



PAKKE-KESSANG

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
2025-2026



Prepared by:
District Disaster Management Authority
Pakke-Kessang District

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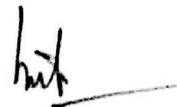
PREFACE

The name as Pakke-Kessang District was created on 14th DEC, 2018 having area of 1934 sq. kms bifurcated from East Kameng district and it is situated in the Western part of Arunachal Pradesh having District Boundaries with some portion of East Kameng in the west and Papum pare in the East, and the southern foothills, boundary with Assam.

The district has varied topography with mountainous to deep gorges and narrow Valleys and thus climatic condition also vary within short distances. The altitude of various administrative units ranging from 363 m to 1906 m, As a result heavy rainfall occurs during monsoon season. The district has many major rivers like Papu, Passa, Pakke, Dissing and Passa. During monsoon these rivers and streams are highly inflated which cause flash floods, frequent landslides disrupting normal transportation and communication system of the district. It is also seen that landslide occurs (vulnerable) in the hilly areas like Riloh, Pijirang, Tajahapa, Seijosa and Dissing-Passo areas and Flash Flood and Flood occurs (vulnerable) in the low-lying area like Seijosa, Town, Riloh, some part of Papu Valley Area, Passa Valley Area, Pakke-Kessang Area, Dissing-Passo, Nomorah and Baliso Areas. It is also experienced that Cyclone occurred throughout the district and it may sometimes hit in a year normally twice in the year that is in autumn and spring seasons.

Traditionally, the role of Government, during natural calamities was only limited to rescue, relief and rehabilitation. However, it has now been rightly perceived that perdition, preparedness and effective disaster response are also the important component of disaster Management. The Disaster Preparedness is one of the most important to coup with the Disaster and it is a continues process, and it need supportive venture from all the Departments, NGOs, PRI leaders, Municipal, etc. during and after Disaster. There is a constant need for updating the disaster plans for strengthening the organization both qualitative at various levels.

The District Administration along with the other Departments, in this handbook, compiled and brought out a compendium of plan of action evolved by line departments in organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in case of any Disasters. The officers of this District are requested to kindly go through the content of the 'Disaster Management Action Plan' and be ready to face any Disaster as per the responsibilities given to them. Further, the roles and responsibilities of all the support agencies are mentioned in the 'Crisis Management Framework.



(Bani Lego) APCS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Pakke-Kessang District, Lemmi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is the first hand guiding principle for disaster management. It will play a pivotal role to cope up with unseen nature's fury that occurs every year. The information available in DDMP is valuable in terms of its use throughout the DM cycle. Utmost attention has been paid to make it handy, precise rather than bulky one. While preparing this plan, most of the issues, relevant to crisis management, have been carefully dealt with. Efforts have been made to collect and develop this plan to make it more applicable and effective to handle any type of disaster in the Pakke Kessang.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the district heads of department organizations and other key stakeholders for their valuable contributions in providing resources analysis and other information for updating the DDMP.

I am very happy to acknowledge the District Administration, in particular for its valuable suggestion and direction for completing this plan.

It would be a great honor for us, if any suggestion and comments be conveyed so that we can include those in the next edition.



DDMO

Pakke Kessang, District, Lemmi.
Arunachal Pradesh.

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CHAPTER – I

CHAPTER – I

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT- PLAN PAKKE-KESSANG DISTRICT, LEMMI

1.1 Introduction: -

The District Disaster Management Plan of Pakke-Kessang District, hereinafter referred as the Plan, is a multi-hazard response plan that assists and equips the district administration to organize its emergency preparedness for the pre, during and post disaster, so that response and mitigation on functions timely and in an efficient manner within the district and also to extend the necessary support to the state and central government. It is a plan that focuses on operations, and defines the Characterization of responder agencies of the district, from within and outside the government.

It is thus imperative that we must move in the direction of a proactive stance to reduce the toll of disasters in the region. It requires a more comprehensive approach that encompasses both pre-disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery.

The District Disaster Management Plan is one component within the framework of a holistic approach to reduce the impact of disasters. Planning in a Pre-disaster phase helps us be prepared for a post-disaster situation wherein resources can be adequately deployed thus losses can be minimized.

1.2 District Profile: -

The Pakke-Kessang District, earlier a part of East Kameng District, came into existence on 14th Dec, 2018 with Lemmi as its Head Quarter. With an area of 1934 Sq. Kms. the Pakke-Kessang District is situated in Western part of Arunachal Pradesh is lying between 260 56' N to 270 59' N and 920 36' E to 930 24' E.

The district is bounded by East Kameng in the West and Papum Pare District in the East of Arunachal Pradesh, Sonitpur District of Assam in the South.

1.3 Administrative Division: -

The Pakke-Kessang District comprises 5 (five) circles for better administrative purposes which are, Seijosa, Dissing Passo, Pijirang, Tajahapa and Pakke-Kessang. The Administrative responsibility of Pakke-Kessang Sub-Division lies with the Deputy Commissioner, Pakke-Kessang District who is the overall in charge of the district and only one Additional Deputy Commissioner at Seijosa sub-Division.

According to 2011 Census, there were 5 (Five) Circles. The district has a segment of (1) Arunachal West Parliamentary Constituency and one Constituency i.e. 12-Pakke-Kessang Assembly Constituency.

1.4 Demography: -

According to provisional population of 2011, Pakke-Kessang District's total population is 12, 180 of which 6,001 is Male composition and 6,179 is Female composition. The density of population is 19 per Sq. Mtr.

1.5. Rivers and Streams: -

The name of Pakke has been derived from the Pakke River, a tributary of the mighty Brahmaputra. The Pakke River originates in the Pakke Mountain and flows through the district to the plains of Assam where it is predominantly called the Bali. Besides the Pakke River, there are other important rivers like, Pakke Papu, Passa Dissing and Passo Rivers. The rivers are very turbulent during monsoons, hence these are not navigable and caused heavy flooded in low land areas.

1.6 Climate and rainfall: -

The climate condition of this District varies largely within short distances. The altitude of different Administrative Centre varies from 250 Mtrs to 1200 Mtrs, the District experiences heavy rainfall during the monsoon. Most of the rivers and streams are highly inflated thereby disrupting normal

transportation and communication system. Although, the heavy monsoon helps in regeneration of forests, it is also responsible for high soil erosion and landslides, which makes the maintenance of roads quite costly.

1.7 Social Economic Profile: -

The major tribes inhabiting in this District are Nyishi, Galo and Puroik. The Nyishi constitute the major tribe and scatter throughout the district. The Puroik are inhabited mostly in Pizirang Circle and Galo are mainly inhabited in Dissing Passo Circle of the district.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of this District. The cultivation process adopted is primitive and at subsistence level which is popularly known as 'JHUM' or shifting cultivation which provides insufficient food approximately 6 to 7 months. Paddy, Maize and Millet are important crops grown in this district. Rangbang called Tashey is also commonly used as diet by Puroik tribes which inhabits predominantly in Pijirang Circle.

Religion: The main religion of the people of the district is Christian and Donyi Poloish. The main festival of Nyishi tribe is Nyokum, Galo Mopin and Gumkum-Gumpa is the main festival of Puroik tribe.

1.8 Housing Pattern and Settlement: -

Density of the population is very low. Except in urban areas settlement is sparse. Houses in the rural areas are mainly built of locally available resources like Banana leaves, Bamboo, Timber and Cane. In urban areas housing pattern is slightly modified with use of split bamboo and Brick with CGI Sheet roofing.

1.9 Transportation and Communication: -

To develop the particular region the communication is the main factors. The district HQ Lemmi is connected by a 246 km trans highway NH-13 with Itanagar. Nearest Railway station is Naharlagun, Papum pare District at a Distance of 148 KMS. And nearest airport station is Naharlagun Papum Pare District at a distance of 200 KMS. Out of other 5 (five) Administrative Circles Seijosa HQ:- Dising Passo, Pijirang and Tajahapa are connected by all-weather road with NH-13 running from state capital Itanagar.

1.10 AIRTEL 4G and WT are the mode of communication available in the District.

1.11 Objectives: -

The objective behind the preparation of the district

Disaster Management Plan is: -

- (a) To mitigate impact of natural and manmade disasters through preparedness at District, Blocks, Gram Panchayat and village level.
- (b) To provide effective support and resources to all the concerned individuals, groups and departments during disasters.
- (c) To assist the line depts., block administration, communities in developing compatible skills for disaster management.
- (d) To disseminate factual information in timely, accurate and tactful manner while maintaining necessary confidentiality.
- (e) To develop immediate and long-term support plans for vulnerable people during disasters.
- (f) To create awareness among the people about hazard occurrences and increase their participation and preparedness, prevention, development, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction process.
- (g) To have response system in place to face any eventuality.
- (h) To effect or elicit the least possible disruption to the normal life process when dealing with individuals in disaster.

1.12 Necessity of the Plan: -

The Plan establishes an administrative structure for a systematic, coordinated and effective response at the district level. The purpose of the plan is to:

- Define a system of coordination at the district level.
- Establish a central facility in the district, which enables all the responder
- Agencies to interact and coordinate their efforts.
- Suggest hazard-specific preparedness, response and mitigation measures.
- Plan resource requirements, and coordinate with the state government for requisitioning more resources.
- Provide an inventory of resources, key facilities and addresses for deployment and assistance towards preparedness and mitigation.

Responding to an urgent call of society to change the paradigm from the traditional practice of giving relief towards reducing the risk of disaster, the Govt. is emphasizing that at all level; administration's primary role should be the preparedness, mitigation, reduction and response of a disaster based on community participation.

1.13 District Disaster Management Authority: -

In exercise of the power conferred under section 25 (1) of the Disaster management Act, 2005, the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh has constituted the DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (there in after called the District Authority).

The District Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (a) Deputy Commissioner | - Chairperson ex-officio |
| (b) Chairperson (ZPM) | - Co-Chairperson |
| (c) Additional Deputy Commissioner (HQ) | - Chief Executive Officer |
| (d) Superintendent of Police | - Member |
| (e) District Medical Officer | - Member |
| (f) Executive Engineer PWD | - Member |
| (g) Executive Engineer WRD | - Member |
| (h) DDMO | - Convenor |

1.14 Power and functions of District Authority: -

- (i) Prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district.
- (ii) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan and District Plan.
- (iii) Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disaster are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the department of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities.
- (iv) Ensure that the guidelines for the prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measure as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the total Authorities in the district.
- (v) Review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level.

- (vi) To ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan.
- (vii) Lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- (viii) Review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the District level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions there in for prevention of disaster or mitigation.
- (ix) Examine the construction in any area in the district and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards.
- (x) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice.
- (xi) Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management.
- (xii) Encourage the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Social Welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management.
- (xiii) To locate the vulnerable area and direct to community to vacate.

1.15 Incident Response System: -

In case of any Disaster, an Incident Response System is notified where the responsibilities are defined with the individuals along with the tasks to be performed in the district.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Incident Commander | - Deputy Commissioner |
| 2. Deputy Incident Commander | - Addl. Deputy Commissioner |
| 3. Safety Officer | - Superintendent of Police |
| 4. Liaison Officer | - DFO and DDMO |
| 5. Information and Media Officer | - DIPRO |
| 6. Operation Section | |
| a) Staging Area Manager | - Chief Superintendent of Police |
| b) Rescue and Response Branch | - EE, PWD/DDSE |
| i) Natural Disaster: | - Deputy Superintendent of Police |
| ii) Epidemic & Health Hazard | - DMO, Lemmi |
| iii) Manmade Disaster: | - Deputy Superintendent of Police |
| c) Transport Branch (Road) Rail,
Water & Air unit | - DTO/ ADC (MV) |
| 7. Planning Section Chief: | - Addl. Deputy Commissioner |
| a) Situation Unit | - ADC (HQ) |
| b) Resource Unit | - DPO, DHO & DAO |
| c) Documentation Unit | - DDMO |
| d) Demobilization Unit | - ADC (HQ) and Deputy SP |
| 8. Logistic Section Chief | - ADC (Nazareth) |

- a) Service Branch
 - i) Communication unit
 - ADC (Nazareth)
 - DDMO/DIO (NIC)
 - ii) Medical unit
 - DMO
 - iii) Food unit
 - DF & CSO
- b) Support Branch
 - i) Resource provisioning unit
 - CO (HQ)
 - EE, PWD
 - ii) Facilities unit
 - EE, RWD/Elect/HPD
 - iii) Ground Support unit
 - EE, PHED/WRD
- c) Finance Branch:
 - i) Time unit:
 - DDMO
 - ii) Compensation unit:
 - ADC/ DDMO
 - iii) Procurement unit:
 - DDMO
 - iv) Cost Unit:
 - DDMO
 - iv) Cost Unit:
 - FAO

CHAPTER – II

CHAPTER – II

RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Vulnerability Profile of Pakke-Kessang District: -

The Pakke-Kessang, one of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh falls under the fifth seismic Zone of the Earth. Any movement of Himalayan Plate and Burmese plate shall bring about quakes in the district. More the intensity of movement greater the impact and huge loss to life and properties. Geographical location of the district is such that earth quake may damage road and bridges. As mountains are of sedimentary rocks, huge slides may occur. River and streams may be blocked and their normal flow may be disrupted resulting into flood. Seeing housing pattern of the district may be concluded that loss to structures will be less and lost to live due damage of the structures will be fewer. The main fear shall be that of disruption in road communication.

Brief Disaster History of the District: -

The Pakke-Kessang District, like the other District of the state, is no less vulnerable to the natural and man-made disasters. Disaster of any scale can and do occur. Chance of large-scale disaster occurring here is high despite the fact that there is no any threat perception.

Floods: -

During the monsoon season whenever there is high amount of precipitation in the upper reaches, the low-lying areas are always at the constant threat of flood and flash floods. The villages which are experienced flood in the past are Seijosa, Rilloh, Dissing Passo, Passa Valley, Papu Valley, Pijirang and some portion of Pakke Valley.

Earth Quakes

Since the whole District is placed under highly seismic zone-V, the whole geographical length and breadth of the district has been classified as vulnerable in context of earth quake. Whenever there is slight Earth Quake with the epicenter located some hundreds of mile away, somewhere in the Northeast region, tremors are felt at Pakke- Kessang District.

Landslide and Cloud Burst: -

Cloud bust and landslides are closely related, whenever there is cloudburst, landslide does happen in Pakke-Kessang being a hilly area, landslides are very common particularly at places like Seijosa Sub-Division, Rilloh. During raining season, the National Highway blocked at many places due to sandy soil and loses debris.

Fire: -

Thatched roofs, unplanned settlement and individual negligence are the major causes of fire accidents, every year the headquarters receives 10 to 15 cases of fire accident from the villages and 5 to 9 cases from the town including Lemmi. 80% of fund received from the Government is spent on giving immediate relief to the victims. Forest fires during the months of March and April also threaten lives and property because of the Jhum cultivation practiced by the villagers.

Famine: -

Although no official record corroborates it, thousands of years ago, the ancestors of local inhabitants of Pakke-Kessang witnessed the *hehttehdiirii* (flowering of big species of bamboo). Millions of rats accompanied it wave after wave; they swallowed everything that is edible on their way and then those found in the granaries and houses. In the year 2004-05 the people of Pakke- Kessang witnessed the *talhumdiirii* (flowering of the smaller species of bamboo) in which around 800 people were affected. Every after 25 to 30 years the bamboo flowering occurred to regenerate of bamboo from sapling which is a natural process in which the rats become a big menace to the villagers, posing a great threat of famine and starvation in local language called Aaweylamna famine (Bamboo flowering famine).

Epidemic: -

Local inhabitants have not forgotten the horrible epidemics caused by chicken pox, small pox, dysentery and whooping cough not so long ago. Even these days, gastro enteritis malaria, jaundice and TB are potent epidemics. During last decade, hundreds of people died of gastro enteritis and malaria. Whole Seijosa Areas including Nomorah and Dissing Passo declared as malaria prone zone areas.

Cyclone: -

A cyclone is a large-scale air mass that rotates around a strong center of low atmospheric pressure. Cyclones are characterized by inward spiraling winds that rotate about a zone of low pressure. Sometimes it happens twice in a year during last part of spring and beginning part of autumn season.

Hailstone: -

Hailstone is a precipitation in form of spherical or irregular pellets of ice larger than 5 millimeters, usually associated with thunder storms. It is occurred every year in the district at any time and destroyed human life, livestock, house, etc. sometimes it is occurred during atom season which destroy the standing crop plants make hardship life to the villagers.

Other Factors: -

The district is also prone to other disaster factor like thunderstorm, soil erosion and road accidents.

The Circle wise demographic profiles of Pakke-Kessang District as per 2011 Census are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Population	No. of Villages	No. of Households	Remarks
1.	Pijirang	1,998	27	1019	
2.	Pakke-Kessang	2430	15	576	
3.	Dissing-Passo	1561	15	266	
4.	Seijosa	3958	19	812	
5.	Passa Valley	1233	08	207	
	TOTAL	12,180	75	2,171	

INVENTORY RESOURCE PROFILE OF DISRICT: - There are many educational institutions run by the Government, Missionaries, NGO's Private individuals. The Vivekananda Kendriya Vidyalaya and the Nivedita Vihar are located at Seijosa, Calvary English School, Pakke Kessang and KGBV, Palin.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Sl. No.	Name of Officers	Designation and Location	Contact No.
01.	Shri Bani Lego, APCS	Deputy Commissioner	7005647243/7630866989
02	Smti. Rebecca Tayeng, APCS	ADC (HQ)	8794695793
03	Shri Hork iDiyum APCS	ADC Seijosa	7085423866
04	Shri Kamin Darang	SDO	9366041311
05	Shri Jina Bagang	CO HQ	9612508110
06	Shri Durin Dai	CO HQ	9599875968
07	Miss Duyu Nangku	CO Pijirang	8527950385
08	Shri Kesang Wangda	CO Seijosa	8259923346
09	Shri Nima Phunstok	Co Dissing Passo	9402451800

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Officers	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Shri Tashi Darang	SP	8974783911/ 9402452987
2.	Shri Sashi Dore	Dy SP	8413881173
3.	Shri Thony Tayeng	Insp/OC	7627982228
4.	Shri Tage Kapa	SI	8974944236
5.	Shri Nayto Sora	SI	6009844546
6.	Shri Sang Thingley	SI	9862654434
7.	Shri Makbul Hussain	SI	9854172187
8.	Shri Patto Gami	SI	8258831589

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Officers	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Er. Donji Tech Tara	Assistant Engineer	8258057740
2.	Er. Mejap Wage	Assistant Engineer	8132896240

PHED & WS DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Officers	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Er. Nyong Paloh	Executive Engineer	8413054807/9436043659
2.	Er. Kapu Takar	Assistant Engineer	7005581606

PWD DEPARTMENT

Sl. No	Name of Office	Designation	Contact No.
1	Er. Mibom Tayeng	Executive Engineer	8131844669
2	Er. Gunuk Nabum	Assistant Engineer	7630811364
3	Er. Nabam Tadap	Junior Engineer	8729995302

RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT (RWD)

Sl. No	Name of Office	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Er. Tagir Tarin	Assistant Engineer	8787775144
2.	Er. Habung Bida	JE. Pksg. Divn.	7629944477
3.	Er. Arjiv K Rieng	JE. Pksg. Divn.	8974680234
4.	Er. Gyati Radhe	JE. Pksg. Divn.	8295543979
5.	Er. Arjiv K Rieng	JE. Pksg. Divn.	8974680234
6.	Er. Namdu Sonam	JE. Seijosa	8729989863
7.	Er. Kabling Tachang	JE. Seijosa	8119944112

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No	Name of Office	Designation	Contact No.
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1.	Shri Sengo Dini	DAO	8132895896
2.	Shri Yomjar Kamdak	ADO	9362167008
3.	Smti Topi Riba	ADO, Seijosa	9862507039

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Sl. No	Name of Office	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Dr. K.Jopir	DMO	8731980037
2.	Dr. Apa Rimo	DRCHO	7085868370

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Name of officer	Designation	Contact No.
1	Shri Deepak Tayeng	DDSE	8414987630
2	Smti. Mapu Taipodia Perme	Principal GHSS PKSG	8794407414

CD BLOCK

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Shri Nangbia Tayam	BDO	8974392766
2	Shri Taje Natung	PA	8131901055

PROJECT DIRECTOR (RD)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Shri Maku Taku	APO (RE)	87983995893
3	Shri Deepak Pabing	APO (Cr)	8974394476

TRAINING OF TRAINER

SL. No.	Name of the Trainer	Name of Circle	Contact No.
1	Shri Utu Tok	(Pakro) Pijerang	9362415120
2	Shri Tala Tech	(Pakro) Pijerang	9362952530
3	Shri Tadap Tech	Pakke Kessang	9233097137
4	Shri Chatu Tech	Pakke Kessang	9336020691

Strength Of Community Volunteers

Sl. No.	Block	Nos. of Volunteers
1	Pakke Kessang	61 Volunteers
2	Seijosa	49 Volunteers

AAPDA MITRA

Sl. No.	Block	Nos. of AAPDA MIRTA
1	Pakke Kessang	50
2	Seijosa	50

LOCATION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE /SUB-CENTRE

SL NO	NAME OF OFFICER/OFFICIAL	DESIGNATION	FACILITY	LOCATION	PHONE NO
1.	Dr. Kangkeng Jopir	DMO	DMO Office	LEMMI	8731980037
2.	Dr. Apa Rimo	DRCHO	DMO Office	Lemmi	7085868370
3.	Dr. Kamku Pordung	DPO	DMO Office	Lemmi	7628855712
4.	Dr. Sartam Taro	DPO	DMO Office	Lemmi	8258800424
5.	Dr. Papung Kino	MS-cum-MO I/C	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8811859696
6.	Dr. Surat Nabum	Pediatrician	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	9205314166
7.	Dr. Hage Gama	GDMO(Allo)	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8974605757
8.	Dr. Duyu Umpi	GDMO(Homeo)	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8259830487
9.	Dr. Lakshmi Yangfo	Dental Surgeon	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	6900289538
10.	Dr. Kime Nuyu	Dental Surgeon	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8486343346
11.	Ms. Kara Oju	SNO	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	9436874463
12.	Ms. Pura Aku	NO	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8256937630
13.	Ms. Ms. Mariam Sonam	NO	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	9383033694
14.	Ms. Nabam Ania	NO	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8729843199
15.	Ms. Nikh Yemi	NO	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8258096992
16.	Ms. Messam Tachang	NO	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	7892363882
17.	Ms. Shanti Tech	NO	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8131907447
18.	Ms. Yam Kino	ANM	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	6909763927
19.	Ms. Jeena Tech Gollo	ANM	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	7627930247
20.	Ms. Jayer Nabum	ANM	CHC Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	7640902326
21.	Dr. Tana Mongol	MO I/C	HWC-Khodaso	Khodaso	8787473117
22.	Ms. Meta Rangmo	NO(NCD)	HWC-Khodaso	Khodaso	9395303130
23.	Ms. Ampi Nabom	HWO	HWC-Along Topte	Along Topte	6909177595
24.	Ms. Yape Tech	ANM	HWC-Along Topte	Along Topte	
25.	Ms. Pura Yallo	HWO	HWC-Suchung	Suchung	8257036931
26.	Dr. Bishnu Rebi	MO I/C	PHC Riloh	Passa Valley	7017685419
27.	Ms. Yallam Welly	ANM	PHC Riloh	Passa Valley	9402047109

28.	Ms. Nabam Apung	NO	PHC Rilloh	Passa Valley	8415080215
29.	Ms. Nabam Yazer	NO	PHC Rilloh	Passa Valley	9740941521
30.	Ms. TarhMechang	HWO	HWC-Passa Camp	Passa Valley	6909187445
31.	Ms. Techy Yako	ANM	Sub-Centre Pakro	Pakro Village	8132073313
32.	Dr. Jomta Dong	MO I/C	PHC Veo	Veo Village	8787477205
33.	Shri. Yumnam Ravi Chandra Singh	NO	PHC Veo	Veo Village	9402207454
34.	Ms. Wairokpam Bitu Chanu	NO	PHC Veo	Veo Village	
35.	Ms. Sotni Kino	NO	PHC Veo	Veo	
36.	Ms. Tania Agi Ania	HWO	HWC-Palin	Palin	9362566944
37.	Ms. Messam Natung	ANM	HWC-Palin	Palin	8730861370
38.	Ms. Yapung Langdo	ANM	HWC-Gungtung	Gungtung	9402869155
39.	Ms. Taba Nokum	HWO	HWC-Gungtung	Gungtung	9362729602
40.	Ms. Soni Rangmo	ANM	HWC-Deve Gollo	Deve Gollo	8414895390
41.	Ms. Yana Bagang	HWO	HWC-Deve Gollo	Deve Gollo	9957890648
42.	Dr. Abha Tacha	MO I/C	HWC-Goloso	Goloso	8119915921
43.	Ms. Teresa Tachang	ANM	HWC-Goloso	Goloso	9531129751
44.	Dr. Omem Goi	MO I/C	HWC-Niti Darlong	Darlong	8798128132
45.	Ms. Hungkam Turung	ANM	HWC-Niti Darlong	Darlong	7085873750
46.	Dr. Dai Koyu	MO I/C	PHC Upper Baliso	Baliso (Dissing Passo)	8259918935
47.	Dr. Tali Wahge	Dental surgeon	PHC Upper Baliso	Baliso (Dissing Passo)	
48.	Ms. Germine Welly	NO	PHC Upper Baliso	Baliso (Dissing Passo)	8414947188
49.	Ms. Gollo Yapu	NO	PHC Upper Baliso	Baliso (Dissing Passo)	8837010189
50.	Ms. Joram Yani	HWO	HWC-Dipik	Dipik (Dissing Passo)	8974956906
51.	Ms. Yasap Cheda	ANM	HWC-Dipik	Dipik (Dissing Passo)	7085869085
52.	Ms. Michi Ampa	HWO	HWC-Nomorah	Nomorah (Dissing Passo)	8837255719
53.	Ms. Mero Kino	ANM	HWC-Nomorah	Nomorah (Dissing Passo)	8794635642
54.	Ms. Anung Yao	HWO	HWC-Patte	Patte (Dissing Passo)	7085317016

55.	Dr. GagungYangfo Ravi	MO I/C	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	6901690883
56.	Dr. Deepa Yudik Taba	Medicine Specialist	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
57.	Dr. PunyoHangu	GDMO(Allo)	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	8413829711
58.	Dr. MeniaGumro	Dental Surgeon	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	9402015359
59.	Dr. Mumtak Miyu	Dental Surgeon	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	8787795004
60.	Ms. Minoti Kino	ANM	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	9862395438
61.	Ms. Hage Yamang	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	9612553944
62.	Ms. Fenia Chiri	ANM	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	9394307785
63.	Ms. L. Sony Devi	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
64.	Ms. Rajkumari Kavita Devi	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
65.	Ms. Nabam Geemi	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
66.	Ms. Tao Yosu	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
67.	Ms. Yanam Nabam	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
68.	Ms. Rina Langlang	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
69.	Ms. Poonam Cheti	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
70.	Ms. Yami Kino	ANM	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
71.	Ms. Yari Shera Lhusi	ANM	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
72.	Ms. Pape Langlang	NO	CHC Seijosa	Seijosa	
73.	Dr. Reena Rebe	MO(RBSK)	Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8730803938
74	Dr. Neelam Taping	MO (RBSK)	Pakke Kessang	Pakke Kessang	8794296637

OTHER DEPARTMENT IN THE DISTRICT:

Sl. No.	Name of Officer	Designation	Contract
01	Er. Tagum Tech	EE, Hydro Power	7620835851
02	Shri Taluk Hai	DHO	9612420538
03	Dr. T. Miji	DVO	9436045462
04	Sri Dindo Doro	DFDO	8974479132
05	Shri TalutTatak	District planning Officer	8974624422
06	Sri Nangbia Taya	BDO, Lemmi	8974392766
07	Devi Tajo	ARSLM	8974795342

08	Shri. Kabang Lego.	Superintendent (Tax & Excise).	9862354498
09	Shri Ganga Ram Richo	TDO	7005725353
10	Shri Nakap Nabam.	i/c DLRSO	8257071121
11	Ms. ApangBagang	i/c DITO	7629937777
12	Shri Rubo Tado	RFO (Wild Life) Seijosa	8811952541
13	Shri TaloDibu	RFO (Wild Life) Rilloh	9615967750
14	Shri C. Mugli	DTO (Tourism)	7085399947
15	Shri Agung Lapung	ADI	8794412720
16	Shri B.M. Suresh	General Manager (Power Grid)	7330941877
17	ShriRamesh Basumatry	Lead Bank Manager	8798098440
18	Shri Arun Kr.	BM (APRB)	8014441439

HON"BLE MINISTER

Sl. No.	Name of MLA	Designation	Contract
01	Sri B.R. Wahge	Hon'ble Minister Health & Family Welfare Water Resources.	9436228061

ACTIVE NGO

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Name & Designation	Contract
01	Pakke Kessang Self Help Group	Smti. Yabik Tech, President	8413036156
		Smti. Yajir Nabum, Secretary	7085696728
02	D.G. Rural Development Society	Sri Dongli Gollo, Chairman	9402033750
03	Mother's Self Help Group	Smti. Rina Tallong, Chairman	8131891013
		Smti Surya Tachang, Secretary	8414982106
04	APWWS , Pakke Kessang Branch	Smti Yaje Nabam, President	7085440462
		Smti Rupa Hassang Tayam, Secretary	8730020924

PAKKE BAZAR WELFARE COMMITTEE

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contract
01	Sri Sunil Nabum	Chairman	8730980700
02	Shri Tana Naya	ZPM Pijerang	8131887596

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contract
01	Sri Sunil Nabum	Chairman	8730980700
02	Shri Tana Naya	ZPM Pijerang	8131887596

DETAILS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION UNDER PAKKE KESSANG DISTRICT: -

Sl No	Name of School	Name of HoS	Designation	Contact No.
1.	GHSS Pakke Kessang	Smt. M. T. Perme	Principal	8794407414
2.	GHSS Seijosa	Shri Bili Gadi	Principal	9612038606
3.	GSS Darlong	Shri Loki Chiri	Headmaster i/c	9362566294
4.	KGBV Pakke Kessang (Nangnyo)	Smt. NyayirRiba	Headmistress	7628099684
5.	GUPS Khodaso	Shri Tasang Tachi	Headmaster i/c	6909024160
6.	GUPS Rilloh	Shri Shea Tech	Headmaster i/c	8731948019
7.	GUPS Pakro	Shri Tate Taba	Headmaster i/c	8413874161
8.	GUPS Veo	Smt. Mary Dupak	Headmaster i/c	8131922507
9.	GRS Sede(UPS)	Shri Taram Cheda	Headmaster i/c	9402248031
10.	GUPS Dipik	Shri Rana Chiri	Headmaster i/c	7005548351
11.	GUPS Baliso	Shri Naptung Kino	Headmaster i/c	8473864650
12.	GRS A2 Block(UPS)	Shri Saha Nabam	Headmaster i/c	8099261582
13.	GUPS RWD Colony	Shri Tacha Nabam	Headmaster i/c	7085444192
14.	GUPS Niti Darlong	Shri Rameshwar Tallang	Headmaster i/c	8811904690
15.	VKV Seijosa	R.Murugan	Principal	8134838154
16.	VKV Nividita Vihar	Smt. Jutika Didi	Principal	9612435648
17.	GPS Longpung	Smt. Nabam Akum	Headmaster i/c	8974971770
18.	GPS Taoso	Ms Yami Nabam	Headmaster i/c	7628002304
19.	GPS Upper Bazarline	Smt. Susliya Nabam	Headmaster i/c	8798027278
20.	GIVS Alangtopte	Shri Hania Tech	Headmaster i/c	8729966641
21.	GPS Suchung	Shri Nabam Rajen	Headmaster i/c	8729836579
22.	GPS Ngoleko	Shri Papu Tech	Headmaster i/c	9402064813
23.	GRS Passa Camp	Shri Payo Teli	Headmaster i/c	8974185557
24.	GIVS Gumtung	Shri Sachin Patil	Headmaster i/c	7897514214
25.	GRS Jolly	Shri Taji Nabam	Headmaster i/c	7629821269
26.	GIVS Singte	Shri Sibprasad Tachang	Headmaster i/c	7638835516
27.	GPS Namorah	Shri Tana Nabam	Headmaster i/c	8099627505
28.	GPS Dissing Passo	Shri Cheena Dolo	Headmaster i/c	6001440788
29.	GPS Upper Dikalmukh	Shri Atul Tachang	Headmaster i/c	8822693032
30.	GPS Papu Hote	Shri Mayur Natung	Headmaster i/c	7085820225

LOCATION OF CDPO AND ANGANWADI CENTRE OF PAKKE-KESSANG.

Sl No	Name and Location of ICDS Project	Circle Covered	No. of Angwadi Centre	Name of Officer	Contact No.
1.	CDPO Office, Pakke-Kessang	Pakke Kessang	39	Shri S C Tok	8414011590
		Pijiriang	24		
2.	CDPO Office, Seijosa	Seijosa,	26	Shri Tenjing Chomu	9436895454

DISASTER SPECIFIC HISTORY:

Sl No.	Disastrous Events	Year of Occurrence
1	Earth Quake	1950
2	Flood	1989, 2004, 2008, 2016
3	Landslide	Annual
4	Drought	2007*
5	Hills Storms	2005*
6	Fire Accidents	Annually
7	Bamboo Flowering	2004-05 & 2024-25*
8	Cyclone	2017-2018
9	Hailstone	Annually

SEASONAL HAZARD ANALYSIS:

Type of Hazards	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
FLOOD												
LANDSLIDE												
EARTHQUAKE												
STORM												
DROUGHT												
FIRE ACCIDENT												
CYCLONE												
HAILSTONE												

DISASTER PROBABILITY:

Sl No	Type of Disasters	Time of Occurrence	Potential Impact/ Probable Damages	Vulnerable Areas
1	Flood	April-August	Loss of life, livestock, crop and infrastructure.	Seijosa, Rilloh, Nomorah, Dissing Passo &apu-valley
2	Landslide	April – Sept.	Loss of human life, paddy, infrastructure, communication network, houses, etc.	Entire District
3	Earthquake	Anytime	Loss of human life, live stocks, crops infrastructure, communication network, houses, etc.	Entire District
4	Storm	June – July	Damages to houses, agriculture/ horticulture Human life.	Dissing passo& Seijosa
5	Drought	July-October	Damage crops	Passa valley Pakke-Kessang, Rilloh, Dissing Passo & Nomorah
6	Fire Accident	Anytime	Loss of life and properties.	Entire District
7	Cyclone	Twice in a Year	Loss of life and properties.	Lemmi, Seijosa, Pakke Keshang, Dising Paso, Passa & Papu Valley
8	Hailstone	Annually	Damages to houses, injuries, life, livestock, standing crops, etc	Entire District

CHAPTER – III

CHAPTER – III

CAPABILITY ANALYSIS

Authentic assessments can make through the well aware of their firmness and wands planning, so that they can equip themselves with all the required items and materials well in advance. The resources necessary for disaster preparedness during and after disasters that are available in the district are listed below:

Safe Shelter Places: - All the Administrative Officer's Office, Schools, Anganwadi Centers, Community Hall, Church and play ground will be earmarked as safe shelter places in outpost administrative centers by the concerned Administrative Officer after authentication of the location and condition of those establishments. And following location have been earmarked as safe shelter places in Pakke Kessang District: **Community halls, Churches and Admin buildings can also be identified as safe shelter Home.**

SL No	Name of the Circles	Location of the Relief Camp/Shelter	Capacity	Person In-charge & Contact No.
1	Pakke-Kessang	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, upper primary school khodaso, Tourist Lodge, Circuit House Pakke Kessang	3000 to 4000 Persons	ADC (HQ)/ DDSE 8794695793/ 8414987630
2	Seijosa	Community Hall, Govt. Hr. Sec School, Govt. upper primary School, General ground, VKV School.	1000 to 1500 Persons	ADC, Seijosa 7085423866
3	Pijirang	Govt. upper primary School	1000 to 1500 Persons	Circle Officer 8527950385
4	Dissing Passo	Govt. upper primary School,	1000 to 1500 Persons	Circle Officer 9862951429
5	Passa Valley	Govt. upper primary School,	1000 to 1500 Persons	Circle Officer 8527950385

Storage of Food: Circe wise Fair price shops and Reserved Stocks of Rice

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of FPS	Remarks
A	Pakke Kessang		
1		M/s Gatung Nabam	
2		M/s H.H. FPS	Reserved stock 30 quintals
3		M/s S.T Tara	
4		M/s Sunil Nabam	
5		M/s Tama Tok	
B.	Taza Hapa		

1		M/s Doni Tachang Fps	
2		M/s Raj Kumar Tech	
3		M/s V.C Tok Fps	Reserved stock 10 Qtls
C	Pijerang Circle		
1		M/s Akap welly	
2		M/s Harang Tachang Tara	
3		M/s Lama Teli FPS	Reserved stock of 10 quintals.
4		M/s Meku Tayam	
5		M/s R.T Tara	
6		M/s Rajan Nyare	
7		M/s Siang Natung	
D	Seijosa circle		
1		M/s Akangkeyang	
2		M/s Charchang Welly	
3		M/s Maya dolo	
4		M/s Naka kino	
5		M/s Niku Bagang	
6		M/s Tali waghe FPS	Reserved stock 10 qtls
7		M/s Tamar Bagang	
8		M/s Kani Gyadi FPS	
9		M/s Tutu Hiffo	
E	Dissing Paso circle		
1		M/s Naka Kino FPS Lasampate	Reserve stocks 5 quintals
2		M/s Yapik Taluk	
		TOTAL 25 Nos	

Communication and Media:**Air Communication: -**

Sl. No	Location of Helipad	In-charge & Contact No.	Supervised by	Remarks
1.	Pakke-Kessang	Deputy Commissioner 7005647234	Deputy Commissioner	
2.	Seijosa	ADC, Seijosa 7085423866	ADC, Seijosa	

(Tele & Mass Communication)

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Place of Installation
1	Seijosa	(i) Police Station, at Seijosa (ii) W.T Station at Seijosa (iii) CIC, at BDO's office Seijosa (iv) Fax at SDO's office Seijosa
2	Pakke Kessang	Police station, Pakke Kessang W T Station. Pakke Kessang

CHAPTER – IV

CHAPTER – IV

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS PLAN

4.1 Mitigation

To reduce the risk of loss from the occurrence of any undesirable event is called Mitigation. Here, Disaster Mitigation refers to all actions taken before a disaster to reduce its impact, preparedness planning, to evacuate the people from vulnerable area as located or declared by Administrative. Disaster mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and tries to cognize to avoid or considerably reduce its direct effects. The best example of mitigation is the construction of embankments and construction of proper drainage system in flood prone areas to avoid floods. The other example includes retrofitting of weak buildings to make them earthquake resistant.

And preparedness focuses on plans to respond to a disaster threat or occurrence. It takes into account an estimation of emergency needs and identifies or locates the locally available resources to meet the needs. The first objective of the preparedness is to reduce the disaster impact through appropriate actions and improve the capacity of those who are likely to be affected most. The second is to ensure that ongoing development continues to improve the capacities and capabilities of the system to strengthen preparedness efforts at community level. Finally, it guides reconstruction so as to ensure reduction in vulnerability. The best example of preparedness activities are the development of community awareness and sensitization system through community education and administrative preparedness by way of stockpiling of supplies, developing emergency plans for rescue and relief.

Specific Disaster Mitigation Measures

Earthquakes: - Pakke-Kessang district falls under earthquake zone-V the most vulnerable area in case of any earthquake occurrence, so following mitigation measures should be taken to reduce the impact of earthquake: -

- Ø Adoption of building codes for new construction in various areas.
- Ø Public utility buildings must be located in stable areas or in stiff soil or safe location.
- Ø Retrofitting of weak structures.
- Ø Relocation or vacate of people settled in the steep slope areas and near the river banks.

Flood Mitigation

Flood mitigation refers the planning to avoid or reduce or preventive measures of pre-disaster and preparedness. It reduces the actual or probable impact of floods on the people and their environment. Best example is Construction of embankments/floodwalls along the river bank and improvement of the channel.

Floods are not very common in the Pakke-Kessang District but Lemmi Town, whole Papu Valley, Seijosa, Nomorah and Dissing Passo, Pakke-Kessang district is category under vulnerable area because they are low laying area which settled adjacent to both side of river bank. Thus, possibilities cannot be denied.

Flood Mitigation Measure:

Flood Mitigation Measure is categories into two types: -

Structural

- Construction of embankments/floodwalls along the river bank and improvement of the channel (by WRD).
- Careful location of new facilities, particularly community facilities such as schools, hospitals and other important infrastructure away from flood prone areas.

Non-structural

- Collection of daily rainfall data (by WRD).
- Flood forecasting and warning (by WRD & General Administration).
- Prepare detailed floodplain map of the district, based on extent of land submerged, and assessment of damages. Analyze how the pattern of flooding has changed over a period of time (by WRD & GA).
- Plantation in the catchment areas and landslide zone to check soil erosion (by forest department).
- Preparation of DDMP and awareness program me through IEC (information, dissemination & communication by GA & DDMO/DPO(DM).

Cyclonic storm

Cyclonic storm is annual feature in Pakke-Kessang District during pre-monsoon season (March-May and October-November) causing widespread damage to the crop and other properties. The main mitigation strategies for storm hazards are to create awareness about danger of storm to the community and an effective warning system.

Cyclone Mitigation Measure

- Location of key facilities in leeward sides of hill/ less vulnerable areas (by District Administration and Land Management).
- Planting windbreaks in the most vulnerable locations (by DFO (T)).
- Construction of strong, wind safe public buildings which can be used for community shelter in settlements (by UD & PWD).
- Crops can be protected by introducing agricultural practices and cultivation of those crops which are more resistant to high winds (Agriculture & Horticulture Departments).
- Compilation of meteorological data for forecasting of storm (By Department concerned).
- Public dissemination of information through mass media, poster campaigns and village meetings (by District Administration/DIPPRO).

Landslide

Landslide is very common in most part of Pakke-Kessang District which wipes out crop, agriculture field, irrigation cannel, roads and bridges and other infrastructures, but loss of Human lives and livestock are very rare. Landslide can be caused by poor ground conditions, geomorphic phenomena, natural physical forces, improper land use pattern and quite often due to heavy spells of rainfall coupled with obstructed drainage.

Chief Landslide mitigation measures

- Correction of drainage systems in the landslide prone areas by maintenance of natural drainage channels both micro and macro in vulnerable slopes (by PWD/UD/WRD).
- Regulation of land use pattern (GA/Land Management).
- A forestation of areas occupied by degraded vegetation (by DFO (T)).
- Re-location of settlements that are in the landslide prone areas (by GA/DDMO).
- Construction of gabion structure in important areas (by WRD/PWD/UD).
- Creation of awareness among local people (by GA).
- Regular observation of rainfall pattern (by WRD).

Fire Accident

Fire accident is the most common mishap in Pakke Kessang District causing regular threat to the people and their properties. The compact settlements and the wooden, bamboo and thatch roof houses and negligence of people are the main cause of fire accident.

Fire Accident mitigation measures

- Community awareness of fire accident lost
- Installation of fire extinguisher cylinders in all institutions (by concerned institutes).
- Construction of fire hydrant in fire prone areas (by PHED/Police/GA).
- Installation of fire warning systems in community facilities such as in school and hospitals (by concerned institutes).
- Attachment of thatch houses in Govt. buildings should be prohibited (by GA).
- Awareness about the causes of fire accident in rural areas and motivate the villagers to construct their houses at sufficient distance from one another (by GA/PRI).
- Prohibition of illegal connection of electrification.

Forest Fire

Forest fire is also a major manmade Disaster in Pakke-Kessang District causing widespread damage to flora and fauna in the area and sometimes it reached up to cause of Human life and livestock loss.

Forest Fire mitigation Measure

- Deployment of forest watcher in strategic locations with wireless set (by Forest Dept.).
- Awareness to the local people about forest fire and importance of flora and fauna.
- Administrative order should issue to publics base on Forest Act (GA/DFO)

Epidemics

The Health Department & Veterinary dept is the nodal agency responsible for monitoring and control of epidemics.

Mitigation measures

- Identification of areas prone to certain epidemics must be updated to access field requirements (by DMO & DVO).
- Testing laboratories in district hospital must be well equipped and updated (by DMO).
- Regular flow of data from both government establishment and NGOs run hospitals (by DA).
- Analyzing and collating the data at regular intervals to access epidemiological monitoring requirements (by DMO/DVO).
- Awareness campaign to the PRI members, students and the villagers about various kinds of disease and their causes that are prevalent in the area (by DMO/DVO/DA).

Hailstone

It is also one of major affect the life of people in the district which cause the loss of Human life, livestock, house, etc. sometimes it is occurred during autumn season which destroy the standing crop that make hardship to the life of villagers.

Road accidents

Many lives were lost and casualties are reported frequently due to road accident, which is cause due to reckless driving and lack of awareness about road safety by the public.

Measures

- Ø Strict implementation of motor vehicle Act (by Police).
- Ø Installation of traffic sign boards (by Police/BRTF).
- Ø Carry of First Aid Box in every vehicle must be made mandatory (by Police/DTO (transport)).
- Ø Insurance of all vehicles must be updated (by Police).
- Ø Awareness about traffic rules should be imparted to all drivers and commuters through IEC (by police).

Preparedness Plan

Disaster preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. That is, to predict and where possible, prevent disasters, mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences or Preparedness involves effective planning, practice, and coordination to save lives and facilitate response and recovery operations should a disaster or other emergency strike. Preparedness is a continuous process that is ongoing whether an event occurs or not. Preparedness for the first and immediate response is called emergency preparedness.

The main motives of Disaster Preparedness plan are:

- Complied with the preventive measure.
- In a state of readiness to contain the effects of a forecasted disastrous event to minimize loss of life, injury and damage to property.
- Provide rescue, relief, rehabilitation, and other services in the aftermath of the disaster.
- Capability and resources to continue to sustain its essential functions without being overwhelmed by the demand placed on them.

District Disaster Management Authority

The District Disaster Management Authority will be headed by the DC and there will be 7 (seven) members for the implementation of the plan. The District Disaster Management Authority will identify the high-risk areas and vulnerable groups of population in the district. It will bring together the collective strength and resources of the government and NGOs in addressing all the needs of disaster prevention, preparedness, response and mitigation. The Authority will ensure the participation and accountability of all the departments in dealing with disasters.

Standard Operating Procedures and Preparedness Checklist for All Departments Agencies

All the actions mentioned above are to be carried out by various departments/agencies to prevent any disaster and to minimize its affects. It is necessary that all the departments have well-defined standard operating procedures and preparedness checklists. The Deputy Commissioner must circulate the standard operating procedures among the departments/agencies and ask for compliance of the preparedness measures in the District Disaster Preparedness Authority meetings. It is absolutely important that all the departments/agencies are very familiar with the overall plan and the procedures specifically applicable to them and report diligently upon their implementation.

Standard Operating Procedures should be modified/updated and improved upon in light of changing circumstances. The District Magistrate should encourage all the departments to suggest changes in these procedures with a view to enhance the effectiveness of the District Disaster Management Plan. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of various departments at district level are given as under:

Standard Operation Plan: District Administration

In-charge Officer: Deputy Commissioner, Pakke-Kessang District.

Preparedness

- Convene the meetings of District Disaster Management Authority.
- Update the District Disaster Management Plan.
- Maintain and activate the District and Sub-divisional Control Rooms.
- Check upon inventory of resources.
- Check the supplies of food grains through the Public Distribution System.
- Prepare a list of relief items to be distributed.
- Prepare a transportation plan for supply of relief items.
- Prepare an evacuation plan for the villages which are marooned/ devastated.
- Prepare a list of transit/temporary shelters, and check upon their suitability for accommodating people.
- Convene meetings of NGOs in the district, and assign them specific responsibilities for relief, recovery and rehabilitation.
- Constitute/activate Village-level Preparedness Authorities with the help of PRIs, local NGOs and District Administration.
- Coordinate with Police, CRPF, GOC.5 Mountain Division and NDRF Guwahati for support towards rescue, evacuation and relief during and after disaster.

Standard Operation Plan: Police

In-charge Officer: Superintendent of Police, Pakke-Kessang District.

Preparedness

- Prepare a Deployment Plan for the Police force, based on the needs of the most vulnerable areas. Maintain a list of disaster-prone areas in the district.
- Ensure that a sufficient number of police force is available for responding to any disaster.
- Constitute 'Search & Rescue' Teams from the Police force, and arrange training for these units.
- Establish coordination with the Fire Services, Lemmi.
- Check the wireless communication network, and secure additional wireless sets for deployment during a disaster.
- Check communication links with the District, Sub-Divisional and other police Control Rooms.
- Keep the police vehicles and equipment in readiness for deployment of the police.
- Identify anti-social elements in the area and take appropriate preventive steps to ensure smooth response and relief operations.

Standard Operation Plan: Water Resources Department (WRD)

In-charge Officer: Executive Engineer, WRD Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Prepare and update the flood risk map. The map should show the river system, nallas, embankments and irrigation structures. Distribute the copy of maps to all the control rooms.
- Prepare a contingency plan for the maintenance and repairs of Bunds and embankments.
- Assign 'Beat' to Junior Engineers and other functionaries of the Irrigation Department. Prepare a duty chart for In-charge Junior Engineer. Make available the list of In-charge Junior Engineers to District/Sub-divisional Magistrates, and all the control rooms.

- Make a physical inspection of all the embankments after the last floods for seepage, piping, rat holes and assess needs for repairs and reinforcement. Identify Bunds, which are critical for flood protection and control.
- Prepare a list of critical Bunds/embankments, which need repairs and reinforcement after the last floods. Submit a list of these Bunds/embankments to the District Magistrate and the state government, and ask for necessary financial allocation.
- Commence repairs of Bunds/embankments in the month of January every year after surveying the damages of floods last year, and ensure that all the repairs are completed in the month of March.
- Provide special attention to those places where the Bunds/embankments were breached and repaired during the last floods. These are the Bunds, which will be threatened first, when the floods approach.
- Undertake channel improvement for rivers and nallahs. Undertake de-silting / cleaning of Nallahs and canals to improve the flow of water.
- Check all the siphons and regulators on the Bunds /embankments and canals. Clean siphons before the monsoon. Increase their capacity or replace them if the size of siphons and regulators is too small to prevent water from flowing in.
- Check all the rain-gauge stations and ensure that they are functioning properly. Check that the readings from these stations are available immediately to the Water Resource Department. Prescribe a register for recording of rainfall.
- Set up the protocol for reporting of flood situation to the District Magistrate / District Control Room.
- Keep in readiness essential tool kits and protection material at critical places for emergency deployment. These may include:
 - Empty cement bags
 - Boulders
 - Ropes
 - Sand
 - Wire mesh
 - Shovels
 - Baskets
 - Lights
- Inform the district administration of the places where these materials have been stored.

Standard Operation Plan: Health Department

In-charge Officer: District Medical Officer, Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Prepare a health contingency plan for the district. It should include a list of civil hospitals, primary health centers and sub-centers, and medical personnel. The contingency plan should also include the details of hospitals and medical practitioners in the private sector.
- Constitute mobile health units consisting of a doctor, health workers and ANMs, and prepare a deployment plan. Each mobile health unit may cover a number of villages.
- Determine types of injuries/illnesses expected. In case of floods, it should mostly be cases of drowning, snake bites, and water-borne diseases.

- Undertake vaccination in the villages most vulnerable to floods.
- Secure medical supplies in adequate quantity for dealing with these situations, which may include:
 - Oral Rehydration Solutions
 - Chlorine Tablets
 - Bleaching Powder
 - Anti-snake Venom
 - Anti-diarrheal and Anti emetic Medicines
 - Intravenous fluids
 - Suture Materials
 - Surgical Dressings
 - Splints & Plaster Rolls
 - Disposable Needles and Syringes
 - Local Antiseptics
- Ensure adequate supplies of blood in the district.
- Keeps one operating facility in each block in readiness. Maintain all the equipment necessary for operations.
- Prepare a maternity facility for pregnant women in every block.
- Seek mutual aid arrangement with civil and military hospitals in the district.
- Arrange provision of clean water in hospitals and Primary Health Centers.

Standard Operation Plan: Agriculture Department

In-charge Officer: District Agriculture Officer, Pakke-Kessang District.

Preparedness

- Ensure that certified seeds of required varieties are available in adequate quantities. The Agriculture Department should work with National Seeds Corporation and other suppliers and ensure availability at their depots or have agents appointed for the same.
- Print and widely distribute the list of points where certified seeds are available along with names of varieties and rates. Notices may be affixed at public places such as bus stands, on buses themselves, PHCs, Block headquarters, etc.
- Suggest variety of seeds and cropping pattern, which can cut losses and reduce the risks to farmers.
- Develop a pest and disease monitoring system so that timely steps can be taken to reduce damage to crops.

Standard Operation Plan: Animal Husbandry/Veterinary

In-charge Officer: District Veterinary Officer, Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Prepare a list of flood-related diseases that are preventable by vaccination. Publicize the information about common diseases afflicting livestock and the precautions that need to be taken.
- Assist the District Administration in preparing plans for cattle camps and cattle feeding centers.
- Organize vaccination campaigns in flood-prone villages before, during and after the floods.

- Prepare kits for veterinary diseases, which could be provided to veterinary doctors at the block level and Extension Officers at the village level. Kits can also be provided to the private veterinary doctors.

Standard Operation Plan: PHED & WS

In-charge Officer: Executive Engineer, PHED, Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Increase the height of pipe by adding a pipe of 3 to 10 feet. It helps extract clean drinking water during the floods.
- Keep raw materials in readiness and install them as soon as any fault is detected.
- Rain water may be harvested during rainy season for alternative drinking water during flood.
- Keep the water tanker in running condition.
- Deploy colony-wise Mate and other staffs to immediately attend any kind of fault.

Standard Operation Plan: Forest Department

In-charge Officer: Divisional Forest Officer, Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Allow the transportation of fodder from forest areas, when the fodder is not freely available.
- Provide wooden poles and bamboo for relief and reconstruction at subsidized rate. Provide these materials to all the technical departments, which need them.
- Be the primary agency responsible for the management of forest Fires. During response and recovery support SEOC with resources. Identification of prone areas, mitigation activities, research and assessment.

Standard Operation Plan: Public Works Department

In-charge Officer: Executive Engineer, PWD Lemmi.

Preparedness:

- Maintain all the highways and access roads, which are critical from the point of view of supplying relief.
- Timely check water logging on main road and get it carpeted before monsoon season.
- Deploy labourers over the bridge and drains to supervise and remove water-logging.
- Construct/reinforce the connecting roads from villages to roads, canals and Bundhs/ embankments.
- All equipment, Bulldozers, Crane, Truck etc. must be checked and keep in readiness for use during disaster.

Standard Operation Plan: PHED & WS

In-charge Officer: Executive Engineer, PHED, Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Increase the height of pipe by adding a pipe of 3 to 10 feet. It helps extract clean drinking water during the floods.
- Keep raw materials in readiness and install them as soon as any fault is detected.
- Rain water may be harvested during rainy season for alternative drinking water during flood.
- Keep the water tanker in running condition.

- Deploy colony-wise Mate and other staff to immediately attend any kind of fault.

Standard Operation Plan: Forest Department

In-charge Officer: Divisional Forest Officer, Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Allow the transportation of fodder from forest areas, when the fodder is not freely available.
- Provide wooden poles and bamboo for relief and reconstruction at subsidized rate. Provide these materials to all the technical departments, which need them.
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Standard Operation Plan: Public Works Department

In-charge Officer: Executive Engineer, PWD Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Maintain all the highways and access roads, which are critical from the point of view of supplying relief.
- Timely check water logging on main road and get it carpeted before monsoon season.
- Deploy labourers over the bridge and drains to supervise and remove water-logging.
- Construct/reinforce the connecting roads from villages to roads, canals and Bundhs/embankments.
- All equipment, Bulldozers, Crane, Truck etc. must be checked and keep in readiness for use during disaster.
- Check and repair all the drainage systems in the rural and urban areas before the monsoon season.
- Preparedness involves effective planning, practice, and coordination to save lives and facilitate response and recovery operations should a disaster or other emergency strike. Preparedness is a continuous process that is ongoing whether an event occurs or not.

Standard Operation Plan: Power Department

In-charge Officer: Executive Engineer, Power (E) Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Protect Power Stations from water logging. Raise the height of compound walls. Arrange gunny bags. Install pump sets for draining water.
- Check the electrical lines (Sagalee-Pakke, Seppa-Rilloh) on a continuous basis. Deploy men and vehicles on every Saturday to clear jungles.
- Take special care to ensure that all the critical facilities like hospitals, Control Rooms, etc. continue to get power and they are functional.
- Proper load shedding schedule must be maintained.

Standard Operation Plan: Transport Department

In-charge Officer: District Transport Officer, Lemmi.

Preparedness

- Prepare a list of vehicles—trucks, buses, MUVs and SUVs in the district and provide the list to the District Control Room.
- Provide Tata Sumo and other vehicles for mobile health and animal husbandry teams.

- Provide trucks, buses and Sumos for evacuation and relief supplies.
- Issue standing instructions to the Superintendent of APST for providing buses for evacuation and relief.

Standard Operation Plan: Education Department

In-charge officer: DDSE, Principal & Headmaster of Govt./Private School **Preparedness**

- The education department can provide an Army of volunteers in the form of NCC/NSS/ Scouts or other students and teachers. Keep these units ready and train them on the basis principles of disaster management.
- DDSE/Principals should get in touch with District Disaster Management Cell and DMO to prevent from disaster and epidemic and their need will be addressed on priority basis.
- The students are most vulnerable to disasters and epidemics, the role of education department is extremely crucial.
- The students are most vibrant messengers in the society. Their services can be effectively utilized for awareness generation on various issues such as health hygiene disaster and epidemic prevention.
- The teachers are also important members of the society. In fact, at many locations, they are the only government officials available in the villages. The relation between the villagers and teachers is of mutual respect and hence their services can be very effectively used the emergencies.

Standard Operation Plan: DIPRO

In-charge officer: DIPRO

Preparedness

- Giving warning to the people in advance through all available resources such as AIR, Door darshan, Circulars, Brochures, Pamphlets and more frequently using the loudspeaker mounted vehicles.
- Information of all kinds needs to be disseminated at the earliest possible.
- Setting up of an information counter in DC Office.
- Brief the press and other media in regular frequency.
- Training of Functionaries

The district administration should arrange periodical training programs for all concerned departments. The programs may be organized at district headquarters or at Block Headquarters and selected Officers/Officials may be sent to training at state and national level. These trained Officers/Officials should be entrusted to train other Officers/Officials and panchayat representatives. Training camps may be organized at district level in which experts may be invited from reputed institutes.

Simulation exercises/Mock Drill

Periodic simulation exercises may be carried out to test the preparedness of all concerned role players. Drills may be carried out at various sites i.e. at Hospital, Offices, Schools, Markets, etc. The shortcomings and weaknesses observed during this must be identified and eradicated with proper and timely action.

Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine

- § The adequacy of resources
- § Coordination between various agencies
- § Community participation
- § Partnership with NGOs

The ease of understanding and using the plan will also be important consideration. The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in: -

- § Organizational structures
- § Available technologies
- § Response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises.

Dissemination of DDMP

The responsibility for dissemination of the plan is vested with District Control Room under DC's supervision. In order to make DDMP effective it must be disseminated at two levels; -

- To the district authorities, government departments, NGOs and other agencies and institutions within the district
- To general public.

Plan Update

The DDMP is a "Reference Handbook" and the District Disaster Management Authority Chairman will ensure updating it every year by last part of April and first week of May month, taking into consideration: -

The resource requirements

- § Updates on human resources
- § Technology to be used
- § Coordination issues

The soft copy of the DDMP will be with the District Control Room, which will ease the process of updating the DDMP regularly. All the line departments at the district level should have a latest copy of the DDMP with them. A training program on different disaster preparedness measures should be organized by the member convener of the District Disaster Management Authority during the month of April/May every year.

CHAPTER – V

CHAPTER-V

RESPONSE PLAN

District Emergency Operation Centre cum District Control Room at DEOC cum District Control Room aims for an effective and realistic District Disaster Management Plan with communication, accurate databases in order to make optimal utilization of Men, Material and Resources to prevent the loss of lives as well as to minimize the loss of property and ensuring fastest restoration of the situations and Dissemination of probability/chances/predicted of disaster through Radio, Local TV Channel, Local Newspaper, Announcement (DIPRO) etc.

5.1 Emergency Operation

The Emergency Operation should be organized to carry out the following five majors Responsible:

- Ø For overall response management.
- Ø For coordinating all support, the incident action plans.
- Ø For collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information and coordinating development of incident action plans.
- Ø For trekking incident caused forecasted and payment of responders.

5.2 Function of DEOC

The DEOC is under control of the District Disaster Management Authority Chairman (DC), which will be operational round the clock and is the nerve center for the following activities: -

- To monitor, co-ordinate and implement the actions/activities for effective disaster responses as well as management of available resources.
- In a disaster time, the DEOC will operate under the central authority of the DC, exercising emergency power to issue directives to all departments to provide emergency response service.
- DEOC will co-ordinate with the State disaster response machinery like State Disaster Management Authority, Director, Disaster Management Itanagar, State DEOC and NDRF Guwahati for appropriate support and smooth flow of information.
- As of now, the DEOC will be operated from the Police Control Room.

5.3 Pre-Disaster Response plan:

- Coordinated IEC activities should be initiated well in an advance.
- To create or establish the district Disaster Response Force Team and Alert for patrolling day and night during occurring of heavy rains.
- Mock drill of preparedness plan should be carried out twice in a year. The mock rehearsal should start from the Control Room. This will help in finding out the preparedness plan for Disaster to the district level functionaries.
- Make separate plan of operation and list of required materials, tools machineries for each kind of disaster.
- Train the rescue forces with the equipment and specialize them for the different types of disaster by the experts.
- Train the Panchayat leaders/village volunteers/ Villagers for helping the affected people for the disaster of their concern.
- Half yearly review the stock of men, materials and machineries of all lined departments.
- The Civil Supplies Officer will ensure keeping adequate stock of POL in petrol pumps/food items.
- The Executive Engineer, WRD/PWD/Department of UD has been instructed for clearance of drainage channels for free flow of flood water before onset of monsoon. The public

should also take the initiatives.

- Warning system through Police Control Room (24x7) DIPRO/AIR/DIO.
- The Incident Command Officer shall organize regular coordination meeting with all DM Authority Members, Head of office, public leaders, NGO and senior citizen in consultation with the Chairman.
- The Incident Command Officer will liaise with all Head of office, NGO, Public Leaders and other organizations to keep their machineries and manpower in readiness to face occurrence of any type of natural disaster.
- The Incident Command Officer shall keep record of all parameter which might indicate occurrence of any type of natural disaster and intimate the concerned higher authority in weekly/daily basis.
- The Relief & Rescue Teams (Medical & Police) will be alerted by the Incident Command Officer.

5.4 During the Disaster:

- Disseminate the warning of disaster from Control Room to all concerned destination in single attempt by using mass SMS, announcement through radio, through PA system, through mass voice mail and ask the people who are likely to be affected, to take shelter in safer places.
- Immediately deploy the forces to clear the route of search & rescue and also to clear the traffic from the route of rescue.
- Command to the forces, NGO, SHG & volunteers to rush immediately to the affected area for search and rescue with all pre-enlisted tools and equipment for particular disaster.
- During the time of occurrence of disaster, the Nodal Officer shall liaise with all Head of office, Public Leaders and others organizations and initiate prompt measures to prevent loss of human lives and property damage.
- The Nodal Officer shall initiate immediate necessary measure for evacuations, organize Search and Rescue teams with consultation with the concerned Member which have been entrusted to this work.
- If necessary, the Nodal Officer will initiate setting up of Relief Camp for the affected people in a safer place and ensure proper supply of safe drinking water, electricity, medical facilities and rations etc. with the help of concerned departments to the relief camp.

5.4 Post Disaster.

A post-disaster evaluation should be done after the withdrawal of relief and rehabilitation activities in order to assess:

- The nature of state intervention and support,
- Suitability of the organizational structure,
- Institutional Arrangements,
- Adequacy of Operating Procedures,
- Monitoring mechanism,
- Information tools,
- Equipment,
- Communication System, etc.

5.5 Role and Responsibilities

5.5.1 Warning and Mobilization of Resources: -

The Deputy Commissioner of Pakke- Kessang District is the Chairman of DDMA to exercise emergency power in issuing directives to all the departments and outpost administrative centers to provide emergency response services. He should immediately mobilize emergency personnel

and resources, whenever there is a threat of natural or man-made disaster. If required he will alert Army & Para-military forces in the district for assistance and will also call on the NDRF Itanagar and GOC - 5 Mountain Division for help.

The district administration must issue warning and take protective action simultaneously. It involves making provisions to protect the public from harm. Warning must be issued through the government employees at the local level, public announcements and all the channels of media such as newspapers, radio and television.

It should actively coordinate all the resources available in the district, through the District Control Room. The District Control Room can serve as an effective communications center, information clearing house, a channel of all directions and instructions. The DDMO is the nodal officer and in-charge of the District Control Room. During disaster all the Outpost Administrative Offices will automatically function as Control Room for dissemination of information from district headquarter to outpost center and vice versa. The concerned Administrative Officer will liaise with all line departments, and the villagers for the smooth operation of relief and rescue during and after disaster.

Search and Rescue Maintenance of Law & order: The Search and Rescue Team will be led by the Superintendent of Police Lemmi. If the district police do not have the adequate strength for dealing with the situation, the help of Army in Tenga and local police in Lemmi will be requested. Dissemination of early warnings through wireless network will be their responsibility. The traffic police should ensure that there is no traffic jam. They will identify roads, which are to be made one-way, or to be blocked, or where alternate routes are to be provided and will divert traffic whenever necessary. They will provide security in relief camps and temporary shelters and identify areas that need to be cordoned off.

5.5.2 Road Communications:

The PWD, RWD and Trans Arunachal Highway construction companies will initiate early clearance of road blockage by mobilizing local resource and man power. Also removal of debris, demolition of unsafe structures, construction of temporary shelter, temporary bridge including temporary helipad for evacuation of injured.

5.5.3 Drinking Water:

They will initiate action for restoration of clean drinking water supply during and after occurrence of any disaster and distribute chlorine tablets and bleaching powders for purification of drinking water. They will also ensure deployment of departmental vehicles and laborers.

5.5.4 Arrangement of Essential commodities and Air Evacuation:

Food/ Ration and essential commodities will be provided from the nearest FPS/ CPO centers and cooperative Stores. The DF & CSO and outpost Administrative Officers concern will ensure maintaining of minimum stock of rice at FPS, CPOs and Cooperative outlets located in the district for use during exigencies are being insisted. The Local shopkeepers are also being encouraged to keep adequate stock of essential commodities. DF & CSO will also liaise with the Department of Consumer Affairs Naharlagun for air lifting of the marooned people.

5.5.5 Mass Media and Information Dissemination:

The most critical factor for the success of disaster management plan is sustained information campaign. So, an information center will be setup in the District Control Room through which all the information can be made available. It should be manned round the clock to provide information to the people on a continuous basis.

Mass communication in time of disaster will be entrusted to DIPRO and DIO they will provide information to the public about precautionary measures during disaster, relief camps, cattle camps, health centers, the important phone numbers, about roads and bridges which are functional for the movement of traffic and relief supplies and about gratuitous relief, and other recovery assistance through newspapers, TV Transmission Centre, AIR Station, and local cable TV operators. They will make public announcements where people have to be warned immediately.

5.5.6 Volunteers:

NCC/NSS volunteers/ALC/Community volunteers/AAPDA MITRA will assist in establishment of relief/shelter camp during disaster. In total, all the Authority Members, Public leaders, NGOs and Senior citizen of the area should give their cooperation to the local administration in mitigating all kind of disaster with man power, materials and technical knowledge. Foresters with their equipment will ensure early warning system in the respective beats through walkie-talkies if available. During fire hazards forester can make use of firefighting equipment to contain wild and man-made fires. The DDSE and DFO will ensure the participation of volunteers during any disaster.

5.5.7 Medical Facilities:

First Aid and lifesaving drugs and other medicines shall be provided through nearest CHCs and Health Sub-Centers. The DMO Lemmi will make sure that minimum stocks of life saving drugs be maintained in all the existing health care centers. Their assigned duty is to care for the health aspect during and after the occurrence of disaster. It includes First Aid, treatment of casualties and readiness of ambulance for evacuation of serious patient. Equip all the mobile health units with necessary medicines and first aid kit and press into operation. Assign medical personnel with the first aid kit to assist the search and rescue teams if necessary. They shall also inform all Doctors & Para Medical staff of all CHCs, PHCs, SCs of the district. The Army and CRPF authorities should be liaise to provide emergency care if required.

5.5.8 Veterinary Care:

DVO will ensure setting up of cattle camp providing medicine etc to the affected animals during or after occurrence of any kind of natural disaster or epidemic. The VO and VFA posted in different locations in the district should be instructed to setup veterinary care/cattle camp at their respective place of posting.

5.5.9 Establishment of Relief Camp:

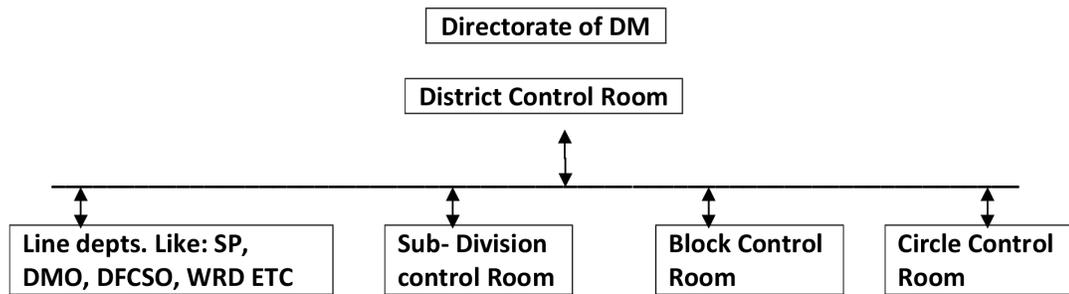
DDSE and DD (ICDS) is the overall in charge of establishment of relief camps in the notified safe shelter places. They will liaise with all concern departments for essential services in the camp viz. medicine, water, food electricity, cloths etc. Relief camps already identified will be set up with the following facilities: -

- The First Aid Team/ Mobile Medical Service Team from the nearest Health Centers will be rushed to the Relief camps: - Action by DMO. He will also arrange adequate supply of essential medicines.
- Food, Clothes and other essential commodities will be supplied to the relief camps: - Action by DSO (Supply) and EAC (NAZARAT).
- Drinking water will be provided at the camps by the EE (PHE & WS), Lemmi.
- Electricity provisions will be made available at the camps by the concerned department under the command of EE (Power), Lemmi.
- Record of relief items received and numbers of marooned people evacuated to the camps, issue of rations items to affected people, welfare of the victims etc., will be managed by the in charge of relief camp i.e., DDSE and DD (ICDS) who are supposed to coordinate and supervise the whole operation. He will also arrange immediate relief to the affected persons and coordinate help from the NGOs, voluntary groups etc.

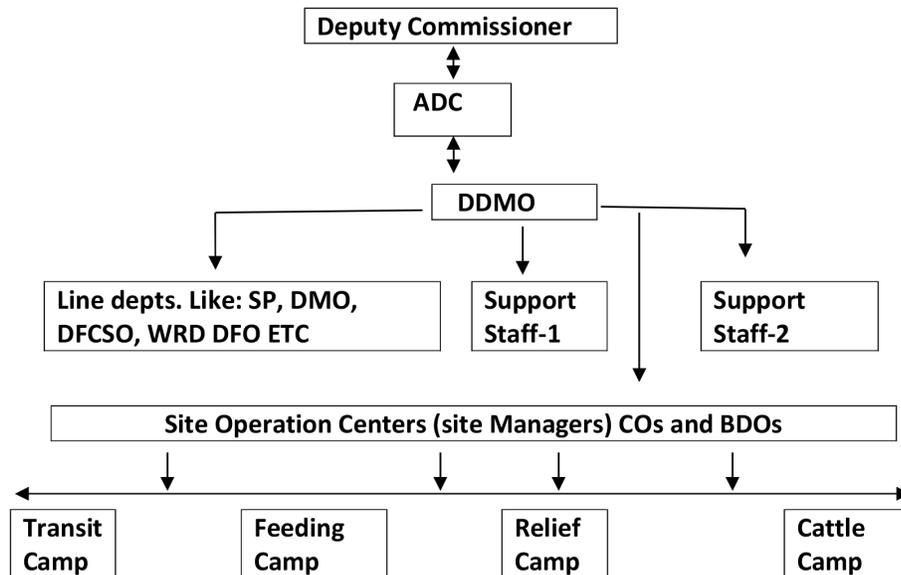
5.5.10 Maintenance of Cleanliness:

Cleanliness is one of the major requirements after occurrence of disaster to prevent spread of epidemic and other health hazards. The Executive Engineer (UD & housing) should kept their manpower/inventory in readiness. District administration will also help in cleaning by organizing mass social service.

Information flow Chart of the DCR



Co-ordination Structure at District Level Control Room



NORMAL TIME ACTIVITIES OF DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM

- Ensure warning and communication systems are in working conditions.
- Collect and compile of Block-wise information related to hazards, resources, trained manpower etc.
- Monitor preparedness measures including simulation exercises undertaken by various departments.
- Prepare reports and documents on district level disaster events and submit the same to directorate of Disaster Management and State Disaster Management Authority.
- Upgrade and update District Control Room according to changing scenarios in the district update data bank and maintain an inventory of resources.
- Organize post disaster evaluation and update DCR accordingly.
- Weather tracking and early warning dissemination
- Mapping OF vulnerable areas
- Identify appropriate NGOs/Private Sector Organizations, which can be assigned the task of community level preparedness.
- To collect and transmit information regarding matter relating to natural calamity.

CHAPTER – VI

CHAPTER – VI

INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM

District Level Incident Response System Team (IRST)

To avoid the after effect of any disaster, the District Level Incident Response System Team (IRST) is an on-scene, all- risk, flexible modular system adaptable to any scale of natural as well as man-made emergency/incidents. The (IRST) seeks to strengthen the existing disaster response management system by ensuring that the designated controlling/responsible authorities at different levels are backed by the supported staff(s) that has been enrolled in the different facets of emergency/disaster response management. When an (IRST) is deployed for incident, all concerned Government/Ministry/ Organizations will respond as per the assessment of the Team.

This system therefore enables proper coordination amongst the different departments of the Government as well as to any organization(s), NGO(s) or to an individual.

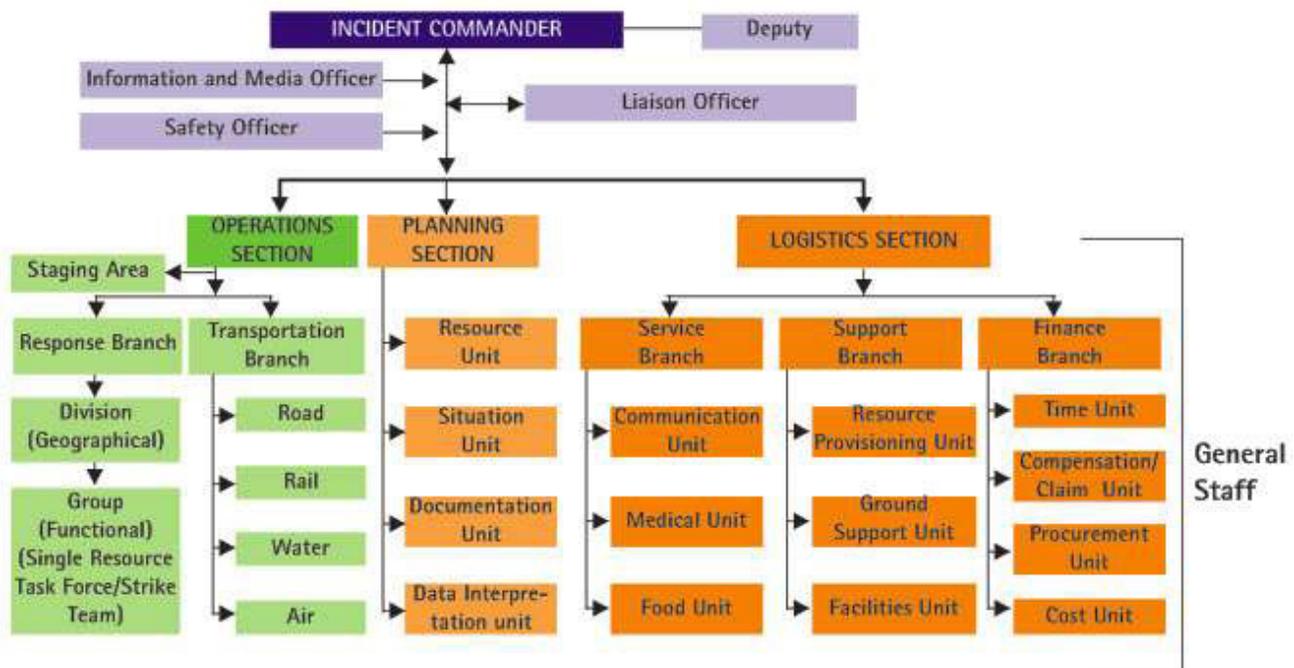


Fig: Incident Response System

THE INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM TEAM FOR PAKKE KESSANG

Sl. No.	CHARTER OF DUTY		DESIGNATION
1	Responsible officers		Deputy Commissioner
2	Incident commander		Addl. Deputy Commissioner
3	Deputy Incident commander		PD. DRDA
4	Safety Officer		Supt. of Police
5	Liaison Officer		DFO and DDMO
6	Information and media Officer		DIPRO
OPERATION SECTION CHIEF			
7	OPERATION SECTION CHIEF		Supt. of Police
	a	Staging Area Manager	EE, PWD/DDSE
	b	Rescue & Response Branch	Fire Officer/DMO Dy. Supt. of Police
		Natural Disaster	Fire Officer
		Epidemic & Health Hazard	DMO
		Manmade Disasters	Dy. Supt. of Police
	c	Transport Branch (Road) Rail, Water & Air Unit)	DTO/EAC (Mv)
PLANNING SECTION CHEIF			
8	PLANNING SECTION CHEIF		Addl. Deputy Commissioner
	a	Situation Unit	EAC/DDMO/OC Police Station
	b	Resource Unit	DPO/DHO & DAO/MO
	c	Documentation Unit	DIPRO/DDMO/DIO(NIC)
	d	Demobilization Unit	SDO (SADAR)/EAC (Mv)/Dy. Supt. Of Police/DDMO/DTO-Foreman
LOGISTIC SECTION CHIEF			
9	LOGISTIC SECTION CHIEF		Addle. Deputy Commissioner
	a	Service Branch	ADC
		Communication Unit	DIPRO/DDMO/DIO(NIC)
		Medical Unit	DMO
		Food Unit	DF & CSO
	b	SUPPORT BRANCH	CO (Hq)
		Resource Provisioning Unit	EE, PWD
		Facilities Unit	EE, RWD/Elect/HPD
		Ground Support Unit	EE, PHED/WRD
	c	FINANCE BRANCH	FAO/Nazareth/DDMO
		Time Unit	ADC, (Judicial)/DDMO
		Compensation Unit	ADC, (Judicial)/DDMO
		Procurement Unit	Finance & Accounts Officer/DDMO
		Cost Unit	Treasury Officer/DDMO

The District Level Incident Response Team (IRT) will be activated by the Responsible Officer in the event of any major disaster.

CHAPTER – VII

CHAPTER – VII

RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Disbursement of Relief

Relief assistance in kind or cash will be rendered to the actual victims on the basis of loss assessment reports submitted by the Circle Level Executive Authority (CLEC) concern. The Village authorities and Panchayat leaders will also be involved in the disbursement of relief materials. Assessment of loss of life, livestock, properties, dwelling houses, etc. will be done through the existing CLEC. The District Executive Committee (DEC) is authority in district level to convene a meeting to analyze all the cases for grant of relief to affected people as much as possible.

Closure of Relief Camp

The relief camps set up for shelter of the affected people will be closed after normalization of the situation. Proper stock of inventories shall be maintained by the officer in-charge of the relief camp. Materials used shall be returned to the respective persons/ agencies. Records of relief measures undertaken will also be closed and retained in safe custody.

Restoration of Infrastructure

Rehabilitation measures as finalized by the District Executive Committee (DEC) will be implemented in the right earnest through the department concern. The repairing of all the critical public systems i.e. water supply systems (PHED), electrical lines (POWER DEPARTMENT), telephone lines (BSNL), roads and bridges (PWD AND RWD) will be undertaken by the respective department on priority, so that the basic amenities be available to the people. It helps in restoring normalcy in the area. After restoration of basic amenities, the necessary repairs of school and hospitals will be undertaken. Because reopening of schools is very important for restoring the normalcy of life. Similarly, the hospitals must begin to provide critical health services immediately.

On receipt of financial aid from central or state government the DEC will distribute the same to the victims for repairing of the houses in accordance with damage estimates. If necessary, a small booklet shall be prepared for demonstrating simple techniques of repairs and strengthening of walls and roof, also engineers will be appointed at the local level to supervise the reconstruction or restoration program wherever necessary. The help of NGOs, self help groups and other organizations i.e., Army and Para-military forces will be sought for if situation arises during reconstruction and rehabilitation process. Also, reconstruction of houses will be taken up under PMGRY, IAY, Rural Habitat Development, DDPF and other Govt. schemes.

Recognition of Good Work

All the personnel and departments or agencies, NGOs etc. will be commended suitably for their active and unflinching support and help at the time of need, by District Administration. Also, the concern local administrative Officer will do the needful for visit of the VIPs in the affected areas.

**“WITH THE LITTLE HELP FROM YOU AT THE TIME OF HUMAN TRAGEDY,
WE CAN DO A GREAT SERVICE TO THE MANKIND”**

ANNEXURE - ‘A’

GLOSSARY

PAKKE KESSANG MAP



Pakke Kessang Map

ANNEXURE 'B'

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY PUBLIC UTILITY NUMBERS (STD CODE OF Pakke-Kessang District (03780) OTHER IMPORTANT CONTACT DETAILS AND EMAIL ID.

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Contract No.	Office Email ID
1	DGP, Arunachal Pradesh	0360-2300296/ 218190/2212296 (R)	
2	NDMA, New Delhi	011-26701728 Fax-011-26701729	
3	DRC, Mohanbari	0373-2382722/ 2382560/2382738	
4	1 st BN NDRF Guwahati (Control Room)	0361-2820284/2843555	
5	Shri Dani Salu, Secretary, DM	9436040035/8730058302	
	Shri Kangkiram Darang	9436225720	arun01ddm@gmail.com
6	Ms Christine Wanglat, Jt Director	7642040041	arun01ddm@gmail.com
7	State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)	9436074396/0360-2006159/ 2005159/2005190/94360743 96/0897498127/8257891310	
8	12 th BN NDRF, Doimukh, Control Room	0360-2277106/2277104/ 2277109/9485235464(M)	bn12.ndrf@gov.in
9	SP City Office	916009909795	
10	5GOC Mountain Division	03782-207973,0382-207980	
11	State Police Control Room, Itanagar	9436246784 0360-2292317/2212295	
12	Police Control Room, Lemmi.	100	
13	Director, IPR Itanagar		diprarun@rediffmail.com
14	Arunachal Times, Itanagar		news@arunachaltimes.com
15	Arunachal Front, Itanagar		arunachalfront@rediffmail.com
16	Website of India Disaster Resource Network		www.idrn.gov.in
17	DDMO, Lemmi	8521105874	tumchikgadi@gmail.com
18	DEOC, PKSG	7085855275	ddmolemmi@gmail.com
19	Natural Disaster Toll Free	1077	

ANNEXURE – ‘C’

Tips for Disaster Management

I. EARTHQUAKE: Do's & Don'ts

During an earthquake:

- Drop to the floor; take cover under a sturdy desk or table, and hold on to it so that it doesn't move away from you. Wait there until the shaking stops. If there is no a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and wall, and anything that could fall, (such as lighting fixtures or furniture).
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, load bearing doorway.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.

If outdoors:

- Do not move from where you are. However, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and utility wires.
- If you are in open space, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings; at exits; and alongside exterior walls. Most earthquake related causalities result from collapsing walls, flying glass and falling objects.

If in a moving vehicle:

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

If trapped under debris:

- Do not light a match.
- Do not move about or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.
- If you are pinned down by debris, periodically move your fingers and toes to promote blood circulation and prevent blood clots.

II. SAFETY TIPS ON FIRE: -

1. Avoid Fire Accident: -

- Be Extra Cautious while in the Kitchen. Make it a habit to switch off gas supply from the cylinder regulator after use.

- Switch off electrical appliances, put off the firewood with water in the local kitchen before going to sleep/when leaving home for a long duration and pull-out plugs from switch boards, when not in use. Look out for old wiring & broken electrical fittings and report any hazardous conditions to your electrician. Use electrical extensions wisely, do not over load them. Use only one plug in a socket.
- Keep clothes, curtains & other combustible substances at least three feet away from room heaters.
- Do not allow children to play with matchboxes and keep inflammables like kerosene, gas cylinder, & electrical appliances like room heaters, electric irons & hair dryers out of reach of children.
- Keep extinguishers in working condition at your home/office/school and learn how to use them.

2. In case of catch fire.

- Never stand up. Always crawl low on ground and keep your face covered.
- Don't run, roll over ground to put off the fire.

3. During Catch fire.

- When evacuating, stay low to the ground.
- Close doors in each room after escaping to delay the spread of the fire.
- If you are in a room with a closed door and it feels hot, keep it closed. Open a window to escape or get fire fighter's attention while awaiting rescue.
- In case of burn injuries due to fire, pour water over burn until pain subsides.

4. Be Prepared

- Develop an escape plan for your home & ensure that everyone in your family knows all the escape routes.
- Install A-B-C type fire extinguishers in the home and have each family member learn how and when to use them.
- Do not store combustible materials in closed areas or near a heat source.
- Check electrical wiring.

III. FOREST FIRE DO'S & DON'TS

Do's

PREVENTING FOREST FIRE

- Immediately contact and report an unattended forest fire to local fire department/authority.
- During forest fire use shovel, water and fire extinguisher nearby to keep fires in check in dry season.

BE PREPARED

- Know your forest fire risk.
- Make a forest fire emergency plan.
- Familiarize yourself with local emergency plans.
- Be informed and make others aware about mobile, email, radio, Tv alerts/warning systems accessible in your locality for forest fire.
- Be aware of weather updates, emergency instruction or evacuation orders.
- Educate family members and neighbors on plans, dos and don'ts in case of forest fire

- Plan more than one escape routes before the fire season sets in.
- Create a safety zone around your home by removing vegetation/articles that easily catch fire.
- If you are near road, lie face down along the road cut or in a ditch and try to cover yourself with soil or anything that can shield you from the heat/fire.
- Breathe into a damp cloth when in the presence of hick smoke, and be sure to keep the cloth in front of your mouth and nose in order to avoid inhaling smoke.
- Look for water bodies like pond or river nearby to crouch in – if no water then lies low in a depressed area or area with clear or little vegetation and cover body with wet clothing, blanket or soil until the fire passes.
- Breathe closest to the ground, preferable though a moist cloth, to avoid inhaling smoke.
- Evacuate immediately if you smell smoke.

DON'Ts

Preventing Forest Fire

- NEVER leave a fire unattended with completely extinguishing checking and re-checking the ashes near vegetation.
- Do not leave/throw cigarettes, matches and other smoking materials from moving vehicles near forest area without completely extinguishing it.
- Do not leave behind flammable during outdoor camping in forest
- Avoid any open burning in windy conditions in forest area.

IV. FLOOD: Do's & Don'ts: -

What to do before a flood:

- Avoid building in flood prone areas unless and reinforce your home.
- Elevate the furnace, water heater and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
- Install “check Valves” in sewer traps to prevent floodwater from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers (levees, beams and floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the homes in your area.
- Seal the walls in your basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.

If a flood is likely to hit your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash food, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your home remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.
- Be careful of snakes, as snakes' bites are common during floods.

V. LANDSLIDE: - DO'S & DON'TS:-

We cannot stop disaster but minimize its impact by preparing ourselves better for landslides. The following are the precautionary measures for landslides in the form of dos and don'ts as given below;

Do's

- Keep drains clean.
- Inspect drains for- litter, leaves, plastic bags, rubble etc.
- Keep the weep holes open.
- Grow more trees that can hold the soil through roots.
- Identify areas of rock fall and subsidence of buildings, cracks that indicate landslides and move to safer areas. Even muddy river waters indicate landslides upstream.
- Notice such signals and contact the nearest district Head Quarters.
- Ensure that toe of slope is not cut, remains protected, don't uproot trees unless re-vegetation is planned.
- Listen for unusual sounds such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together.
- Stay alert, awake and active (3A's) during the impact or probability of impact.
- Locate and go to shelters.
- Try to stay with your family and companions.

Don'ts

- Construction and staying in vulnerable areas.
- Do not panic and lose energy by crying.
- Do not touch or walk over loose material and electrical wiring or pole.
- Do not build houses near steep slopes and near drainage path.
- Do not drink contaminated water directly from rivers, springs, wells but rain water if collected directly without if fine.
- Do not move an injured person without rendering first aid unless the casualty is in immediate danger.

VI. Thunderstorm & Lightning: Do's and Don's

If Outdoor

Do's

- Check the weather forecast before participating in outdoor activities. If you see thunderstorm & lightning, stay indoor for 30 minutes.
- Do not go out of house during adverse weather especially for working in agriculture field, grazing cattle, fishing and plying boats or general travel.

- When thunder roars, be inside safe shelter, Avoid metal structures and constructions with metal sheeting. Safe shelters include homes, offices, shopping centers and hard-top vehicles with windows rolled up.
- If you are caught outside with no safe shelter nearby, immediately get off elevated areas such as hills, mountain ridges, or peaks.
- If you are caught in an open area, act quickly to remove yourself from danger.
- Ideally, find a shelter in a low-lying area and make sure that the spot chosen is not likely to be flooded.
- Hair standing up on the back of your neck with tingling could indicate that lightning is imminent.
- Immediately get out of and away from ponds, lakes and other water bodies.
- Keep away from all utility lines and objects that conduct electricity (Telephone, power, metal fences, overhead wire, rail-road tracks, wind mills, etc.), trees and hilltops.
- Rubber soled shoes and car tyres do not offer protection from lightning.
- If you are in a group during thunderstorm, then keep adequate distance to reduce risk.

Don'ts

- Do not go outside during adverse weather especially for working in agriculture field, grazing cattle, fishing and plying boats.
- If you are in forest area, take shelter under small and dwarf trees.
- Do not take shelter under electric or telephone poles or trees. These attract lightning.
- Do not use metallic items and stay away from bikes, electric or telephone poles, wire fence, machines etc.
- If you are working in an open field/outdoor and do not have enough time to take shelter in a safe place, crouch down in a ball like position with you head trucked and hand over your ears with minimal contact with the ground and make yourself a smaller target.
- Never use mobile phones during lightning.
- Do not use umbrellas with iron rods.

If at home or indoor

Even though shelters like your homes, office, shopping centers are considered safe during a lightning storm, a person may still be at risk. Here are some tips to keep yourself safe: -

Do's

Keep monitoring local media for updates and warning instructions by various modes of communication

ANNEXUTERE – D

The District Disaster Management Authority, Pakke Kessang District had conducted 1st Phase of Community Volunteers training program on 28th to 30th August’2024 at headquarter for three circle Pijirang, Passa Valley & Pakke Kessang and 2nd Phase of Community Volunteers training program on 3rd to 5th September’2024 at Seijosa for Seijosa & Dissing Passo Circle on Disaster Management under 100 Days Target Action Plan of the Government. About 100 volunteers were enrolled themselves as community volunteers during two phases of training program. During 1st Phase of the training, the program was graced by Shri Bani Lego, Deputy Commissioner cum chairman DDMA, Pakke Kessang District and valediction program was graced by Shri Sunil Nabam, ZPM of Pakke Kessang, Ms Ronnie Nido, CO, Passa Valley and Shri Tage Kapa, SI, Pakke Kessang also attended the program. And Shri Horki Diyum, ADC, Seijosa attended as Chief Guest and graced the training program at Seijosa and the valediction program was graced by Shri Biyuram Wahge, Hon’ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Water Resources, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh and Shri Basang Wahge, Senior Public Leader, Shri Kesang Wangda, CO Seijosa and Shri Nima Phuntso, CO, Dissing Passo also attended during 2nd phase of training program.

During the 1st phase & 2nd phase of 3 Days Training, program, a wide range of topics including both in Theory and Practical (PPT) was presented by Master Trainers as a Resource person on Basic concept of Disaster Management & Disaster Preparedness, Dos & Don’ts of Earthquake, Landslide, Heat Wave & Cold Wave, Flood, Thundering & Lightening Basic search and rescue, Fire Safety, First Aid, Lifting and Stabilizing Load, Control Bleeding and Wound Care, Lifting and Moving Patient, Musculoskeletal injuries and splinting, handling snake and animal bite, Water Rescue Technique, Rope Rescue, Biological & Chemical emergencies, BLS & CPR.

Profile of Community Volunteers Training

Name of the District: - Pakke Kessang

Total Number of Volunteers Trained: - 100

Sl. No.	Category	Group	Total Numbers
01	Total Number of Volunteers	Male	94
		Female	06
		Other	Nil
02	Age Group	Below 18	20
		18-25	25
		26-35	35
		Above 35	20
03	Educational Qualification	Under Graduate	98
		Graduate	02
		Post Graduate	Nil
		Any Other	Nil
04	Cadre	NSS	02
		NCC	Nil
		Bharat Scouts & Guide	04
		SHG	
		NGO	
		CBO	
		Other	

ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE TRAINING



SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAM AT DIFFERENT LOCATION UNDER SEIJOSA BLOCK - 2024-25





MOCK DRILL AT SEIJIOSA BLOCK-2024-25



SCHOOL SAFETY AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM AT DIFFERENT LOCATION UNDER PKSG-2025-26



For Details Contact:

Smti T. Gadi, DDMO

Pakke Kessang District Lemmi
District Disaster Management Plan
Arunachal Pradesh