

Odisha Flood Response -2014



Implementing Partner :



People's Cultural Centre (PECUC)

Email: pecuc@hotmail.com

Visit us: www.pecuc.org.

Supported by :

Softest Automation Solution Ltd. UK

BACKGROUND:

Rainfall in the state of Odisha for 2014 so far has been 18% above normal rates, despite there being a rainfall deficit in the rest of India. Heavy rains started in around 21st of July 2014 and quickly resulted in flooding in the riverine (low lying) areas, immersing roads and farmland, and damaging embankments and bridges. Further heavy rainfall took place on the 31st of July and on the 5th of August 2014. The situation became more severe as authorities began releasing water from the Hirakud Reservoir from the 6th of August as the water level touch 628 feet, against the maximum level of 630, and to release excess inflow caused by heavy rainfall in the catchment areas. As per an official estimate 5 lakh cusecs of water/ second was being released from 30 gates. The release of water led to massive flooding. As per the preliminary estimation of the government that 41,801 houses were damaged. As of the 13th of August 2014, 46 persons have died as a result. The flood has affected 3,612,712 persons from 5,441 villages in the state. A total of 136 blocks in 23 districts were affected (1,427 GP's). Reports indicated that 209 villages remained marooned (Puri 115, Kendrapara 52, Bhadrak 5, Cuttack 1, Dhenkanal 19, Jagatsinghpur 6, Khordha 9) leaving approximately 203,473 people stranded. 63,000 people were taking shelter on roads, embankments and safer places. In the worst-hit coastal districts of Kendrapara and Puri thousands of villagers have taken refuge on river embankments, in high-rise buildings and cyclone shelters. More than 129 livestock were killed and over 3.2 million hectares of rice paddy were destroyed.

Area Covered under Emergency Operation

District	Block	Name Gram Panchayat	Name of the Villages
Kendrapara	Marshaghai	Bacharai	Godhana and Bartunga

Relief Distribution :

State	District	Block	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of the Villages	HHs Covered	Materials distributed
Odisha	Kendrapara	Marshaghai	Bacharai	2	101	Blanket

Relief Distribution





PROCESS OF INITIATED

- Assessment of the vulnerable families in the target villages
- Identifying the target group and the households in the community
- Distribution of family cards to the identified beneficiaries
- Identify the potential suppliers and procuring the materials
- Transportation of relief materials
- Distribution of relief items

Strategy adopted for distribution of materials

A) Material Management:

- Procurement of material
- Quality control
- Transportation mechanism

B. Distribution site management:

- **Visibility strategy:** Banner was fixed in the distribution site with date and venue.
- **Drinking water Facility:** Safe drinking water was made available at an easy to reach place near the distribution site on humanitarian ground.
- **First-aid:** - First aid box was kept in the distribution site to address any type of accident in the distribution site.
- **One way long barricades:** ' Entry' and ' Exit' paths were mentioned with the help of card boards showing the entrance and exit, as a part of crowd management strategy
- **Separate sections:** Separate sections for checking beneficiary card, signing of documents, distribution of materials and photography of beneficiaries were arranged to avoid end hour rush
- **Identification of unidentified beneficiary:** It was facilitated as a part of the larger perspective of the programme to reach out to those affected people who were not covered during the first round of relief distribution.

We are very much thankful to **Softest Automation Solution Ltd. UK** for supporting flood affected communities of Odisha

