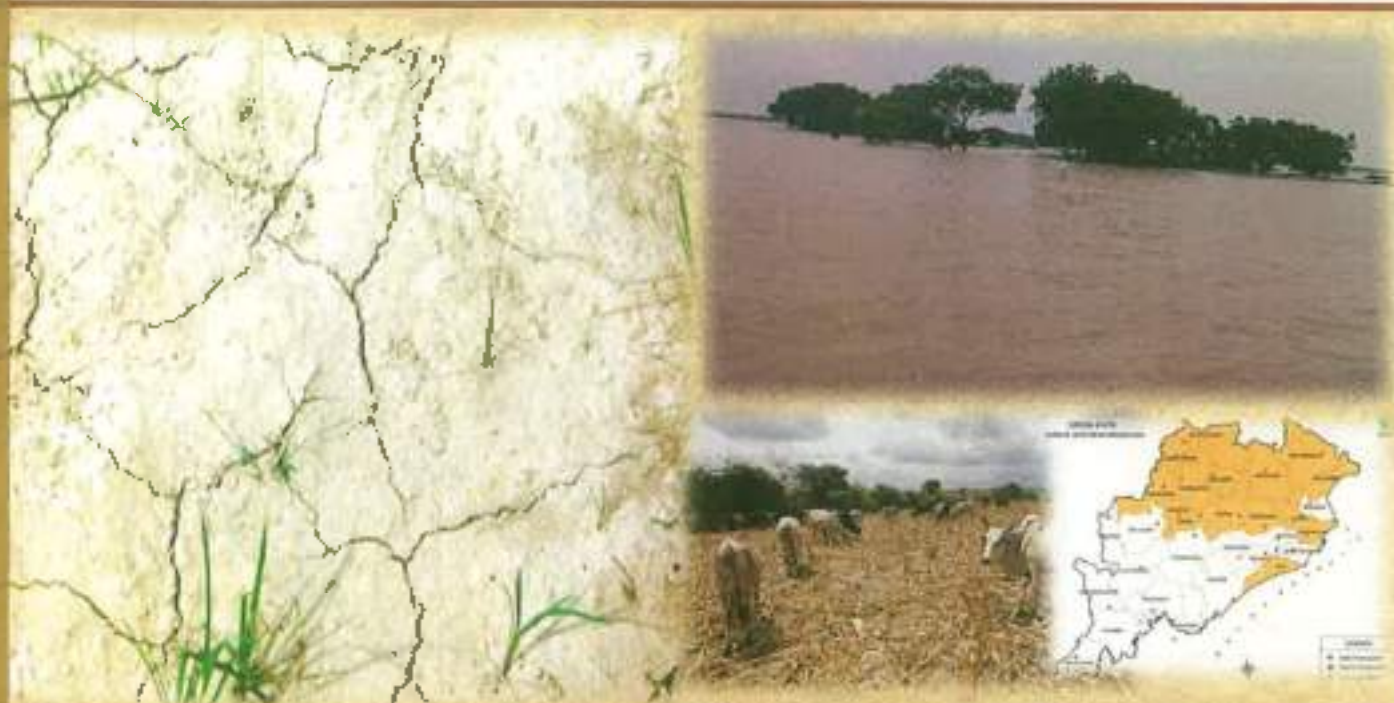




GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA



**MEMORANDUM
ON
NATURAL CALAMITIES
2010-11**

**Special Relief Commissioner
Revenue and Disaster Management Department**



Government of Orissa

**Memorandum
on
Natural Calamities
2010-11**

**Special Relief Commissioner
Revenue and Disaster Management Department**

CONTENTS

Chapter	Subject	Page
I	Introduction Status of Agriculture, Climate of Orissa, Population, Land Holding, Irrigation	1-5
II	Occurrence of Natural Calamities during 2010-11	6-25
	Hailstorm	6-6
	Heat-wave	7-8
	Floods 2010	8-25
	Extent of Damages	9-10
	Response	11-12
	Expenditure (Flood 2010)	13-19
	Format-I - District-wise Rainfall Data	20-23
	Format-II - Extent of Damage due to Natural Calamities	24-24
	Format VI - Repair / restoration of damaged houses	25-25
III	Drought, 2010	26-80
	Rainfall	26-40
	Impact on Kharif Crop	40-42
	Drought Monitoring	43-46
	Management Information System	46-64
	Declaration of Drought	65-72
	Mitigation measures taken by the State Government	73-75
	Format-I - District-wise Rainfall Data	76-79
	Format-II - Extent of Damage due to Natural Calamities (Drought 2010)	80-80
IV	Assistance required from Government of India	81-94
	Format-III - Calculation of assistance for agricultural input subsidy-SMF	82-82
	Format-IV - Agriculture Input Subsidy- farmers other than SMF	83-83
V	Status of State Disaster Response Fund	95-97
	Format - IX - Status of expenditure from SDRF Account Year-2010-11 (As on 31.10.10)	96-96
	Abstract of Assistance required from Government of India	97-97
VI	Conclusion	98-100

Chapter-I

Introduction

Orissa has a geographical area of 1,55,707 Sq. Kms and is broadly divided into the following five natural regions basing on morphological peculiarities, geological, climate and edaphic conditions.

- i) Coastal plains
- ii) River Valley and flood plains
- iii) Rolling Uplands
- iv) Plateaus
- v) Mountains

Earlier when flood was common in the coastal plain, drought was the norm in the upper terrain. But with the changing climate, both drought and flood are common in almost all parts of the State.

If we analyse the occurrence of calamities in the State from 1955 to 2010, Orissa has experienced 30 years of flood, 21 years of drought and seven years of cyclone along with the super cyclone in 1999. During the last 15 years (1996 - 2010), the State experienced flood in 10 years, drought in 7 years, one super cyclone and many depressions and cyclones. The table below indicates how the State has been devastated by various Natural Calamities in the last 15 years.

Year	Calamity	Districts Affected
1996	Drought	28
1997	Drought	16
1998	Drought, Heat wave	26
1999	Super Cyclone	14
2000	Drought	29
2001	Floods	24
2002	Drought	29
2003	Floods	23
2004	Floods	05
2005	Floods	15
2006	Floods	27

2007	Floods (July)	12
2007	Floods (August & September)	15
2008	Floods(June & September)	21
2009	Tornado / Hailstorm	4
	Flood	17
	Drought / Pest Attack	18
2010	Flood	6
	Drought	15

As is evident, the State has been affected by drought once in every two years on an average in the last 15 years. In fact, currently the State is encountering a situation of second consecutive year of drought. The impacts of the current drought and floods on the fragile economy of the State should be evaluated in the context of recurring disasters and not in isolation.

In this context, this Memorandum presents a realistic picture of the occurrence of Natural Calamities during the current year, their causes and impacts, steps taken by the State Government, expenditure incurred and financial assistance required for taking up relief, rehabilitation and restoration measures. Commensurate assistance from the Central Government would be of immense help to the State Government at this critical juncture.

Agriculture

Orissa's economy has remained mainly agrarian with Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector contributing 18.35% to Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in 2008-09 (Q) at 1999-2000 prices and providing employment directly or indirectly to 70% of total workforce as per 2001 Census. The share of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) from Agriculture and Animal Husbandry during 2008-09 (Q) at constant price (1999-2000) is 17.12%. Evidently Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of the State and livelihood of majority of its population.

The cultivated area of the State is 61.80 lakh ha out of which 29.14 lakh ha. is highland, 17.55 lakh ha. medium land and the rest 15.11 lakh ha. is low land. The coverage under Paddy during Kharif is about 41.24 lakh & during Rabi it is 3.31 lakh ha.

Cultivated Area & Kharif Paddy Area

(Area in lakh. Hect.)

Sl.	Land	Cultivated Area	Kharif paddy area
1	High	29.14	10.43
2	Medium	17.55	15.99
3	Low	15.11	14.82
Total		61.80	41.24

Climate & Rainfall

The climate of Orissa varies from moist, sub humid to dry sub-humid. State's climate is tropical, characterised by high temperature, high humidity, medium to high rainfall and short and mild winters. The average annual precipitation of Orissa is about 1,451.2 mm. The month wise normal average rainfall is indicated below.

Month	Normal Rainfall (mm)
Jan	11.4
Feb	22.9
March	25.5
April	33.1
May	63.3
June	216.5
July	339.9
August	356.0
Sept	231.9
Oct	114.7
Nov	31.5
Dec	4.5
Total	1,451.2

Even though the quantum of rainfall is fairly high, its spatial distribution remains highly uneven and erratic. Most of the rainfall in Orissa is due to southwest monsoon. The State experiences about 70 rainy days during monsoon. It normally receives 84% of rainfall during the period from June to September.

Due to deviation in the pattern of rainfall, the flow of rivers in Orissa has reduced drastically and rivers remain dry for around eight months a year. Due to irregular and unpredictable behaviour of monsoon, flood, drought and cyclone visit the State regularly with varying intensity. Frequent occurrence of these natural calamities always affects the yield of Kharif rice, the major crop of the State. In drought years, there is also considerable loss in production of pulses and oilseeds during both Kharif and Rabi.

Population

The demography of the State is marked by a deep concentration of disadvantaged and vulnerable populations such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and people belonging to backward sections. As per 2001 census, out of the total 3,68,04,660 population of the State, around 22.13% belong to scheduled tribe and 16.53% belong to scheduled caste. Almost 85% percent of people live in rural area of the State. Around 40 % people of the State live below poverty line. The fragile socio-economic situation is reflected in high incidence of poverty and over-dependence on the primary sector, particularly on agricultural wage employment.

The table below shows the different indicators of population of the State as per 2001 census.

(Population in crore)	
Total Population	3.68
Rural Population	3.13 (85.0%)
Urban Population	0.55 (15.0%)
Agricultural Workers	0.55
Cultivators	0.34
Agricultural Labourers	0.21
S.T. Population	0.81 (22.13%)
S.C Population	0.61 (16.53%)

Land Holding

The size of operational holdings of different category of farmers is given below:-

Category of farmers	No. of holdings (lakh nos.)	Area (lakh hect.)	Percentage to total area
Marginal (< 1.0 hect.)	22.95	11.55	23
Small (1- 2 hect.)	11.14	15.44	30
Semi-medium (2- 4 hect.)	5.00	13.44	27
Medium (4 -10 hect.)	1.45	8.17	16
Large (>10 hect.)	0.13	2.21	4
Total	40.67	50.81	

In the present agricultural scenario, the small and marginal farmers, constituting more than 50 % of the total farmers in the State, either own or rent a piece of land for cultivation.

Irrigation

Agriculture in Orissa is mainly rain-fed, as only 34% of the cultivated area of 61.80 lakh hectares in the State gets irrigation facility from various sources, some of which are again dependent on rainfall. The rivers of the State are rain-fed and they receive their runoff mainly from the monsoon rainfall. The total irrigation potential created so far from all sources is about 42.74 lakh ha. (Kharif 28.67 lakh ha. & Rabi 14.07 lakh ha.). The gross irrigated crop area is 31.77 lakh ha. (Kharif 20.81 lakh ha. & Rabi 10.96 lakh ha.), which constitute about 74% of the potential created. The source wise irrigation potential created so far up to 2008-09 (Provisional) is indicated below.

(Area in lakh hect.)

Sl.	Sources	Kharif	Rabi
1	Major & Medium	12.86	5.64
2	Minor(flow)	5.42	0.73
3	Minor(lift)	4.74	2.70
4	Other Sources	5.65	5.00
	Total	28.67	14.07

Chapter-II

Occurrence of Natural Calamities during 2010-11

In the current financial year 2010-11, the State experienced the following natural calamities:

1. Hailstorm
2. Heat-Wave
3. Floods & Heavy Rain
4. Drought

Hailstorm

Due to hailstorm, 9 districts have been affected during the current year 2010-11. Rs.13.72 lakh has been spent towards disbursement of House Building Assistance, Ex-gratia assistance and other assistances. The district-wise details of damages are given in the table below.

Sl. No.	Districts	Date of occurrence	No. of Blocks affected	No. of villages affected	No. of Houses damaged	Crop damage more than 50% (in hect.)	Human Casualty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Balasore	26.5.10	1	1	-	-	1
2	Bargarh	24.5.10	1	48	796	A.64.0	2
3	Boudh	29.5.10	2	23	166	-	-
4	Deogarh	24.5.10	3	11	162	-	-
5	Jajpur	29.5.10	1	1	5	-	-
6	Jharsuguda	24.5.10	2	2	-	-	2
7	Khurda	24.5.10	1	1	-	-	1
8	Sambalpur	24.5.10	1	78 &	-	-	1
9	Sundargarh	24.5.10	1	2	418	-	2
Total			13	167 &	1547	A.64.0	9

Heat-wave

In Orissa, the conditions of heat-wave existed in the past mainly in the western Districts of the State. In the last eleven years, the temperature of the rest of the State during summer months has steadily risen leading to heat-strokes, death and other suffering to the people. In the summer of 1998, as many as 2,042 people died in the State due to heatstroke.

Poor people, farmers and workers mostly suffer from sunstroke and lose their lives. The State Government after the large number of deaths in 1998 started making concerted efforts to minimise the death toll and related suffering of the people on account of heat-wave conditions. The main activities to minimise the death toll and other sufferings because of heat-wave are through sustained awareness campaigns in the print & electronic media, prevention and response activities.

In 2010, the conditions of heat-wave existed in the State in the months of April, May and June. A number of preparedness/ preventive activities were undertaken by the State Government for management of heat-wave situation.

Despite these measures of the State Government, 78 persons in 16 Districts of the State lost their lives due to sunstroke. The District-wise number of human casualties due to sunstroke during the year 2010 is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of persons died
1	Angul	1
2	Balasore	2
3	Bargarh	10
4	Bhadrak	1
5	Bolangir	3
6	Dhenkanal	12
7	Ganjam	8
8	Jagatsinghapur	2
9	Jajpur	1
10	Kendrapara	3
11	Khordha	6
12	Mayurbhanj	1
13	Nayagarh	2
14	Nuapara	1
15	Sambalpur	4
16	Sundargarh	21
Total		78

Since heat-wave has, so far, not been notified as a natural calamity, the State Government undertook all required measures to tackle the situation out of its own fund. So also, ex-gratia assistance @ Rs.10,000/- is being provided to the bereaved families of the sunstroke victims from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

The State Government has repeatedly raised the issue for inclusion of heat-wave in the list of Natural Calamities before the Government of India and Finance Commission, which needs to be considered.

Floods 2010

The State of Orissa has been the victim of regular flooding. In the decade 2001-10, the State experienced floods almost every year. Of these, floods in the years 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007 and 2008 were devastating. During the current year, heavy rainfall was experienced during July 24th - 27th July in Southern Orissa especially in the Districts of Rayagada, Koraput and Malkangiri triggering flash floods in rivers in Southern Districts. Again, the Southern and Western Districts of the State received heavy to very heavy rainfall due to formation of a low pressure area over Bay of Bengal on 4th August 2010. Torrential rain was experienced in most parts from 4th to 6th of August 2010. Quite a few Blocks recorded close to 500 mm rainfall in two days (5-6 Aug 2010). Dabugaon Block under Nabarangpur District recorded rainfall of 486 mm in a single day and 601 mm in two days. The Blocks which recorded rainfall of more than 150 mm in two days (5th and 6th of August, 2010) in the Southern Districts are indicated below.

District	Block	5 th Aug 10	6 th Aug 10	Total
Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	140.0	165.0	305
	Th. Rampur	250.0	208.0	458
	Junagarh	123.0	120.0	243
	Kalampur	270.0	198.0	468
	Jaipatna	227.0	103.0	330
	Koksara	195.0	130.0	325
	Dharmagarh	85.0	115.0	200
Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	180.0	89.0	269
	Nandahandi	270.0	62.0	332
	Tentulikhunti	283.0	81.0	364
	Papadahandi	242.0	90.0	332

Koraput	Kosamguda	266.0	153.0	419
	Dabugaon	486.0	115.0	601
	Umerkote	180.0	141.0	321
	Raighar	108.0	166.0	274
	Jharigam	305.0	191.0	496
	Chandahandi	92.0	145.0	237
	Dasmantpur	135.0	40.0	175
	Jeypore	137.8	49.2	187
	Kotpad	204.0	54.0	258
	Kundra	107.0	51.0	158
	Baipariguda	102.0	79.0	181

As a result of heavy downpour in the catchments, Hati, Bhaskel, Saberi, Kolab, Indravati & Vansadhara Rivers in Southern parts of the State faced high flooding. Six Districts namely Nabarangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi, Boudh, Rayagada and Malkangiri were severely affected by the floods.

Extent of Damages

No. of Districts affected	6 (Nabarangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi, Boudh, Rayagada & Malkangiri)
Blocks affected	29
GPs affected	135
Villages affected	426
Population affected	89,280
Human lives lost	10
Livestock Affected	29,067
Livestock Casualty	1,454
Houses Damaged	5,402
Crop submerged	Paddy- 23,686hect, Non paddy - 6,526 hect.
Crop area under sand cast	3,670.37 hect.

The District-wise details are as follows:

District	Block	GPs	Villages	Population Affected	Human Casualty	Livestock Affected
Boudh	01	08	35	0	0	0
Kalahandi	09	82	253	40,500	0	7,610
Koraput	01	06	37	17,447	04	12,381
Malkangiri	01	01	01	239	0	0
Nabarangpur	06	22	71	29,752	02	9,076
Rayagada	11	16	29	1,342	04	0
Total	29	135	426	89280	10	29,067

Human Casualty

10 persons lost their lives due to floods and wall collapse under the impact of heavy rain accompanied by cyclonic wind.

Loss of livestock

1454 nos. of livestock perished due to floods in August 2010.

District	Animals lost			
	Big	Small	Poultry	Total
Koraput	19	17	60	96
Nabarangpur	99	225	1,034	1,358
Grand Total	118	242	1,094	1,454

House Damage

5402 houses were damaged in floods and heavy rain. The district wise list is given below.

District	House Damage				
	Fully	Severely	Partially	Hut	Total
Kalahandi	114	117	1,925	1	2,157
Koraput	456	129	856	0	1,441
Malkangiri		10			10
Nabarangpur	905	104	723	62	1,794
Grand Total	1,475	360	3,504	63	5,402

Sand Cast

Agricultural areas of 3670.37 hectare have been sand-cast due to flood.

Sl. No	Districts	Area under sand cast (in hect.)
1	Kalahandi	2,168.83
2	Nabarangpur	1,501.54
Total		3,670.37

Response

Rescue & Evacuation

- ODRAF teams with power boats and emergency equipment were deployed in Nabarangpur, Koraput and Kalahandi Districts for search and rescue operation. 992 persons were rescued and shifted to safer places.
- Fire brigades with emergency equipments were also deployed for rescue operation.
- 3 persons, who were stranded in river Saberi during flash flood in Malkangiri District, were rescued by Navy Helicopters.

Free Kitchen

- 26 free kitchen centres were opened and 24,871 persons were provided with cooked foods during flood.

District	No. of Centers	Beneficiaries covered
Kalahandi	14	8,229
Koraput	06	1,285
Nabarangpur	06	15,357
Total	26	24,871

Emergent Relief

- Emergent relief was distributed for a period ranging between 3 and 30 days for the affected people of the flood affected areas of Nabarangpur, Koraput and Kalahandi Districts.

District	No. of Days	Village
Kalahandi	30	Kaudola village under Koksara Block
Koraput	03	37 villages of Kotpad Block
Nabarangpur	19	41 villages under Kosagumuda Block

- Quantity of food stuff distributed:

District	Rice in Qtl	Chuda (flattened rice) in Qtl	Gud in Qtl	Dal in Qtl.	Beneficiaries Covered
Kalahandi	1,736.06	9.9	0.9	95.27	38,845
Koraput	435.25	49.00	06.00	0	17,417
Nabarangpur	1,575.88	177.50	15.75	176.35	15,357
Total	3,747.19	236.40	22.65	271.62	71,619

In addition to the above staple food items, dry foods, candles, matchboxes, kerosene and other essential materials have also been distributed.

Cattle Feed

- 84 MT of concentrated cattle feed were provided to Nabarangpur (44 MT), Koraput (20MT) and Kalahandi (20MT) & distributed to 30,459 nos. affected cattle.

Temporary Shelter Material

Polythene sheets have been provided for temporary shelter, whose houses were damaged due to flood.

Nabarangpur - 1,478 pcs.

Kalahandi - 1,437 pcs

Koraput - 580 pcs

Health and Sanitation Measures

- 31 medical teams consisting doctors and paramedical staff were deployed in the flood affected areas. Halogen Tablets & ORS packets were provided to flood victims.
- Water pouches were provided to marooned people. Wells and Tube Wells have been disinfected.

Animal Care

- 13 veterinary teams were deployed for cattle care. 1,580 cattle were treated.

Administrative Measures

- ✓ Special Relief Commissioner sent a team of officials headed by Joint Commissioner Relief to the flood affected areas of Koraput, Nabarangpur and Kalahandi Districts to oversee the relief & restoration work.
- ✓ The team reviewed progress of enumeration of damages to private and public properties with the field level officials for early disbursement of assistances and restoration of damaged infrastructure.
- ✓ District Administrations were instructed to distribute house building assistance, sand cast assistance, ex-gratia assistance, assistance for clothing & utensils, animal husbandry assistance, agriculture input subsidy through A/C Payee Cheques to the beneficiaries.

Expenditure (Flood 2010)

Ex-gratia Payment to the families of deceased persons: [Para-1(a) of CRF Norms].

10 persons died due to floods and wall collapse due to heavy rain accompanied with cyclonic wind in the State in 2010. The Tahasildars concerned have certified that the death of the deceased persons was due to floods after conducting necessary inquiry. The District-wise human casualty and amount disbursed as per revised CRF Norms for payment of ex-gratia assistance to the families of deceased persons are given in table below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.	District	No. of Death	Amount spent as per
1.	Koraput	04	4.00
2.	Nabarangpur	02	2.00
3	Rayagada	04	4.00
Total		10	10.00

Gratuitous Relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity: [Para-1 (f) of CRF Norms]

71,619 persons who were in dire need of immediate sustenance after the floods were provided with Gratuitous Relief for the period ranging between 3 and 30 days as per need @Rs.20/- per adult per day and @Rs.15/- per child per day. The total expenditure incurred towards providing gratuitous relief comes to Rs.276.66 lakh.

Sl	District	No. of days	Beneficiaries covered		Expenditure incurred towards food assistance		Total
			Adult	Children	@Rs.20 per adult	@Rs.15 per child	
1	Kalahandi	30	26,502	12,343	159.01	55.54	214.55
2	Koraput	03	11,600	5,817	6.96	2.62	9.58
3	Nabarangpur	19	9,224	6,133	35.05	17.48	52.53
Total			47,326	24,293	201.02	75.64	276.66

Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers

Cost of de-silting of agricultural land: Subsidy for sand cast [Para-3(a) of CRF Norms]

3670.37 hectares of agriculture land belonging to SMF have sand cast of more than 3 inches due to flood. An amount of Rs.220.22 lakh has been spent for removal of sand to make the land fit for agriculture purpose.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	District	Total Area under sandcast (in Hect.)	Amount spent @ Rs.6000/- per hect.(Rs. in lakh)
1	Kalahandi	2,168.83	130.13
2	Nabarangpur	1,501.54	90.09
Total		3,670.37	220.22

Provisions of fodder / feed concentrate in the cattle camps: [Para-7 (ii) of Revised CRF Norms]

84 MT cattle feed has been provided to affected livestock @Rs.20 per day per large animal and Rs.10 per day per small animal. Expenditure has been incurred to the tune of Rs.14.28 lakh for the purpose.

Sl.	District	No. of cattle camps	Cattle covered (in numbers)			No. of days	Qty of cattle feed (in MT)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh.)
			Big animal	Small animal	Total			
1	Kalahandi	148	5,506	2,544	8,050	3	20	3.40
2	Koraput	37	3,411	1,378	4,789	3	20	3.40
3	Nabarangpu	71	7,902	9,718	17,620	7	44	7.48
Total		256	16,819	13,640	30,459		84	14.28

Assistance for repair / restoration of damaged houses: [Para-10 of revised CRF Norms]

5,402 houses have been damaged due to floods out of which 1,475 houses have been fully damaged and 360 houses severely damaged. 3,504 Houses have been partially damaged. This apart, 63 Huts have also been

damaged. The Tahasildars of affected districts as Competent Authority, authorized by State Government, have certified the extent of damages of private houses. The beneficiary lists duly certified by concerned Tahasildars have been approved by the Collectors and the beneficiaries have been provided with the assistance.

An amount of **Rs.210.31 lakh** is spent for providing assistance for repair / restoration of the damaged houses of affected people. The detail expenditure as per revised CRF Norms is given in the prescribed **Format-VI**.

Clothing and utensils for families: [Para-1 (e) of CRF Norms]

1,835 families whose houses have been fully damaged or severely inundated for a period more than 7 days have been provided with clothing and utensils. The district-wise requirement for this purpose is given below:

Sl.	District	Clothing		Utensils		Total Amount spent
		No. of family	Amount spent @ Rs.1000/- per family	No. of family	Amount spent @ Rs. 1000/- per family	
1	Kalahandi	231	2.31	231	2.31	4.62
2	Koraput	585	5.85	585	5.85	11.70
3	Malkangiri	10	0.10	10	0.10	0.20
4	Nabarangpur	1,009	10.09	1009	10.09	20.18
Total		1,835	18.35	1835	18.35	36.70

Replacement of draught animals: [Para-7(1) of Revised CRF Norms]

118 nos. big animals (cow, bullocks & buffalo), 242 nos. small animals (sheep, goat, calf) and 1,094 nos. of poultry birds have been lost due to the floods. The Chief District Veterinary Officers of the affected Districts have certified the cause of death of animals and poultry birds. The total expenditure for replacement of these animals comes to **Rs.9.73 lakh**. The detailed calculation is given below:

(Rs. in lakh)									
Name of the District	No of Livestock / Birds lost			No of animals qualifying for relief grant (i.e., subject to ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animal per household		Expenditure - Milch animals (@Rs.10000 for large animal, Rs.1000 for small animals & Draught animals (@ Rs.10,000 for large animal, Rs.5000 for small animals)		Expenditure - Poultry @ 30/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs.300/- per beneficiary household (poultry birds)	Total
	Big Animal	Small Animal	Poultry Birds	Big animal	Small Animal	Big animal	Small animal		
Koraput	19	17	60	10	6	1.00	0.30	60xRs30/- = 0.018	1.32
Nabarangpur	99	225	1034	35	97	3.50	4.85	185 x Rs30/- =0.06	8.41
Total	118	242	1094	45	103	4.50	5.15	0.078	9.73

Repair / restoration of immediate nature of the damaged infrastructure in eligible sectors: - [Para-18 of revised CRF Norms]

A sum of Rs.98.31 crore has been spent for repair/restoration of immediate nature of damaged infrastructure in eligible sectors. List of activities, which are of immediate nature, are given below.

i) Roads and bridges

PWD Roads

An amount of **Rs32.84 Crore** has been spent for immediate repair and restoration of 45 breaches and 174 culverts in 362.5 Kms of 52 nos. PWD roads damaged due to such floods. These roads used as important relief lifelines during natural calamities. The District wise position is mentioned below.

Sl.	District	No. of Roads Damaged	Length of road damaged in Km.	No. of breaches occurred	No. of CDs damaged	Amount required for immediate restoration (Rs. in lakh)
1	Nawarangpur	11	136.310	15	52	1248.45
2	Koraput	07	39.00	05	35	255.00
3	Kalahandi	15	112.09	06	41	1444.00
4	Boudh	04	4.90	04	13	58.00
5	Malkangiri	02	5.00	01	07	30.50
6	Rayagada	13	65.30	14	26	247.60
Total		52	362.5	45	174	3,283.55

Rural Roads

302 nos. of rural roads and PMGSY roads have been severely damaged due to such floods. Total 425 nos. of breaches occurred in Rural roads in the Districts affected by floods. An amount of Rs.26.30 crore has been spent for immediate restoration of these roads. These roads are important for rescue and relief management. The District wise position is mentioned below.

Sl.	District	No. of Roads Damaged	Length of road damaged in Km.	No. of breaches occurred	No. of CDs damaged	Amount required for immediate restoration (Rs. in lakh)
1	Boudh	05	12.00	03	02	132.00
2	Kalahandi	75	102.125	62	53	612.00
3	Koraput	34	32.20	43	49	468.00
4	Malkangiri	61	233.12	54	63	312.90
5	Nawarangpur	98	79.71	247	187	946.10
6	Rayagada	29	29.56	16	05	158.90
Total		302	488.715	425	359	2,629.90

Panchayat Roads

678.222 km of 722 nos. of Panchayat roads have been damaged due to the floods. These roads are extensively used in rural areas for carrying relief materials during disaster. An amount of Rs. 22. 81 crore has been spent for immediate repair of these roads.

Sl.	District	No. of Roads Damaged	Length of road damaged in Km.	Amount required for immediate restoration Rs. in lakh.
1	Boudh	02	23.15	52.03
2	Kalahandi	164	238.11	754.24
3	Koraput	149	146.51	356.31
4	Malkangiri	03	26.47	24.57
5	Nawarangpur	348	185.632	814.32
6	Rayagada	56	58.35	279.98
Total		722	678.222	2281.45

ii) Irrigation

River and Canal Embankments

Breaches occurred in river embankments of Indravati River due to flash flood. Besides breaches, partial damage has been caused to 36 nos. of sites in river embankments. Similarly, 372 breaches occurred in canal embankments. An amount of Rs.11.86 crore has been spent for immediate closure of breaches and repair of partial damaged sites.

Name of the Irrigation Division	Affected District	No. of immediate repair/ restoration works already done	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
Kalahandi Irrigation Division	Kalahandi, Nawarangpur & Koraput	50	570.00
Upper Indravati Right Canal Division	Kalahandi	319	550.00
Upper Indravati Left Canal Division	Kalahandi	29	65.85
Total		398	1185.85

iii) Minor Irrigation (Lift)

256 nos. of Minor Irrigation Projects (Lift) have been damaged due to the floods. An amount of Rs.4.50 crore has been spent for immediate repair of these projects.

Sl.	District	No. of projects Damaged	Amount spent for immediate restoration (Rs. in lakh)
2	Kalahandi	64	80.87
3	Koraput	32	67.23
4	Malkangiri	2	4.57
5	Nawarangpur	121	219.02
6	Rayagada	37	78.36
Total		256	450.05

Format-I **District-wise Rainfall Data**

Month : JULY, 2010

[Rainfall in mm]

Sl.	Name of the affected districts	Rainfall during the calamity			Rainfall during the corresponding period in the last three years					
		2010			2009		2008		2007	
		Actual	Normal	Deviation %	Normal	Actual	Normal	Deviation %	Normal	Actual
1	Boudh	261.6	418.5	-37.5	641.1	418.5	418.5	-26.7	243.1	418.5
2	Kalahandi	449.2	327.7	37.1	912.7	327.7	327.7	-7.2	241.4	327.7
3	Koraput	383.9	375.6	2.2	436.9	375.6	375.6	-38.9	205.4	375.6
4	Malkangiri	672.1	465.7	44.3	490.0	465.7	465.7	2.6	164.4	465.7
5	Nawarangpur	518.9	356.6	45.5	611.2	356.6	356.6	2.5	370.1	356.6
6	Rayagada	383.0	259.5	47.6	559.8	259.5	259.5	-16.9	190.0	259.5
State Average		290.1	339.9	-14.7	602.6	339.9	339.9	-12.5	264.1	339.9
										-22.3

Format-I
District-wise Rainfall Data

Month : AUGUST, 2010

[Rainfall in mm]

Sl.	Name of the affected districts	Rainfall during the calamity			Rainfall during the corresponding period in the last three years					
		2010			2009			2008		
		Actual	Normal	Deviation %	Actual	Normal	Deviation %	Actual	Normal	Deviation %
1	Boudh	249.2	488.8	-49.0	352.0	488.8	-28.0	407.3	488.8	-16.7
2	Kalahandi	372.1	355.4	4.7	357.9	355.4	0.7	733.7	355.4	106.4
3	Koraput	321.2	393.6	-18.4	226.4	393.6	-42.5	427.3	393.6	8.5
4	Malkangiri	407.7	472.8	-13.8	308.0	472.8	-34.9	396.3	472.8	-16.2
5	Nawarangpur	590.1	407.5	44.8	389.9	407.5	-4.3	635.1	407.5	55.9
6	Rayagada	312.9	273.7	14.3	335.4	273.7	22.5	381.8	273.7	39.5
State Average		281.2	356.0	-21.0	283.7	356.0	-20.3	377.4	356.0	6.0
								402.7	356.0	13.1

Format-I
District-wise Rainfall Data
Month : SEPTEMBER, 2010

[Rainfall in mm]

Sl.	Name of the affected districts	Rainfall during the calamity			Rainfall during the corresponding period in the last three years					
		2010			2009			2008		
		Actual	Normal	Deviation %	Normal	Actual	Deviation %	Actual	Normal	Deviation %
6.	Boudh	226.2	244.8	-7.6	155.3	244.8	-36.6	350.2	244.8	43.0
15.	Kalahandi	290.5	204.6	42.0	101.3	204.6	-50.5	455.4	204.6	122.6
20.	Koraput	382.8	256.3	49.3	125.1	256.3	-51.2	313.0	256.3	22.1
21.	Malkangiri	330.7	281.2	17.6	166.9	281.2	-40.6	157.9	281.2	-43.8
23.	Nawarangpur	453.4	225.6	101.0	146.1	225.6	-35.2	382.5	225.6	69.6
27.	Rayagada	216.2	199.1	8.6	94.4	199.1	-52.6	375.0	199.1	88.4
State Average		226.4	231.9	-2.4	175.1	231.9	-24.5	362.2	231.9	56.2
										79.5

Format-II

Extent of Damage due to Natural Calamities

State: Orissa

Nature and period of natural calamity - *Flood in 1st week of August 2010*

Sl.	Item	Details
1	Total number of Districts in the State	30
2	No. and Names of the Districts affected	6 (Nabarangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi, Boudh, Rayagada & Malkangiri)
3	Number of Villages affected	426
4	Population affected (in lakh)	0.89
5	Total land area affected (in lakh ha)	
6	Crop Area affected (in lakh ha)	
	(i) Total cropped area affected	0.30
	(ii) Estimated loss to crops (Rs. in lakh)	-
	(iii) Area where cropped damage was more than 50%	-
7	Percentage of area held by SMF	
	(i) In the state as a whole	53.11
	(ii) In the affected districts	
8	Houses damaged	
	(a) No. of houses damaged	5422
	(i) Fully damaged pucca houses	-
	(ii) Fully damaged kutcha houses	1475
	(iii) Severely damaged pucca houses	-
	(iv) Severely damaged kutcha houses	360
	(v) Partially damaged houses (pucca+kutcha)	3504
	(vi) No. of huts damaged	63
	(b) Estimated value of damage to houses (Rs. in lakh)	756.00
9.	No. of Human lives lost	10
10	No. of persons with grievous injuries	02
11.	No. of persons with minor injuries	
12.	Animal lost	1,454
	(a) No. of big animals lost	118
	(b) No. of small animals lost	242
	(c) No. of poultry (birds) lost	1,094
13.	Damage to public properties :	-
	(a) In physical terms (sector-wise details should be given - e.g. length of State roads damaged, length of district roads damaged, length of village roads damaged, No. of bridges damaged, No. of culverts damaged, No. of school buildings damaged etc.	
	(b) Estimated value of the damage to public properties	Rs.320.00 crore
14.	Estimated total damage to houses, crops and public properties.	Rs.327.56 crore

Format-VI
Repair/ restoration of damaged houses

Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.	District	Fully Damaged				Severely Damaged				Partially		Huts		Total
		Pucca	Amount @ Rs. 35,000/-	Kutchha	Amount @ Rs. 10,000/-	Pucca	Amount @ Rs. 5,000/-	Kutchha	Amount @ Rs. 2,500/-	Nos.	Amount @ Rs. 1,500/-	Nos.	Amount @ Rs. 2,000/-	
1	Nawarangpur	--	--	905	90.50	--	--	104	2.60	723	10.84	62	1.24	105.18
2	Koraput	--	--	456	45.60	--	--	129	3.23	856	12.84	--	--	61.67
3	Kalahandi	--	--	114	11.40	--	--	117	2.92	1,925	28.87	1	0.02	43.21
4	Malkangiri	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	0.25	--	--	--	--	0.25
Total				1,475	147.5			360	9.00	3,504	52.55	63	1.26	210.31

Chapter-III

Drought, 2010

The South West Monsoon is responsible for monsoon rain during June to October in Orissa. Although the total amount of rainfall in the State is fairly good, its seasonal pattern is often erratic which adversely affects the crop production. Hence, agriculture in Orissa is appropriately called the gamble of monsoon. The salient features of rainfall in Orissa during a normal year are mentioned as follows:

- Pre- monsoon rainfall in April & May is about 96.4 mm.
- SW Monsoon reaches the State by 10th June.
- Large amount of rainfall is normally received during 4 months from June to September i.e. 1,144.3 mm
- A considerable amount of rainfall (114.7 mm) is normally received in October during retreating SW Monsoon, which often leads to cyclonic activity, particularly in coastal Districts.

Abnormal pattern, in both time and space, of South West Monsoon -2010 is the main reason for the drought situation in the current year. The arrival of SW Monsoon was delayed this year and it arrived towards end of the 2nd week of June. During June, July and August, the axis of monsoon did not lie over Orissa. Many a time, the monsoon trough was stretched to North India which resulted in longer dry spells in some Districts of the State during July and August while heavy rain occurred in the Northern plains of the country. Monsoon trough of low pressure remained weak most of the time and whenever monsoon revived, it caused sporadic instead of widespread rainfall. Most of the time, high humidity and high temperature during June, July & August caused of a few showers due to convection in certain Districts.

Rainfall

The State experienced average deficient rainfall of 31.1 percent in June, 14.7 percent in July, 21.0 percent in August and 2.4 percent in September, 2010 from the long term average rainfall. The cumulative average rainfall of the State from June to September 2010 accounts for deficit of 17.3 percent.

Month	Normal	Rainfall in MM	
		Actual	Deficiency in %
June	216.5	149.1	- 31.1%
July	339.9	290.3	- 14.6%
August	356.0	281.2	- 21.0%
September	226.4	231.9	-2.4

The State experienced prolonged dry spells during these months. The details are as follows:

Month	Phase	Period of dry spell	Duration (No. of days)	Total rainfall during the spell (in mm)
June	1 st Dry spell	1 st June to 13 th June	13	26.61
	2 nd Dry spell	15 th June to 23 rd June	09	27.61
	3 rd dry spell	27 th June to 29 th June	03	13.8
		Sub-Total	25	68.02
July	1 st dry spell	8 th July to 11 th July	04	17.7
	2 nd dry spell	13 th July to 23 rd July	11	51.4
	3 rd dry spell	27 th July to 31 st July	05	31.1
		Sub-Total	20	100.2
August	1 st dry spell	7 th August to 26 th August	20	91.6
	2 nd dry spell	28 th & 29 th	02	10.0
		Sub-Total	22	101.6
September	1 st dry spell	1 st & 2 nd	02	4.9
	2 nd dry spell	4 th Sept to 6 th Sept.	03	23.6
	3 rd dry spell	9 th Sept. to 14 th Sept.	06	35.4
	4 th dry spell	20 th Sept. to 30 th Sept.	11	23.7
		Sub-Total	22	87.6
Total			89 days	357.42

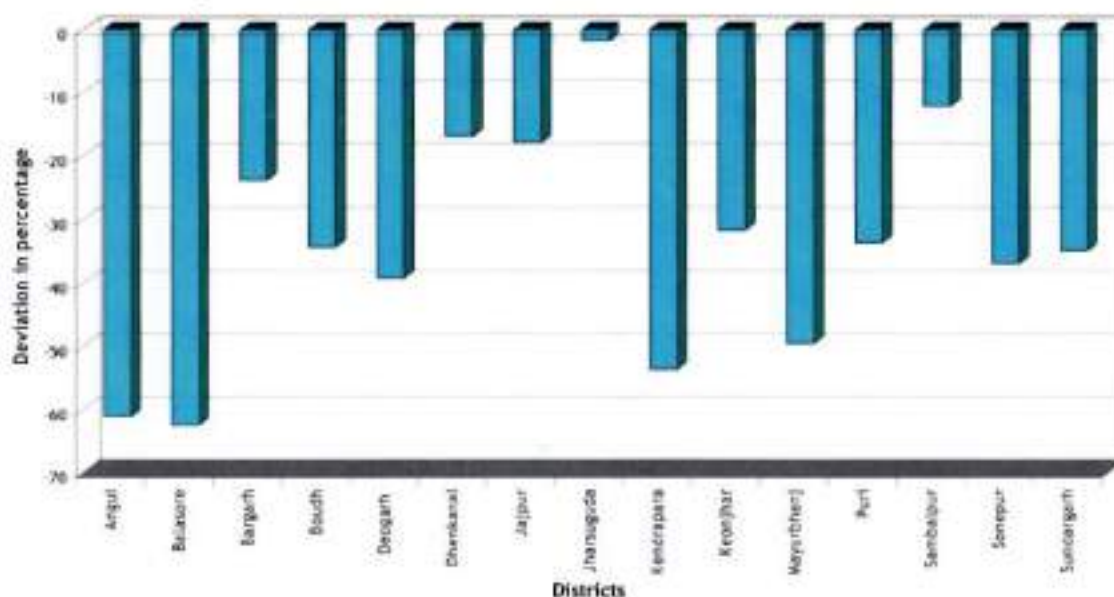
NB: No rain or rainfall of less than 10 mm in a day is taken as dry spell.

The District-wise actual and normal (long term average) rainfall with percentage of deviation during the months from June to September are given in the tables below.

June, 2010

Sl.No.	District	Rainfall (in mm)		% of Deviation
		Actual	Normal	
1	Angul	87.4	225.1	-61.2
2	Balasore	83.2	221.5	-62.5
3	Bargarh	156.6	205.6	-23.8
4	Boudh	153.7	233.8	-34.3
5	Deogarh	147.4	242.4	-39.2
6	Dhenkanal	187.3	225.7	-17.0
7	Jajpur	195.9	238.5	-17.9
8	Jharsuguda	214.6	218.8	-1.9
9	Kendrapara	96.5	208.3	-53.7
10	Keonjhar	164.6	241.4	-31.8
11	Mayurbhanj	134.3	265.8	-49.5
12	Puri	124.8	188.0	-33.6
13	Sambalpur	193.9	221.0	-12.2
14	Sonepur	137.0	217.4	-37.0
15	Sundargarh	154.7	237.4	-34.8

Fig. 1.1. Rainfall Deviation of the Districts for the Month of JUNE 2010

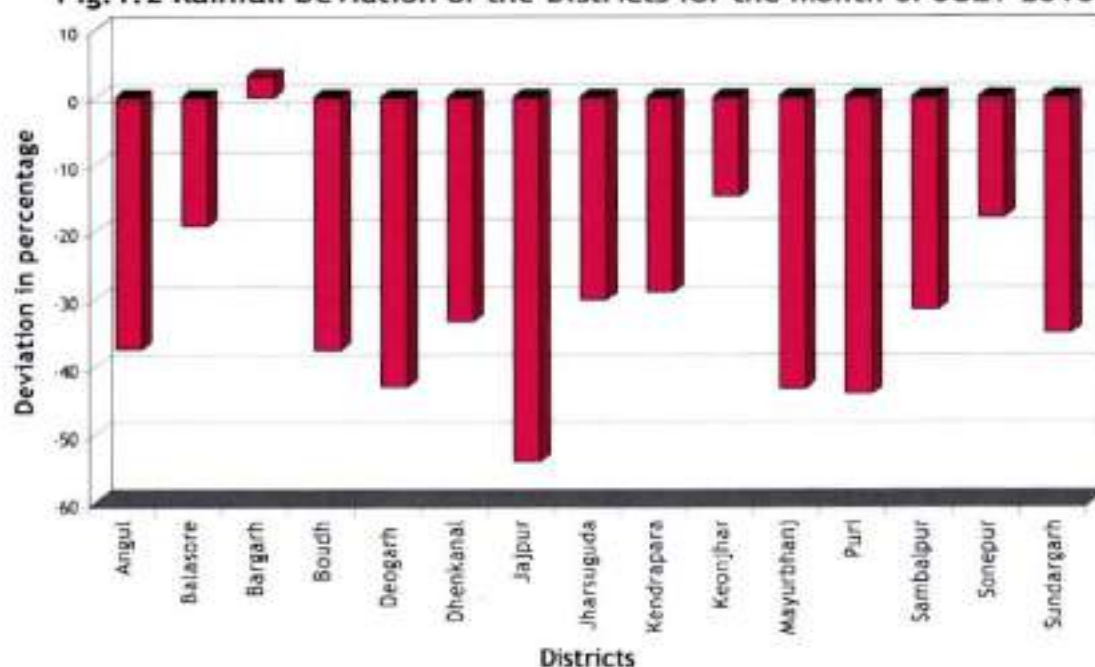


July, 2010

Sl.No.	District	Rainfall (in mm)		% of Deviation
		Actual	Normal	
1	Angul	217.9	347.7	-37.3
2	Balasore	249.6	308.6	-19.1
3	Bargarh	409.1	397.2	3.0
4	Boudh	261.6	418.5	-37.5
5	Deogarh	255.4	447.7	-42.9
6	Dhenkanal	212.1	317.9	-33.3
7	Jajpur	161.1	350.9	-54.1
8	Jharsuguda	269.1	385.8	-30.2
9	Kendrapara	225.6	317.1	-28.9
10	Keonjhar	271.3	318.0	-14.7
11	Mayurbhanj	191.6	337.3	-43.2
12	Puri	163.2	292.0	-44.1
13	Sambalpur	293.9	429.5	-31.6
14	Sonepur	328.5	399.6	-17.8
	Sundargarh	251.0	386.4	-35.1

15

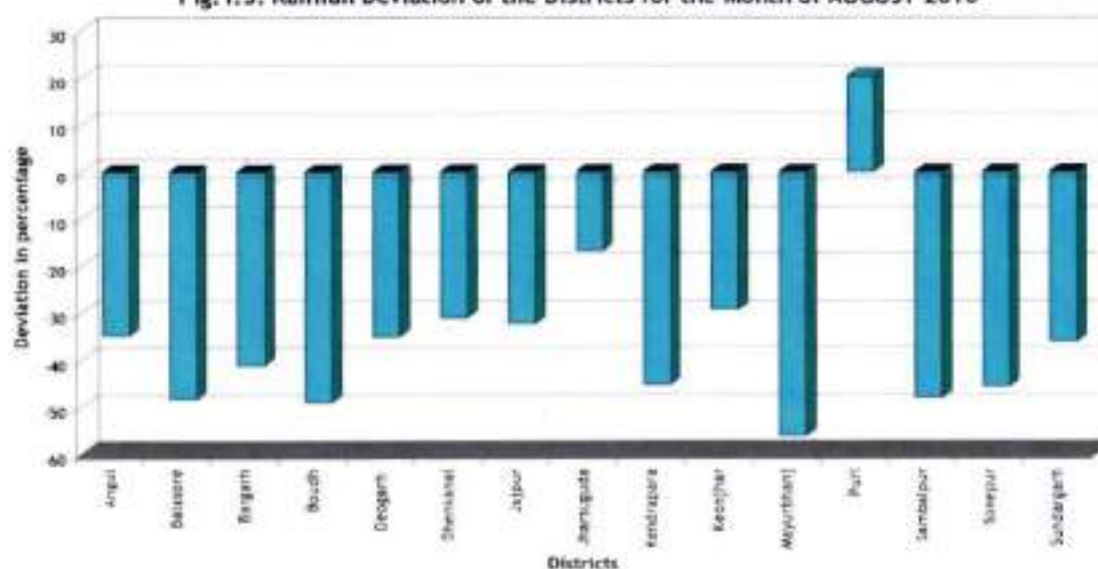
Fig. 1.2 Rainfall Deviation of the Districts for the Month of JULY 2010



August, 2010

Sl.No.	District	Rainfall (in mm)		% of Deviation
		Actual	Normal	
1	Angul	233.0	357.5	-34.8
2	Balasore	171.5	332.1	-48.3
3	Bargarh	220.3	374.4	-41.2
4	Boudh	249.2	488.8	-49.0
5	Deogarh	288.2	443.4	-35.0
6	Dhenkanal	237.1	344.8	-31.2
7	Jajpur	231.1	341.2	-32.3
8	Jharsuguda	318.7	382.9	-16.8
9	Kendrapara	182.1	333.3	-45.4
10	Keonjhar	242.5	343.6	-29.4
11	Mayurbhanj	157.7	359.9	-56.2
12	Puri	358.4	297.9	20.3
13	Sambalpur	229.5	442.4	-48.1
14	Sonepur	222.0	408.9	-45.7
15	Sundargarh	251.6	393.9	-36.1

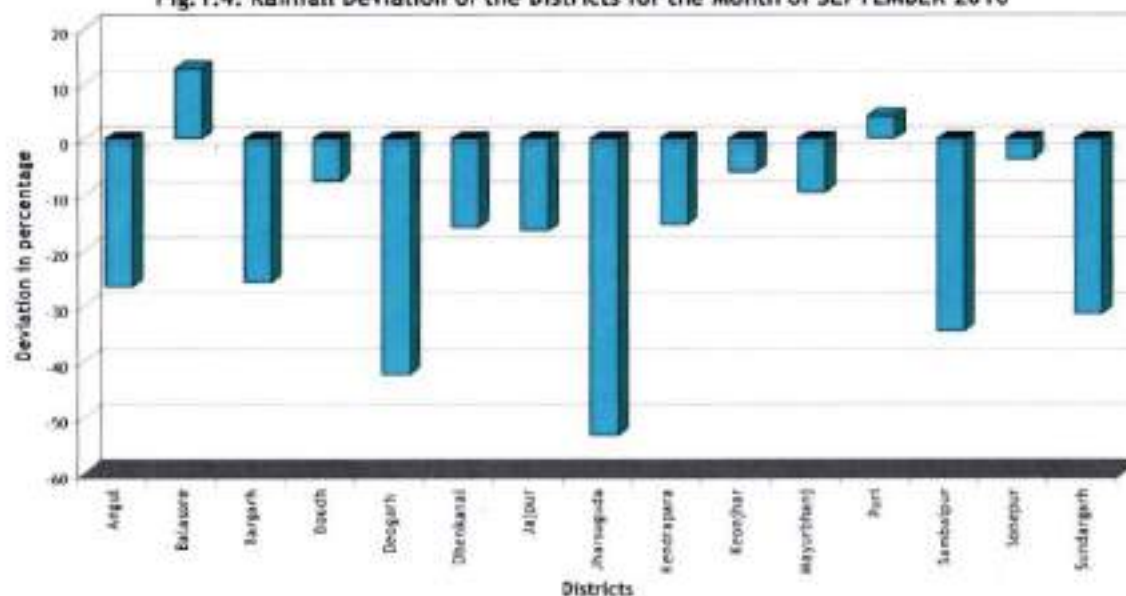
Fig. 1.3. Rainfall Deviation of the Districts for the Month of AUGUST 2010



September, 2010

Sl.No.	District	Rainfall (in mm)		% of Deviation
		Actual	Normal	
1	Angul	159.9	217.5	-26.5
2	Balasore	301.8	267.6	12.8
3	Bargarh	165.2	222.6	-25.8
4	Boudh	226.2	244.8	-7.6
5	Deogarh	131.4	228.2	-42.4
6	Dhenkanal	185.6	220.6	-15.9
7	Jajpur	198.4	238.0	-16.6
8	Jharsuguda	98.4	210.7	-53.3
9	Kendrapara	200.7	237.3	-15.4
10	Keonjhar	226.5	241.1	-6.1
11	Mayurbhanj	236.7	262.0	-9.6
12	Puri	253.1	243.2	4.1
13	Sambalpur	146.7	224.7	-34.7
14	Sonepur	219.5	228.0	-3.7
15	Sundargarh	144.8	211.5	-31.5

Fig.1.4. Rainfall Deviation of the Districts for the Month of SEPTEMBER 2010



Cumulative Rainfall Pattern (Block-wise)
[From 1st June to 30th September 2010]

The analysis of the cumulative rainfall in the State from 1st June to 30th September 2010 indicates that out of 314 Blocks in the State, 29 Blocks received rainfall of less than 50% and 98 Blocks received rainfall of 50-75% of the long-term average. Remaining 187 Blocks received rainfall of more than 75% of the long-term average.

The detailed list of Blocks having cumulative rainfall deficiency from 1st June to 30th September is given in the following table.

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block / Station	1st JUNE to 30th SEPTEMBER [Cumulative]		
			Actual	Normal	% of Dev.
1	2	3	4	5	6
29 Blocks having deviation (-50% & above)					
1	Angul	Chhendipada	477.9	1017.7	-53.0
2	Angul	Pallahara	714.8	1454.3	-50.8
3	Bolangir	Bangomunda	547.0	1134.3	-51.8
4	Deogarh	Barkote	525.1	1361.7	-61.4
5	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	506.0	1213.7	-58.3
6	Jajpur	Binjharpur	411.5	1162.5	-64.6
7	Jajpur	Jajpur	537.0	1125.4	-52.3
8	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	495.0	1345.3	-63.2
9	Kendrapara	Garadapur	508.0	1131.0	-55.1
10	Keonjhar	Saharpada	437.0	1144.1	-61.8
11	Mayurbhanj	Besoi	325.0	1234.7	-73.7
12	Mayurbhanj	Tiring	380.4	1234.7	-69.2
13	Mayurbhanj	Karanja	448.7	1250.2	-64.1
14	Mayurbhanj	Raruana	442.9	1128.2	-60.7
15	Mayurbhanj	Rasgovindapur	501.0	1234.7	-59.4
16	Mayurbhanj	Badasahi	561.3	1242.1	-54.8
17	Mayurbhanj	Rairangapur	594.0	1263.8	-53.0
18	Mayurbhanj	Sukuruli	586.0	1234.7	-52.5
19	Mayurbhanj	Morda	709.5	1486.0	-52.3
20	Mayurbhanj	Suliapada	596.6	1234.7	-51.7
21	Mayurbhanj	Kusumi	599.7	1234.7	-51.4
22	Nuapada	Nuapara	484.6	1157.9	-58.1

23	Sambalpur	Kochinda	528.1	1317.6	-59.9
24	Sambalpur	Jamankira	569.5	1310.0	-56.5
25	Sundargarh	Koira	499.5	1229.2	-59.4
26	Sundargarh	Nuagaon	515.3	1229.2	-58.1
27	Sundargarh	Kuarmunda	577.0	1231.4	-53.1
28	Sundargarh	Bargaon	582.0	1229.2	-52.7
29	Sundargarh	Bisra	601.8	1246.4	-51.7
98 Blocks having deviation (-25% to -50%)					
1	Angul	Talcher	588.0	1075.1	-45.3
2	Angul	K. Nagar	783.4	1343.1	-41.7
3	Angul	Kaniha	689.0	1147.8	-40.0
4	Angul	Athamallik	754.0	1218.9	-38.1
5	Balasore	Oupada	608.0	1129.8	-46.2
6	Balasore	Bhogarai	734.0	1273.5	-42.4
7	Balasore	Basta	705.0	1216.9	-42.1
8	Balasore	Soro	806.5	1301.9	-38.1
9	Balasore	Nilagiri	832.0	1237.1	-32.7
10	Balasore	Baliapal	773.0	1121.4	-31.1
11	Balasore	Simulia	762.0	1093.7	-30.3
12	Balasore	Balasore	806.0	1129.1	-28.6
13	Baragarh	Barpali	695.0	1199.8	-42.1
14	Baragarh	Bhatali	637.0	965.6	-34.0
15	Baragarh	Gaisilete	851.0	1199.8	-29.1
16	Baragarh	Padmapur	822.0	1157.3	-29.0
17	Baragarh	Jharbandh	861.0	1199.8	-28.2
18	Bhadrak	Chandbali	647.8	1151.3	-43.7
19	Bhadrak	Tihidi	724.2	1020.3	-29.0
20	Bolangir	Loisingha	581.0	1134.3	-48.8
21	Bolangir	Bolangir	635.2	1220.8	-48.0
22	Bolangir	Belapada	727.5	1134.3	-35.9
23	Bolangir	Khaparakhhol	805.2	1134.3	-29.0
24	Bolangir	Patnagarh	822.6	1134.3	-27.5
25	Boudh	Harabhanga	772.4	1385.9	-44.3
26	Boudh	Boudh	866.0	1261.0	-31.3
27	Boudh	Kantamal	1033.6	1385.9	-25.4
28	Cuttack	Cuttack Sadar	625.0	1142.8	-45.3
29	Cuttack	Tigiria	586.0	1019.4	-42.5
30	Cuttack	Nischintakoili	767.0	1086.6	-29.4
31	Cuttack	Tangi-Choudwar	829.0	1114.3	-25.6
32	Deogarh	Reamal	853.8	1361.7	-37.3

33	Dhenkanal	Gondia	675.0	1169.3	-42.3
34	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyanager	647.0	1119.0	-42.2
35	Dhenkanal	Parjang	623.0	935.1	-33.4
36	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	751.0	1080.6	-30.5
37	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	852.0	1176.7	-27.6
38	Gajapati	R.Udaygiri	712.6	1017.1	-29.9
39	Ganjam	Sorada	716.0	1001.7	-28.5
40	Ganjam	Dharakote	622.0	852.2	-27.0
41	Jagatsinghpur	Balikuda	513.0	985.6	-48.0
42	Jagatsinghpur	Naugaon	613.0	1100.1	-44.3
43	Jagatsinghpur	Raghunathpur	774.0	1350.3	-42.7
44	Jagatsinghpur	Kujanga	677.0	1100.1	-38.5
45	Jagatsinghpur	Erasama	745.0	1100.1	-32.3
46	Jajpur	Rasulpur	610.0	1168.6	-47.8
47	Jajpur	Dasarathpur	625.0	1171.1	-46.6
48	Jajpur	Bari	660.0	1168.6	-43.5
49	Jajpur	Korei	656.5	1034.5	-36.5
50	Jharsuguda	Kirmira	855.0	1270.9	-32.7
51	Kalahandi	Golamunda	598.0	1005.4	-40.5
52	Kalahandi	Bhabanipatna	890.0	1229.2	-27.6
53	Kandhamal	Raikia	621.0	960.1	-35.3
54	Kandhamal	Phiringia	928.9	1246.1	-25.5
55	Kendrapara	Rajkanika	571.0	1089.8	-47.6
56	Kendrapara	Pattamundai	687.0	1123.0	-38.8
57	Kendrapara	Marshaghai	692.0	1096.0	-36.9
58	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	690.0	1078.7	-36.0
59	Kendrapara	Derabis	711.0	1096.0	-35.1
60	Kendrapara	Rajnagar	737.0	1096.0	-32.8
61	Keonjhar	Champua	729.6	1401.0	-47.9
62	Keonjhar	Telkoi	632.2	1212.2	-47.8
63	Keonjhar	Banspal	683.5	1144.1	-40.3
64	Keonjhar	Hatadihi	829.0	1144.1	-27.5
65	Khordha	Balipatna	686.0	1056.2	-35.1
66	Khordha	Begunia	784.0	1056.2	-25.8
67	Koraput	Lamataput	829.0	1232.3	-32.7
68	Koraput	Bandhugan	740.0	1074.6	-31.1
69	Koraput	Pottangi	799.0	1101.8	-27.5
70	Mayurbhanj	Bahalda	620.2	1234.7	-49.8
71	Mayurbhanj	Jamda	636.6	1234.7	-48.4
72	Mayurbhanj	Bijatala	689.5	1234.7	-44.2

73	Mayurbhanj	Sarasakana	706.3	1234.7	-42.8
74	Mayurbhanj	Bangriposi	746.6	1251.7	-40.4
75	Mayurbhanj	Betanati	745.0	1234.7	-39.7
76	Mayurbhanj	Joshipur	695.6	1116.3	-37.7
77	Mayurbhanj	Kuliana	796.5	1234.7	-35.5
78	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	822.0	1262.8	-34.9
79	Mayurbhanj	Samakhunta	851.6	1234.7	-31.0
80	Nayagarh	Nuagaon	668.0	1007.0	-33.7
81	Puri	Gop	638.0	1164.9	-45.2
82	Puri	Astarang	597.0	1021.1	-41.5
83	Puri	Delang	765.0	1021.1	-25.1
84	Sambalpur	Rairakhol	709.9	1317.6	-46.1
85	Sambalpur	Naktideul	768.0	1317.6	-41.7
86	Sambalpur	Dhankuda	908.9	1348.8	-32.6
87	Sonepur	Ullanda	686.0	1253.9	-45.3
88	Sonepur	Binika	878.0	1325.9	-33.8
89	Sonepur	Sonepur	923.0	1283.2	-28.1
90	Sonepur	D.pali	926.0	1253.9	-26.2
91	Sundargarh	Gurundia	724.4	1154.5	-37.3
92	Sundargarh	Rajgangpur	819.8	1260.7	-35.0
93	Sundargarh	Subdega	827.7	1229.2	-32.7
94	Sundargarh	Kutra	829.4	1229.2	-32.5
95	Sundargarh	Lahunipara	845.5	1229.2	-31.2
96	Sundargarh	Lathikata	858.0	1229.2	-30.2
97	Sundargarh	Bonai	972.7	1369.2	-29.0
98	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	961.6	1335.6	-28.0
107 Blocks having deviation (Below -25%)					
1	Angul	Banrapal	735.5	918.8	-19.9
2	Angul	Angul	842.8	1012.8	-16.8
3	Balasore	Bahanaga	808.0	1072.7	-24.7
4	Balasore	Khaira	932.0	1163.6	-19.9
5	Balasore	Jaleswar	875.0	965.7	-9.4
6	Balasore	Remuna	1031.5	1129.8	-8.7
7	Baragarh	Sohela	906.0	1130.5	-19.9
8	Baragarh	Bheden	976.0	1199.8	-18.7
9	Baragarh	Ambabhona	1091.0	1306.9	-16.5
10	Baragarh	Bargarh	1079.0	1280.9	-15.8
11	Baragarh	Paikmal	1171.0	1355.4	-13.6
12	Baragarh	Bijepur	969.0	1109.1	-12.6

13	Bhadrak	Dhamnagar	766.0	1020.3	-24.9
14	Bhadrak	Basudevpur	791.0	1003.2	-21.2
15	Bhadrak	Bhadrak	910.0	1087.7	-16.3
16	Bhadrak	Bonth	824.0	944.6	-12.8
17	Bhadrak	Bhandaripokhari	903.0	930.4	-2.9
18	Bolangir	Duduka	938.0	1134.3	-17.3
19	Bolangir	Deogaon	943.0	1134.3	-16.9
20	Bolangir	Puintala	952.2	1134.3	-16.1
21	Bolangir	Muribahal	1000.0	1165.2	-14.2
22	Cuttack	Mahanga	884.0	1115.9	-20.8
23	Cuttack	Baramba	916.0	1110.6	-17.5
24	Cuttack	Narasinghpur	920.0	1106.1	-16.8
25	Cuttack	Salipur	847.0	997.2	-15.1
26	Cuttack	Barang	947.0	1086.6	-12.8
27	Cuttack	Niali	920.0	932.5	-1.3
28	Deogarh	Deogarh	1088.4	1321.9	-17.7
29	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	848.0	1109.0	-23.5
30	Dhenkanal	Odapada	945.0	1109.0	-14.8
31	Gajapati	Gosani	821.0	921.8	-10.9
32	Gajapati	Rayagada	823.0	921.8	-10.7
33	Gajapati	Nuagada	884.5	921.8	-4.0
34	Ganjam	Patrapur	650.0	852.2	-23.7
35	Ganjam	Rangeilunda	710.0	852.2	-16.7
36	Ganjam	Digapahandi	677.0	791.1	-14.4
37	Ganjam	Aska	784.0	903.1	-13.2
38	Ganjam	Ganjam	741.0	852.2	-13.0
39	Ganjam	Bhanjanagar	846.0	907.8	-6.8
40	Ganjam	Chikiti	800.0	852.2	-6.1
41	Ganjam	Kabisuryanagar	812.0	852.2	-4.7
42	Ganjam	Jagannathprasad	821.0	852.2	-3.7
43	Ganjam	Belaguntha	837.0	852.2	-1.8
44	Ganjam	Kukudakhandi	842.0	852.2	-1.2
45	Jagatsinghpur	Tirtol	710.0	903.5	-21.4
46	Jagatsinghpur	Biridi	925.0	1100.1	-15.9
47	Jajpur	Barachana	883.5	1169.9	-24.5
48	Jajpur	Dharmasala	972.0	1154.9	-15.8
49	Jajpur	Sukinda	1178.0	1298.7	-9.3
50	Jharsuguda	Laikera	1011.5	1075.1	-5.9
51	Jharsuguda	Kolarbira	1178.0	1198.2	-1.7
52	Kalahandi	Kesinga	974.8	1240.8	-21.4

53	Kalahandi	Narla	972.0	1128.1	-13.8
54	Kalahandi	Dharmagarh	974.5	1128.1	-13.6
55	Kalahandi	M. Rampur	1229.8	1388.6	-11.4
56	Kalahandi	Junagarh	1010.9	1090.9	-7.3
57	Kandhamal	Phulbani	934.6	1208.3	-22.7
58	Kandhamal	Khajuripada	964.0	1102.5	-12.6
59	Kandhamal	Kotagarh	1010.6	1102.9	-8.4
60	Kandhamal	Chakapad	1070.5	1102.9	-2.9
61	Kandhamal	Tumudibandh	1097.0	1102.9	-0.5
62	Kandhamal	Nuagan	1101.0	1102.9	-0.2
63	Kendrapara	Mohakalpara	864.0	1096.0	-21.2
64	Kendrapara	Aul	884.0	1057.3	-16.4
65	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	836.2	1082.5	-22.8
66	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	927.2	1144.1	-19.0
67	Keonjhar	H.Ch.pur	874.0	1072.9	-18.5
68	Keonjhar	Jhumpura	1006.1	1144.1	-12.1
69	Keonjhar	Ghatgaon	1111.4	1189.7	-6.6
70	Keonjhar	Patna	881.5	910.5	-3.2
71	Khordha	Banapur	901.7	990.6	-9.0
72	Khordha	Khordha	1093.0	1161.0	-5.9
73	Khordha	Bhubaneswar	1073.5	1123.8	-4.5
74	Khordha	Chilika	1021.0	1056.2	-3.3
75	Khordha	Tangi	1009.8	1034.6	-2.4
76	Koraput	Kotpad	946.8	1232.3	-23.2
77	Koraput	Kundra	1008.0	1232.3	-18.2
78	Koraput	Laxmipur	1156.0	1232.3	-6.2
79	Koraput	Jeypore	1599.4	1606.6	-0.4
80	Mayurbhanj	Udala	916.8	1217.8	-24.7
81	Mayurbhanj	Khunta	1062.5	1234.7	-13.9
82	Mayurbhanj	G.B.Nagar	1098.5	1234.7	-11.0
83	Nayagarh	Gania	811.2	1007.0	-19.4
84	Nayagarh	Odagaon	883.7	1007.0	-12.2
85	Nayagarh	Daspalla	1022.0	1090.1	-6.2
86	Nuapada	Khariar	881.0	1036.2	-15.0
87	Nuapada	Komana	957.8	1105.0	-13.3
88	Nuapada	Sinapali	978.5	1099.7	-11.0
89	Puri	Satyabadi	839.0	1021.1	-17.8
90	Puri	Pipili	1096.0	1253.4	-12.6
91	Puri	Kanas	927.0	1054.5	-12.1
92	Puri	Brahmagiri	924.0	1021.1	-9.5

93	Puri	Puri	949.0	975.5	-2.7
94	Puri	Kakatpur	939.0	945.9	-0.7
95	Rayagada	Gudari	877.0	1026.0	-14.5
96	Rayagada	R.Guda	907.7	927.6	-2.1
97	Rayagada	Chandrapur	926.0	927.6	-0.2
98	Sambalpur	Bamra	964.3	1212.1	-20.4
99	Sambalpur	Rengali	1075.0	1317.6	-18.4
100	Sambalpur	Maneswar	1089.2	1317.6	-17.3
101	Sambalpur	Jujumura	1163.0	1317.6	-11.7
102	Sonepur	Tarbha	1026.0	1253.9	-18.2
103	Sonepur	B.M.Pur	1003.0	1119.2	-10.4
104	Sundargarh	Hemagiri	1089.0	1377.9	-21.0
105	Sundargarh	Balisankara	973.0	1229.2	-20.8
106	Sundargarh	Lephripara	892.0	1113.6	-19.9
107	Sundargarh	Tangarpali	1066.0	1229.2	-13.3
79 Blocks having rainfall more than normal					
1	Baragarh	Attabira	1355.0	1199.8	12.9
2	Bolangir	Titilagarh	1476.3	1299.5	13.6
3	Bolangir	Saintala	1201.0	1049.9	14.4
4	Bolangir	Tureikela	1220.9	924.0	32.1
5	Bolangir	Gudvella	1521.0	1134.3	34.1
6	Cuttack	Banki-Dampada	1342.0	1115.9	20.3
7	Cuttack	Kantapara	1339.0	1086.6	23.2
8	Cuttack	Athagarh	1716.0	1211.4	41.7
9	Dhenkanal	Hindol	1235.0	1097.9	12.5
10	Gajapati	Kashinagar	921.7	921.8	0.0
11	Gajapati	Mohana	889.7	839.4	6.0
12	Gajapati	Parlakhemundi	936.6	860.5	8.8
13	Gajapati	Gumma	1037.9	948.2	9.5
14	Ganjam	Sanakhemundi	858.0	852.2	0.7
15	Ganjam	Sheragada	896.0	852.2	5.1
16	Ganjam	Buguda	862.0	741.3	16.3
17	Ganjam	Khalikot	996.0	852.2	16.9
18	Ganjam	Purusottampur	1027.0	853.1	20.4
19	Ganjam	Polasara	1032.0	852.2	21.1
20	Ganjam	Chhatrapur	919.0	720.0	27.6
21	Ganjam	Hinjili	1063.0	829.2	28.2
22	Ganjam	Kodala	1192.0	903.8	31.9
23	Jajpur	Danagadi	1331.0	1168.6	13.9
24	Jharsuguda	Lakhanpur	964.5	859.4	12.2

25	Kalahandi	Karlamunda	1167.0	1128.1	3.4
26	Kalahandi	Langigarh	1196.8	1128.1	6.1
27	Kalahandi	Jaipatna	1283.0	1158.1	10.8
28	Kalahandi	Koksara	1385.0	1128.1	22.8
29	Kalahandi	Kalampur	1479.0	1128.1	31.1
30	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	2570.0	1128.1	127.8
31	Kandhamal	Baliguda	1366.0	1318.6	3.6
32	Kandhamal	G. Udayagiri	1047.5	1002.8	4.5
33	Kandhamal	Daringibadi	1241.7	1017.7	22.0
34	Kandhamal	Tikabali	1813.3	825.9	119.6
35	Keonjhar	Joda	1221.0	1135.5	7.5
36	Keonjhar	Anandapur	1595.0	1097.3	45.4
37	Khordha	Jatani	1126.0	1009.7	11.5
38	Khordha	Balianta	1198.0	1022.4	17.2
39	Khordha	Bolagarh	1144.0	955.5	19.7
40	Koraput	Borigumma	1232.7	1232.3	0.0
41	Koraput	Dasmantpur	1290.0	1232.3	4.7
42	Koraput	Nandapur	1458.0	1232.3	18.3
43	Koraput	Similiguda	1195.0	1005.6	18.8
44	Koraput	Koraput	1605.0	1336.4	20.1
45	Koraput	Boipariguda	1617.0	1232.3	31.2
46	Malkangiri	Kalimela	1433.3	1431.9	0.1
47	Malkangiri	Padia	1455.0	1431.9	1.6
48	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	1500.5	1431.9	4.8
49	Malkangiri	Korukonda	1538.5	1431.9	7.4
50	Malkangiri	K. Gumma	1698.6	1431.9	18.6
51	Malkangiri	Mathili	1755.0	1431.9	22.6
52	Malkangiri	Khoirput	1905.7	1431.9	33.1
53	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	1287.0	1234.7	4.2
54	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	1307.0	1223.7	6.8
55	Nabarangpur	Raighar	1311.0	1241.5	5.6
56	Nabarangpur	Nandahandi	1370.0	1241.5	10.4
57	Nabarangpur	Umerkote	1403.0	1241.5	13.0
58	Nabarangpur	Papadahandi	1486.0	1241.5	19.7
59	Nabarangpur	Tentulikhunti	1510.5	1241.5	21.7
60	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	1684.1	1374.4	22.5
61	Nabarangpur	Chandahandi	1631.0	1241.5	31.4
62	Nabarangpur	Dabugan	1811.0	1108.5	63.4
63	Nabarangpur	Jharigam	2085.0	1241.5	67.9
64	Nabarangpur	Kosagumunda	2202.9	1241.5	77.4

65	Nayagarh	Ranpur	1182.7	1144.9	3.3
66	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	1028.0	959.7	7.1
67	Nayagarh	Bhapur	1207.0	1007.0	19.9
68	Nayagarh	Khandapara	1490.4	836.5	78.2
69	Nuapada	Boden	1320.0	938.3	40.7
70	Puri	Nimapara	1097.0	1021.1	7.4
71	Puri	Krushnaprasad	1123.2	608.9	84.5
72	Rayagada	B. Cuttack	990.6	961.3	3.0
73	Rayagada	Kolnara	969.0	927.6	4.5
74	Rayagada	Padmapur	973.2	927.6	4.9
75	Rayagada	Rayagada	911.8	865.7	5.3
76	Rayagada	Gunupur	989.1	904.2	9.4
77	Rayagada	Muniguda	1203.0	927.6	29.7
78	Rayagada	K.Singpur	1287.2	927.6	38.8
79	Rayagada	Kashipur	1588.0	927.6	71.2

Impact on Kharif Crops

With more than 85 per cent of the population depending on agriculture, most of them being marginal farmers, hidden calamity like soil acidity is a major constraint for crop production. In Orissa almost 70% of arable lands are acidic i.e. soils of nearly 40.0 lakh hectares suffer from soil acidity causing plant nutritional problems, fungal diseases and poor utilization of bio-fertilizers. Of these acid soils, nearly 32% i.e. 13.0 lakh hectares are having PH < 5.5. These soils suffer from phosphate fixation, low base saturation, deficiency of boron and Molybdenum, low organic carbon and low water holding capacity. The problem of soil acidity is mostly confined to uplands and to certain extent in medium lands. The productions of upland paddy grown in such lands are affected because of soil acidity.

A scientific study on desertification and land degradation conducted by Indian Space Application Centre (ISRO) suggests that Orissa is among the few States that top desertification and degradation process in India. A total of 54,69,336 hectare land in Orissa, standing at 5.18 percent of the total geographical area of the State, has witnessed degradation. Water erosion has taken place over 32 lakh hectare, vegetal degradation on more than 20 lakh hectare and water logging over 24 lakh hectares of land in the State.

Water erosion, vegetal degradation, salinity, eolian, water logging as well as rocky/ barren process are the major components of desertification and land degradation. In view of the fact that historically, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir are on the desertification map as the first two States have vast arid land and Jammu & Kashmir has cold desert, Orissa is the only State that has recorded the most changes caused by degradation of different kinds.

Apart from these, germination of alien invasive and toxic weeds that have potential to seriously impact crop productivity, environment and health has posed severe problem. Recently, Orissa has reported its first incidence of the highly toxic Horse Nettle germination. Horse Nettle has high levels toxicity and can particularly affect livestock while grazing. Consumption of the weed can cause health problems ranging from diarrhoea to paralysis. The import of wheat in 1960's brought parthenium hysterophorus which became widespread today.

The crop calendar in case of paddy has several main stages such as seedling and nursing, transplantation, vegetative stage and harvesting stage. Large amount of water is required during transplantation and during growing stage. Paddy is an aquatic angiosperm, which needs about 15 cm of standing water for survival. Water requirement of paddy is also influenced to a large extent by soil moisture and temperatures. Thus, the total water requirement is dependent on the stage of growth and evaporates transpiration characteristics.

Although the distribution of rainfall in the month of June was quite sporadic and inadequate, the farmers broadcasted the paddy seeds in medium and low lands. Paddy seeds were also shown in nursery bed to take up transplanting operation. But the rainfall in the month of July was not adequate to take up the agricultural operations in a smooth manner. Although, coverage under paddy and other crops during the year was near normal, due to deficient rainfall, operations like beushaning of broadcasted paddy, weeding could not be taken up in most of the cases.

The rainfall received in the month of August was quite inadequate to take up beushaning and other agricultural operations in the field. In the month of September, first two weeks recorded very less rainfall. In absence of adequate rainfall, the paddy fields were full of weeds and plants were stunted and turned yellow without any prospect of revival.

Coverage of different crops during Kharif 2010

(area in '000 Hect)

Crop	Normal Area	Area covered last year	Area covered this year
Paddy (HYV)	3,185	3,233.24	3,268.68
Paddy (Local)	953	374.88	327.45
Total Paddy	4,138	3,608.12	3,596.13
Maize (HYV)	155	180.86	201.64
Maize (Local)	41	35.68	34.75
Total Maize	196	216.54	236.43
Ragi	184	180.88	175.88
Jowar	9	9.00	8.92
Bajra	3	2.78	3.37
Small Millets	21	17.72	15.69
Total Cereals	4,551	4,035.04	4036.42
Mung	226	242.68	226.98
Biri	271	286.96	273.71
Arhar	134	132.92	135.37
Other Pulses	69	88.10	79.09
Total Pulses	700	750.66	715.15
Groundnut	89	87.68	82.15
Til	233	211.53	193.12
Castor	11	9.82	8.39
Niger	98	89.25	85.85
Sunflower	1	0.52	0.44
Total Oilseeds	432	398.80	369.95
Jute	11	9.12	9.46
Mesta	22	17.29	16.01
Sunhemp	9	7.39	7.95
Cotton	54	54.00	74.37
Total Fibres	96	87.80	107.79
Total Vegetables	281	292.00	601.13
Total Spices	73	73.00	101.11
Gross Area	6,133	5,637.30	5,931.55

The effects of scanty and erratic rainfall on Kharif crops are:-

- Heavy weed infestation and poor plant stand in autumn paddy
- Late transplanting of medium and later paddy with aged seedlings
- Drying of grains and panicles and reduction in production of autumn rice
- Poor plant stand, reduced growth and tillering of late varieties

Drought Monitoring

a) Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG)

A committee of Crop Weather Watch Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner, Orissa with the following members to monitor the progress of Kharif 2010 crops on weekly basis. The committee held its meeting each Monday.

- i) Secretary, Agriculture Department
- ii) Secretary, Water Resources Department
- iii) Special Relief Commissioner, Orissa
- iv) Director of Agriculture & Food Production
- v) Director of Economics & Statistics
- vi) Director of Horticulture
- vii) Director, India Meteorological Centre, Bhubaneswar
- viii) Agro Meteorologist, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology
- ix) Managing Director, OSSC Ltd.
- x) Agriculturist, Agriculture Department (Nodal Officer)

b) NADAMS Report

Under National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) project, assessment of agricultural drought and crop condition is being carried out during kharif season and monthly reports are being brought out for each State from June to November every year. The agricultural condition is monitored at State/ District level using coarse resolution (1.1 km) NOAA AVHRR data on a daily basis for the entire country. Moderate resolution IRS Advanced Wide Field Sensor AWiFS/WiFS data are being analyzed for District/Sub-District level assessment in selected States. Further, MODIS 250m, 500m derived Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) and Short Wave Angle Slope Index (SASI) and the AMSR-E soil moisture Climate Prediction Centre's precipitation and District level weekly rainfall from the IMD have also been interpreted to complement the assessment.

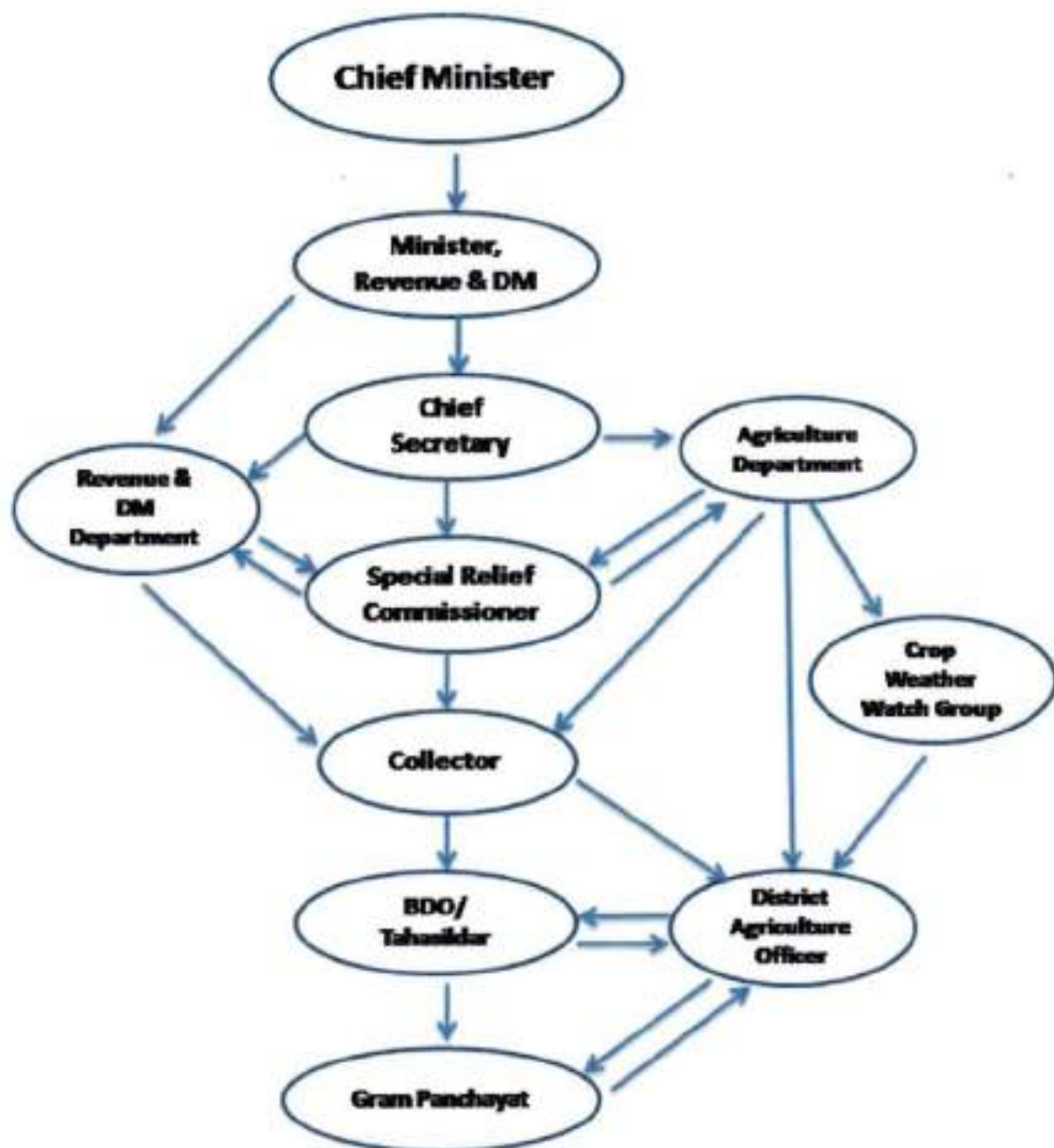
c) High Level Meetings

- Hon'ble Chief Minister took review meetings with high level officers on crop loss situation on 18.08.10, 22.09.10 & 30.09.10.
- Chief Secretary also took review meeting with high officials to take stock of the situation on 16.09.10.

d) Monitoring by RDCs & Collectors

All Revenue Divisional Commissioners and Collectors were instructed to monitor the situation by conducting frequent tours and meetings with Revenue and Agricultural Field Level Officers and submit weekly report to Special Relief Commissioner. The Collectors of the affected Districts were instructed to convene special meeting of the District Level Natural Calamity Committee to review the situation and to take necessary drought mitigation measures.

Institutional Frame Work for Drought Monitoring & Management



Drought Monitoring & Information System by CWWG & Collectors

Parameters		By CWWG at State Level	By Collectors at District level
Meteorological	Monsoon Rainfall	weekly	Daily
	Dry Spell during Sowing	weekly	Daily
	Dry Spell during crop growth period	weekly	Daily
Hydrological	Ground water flow	weekly	Daily/Fortnightly
	Soil moisture deficit	weekly	Fortnightly
	Water availability in Reservoir	weekly	Fortnightly
Agricultural	Delay in sowing	weekly	weekly
	Sown area	weekly	weekly
	Condition of crop	weekly	weekly

Management Information System

The Management Information System for Tracking Hunger and Malnutrition came into force from 2nd fortnight of January 2003 in the State, basing on the verdict and observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, arising out of Writ Petition (Civil) No.196/2001. It is the prime and foremost duty of State Government to prevent death due to starvation or malnutrition and ensure food security to needy people. Accordingly, Government of Orissa introduced a suitable policy for regular monitoring of malnutrition and hunger for ensuring Food security etc. with emphasis on Employment Generation Work, Food for Work for vulnerable population in scarcity pockets and in epidemic prone areas. In the process, individual with prolonged illness, mothers and children with malnutrition are being brought safe through this Social Security Net.

As the state is passing through a severe drought situation, the vulnerability of the poorest of the poor to hunger and mal-nutrition is likely to increase. In spite of various schemes that aim at the amelioration of poverty and food security issues, at times there is a huge gap between the goals set and results achieved. This situation dictates that the monitoring and supervision mechanism in the field level be systematized and followed up.

In the above milieu, for the purpose of tracking information on the current drought situation and action taken at every level, a chapter on drought was incorporated in the MIS (Management Information System) report for the fortnight ending 30th August 2010. The intention is to collect information from Gram Panchayat, Block, Sub-division and District levels every fortnight. The parameters and indicators included in the MIS helps keeping track of the situation in the field so that prompt interventions can be made to diffuse the situation with the resources available.

As monitoring authority, advice and guidance are given to the concerned Departments of Government and the Collectors for making necessary interventions on the feedbacks from the field and submit regular compliance thereof. Thus, Management Information System has proved its utility for effective management of disaster.

The fortnightly reports on MIS starting from 30th August 2010 to 31st October 2010 are as follows:

Analysis and Inference on feedbacks
[For the fortnight ending 30th August 2010]

(i) Job Seekers

- ❖ All Collectors except *Jajpur, Kendrapara & Koraput* have reported that there were no job seekers available for wage employment without work in the district. Panchayati Raj Department, which is supervising implementation of Orissa Employment Generation Scheme, may cross check.
[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The report of Collector *Jajpur, Kendrapara & Koraput* indicates existence of 112, 427 & 145 numbers of job seekers respectively without work during the fortnight. The Collectors must make required interventions through existing schemes for providing them with wage employment. The specific action taken in this regard should be intimated.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(ii) Food Security

- ❖ Reports show that 16 retail outlets have not lifted their stock during the fortnight. Collectors of *Angul, Keonjhar & Gajapati* should pay special attention to minimize the numbers in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collector as above]

- ❖ 1501 beneficiaries have not lifted their entitlement under Annapurna Yojana. 402, 386, 308, 180 & 115 families those who have not lifted their entitlement are in *Bhadrak, Angul, Ganjam, Gajapati and Keonjhar* districts respectively where the nos. is comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ Similarly 26027 families have not lifted their entitlement under Antodaya Anna Yojana. This has decreased in comparison to the figure of 220490 relating to the 1st fortnight of August-2010. The figures in the districts of *Keonjhar, Ganjam, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Balasore, Bhadrak, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj & Gajapati* are comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

(i) Social Security & Malnutrition

- ❖ 20 ICDS centers are not functioning during the fortnight in the districts of *Nawarangpur & Angul*. Collectors of the districts should ensure that these centers start functioning at the earliest.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ The percentage of Gr.III and Gr.IV children is high in the districts like *Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Jharsuguda, Gajapati & Balasore*.

[Action- Collectors as above and W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ It is seen that 13370 persons have not received their Old age pension / Widow pension. Collectors of *Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Nayagarh, Angul, Jagatsinghpur, Ganjam & Mayurbhanj* districts must pay personal attention to this aspect where they are having the maximum no. of persons not receiving the pension.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(ii) Health Care and Safe Drinking Water

- ❖ There are 29 deaths in Diarrhea in *Rayagada, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Kandhamal & Nuapada* districts.

[Action- H. & F.W. Deptt.]

- ❖ At the end of the 1st fortnight of August, 2010, there were 468 habitations without safe drinking water. But now the collectors have reported that this number is 423.

However, it calls for immediate intervention of Collectors of *Gajapati, Kandhamal, Koraput, Angul, Malakangiri & Rayagada* where the figures are comparatively high.

- ❖ The Collectors of aforesaid districts are requested to furnish the details i.e. Name, Tahasil and Block of such habitations at the time of submission of compliance in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collectors as above, Rural Development
Department / H & UD Department]

(iii) Weather & Crop Situation

As per paragraph 25(a) of the Orissa Relief Code, the Collectors are required to submit the Weather and Crop situation report of their District from July to October by 10th of every month following. The matter was communicated to all Collectors.

Hon'ble Chief Minister on 2nd September 2010 reviewed the rainfall position of the State. It is ascertained that the cumulative (from 1st June to 2nd September) rainfall deficiency of the State is 21.8%. 15 districts namely Angul, Balasore, Bolangir, Bhadrak, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Sundargarh, Kendrapada, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Jajpur have rainfall deficiency of 25% and above, leading to drought like situation. Due to deficient rainfall, the beusaning has been hampered. Therefore it is decided to revive the Lift Irrigation points of the above districts for better irrigation facilities and save the standing crops. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.10.50 out of CRF/SDRF has been released in favour of Water Resources Department for the above purpose.

The Collectors are once again requested to submit the monthly situation report in time making a clear appraisal of the situation and make definite suggestions for retrieval of crops rather than on relief measures, in case there has been inadequate rainfall. Further, the Collectors are requested to incorporate the weather and crop situation report in the fortnightly M.I.S report.

[Action- All Collectors]

3. SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ The objective of collecting information from grass root level involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions was to have a broad picture of the constraints and deficiencies if any in implementation of various schemes. In the absence of the involvement and commitment from all concerned it will be a futile fortnightly exercise.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ In view of the availability of job seekers to the tune of 684, Collectors should try to cover the job seekers under the various existing wage employment programmes. They may seek further Funds for starting labour intensive works in the event of inadequacies.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The Collectors concerned should immediately ascertain as to why a large number of beneficiaries under Annapurna Yojana and Antodaya Arna Yojana have not lifted the stock.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ The Collectors have reported that 0.98 lakh additional beneficiaries need to be covered under supplementary nutrition programme. The W&CD Department may therefore examine the matter and suggest remedial action.

[Action- W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ The reports received from the districts reveal that 13370 persons have not received Old age pension/Widow pension. It requires a detailed field verification and substitution in case of death and migration. This has been reiterated time and again. In spite of repeated request, compliance on this score is not forthcoming. Hence, the Collectors should expedite this and complete the substitution *immediately* and report compliance.

[Action- All concerned Collectors & W.& C.D. Deptt.]

- ❖ It is seen from the reports that 423 habitations need provision of Safe Drinking Water immediately. R.D. and H. & U.D. Department should verify the position as claimed by Districts and expedite response in the matter.

[Action- Rural Development and H & U.D. Department]

- ❖ 216 main bread earners are suffering from prolonged illness in *Mayurbhanj, Gajapati, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Kandhamal & Bolangir* districts. Collectors of the districts should provide them Food Assistance if not provided and send specific compliance positively.

[Action- Concerned Collector & H. & F.W. Department]

- ❖ The report received from Rayagada, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Kandhamal & Nuapada districts reveal that 29 persons were died due to Diarrhoea during the fortnight under report. Collectors of the districts and H & F.W. Department should keep close watch of the situation.

[Action- Concerned Collector & H. & F.W. Department]

Analysis and Inference on feedbacks
[For the fortnight ending 15th September 2010]

(i) Job Seekers

- ❖ All Collectors except *Jajpur, Kendrapara & Koraput* have reported that there were no job seekers available for wage employment without work in the district. Panchayati Raj Department, which is supervising implementation of Orissa Employment Generation Scheme, may cross check.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The report of Collector *Jajpur, Kendrapara & Koraput* indicates existence of 109, 445 & 145 numbers of job seekers respectively without work during the fortnight. The Collectors must make required interventions through existing schemes for providing them with wage employment. The specific action taken in this regard should be intimated.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(ii) Food Security

- ❖ Reports show that 352 retail outlets have not lifted their stock during the fortnight. Collectors of *Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati, Angul, Keonjhar and Rayagada* should pay special attention to minimize the numbers in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collector as above]

- ❖ 4141 beneficiaries have not lifted their entitlement under Annapurna Yojana. 928, 878, 817, 629, 374, 190 & 112 families those who have not lifted their entitlement are in *Cuttack, Nayagarh, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Angul and Sundargarh* districts respectively where the nos. is comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ Similarly 190986 families have not lifted their entitlement under Antodaya Anna Yojana. This has increased in comparison to the figure of 26027 relating to the 2nd fortnight of August-2010. The figures in the districts of *Balasore, Nayagarh, Keonjhar, Cuttack, Ganjam, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Boudh, Sundargarh, Gajapati, Jagatsinghpur & Angul* are comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

(iv) Social Security & Malnutrition

- ❖ 12 ICDS centers are not functioning during the fortnight in the districts of *Nawarangpur & Angul*. Collectors of the districts should ensure that these centers start functioning at the earliest.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ The percentage of Gr.III and Gr.IV children is high in the districts like *Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Jharsuguda, Kandhamal, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Nuapada, Rayagada, Jharsuguda, Gajapati & Balasore*.

[Action- Collectors as above and W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ It is seen that 13788 persons have not received their Old age pension / Widow pension. Collectors of *Ganjam, Bolangir, Nayagarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Jagatsinghpur & Gajapati* districts must pay personal attention to this aspect where they are having the maximum no. of persons not receiving the pension.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(v) Health Care and Safe Drinking Water

- ❖ There are 24 deaths in Diarrhea in *Rayagada, Bolangir, Bhadrak, Kandhamal, Nawarangpur, Nayagarh & Sundargarh* districts and 3 deaths in Malaria in *Bolangir & Sundargarh* districts.

[Action- H. & F.W. Deptt.]

- ❖ At the end of the 2nd fortnight of August, 2010, there were 423 habitations without safe drinking water. But now the collectors have reported that this number is 495. However, it calls for immediate intervention of Collectors of *Gajapati, Kandhamal, Koraput, Angul, Malkangiri, Rayagada & Mayurbhanj* where the figures are comparatively high.

- ❖ The Collectors of aforesaid districts are requested to furnish the details i.e. Name, Tahasil and Block of such habitations at the time of submission of compliance in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collectors as above, Rural Development Department / H & UD Department]

(vi) Weather & Crop Situation

The National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad in its Monthly Drought Monitoring Report for August 2010 assessed under National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) reported that 13 Districts of the State namely, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Keonjhar, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Deogarh are under watch. The Crop and Weather situation report submitted by the Collectors were reviewed by the Chief Secretary on 16th September 2010. It has been decided to authorise the Collectors for construction of cross bunds over flowing nallas and rivers, where necessary to save the standing crops. Accordingly, the Collectors of Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Keonjhar has been authorised to construct cross bunds over flowing nallas and rivers. Meanwhile, a good shower of rain has been received throughout the State improving the moisture stress condition.

However, the Collectors are requested to incorporate the Weather and Crop situation report in the fortnightly M.I.S report.

[Action- All Collectors]

3. **SUGGESTIONS**

- ❖ The objective of collecting information from grass root level involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions was to have a broad picture of the constraints and deficiencies if any in implementation of various schemes. In the absence of the involvement and commitment from all concerned it will be a futile fortnightly exercise.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ In view of the availability of job seekers to the tune of 699, Collectors should try to cover the job seekers under the various existing wage employment programmes. They may seek further Funds for starting labour intensive works in the event of inadequacies.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The Collectors concerned should immediately ascertain as to why a large number of beneficiaries under Annapurna Yojana and Antodaya Arna Yojana have not lifted the stock.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ The Collectors have reported that 0.99 lakh additional beneficiaries need to be covered under supplementary nutrition programme. The W&CD Department may therefore examine the matter and suggest remedial action.

[Action- W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ The reports received from the districts reveal that **13788** persons have not received Old age pension/Widow pension. It requires a detailed field verification and substitution in case of death and migration. This has been reiterated time and again. In spite of repeated request, compliance on this score is not forthcoming. Hence, the Collectors should expedite this and complete the substitution *immediately* and report compliance.
[Action- All concerned Collectors & W.& C.D. Deptt.]
- ❖ It is seen from the reports that **495** habitations need provision of Safe Drinking Water immediately. R.D. and H. & U.D. Department should verify the position as claimed by Districts and expedite response in the matter.
[Action- Rural Development and H & U.D. Department]
- ❖ **194** main bread earners are suffering from prolonged illness in *Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Keonjhar & Kandhamal* districts. Collectors of the districts should provide them Food Assistance if not provided and send specific compliance positively.
[Action- Concerned Collector & H. & F.W. Department]
- ❖ The report received from *Rayagada, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Kandhamal, Bhadrak, Sundargarh, Nawarangpur & Nayagarh* districts reveal that **24** persons were died due to Diarrhoea during the fortnight under report. Collectors of the districts & Health & Family Welfare Department should keep close watch of the situation and furnish detail report in this regard for kind perusal of Chief Secretary.
[Action- Concerned Collector & H. & F.W. Department]

Analysis and Inference on feedbacks

[For the fortnight ending 30th September 2010]

(i) Job Seekers

- ❖ All Collectors except *Bolangir, Jajpur, Kendrapara & Koraput* have reported that there were no job seekers available for wage employment without work in the district. Panchayati Raj Department, which is supervising implementation of Orissa Employment Generation Scheme, may cross check.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The report of Collector *Bolangir, Jajpur, Kendrapara & Koraput* indicates existence of **36, 104, 471 & 145** numbers of job seekers respectively without work during the fortnight. The Collectors must make required interventions through existing schemes for providing them with wage employment. The specific action taken in this regard should be intimated.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(ii) Food Security

- ❖ Reports show that 201 retail outlets have not lifted their stock during the fortnight. Collectors of *Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar and Bolangir* should pay special attention to minimize the numbers in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collector as above]

- ❖ 1517 beneficiaries have not lifted their entitlement under Annapurna Yojana. 629, 435, 314 & 59 families those who have not lifted their entitlement are in *Jagatsinghpur, Bhadrak, Ganjam, and Mayurbhanj* districts respectively where the nos. is comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ Similarly 22011 families have not lifted their entitlement under Antodaya Anna Yojana. This has decreased in comparison to the figure of 190986 relating to the 1st fortnight of September-2010. The figures in the districts of *Balasore, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj and Jagatsinghpur* are comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

(vii) Social Security & Malnutrition

- ❖ 12 ICDS centers are not functioning during the fortnight in the districts of *Nawarangpur & Angul*. Collectors of the districts should ensure that these centers start functioning at the earliest.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ The percentage of Gr.III and Gr.IV children is high in the districts like *Keonjhar, Nuapada, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Jharsuguda & Balasore*.

[Action- Collectors as above and W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ It is seen that 13991 persons have not received their Old age pension / Widow pension. Collectors of *Ganjam, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Nayagarh, Angul & Gajapati* districts must pay personal attention to this aspect where they are having the maximum no. of persons not receiving the pension.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(viii) Health Care and Safe Drinking Water

- ❖ There are 9 deaths in Diarrhea in *Bolangir, Boudh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nawarangpur & Nayagarh* districts and 1 death in Malaria in *Keonjhar* district.

[Action- H. & F.W. Deptt.]

- ❖ At the end of the 1st fortnight of September, 2010, there were 495 habitations without safe drinking water. But now the collectors have reported that this number is 392. However, it calls for immediate intervention of Collectors of *Angul, Kandhamal, Gajapati & Koraput* where the figures are comparatively high.
- ❖ The Collectors of aforesaid districts are requested to furnish the details i.e. Name, Tahasil and Block of such habitations at the time of submission of compliance in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collectors as above, Rural Development Department / H & UD Department]

(ix) Drought Situation

A meeting was held on 22nd September 2010 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to review the drought situation of the State. It was decided that the Collectors shall submit the eye estimation report on crop loss due to inadequate rainfall within 15 days basing on which a Memorandum will be submitted to the Government of India. The minutes of the meeting has already been sent to the Collectors.

As on 05.10.2010, eye estimation report on crop loss has been received from 17 Districts out of which 4317 villages of 6 Districts have sustained crop loss of 50% and above. Report of *Angul, Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khordha, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur & Sundargarh* District is awaited.

Meanwhile, the State Government has announced a 20 point package for assistance to the farmers in the drought affected areas. The Collectors have been requested to plan out different relief measures that need to be undertaken to mitigate the situation and submit detailed information with requirement of funds on each item as per the norms of CRF by 7th October 2010.

[Action- All Collectors]

3. SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ The objective of collecting information from grass root level involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions was to have a broad picture of the constraints and deficiencies if any in implementation of

various schemes. In the absence of the involvement and commitment from all concerned it will be a futile fortnightly exercise.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ In view of the availability of job seekers to the tune of 756, Collectors should try to cover the job seekers under the various existing wage employment programmes. They may seek further Funds for starting labour intensive works in the event of inadequacies.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The Collectors concerned should immediately ascertain as to why a large number of beneficiaries under Annapurna Yojana and Antodaya Arna Yojana have not lifted the stock.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ The Collectors have reported that 1.08 lakh additional beneficiaries need to be covered under supplementary nutrition programme. The W&CD Department may therefore examine the matter and suggest remedial action.

[Action- W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ The reports received from the districts reveal that 13991 persons have not received Old age pension/Widow pension. It requires a detailed field verification and substitution in case of death and migration. This has been reiterated time and again. In spite of repeated request, compliance on this score is not forthcoming. Hence, the Collectors should expedite this and complete the substitution *immediately* and report compliance.

[Action- All concerned Collectors & W.& C.D. Deptt.]

- ❖ It is seen from the reports that 392 habitations need provision of Safe Drinking Water immediately. R.D. and H. & U.D. Department should verify the position as claimed by Districts and expedite response in the matter.

[Action- Rural Development and H & U.D. Department]

- ❖ 7 main bread earners are suffering from prolonged illness in *Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal and Keonjhar* districts. Collectors of the districts should provide them Food Assistance if not provided and send specific compliance positively.

[Action- Concerned Collector & H. & F.W. Department]

Analysis and Inference on feedbacks [For the fortnight ending 15th October 2010]

(i) Job Seekers

- ❖ All Collectors except *Jajpur, Kendrapara & Koraput* have reported that there were no job seekers available for wage

employment without work in the district. Panchayati Raj Department, which is supervising implementation of Orissa Employment Generation Scheme, may cross check.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The report of Collector *Jajpur, Kendrapara & Koraput* indicates existence of 102, 430 & 145 numbers of job seekers respectively without work during the fortnight. The Collectors must make required interventions through existing schemes for providing them with wage employment. The specific action taken in this regard should be intimated.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(ii) Food Security

- ❖ Reports show that 297 retail outlets have not lifted their stock during the fortnight. Collectors of *Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati & Keonjhar* should pay special attention to minimize the numbers in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collector as above]

- ❖ 2955 beneficiaries have not lifted their entitlement under Annapurna Yojana. 879, 610, 435, 348, 142, 133, 118 & 102 families those who have not lifted their entitlement are in *Cuttack, Ganjam, Bhadrak, Nayagarh, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Jagatsinghpur & Keonjhar* districts respectively where the nos. is comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ Similarly 176776 families have not lifted their entitlement under Antodaya Anna Yojana. This has increased in comparison to the figure of 22011 relating to the 2nd fortnight of September-2010. The figures in the districts of *Balasore, Cuttack, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh & Rayagada* are comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

(x) Social Security & Malnutrition

- ❖ 12 ICDS centers are not functioning during the fortnight in the districts of *Nawarangpur & Angul*. Collectors of the districts should ensure that these centers start functioning at the earliest.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ The percentage of Gr.III and Gr.IV children is high in the districts like *Keonjhar, Nuapada, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Jharsuguda & Balasore*.

[Action- Collectors as above and W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ It is seen that 8119 persons have not received their Old age pension / Widow pension. Collectors of *Bolangir, Angul, Keonjhar, Nayagarh, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Gajapati, Jagatsinghpur & Kalahandi* districts must pay personal attention to this aspect where they are having the maximum no. of persons not receiving the pension.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(xi) Health Care and Safe Drinking Water

- ❖ There are 2 deaths in Malaria in *Sundargarh* district and 1 death in Diarrhea in *Kandhamal* district.
[Action- H. & F.W. Deptt.]
- ❖ At the end of the 2nd fortnight of September, 2010, there were 392 habitations without safe drinking water. But now the collectors have reported that this number is 349. However, it calls for immediate intervention of Collectors of *Angul, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Koraput & Rayagada* where the figures are comparatively high.
- ❖ The Collectors of aforesaid districts are requested to furnish the details i.e. Name, Tahasil and Block of such habitations at the time of submission of compliance in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collectors as above, Rural Development Department / H & UD Department]

(xii) Drought Situation

Government in Revenue and Disaster Management Department has declared 10336 villages of 90 Blocks and 104 wards of 14 Urban Local Bodies covering 15 Districts as Drought affected having sustained crop loss of 50% and above during the year 2010(Kharif). As per Paragraph 30 of the Orissa Relief Code and Section 3 of the Manual for Drought Management of the Government of India, on declaration of Drought a report has already been sent to the Government of India seeking an assistance of Rs.1516.74 crore from the NCCF towards drought mitigation measures.

[Action- All Collectors]

3. SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ The objective of collecting information from grass root level involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions was to have a broad picture of the constraints and deficiencies if any in implementation of

various schemes. In the absence of the involvement and commitment from all concerned it will be a futile fortnightly exercise.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ In view of the availability of job seekers to the tune of **677**, Collectors should try to cover the job seekers under the various existing wage employment programmes. They may seek further Funds for starting labour intensive works in the event of inadequacies.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The Collectors concerned should immediately ascertain as to why a large number of beneficiaries under Annapurna Yojana and Antodaya Arna Yojana have not lifted the stock.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ The Collectors have reported that **0.95** lakh additional beneficiaries need to be covered under supplementary nutrition programme. The W&CD Department may therefore examine the matter and suggest remedial action.

[Action- W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ The reports received from the districts reveal that **8119** persons have not received Old age pension/Widow pension. It requires a detailed field verification and substitution in case of death and migration. This has been reiterated time and again. In spite of repeated request, compliance on this score is not forthcoming. Hence, the Collectors should expedite this and complete the substitution *immediately* and report compliance.

[Action- All concerned Collectors & W.& C.D. Deptt.]

- ❖ It is seen from the reports that **349** habitations need provision of Safe Drinking Water immediately. R.D. and H. & U.D. Department should verify the position as claimed by Districts and expedite response in the matter.

[Action- Rural Development and H & U.D. Department]

- ❖ **8** main bread earners are suffering from prolonged illness in *Nuapada and Keonjhar* districts. Collectors of the districts should provide them Food Assistance if not provided and send specific compliance positively.

[Action- Concerned Collector & H. & F.W. Department]

Analysis and Inference on feedbacks
[For the fortnight ending 31st October 2010]

(i) Job Seekers

- ❖ All Collectors except *Nuapada, Kendrapara, Koraput & Jajpur* have reported that there were no job seekers available for wage employment without work in the district. Panchayati Raj Department, which is supervising implementation of Orissa Employment Generation Scheme, may cross check.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The report of Collector *Nuapada, Kendrapara, Koraput & Jajpur* indicates existence of 1000, 351, 145 & 101 numbers of job seekers respectively without work during the fortnight. The Collectors must make required interventions through existing schemes for providing them with wage employment. The specific action taken in this regard should be intimated.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(ii) Food Security

- ❖ Reports show that 362 retail outlets have not lifted their stock during the fortnight. Collectors of *Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati & Keonjhar* should pay special attention to minimize the numbers in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collector as above]

- ❖ 787 beneficiaries have not lifted their entitlement under Annapurna Yojana. 256, 213, 136, 84 & 58 families those who have not lifted their entitlement are in *Cuttack, Bhadrak, Ganjam, Angul & Mayurbhanj* districts respectively where the nos. is comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ Similarly 18076 families have not lifted their entitlement under Antodaya Anna Yojana. This has decreased in comparison to the figure of 176776 relating to the 1st fortnight of October-2010. The figures in the districts of *Balasore, Angul, Bolangir, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada & Bhadrak* are comparatively high.

[Action- Collectors above]

(xiii) Social Security & Malnutrition

- ❖ 13 ICDS centers are not functioning during the fortnight in the districts of *Nawarangpur & Angul*. Collectors of the districts should ensure that these centers start functioning at the earliest.

[Action- Collectors above]

- ❖ The percentage of Gr.III and Gr.IV children is high in the districts like *Keonjhar, Nuapada, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nawarangpur, Kandhamal, & Balasore*.

[Action- Collectors as above and W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ It is seen that 13213 persons have not received their Old age pension / Widow pension. Collectors of *Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Angul, Nayagarh, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, & Kalahandi* districts must pay personal attention to this aspect where they are having the maximum no. of persons not receiving the pension.

[Action- Collectors as above]

(xiv) Health Care and Safe Drinking Water

- ❖ There is 1 death in Malaria in *Sundargarh* district.

[Action- H. & F.W. Deptt.]

- ❖ At the end of the 1st fortnight of October, 2010, there were 349 habitations without safe drinking water. But now the collectors have reported that this number is 327. However, it calls for immediate intervention of Collectors of *Angul, Kandhamal, Gajapati, & Malkangiri* where the figures are comparatively high.

- ❖ The Collectors of aforesaid districts are requested to furnish the details i.e. Name, Tahasil and Block of such habitations at the time of submission of compliance in the next fortnight.

[Action- Collectors as above, Rural Development Department / H & UD Department]

(xv) Drought Situation

Government in Revenue and Disaster Management Department has declared 10336 villages of 90 Blocks and 104 wards of 14 Urban Local Bodies covering 15 Districts as Drought affected having

sustained crop loss of 50% and above during the year 2010(Kharif). As per Paragraph 30 of the Orissa Relief Code and Section 3 of the Manual for Drought Management of the Government of India, on declaration of Drought a report has already been sent to the Government of India seeking an assistance of Rs.1516.74 crore from the NCCF towards drought mitigation measures. Meanwhile, the Collectors have been requested to start disbursement of agriculture input subsidy to the affected farmers based on the crop cutting experiment report and commence drought mitigation measures. The Collectors of the drought affected districts are once again requested to ensure disbursement of agriculture input subsidy and commencement of drought mitigation measures convening the District Level Committee for Natural Calamities immediately.

[Action- All Collectors]

3. SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ The objective of collecting information from grass root level involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions was to have a broad picture of the constraints and deficiencies if any in implementation of various schemes. In the absence of the involvement and commitment from all concerned it will be a futile fortnightly exercise.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ In view of the availability of job seekers to the tune of 1597, Collectors should try to cover the job seekers under the various existing wage employment programmes. They may seek further Funds for starting labour intensive works in the event of inadequacies.

[Action- Panchayati Raj Department]

- ❖ The Collectors concerned should immediately ascertain as to why a large number of beneficiaries under Annapurna Yojana and Antodaya Arna Yojana have not lifted the stock.

[Action- All Collectors]

- ❖ The Collectors have reported that 0.92 lakh additional beneficiaries need to be covered under supplementary nutrition programme. The W&CD Department may therefore examine the matter and suggest remedial action.

[Action- W. & C.D. Department]

- ❖ The reports received from the districts reveal that 13213 persons have not received Old age pension/Widow pension. It requires a detailed field verification and substitution in case of death and migration. This has been reiterated time and again. In spite of repeated request, compliance on this score is not forthcoming.

Hence, the Collectors should expedite this and complete the substitution *immediately* and report compliance.

[Action- All concerned Collectors & W.& C.D. Deptt.]

- ❖ It is seen from the reports that 327 habitations need provision of Safe Drinking Water immediately. R.D. and H. & U.D. Department should verify the position as claimed by Districts and expedite response in the matter.

[Action- Rural Development and H & U.D. Department]

- ❖ 6 main bread earners are suffering from prolonged illness in *Nuapada and Keonjhar* districts. Collectors of the districts should provide them Food Assistance if not provided and send specific compliance positively.

[Action- Concerned Collector & H. & F.W. Department]

Declaration of Drought

a) Manual for Drought Management: The Manual for Drought Management of the Government of India lays down four standard monitoring tools which could be applied in combination for drought declaration: -

- rainfall deficiency
- the extent of area sown
- normalized difference vegetation index
- moisture adequacy index

At least three indicators or index values could be considered for drought declaration. Further as provided in the said Manual, the State Government could consider declaring a drought on the basis of Key Index 1 i.e. rainfall deficiency in two ways: -

(1) If the total rainfall received during the months of June and July is less than 50% of the average rainfall of these two months, or

(2) If the total rainfall during the total duration of rainy season of the State from June to September (the South-West Monsoon) is less than 75% of the average rainfall for the season and there is adverse impact on vegetation and soil moisture, as measured by the vegetation index and soil moisture index.

As provided in the Manual, **ideally States should declare drought in October as the monsoon is over by September and figures for total rainfall are available in this month.**

b) Orissa Relief Code :

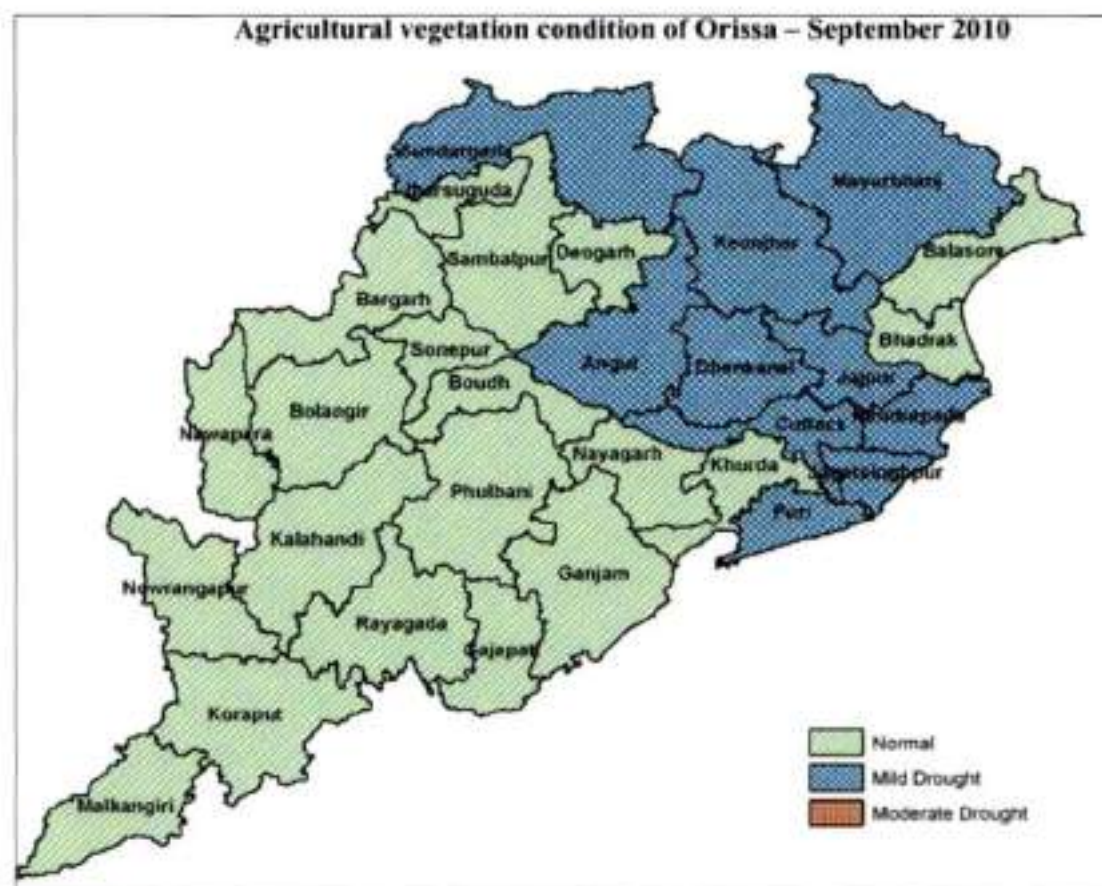
The detailed procedure for crop loss assessment has been laid down in Orissa Relief Code.

As per Paragraph 28 of Orissa Relief Code, crop loss of paddy, ragi, maize and other major crop shall be taken up by the Revenue field staff every year through eye estimation and crop cutting experiments.

Paragraph 29(a) of the Orissa Relief Code provides that ordinarily declaration of drought in respect of a particular area shall be made by Government, after taking into consideration the crop assessment report submitted by the Collector together with the views of Revenue Divisional Commissioners and the Board of Revenue / Special Relief Commissioner.

Paragraph 29(b) of this Code, however, provides that Government may in special circumstances before compilation of such report by the field officer declare certain areas as drought affected after considering the monthly situation reports, the special report submitted by the Collector together with the views of the Revenue Divisional Commissioners and the Board of Revenue / Special Relief Commissioner and such other materials as are available with Government.

The National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad in its Drought Monitoring Report for August 2010 assessed under National Agriculture Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) project has indicated that 13 Districts of Orissa namely Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Keonjhar, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada, Dhenkanal, Angul, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Deogarh were under close watch. Further, as per the report for the month of September and October 2010 released on 7th October and 4th November 2010 respectively, 10 Districts of Orissa are shown as drought affected.



On the basis of reports on crop loss submitted by the Collectors, the State Government have declared 10,336 villages under 90 Blocks and 104 wards under 14 ULBs of following 15 Districts as drought affected areas having sustained crop loss of 50% and above for Autumn/Kharif Paddy during the year 2010.



**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

NOTIFICATION

Dated, Bhubaneswar, the 12th October, 2010.

No. IVF(Crop)- 70 /2010- 41951 /R&DM., In pursuance of the provision contained in Paragraph-29(b) of the Orissa Relief Code, Government have been pleased to declare 10336 villages of 90 Blocks and 104 wards of 14 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in 15 districts of the State as per Annexure as drought affected areas having sustained crop loss of 50% and above during the year 2010 (Kharif).

ORDER : Ordered that this Notification be published in the next issue of Orissa Gazette.

By order of the Governor

S. Bhuyan
Joint Secretary to Government

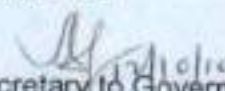
Memo No. 41952/ R&DM, Dated 12.10.2010

Copy along with the copy of the Annexure forwarded to the Director, Printing, Stationery and Publication, Orissa, Cuttack for publication in the next Extra-ordinary issue of the Orissa Gazette and supply 100 copies to Revenue & D.M. Department.


Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 41953/ R&DM, Dated 12.10.2010

Copy along with the copy of the Annexure forwarded to the Secretary to Governor/ P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa/ P.S. to all Ministers/ P.S. to all Ministers of State/O.S.D. to Chief Secretary, Orissa/ P.S. to Development Commissioner/ P.S. to Agriculture Production Commissioner, for kind information of Hon'ble Chief Minister/All Minister/ All Minister of State/ Chief Secretary/ Development Commissioner/ Agriculture Production Commissioner.


Joint Secretary to Government

**No. of villages having Crop loss of 50% and above on eye estimation
(Kharif-2010)**

Sl	District	No of Blocks affected	No of ULBs affected	No of G.P.s affected	No of villages having crop loss of 50% and above	No of wards having crop loss of 50% and above	Total
1	Angul	8	2	209	1740	24	1764
2	Balasore	1	0	3	3	0	3
3	Bargarh	7	1	105	451	1	452
4	Boudh	3	0	53	948	0	948
5	Deogarh	3	0	31	241	0	241
6	Dhenkanal	6	0	144	432	0	432
7	Jajpur	3	0	41	174	0	174
8	Jharsuguda	1	0	17	43	0	43
9	Kendrapada	2	0	53	169	0	169
10	Keonjhar	10	0	135	747	0	747
11	Mayurbhanj	18	2	231	2442	18	2460
12	Puri	1	0	9	42	0	42
13	Sambalpur	9	5	125	1076	26	1,102
14	Subarnapur	1	0	13	172	0	172
15	Sundargarh	17	4	275	1656	35	1691
Total		90	14	1444	10336	104	10440

LIST OF BLOCKS AFFECTED BY DROUGHT 2010

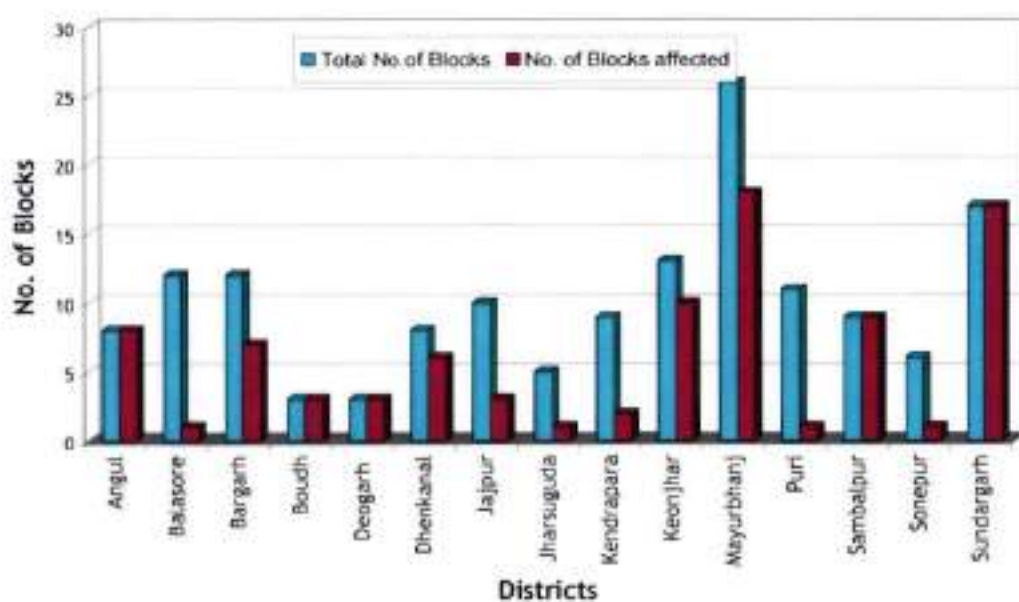
Sl	District	No of Blocks/ Tahasils affected	No of ULBs affected	Name of the affected Blocks/Tahasils/ULBs
1	2	3	4	5
1	Angul	8	2	1. Angul
				2. Banarpal
				3. Chhendipada
				4. Talcher
				5. Kaniha
				6. Athamallik
				7. Kishornagar

				8. Pallahara
				1. Talcher Municipality
				2. Athamallik NAC
2	Balasore	1	0	1. Nilgiri
3	Baragarh	7	1	1. Baragarh
				2. Barapali
				3. Bijepur
				4. Gaisilet
				5. Paikmal
				6. Padampur
				7. Sohela
				1. Barapali NAC
4	Boudh	3	0	1. Boudh
				2. Kantasmal
				3. Harabhanga
5	Deogarh	3	0	1. Tileabani
				2. Barkote
				3. Reamal
6	Dhenkhal	6	0	1. Odapada
				2. Gondia
				3. Kamakhyanagar
				4. Kankadahada
				5. Parjang
				6. Hindol
7	Jajpur	3	0	1. Dasharathpur
				2. Binjharapur
				3. Jajpur
8	Jharsuguda	1	0	1. Jharsuguda
9	Kendrapara	2	0	1. Kanika
				2. Aul
10	Keonjhar	10	0	1. Saharpada
				2. Ghatagaon
				3. Patna
				4. Telkoi
				5. Banspal
				6. Champua
				7. Jhumpura
				8. Anandapur
				9. Ghasipura
				10. Hatadihi

11	Mayurbhanj	18	2	1. Karanjia
				2. Sukruli
				3. Raruan
				4. Thakurmunda
				5. Jashipur
				6. Suliapada
				7. Baripada
				8. Saraskana
				9. Shamakhunta
				10. Kuliana
				11. Bangriposi
				12. Bahalda
				13. Tiring
				14. Jamda
				15. Bisoi
				16. Rairangpur
				17. Kusumi
				18. Bijatala
				1. Karanjia NAC
				2. Rairangpur NAC
12	Puri	1	0	1. Astaranga
13	Sambalpur	9	5	1. Dhankauda
				2. Jujumara
				3. Manaswara
				4. Rangali
				5. Bamara
				6. Jamankira
				7. Kuchinda
				8. Naktidual
				9. Rairakhol
				1. Burla NAC
				2. Hirakuda NAC
				3. Sambalpur (M)
				4. Kuchinda NAC
				5. Redakhol NAC
14.	Subarnapur	1	0	1. Biramaharajapur
15.	Sundargarh	17	4	1. Hemgir
				2. Lephipara
				3. Tangarpali
				4. Sadar

				5. Subdega
				6. Balisankara
				7. Bargaon
				8. Rajgangpur
				9. Rourkela
				10. Lathikata
				11. Bisra
				12. Panposh
				13. Birmitrapur
				14. Bonai
				15. Lahunipara
				16. Koira
				17. Kutra
				1. Sundargarh(M)
				2. Rajgangpur (M)
				3. Rourkela (M)
				4. Birmitrapur NAC
	TOTAL	90	14	

**No. of Blocks affected due to drought 2010
with reference to total No. of Blocks**



Appraisal to Government of India

(i) The State experienced 50% deficient rainfall in 55 Blocks during June and July 2010. Through a preliminary report, the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India was informed vide Special Relief Commissioner's letter No. 2008 dated 20 August 2010 on the rainfall status of the State.

(ii) In Special Relief Commissioner's letter No.2160 dated 8 September 2010, the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India was informed that 15 out of 30 Districts have rainfall deficit of 25-50 percent or above which is quite alarming and leading to drought like situation in the State.

(iii) In letter No.2433/SR dated 12 October, 2010, report on declaration of 10,336 villages of 90 Blocks and 104 wards of 14 Urban Local Bodies in 15 Districts in the State as drought affected by the State Government (Notification No. IVF(Crop)-70/2010-41951/R&DM, dated the 12th October 2010) was communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India with request to provide central assistance of **Rs.1516.74 crore** out of NCCF for drought relief measures.

Mitigation measures taken by the State Government

In response to the severe drought situation, the State Government have announced a comprehensive package for mitigation of the drought situation.

1. Agriculture input subsidy will be provided to the small and marginal farmers who have sustained crop loss of 50% and above @ Rs.2000 per hectare of land in rainfed/ non-irrigated areas and Rs.4000 per hectare of land in areas under assured irrigation. Agriculture input subsidy will also be provided to farmers other than small and marginal farmers at the same rates subject to a ceiling of one hectare per farmer. In case of successive calamities, the subsidy shall be provided to farmers other than small & marginal farmers up to two hectares per farmer.
2. Under Jananidhi Scheme, 50,000 private Lift Irrigation Points will be installed by June 2011.
3. 50% subsidy subject to ceiling of Rs.15,000 will be provided to farmers for procuring plastic/ PVC/ HDPE pipes for carrying water for irrigation.

4. Defunct Lift Irrigation Points will be revived to make them operational in the drought affected areas. Working Lift Irrigation points will be made operational throughout the State. Rs.10.50 crore has already been sanctioned for the purpose. Further funds shall be provided as per requirement.
5. On payment of 50% of arrear electricity dues, power reconnection will be provided to Lift Irrigation Points within three days. Secretary, Energy Department and Secretary, Water Resources Department will review the progress of revival of Lift Irrigation Points every week.
6. The renovation of Minor Irrigation Projects, check dams, and other works relating to the Department of Water Resources will be started immediately.
7. 2000 check dams will be constructed by June 2011. Priority will be given to drought affected areas.
8. 50% subsidy will be provided on purchase of pump sets up to 7.5 HP.
9. 75% subsidy will be provided for installing paddle operated / low lift pumps for irrigation.
10. Construction of temporary sand bundhs across flowing nulahs, streams and rivers to divert water for irrigation has already started and funds have already been sanctioned in favour of the Collectors. More funds will be made available depending on progress of work.
11. Diesel subsidy will be given as per demand under the Government of India guidelines/ norms in drought affected areas.
12. Pre-Rabi and Rabi seeds such as Groundnut, Mung, Biri, Mustard and Sunflower will be made available at subsidised rates.
13. Kharif short term loans will be re-phased in drought affected areas.
14. Loan for Rabi will be available at the rate of 3% in drought affected areas.
15. Wage employment programmes and farm ponds under "Mo Pokhari" scheme will be started in every village in individual lands of small and

marginal farmers. Wage employment will be provided to job seekers up to 200 days on demand. These works would start immediately from 1st October 2010.

16. Food assistance @ 1 kg per adult and 500 gram per child shall be provided to people in dire need of immediate sustenance up to 60 days, as assessed by the Collectors.
17. Rs.15 crore has been provided to Rural Development Department and Rs.11.50 crore to Housing & Urban Development Department for provision of safe drinking water in water scarcity areas during summer. Adequate tankers will be deployed to provide drinking water.
18. Farmers in the drought declared villages, where crop loss is 50% or more will be allowed 50 % remission on compulsory basic water rate.
19. School fees and school examination fees in Government schools in drought affected areas shall be waived.
20. 50% remission in respect of cess on land revenue will be given to farmers where the crop loss is 50% or more. Collection of the remaining amount will be deferred to the next financial year without levying any interest.

The concerned Departments of the Government and the Collectors of the affected Districts have been instructed to implement the package announced by the Government to assist the affected farmers.

Format-I
District-wise Rainfall Data
Month : JUNE, 2010

[Rainfall in mm]

Sl.	Name of the affected districts	Rainfall during the calamity			Rainfall during the corresponding period in the last three years					
		2010			2009			2008		
		Actual	Normal	Deviation %	Actual	Normal	Deviation %	Actual	Normal	Deviation %
1	Angul	87.4	225.1	-61.2	53.8	225.1	-76.1	371.4	225.1	65.0
2	Balasore	83.2	221.5	-62.5	90.3	221.5	-59.3	630.8	221.5	184.8
3	Bargarh	156.6	205.6	-23.8	13.7	205.6	-93.4	271.3	205.6	31.9
4	Boudh	153.7	233.8	-34.3	51.2	233.8	-78.1	366.2	233.8	56.6
5	Deogarh	147.4	242.4	-39.2	63.0	242.4	-74.0	372.0	242.4	53.5
6	Dhenkanal	187.3	225.7	-17.0	90.1	225.7	-60.1	301.7	225.7	33.7
7	Jajpur	195.9	238.5	-17.9	65.9	238.5	-72.4	423.0	238.5	77.4
8	Jharsuguda	214.6	218.8	-1.9	119.0	218.8	-45.6	281.4	218.8	28.6
9	Kendrapara	96.5	208.3	-53.7	39.6	208.3	-81.0	431.0	208.3	106.9
10	Keonjhar	164.6	241.4	-31.8	86.3	241.4	-64.3	545.4	241.4	125.9
11	Mayurbhanj	134.3	265.8	-49.5	69.7	265.8	-73.8	666.8	265.8	150.9
12	Puri	124.8	188.0	-33.6	77.6	188.0	-58.7	298.6	188.0	58.8
13	Sambalpur	193.9	221.0	-12.2	73.9	221.0	-66.6	410.6	221.0	85.8
14	Sonepur	137.0	217.4	-37.0	85.7	217.4	-60.6	353.2	217.4	62.5
15	Sundargarh	154.7	237.4	-34.8	69.4	237.4	-70.8	392.6	237.4	65.4
								171.7	237.4	-27.7

[*Rainfall in mm*]Memorandum on Natural Calamities 2010-11

[*Rainfall in mm*]Memorandum on Natural Calamities 2010-11

Format-II
Extent of Damage due to Natural Calamities
State: Orissa
Nature and period of natural calamity - Drought 2010

Sl.	Item	Details
1	Total number of Districts in the State	30
2	No. and Names of the Districts affected	15 (Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkana, I Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapada, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundargarh)
3	Number of Villages affected	10336 villages, 104 wards
4	Population affected	41.58 lakh
5	Total land area affected (in lakh ha)	23.19
6	Crop Area affected (in lakh ha)	
	(i) Total cropped area affected	8.48
	(ii) Estimated loss to crops (Rs. in lakh)	2,27,776.938
	(iii) Area where crop damage was more than 50%	7.05
7	Percentage of area held by SMF	
	(i) In the State as a whole	53.11
	(ii) In the affected Districts	53.87
8	Houses damaged	
	(a) No. of houses damaged	-
	(i) Fully damaged pucca houses	-
	(ii) Fully damaged kutcha houses	-
	(iii) Severely damaged pucca houses	-
	(iv) Severely damaged kutcha houses	-
	(v) Partially damaged houses (pucca+kutcha)	-
	(vi) No. of huts damaged	-
	(b) Estimated value of damage to houses (Rs. in lakh)	-
9.	No. of Human lives lost	-
10	No. of persons with grievous injuries	-
11.	No. of persons with minor injuries	-
12.	Animal lost	
	(a) No. of big animals lost	-
	(b) No. of small animals lost	-
	(c) No. of poultry (birds) lost	-
13.	Damage to public properties :	
	(a) In physical terms (sector-wise details should be given - e.g. length of State roads damaged, length of District roads damaged, length of village roads damaged, No. of bridges damaged, No. of culverts damaged, No. of school buildings damaged etc.	-
	(b) Estimated value of the damage to public properties	-
14.	Estimated total damage to houses, crops and public properties.	2,277.76 crore

Chapter-IV

Assistance required from Government of India

1. Agriculture Assistance:

(a) **Agriculture input subsidy** - Agriculture input subsidy will be provided to the small and marginal farmers who have sustained crop loss of 50% and above @ Rs.2,000 per hectare of land in rain fed/ non-irrigated areas and Rs.4,000 per hectare of land in areas under assured irrigation. Agriculture input subsidy will also be provided to farmers other than small and marginal farmers at the same rates subject to a ceiling of one hectare per farmer. In case of successive calamities, the subsidy shall be provided to farmers other than small & marginal farmers up to two hectares per farmer.

Since the above assessment has been done taking into account the loss of yield of only autumn paddy, the number of crop affected villages is likely to rise after the crop cutting in respect of winter paddy is completed. Besides, the un-seasonal rain that occurred in the last week of October and first week of November, 2010 has caused substantial damage to the ready to harvest winter paddy and vegetable crops. Hence it is anticipated that the requirement of funds for providing input subsidy to the affected farmers may go up to **Rs.150.96 crore.**

Format-III
Calculation of assistance for agricultural input subsidy-SMF

Sl.	Name of affected District	Total Agricultural area Affected [in Hect.]	Total agricultural area where crop loss is > 50%	Out of (4) area belonging to SMF			Assistance sought for different categories of crops			Total assistance sought (Rs. in lakh)
				Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Rainfed (Rs. 2000/- X Col. 5A)	Irrigated (Rs. 4000/- X Col. 5B)	Perennial (Rs. 6000/- X Col. 5C)	
1	2	3	4	5A	5B	5C	6A	6B	6C	7(6A+6B+6C)
1	Angul	1,63,375	1,28,752	99,717	24,523	0	1,994.34	980.92	0	2,975.26
2	Balasore	210	133	133	0	0	2.66	0	0	2.66
3	Bargarh	7,565	6,718	5,536	434	0	110.72	17.36	0	128.08
4	Boudh	28,655	24,802	21843	910	0	436.86	36.4	0	473.26
5	Deogarh	8,550	6,976	4,025	1,560	0	80.5	62.4	0	142.9
6	Dhenkanal	9,571	7,375	4,645	1,432	0	92.9	57.28	0	150.18
7	Jajpur	18,430	7,760	7,117	643	0	142.34	25.72	0	168.06
8	Jharsuguda	9,739	3,170	3,170	0	0	63.4	0	0	63.4
9	Kendrapada	28,443	17,939	15,123	895	0	302.46	35.8	0	338.26
10	Keonjhar	19,623	6,432	4,928	223	0	98.56	8.92	0	107.48
11	Mayurbhanj	2,53,940	2,36,705	2,03,914	11,944	0	4,078.28	477.76	0	4,556.04
12	Puri	4,895	3,750	3,525	225	0	70.5	9	0	79.5
13	Sambalpur	98,695	85,678	66,452	13,152	0	1,329.04	526.08	0	1,855.12
14	Subarnapur	16,458	16,458	10,968	2,197	0	219.36	87.88	0	307.24
15	Sundargarh	1,79,659	1,52,419	1,42,035	4,090	0	2,840.7	163.6	0	3,004.3
	Total	8,47,808	7,05,067	5,93,131	62,228	0	11,862.62	2,489.12	0	14,351.74

Format-IV
Agriculture Input Subsidy- farmers other than SMF

Sl.	Name of the affected District	Total agricultural area where crop loss is > 50%	Out of (3) area belonging to farmers other than SMF			No. of farmers other than SMF affected by the drought			No. of farmers other than SMF affected by the successive calamities			Assistance sought for different categories of crops					Total assistance sought (Rs. in lakh.)	
			Rainfed	Irriga- ted	Pere- nnial	Rainfed	Irriga- ted	Pere- nnial	Rainfed	Irriga- ted	Pere- nnial	Affected for successive calamities						
												Rain fed	Irriga- ted	Pere- nnial	Affected first time	Rainfed		Irriga- ted
1	2	3	4A	4B	4C	5A	5B	5C	6A	6B	6C	7A	7B	7C	8A	8B	8C	9 [7(A+B+C) + 8(A+B+C)]
1	Angul	1,28,752	4013	0	0	1,978	0	0	36	0	0	39.56	0	0	0.72	0	0	40.28
2	Balasore	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bargarh	6,718	748	0	0	552	0	0	0	0	0	11.04	0	0	0	0	0	11.04
4	Boudh	24,802	2016	33	0	663	77	0	0	0	0	13.26	3.08	0	0	0	0	16.34
5	Deogarh	6,976	1391	0	0	618	0	0	114	0	0	12.36	0	0	4.56	0	0	16.92
6	Dhenkanal	7,375	1298	0	0	728	0	0	54	0	0	14.56	0	0	2.16	0	0	16.72
7	Jaipur	7,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Jharsuguda	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kendrapada	17,939	1921	0	0	1,517	0	0	0	0	0	30.34	0	0	0	0	0	30.34
10	Keonjhar	6,432	1280	0	0	945	0	0	0	0	0	18.9	0	0	0	0	0	18.9
11	Mayurbhanj	2,36,705	19844	1,003	0	11,165	1390	0	0	0	0	223.3	55.6	0	0	0	0	278.9
12	Puri	3,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sambalpur	85,678	6074	0	0	5,494	0	0	2547	0	0	109.88	0	0	50.94	0	0	160.82
14	Subarnapur	16,458	2743	550	0	1,436	360	0	0	0	0	28.72	14.4	0	0	0	0	43.12
15	Sundargarh	1,52,419	6438	356	0	3,087	203	0	1815	120	0	61.74	8.12	0	36.30	4.80	0	110.96
Total		7,05,067	47,766	1,942	0	28,183	2,030	0	4,566	120	0	563.66	81.2	0	94.68	4.8	0	744.34

(b) Soil Conservation/ Drought Proofing Measures

It is proposed to take soil and water conservation/ drought proofing measures in 15 drought affected districts. These measures include construction/ renovation of Water Harvesting Structures, Diversion Weirs, Farm Ponds, Recharge Well, Land Development, Field Bunding, etc. The requirement of funds on this account comes to **Rs.40.00 crore.**

(c) Subsidy on Rabi Crop: It is proposed to provide subsidized seeds to farmers of drought affected Districts during current Rabi Season in order to compensate, to some extent, the loss of Kharif crop. The requirement of funds for providing seeds at subsidized rates is **Rs.6.25 crore.**

(d) Provision of Diesel Pump sets at subsidized rates - It is proposed to provide 20,000 diesel pump sets up to 7.5 HP to farmers of drought affected Districts at 50% subsidised rate. The subsidy per pump sets would be approximately Rs.10,000/-. The total requirement of funds would be **Rs.20.00 crore.**

(e) Provision of diesel subsidy - It has been decided to provide Rs.500 per hectare towards diesel subsidy to the farmers up to 2 hectares per farmer on reimbursement basis out of Calamity Relief Fund to provide supplementary irrigation through diesel pump sets in the drought/deficient rainfall areas. The total requirement of funds on this account would be **Rs.50.00 crore.**

(f) Subsidy towards installation of Private Lift Irrigation Points (PLIPs) - It is proposed to take up special drive for installation of Private Lift Irrigation Points such as shallow Tube Wells, Bore Wells, Energized Dug Wells and River Lift Points in the drought affected districts. The requirement of funds towards subsidy @ 50% for 4,000 nos. of PLIPs proposed to be installed works out to **Rs.20.00 crore.**

(g) Provision of Sprayers and Pesticides - It is proposed to provide sprayers and pesticides to the farmers of the drought affected areas at 50% of the cost. A sum of **Rs.1.05 crore** towards subsidy on sprayers and a sum of **Rs.3.20 crore** towards subsidy on pesticides will be required. Total requirement of funds on this account is **Rs.4.25 crore.**

2. Waiver of interest on Crop Loan advanced during Kharif 2010

Due to erratic monsoon, there has been widespread damage to the Kharif crops in the State. Farmers in the drought affected areas are agitating for waiving of loan. In order to provide relief to the drought affected farmers, it is proposed to waive interest due on crop loan advanced to drought affected farmers during Kharif 2010. A sum of **Rs.76.19 crore** would be required for the purpose which may kindly be provided as grant by the Central Government.

3. Restoration of Minor Irrigation Projects:

(a) Restoration of Minor Irrigation Projects (Lift) -

There are 6,806 energized Lift Irrigation Projects in the drought affected areas of 15 Districts with irrigation potential of 1,59,671 hectares. 3,011 Lift Irrigation Projects with ayacut of 71,316 hectare are in defunct condition. It is proposed to revive 1,759 defunct LI Projects immediately that can stabilize 39,366 hectares of cultivable land at a cost of **Rs.84.10 crore**.

Revival of Minor Irrigation Projects (Lift)

Sl.	Name of affected District	No. of energised LIPs	Ayacut Area in Ha.	No. of defunct LIP	Area in Ha.	Nos. to be taken up for revival		
						No.	Area	Amount [Rs. in lakh]
1	Angul	513	13,364	240	6,056	121	3,028	448.90
2	Balasore	205	3,086	167	3,850	35	1,675	705.90
3	Bargarh	333	7,741	100	2,240	80	1,840	294.45
4	Boudh	336	8,846	58	1,404	23	584	51.95
5	Deogarh	100	2,108	7	140	33	680	84.00
6	Dhenkanal	575	11,500	243	4,860	125	2,500	479.75
7	Jajpur	384	9,880	246	6,490	121	3,092	480.54
8	Jharsuguda	43	1,282	30	800	7	100	26.25
9	Kendrapada	1450	37,277	643	17,825	105	2,116	159.00
10	Keonjhar	825	16,874	590	12,188	509	10,256	3,451.09
11	Mayurbhanj	547	13,017	194	4,649	194	4,649	930.45
12	Puri	07	140	05	100	03	60	2.25
13	Sambalpur	382	9,029	132	2,940	63	1,420	371.60
14	Subarnapur	120	3,316	31	1,236	17	872	175.85
15	Sundargarh	986	22,211	325	6,538	323	6,494	748.443
	Total	6806	1,59,671	3,011	71,316	1,759	39,366	8,410.42

(b) Minor Irrigation (Flow)

Rs.14.92 crore is required for immediate repair / restoration of 354 Minor Irrigation Projects (Flow). The details are given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl	Name of affected District	No of projects to be repaired	Amount required for repair of canal
1	Angul	58	359.00
2	Bargarh	35	133.05
3	Boudh	18	119.00
4	Deogarh	15	75.00
5	Dhenkanal	54	198.00
6	Jharsuguda	3	3.14
7	Kendrapada	0	0
8	Keonjhar	22	152.00
9	Mayurbhanj	73	188.50
10	Puri	0	0
11	Sambalpur	08	83.00
12	Subarnapur	05	6.00
13	Sundargarh	63	175.00
	Total	354	1,491.69

(c) Construction of Check Dams for protective irrigation

It is proposed to construct 2,000 check dams for providing drinking water, incidental irrigation and recharge of ground water in the drought affected areas. An amount of **Rs.100.00 crore** is required for this purpose.

4. Food Security:

a) Gratuitous Relief

In order to ensure food security in the drought affected areas, 15,39,934 people will be provided gratuitous relief for 30-60 days. An amount of **Rs.126.49 crore** is required for this purpose.

Requirement of funds for food assistance

Sl	Name of affected District	Villages affected	Wards affected	Population affected	Affected population requiring food assistance			No. of days	Amount required towards food assistance (Rs. in lakh)		
					Adult	Children	Total		Rs.20 per adult	@Rs.15 per child	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	Angul	1,740	24	8,97,460	3,28,507	2,10,029	538,536	30	1,971.04	945.13	2,916.17
2	Balasore	3	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bargarh	451	1	2,30,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Boudh	948	0	2,75,827	1,13,695	79,009	1,92,704	60	1,364.34	711.08	2,075.42
5	Deogarh	241	0	95,733	9,914	7,472	17,386	40	79.31	44.83	124.14
6	Dhenkanal	432	0	2,59,213	90,205	65,322	1,55,527	30	541.23	293.95	835.18
7	Jajpur	174	0	86,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Jharsuguda	43	0	21,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kendrapada	169	0	88403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Keonjhar	747	0	1,15,517	82,615	32,842	1,15,517	60	991.38	295.58	1,286.96
11	Mayurbhanj	2,442	18	9,19,316	2,61,777	1,02,171	3,63,948	60	3,141.32	919.54	4,060.86
12	Puri	42	0	22,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sambalpur	1,076	26	5,46,398	43,712	60,104	1,03,816	60	524.54	540.94	1,065.48
14	Subarnapur	172	0	74,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Sundargarh	1,656	35	5,22,696	32,550	19,950	52,500	30	195.30	89.78	285.08
	Total	10,336	104	41,57,79	9,62,975	5,76,899	15,39,934		8,808.46	3,840.83	12,649.29

b) Emergency Feeding Programme

The issue of food security needs to be handled sensitively. Government has issued clear instructions to identify the vulnerable areas and households for close monitoring of the situation. Old, infirm, destitute, people of unsound mind and indigent persons need special care and attention. For such target groups emergency feeding programme need to be in place at least for three months. An amount of Rs.25.00 crore is required for this purpose.

c) Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Keeping in view the adverse effects of the drought, it is proposed to cover the vulnerable children and pregnant & lactating women under supplementary nutrition programme as per ICDS guidelines. The cost of the daily ration under SNP is Rs.2.00 per day / beneficiary as per CRF Norms. It is proposed to provide food to these beneficiaries for 90-120 days. Accordingly, calculation has been made for 1,73,071 children and 1,89,732 pregnant & lactating women. A total amount of Rs.7.57 crore will be required to provide food assistance to this eligible but left-out population in the State. The total requirement of funds is given below.

Supplementary nutrition to children, pregnant and lactating women in the Drought affected Areas as per ICDS norms

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl	Name of affected District	No. of children (6 months to 6 years) to be provided with SNP	No. of days	Amount required	No. of pregnant and lactating women to be provided with SNP	No of days	Amount required	Total amount required
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	63009	120	151.22	49365	90	88.86	240.08
2	Balasore	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	Bargarh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
4	Boudh	23703	120	56.89	19328	90	34.79	91.68
5	Deogarh	2242	120	5.38	3250	90	5.85	11.23
6	Dhenkanal	19597	120	47.03	19898	90	35.82	82.85

7	Jajpur	0	0	0.00	0	90	0.00	0.00
8	Jharsuguda	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	Kendrapada	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
10	Keonjhar	9853	120	23.65	12729	90	22.91	46.56
11	Mayurbhanj	30651	120	73.56	62745	90	112.94	186.50
12	Puri	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
13	Sambalpur	18031	120	43.27	10066	90	18.12	61.39
14	Subarnapur	0	0	0.00	0	90	0.00	0.00
15	Sundargarh	5985	120	14.36	12351	90	22.23	36.60
Total		173071	960	415.36	189732	900	341.52	756.88

5. Drinking Water

a) Rural Water Supply

Due to abnormally low rainfall in large parts of the State during the Monsoon season, drinking water scarcity problem has arisen in the affected districts. The drinking water situation is grim not only in rural areas but also in many urban areas in the State.

Following Action Plan has been formulated for the purpose. The requirement of funds is **Rs.182.00 crore**.

	Funds Required (Rs.in Crore)
(a) Provision of extension and replacement of worn-out "Riser 54.00 crores pipes" in tubewells, where there is likelihood of depletion of water table beyond suction level of the pump and replacement of old damaged riser pipes.	52.80
(b) Procurement of PVC storage tanks for transportation of 1.50 crores drinking water to drinking water scarcity in rural settlements.	1.40
(c) Installation of replacement defunct tube wells in habitations.	28.50
(d) To engage hired Mobile vans in all the affected Blocks, where there is no departmental van, for six months from November, 2010 to April 2011.	3.00

(e)	Provision of hire charges of hired vehicles to convey drinking water through storage tanks for six months.	1.00
(f)	Provision of Hydrofacturing and Compressor Washing to develop the yield of tube wells during drinking water scarcity period.	0.50
(g)	Provision of Hydrofacturing Units and Rig Units	14.50
(h)	Procurement of new Mobile Vans @ 1 no. per each Block worst hit by scanty rainfall.	20.00
(i)	Procurement of new water Tankers to meet the ,scarcity of water.	30.00
(j)	Procurement of critical Spare Parts.	5.10
(k)	Augmentation of break down Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes.	25.20
TOTAL		182.00

b) Urban Water Supply

Due to irregular & scanty rainfall during last monsoon, the water supply to the 14 ULBs have been badly affected. Many rivers and water have dried up and there is no adequate surface flow for which construction of cross bundhs & river bed dredging are required for smooth supply of water to the ULBS.

Besides, number of production wells & H.P. Tube wells are also required to supplement the short fall of water. Tankers (both departmental & hired) are to be engaged for supply of drinking water in the scarcity pockets & uncovered areas of the ULBs, POL for departmental tankers are required for transportation of drinking water and inspection vehicles.

Defunct tube wells are to be replaced and new Hp Tube wells are to be installed in order to mitigate the drinking water supply during the coming months including Summer 2011. For above purpose an amount of **Rs.22.25 crore** is required to combat drought situation 2010-11.

6. Animal Resources Sector

The cattle are the worst affected during a drought situation. Where it is not possible to supply fodder or take medical care of cattle, cattle camps are opened to take complete care of the cattle population.

The following is a checklist of points for monitoring the fodder requirement in difficult drought situation.

- Assessment to fodder requirement in drought affected districts and locate areas where shortages are likely to occur and arrange for supplies from outside
- Monitoring the prices of fodder in selected places / markets.
- Arrange to procure fodder in selected outlets
- State Forest Department to arrange for the cutting and bailing of grasses in the forest, wherever possible to meet the demand from fodder deficit districts.
- Fodder cultivation to be encouraged wherever feasible.
- Ensure supply for molasses to cattle feed plants.

a) Provision of Fodder

- i) Due to drought situation, the availability of green fodder in the pasture will be hampered. Out of the total 61,64,295 cattle population in the affected areas of the Districts, it is anticipated that the pasture fodder will hardly meet 25% of the total requirement. The total requirement of funds for three months will be **Rs.173.96 crore**.

Sl.	Name of affected District	Villages affected	Wards affected	Cattle Population affected			Affected Cattle Population to be provided with cattle feed/ fodder			No. of cattle camps to be opened	No. of days fodder to be provided	Amount required towards fodder		Total [Rs. in lakh]
				Large	Small	Total	Large	Small	Total			@Rs. 20 per large animal	@Rs. 10 per small animal	
1	Angul	1740	24	562128	297499	859627	112426	59500	171925	80	90	2023.668	535.5	2559.168
2	Balasore	3	0	1370	1252	2622	274	250	524	3	90	4.932	2.25	7.182
3	Bargarh	451	1	324632	158732	483364	64926	31746	96673	46	90	1168.668	285.714	1454.382
4	Boudh	948	0	271698	158992	430690	54340	31798	86138	30	90	978.12	286.182	1264.302
5	Deogarh	241	0	47200	12302	59502	9440	2460	11900	42	90	169.92	22.14	192.06
6	Dhenkanal	432	0	165235	92812	258047	33047	18562	51609	85	90	594.846	167.058	761.904
7	Jajpur	174	0	18468	7014	25482	3694	1403	5096	50	90	66.492	12.627	79.119
8	Jharsuguda	43	0	27144	5050	32194	5429	1010	6439	43	90	97.722	9.09	106.812
9	Kendrapada	169	0	4771	17257	22028	954	3451	4406	34	90	17.172	31.059	48.231
10	Keonjhar	747	0	599194	521500	1120694	119839	104300	224139	495	90	2157.102	938.7	3095.802
11	Mayurbhanj	2442	18	552696	692342	1245038	110539	138468	249008	231	90	1989.702	1246.212	3235.914
12	Puri	42	0	2350	1420	3770	470	284	754	42	90	8.46	2.556	11.016
13	Sambalpur	1076	26	150407	86811	237218	30081	17362	47444	200	90	541.458	156.258	697.716
14	Subarnapur	172	0	29646	14821	44467	5929	2964	8893	13	90	106.722	26.676	133.398
15	Sundargarh	1656	35	743646	595876	1339522	148729	119175	267904	1048	90	2677.122	1072.575	3749.697
	Total	10336	104	3500585	2663680	6164265	700117	532733	1232852	2131	1350	12602.11	4794.6	17396.703

b) Animal Health Measures

Since drought affected animals are prone to a number of contagious diseases, it is necessary to take preventive steps through vaccination and mass de-worming of animals. Keeping in view of the above necessities and to combat the drought situation, an amount of **Rs.5.65 crore** is required for animal health care in drought affected districts.

7. Health Measures:

Due to scarcity of drinking water & food and other effects, the people of the drought affected areas are likely to suffer from various diseases like diarrhoea, heat stroke, anaemia owing to malnutrition. In order to tackle these problems preventive and curative health measures are to be taken. Adequate quantity of medicines, disinfectant, halogen tablets, vitamins, ORS and other life saving medicines are to be supplied to the drought affected areas. Chlorination of drinking water sources is required to be done frequently. Medical Relief Centers are to be opened in the vulnerable areas. Detection of malnutrition among children should continue in each GPs and appropriate action taken to correct the same. The normal State budget for provision of medicines is quite insufficient to meet this additional burden, which would require an amount of **Rs.6.02 crore**.

Chapter-V

Status of State Disaster Response Fund

The State Disaster Response Fund has been constituted with the sharing of Central and State Government as per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission. The corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund pertaining to the State of Orissa for the year 2010-11 was Rs.391.58 crore. The details of which are given below.

State share	:	Rs.97.89 crore
Central share	:	Rs.293.69 crore
Total	:	Rs.391.58 crore

An amount of Rs.195.790 crore has been received towards 1st instalment of Central and State share. Rs.5.72 crore is the opening balance in the SDRF account as on 01.04.2010. The funds position in the SDRF account as on 01.11.2010 is given below.

		<i>Rs. in crore</i>
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2010	:	5.720
1 st instalment to SDRF [2010-11]		
Central share	:	146.845
State share	:	48.945
TOTAL	:	201.510
Amount spent for different relief and immediate restoration measures as on 31.10.2010	:	204.323
Balance in SDRF account as on 01.11.2010	:	NIL

The detailed status of expenditure from SDRF Account 2010-11 is given in the prescribed Format - IX.

Format - IX
Status of expenditure from SDRF Account

Year-2010-11
State- Orissa

(As on 31.10.10)

[Rs. in crore]

1	Opening balance in SDRF account as on 01.04.2010	5.720
2	SDRF releases during the year 2010-2011 (Central & State share)	
	# 1st Installment of current year [State + Central]	195.790
	# 2nd Installment of current year, if any[State + Central]	-
	# Advance Contribution for 2011-12 (Centre+State)	-
3	NDRF releases during the year 2010-11 if any	
4	Total funds available in CRF Account (1+2+3)	201.510
5	Expenditure incurred on calamities	
	# Avalanches	-
	# Cyclone	1.456
	# Cloud Burst	-
	# Flood -2010	106.093
	# Earthquake / Tsunami	-
	# Fire	2.047
	# Hailstorm	1.372
	# Landslides	-
	Sub-total	110.968
6	Expenditure incurred on training during 2010-11	-
7	Expenditure incurred upto 10% on procurement of search and rescue equipments etc. during 2010-11	39.15
8	Expenditure incurred on instant Drought	54.205
9	Total expenditure incurred on all calamities (5+6+7+8)	204.323
10	Balance available in CRF account (4-10)	NIL

**ABSTRACT OF REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS FROM
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

Sl.	Sector	Purpose	Amount
			(Rs. in Crore)
1	Agriculture	Agriculture input subsidy	150.96
		Soil conservation / Drought proofing measures	40.00
		Provision of subsidised seed	6.25
		Provision of diesel pumps	20.00
		Diesel subsidy	50.00
		Installation of private lift irrigation points	20.00
		Provision of sprayers and pesticides	4.25
		Sub-total	291.46
2	Co-operation	Waiving of crop loan interest	76.19
3	Water Resources	Revival of minor irrigation projects (Lift & Flow)	99.02
		Construction of check dams	100.00
		Sub-total	275.21
4	Food Security	Gratuitous Relief	126.49
		Emergency Feeding	25.00
		Supplementary Nutrition	7.57
		Sub-total	159.06
5	Drinking Water Supply	Rural water supply	182.00
		Urban water supply	22.25
		Sub-total	204.25
6	Animal Resources	Provision of fodder	173.96
		Cattle Health measure	5.65
		Sub-total	179.61
7	Health Measures	Provision of medicines	6.02
8	Calamity Fund Release	CRF- Outstanding release for Flood 2008 (500 - 98.87)	401.13
Grand Total			1516.74

Chapter-VI

Conclusion

The State of Orissa experienced severe floods in 5 spells during 2006 which affected 27 of the 30 Districts. The State Government submitted a Memorandum to Government of India seeking assistance of Rs.2382.43 crore out of NCCF. Hon'ble Prime Minister visited the State and announced central assistance of Rs.200 crore. However, against the announcement of Hon'ble Prime Minister, only Rs.25 crore was released out of NCCF. Subsequently, by letter No.20-3/2006-NDM-I dated 19.2.2007 of Ministry of Home affairs, the decision of High Level Committee (HLC) was communicated to adjust Rs.25 crore released from NCCF against future releases from NCCF.

Similarly, in 2007, severe floods were experienced in two spells. Two memoranda for central assistance of Rs.306.70 crore and Rs.1093.50 crore respectively were submitted to the Government of India. But no central assistance was received from the Government of India.

In 2008, again the State faced very severe floods in the months of June and September. While the floods in River Subarnarekha in June surpassed all its previous records, the Mahanadi flood has been termed as unprecedented by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The State Government submitted Memorandum to Government of India seeking assistance of Rs.2687 crore out of the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V. Patil, during his visit to the State, at the instance of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India announced an assistance of Rs.500 crore for relief and rehabilitation, which was subsequently confirmed in his letter No.V-235666/HMP/2008 dated 29.09.2008. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India camping at New York in his communication dated 25th September, 2008 to the then Member of Lok Sabha, Jagatsinghpur also intimated that an amount of Rs.500 crore had been allocated to assist the State Government in relief and rehabilitation efforts. Hon'ble Prime Minister in his letter also assured that more assistance would be provided to the State, if needed.

But, only a sum of Rs.98.87 crore was released in favour of the State out of NCCF. The HLC which met on 19.4.2009 decided that the amount eligible for release from NCCF to the State for 2008 floods was worked out to be "NIL" and an amount of Rs.80.869 crore against the releases made earlier from NCCF 'on account basis' was required to be recovered. It is reiterated that on the basis of the commitment of the Central Government for assistance for floods 2008, the State Government took up immediate restoration of the damaged public infrastructure on a war footing for relief line clearance which was accomplished within the prescribed time frame adhering to the norms and guidelines of CRF/NCCF. Hence, the amount shown excess is not justified and should not be adjusted against the future release of NCCF in favour of the State.

While seeking recovery of funds, certain important factual aspects have not been appreciated. A few instances in which matters have not been considered in proper perspective are indicated below.

- Against the actual expenditure of Rs.148.90 crore towards Food Assistance out of which Rs.64 crore alone has been paid to the Food Corporation of India for 37,500MT of rice, the HLC has approved only Rs.12.08 crore.
- The HLC assumed that no Urban Local Body (ULB) has been affected by the disaster for which it did not approve any expenditure incurred towards repair and restoration of roads and drinking water supply systems in urban areas.
- Rs.17.73 crore and Rs.13.71 crore only were approved for repair/restoration of Panchayat roads and Rural roads respectively against the expenditure of Rs.260.24 crore for Panchayat/ village roads and Rs.86.31 crore for rural roads.
- Similarly, the committee has approved only Rs.1.29 crore out of Rs.5.17 crore spent for repair of damaged huts.

In 2009, the State experienced severe drought in 18 Districts and floods in 17 Districts. Some of the Districts faced both drought and flood. The State Government through a Memorandum submitted on 19.12.2009 sought for central assistance of Rs.2257.032 crore. Vide Government of India in Ministry of Home Affairs letter No.32-3/2008-NDM-I dated 12.10.2010, it is intimated that the HLC for drought which met on 12.5.2010 has approved assistance of Rs.151.92 crore for management of drought 2009 and Rs.39.32 crore has been approved for management of flood 2009 by the HLC which met on 16.9.2010. However, assuming the availability of funds for the instant calamities to be Rs.241.24 crore, central assistance for management of drought and flood 2009, has been worked out to Rs.10.31 crore. In the result, Rs.10.31 crore has been adjusted against Rs.80.869 crore, identified as excess against the adhoc releases made from NCCF. As indicated above, the net amount of Rs.10.31 crore should immediately be released without adjustment as the amount shown as excess is unjustified. The matter needs to be urgently reviewed so that the same process of adjustment of the imaginary excess does not spill over to the State's claim for the current year.

Yet again, during 2010 the State has encountered a severe drought situation in successive years. 10,336 villages in 90 Blocks and 104 wards in 14 ULBs in 15 Districts have been declared as drought affected by the State Government and necessary measures are being taken to save the standing crops and to mitigate the distress condition arising out of drought situation. A preliminary report on drought situation has already been submitted to Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India on 12 October, 2010 seeking central assistance of Rs.1516.74 crore.

Due to the grave calamities the State has been facing successively, the coping capacity of the State is under strain and there is a strong need for reinforcement. It is, therefore, requested to reconsider the whole issue for release of funds from National Calamity Contingency Fund as per the Memoranda submitted by the State Government for management of successive calamities.



