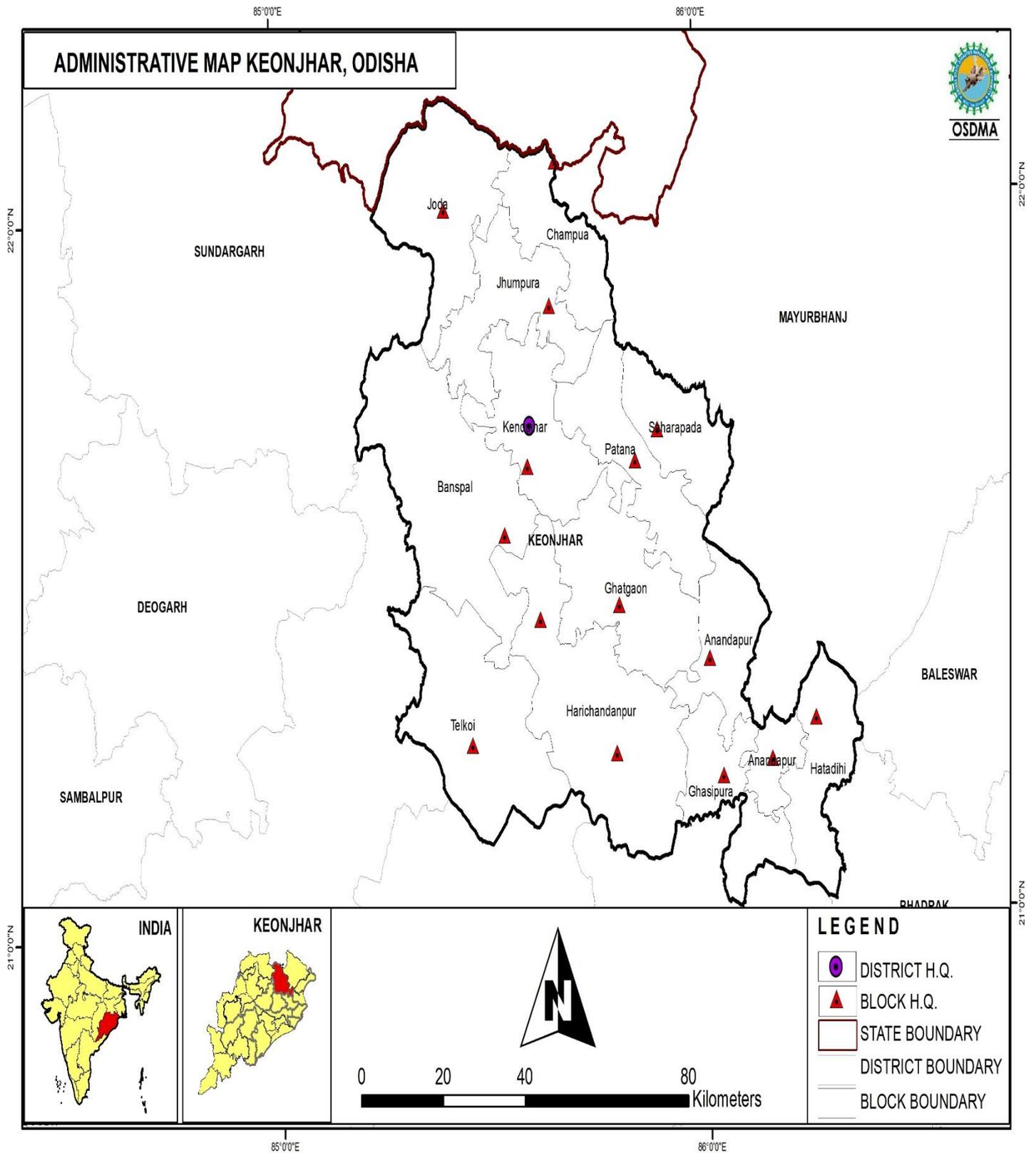


DRAFT
Template for District level Action Plan
Heat Action Plan-2023
Keonjhar District

Prepared by
District Disaster Management Authority, Keonjhar

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ABBREVIATION

ADM : Additional District Magistrate

AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BDO	:	Block Development officer
BCR	:	Block Control Room
CCA	:	Climate Change Adaptation
CDMO	:	Chief District Medical Officer
CDPO	:	Child Development Project Officer
CDVO	:	Chief District Veterinary Officer
CMRF	:	Chief Ministers Relief Fund
DC	:	District Collector
DCR	:	District Control Room
DDMA	:	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	:	District Disaster Management Plan
DDM	:	District Disaster Manager
DEOC	:	District Emergency Operation Centre
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DSWO	:	District Social Welfare Officer
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
GoI	:	Government of India
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HRVA	:	Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
IAY	:	Indira Aawas Yojana
MO	:	Medical Officer
NGO	:	Non-granted Organisation
OSDMA	:	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
OIC	:	Officer In charge
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RD	:	Route Distance
SP	:	Superintendent of Police
VSO	:	Veterinary Stock officer
W&CD	:	Women & Child Development
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
NIDM	:	National Institute of Disaster Management

FOREWORD

The District Keonjhar has been divided geographically in to three parts e.g(a) Vast riverine belt in the eastern part of Anandpur sub division (b) the mining and industrial belt of joda, Barbil of champua subdivision (c) dense forest land with cultivating plain land patch in the keonjhar sub-divisions adjoining to Anandpur sub-division and northern part of Champua sub-divisons.

The district is vulnerable to both Natural and manmade disasters. Not all the disasters can be predicted or prevented however precautionary measures taken within the existing infrastructure, in the form of preparedness considerably mitigate the human sufferings, loss of life, property and restore the normalcy at the earliest. The HAP -2023 gives an insight on how the district Heat Action Plan helps to prevent and mitigate the upcoming days of any Heat Stress. The Course of disasters is depending on how early the same is identified and how effectively specific control measures are applied in time. In other word the Heat Action Plan is one component within the framework of a holistic approach to reduce the impact of Heat related stress. Planning in a pre-disaster phase helps us to be prepared for a post- disaster situation where in resources can be adequately deployed and thus loses can be minimized. Keonjhar district has a profile of varied hazards, the district has witnessed the devastating disasters like Heat Wave, Bulbul 2019 Amphan 2020, COVID-19 2020, and YASS-21.

District profile

Keonjhar enjoys pride of a place in the geological and anthropological map of the State. Its minerals are varied and rich. Its iron-ore, manganese and chrome ore are opulent as well as extensive. Anthropologically, it has two main tribes, the Juangs and the Bhuyans who have unique ethnic life style. Both Juangs and Bhuyans insist on their right for shifting cultivation which is known by different names such as Rama, Biringa and Podu. Bhuyans follow many traditional Hindu practices. When a distinguished visitor arrives in a Bhuyan Village, the women according to Hindu tradition insist that the visitor should stand on a little elevated wooden pedestal, so that they could wash his feet. For natural beauty, Keonjhar is as varied as the whole of Odisha¹ with waterfalls of many heights, roaring gorges with rolling boulders and rocks of varying hue which are otherwise rare. Wild animals in the forests almost become extinct due to indiscriminate poaching.

Keonjhar has the distinction of having one of the oldest rocks in the world covering an area of 100 square kms. at Asanpat. The rock is said to be 38,000 million years old. It must have been there before peninsular India broke away from Antarctica and moved north.

CHAPTER-1

1. Introduction

1.1 Rationale for Preparation of Heat Action Plan (HAP) (Refer NDMA Guidelines -2019)

Rationale for strengthening the Heat Action Plan (HAP) Odisha has a history of Heat Waves with soaring temperatures being recorded in several parts of the state. About 2042 people died in the State in the year 1998 due to Heat Wave. Casualties related to Heat Wave were experienced by the state again in 2005 when 236 lives were lost. There could have been many possible reasons including growing urbanization, rising population and industrialization. The problem is further going to be magnified due to climate change. According to the estimates, the situation is likely to worsen in the coming years; the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) predicts heat related fatalities will double in less than 20 years. The situation demands that the policy makers and researchers revisit and strengthen the current HAP. Till date, the Heat Wave measures have been mostly preventive in nature. However, prolonged summers, increased temperature and climatic changes require designing adaptive measures and building resilience in the informal sector (vulnerability assessment and alternate livelihood generation of the vulnerable population) along with the preventive actions. Under these circumstances, adaptation is a key response strategy to minimize potential deaths and other adverse effects on health due to Heat Waves (NDMA Guideline 2019)

1.2 Heat wave Definition

Q. What is heat wave?

Qualitatively, heat wave is a condition of air temperature which becomes fatal to human body when exposed. Quantitatively, it is defined based on the temperature thresholds over a region in terms of actual temperature or its departure from normal. In certain countries it is defined in term of the heat index based on temperature and humidity or based on extreme percentile of the temperatures.

Q. What is criterion for declaring heat wave?

Heat wave is considered if maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C or more for Plains and at least 30°C or more for Hilly regions.

a) Based on Departure from Normal

Heat Wave: Departure from normal is 4.50C to 6.40C

Severe Heat Wave: Departure from normal is >6.40C

Heat wave is defined based on the temperature thresholds over a region in terms of Heat Wave is defined based on the temperature thresholds over a region in terms of actual temperature or its departure from normal. It is a condition where air temperature becomes fatal to human body when exposed. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) defines a Heat Wave as 'five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by five degrees Celsius'. Again, depending on the upper deviation from the normal temperature it can be moderate Heat Wave or Severe Heat Wave (www.imd.gov.in)

As per India Meteorological Department (IMD) classification, Heat Wave is considered if maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C or more for plains, 37°C or more for coastal stations and at least 30°C or more for hilly regions. Following criteria are used to declare a Heat Wave:

Based on Departure from Normal

❖ **Heat Wave:** Departure from normal is 4.5°C to 6.4°C

❖ **Severe Heat Wave:** Departure from normal is >6.4°C

Based on Actual Maximum Temperature (for plains only)

❖ **Heat Wave:** When actual maximum temperature $\geq 45^\circ\text{C}$

❖ **Severe Heat Wave:** When actual maximum temperature $\geq 47^\circ\text{C}$ To declare a Heat Wave, the above criteria should be met at least at two stations in a Meteorological sub-division for at least two consecutive days. A Heat Wave will be declared on the second day. Higher peak temperatures daily and longer and acute Heat Waves are becoming increasingly frequent globally due to climate change

b) Based on Actual Maximum Temperature

Heat Wave: When actual maximum temperature $\geq 45^\circ\text{C}$ Severe Heat Wave: When actual maximum temperature $\geq 47^\circ\text{C}$ If above criteria met at least in 2 stations in a Meteorological sub-division for at least two consecutive days and it declared on the second day. Q. What is a criterion for describing Heat Wave for coastal.

Heat wave is a condition of atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can cause deaths as well. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) defines a heat wave as five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by five degrees Celsius. Different countries define heat wave differently in context of their local conditions. In India, as per India Meteorological Department (IMD) classification, heat wave is considered if maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C or more for plains, 37°C or more for coastal stations and at least 30°C or more for hilly regions. Following criteria are used to declare a heat wave.

Heat wave means

A heat wave, or heat wave, or extreme heat, is a period of excessively hot weather, which may be accompanied by high humidity, especially in oceanic climate countries. While definitions vary, a heat wave is usually measured relative to the usual climate in the area and relative to normal temperatures for the season.

1.3 Objective of HAP

- ❖ To minimize the casualty happening to Heat wave.
- ❖ To minimize the risk happening due to Heat stress.
- ❖ Effective warning dissemination
- ❖ Effective planning to reduce the impacts
- ❖ Creating awareness among the community in all spheres to protect their life and livestock
- ❖ Setting of hospital to deal with sunstroke affected patients with adequate beds, medicines, AC/cooler fitted rooms
- ❖ Identification of water scarcity pockets and strategic planning to meet the water scarcity
- ❖ Ensure departmental preparedness particularly CDM &PHO, CDVO, Rural Water Sanitation Division, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Division, WATCO / Public Health Divisions, Tata Power Central Odisha Distribution Ltd etc. along with Blocks, Tahasils and Urban Local Bodies to keep close watch on the situation and work accordingly

District Profile

A. Climate and Location

During the summer, maximum temperature touches around 38°C. The weather becomes more pleasant with the advent of the monsoon in June and remains as such up to the end of October. The temperature in the month of December is lowest i.e. varies at around 11°C. The district's yearly temperature is 28.07°C (82.53°F) and it is 2.1% higher than India's averages.

B. District at a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	No.	Remarks
1	No. of villages	2132	
2	Total Population	2021725	
	a. Male	1017169	
	b. Female	1004556	
	c. Children	259403	
3	No. of Blocks	13	
4	No. of Gram panchayat	291	
5	No. of Tehsil	13	
6	No. of RI circle	102	
7	No. of Police Stations	24	
8	No. of Fire Stations	14	
9	No. of Urban Local Bodies	5	
10	No. of Sub-centres	316	
11	No. of PHC	81	
12	No. of CHC	13	
13	No. of Sub-Divisional Hospital	2	
14	No. of Veterinary hospitals	3	
15	No. of Anganwadi Centres	3352	

16	No. of ASHA		
17	No. of Colleges		
18	No. of Schools	3195	
19	No. of Odisha Adarsh Vidyalaya	3	
20	No. of Rural Water Supply system		
21	a) No. of Tube Wells		
22	b) No. of tube well Functional/running	20537	
22	c) No. of tube well dysfunctional	0	
23	d) No. of tube well dysfunctional but repairable	13	
24	e) No. of tube well having solar power	1807	
25	f) No. of Mega Water Supply	180	
26	No. of Temporary Shelters	13	
27	No. of Night Shelters	18	

Occurrence of Heat Wave

The Heat Waves over (District Keonjhar) generally occur during the summer season which commences in March and stretches until June. The maximum temperature during this period goes well above 40⁰ C. Heat Wave pattern differs from region to region.

EARLY WARNING DISSEMINATION

3.1 Forecast and Issuance of Heat Wave Alert by IMD

India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences, is the nodal agency for providing current and forecast weather information, including warnings for all weather-related hazards for optimum operation of weather-sensitive activities. It provides warning against severe weather phenomena like tropical cyclones, squally winds, heavy rainfall/ snow, thunder-squall, hailstorm, dust storms, Heat Wave, warm night, fog, cold wave, cold night, ground frost, etc. It also provides real time data and weather prediction of maximum temperature, Heat Wave, extreme temperatures and heat alerts for vulnerable cities/rural areas.

IMD has a big network of surface observatories covering entire country to measure various metrological parameters like Temperature, Relative humidity, pressure, wind speed & direction etc. Based on daily maximum temperature station data, climatology of maximum temperature is prepared for the period 1981-2010 to find out normal maximum temperature of the day for the particular station. Thereafter, IMD declares Heat Wave over the region as per its definition. IMD issues temperature forecast & warnings in following range:

- a) Short to medium range (lead time/validity of 1 to 5 days)
- b) Extended range (lead time/validity upto 4 weeks)
- c) Seasonal range (lead time/validity upto 3 months)

IMD predicts Heat Wave based on synoptic analysis of various meteorological parameters and from the consensus guidance from various regional & global numerical prediction models like, WRF, GFS, GEFS, NCUM, UMEPS, UM Regional etc. available at Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) and other international models accessible under bilateral multi-institutional arrangement

A common man may get Heat Wave information from, All India Weather Forecast Bulletin (<https://mausam.imd.gov.in>) and special Heat Wave guidance bulletins (http://internal.imd.gov.in/pages/heatwave_mausam.php) every day from 1 April to 30 June.

The Heat Wave information is shared with concerned State Government Authority, Media and other stakeholders like Indian Railway, Health departments, Power Sector etc. The general public is informed through Print & Electronics Media.

IMD issues forecasts and warnings for all weather-related hazards in short to medium range (valid for the next five days) every day as a part of its multi-hazard early warning system. These warnings, updated four times a day, are available at <http://www.imd.gov.in/pages>

A new system of exclusively heat-related warnings has been introduced with effect from 03 April 2017. These warnings, valid for the next 5(five) days, are issued around 1600 hours IST daily and are provided to all concerned authorities (Departments of Health, Disaster Management, Indian Red Cross and Indian Medical Association, NDMA etc.) for taking suitable action at their end. A bulletin in extended range with outlook for the next two weeks (for all hazards including Heat Wave) is issued every Thursday (available at <http://www.imd.gov.in/pages/extended.php>).

3.2 Monitoring Heat wave by DDMA

Based on IMD observations, heat conditions of District are analyzed on a daily basis by DDMA from March-June every year. Maximum temperature map of the state is prepared on GIS platform. The information is disseminated to the different stakeholders through social media.

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

3.3 SATARK APP

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



REPAREDNESS MEASURE

Department wise specific preparedness measures

A. Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment Department (Circular No. 3873, date 02.03.2022)

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

B. Fisheries & ARD Department (Circular No.1901, dt,19.02.2022)

ARD Sector

- In each district as well as Sub-division level, a Control Room for Heat Wave should be opened with adequate staff to attend any eventualities arising due to Heat Wave.
- The livestock holders need to be educated regarding the management practices to be followed while rearing of animals and birds during scorching heat of Summer.
- The scrolling news on Heat Wave needs to be telecast in different TV channels. The publications

of advertisements on Heat Wave in different Odia newspapers needs to be made for the awareness of public.

- Leaflets, Pamphlets and hand-outs will be circulated for wide publicity among the farmers and field functionaries.
- Livestock and poultry are prone to heat stress due to herd system of management resulting in Summer diarrhea, dehydration and subsequent shock. Hence, they are to be treated immediately with fluid therapy and essential life-saving drugs.
- There is also a need for supplementary post Heat Wave treatment to the affected animals and birds for which the veterinary Institutions (VDs & LACs) are to be equipped with sufficient stock of medicines.
- General Public would be advised to keep wide-mouthed water pots outside their houses for animals and birds.
- Temporary shallow water vats will be constructed for stray animals in strategic locations and in cattle markets through PR&DW Department. Accordingly, the detailed list with locations will be given to the respective DRDAS.
- The tube wells and animal vats should be constructed/ repaired in Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and Livestock Aid Centers through PR&DW Department.
- The Mobile Veterinary Units in each block shall be utilized for monitoring the Heat Wave situation and for providing emergency veterinary service care.
- The farmers would be educated regarding the management of heat stress in animals and birds either during village meetings / trainings on Animal Husbandry activities or through different media.
- The successful management of heat stress includes the following:
- In order to treat or provide necessary first-aids to heat affected animals, all the Veterinary Dispensaries/ Livestock Aid Centers need to be properly assessed with regard to availability of cold drinking water, stock of essential medicines and technical personnel.
- All subordinate Staff / Officers are to be instructed to render selfless services to the affected livestock and poultry population in face of possible Heat Wave situations. Steps may be taken to open the field institutions beyond the prefixed schedule in case of necessity to cater the need of farmers.
- The NGO/ CBOs of the district may be requested to extend hands of co-operation to mitigate the sufferings of animals due to heat. Temporary arrangements for drinking water may be made with the help of District Administration, line Departments and voluntary organizations to overcome heat stress of susceptible animals.
- Care of affected animals should be taken immediately.

C. Housing and Urban Development Department (Circular No. 2601, 16.02.2022)

- Regular and adequate drinking water supply should be ensured by the PHEOULB to all the urban areas. For this, water supply pipe lines should be kept in good condition and any leakage or break down should be repaired within 24 hours on war footing.
- For emergency measures to ensure drinking water supply, water tankers should be deployed in different scarcity pockets to provide drinking water. Additional number of tankers, if required, may be arranged on hiring basis.
- Control Rooms are to be opened as usual and responsible officials should manage and attend to the complaints received on water scarcity.
- The ULBs should start opening more no. of water kiosks- PANIYA JAL BITARAN KENDRA i.e. drinking water distribution centers at strategic places i.e. on road sides, cross roads, public offices, bus stand, railway station, market places etc. keeping in view the sanitation and hygiene of water distribution points. Support of NGOs may be taken for this purpose, if necessary.
- All the Tube Wells/ Hand Pumps must be kept in running condition and spare parts should be kept ready for repairing of Hand Pumps/Tube Wells immediately in case of any complaint.
- Banning of burning of municipal solid waste, garden/tree residual should be ensured.
- To handle the emergency situation arising out of excessive Heat Wave, Health Care centers and hospitals under ULBs should be kept ready.
- Adequate awareness may be created among the urban inhabitants to keep one pot of water in front of households for stray birds and animals. The water must be changed on alternate days for better hygienic purposes.
- City-Afforestation/ Adequate sustainable avenue plantations /plantations on vacant places like educational institutions, parks, official complexes need to be taken up by the Development Authorities/ Regional Improvement Trusts/ Urban Local Bodies.
- Roadside dust of urban areas is a major cause for temperature rise and excessive heat and almost all the urban areas are now suffering from the hazards of dust particles. Necessary precautions must be taken to check and arrest the flying dust..
- All the Environmental Acts/Rules, NGT guidelines concerning improvement of urban area environment must be followed strictly and authorities concerned like Police, Forest, OPCB etc. handling their respective portion of jobs may be requested accordingly.
- All the water bodies in and around urban areas should be renovated, restored and repaired and these should be made free from pollution to make them usable and increase access to general public.

- Urban Local Bodies/Development Authorities/RITs are also required to
- Display Heat Wave alerts and precautionary measures at strategic points.
- Provide shelter and shades in open and high congregation places.
- Open public parks during peak hours to provide cool resting spaces for the public.
- Water supply to slums through tankers if required.
- Public announcements through public address system as per requirement.
- Make provisions for water sprinkling to settle down the suspended particles on roads.
- Implement building code that entail passive cooling practices such as increased reflectivity of building roofs, Green roofs, increased natural ventilation and rain water harvesting. Incentive mechanism (e.g. reduced taxes) can be used to accelerate green infrastructure development.
- Increase access to public parks, water bodies, public libraries for general public and create small, accessible green spaces by using vacant spaces such as side lots, parking medians, spaces between buildings and roads.
- Promote green energy technology, energy efficient building promotion, restricted use of heat producing equipments and increase use of renewable energy.
- Treated water coming out from the FSTPs and STPs may be reused for sprinkling of water on the road to keep the dust particles settled and the environment cool.

D. Information & Public Relations Department (Circular No.1492, dated 15.02.2022)

- The DIPRO would be instructed to be vigilant for prompt dissemination of any message alerts at the District /Sub-Division level relating to Heat Wave publicity campaigns etc. They must also be ready for release of any emergency messages and disseminate information through social media updates.
- Round the clock Control Room will be opened and will operate under the supervision of the concerned District Collector/Sub Collector.
- Publicity campaign and stepping up of IEC activities through public announcements, news releases, advertisements in print media, Leaflets and pamphlets, hoardings, radio jingles, TV slots, social media uploads i.e., facebook, twitter, You Tube etc. to sensitize public and create mass awareness in a mission mode is to be done under the direction of the District Administration.
- The Information Officers of Groups of Departments will be in constant touch with the respective departments for quick sharing of information regarding the decision taken at the higher level with the approval of the concerned department.
- Control room at the State level will also be opened and a designated team of officials and staff of 1& PR Department function for the purpose and supervise the smooth functioning and dissemination of updated information relating to Heat Waves.
- Media briefings on updated information as and when necessary must be shared under the supervision

of higher authorities at Sub-Division/District & State level.

E. Industries Department (Circular No.2425, dated 16.03.2022

- Avoid work time between 11 AM to 3 PM for workers, particularly for outdoor activities.
- Special provisions for health facility for heat stroke patients in the hospitals of respective industries
- Provision for safe drinking water, ice pack, ORS water facility to be ensured at the industry/mining site.
- Provisions for water sprinkling to be made to settle down the suspended dust particles.
- Spreading awareness among employees/workers regarding the Heat Wave.

F. Department of Health and Family Welfare (Circular No.5759, dated 17.03.2022)

- Capacity building of Health Care Service Providers (Doctor, Nurses, Pharmacist and health workers) on diagnosis and management of heat related illness.
- Maintaining data base and surveillance on heat related morbidity and mortality.
- Provision for Health facility readiness to manage heat affected patients (beds, staff, inventories, ambulance etc.).
- Special attention towards high risk patients like geriatric/ pediatric /pregnant women etc.
- Training of 108 workers and 'Mobile Health Units (MHU)' for management of
- heat related cases
- Display do's and don'ts of Heat Waves on 'Swasthya Kantha' (village health wall),
- Sensitize community on Heat Wave related issues at Kishori Swasthya Mela (adolescent health meet), and Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) and Routine Immunization (RI) sessions and distribution of IEC materials.

Strengthen the control rooms for providing heat related information

- Establishment of mobile base alert systems for ASHA/ ANM/ health workers for effective and immediate assessment of heat stroke cases.
- Development of a specific reporting form for heat related events including morbidity and mortality.
- Coordinate with private hospitals to collect heat related morbidity and mortality data.
- Provision for power back up during summer.
- Provision for funds for Heat Wave management.

- For the year 2023, IEC material must be circulated in print and electronic media with effect from 1st March for public awareness and precautionary measures
- These awareness activities should not be confined to the summer season only. They have to be done throughout the year for adoption of good practices and to change the general mindset of the people towards heat.
- Take necessary steps for albedo/white painting of roof tops of all hospitals, Community Health Centers (CHCs), Public Health Centers (PHCs) and patient resting areas.
- Instructions to be issued from Health and Family Welfare Department to all health officials to share a copy of the post-mortem report of Heat Wave as well as other disaster related causalities with the Tehsildars to make the payment of ex-gratia smooth.
- Take necessary steps to prevent diarrhea and other health hazards during summer season
- Daily reporting of cases and deaths to be done through the prescribed format. A daily report should be collected from all health institutions by evening. It should be compiled and transmitted to the State health control room by Fax or E-mail by 12 noon of next day. This report must be transmitted by the State Control Room to the Revenue Control Room daily.

Institution wise Bed arrangement for Heat stress disorder patients of Keonjhar District for 2023-24

SL NO	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	NO OF ILR	NO OF DEEP FREEZE	CONTROL ROOM PHONE NUMBER	NO OF BEDS ARRANGED	NO OF BEDS ARRANGED	
						AC	COOLER
1	D.H.H., KEONJHAR	1	1	06766-255426	6	5	0
2	S.D.H., ANANDAPUR	1	1	Smita Singh,8763665100	4	1	0
3	S.D.H.,CHAMPUA	1	1	Subrat Ku Sethy,8327794029	4	1	0
4	URBAN PHC, KEONJHAR	0	0	Tusarkanta Mahanta,7008715875	2	1	0
5	(a) PADMAPUR CHC	1	1	Tankadhar Patra,9439987771	2	0	1
	(b) PHC (N)	5	5		5	0	5
6	(a) BASUDEVPUR CHC	1	1	Sanjurani Panda,7008614503	2	0	1
	(b) PHC (N)	2	2		2	0	2
7	(a) BHANDA CHC	1	1	Sikandar Behera,9178939018	2	1	0
	(b) PHC (N)	4	4		6	0	6
8	(a) BANSPAL CHC	1	1	Santun Kunar,8917515539	2	0	1
	(b) PHC (N)	5	5		5	0	5
9	(a) TELKOI CHC	1	1	Manoj Ku Pradhan,9178996172	2	0	1
	(b) PHC (N)	3	3		6	0	3
10	(a) PATNA CHC	1	1	Dr.Laxmam Mahanta,9439283066	2	1	0
	(b) PHC (N)	5	5		5	2	3
11	(a) UDAYPUR CHC	1	1	Dhiren Ku Mahanta,7008187725	2	1	0
	(b) PHC (N)	2	2		4	1	3
12	(a) CHC GHATAGAON	1	1	Bipin Bihari Sarangi,9439986457	4	1	0
	(b) PHC (N)	3	3		3	3	0
13	(a) SAINKUL CHC & KESHURAPAL CHC	1	1	Dr.Ranjib Ku Rout,9937862848	2	1	0
	(b) PHC (N)	8	8		8	0	8
14	(a) SALANIA CHC	1	1	Madhusudan Samal,9439987895	2	1	0
	(b) PHC (N)	3	3		7	0	7
15	(a) FAKIRPUR CHC	1	1	Sashirekha Das,6371750698	2	0	1
	(b) PHC (N)	3	3		6	0	6
16	(a) HARICHANDANPUR CHC	2	2	Dr.Debasish Das,9437670560	2	1	0
	(b) PHC (N)	8	4		5	0	6
17	JODA HOSPITAL	1	1	Dr.Lopamudra Jena,9439860692	2	0	1
18	BARBIL CHC	1	1	Dr.S.S.R Samal,6370336360	2	0	1
19	(a) Jhumpura CHC	1	1	Jeevaneswar Behera,8249196955	2	0	1
	(b) PHC (N)	4	2		4	0	4
	TOTAL	74	68		114	21	66

G. Labour & E.S.I. Department (Circular No.2005, dated 11.03.2022)

- All the executive agencies of different Departments of the state Government • All the executive agencies of different Departments of the State Government as well as those of Government of India and private employers would be advised to reschedule working hours so that no work is executed during the peak heat hours from 11.00 AM to 3.30 PM from 1st April, 2023 to 15th June 2023.
- Rescheduling of work in progress would be made as far as is practical, so that the works are done during morning and late afternoon hours without hampering the quantum of production or work done and without reduction of wages. Such arrangements may be made keeping in view the local requirements and weather conditions.
- Where the nature of work is such that, the rescheduling of working hours is not possible or where the work is of emergent nature or connected with maintenance of essential services, the concerned employers, contractors and executants should be asked to ensure all appropriate precautionary measures such as provision of O.R.S. packets and rest sheds for workers at worksite.
- The C.D.M.Os, S.D.M.Os, medical officers of the PHCS / CHCs and dispensaries should be sensitized and kept alert during the Heat Wave conditions. The ESI dispensaries, which are meant to cater to the health needs of workers/ labourers have a special role to play.. They should remain alert and ready to treat the patients suffering from heatstroke and other similar problems.
- The Project Directors of all NCLPs should be instructed to reschedule the school timing for all Special Schools run under NCLP in accordance with the timings prescribed by the Government in School & Mass Education Department
- Awareness programmes will be conducted in all industrial units and construction projects etc. to sensitize the labourers and workers on risks, signs and symptoms of heat stress.

H. Panchayati Raj & D.W. Department (Circular No.2898, dated 15.02.2022)

- All Gram Panchayats/Panchayat Samities/Zilla Parishads must be instructed to open JalaChhatras/make arrangements for the supply of drinking water in earthen pots at weekly haats, Road crossings, Bus stops and other places of public gathering
- Deployment of Additional Vehicle and manpower for repair/maintenance by
- Block Development Officers.
- Deployment of tanker for the supply of water in areas of water scarcity, and provisions of water kiosks, tube wells, tankers strategic locations by Block Development Officers in coordination with RWSS authorities.

- Restrict the working hours from 11 AM to 3 PM under MGNREGS.
- Supply of drinking water and shade nets at working sites and construction of ponds, artificial lakes for cooling the environment by evaporation.
- 100% checks of tube wells and PWSSs shall be conducted on a priority basis as a part of preventive maintenance by the Nodal Officer of the concerned G.P. with the assistance of the Mobile Team followed by a 10% check by the BDO.
- The routine preventive maintenance shall be done in a mission mode and it should be ensured that the Blocks shall procure adequate spare parts, paints, riser pipes etc. by utilizing the Finance Commission Grants taking into consideration the indents of the Gram Panchayat on the recommendation of JE, RWSS-II.
- Nodal Officer (Extension Officer) of the concerned G.P. must review on the drinking water problem in the area on a daily basis and ensure that repair and maintenance of tube wells and PWSs are taken up on a priority basis. They are personally responsible for the availability of drinking water to people.
- Spare parts are to be procured at the Block level through the Purchase Committee inviting tenders as per norms of RWS&S/ OPWD/Odisha Panchayat Samiti Accounting Procedure Rules on the basis of the indent received from the G.Ps. The Purchase Committee will consist of BDO as Chairman, Assistant Executive Engineer/ Jr. Engineer, RWSS as a member and Accounts Officer as Member Convener. The spare parts so purchased shall be kept in the Stock of the Block Register and issued to the sites as per requirement and certificate given by Junior Engineer-II, RWSS.
- A control room is to be made functional at each Block from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. to register complaint on tube wells and PWSSs and the Complaint Register to be updated daily basis with remarks
- The water scarcity villages as per experience in the last summer shall be identified and preventive measures shall be taken at the time of necessity for the supply of drinking water through tankers/tractors loaded with water tanks etc.
- The water tanks purchased during the last summer by the Block or G.P. shall be numbered and utilized properly during the water scarcity period in such villages with branding "BASUDHA".
- Any other critical issues regarding the supply of drinking water at the G.P. level shall be brought to the notice of the BDO and unresolved issues at the Block level shall be brought to the notice of the Project Director, DRDA during -summer.
- The GPs can take the assistance of Village Water and Sanitation Committee/ Women SHGs for ensuring proper drinking water supply to the habitations and also a collection of user fee from the household to whom the water connection is given.
- The Collector and PD, DRDA shall review weekly progress of preventive maintenance work of tube

wells and PWS so that this can be completed in a mission mode.

- Nodal Officers of the PR & DW Department have been allotted to all 30 districts to supervise and monitor the supply of drinking water to the annual preparation of the State. All possible steps will be taken from villages to district level to meet the challenges of the Heat Wave conditions.
- All tube wells and PWC will be checked thoroughly and in case of water depletion rising pipes will be provided and grievances from the call center will be attended to within 48 hrs.
- VAT will be constructed near the tube wells platform for the Drinking purpose of cows.
- Every household should have a water pot in front of their home for birds, dogs and cats and water should be filled in every two days.

I. Rural Works Department (Circular No.8105, Dated 15.03.2022)

- Departmental State & district level Nodal officers would be identified for the Heat Wave management.
- Orientation programme for all the field staffs by the Nodal Officers would be conducted.
- Building public awareness and increasing community outreach to communicate the risks of Heat Waves and implement practices to prevent heat related death and illness must be done.
- Supply of Cold Water, ORS, emergency medicines & construction of cooling spaces like shades during extreme heat periods must be ensured at work sites by the agency.
- Outdoor work site from 11A.M to 3 P.M. would be restricted.
- Issue instruction for workers to keep their body covered with long sleeved shirts, caps & clothes for protection of ears and necks.
- Instruction management of the construction site (s) to provide transportation facility for shifting labours to health facility centre, in case of an emergency.
- Instruction management of the construction sites to display contact details of nearest health centre.
- Schedule strenuous jobs to cooler times of the day.
- Increase the frequency and length of rest breaks for outdoor activity.

J. School & Mass Education Department (Circular No.4042, dated 10.03.2022)

- Student should be advised to wear clean uniform and footwear.
- Schools with electricity shall be advised to ensure functional head fans and schools without electricity shall be advised to ensure availability of hand fans.
- Safe Drinking Water facilities shall be made available at school campuses.
- Adequate ventilation shall be ensured in classrooms.
- Physical Training/ exercise sessions as school periods may be restricted during summer season to avoid any inconvenience.

- Students shall be advised to come to school with umbrellas and water bottles.
- All teachers shall be instructed to sensitize children on Prevention measures in case of occurrence of Heat Wave.
- All schools shall be equipped with First Aid Boxes.
- All the transport services to schools should have cold water, ice box and First Aid box.
- Timing of all classes shall be re-fixed/ rescheduled as per the Heat Wave alert (preferably morning time 6.30 AM to 10.30 AM). This process shall be adopted for management of all schools.
- School Examination/ Assessment shall be scheduled in the morning hours.
- All school teachers, SMCs, students and parents should follow guidelines of govt. from time to time.
- ◆ Capacity building of teachers, Headmasters, education administration and SMC members should be made on the different precautionary measures
- ◆ Local Health Centers may be contacted immediately in case of any health hazard or health emergency.

K. Steel & Mines Department (Circular No.2497, dated 17.03.2022)

- The working hours for workers engaged in outdoor activities for carrying out geological investigation have been rescheduled from 6.00 AM to 11.00 AM and from 3.00 PM to 6.00 PM.
- The exploration in-charge of every geological exploration unit has been advised to create temporary rest shades for their workers.
- Provision for sufficient cool drinking water, ORS, lemon water, butter milk will be made available in the exploration units.
- Awareness on Do's and Don'ts including their display will be made at different conspicuous places for workers and employees.
- Ambulances with AC facility have been made available for emergency services at working sites.
- Fire extinguishing equipment would be kept ready for emergency situations at different sites.
- First Aid Kits should be ensured in all working sites.

L. Commerce and Transport (Transport) Department(Circular No.2174, dated 16.03.2022)

- Timing of public transport services will be rescheduled so that plying of buses during peak Heat Wave hours i.e. between 11.00 AM to 3.00 PM is restricted.
- Provisions for safe drinking water ice pack, ORS in buses and provision of cool resting spaces at bus stops.
- Over-crowding of passengers in the public transport vehicles must be avoided.
- Jalachhatras to be opened at bus stands and bus stops for the passengers.
- Temporary Passenger sheds are to be erected near the bus stops with provisions of drinking water.
- Provision of water kiosk on highways.
- Proper checking will have to be made by the enforcement wing of this Department and penalty be

imposed against the earning transporters/ operators

- The control rooms at district level should function around the clock during the period of Heat Wave
- The bus/truck associations of the district and the local NGOs should suitably be instructed to involve themselves in public awareness campaigns on Heat Wave.
- Regular meetings must be held to sort out different issues

M. Energy Department (circular No. 1567, dated 24.02.2022)

TPNODL

- Supply will not be affected during Summer-2023 except in any emergency situation such as under frequency, tripping of power transformers, feeder faults, planned shutdown for execution of Govt. work with prior announcement etc.
- TPNODL will abide with the guidance issued to it by SLDC from time to time.
- In case of any emergency maintenance work, the same will be done only during morning hours when the effect of heat is less.
- In case of power interruption, the same will be intimated to the public through Urja Mitra Scheme and also will be intimated via electronic media such as TV scrolling, twitter and public announcements etc.
- Lift irrigation points that are inoperative will be provided with power supply.
- TPNODL has taken steps for the operation of Control rooms at Division level, Circle level and Corporate level through PSCC (Power System Control Centre).
- District Headquarter Hospitals are being provided with uninterrupted power supply through dedicated feeders.
- All PHD and RD water supply points will be ensured steady power supply.
- Early replacement of failed PTRs/DTRs will be taken up. Outage, if required for rectification of faults or any urgent reason, will be done for the minimum possible time.
- All the contractors/ agencies working under TPNODL have been geared up to meet any exigency such as repair, maintenance work etc.
- Preventive maintenance works have been planned during March to April to rectify jumpers, tilted poles, low ground sagging and tree branch cutting with respect to all 33KV and 11KV feeders.

TPNODL

- Survey and maintenance of feeders, Sub-stations, Distribution Sub-station will be completed by 31st March 2023.
- Adequate manpower and vehicles are available in TPNODL for preventive and break down maintenance of Sub-stations and feeders.
- Adequate consumables and petty materials have been procured and kept ready in central/divisional/sectional stores for preventive and breakdown maintenance.

- TPNODL has set up Power System Control Center (PSCC) for round the clock monitoring, PSCC Officials will co-ordinate with field officials for early identification and restoration of outages.
- All the 33/11 KV PSS within the jurisdiction of TPNODL has been supplied with android mobile phones and there are 9 Nos Satellites Phones for emergency contact during the exigency such as Kala Baisakhi and Cyclones.
- All the Circle Heads in-charge of Distribution Circles are empowered to release transformers in consultation with Chief Operation Services for early replacement of burnt transformers.
- All the TPNODL employees as well as BA employees with requisite maintenance gangs shall remain alert during the summer period.
- The Circle Heads/Divisional Managers will record/monitor the peak load of primary sub stations/feeders under their control daily so as to avoid breakdown due to failure of power transformers/overloading and consequent snapping of conductors in co-ordination with the Sub Transmission System.

TPNODL

- Sub-Transmission System Team shall monitor the load balancing of power Sub- Transmission System Team shall monitor the load balancing of power transformers and functioning of all the VCBs/ Relays to avoid any breakdowns.
- All the Divisional Managers have been directed to keep proper coordination with Grid Sub-stations under their control for proper load and outage management and the breakdown shall be attended at the quickest possible time for restoration of power supply and to minimize the duration of power interruption so as to avoid public confrontation.
- Prior information will be given to Customer Care Center (Ph: 18003456798) in case of shutdown and breakdown outages to keep consumers posted regarding ongoing outages.
- Preventive and breakdown outages information will be updated in Urja Mitra and TPNODL website for timely information to consumers.
- The Circle Heads of the Distribution Circle shall report to Chief Operation Services on power system status of their Circle.
- TPNODL will abide by the guidance issued to it by SLDC from time to time.
- In case of emergency maintenance work, the same will be done only during morning hour when the effect of the heat is less.
- TPNODL have taken steps for operation of Control rooms at Division level, Circle level and corporate level.
- District Head Quarter Hospitals are being provided with uninterrupted power supply through dedicated feeders. (N-1 Arrangements)

- All PHD and RD water supply points will be ensured steady power supply Early replacement of failed PTRs/DTRs will be taken up.

N. Forest, Environment & CC Department (Circular No. 6565, dated 04.04.2022)

- Ensure proper afforestation (greenery) under public place.
- Continuous watch in the forest area to avoid forest fires.
- Directive for making water available for animals in reserved/ protected forests and make necessary provisions, where necessary.
- Issue directives to the Zoo Authorities for special arrangements for the animals in zoo to protect them from the effect of Heat Wave.
- Directive for provision of water to human habitations facing water scarcity inside reserved forests
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.
- Prior to the hot weather season, village level meetings should be conducted through NGOs who can make them aware regarding extinguish or not setting forest fire.
- Monitoring, prevention and management of Forest Fire should be made during summer season.

O. Department of Tourism (Circular No.3024, dated 17.03.2022)

- Advisories on Do's & Don'ts and special provisions will be compiled for and disseminated to: Tourists - Digitally on Website, Social Media and physically at all Tourist Centers, Hotels, other hospitality accommodations, eateries and their employees, etc.
- Dept of Tourism in coordination with Health Department and district administration will review the responsiveness of links between tourist centers and nearest clinical care establishments (hospitals, clinics, etc.)
- Dept of Tourism & OTDC will encourage employees to exercise adequate precaution and positive habits by provisioning caps and water bottles
- Dept. of Tourism will work with concerned authorities and departments to alter employee shift schedules to reduce heat exposure risks.
- Ensure proper registration of tourists who are visiting the State.
- Ensure availability of heat relief measures at tourist places
- Display of Heat Wave precautionary measures for tourists during summer at tourist points and related information in website of department of tourism.
- Ensure the availability of drinking water and cool resting sheds.
- Restrict the timing of the visit of tourist places during peak summer days.

P. Water Resources (Circular No.3358, dated 11.02.2022)

Short Term Measures:

- Sufficient storage of water at reservoir to meet the Heat Wave.
- Release and storage of water in all the canals during summer.

- Release of canal water to the affected areas for public use, to increase the underground water level, reduce the atmospheric temperature and also improve the green areas.
- Canal water to be fed to nearby ponds, tanks, low lands for secondary storage of water during summer.
- The working hours for daily labourers to be re-scheduled i.e. from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3.30 pm to 6 pm. Orders / instruction to be given to make provision of drinking water and rest shade at the work sites.
- Construction of small temporary earthen check dams at Rivers / streams to instantly store surface water for cooling the environment by evaporation.
- Regularly evaluate the availability of water in Reservoirs, rivers, ponds and lakes.
- Promote rotation of canal water supply.
- Create awareness among the community about Heat Wave through Water Users Associations (WUA)/ Pani panchayat.

Long Term Measures:

- Construction of check dams at small streams for in-stream storage and greater recharge.
- Periodically evaluate the availability of water in Reservoirs, rivers, ponds and lakes.
- Conservation of rain & stream water.
- Create awareness among the people on Water conservation and effective use.
- Steps have been initiated for Plantation at road side, Dam site, Office & Colony Campus, Canal & Flood Embankment etc. from 2018.

Long Term Measures:

- Display of Heat Wave precautionary measures for tourists during summer at tourist points and related information in website of department of tourism.
- Ensure the availability of drinking water and cool resting sheds.
- Restrict the timing of the visit of tourist places during peak summer days.

Q. SSEPD Department on Heat wave (Circular No.2466, dated 30.03.2022)

- Rescheduling the time of pension disbursement i.e from morning 7.30 A.M to 10.30 A.M.
- Ensure availability of drinking water, ORS packets etc. and shed at the site of pension disbursement.
- Ensure precautionary measures for field staff of SSEPD Department i.e, carrying drinking water, ORS packets and umbrella or use cap or while stepping out side on duty.
- Restrict visit of Senior Citizens and PwDs to outside during the peak hours especially from 11.00 A.M to 3.00 P.M during summers.
- Ensure availability of drinking water, ORS packets etc. in the Office of DSSO and other field Offices

under SSEPD Department.

- Ensure availability of drinking water, ORS Packets and medicines of emergency nature in the Residential Schools and Old Age Homes under SSEPD Department.
- To keep the mobile number of BSSOs/SSSOs and emergency numbers in the Residential Schools, OAHs for immediate contact in case of any emergency.
- Weekly visit by Field Officers of SSEPD Department to OAHs and Residential Schools under SSEPD Department.

R. ST & SC Development Department(Circular No.2904, datd 21.02.2022)

- PA ITDAs and DWOs should ensure adequate and safe drinking water in all these residential schools and hostels.
- All toilets and bathrooms should have piped water supply provisions.
- Sufficient packs of ORS, ice packs and other first aid kits in schools / hostels to manage Heat Wave related illness, should be stacked in the residential schools.
- All HMs, teachers, ANMs, Matrons, CCAs/LCCAs and Students should be briefed and trained on Heat Wave Management. They shall ensure that all necessary precautions are taken up in these schools and hostels.
- Awareness generation among students should be conducted by teachers through IEC materials, displays and activities. DWOs to plan with prior consultation with CDMO and concerned Health Officers
- Awareness generation among students should be conducted by teachers through IEC materials, displays and activities. DWOs to plan with prior consultation with CDMO and concerned Health Officers.
- If any student boarder has any sign and symptoms of sunstroke, instant first aid shall be provided and he/she should be hospitalized immediately.
- Daily monitoring should be ensured and all DWOs should submit the daily Disease Surveillance Report to Department's Control Room. All PA ITDAs and DWOs shall review the school-wise Heat Wave preparedness with the respective HMs time to time and inform the Department's Control Room in regular basis.

S. Women and Child Development & Mission Shakti Department (Circular No.4023, dated 04.03.2022)

- Non-functional tube wells, if any, at AWCs may immediately be repaired by coordinating with concerned BDOs.
- Provision for sufficient safe drinking water may be made in all AWCs and Mini- AWCs. Parents may

be advised to ensure that children use umbrellas and carry water bottles on opening of the AWCs.

- Adequate public awareness may be created in the community with special focus on children and pregnant and nursing women to take measures for protection from dehydration.
- IEC materials may be displayed at Anganwadi Centres and ICDS functionaries sensitized to disseminate Heat Wave related information.
- Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Day (VHSND) and Routine Immunization (RI) session platforms may be used to educate the children, adolescent girls, mothers and guardians on Heat Wave related hazards and precautionary measures to mitigate/prevent the same.
- ORS packets may be kept at all AWCs and AWWs sensitized to use them as and when required. AWW/ AWHs to also be suitably sensitized about Heat Wave related hazards & precautionary measures to mitigate/prevent the same.
- Ensure that all Swadhar Homes/ Ujjawala Homes and all CClIs have adequate safe drinking water which are suitable to meet the Heat Wave conditions.
- Further, on opening of AWCs throughout the State (likely to be opened shortly) , the Pre-School activities in all AWCs and Mini-AWCs may be conducted from 7.30 A.M. to 9.30 A.M. .. Hot cooked Meals under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) may be served at 9.00 A.M. and Home visits may be completed by 10.00 A.M. This schedule may continue till end of the Heat Wave condition. However, these are subjected to specific instruction at the time of opening of AWCs

T. WORKS DEPARTMENT (Circular No.2327, date 02.03.2022)

- Adequate provision of rest shed at work site or near camp office site.
- Sufficient ventilation, windows and fans at rest shed.
- Provision of ORS and portable drinking water should be there at work sites and camp sites.
- Workers must wear proper summer clothing, protective hats, sun glasses etc.
- Maintaining of work break cycle and no work during prohibited hours.
- During working, the Agencies shall be instructed to ensure following at work sites for occupational health safety measures of construction workers:
 - During periods of elevated temperature, employees should wear light-colored,
 - Light weight, loose-fitting cotton clothing that allows ventilation of air to the body.

- Protection from the sun by wearing a wide-brimmed hat/ cotton towels in lieu of hat and/ or sunglasses and sunscreen, if available, to prevent glaring heat and solar radiations.
- Provision of portable cool water, ORS and encourage employees to take breaks and hydrate any time they feel necessary.
- Pacing the job to allow more frequent breaks for fluid intake and sufficient recovery time.
- Work breaks must be taken in a shaded area which has sufficient windows and ventilation or an air-conditioned building.
- The contractors will be asked to remain alert to move the- Heat Wave affected persons having HRI symptoms working at site to the nearest PHC/ CHC or Hospital without delay.
- Opening of windows and adding fans to increase air movement in order to provide air cooling and ventilation of heat.
- Shielding radiant heat sources or exhaust at the point of heat generation.
- Providing shaded areas during remote outdoor work (e.g., constructing temporary shelters using tarps) tractors, lawnmowers and other outdoor equipment.

ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ପ୍ରତି ସାବଧାନ !

- ☀️ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପଦାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ☀️ ଖରାରେ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ☀️ ଜରୁରୀ କାମରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ହେଲେ କଳା ଚଷମା, ଚପଲ, ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛା ଏବଂ ଛତା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ☀️ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ସମୟରେ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ☀️ ହାଲୁକା ଏବଂ ଜିଲା ପୋଷାକ ପରିଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ☀️ ମାଦକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ☀️ ଜନ ଶୁଷ୍କତାରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍. ଡ୍ରବଣ, ପଣା, ଚୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳବହି ଓ ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ । କାକୁଡ଼ି, ଚରଭୁଜ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।
- ☀️ ଅଂଶୁଘାତରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ର ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ନେଇ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ☀️ ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଇରେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଚୁର ପରିମାଣରେ ପାଣି ପିଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ☀️ ଭାରତୀୟ ପାଣିପାଗ ବିଭାଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବା ସତର୍କ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରତି ସର୍ବଦା ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ସମେତନତା ଓ ସତର୍କତା ହିଁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା !

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗ ପରିଚାଳନା କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ
ଭାରତ ଚଳେ, ସୁରକ୍ଷାରେ

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ପାଖରେ ଥିବ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ
ହାତରେ ଥିବ ଛତା
ପାଦରେ ଥିବ ଚପଲ ଯଦି
ଖରାକୁ ନାହିଁ ଚିନ୍ତା

- ଦିନ ୧୧ ଟାରୁ ୩ଟା ଭିତରେ ଖରାବ ଚାଟି ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଥାଏ । ଏଣୁ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପଦାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍., ପଣା, ଚୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳବହି, ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ଓ କାକୁଡ଼ି, ଚରଭୁଜ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।
- ଖରାରେ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ହାଲିଆ ଲାଗିଲେ ଛାଇ ଯାଗାରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଦେହରେ ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛା ପକାନ୍ତୁ ।
- ନିଶାଖାର ଟାଣ ଖରାକୁ ବାହାରିଲେ କାବନ ପ୍ରତି ବିପଦ ଥାଏ ।
- ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ରୋଗୀ ଦେହରେ ବରଫ ଘଷନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ସରକାରୀ ଡ୍ରାକ୍ତରଖାନାରେ ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପାଇଁ ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି : ରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ଅଂଶୁଘାତ!

ସାବଧାନତା ହିଁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା

- ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ଓ ପ୍ରଚୁର ପାଣି ପିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛା ଓ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ ସାଥରେ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ପଖାଳ, ଚରଭୁଜ, ଓ କାକୁଡ଼ି ଲତ୍ୟାଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।
- ଚୋରାଣି, କାର୍ଜିପାଣି, ବେଲପଣା, ସରବତ, ଘୋଳ ବହି ଏବଂ ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍ ଘୋଳ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ଛତା, କୋଡା, ଟୋପି, ପଗଡ଼ି, କଳା ଚଷମା, ସୂତା ଲୁଗା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ମାଦକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ଅସର୍ତ୍ତ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ଡ୍ରାକ୍ତରକ ପରାମର୍ଶ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ଖରା ସମୟରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣ ସତର୍କତା ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ।

• ଗରମାଗ୍ନ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ୧୩°/୧୪° ଉପରେ ଉଠିବାରୁ ଉପରେ ଏହାକୁ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ଦୁରାଯାଏ ।
 • ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବହୁତାଂଶରେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଉତ୍ତର ଭାଗରେ ଏହାକୁ ବନ୍ଦ ଗରମାଗ୍ନରେ ନ୍ୟୁ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ଭଳି ଚରିତ୍ରକୁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦେଖାଯାଏ ।
 • ସରକରେ କୋଡାବଳି ଅଧିକ ଥିବାରୁ ଏବଂ ଶୀତାଋତୁରେ ବଡ଼ ଚାନ୍ଦିଆରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଚାନ୍ଦି ଆଣି ଗରମାଗ୍ନ ଅବସ୍ଥାକୁ ଦୂର ଦୂରାନ୍ତକୁ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗ ପରିଚାଳନା କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ
ଭାରତ ଚଳେ, ସୁରକ୍ଷାରେ

Heat Wave DOs and DON'Ts

DOs

Heat Wave conditions can result in physiological strain, which could even result in death.

- ◆ To minimize the impact during the Heat Wave and to prevent serious ailment or death because of heat stroke, you can take the following measures:
- ◆ Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- ◆ Drink sufficient water and as often as possible, even if not thirsty
- ◆ Wear lightweight, light-coloured, loose, and porous cotton clothes. Use protective goggles, umbrella/hat, shoes or chappals while going out in sun.
- ◆ Avoid strenuous activities when the outside temperature is high. Avoid working outside between 12 noon and 3 p.m.
- ◆ While travelling, carry water with you.
- ◆ Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrate the body.
- ◆ Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.
- ◆ If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use a damp cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs
- ◆ Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicles
- ◆ If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.
- ◆ Use ORS, homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc. which helps to re-hydrate the body.
- ◆ Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink.
- ◆ Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- ◆ Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.

Tips for Treatment of a Person Affected by a Sunstroke:

- ◆ Lay the person in a cool place, under a shade. Wipe her/him with a wet cloth/wash the body frequently. Pour normal temperature water on the head. The main thing is to bring down the body temperature.
- ◆ Give the person ORS to drink or lemon sarbat/torani or whatever is useful to rehydrate the body.
- ◆ Take the person immediately to the nearest health center. The patient needs immediate hospitalization, as heat strokes could be fatal.

Acclimatization

People at risk are those who have come from a cooler climate to a hot climate. You may have such a person(s) visiting your family during the Heat Wave season. They should not move about in open field for a period of one week till the body is acclimatized to heat and should drink plenty of water. Acclimatization is achieved by gradual exposure to the hot environment during a Heat Wave.

Must for All

- ◆ Listen to Radio; watch TV; read Newspaper and other sources for local weather news/ heat advisories.
- ◆ Drink sufficient water - even if not thirsty.

- ◆ Use ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution), homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc. to keep yourself hydrated.
- ◆ Wear lightweight, light-coloured, loose, cotton clothes.
- ◆ Cover your head: Use a cloth, hat or umbrella and use protective goggles.
- ◆ Avoid caffeine, alcohol or sugared soda because they can dehydrate you

Employers and Workers

- ◆ Provide cool drinking water at the work place.
- ◆ Caution workers to avoid direct sunlight.
- ◆ Schedule strenuous jobs to cooler times of the day.
- ◆ Increasing the frequency and length of rest breaks for outdoor activities.
- ◆ Pregnant workers and workers with a medical condition should be given additional attention.

Other Precautions

- ◆ Stay indoors as much as possible.
- ◆ Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- ◆ Try to remain on lower floors.
- ◆ Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.
- ◆ If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.
- ◆ Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink.
- ◆ Carry water with you.

DON'Ts

- ◆ Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 11.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- ◆ Avoid strenuous activities when outside in the afternoon.
- ◆ Do not go out barefoot.
- ◆ Avoid cooking during peak hours. Open doors and windows to ventilate cooking area adequately.
- ◆ Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks which dehydrate the body.
- ◆ Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.
- ◆ Do not leave children, pets or anybody in parked vehicles - as they may get affected by heat.
- ◆ Don't drink cold drinks with ice as they can cause stomach cramping.

Important Contact Numbers

Sl. No.	Name of the Officers	Designation	Office No.	Mobile No	Email. Id
1	Collector				
2	SP				
3	PD, DRDA				
4	ADM	ADM, General		9437172548	
5	Deputy Collector, Emergency		06766255437		deockeonjhar508@gmail.com
6	District Project Officer			7606868547	sddma.keonjhar@gmail.com
7	CDM & PHO			9439987004	
10	BDO	Keonjhar		9437645974	ori-bkeonjhar@nic.in
11	BDO	Banspal		9556913059	ori-banspal@nic.in
12	BDO	Telkoi		8455871018	ori-telkoi@nic.in
13	BDO	Harichandanpur		9777200560	ori-harichandanpur@nic.in
14	BDO	Ghatagaon		7008363110	ori-ghatgaon@nic.in
	BDO	Patna		8895896192	ori-patna@nic.in
	BDO	Saharpada		9437869232	ori-saharpada@nic.in
	BDO	Anandapur		9437190442/ 9853500171	ori-anandpur@nic.in
	BDO	Ghasipura		9437853607	ori-ghasipura@nic.in
	BDO	Hatadihi		9439917013	ori-hatadihi@nic.in
	BDO	Jhumpura		9437190442	ori-jhumpura@nic.in
	BDO	Champua		6370312488	ori-champua@nic.in
	BDO	Joda		9439023777/ 7978067789	ori-joda@nic.in
15	Executive Officer, ULB	EO, Keonjhar		8144197833	
16		EO, Anandapur		8895926340	
		EO, Joda		9438670650	
		EO, Barbil		8327720315	
		EO, Champua		8895196088	
17	City/ Municipal Engineer				

18	Executive Engineer, RWSS	EE, RWSS Anandapur		9437436638	
19	Executive Engineer, RWSS	EE, RWSS Anandapur		9437436638	
20					
21	Executive Engineer, Tata Power	SE, TPNODL		9438906108	
22					
23					
24					
25	Indian Red Cross				
26	NGO	Secretary WOSCA		8249296872	
		Secretary WORD		9437650215	
		Secretary PECUC		9437013723	pecuc@hotmail.com

Emergency contact numbers

Forest Division during Forest Fire, Season-2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Division Office Control Room		6370592099
2	Sri Dhanraj H.D. IFS	DFO Keonjhar Division	9437055315
3	Sri Ghanashyam Mahanta	ACF, Keonjhar Division	9437251487
4	Sri Ashok Kumar Das	ACF, Keonjhar Division	9439247391
5	Sri Bijay Kumar Mahanta	Forest Range Officer Keonjhar Range	9438443398
6	Sri Pravat Kumar Kuanr	Forest Range Officer Ghatagaon Range	8018799531
7	Sri Manas Kumar Murmu	Forest Range Officer BJP Range	7978301676
8	Sri Akshaya Kumar Chhatria	Forest Range Officer Champua Range	9437644174
9	Sri Ghasinath Patra	Deputy Ranger, I/C, Patna Range	8328919165
10	Sri Shibaji Mohan Rao	Forest Range Officer Telkoi Range	9861060308
11	Sri Amulya Kumar Senapati	Deputy Ranger, I/C, Barbil Range	7978633778

SL No.	Name of Official	RW & SS	Mobile No.
1	Sri Jagannibash Biswal, AEE (Estr)	Over all charge	9853360215
2	Miss Rebati Dandapat, Jr.Assistant	10.00AM to 6.00P.M	8917644963
3	Si Sujit Kumar Nath Jr.Assistant	6.00PM to 2.00A.M	9437702968
4	Sri Dipti Ranjan Indrajit.Jr.Assistant	2.00A.M to 10.00A.M	8249176510

WATCO,KEONJHAR

1	Sri Kashinath Beshra	O/o The Manager, WATCO Sub_Division, Keonjhar	7894302028
2	Sri Ghasiram Majhi	O/o The Assistant Manager, WATCO Section,Anandpur	7378640580
3	Sri Kanhai Tudu	O/o The Manager, WATCO Sub-Division, Joda	7008452934
4	Sri Baidyanath Majhi	O/o The Assistant Manager, WATCO Section, Barbil	8144921460
5	Sri Hrushikesh Mohanta	O/o The Assistant Manager, WATCO Section, Champua	8895306667

TPNODL

CIRCLE	DIVISION	SUB -DIVISION	SECTION	COMPLAINT COORDINATOR	FUSE CALL NUMBER
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	No. I Keonjhar S/D	No.I_KED_Keonjhar	cse_no1_keonjhar	8093092116
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	No. I Keonjhar S/D	No.II_KED_Keonjhar	cse_no2_keonjhar	8093092115
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	No. I Keonjhar S/D	No.III_KED_Keonjhar	cse_no3_keonjhar	8093092114
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	No. II Keonjhar S/D	RE-1	cse_re1	8093092117
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	No. II Keonjhar S/D	Telkoi	cse_telkoi	8093092112
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	No. II Keonjhar S/D	Banspal	cse_banspal	8480486130
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	Turmunga S/D	Turumunga	cse_turumunga	8093092110
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	Turmunga S/D	Saharpada	cse_saharpada	8093092109
Keonjhar	KED Keonjhar	Turmunga S/D	Patna	cse_patna	8093092108

Thank You