



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
2014-15**

REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Subjects	Page
	The Role of Revenue and Disaster Management Department	1
1.	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	1-2
2.	Settlement Operation and Consolidation of Land Holdings	2
3	Disposal of Mutation Cases	2-3
4.	Revenue General Measures	3-4
	a) Collection of premium through Conversion of use of agricultural land for purposes other than agriculture	3
	b) Collection of Revenue from Land Revenue and Water Rate	4
	c) Collection of Stamp Duties & Registration Fees	4
5.	Achievements under Welfare Programme	4-7
	(i) Vasundhara	4-5
	(ii) Distribution of Government Waste Land to the landless Families for Agricultural purpose	5
	(iii) Mo Jami Mo Diha	5
	(iv) Regulation 2 of 1956	6
	(v) Transfer and restoration of land u/s 22,23 & 23(A) of OLR Act, 1960	6
	(vi) Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land for Agriculture purpose	6
	(vii) Bhoodan Movement	6
	(viii) Adoption of system of self-attestation of documents	7
6.	Capacity Building of Revenue Field functionaries	7
7.	Restoration of Government land illegally settled	7
8.	Meeting the land requirement of other Departments of State Government/ other organisations	8-10
9.	Rules for settlement of Gramakantha Paramboke, Abadi, Khasmahal and Nazul lands for purposes other than homestead and agriculture	10
10.	Implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy	10-11

11		Compliance with the C& A.G. Report	11
12		Implementation of RTI Act.	12
13.		Development of Civil Infrastructure	12-13
14.		Progress of land Acquisition for some Important Projects 2014-15	13-16
15.		Re-organisation of OAS Cadre and Framing of Rules thereof	16
16.		Delivery of Public Services	16
17.		Creation of New R.I. Circles & Tahasils in the State	16
18.		Inter State Boundaries Dispute	16
19.		Plan Budget 2014-15	17
20.		Disaster Management (SRC)	17-19
21.		The Role of Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA)	19-22

THE ROLE OF REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Land is an important source of livelihood of people and their shelter. Revenue administration touches individuals and is concerned with their problems. The activities of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department are not merely confined to solving people's problems relating to land; these also include providing land to the landless and protecting the Government land. This Department shoulders the responsibility of providing immediate relief to the people affected by natural calamities such as floods, droughts, cyclones, hailstorms, earthquakes, fire accidents, etc. It also takes initiatives for rehabilitation and restoration work.

In the matter of transfer of property, particularly the transfer of immovable property, the Registration Offices play a key role in serving people and contributing to the resources of the State by collecting Registration Fee and Stamp Duty.

Apart from above, the Department also engages itself in many welfare activities like distribution of Government wasteland for agriculture/ homestead purposes, distribution of ceiling surplus land, prohibition of tribal land alienation, execution of the State Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for displaced persons etc.

Over the years the Department have gone a long way in the area of modernization using avenues in Information Technology to make the Revenue Administration fair, efficient and transparent. Computerization of Tahasil and Registration offices are few notable achievements in this line.

The important activities and achievements of this Department during the year 2014-2015 are indicated below:

1. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aimed at developing a modern comprehensive and transparent land records management system is being implemented in the State. All the 30 districts of the State have been taken up under the said programme.

Under this programme, all textual data of Records of Rights are being updated and computerized. The Department is giving utmost importance for up-dation of land records, regularly reviewing the status of disposal of pending Mutation Cases and consequent updation in land records. All Tahasildars of the State have been suitably instructed to dispose of all un-contested cases within the statutory period of 90 days as per the Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012.

Similarly, digitization of all the map sheets containing spatial data (Cadastral Maps) of the State has been completed and the same has been uploaded in the Bhulekh website along with the textual data. The maps generated during recently concluded settlement and consolidation operations are also being digitized which will subsequently replace the old maps uploaded in Bhulekh.

Further, as per decision of Government Hi-tech survey operation is being undertaken in nine districts of the State. Hi-Tech Survey operations using High Resolution Satellite Imagery(HRSI) followed by Ground Truthing by DGPS / ETS have already started in the districts of Ganjam, Cuttack, Khordha and Keonjhar. Similarly the hybrid method of Aerial Photography + DGPS/ETS has been introduced in the districts of Sundargarh, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Subarnapur. A target has been set to complete all works related to field survey before onset of monsoon this year. Accordingly, the concerned vendors have been directed to augment their capacity to complete the work by the set dead line.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records, Government took step to create Modern Record Rooms at Tahasil level in all 317 Tahasils of the State. In the proposed Modern Record Rooms, the land records details shall be indexed and stored electronically through Document Management System software in order to move towards system of Cyber Record Room. As on date 138 Modern Record Rooms have been made fully functional. Modern Record Rooms in rest Tahasils of the State are expected to be created by end of financial year 2015-16.

In order to achieve the target of inter-connecting all the Revenue Offices of the State for smooth transmission of data, steps are being taken to provide State Wide Area Network (SWAN) in all the Tahasil and Registration offices. All Revenue Offices i.e Tahasils, Sub-Registrar offices, Sub-collectorate and Collectorates have been planned to be connected through OSWAN by 31st August, 2015. Steps have been taken for integrating the land records with registration by development of web-based mutation application software in order to achieve the target of automatic and automated mutation following Registration.

2. Settlement Operation and Consolidation of Land Holdings

Out of total 51,667 Revenue villages in the State, first round survey and settlement operation has been completed with publication of final RoR and maps in 48,717 villages. Similarly, in 10,332 villages second round Revisional Survey and Settlement Operation have been completed.

Resurvey using modern techniques in all villages which will include original survey in un-surveyed patches of the State shall be taken up in phases as per the provisions of Odisha Special Survey & Settlement Act, 2012 under the National Land Records Modernization Programme to create a digital cadastre to move towards goal of Land Titling in Revenue Administration.

Further, the Consolidation operations have been completed in all respect in 8380 villages since inception of the programme in the State.

3. Disposal of Mutation Cases

Government in Revenue & D.M. Department have been pursuing disposal of pending Mutation Cases. All Tahasildars have been instructed to dispose of the uncontested mutation cases within 90 days. In case of non-compliance of the above order, Major Penalty preceding will be drawn against the defaulting officials and in

addition to that they will be penalized as specified under Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012.

However, out of 7,03,223 pending Mutation cases (1,43,589 cases pending during 2013 and 5,59,634 cases instituted during 2014) 5,86,192 cases have been disposed of by end of 31.12.2014 and expeditious steps are being taken to dispose of rest 1,17,031 cases.

4. Revenue Generation Measures:

(a) Collection of premium through conversion of use of agricultural land for purposes other than agriculture

Section 8-A of the Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 allows conversion of agricultural land for the purpose other than agriculture in a limited scale and in genuine cases. As per the legal provisions, the Tahasildars (Authorized Officer) can allow conversion in favour of the land owner and collect conversion fees as per the prevailing rate.

Year wise collection of conversion fees u/s 8-A against the targets are furnished below:

Year	Target (Rupees in Crore)	Achievement (Rupees in Crore)
Since inception till 31.3.2000	Nil	1.99
2000-01	Nil	3.33
2001-02	Nil	6.70
2002-03	15	13.87
2003-04	25	14.33
2004-05	35	25.53
2005-06	35	23.33
2006-07	45	27.19
2007-08	27	34.45
2008-09	35.22	36.53
2009-10	40	47.79
2010-11	54	62.07
2011-12	70.70	64.12
2012-13	76.49	50.21
2013-14	Nil	47.31
2014-15	76.94	35.71 (up to 31.12.2014)

(b) Collection of Land Revenue and Water Rate

The collection position of Land Revenue (inclusive of miscellaneous revenue) and Water Rate during the last 5 years was as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Land Revenue		Water Rate	
	Target	Collection	Target	Collection
2010-11	465.00	503.63	127.00	26.07
2011-12	465.00	521.73	220.00	29.31
2012-13	573.00	420.17	50.00	34.17
2013-14	500.00	430.94	50.00	55.48
2014-15 (Upto December 2014)	500.00	257.64	70.00	12.12

(c) Collection of Stamp Duties & Registration Fees:

In order to streamline the property transactions and to augment the revenue under stamp duties, an amendment has been effected in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. As per the amendment, an agreement to sale or delivery of possession of any immovable property or a power of attorney, authorizing the person other than family members, to sale such immovable property, shall be deemed to be a conveyance and accordingly, the stamp duty shall be payable on the instrument on the basis of the market value of the property.

Year wise collection of stamp duties & registration fees for the last five years against the targets is furnished below:

Year	Target	Collection (Rs. In Crores)
2010-11	450.00	411.79
2011-12	510.00	491.71
2012-13	586.50	545.10
2013-14	1100.00	605.40
2014-15	700.00	643.49 (up to January, 2015)

5. Achievements under Welfare Programme

(i) Vasundhara

The management of land and its distribution to the needy persons is one of the foremost responsibilities of the Revenue & Disaster Management

Department. Under the flagship programme, 'Vasundhara', Government land up to the extent of four decimals / cents is provided free of premium to each of the homesteadless families for house site purpose under the provisions of Odisha Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 and the Rules, 1983. Vigorous attempts are being made from the highest level of Government down to the field level to expedite the implementation of this important flagship programme.

Out of 1,49,266 number of families identified as homesteadless as on 31.03.2012 in a fresh survey, 1,15,827 number of homesteadless families have been distributed with homestead land as on 31.12.2014. Districts like Bolangir, Bhadrak, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Jharsuguda, Malkanagiri, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Sambalpur and Sundargarh have provided homestead land to all the identified beneficiaries pertaining to their districts. The Collectors of other districts have been suitably instructed to complete the process of distribution of homestead land to the rest of the eligible homesteadless beneficiaries at the earliest.

To facilitate the process, all Collectors have been requested to purchase private land in case suitable Government land is not available and distribute the same to the deserving families. Adequate fund have also been released in favour of some districts as per their requirement.

(ii) Distribution of Government Waste Land to the Landless Families for Agricultural Purpose

With a view to improve the economic condition of the weaker sections of the society and boost the agricultural production, Government waste land up to the extent of one standard acre is being allotted free of *salami* to the landless families of the State since 1974-75.

Out of total landless families of 1, 73,056 as on 31.03.2012 identified through a survey, 35,760 number of landless families have been distributed with Government waste land for agricultural purpose as on 31.12.2014.

All Collectors have been directed to provide Government waste land on priority basis to the identified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe landless families pertaining to their districts and thus achieve cent percent target in this regard.

(iii) Mo Jami Mo Diha

In order to protect the land rights of the poor, State Government launched a campaign under the name 'Mo Jami Mo Diha' in 2007. The main objective of the campaign is to ensure restoration of possession of the land in favour of the poor who had earlier been allotted lease of Government land with emphasis on those belonging to ST and SC communities.

Out of total 6,58,232 No. of applications received till 31.12.2014, under the aforesaid Scheme, in 6,21,753 No. of cases, physical possession have been restored in favour of original lease holders.

(iv) Regulation 2 of 1956

In order to control and check transfers of immovable properties in the Scheduled Areas of the State by Scheduled Tribes, the Regulation 2 of 1956 has been enacted. As per the amended provisions of the said regulation, transfer/alienation of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes to Non-Scheduled Tribes has been completely banned.

A total no. of 27,197 cases involving total area Ac. 31,394.58 have been instituted on transaction / alienation of tribal land to non-tribal as on 31.12.2014. Out of these, 13,462 cases involving land area of Ac. 11,126.53 acres have been decided in favour of the Tribals.

(v) Transfer and restoration of land u/s 22, 23 & 23(A) of OLR Act, 1960

As per section 22 of OLR Act, any transfer of land belonging to STs and SCs to people not belonging to STs and SCs without the prior permission of the competent authority is declared void.

U/s 23 & 23(A) of OLR Act, there is provision for restoration of land of SCs and STs to the respective recorded tenants, if it has been transferred without prior written permission of the competent authority or if the land has been under unauthorized occupation by non-SC and non-ST person.

Since inception, till October, 2014, land to the extent of Ac. 13,335.286 has been restored back in favour of 14,129 no. of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and similarly land to the extent of Ac.17,946.763 has been restored to 25,570 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.

(vi) Distribution of Ceiling Surplus land for agriculture purpose

In order to improve the economic condition of the weaker sections of the society and to boost agriculture production in the State, ceiling surplus land up to an area of 0.7 standard acre is being allotted free of salami to the landless persons for agriculture purpose since the year 1974-75.

Since inception, surplus land measuring an area of Ac. 1,57,534.703 has been distributed among 1,43,496 no. of beneficiaries. Out of this, Ac.50,334.882 of surplus land has been distributed among 49,085 SC beneficiaries and Ac. 65,346.206 of surplus land has been distributed among 53,208 no. of ST beneficiaries.

(vii) Bhoodan Movement

The main objective of Bhoodan Movement was to reduce disparities in land ownership by encouraging people to voluntarily donate land and distribute the land donated by several generous persons among landless people.

As per the report received from the Bhoodan Yagna Samiti, an extent of Ac.6,38,706.50 land was collected as donation, out of which Ac. 5,79,994.21 land has been distributed among 1,52,852 no. of landless persons.

(viii) Adoption of system of self-attestation of documents

In order to make the governance citizen centric, the Department has adopted the system of self-attestation of documents and waived out the requirement of affidavits in the process of granting various Miscellaneous Certificates (except in Solvency Certificate) under the provisions of Odisha Miscellaneous Certificate Rules, 1984.

6. Capacity Building of Revenue Field functionaries

In order to cater to the training needs of the revenue field functionaries on use of modern techniques in revenue administration, one Revenue Officers' Training Institute has been established in the outskirt of State capital at Gothapatna over an area of Ac. 56.00. The training institute has encompassed in it all modern survey equipment along with well-equipped computer labs to facilitate advance training to the trainees. Since its inauguration on 28.10.2014 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, 190 Revenue Inspectors, 191 Amins, 70 Tahasildars /Addl.Sub Collectors of nine districts where Hi-tech survey operations have been taken up, have been trained on various facets of modernization in Revenue Administration

7. Restoration of Government land illegally settled

Government have constituted a "Special Cell" in the Department to retrieve Government land irregularly/fraudulently settled in favour of different private individuals. So far Ac. 15,982.628 Government land fraudulently settled have been detected throughout the State. Out of this, Ac.8,498.699 has been restored to Government.

Government land in and around Bhubaneswar of the following description to an extent of Ac.759.560 has been restored.

Name of village	Area possession taken over (in Acre)
Gothapatna	603.041
Ghangapatna	48.744
Sampur	80.000
Andharua	5.130
Chandaka	2.000
Daspur	20.645
Total	759.560

Government have now decided to create five more such 'Cells' in the district of Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Jajpur and Khordha for detection and recovery of Government land irregularly/ fraudulently settled. It is imperative to mention that in order to recover Government land irregularly/ fraudulently settled and to prevent fraud in the Registration Office, Section 3-B and Section 7 -A of the Odisha Government Land Settlement Act and Section 22 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 have been suitably amended.

8. Meeting the land requirement of other Departments of State Government/ other organizations

Revenue & D.M. Department has always strived in order to meet the land requirement of other departments of the State Government for welfare and economic growth of the State as a whole. In line of this endeavor, suitable Government lands have been leased out in favour of different departments of State Government / Government of India/ other organizations during 2014-2015. The details are as follows :

- a. Lease of an area of Ac. 430.37 of Government land in village: Chikapara and Chakriliput under Semiliguda Tahasil free of premium in favour of Central University of Odisha for establishment of Central University Campus at Koraput.
- b. Lease of an area of Ac. 301.72 of Government land in Mouza: Chulapari under Semiliguda Tahasil free of premium in favour of 202, Commandant, COBRA Battalion, CRPF, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for establishment of COBRA Battalion and Training Center.
- c. Lease of Ac.5.00 of Government land free of premium in village-Kaki under Semiliguda Tahasil of Koraput district in favour of Registrar (Administration),IGNOU, New Delhi for construction of office building and staff quarters for IGNOU Regional Centre, Koraput.
- d. An amount of Rs. 5225.00 crore raised by Water Resources Department against Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. (OHPC) has been exempted towards use of water for power generation relating to the period from 1996-97 to September, 2010.
- e. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.9.43 in Mouza-Agnipur under Nabarangpur Tahasil in favour of Regional Manager, Central Ware Housing Corporation for construction of 10,000 M.T PDC Go-down.
- f. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.4.00 in Mouza-Kankanpada under Rairakhol Tahasil in favour of Visaka Thermal Power Ltd., Bhubaneswar for establishment of quality residential ITC at Rairakhol Block.
- g. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.44.190 in Mouza Burla Town under Sambalpur Tahasil in favour of IT & ET Department for upgradation of VSS University & Technology, Burla.
- h. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.235.54 in Mouza-Basantapur under Sambalpur Tahasil in favour of Home Department, Government of India for establishment of Training Centre/ Battalion Camping site of CRPF.
- i. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.3.00 in Mouza-Arjunpali under Jamankira Tahasil in favour of Jindal Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. for establishment of ITC of Jamankira Block.
- j. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.40.850 in Mouza-Jharsuguda T.U. No. 9 (Panchapada) under Jharsuguda Tahasil in favour of

Home (Police) Department for construction of Reserve Police Office buildings and Staff Quarters.

- k. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.51.81 under Jharsuguda Tahasil free of cost in favour of Airport Authority of India for development of Phase-D of Jharsuguda Airport.
- l. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.5.71 in Mouza- Talma under Jharsuguda Tahasil in favour of Airport Authority of India for development of Jharsuguda Airport.
- m. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.16.340 in Mouza-Burla Town under Sambalpur Tahasil in favour of Ministry of Defence, Government of India for establishment of NCC Nagar at Burla Town.
- n. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.0.79 in Mouza-Sambalpur Town Unit-No.10 under Sambalpur Tahasil in favour of ARGHYA Hospital & Research Centre for establishment of Super Speciality Hospital at Sambalpur.
- o. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.9.178 in Mouza-Kusapada under Digpahandi Tahasil in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Digapahandi.
- p. Alienation of Government land measuring Ac.12.25 in village -Angul Town under Angul Tahasil in favour of Home (Police) Department for construction of Police Station, Angul.
- q. Sanction of advance possession of Government land measuring Ac.13.050 in village Suleikhamar under Keonjhar Tahasil of Keonjhar District in favour of North Odisha University, Takatpur, Baripada for the purpose of establishment of extension centre of the University.
- r. Sanction of lease of Government land measuring Ac.10.00 in village-Babupali under Sonapur Tahasil in favour of the Regional Manager, Central Ware Housing Corporation, Bhubaneswar for construction of Godwon.
- s. Advance possession of Government land measuring Ac.38.72 in Mouza-Siaria under Athagarh Tahasil of Cuttack district in favour of Home(Jail) Department, Government of Odisha for construction of Model Convict Prison.
- t. Lease of Government land measuring Ac.3.110 in Mouza-Bentakarpada under Baranga Tahasil of Cuttack district in favour of Secretary, Cuttack Development Authority for development of Sector-8 of CDA Project Area.
- u. Lease of Government land measuring Ac.18.691 on free of premium in favour of the Director, RSETI on behalf of the sponsoring Banks for establishment of Rural Self Employment Training Institute at different places in 19 district in the State.
- v. Lease of Government land measuring Ac.5.00, in Mouza -Dadhapatna under Baranga Tahasil of Cuttack district on free of cost in favour Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India for establishment of Model Industrial Training Institute.
- w. Lease of Government land measuring Ac.24.24, Ac.11.52, Ac.21.80, Ac.1.76, Ac.5.83 in Mouza-Darlipali under Lephipada Tahasil and Ac.15.00 in Mouza-

Budhakata under Kutra Tahsil of Sundargarh district in favour of General Manager, Darlipali Super Thermal Power Plant, NTPC Ltd. for establishment of Power Plant Industries.

- x. Lease of Government land measuring Ac.2.90 in village- Chandama, under Vyasaganar Tahasil of Jajpur district on free of premium in favour Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Mines, Government India for establishment of Field Training Centre.
- y. Lease of Government land measuring Ac.21.35 in Mouza- Bolani under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh district in favour of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India represented through the DIG-cum-Estate Officer, Group Centre, CRPF Bhubaneswar for establishment of Camping site of CRPF.

9. Rules for settlement of Gramakantha Paramboke, Abadi, Khasmahal and Nazulands for purposes other than homestead and agriculture

The State Government have amended the Odisha Government Land Settlement Rules, 1983 to prescribe the manner of settlement of Gramakantha Paramboke, Abadi, Khasmahal and Nazul lands in the State which are being used for a purpose other than homestead or agriculture like commercial, industrial etc. on permanent basis with heritable and transferable rights with the persons who, including their lawful predecessors-in- interest, have been in possession of such lands for a period of at least three years prior to 26th February, 2009. The lands shall be settled for the same purpose for which it is being utilized. The said amendment Rules have come into force with effect from 11th November, 2014.

10. Implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

(a) As per provisions of Chapter II of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; the State Government vide R&DM Department Resolution No. 20214/R&DM dated 11.7.14 have appointed Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar as State SIA Unit, which shall be responsible for ensuring that Social Impact Assessment (SIA)s are commissioned and conducted as per provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

(b) Government of India have promulgated an Ordinance No.9 of 2014 amending the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 making some significant amendments in the provisions of Chapter-II & Chapter- III by inserting Section-10A which exempts five categories of the projects from the application of the provisions of Chapter-II & Chapter- III. The said amended provisions have been intimated to all Collectors/RDCs/Departments vide this Department letter No. 1115 dated 13.01.2015 with instructions to initiate land acquisition proceedings relating to the projects exempted from the application of the provisions of Chapter II & Chapter III of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013.

The State Government vide Notification No. 4030 dated 07.02.2015 have exempted following five categories of projects from the application of the provisions of Chapter-II & Chapter- III of the Act.

- i) Such projects vital to national security or defence of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defence; or defence production;
- ii) Rural infrastructure including electrification;
- iii) Affordable housing and housing for the poor people
- iv) Industrial corridors; and
- v) Infrastructure and social infrastructure projects including projects under Public Private Partnership where ownership of land continues to vest with the Government.

(c) Fourth biennial revision of the rehabilitation grants in monetary terms has been made as per provisions of Odisha R&R Policy, 2006 and circulated among all concerned vide R&DM Department Resolution No. 22127 dated 28.7.14

(d) The Sub-Collectors working in different districts of Odisha have been appointed as Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in respect of all projects situated in the concerned Sub-Division coming under their jurisdiction and to perform such powers, duties and responsibilities conferred under such provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 vide this Department Notification No. 34160/R&DM dated 17.11.14.

(e) In the districts, where the Project Directors, Rehabilitation and Resettlement have been posted / in position, the concerned Project Directors, Rehabilitation and Resettlement have been appointed as Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in place of Sub-Collectors in respect of all projects situated in the concerned district.

11. Compliance with the C&AG Report

Revenue & Disaster Management Department is always taking sincere and immediate steps to rectify the irregularities detected in course of Audit. Priorities are always given to comply the Audit objections raised at the initial stages of draft note/ draft para to avoid/ minimize incorporation in the C&A.G. reports.

Compliance against all the paras of C&A.G. report (Revenue Receipt) up to the year 2011-12 have been submitted to the Odisha Legislative Assembly(OLA) for perusal of the Hon'ble Public Accounts Committee(PAC). Similarly, compliance submitted to the C&A.G. reports(Civil) for the years 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been examined by the Hon'ble Public Accounts Committee and further compliance as per the Verbatim Records of Proceedings of Hon'ble Committee are in process of submission.

As per the guidelines of Finance Department, the Department holds periodical meetings of the Monitoring Committee with the controlling officers and ensure appropriate compliance by the concerned revenue field authorities.

12. Implementation of R.T.I. Act.

Right to Information Act, 2005 is implemented very strictly in Revenue & D.M. Department. Information is being provided to the applicants giving due regards to the applications under RTI Act. During the year 2014-15, number of RTI applications, First Appeal Petitions and Second Appeal Petitions as detailed below have been received in this Department under RTI Act. Those RTI applications and Appeal Petitions have been disposed of in due time with satisfaction of applicants/Appellant which are detailed below.

No. of applications received in Form "A"	No. of applications disposed of	No. of 1 st Appeal Petitions received	No. of 1 st Appeal Petitions disposed of	No. of 2 nd Appeal Petitions received	No. of 2 nd Appeal Petitions disposed of	Amount of application fee + cost of information
1063	1063	116	100	20	20	Rs.12,713/-

13. Development of civil Infrastructure

During the financial year 2014-15, a sum of Rs. 5525 Lakh in the main budget was allotted for new construction and completion of ongoing projects of Residential buildings and Non-residential Building of Revenue Administration. Under the Residential Head, an amount of Rs. 1400 lakh was allotted for construction of quarters of Revenue Officials and an amount of Rs. 4025 lakh for construction of Tahasil Offices, Collectorates, Sub-Collectorates, Registration Offices, R.I. Offices and Circuit Houses under building programme of this Department.

During the Financial year 2014-15, construction of three new Collectorates (Malkangiri, Nuapada and Angul), six Sub-Registration offices (Sainkul, Dharmasala, Jaleswar, Gardapur, Rajnagar, Malkangiri) and sixteen Tahasil offices (G.B. Nagar, Samakhunta, Saraskana, Narla, Guma, Kukudakhandi, Baipariguda, Kundra, Lamtaput/Machkhund, Sinapalli, Ramanguda, Bandhugaon, Narayanpatna, Lahunipara, Gurundia, Gunupur) have been completed. Besides construction of 95 nos. of R.I. Offices have already furnished and handed over. The construction of twelve nos. of Tahasil offices, one Sub-Registrar office and about 200 nos. of R.I. Offices are in progress.

Apart from the above, funds have been allotted to the Chief Engineer, Buildings & Chief Engineer, R.W-II for construction of Record Rooms and other Residential as well as non-residential buildings of Revenue Department with a request to take up the work on priority basis.

Construction of Revenue Officers' Training Institute, Gothapatna, Bhubaneswar for training of Revenue Officers of the State is a major achievement of this Department for the year Financial Year 2014-15. All the important construction works of Revenue Officers' Training Institute at Gothapatna have been taken up in a planned manner for completion of the Institute in all respect in the Financial Year 2014-15 as mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Funds Allotted (Rs. In Lakh)
1.	Internal Roads and Administrative Block	167.639
2.	Hostel & Guest House	341.971
3.	Supply and installation of LPI Arrester	45.320
4.	Computer network with connectivity	71.130
5.	Sound and Project System in Auditorium Hall and Class Rooms	89.360
6.	Water Supply	121.81
7.	Furniture and fixtures	114.779
8.	Construction and installation of Transformer to effect power supply of Hostel Building, Guest House	39.741
9.	Residential Quarters	181.078

14. Progress of Land Acquisition for some Important Projects 2014-2015

SL NO	Name of the Project	No of Notification U/S- 4 (1) of LA Act, 1894 issued/ U/S 11(1) of RFCTLARR Act. 2013	No. of Declaration U/S -6 (1) of LA Act, 1894 issued	No. of Order U/S - 7 of LA Act, 1894 issued	Area acquired finally (in Acre)
1	Khordha Road - Balangir Rail Link Project		4	5	12.906
2	Angul-Duburi- Sukinda Rail Link Project (Dist-Jajpur)		1	1	1.26
3	Talcher- Bimalagarh Rail Link Project		2	3	70.53
4	Lanjigarh Road- Junagarh Rail Link Project			2	3.71
5	South Eastern Railway	5			
6	Road Over Bridge , Ganjam		2		
7	Road Over Bridge , Khordha			3	0.731
8	Jagatpur- Chandabali Road SH-9A		5	5	11.06
9	Improvement of Khurda-Jatani-Pipili Road		6		
10	Construction of Athagarh Megha Katakia Sahi Road		5		
11	Ranchi- Vijayawada Corridor (Dist- Sambalpur)		9		
12	Ranchi- Vijayawada Corridor (Dist- Keonjhar)			3	8.535

13	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project(Dist-Mayurbhanj)		21	3	573.93
14	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project(Dist-Balasore)		3		
15	Rengali(Left) Irrigation Project (Dist- Jajpur)		18	8	156.63
16	Rengali (Right) Irrigation Project (Dist- Cuttack)		3		
17	Rengali(Left) Irrigation Project (Dist-Angul & Dhenkanal)		15	6	67.16
18	Rengali (Right) Irrigation Project (Dist-Dhenkanal)		2	7	76.45
19	Kanpur Irrigation Project	3	10	19	132.004
20	Anandpur Barrage Project (Dist-Kheonjhar)	8	12	5	207.99
21	Anandpur Barrage Project (Dist-Balasore)	1	3	3	30.66
22	Road from Palm beach to Pantha Nivas		1		
23	Lower Indra irrigation Project		17	15	99.27
24	Upper Indravati Project		1	2	28.43
25	Chheligada Irrigation Project		1	6	56.533
26	Salandi Sanskar Project		4		
27	Ret Irrigation Project		11	8	38.66
28	Daha Irrigation Project		2		
29	Baghua Irrigation Project		9		
30	Rukura Irrigation Project		10		
31	Irrigation project in Bargarh District			2	2.78
32	Deo Medium Irrigation Project		8		
33	Baghalati MIP		3	1	2.412
34	Dadhijharan MIP		1		
35	Kanchurinala MIP			1	2.13
36	Khajurinala MIP		5		
37	Nachuninalla MIP		4	3	14.656
38	Andharinalla MIP		5		
39	Landeinala MIP			1	5.322
40	Ghatkeswar MIP		1		
41	Borigam MIP		2		
42	Sarghai MIP		1		
43	Badamkhola MIP			1	11.853
44	Kanabindhha MIP		1		
45	Rajaghai MIP		2		
46	Jaupania MIP		1		
47	Kudutai MIP		1		

48	Sapanga MIP		1		
49	Kotalabhata MIP			1	2.11
50	Mangalojore MIP		1		
51	Talijore MIP		1		
52	Karanjanalla MIP		6		
53	Kharikuti MIP		4	3	12.07
54	Kankubadi M.I.P		1	1	10.03
55	Randikona MIP			1	5.2
56	Telengiri Medium Irrigation Project		9	12	190.82
57	Nuagaon Distributary		10	3	28.087
58	HL Bridge over river Bansadhara			3	1.25
59	HL Bridge over river Rushikulya			2	1.382
60	HL Bridge over river Bahuda		1		
61	HL Bridge over river Tel			2	3.85
62	Approach road to HL Bridge in Kendrapara district			3	1.3
63	HL Bridge over river Hati		1		
64	Allumina Refinery Project, Kalahandi			1	2.17
65	M/S RSB Metaltech Pvt. Ltd., Rayagada		12		
66	Lanco Babandh		15		
67	Sahara Power Ltd		10		
68	NTPC , Darlipalli			4	54.58
69	Industrial Projects in Jharsuguda District		3	2	53.35
70	Industrial Projects in Nayagarh District		4		
71	Industrial Projects in Cuttack District		2		
72	Industrial Projects in Kendrapara District		4		
73	Improvement of Biju Pattnaik Airport		1	1	2.076
74	Supply of Drinking Water to Puri Town		1		
75	Improvement of Swerage & Drainage system at Bhubaneswar City		23	19	4.023
76	Construction of NISER Building			1	0.19
77	Construction of AIIMS, Bhubaneswar		1		

78	Widening of River Dhanua		1	1	1.76
79	4 lane road from NH-203 to Vedanta University			1	0.8
80	Development of Tourism at Dhauli		1		
81	Astaranga Port Project		4		
82	Widening of road for in Puri town for Nabakalebra	5			
	TOTAL	22	329	174	1990.65

15. Re-organization of OAS Cadre and Framing of Rules thereof

The Cabinet in its meeting held on 27th February, 2009 has approved the proposal for re-organization of OAS Cadre with upgradation of the base level from OAS Class-II to OAS Group "A" (Junior Branch).

In order to govern the system of training, Departmental Examination, Probation and Confirmation of the OAS cadre officers, a new draft rule titled as Odisha Administrative Service Group "A" (Junior Branch) (Probation and Department Examination) Rules, 2014 has been prepared and published in the Odisha Gazette.

16. Delivery of Public Services

Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012 guarantees the delivery of public services to the Citizens within stipulated time. Twelve public services of Revenue and DM Department have been notified under the Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012. There are penalty provisions in the Act itself for failure to deliver the notified services within the stipulated period. The Department is closely monitoring for effective monitoring of the Act in letter and spirit. Since inception, 96, 11,431 number of services pertaining to Revenue and DM Department have been delivered to the citizens under the said Act till November, 2014.

17. Creation of New R.I. Circles & Tahasils in the State:-

In order to improve the efficiency and competency in the disposal of Revenue Cases and to strengthen the Revenue administration, Government have created 317 Tahasils and 2271 R.I. Circles in 30 Districts of the State.

18. Inter State Boundaries Dispute:-

Steps are being taken to settle the boundary disputes prevailing with neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh. In addition to this, instructions have been issued to all Collectors from time to time to give top priority to provide education, health, transport, clean drinking water, essential commodities etc. to the villagers of boundary areas. Various development programmes have been carried out and Government is putting sincere efforts to end the boundary disputes.

19. PLAN BUDGET 2014-2015:**(Rupees in Lakh)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision in the B.E.
1	Advance Survey and Map Publication.	150.00
2	Building Programme of Revenue & D.M. Deptt.	6925.00
3	Engagement of Professional Consultants	10.00
4	Protection of Government land	400.00
5	Conferment of Land Rights	25.00
6	Procurement of Furniture and Fixtures for Revenue offices	8.75
7	Strengthening of I.T. Infrastructure in Revenue offices	75.01
8	Strengthening of Service Delivery System of Revenue offices	0.01
9	NLRMP on Data Entry Digitisation of Maps	2128.00
10	Setting up of NLRMP Cell and other activities	0.01
11	Computerisation of Registration Offices	466.50
12	Automation/Computerization of Revenue Offices and Capacity building therein	1500.00
13	Opening of new RI Training Institute in the State	250.00
14	Crop cutting –Crop Insurance	100.00
15	Construction of Flood Shelter	500.00
16	Doppler Weather Radar Station	125.00
17	NCRMP Grant to OSDMA	32000.00
18	Census	2938.61
19	NCRMP Additional Financing Grant to OSDMA	9131.00
20	Distribution Homestead land to the Homesteadless families and agricultural land to Landless families in the state	630.00
21	Construction of Damaged Houses under ODRP	40000.00
22	Implementation of R.R. Policy	10.13

20. Disaster Management (SRC)

The unique geo-climatic conditions of Odisha make the State vulnerable to various natural disasters like flood, cyclone, fire, hailstorm, drought and even earthquake. During 2014 the State had encountered the calamities like Floods, Very severe cyclonic storm "Hudhud", Heat wave, Fire Accidents, Lightning, Hailstorms, Whirlwind and Earthquake. Fortunately, there was no drought like situation in the State during the year 2013-14.

The State encountered **flash floods due to heavy rain** in 4(four) phases between July and September of 2014 in which cumulatively 27 districts were

affected. Three districts namely Ganjam, Gajapati and Malkangiri were spared by this calamity. About 40.00 lakh people were affected by such heavy rain and flash floods. Crops in about 397538 ha. were affected and 49061 houses were damaged. As many as 61 persons and 187 cattle died due to these floods. Besides, huge damage was caused to various public infrastructure. The Government took immediate measures to provide necessary assistance to the affected people.

In the month of October, the **very severe cyclonic storm "HUDHUD"** made landfall at Vishakapatnam and under its impact 15 districts namely Ganjam, Gajapati, Puri, Nayagarh, Khordha, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada, Jajpur, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Koraput & Malkangiri were severely affected. The Cyclone passed through the district of Malkangiri adjoining Koraput district in the evening of 12th October, 2014 with the wind speed of 80-100 KMPH. For the first time, certain southern districts particularly the tribal districts, which had never before come across cyclonic storm, experienced such a high wind speed.

No sooner than the receipt of cyclone alert from the India Meteorological Department, the State Government geared up its preparedness, which was continuously monitored at the highest level. Keeping in view the possible devastation on account of the cyclone, about 2.55 lakh people were evacuated and shifted to safe shelters as a result of which loss of many precious lives could be averted. Animal Resources were also shifted to shelter places in vulnerable areas. Free kitchen were provided to the people in cyclone shelters/ relief centres. Besides, emergent food assistance in shape of Rice, Chuda & Gud for 1 to 4 days as per the scale provided under the Odisha Relief Code was also provided to the affected people. Both power and water supply were badly affected by the cyclone. Steps were taken to provide drinking water through tankers and water pouches. The water supply projects were operationalised through generators. Temporary shelter materials were provided to the people whose houses were damaged. Health services both for human and cattle were strengthened in the cyclone affected areas to avert the possibility of outbreak of epidemic. The fallen trees obstructing the road communication were cleared and roads were opened for smooth relief operation in record time. Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Fire Services teams & Police personnel were deployed for evacuation, search, rescue & relief operations and road clearance.

About 33.44 lakh people in 99 Blocks and 37 ULBs were affected by the cyclone HUDHUD. Large scale house damage and crop damage have occurred due to the cyclone. Fishermen, rural artisans, handloom weavers have also lost their livelihood due to the calamity. Three people lost their lives and two persons were seriously injured. In addition to the ex-gratia assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh out of SDRF to the Next of kins of the deceased, Rs.2.00 lakh each to the Next of Kins of deceased and Rs.50,000/- for the seriously injured persons were paid out of Prime Minister's National Relief Fund as announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The Cyclone HUDHUD caused large scale damages to public properties also. The Government have taken steps for immediate restoration of the damaged infrastructure. The State Government have submitted a Memorandum seeking central assistance of Rs.777.12 crore out of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to meet the requirement on immediate relief and restoration. Though an Inter-Ministerial Central Team have visited the affected areas, no fund has yet been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Despite all precautionary measures taken to meet the possible heat wave situation, 34 persons lost their lives due to heat-stroke during the year 2014. Steps were taken to provide ex-gratia assistance @ Rs.10,000/- to each of the bereaved families out of Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

During the year, 2014 as many as 197 persons died due to lightning and 10 persons died due to fire accident. Steps were taken to provide ex-gratia assistance @ Rs 1,50,000/- from CMRF for death due to lightning & from SDRF for death due to fire accident to the Next of kins of the deceased.

Hailstorm & other localised disasters which occurred during the year were also promptly responded by the Government at appropriate levels and necessary measures were taken to provide necessary assistance to the affected population.

During the year 2014-15, Rs.423.907 crore was available for expenditure in the SDRF. Besides this, the State has contributed an additional amount of Rs.350 crore out of its own resource to meet the arrear liability towards the damage caused due to very severe cyclonic storm Phailin & subsequent flood-2013. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.607.540 (as on 22.01.2015) was released in favour of different Districts and Departments for management of different approved Natural Calamities including arrear liability of Phailin and subsequent floods.

21. The Role of Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA)

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP): Under the NCRMP project structural measures such as construction of cyclone shelters, all-weather connecting roads, strengthening of saline embankments and last mile connectivity have been taken up. 120 out of targeted 154 multipurpose cyclone shelters have been completed during 2014-15. 143 all-weather connecting roads with a total length of 198 km has been taken up. 86 roads with total length of 111 km have been completed. Construction of 57 km saline embankments have been taken up.

NCRMP (Additional Financing): For further strengthening of disaster preparedness in the State, the existing NCRMP has been extended under the title NCRMP-Additional Financing. 162 Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters and 100 all-weather connectivity roads with the total length of 169 km have been taken up.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP): The project is being implemented in the State in two stretches i.e. Paradeep to Dhamara and Gopalpur to Chilika with World Bank assistance. 10 Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters have been completed and handed over to the Cyclone Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (CSMMC).

Post Phailin Construction of Shelters with support of CMRF and State budget: 256 Multi-Purpose cyclone and Flood Shelters in 25 districts have been taken up. 138 shelters are being constructed by OSDMA. Rural Development Department is constructing 110 shelters. Works Department has undertaken 8 shelter buildings. The shelter buildings are in different stages of construction.

Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP): For augmenting disaster resilience, Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP) has been taken up by Government with World Bank support in the Phalin affected areas of Ganjam, Puri and Khordha districts. 30,000 disaster resilient houses within 5 km from the High Tide Line (HTL) are being constructed. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided to each beneficiary for construction of a 254 Sq.ft House having toilet, electricity & water supply facilities. Beneficiaries are also encouraged to build larger houses with their own contribution. The Project is being implemented with 70% funding from World Bank & 30% from the State Government. The Project Components include construction of Resilient Houses, construction of Community Infrastructure, establishing integrated office complex for OSDMA, SRC office and State Emergency Operation Centre (EOC),

The Implementation of the project started in March 2014 with a target of constructing 17,248 Disaster resilient houses, 86 km of internal road, approach Road, & drain; 90 Piped Water Supply project in Ganjam & Khordha districts. Out of the total beneficiaries 15,016 beneficiaries are being relocated to 658.50 acres of land in 112 sites. Target was set to complete 8000 houses in all respect & developing 50 Relocation sites with all facilities like electrification, 40 km of internal road, approach road & drainage; 30 Pipe Water Supply Project by 2014-15. Out of the total targeted 8000 houses, 4421 houses are at foundation stage, 2399 at plinth, 1161 at roof level & 867 are at completion stage. 5 Sites in Ganjam district i.e. Kumbhidhepa in Khallikote Block, Raymaypalli and Laxmipur in Chatrapur Block, Eksingi in Chikiti Block are almost ready for habitation. The Narayanpur relocation site with 36 houses in Rangeilunda Block has been inaugurated by Honourable Chief Minister on 28.12.2014 with all civic facilities.

B. Capacity Building Activities: OSDMA in association with UN agencies(UNDP), NGOs and State level Training Institutions has taken up capacity building initiatives of the officials at state / district / block level, Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs involved in disaster management.

- About 20,000 community level volunteers associated with 135 cyclone shelters have been trained in shelter management, Search & Rescue, First Aid, Record keeping and Equipment maintenance.
- 10,000 college students of 100 colleges of Odisha trained on Disaster Management
- State level workshop on Disaster Resilient Housing was organized in collaboration with Panchayat Raj Department.

- 178 ODRAF and Fire Service personnel have been trained on Rope Rescue and Equipment Maintenance.
- 48 ODRAF and Fire Service personnel have been trained Flood Rescue and Medical First Responder.
- 15 newly ODRAF Personnel have been trained on Induction course on Disaster Response.
- 46 ODRAF Personnel have been trained in under water live saving and salvage operation.
- First Responder.
- 48 ODRAF and Fire Service Personnel have been trained in Collapsed structure Search and Rescue and Medical First Responder.
- 69 Officers have been trained on India Disaster Resource Network.
- Mock drill has been conducted in 230 Multipurpose Flood/Cyclone Shelters across the state on 19th June, 2014.
- A full scale Mock Drill on Industrial (Chemical) Disaster was conducted with the assistance of NDMA in Cuttack district involving all the stakeholders of the district.
- Study conducted on Training Need Assessment in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).
- Study conducted on existing awareness strategy undertaken by the state on DRR issues, developing revised strategy by incorporation of CCA components for mass awareness purposes.
- State level workshop was organized for setting up of State Institute of Disaster Management in Odisha. State level Workshop was organized on Mainstreaming Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Development plan.
- State level intercity learning workshop on Climate Risk Management in urban areas through Disaster preparedness and mitigation organized for the Officers of Urban Local Bodies of Odisha.
- Slogan and Essay competition on Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation was organized among the students of 15 schools of Bhubaneswar city.
- City level Exhibition -cum -Workshop on Disaster Management and Climate Change was organized for the school students.
- Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment report of Bhubaneswar was is prepared.
- 150 NCC and Scout Guide Students trained on Disaster survival Skill.
- 30 Officers of Bhubaneswar City were trained on Incident Response System.
- Study conducted to assess the Early Warning System of Bhubaneswar City.
- 170 Anganwadi Workers of Bhubaneswar City trained on First Aid.
- 25 Ward Disaster Management Plans of Bhubaneswar city prepared by BMC.

- State level workshop on mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Development Plan was organized for officers of different departments of the State.
- 16 State level officers have been trained at National Institute of Disaster Management on different aspects of Disaster Management.
- 646 officers of across the State have been trained on different aspects of disaster management at Gopabandhu Academy of Administration with the support of OSDMA.

C. School Safety programme:

120 NCC and Scout guides of 15 Schools of Bhubaneswar city were trained on Disaster survival Skill. 150 students of 15 schools participated in the competition of Essay and Slogan on Disaster management and climate change Adaptation.

D. Awareness Generation Activities: Massive awareness generation programmes have been taken up throughout the State. 29th October is being observed as the State Disaster Preparedness Day and National Day for Disaster Reduction. Short video films have been prepared for development of awareness of common people on Heat Wave, Cyclone Shelter Management, Healthcare & Sanitation, Food & Nutrition, Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (OD RAF), Management of Floods and Embankment Construction.

E. GO-NGO Coordination: NGO Coordination cells have been promoted at block, district and state level, with facilitation done by OSDMA. There is regular interaction with the Inter Agency Group comprising 22 INGOs, NGOs and UN Agencies for disaster management related activities.

F. Volunteer promotion: Community level volunteers have been trained with support of UNDP and other agencies. State level competitions among volunteers are organized on the occasion of observation of the State Disaster preparedness day. Best volunteers are awarded by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

G. UNDP Supported programmes: After the Super Cyclone 1999, UNDP has played a pivotal role in the field of disaster preparedness. The following programmes have been taken up with support of UNDP.

- a) GoI-UNDP Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disaster and Climate Change.
- b) GoI-UNDP Climate Risk Management in Urban areas through Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

Convergence programmes: UNDP facilitated various convergence activities involving disaster risk reduction programmes with organizations like Indian Red Cross Society, Handicap International, CONCERN World Wide, CRS, L WS and others.