674 - 401983 |
| (b) | Kalinga Hospital, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 301216/300570/300726 |
| (c) | ESI Dispensary, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 544647 |
| (d) | Municipal Hospital, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 591237 |
| (e) | Assembly Dispensary, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 400531 |
| (f) | OMC Dispensary, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 562284 |
| (g) | ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 558119 |
| (h) | SCB Medical College, Cuttack | |
| | Casualty | 0671 - 614572 |
| | Ambulance | 0671 - 614499 |
| 4 | BLOOD BANKS | |
| (a) | Municipal Hospital, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 591237 |
| (b) | Red Cross, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 417655 |
| (c) | Red Cross, Cuttack | 0671 - 614613 |
| 5 | POLICE CONTROL ROOM | |
| (a) | City Police Control Room, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 100 |
| (b) | City Police Control Room, Cuttack | 0671 - 305477 |
| (c) | Fire Station, Bhubaneswar | 0674 - 313415 |

ANNEXURE VIII**DISTRICT COLLECTORS TO BE CONTACTED IN THE EVENT OF A DISASTER**

| Sl # | District | Tel. No. |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Angul | 06764 - 30567 |
| 2 | Balangir | 06652 - 32223 |
| 3 | Balasore | 06782 - 362001 |
| 4 | Bargarh | 06646 - 32340 |
| 5 | Boudh | 06841 - 22203 |
| 6 | Bhadrak | 06784 - 50436 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 0671 - 608100 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 06641 - 26354 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 06762 - 25601 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 06815 - 22397 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 0680 - 63700 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 06724 - 20379 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 06728 - 22001 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 06645 - 70070/70868 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 06670 - 30201 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 06842 - 53602 |
| 17 | Kendrapada | 06727 - 32602 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 06766 - 55401/55482 |
| 19 | Khurda | 06755 - 20001 |
| 20 | Koraput | 06852 - 50700 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 06861 - 30323 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 06792 - 52606 |
| 23 | Nabarangapur | 06858 - 22034 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 06753 - 52333 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 06678 - 23463 |
| 26 | Puri | 06752 - 22034 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 06856 - 22354 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 0663 - 400222 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 06654 - 20201 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 06622 - 72265 |

PLEDGE FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

I solemnly pledge –

That I shall do everything that is in my power to prevent needless loss of life and property in the wake of calamities and disasters of any kind.

That I shall, to the best of my ability, assist government and civil society organizations

- In their efforts to prepare individuals and communities to face the fury of nature
- To mitigate the damage caused in its wake and
- In extending rescue, relief and rehabilitation to the victims

That I shall dedicate myself to the task of creating awareness amongst people

- Of the need to be alert to the potential threats in the environment
- To act with a sense of responsibility to the community at large in dealing with disasters and
- Thus to protect mankind from dangers of its own actions and inaction

That I shall sincerely perform my duty to equip people to face disasters effectively

- So that the destruction caused by them is minimized and
- The process of recovery is expedited

