



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tirap District Arunachal Pradesh

2024-25

**District Disaster Management Authority, Tirap
District, Arunachal Pradesh**



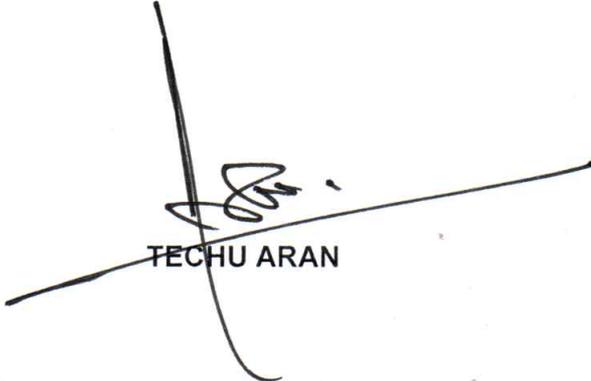
Deputy Commissioner &
District Magistrate
Tirap District, Khonsa
Arunachal Pradesh
03786-22222/3 (O)
03786-22224 (Fax)
dc-tirap-am@nic.in

FOREWORD

The District Disaster Management Plan-2025 is a comprehensive document of district profile and of the functions of the District Administration along with other members of the District Disaster Management Committee. This plan gives a set of guidelines for the District Disaster Management Authority who will discharge their duties in the event of any disaster according to the demand of the situation and nature of calamity.

The District Disaster Management Plan provides a comprehensive framework for effective disaster risk reduction and management within the district. It details the proactive measures, organizational structures and community based strategies essential for safeguarding our population and infrastructures from potential hazards.

I hope the guidelines contained in the District Disaster Management Plan-2025 will be useful to the officers, staffs of the District Disaster Management Committee and for the general public and is efficient and effective in any aspects.


TECHU ARAN

DUMP TRAP 2024-25

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Abbreviations Used in the Document

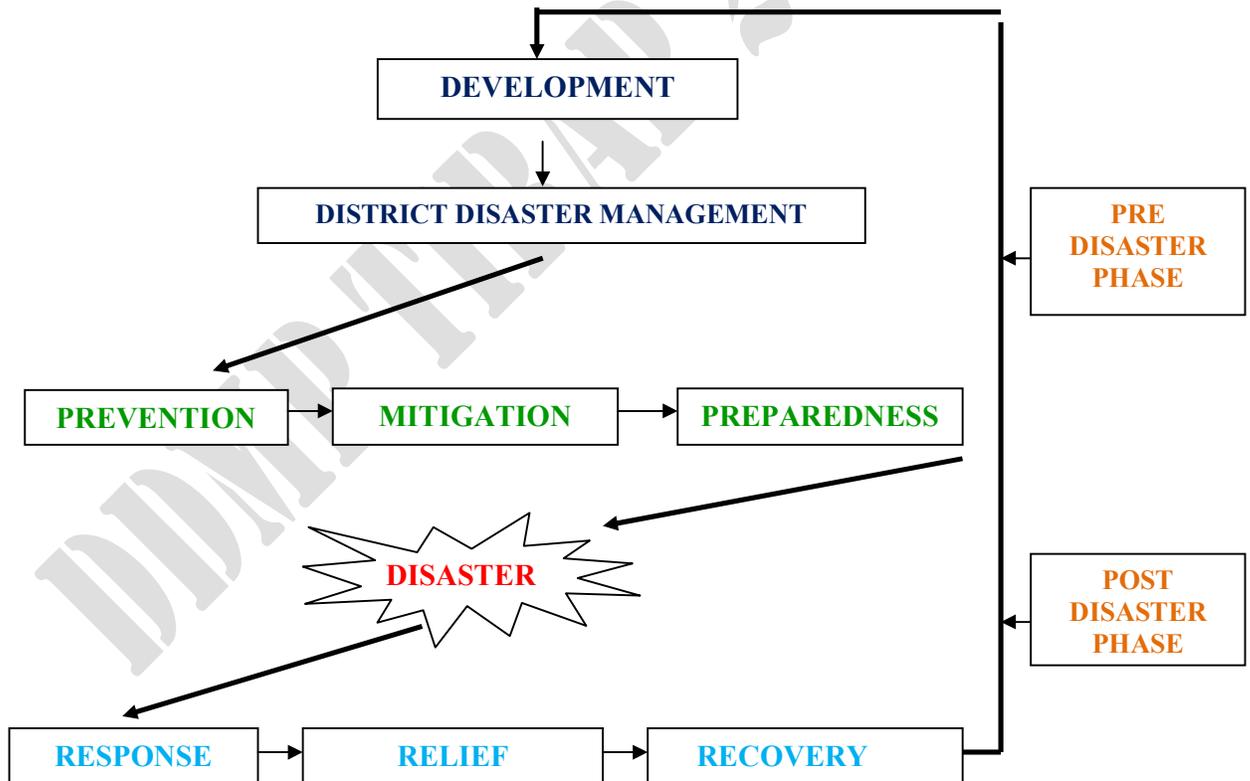
AIR - All India Radio
APP - Arunachal Pradesh Police
BIS - Bureau of Indian Standards
BSNL - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
CBO - Community Based Organization
CEO - Chief Executive Officer
CHC - Community Health Centre
CISF - Central Industrial Security Force
CRPF - Central Reserve Police Force
DCA - Director of Civil Aviation
DEOC - District Emergency Operation Centre
DD - Doordarshan
DDMA - District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC - District Disaster Management Committee
DDMP - District Disaster Management Plan
DEC - District Executive Committee
DMT - Disaster Management Team
DMO - District Medical Officer
DOT - Department of Telecommunication
DP - Diversification of Power
DRDA - District Rural Development Agency
DRMP - District Risk Management Programme
DUDA - District Urban Development Agency
EOC - Emergency Operation Centre
FCI - Food Corporation of India
GOI - Government of India
ICS - Incident Command System
ICT - Incident Command Team
IDRN - India disaster Response network
IEC - Information Education & Communication
IMD - Indian Meteorological Department
IRBN - Indian Reserve Battalion
ITI - Industrial Training Institute
MHA - Ministry of Home Affairs
NCC - National Cadet Corps
NDMA - National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF - National Disaster Response Force
NDRF - National Disaster Response Fund
NGO - Non Governmental Organization
NIDM - National Institute of Disaster Management
NSS - National Service Scheme
PSSMHS – Psycho-social support and mental health services
PHC - Primary Health Centre
RCC - Reinforced Cement Concrete
SDMA - State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF – State Disaster Respond Fund
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure

CHAPTER - ONE

Introduction

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) of Tirap district is an operational module for the district administration, how to mitigate the different types of disaster effectively with the locally available resources and personnel and to provide the distressed people with immediate relief. It also ensures a checklist for all the stakeholders for an action oriented response structure and to study their preparedness level. As it is neither economical nor practicable to protect every item and the entire population against calamitous situations, response plans are formulated for relief, rehabilitation and restoration by separate agencies. It strengthens the information hubs of different places in the district to manage any eventualities.

Chart Representation of the DDMP



1.1 Overview of the District

1.1.1 Location: The District derives its name from the river Tirap which originates in the district and flows through Changlang District of Arunachal Pradesh. It lies in between the latitudes 26° 38' N and 27° 47' N and the longitudes 96° 16' E and 95° 40' E. It is bounded by Myanmar towards South, by Changlang District of Arunachal Pradesh towards the east, by Dibrugarh District of Assam in the North and by Sivasagar (Assam) and Longding districts towards the West.

1.1.2 Area and Administrative Division: The entire area of the District is covered with high hills and deep gorges. There are hardly a few plots of plain land available in the villages lying close to the plains of Assam. It covers a total area of 1170 square km and is the smallest district of Arunachal Pradesh. However, it has the highest density of population of 47 persons per square kilometer (as per 2011 census) in Arunachal Pradesh represented by four MLAs. The district is divided into two sub-division namely Khonsa and Deomali with five administrative centers.

Details of Administrative Circles of Tirap:

Sl.No	Name of Sub-division	Administrative head	Circles	Remark
1	Khonsa	DC	Khonsa Dadam Lazu Borduria Bari-Basip Longo	
2	Deomali	ADC	Deomali Soha	

1.1.3 Climate and Rainfall: The climate of the district is largely influenced by the terrain which is marked by high hills, deep ravines and valleys through which the streams and rivers flow. Generally, the elevation of land varies from about 200 feet above the sea-level in the north-west to about 5000 feet over the mountains. The District Headquarter Khonsa is situated at an altitude of about 4200 feet. The climate varies considerably from place to place due to the different type of physiography.

The climate is cool in higher elevations areas of Lazu circle, whereas the plain areas like Deomali and Soha circles bordering Assam are moderately hot and humid. The cold season prevails from the later part of November to February and is followed by frequent thunderstorms in the pre-monsoon season from March to May. Very heavy and frequent monsoon showers continue from May to about the middle of October. There is hardly a day during this period when it does not rain.

1.1.4 Occupational Profile of the District: The villagers of the district are mainly farmers, which mainly depend on shifting cultivation, they grow paddy, maize, tapioca, arum vegetables etc. Small patches of wet rice cultivation/terrace farming are practiced in the available plain areas in the river valleys and adjacent part of Assam. The agriculture production are not even sufficient for the subsistence of the people, hence they mainly depend on PDS supply. Horticulture garden are also available in small numbers for local consumptions. Tea garden provides a large numbers of employments to women in particular. The people of the district are good craftsmen and weavers, the wooden carved idols of wangcho's are very popular and highly demanded in the market. Small factions of the people are engaged in central and state govt job, business and other tertiary activities.

1.1.5 Social Profile of the district: The Nocte, Tutsa and Ollo are the main inhabitants of the district. The social life of the Nocte is divided into two distinct classes the king/chief and kings men/chiefs men in one class while the rest form the other. Like Noctes the social life of Wangcho's is governed by the traditional chieftainship system assisted by the councils of elders. Tattooing by both men and women was very important features in their society. But now a days tattooing is not practiced by the present generation. Regarding religion, each tribe has its own trend of traditional religious belief and practices which generally worship the Mother Nature for its munificence of food and wellbeing of men and his livestock. Apart from traditional believers, large portion of the population also practice Christianity. Chalo-Loku of the Nocte and Pongtu of the Tutsas are the main festival in the district.

Circle wise demographic profiles of Tirap District as per 2011 census are as follows:

Sl.No	Name of Circle	Population	No of settlements	No of Households	Distance from HQ	Remark
1	Khonsa	26295	51	5355	0	
2	Deomali	11458	20	2521	52 km	
3	Lazu	9113	20	1844	37 km	
4	Dadam	5074	14	839	23 km	
5	Soha	3082	12	626	80 km	
Total		55022	117	11185		

1.1.6 Educational Profile of the District: There are many educational institutions run by the government, missionaries, NGOs and private individuals. The Narrottam Nagar Ramakrishna Mission boys' residential School and Ramakrishna Sarada Mission girls' residential schools Khonsa are among the best educational institute in the state. As per the 2011 census report the literacy rate of the district is 53.58 percent. The details educational institutions in Tirap are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Educational Institutions	Nos	Remark
1	Colleges	1	At Deomali
2	Higher Secondary Schools	3	
3	Secondary School	8	
4	Middle School	32	
5	Primary School	83	
6	Pre-Primary	DNA	
7	Kendra Vidyalaya	1	
8	Private Schools	DNA	
9	Industrial Training Institute	Nil	
10	DIET	1	At Khonsa

1.1.7 Socio Economic Profile: The district is inhabited by Nocte, Ollo and Tutsa tribe, about 75% of the population in the district live in rural areas and largely depend on agriculture for their livelihood, which controls the socio economy of the district. The economic condition of the district is ordinarily affected because of the continual visitation of natural calamities like: storm/cyclone, drought, heavy rain and rodents causing famine like situation many a times. A minor faction of the population engaged in govt job, business and other tertiary activities.

1.1.8 Transport and Communication: There is no direct train service to Tirap. The nearest railway stations are at Dibrugarh (120 km), Tinsukia (110 km) or Naharkatia (70 km). The district headquarter is connected with state of Assam, state capital Itanagar and circle headquarters of the district by APST bus and private taxis/buses. There is Trans-Arunachal Highway from Changlang-to-Khonsa and some parts of Khonsa-Longding and Joypur, Assam to Khonsa is under construction.

Most of the circle headquarter have helipads but the state govt have suspended the lone Pawan Hans Service which fly once a week connecting Khonsa, Changlang, Dibrugarh and Itanagar.

BSNL mobile and land line, Jio, Vodafone and Airtel Mobile, APP-Assam Rifle WT NET and NIC and CIC in the district are the mode of communication available in the district. Many of the interior villages are still lacking telecommunication facilities.

1.2 Scope of the Plan

- The District Disaster Management Plan will include all functions pertaining to disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, recovery and rehabilitation.
- This Plan will apply to disaster management administration for all possible hazards that the District is prone to.
- It shall not be applicable to nuclear and chemical disasters.

1.3 Objective of the Plan: The objective behind the preparation of the District Disaster Management Plan is:-

- To mitigate impact of natural and man-made disasters through preparedness at District level, Block level, Circle level, Gram Panchayat and village level.
- To provide effective support and resources to all the concerned individuals, groups and departments during disasters.
- To assist the line depts., circle administration, communities in developing compatible skills for disaster management.
- To disseminate factual information in timely, accurate and tactful manner while maintaining necessary confidentiality.
- To develop immediate and long term support plans for vulnerable people in/during disasters.
- To create awareness among the people about hazard occurrences and increase their participation and preparedness, prevention, development, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction process.
- To have response system in place to face any eventuality.
- To assess the risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters.
- To develop appropriate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies.
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively.
- To develop and maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disasters that might occur.
- To ensure that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources and capability for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery from disasters.

- To create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and training to the agencies involved in disaster management and to the community.
- To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish to maintain effective systems for responding to disasters.
- To carry out restoration and rehabilitation measures soon after the disaster strikes.

DDMP TIRAP 2024-25

CHAPTER – TWO

Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Analysis

2.1 Disaster History of Tirap District

Since the whole District is placed under highly seismic zone ie zone-v, the whole geographical length and breadth of the District has been classified as vulnerable in context of earthquake. The mountainous terrains of the region lack of proper road connectivity and communication, lack of proper infrastructure, critical location of villages etc. also poses danger in case of Earthquake as well as other calamities. Most of the settlements are situated in the rugged mountain slopes, which are vulnerable to landslide, mudslide, soil erosion, gully erosion etc.

The Assam earthquake of 1950 was the major earthquake that was experienced in the district which lasted for many days but no life was lost. Since, there is no large river in Tirap it is not prone to flood except some part of Deomali Circle, but there is no history of flood in Deomali so far. Due to stable geological structure of Tirap in comparison to other district of Arunachal landslide is also not very common in the district except for few location ie, Lazu road and Longding road which is frequently blocked during rainy season. There was only one case of major landslide in 1999-2000 at Kaimai village in which about 100 hectares of agriculture field was damaged. And in the year 2017 two house were destroyed in Lower Kolam Village due to landslide and during the year 2021, two person injured and one person has lost his life due to landslide/soil erosion at their agriculture field at New Kothung Village. There are many minor man induced landslide and mud slide area in Khonsa town and different roads of the district either due to earth cutting or due to blockage/diversion of natural drainage system.

Fire accident is the most common calamities in the district because most of the dwelling houses in the villages are of raised “Chang Ghar” type with thatch roof and bamboo/ wooden wall and post built on slopes of the mountainous terrains in a very compact manner. A major fire accident was taken place in Kaimai village in 1979 in which 54 houses was gutted down and one person was burnt to death. In 1981 around 20 houses was gutted down in Kheti village. There are many instances of fire accident in Tirap such as Lamsa 1983, Thinsa 1984, Chasa 1986 etc. but the house damages was below 20 and no life was lost in this cases. On 31st December 2015 a major fire accident occurred at Lazu village where 36 houses were gutted down and many more houses were severely damaged. In the same year one person was charred to death in a fire accident at Deomali, in which 6 houses were completely burnt down and recently on 18th March 2021, the major fire accident occurred at Longliang village in which 116 houses were fully burnt down and 4 partially damaged and two person has lost their precious life i.e. a girl child and a man. Every year there is report of fire accident from various part of the district.

Storm is also very frequent from the month of February to May every year though the quantum of damage is not very high. But in the year (2019) there was two major cyclonic storm in which many govt buildings was damaged in Khonsa and Deomali town and two nos of cows was also killed due to falling tree. And in the year 2022, Chasa village and some of the neighbouring villages have been badly affected by the storm. Most damages were occurred at Chasa village and CRPF headquarter at Khonsa.

Apart from the above there are other disaster in which many lives was lost one such instances was epidemic in Muktowa village in 1983, around 20 lives was lost another incident was taken place in 1996 at Bogapani area where 5 person was death because of building collapse.

The analysis indicates that disaster management planning at Tirap district should first focus on the functional response to the Earthquake, fire accident and landslide. The functional responses to these events have links to the response to floods, vehicular accident, failure of critical infrastructure and building collapse.

2.2 Disaster Specific History of the District.

Sl No.	Disastrous Events	Year of Occurrence
1	Earthquake	1950
2	Landslide	Annual
3	Drought	1999
4	Storms	Annual
5	Fire Accidents	Annual

2.3 Seasonal Hazard Analysis:

Type Hazards	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flash Flood					←	→						
Landslide				←	→							
Earthquake	←	→										→
Storm		←	→									
Draught		←	→									
Fire Accident	←	→										→

2.4 Disaster Probability

Sl. No	Type of Disasters	Time of Occurrence	Potential Damages	Impact/Probable	Vulnerable Areas
1	Flood	June to September	Loss of life, livestock, crop and infrastructure.		Deomali sub-division.
2	Landslide	April to September	Loss of human life, crop, infrastructure, communication network, houses, etc.		Entire District, mainly in Khonsa & Lazu areas.
3	Earthquake	Anytime	Loss of human life, livestock, damages to infrastructure, houses, crop, communication network etc.		Entire District
4	Storm	February to May	Damages to buildings, injuries to men and loss of livestock etc.		Entire District, mainly in Deomali & Khonsa
5	Drought	March to June	Damage crops		Entire district
6	Fire Accident	Anytime	Loss of life and properties.		Entire District

2.5 Risk Assessment vs Probable areas

Type of Hazard	Potential Impact	Vulnerability	Vulnerable Areas
Flood	Loss of life, livestock, crop and infrastructure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication network: Road network, Bridges, Tele-communications. 2. Private & govt buildings. 3. Agricultural & Horticultural field & Crops. 4. Irrigation Sources: Minor Irrigation Projects, Siltation, Boulder Created Wall. 5. Drinking Water sources: Pipelines, Water and Sedimentation Tanks. 6. Power Supplies: Electric poles, transmission cables etc. 7. Health Services: Medicines, some health centers. 8. Educational Institutes: Private & Public educational institutions. 9. Livestock: Pigs, Cows, Buffalos, Goats, Poultry Farms, Fish ponds etc. 10. Vulnerable People: Handicapped, Fishermen, Old/Aged, Pregnant women, Sick/diseased, Children below 5 years. 11. Other vulnerable assets: Saw Mills, Small scale industries, orchards & forest. 	Some areas under Deomali sub-division.
Landslide	Loss of crop, infrastructure, human life, livelihood system, disruption of communication, damages to Pvt. & Public properties, flora and fauna etc	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication network: Road network, Tele-communications. 2. Infrastructures: Temporary and permanent buildings. 3. Agricultural & Horticultural field & crops. 4. Irrigation Sources: Minor Irrigation Projects, Siltation, Boulder Created Wall. 5. Drinking Water sources: Pipelines, Water and Sedimentation Tanks. 6. Power Supplies: Electric poles, transmission cables. 7. Health Services: Health Centers and Medicines. 8. Private & Public Educational Institutes. 9. Livestock: Pigs, Cows, Buffalos, Goats, Poultry Farms, Fish Farms etc. 10. Vulnerable People: Handicapped, Old/Aged, Pregnant women, Sick/diseased, Children below 5 years. 	Most part of the district.
Earthquake	Loss of lives and properties.	Lives and properties.	Entire District.
Storm	Damages to private & public properties, injuries to human being etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication network: Road network, Tele-communications. 2. Infrastructures: Temporary and permanent buildings. 3. Agricultural & Horticultural Crops. 4. Power Supplies: Electric poles, transmission cables, 5. Livestock: Pigs, Cows, Buffalos, Goats, Poultry Farms etc. 6. Vulnerable People: Handicapped, Old/Aged, Pregnant, Sick/diseased, Children below 5 years. 	Entire District.
Draught	Loss of crop.	Agriculture & Horticulture Crop, Potable water scarcity.	Entire District
Fire Accident	Loss of Lives and Properties.	Human Lives, Livestock, Buildings & other infrastructures, Forest etc.	Entire District

CHAPTER – THREE

Preventive and Preparedness Measures

Pre-disaster planning consists of activities such as disaster prevention and disaster preparedness. Disaster mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and tries to eliminate 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 the 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.

3.1 Specific Disaster Preventive Measures

3.1.1 Earthquakes

Tirap 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: -

- Adoption of building codes for new construction in various areas.
- Public utility buildings must be located in stable areas or in stiff soil (BY GA/Land Management).
- Retrofitting of weak structures (By PWD/UD/RWD).
- Relocation of people settled in the steep slope areas and near the river bank (By GA).
- Demolition of unsafe structure in populated areas (By GA).

3.1.2 Flood Prevention

Flood prevention measures aimed to reduce the actual or probable impact of floods on the people and their environment. Floods are not very common in Tirap district because there are no big rivers, but possibilities cannot be denied. The low lying settlements bordering Assam that is Deomali sub-division are vulnerable to flood. The main causes of floods in Tirap District may be:

- Obstruction in drainage system due to heavy rainfall, Cloud burst, landslide, human settlement etc.
- Increase in siltation in riverbeds due to erosion in the catchment areas.
- Change of river course because of poor natural drainage system.

The mitigation measures should be oriented to take proper care of these problems and thus will automatically reduce the impact of flood in the district. The various measures adopted for flood prevention may be categorized in two groups structural and non-structural.

Structural

- Construction of embankments / floodwalls along the river bank and improvement of the channel (by WRD).
- Construction of drainage system in the Khonsa town and other parts of the district (by PWD/UD).
- Careful location of new facilities, particularly community facilities such as schools, hostels, 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 dept).
- Awareness generation programme through IEC (information, education & communication by GA/Disaster Management).

3.1.3 Cyclonic storm

Cyclonic storm is annual feature in Tirap District during pre-monsoon season (February to May) causing damages to the buildings, crops and other infrastructure. The main preventive strategies for storm hazards are a well informed public and an effective warning system. The following mitigation measures can be adopted to reduce the impact of cyclonic storm: -

- Location of key facilities in leeward sides of hill/ less vulnerable areas (by District Administration and Land Management).
- Pruning and lopping of high rise trees in town and villages to protect life and properties (by DFO (T)).
- Construction of strong, wind safe public buildings which can be used for community shelter (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 Dept.).
- Compilation of meteorological data for forecasting of storm (By Dept concerned).
- Public dissemination of information as well as weather forecasting through mass media, social media, WT message etc (by District Administration/IPR/Police).

3.1.4 Landslide

Landslide is very common in different part of Tirap District which wipes out crop, agriculture field, irrigation cannel, roads, bridges and other infrastructures, though loss of Human lives and livestock are very rare. Sharda Mission School, Post Office and Engineering Colony in Khonsa township area are very vulnerable to landslides which are located in sinking zone. There are many settlements near the natural drainage system in Khonsa town such as in between DC office and Distt Hospital, Upper Bank Colony, near Gas Agency etc which is vulnerable to landslide and mud slide during rainy season. 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. The chief preventive measures to be adopted in the district are: -

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

3.1.5 Fire Accident

Fire accident is the most common calamity in Tirap District causing regular threat to the people and their properties. The compact settlements and the wooden, bamboo and thatch roof houses is the main cause of fire accident. Illegal / faulty electric connection is also the cause of fire accident in urban areas. The following mitigation measures may be taken up to contain fire accident: -

- Modernization of fire-fighting equipments and strengthening infrastructure.
- Building awareness in use of various fire protection and preventive systems and educate people to adopt safety measures.
- Conduct training and mock drill to the communities to handle fire emergencies more effectively.
- Training of masons & engineers in fireproof techniques.
- Installation of fire extinguisher cylinders in all institutions (by concerned institute).
- Construction of fire hydrant in fire prone areas (by PHED/Police/GA).
- Installation of fire warning systems in community facilities such as in school, hostels and hospitals (by concerned institute).
- 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).

3.1.6 Forest Fire

Forest fire may also takes place in Tirap District which will lead to widespread damage of flora and fauna in the area especially in dry season. Following measures should be adopted to deal with this calamity: -

- 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.

3.1.7 Biological Disaster

All major outbreaks of diseases, man-made or natural, if not detected early and contained, spread and soon go beyond the coping ability of the district administration, requiring support from the state/ centre. The primary health care system shall play a crucial role in detecting the early warning signs. The village health functionaries (ASHA/Anganwadi worker/ANM/VFA) will report the public health events to the peripheral public health services outlets such as sub-centers, PHCs and CHCs as soon as possible.

Public health support shall be provided by the DMO and other officers related to public health work such as the DRCHO, immunization officer and district officers for TB and malaria. The network of PHCs and the network of sub-centers are the backbone of the public health system through which the public health measures are instituted— be it event-based, house-to-

house surveillance, provision of safe drinking water through chlorination, vector control measures, mass chemoprophylaxis, sanitation measures, home care or referral of critical patients. The DMO will mobilize medical officers from the PHCs, CHCs and Distt. Hospital supported by health workers from the sub-centers for field work. Reinforcements if required will be arranged by the state governments and district administration from other districts, medical colleges and from central government institutions.

Medical Preparedness

Medical preparedness will be based on the assessment of bio threat and the capabilities to handle, detect and characterize the micro-organism. Specific preparedness will include pre-immunization of hospital staff and first responders who may come in contact with those exposed to anthrax, smallpox or other agents. It further relates to activities for management of diseases caused by biological agents, EMR, quick evacuation of casualties, well-rehearsed hospital DM plans, training of doctors and paramedics and up gradation of medical infrastructure at various levels which will reduce morbidity and mortality. Identification of supply chain of medicine and medical equipment for protection, detection and medical management. Stockpiling of drugs, equipments and consumables including vaccines.

Mitigation

The essential protection against natural and artificial outbreaks of disease (bioterrorism) will include the development of mechanisms for prompt detection of incipient outbreaks, isolation of the infected persons and the people they have been in contact with and mobilization of investigational and therapeutic countermeasures. In the case of deliberately generated outbreaks (bioterrorism) the spectrum of possible pathogens is narrow, while natural outbreaks can have a wide range of organisms. The mechanism required however, to face both can be similar if the service providers are adequately sensitized. The Health Department & Veterinary Department is the nodal agency responsible for monitoring and control of epidemics.

Prevention

- Strengthening of integrated surveillance systems based on epidemiological surveys; detection and investigation of any disease outbreak.
- Establishment of Early Warning System (EWS).
- Coordination between public health, medical care and intelligence agencies to prevent bioterrorism.
- Rapid health assessment and provision of laboratory support.
- Institution of public health measures to deal with secondary emergencies as an outcome of biological disasters.
- Immunisation of first responders and adequate stockpiling of necessary vaccines.
- Regular flow of data from both government establishment and NGOs run hospitals (by DA).

Preparedness

- Identification of areas prone to certain epidemics must be updated to access field requirements (by DMO & DVO).
- Equipping Medical First Responders (MFRs)/Quick Reaction Medical Teams (QRMTs) with all material logistics and backup support.
- Testing laboratories in district hospital must be well equipped and updated (by DMO).
- Communication and networking system with appropriate intra-hospital and inter-linkages with state ambulance/transport services, state police departments and other emergency services.
- Laying down minimum standards for water, food, shelter, sanitation and hygiene.
- Proper education and training of personnel, with the aid of information networking systems and conducting continuing medical education programmes and workshops at regular intervals.
- Awareness campaign to the PRI members, students and the villagers about basic of biological disaster /various kinds of disease and their causes that are prevalent in the area (by DMO/DVO/DA).

3.1.8 Road accidents

Many lives were lost and casualties were reported annually due to road accident, which is cause due to reckless driving and poor road conditions. The following measures may be adopted to mitigate road accidents: -

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

3.2 Training of Functionaries

The district administration should arrange periodical training programmes for all concerned departments. The programmes may be organized at district headquarters or at Block Headquarters and select officials may be deputed at state/ national training centers. These trained officials should be entrusted to train other lower level officials and PRIs representatives. Training camps may be organized at district level in which experts may be invited from reputed institutes.

3.3 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 ie, Hospital, Offices, Schools, Markets etc. The shortcomings and weaknesses observed during this must be identified and eradicated with proper and timely action.

3.4 Dissemination of DDMP

The responsibility for dissemination of the plan is vested with District Control Room under DC's supervision. The DDMP is uploaded in the district website for viewing of everyone and updated annually. Also the hard and soft copy is distributed to all HoDs including all admin officers and military/para-military forces in the district. The copy is also provided to PRIs representative upto Anchal Samithi level. Advice is also sought from all concern for improvement of the DDMP.

CHAPTER - FOUR

Capability Analysis

Inventories and Evaluation of Resources Analysis

Analysis and assessment of the resources and opportunities form the stepping stone in the preparatory stage. Authentic assessments can make the planner aware of their firmness and wands, 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.

4.1 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 Khonsa town: -

Sl. No.	Location of the Relief Shelter	Person In charge & Contact No.	Capacity	Remark
1	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Khonsa.	Principal: 222234/222214	500 persons	
2	Govt. Town Sec. School Khonsa	Headmaster 222557/9612675924	200 persons	
3	Govt. Polytechnic College Kheti Village	Distt Administration	370 persons	
4	Kendra Vidyalaya, Khonsa	Principal 223288	300 persons	
5	Don Bosco, Kheti	Father: 222482/223160	300 persons	
6	Pinewood Middle School, Khonsa	Headmaster; 8730849474	150 persons	
7	Bo-Peep Middle School, Khonsa	Headmaster 222656	100 persons	
8	Don Bosco Youth Center, Khonsa	222605	100 person	
9	Upper Primary School, Khonsa Town	Headmaster: 7005118022	100 persons	
10	Circuit House and Community Hall, Khonsa	CO (GA); 222361 9402908065	300 persons	
11	Assam Rifle Ground and Helipad	CO Assam Rifle	500 person	
12	Govt. Hr. Sec. School Borduria and Deomali	Principal GHSS Borduria; 8414963366 and Principal GHSS Deomali ; 94366049073		

4.1.1 Block Wise Details of schools:

Sl. No	Block	HSS	Sec.School	Middle S	Primary S	Total
1	Khonsa	2	5	13	27	47
2	Lazu	-	2	6	15	23
3	Deomali	1	1	9	19	30
4	Dadam	-	1	4	10	15
	Total	3	9	32	71	115

4.1.2 Block Wise Details of Anganwadi Centers:

Sl. No	Block	No of Aw Centre	No of AWW	No of AWH	Remark
1	Khonsa	121	121	121	
2	Lazu	51	51	50	
3	Deomali	84	84	84	
	Total	256	256	255	

4.2 Food Storage:

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No of FPS	In charge & contact No.	Remark
1	Khonsa-Dadam	46	DF&CSO : 222374/8794789085	
2	Deomali	14	ADC Deomali: 255275/255264	
3	Lazu	9	EAC Lazu: 9436888881, 8415000640	
4	Soha	6	CO Soha: 7085771743	
5	Namsang	13	ADC Deomali; 255275/255264	
	Total	88		

* FCI base depot at Deomali.

4.3 List of police Setup & location (old data):

Sl No.	Police Setup & Location	Staff Position Grade wise	Contact No.
1	Khonsa PS and Reserve	A-1/B-5/C-2191/D-7	100/222359/223040/ 222261
2	Deomali PS	A-1/ B-3/C-50/D-1	255232/ 8730008695
3	Lazu PS	B-1/C-7	8132867576
4	Khonsa Fire Station	B-1/C-13 & 2 Fire Tender	101/222574/ 8798955202
5	Katang PS	C-2	
6	Dadam PS	B-1/C-5	8118952433
7	Soha PS	DNA	7085825028
8	Borduria PS	DNA	9862810168

4.4 List of Hospitals (old data):

Sl No.	Medical Facility & Location	Staff position	Inventories	Bed Strength	Contact No.
1	General Hospital, Khonsa	MO – 09 GNM-15, ANM – 11 Lab. Tech – 07 Others –29	Ambulance – 2 O/Cylinder – 7 Stretcher - 3	60 Nos	222384/ 9862531378
2	PHC, Lazu	MO – 1Nos. GNM – 2 Others – 7	Ambulance - 1 Nos	8 Nos	8974248119
3	PHC, Borduria	MO – 2 GNM – 8 Others – 7	Ambulance - 1 Nos	DNA	8730006121
4	PHC, Kapu	DNA	DNA	DNA	7577025725
5	CHC, Deomali	MO – 4 nos ANM & GNM – 30 Lab. Tech –1 Others –23	Ambulance - 1 nos	10 nos	8414966062
6	PHC Dadam	MO - 1, ANM -2 Others – 2	Ambulance - 1 nos	3 nos	8731979680
7	PHC Soha	MO – 1 nos Others - 4 nos	Ambulance - 1 nos	Nil	
8	PHC Paniduria	ANM-3 Others-1	NIL	DNA	

4.5 Transport and Communication:

4.5.1 Surface Communication:

Sl No.	From	To	Means	Distance(in Km)	Remark
1	Khonsa	Dibrugarh	APST Bus, Tata Sumo, Xylo, Private Buses etc.	111	
2	Khonsa	Tinsukia	APST Bus, Tata Sumo, Private Buses etc.	85	
3	Khonsa	Itanagar	APST Bus, Xylo service	311	
4	Khonsa	Lazu	APST Bus & Private Vehicles	40	
5	Deomali	Soha	APST Buses	25	
6	Deomali	Longkhong	APST Buses	25	
7	Khonsa	Longding	Tata Sumo, Private Bus etc.	43	
8	Khonsa	Dadam	Private Vehicles	23	

4.5.2 Air Communication:

Sl No.	Location of Helipad	Altitude	Type and size/area	In charge & Contact No.
1	Khonsa : Toposheet Ref:83N/9 Longitude:95°32´E Latitude:27°5´N	1140.95 Mtr.	Bituminous Length : 75 Mtr. Breadth : 35 Mtr.	DF&CSO No-222374 8794789085
2	Deomali : Topo Sheet Ref:83M/8 Longitude:95°25´E Latitude:27°12´N	0154.00 Mtr.	Bituminous Length : 75 Mtr. Breadth : 75 Mtr.	ADC Deomali 255275 8794310318
3	Lazu : Toposheet Ref:83N/9 Longitude:95°35´E Latitude:26°52´N	1650.00 Mtr.	Bituminous Length : 30 Mtr. Breadth : 15 Mtr.	EAC Lazu : 9436888881
4	Borduria : Toposheet Ref:83M/8 Longitude:95°29´E Latitude:27°2´N	0810.00 Mtr.	Cement Concrete Length : 25 Mtr. Breadth : 25 Mtr.	CO Borduria 9402908065
5	Dadam : Toposheet Ref:83N/5 Longitude:95°28´E Latitude:26°55´N	1300.00 Mtr.	Cement Concrete Length : 25 Mtr. Breadth : 25 Mtr.	CO Dadam : 7005755899

As per the report of PWD Khonsa.

4.5.3 Tele & Mass Communication:

Sl. No.	Mode of Communication & Location	In charge & Contact No.	Remark
1	BSNL Land line & Mobile, Khonsa	JTO (Telcom) Khonsa 222300	
2	BSNL Land Line & Mobile Deomali	SDO (Telcom), Dmli 255393	
3	APP WT Station, Khonsa	03786-222257	
4	APP WT Station, Deomali	03786-255232	
5	NIC at DC Office	DIO, 03786-222761/8133929963	
6	DIPRO, Khonsa	03786-222206/8837361009	
7	CIC, Namsang	BDO Namsang ; 9436895651	
8	BSNL Borduria		
9	Assam Rifle WT Station	03786-222332	
10	APP WT Station, Lazu	OC Lazu PS: 8132867576	
11	APP WT Station, Dadam	OC Dadam PS: 8118952433	
12	DSPT at Charju Camp BRO	8126702576	

4.6 List of Active NGOs:

Sl.No	Name of NGOs	Contact Address	Remark
1	Women Welfare Association	Khonsa	
2	DISHA Welfare Association	Khonsa, Sh. Chaphung Wangsu, Chairman: 8837285694	
3	Sree Ram Krishna Seva Samithy	Deomali, Smti Chango Lowang (Secy)	
4	Arun Jagaran Manch	Khonsa, Mr. Cyriac P (Secy)	
5	Don Bosco, Bosco Nagar	Khonsa, Fr. Joseph Thottappallil (Secy)	
6	Tirap Indigenous People's Society (TIPS)	Khonsa, Sh. Chaphung Wangsu (Secy)	
7	All Tutsa Welfare Society	Khonsa, Nokju Wangwhop (President)	
8	Society for Promotion of Nocte Indigenous Culture (SOPNIC)	Khonsa, Sh. Denhang Bosai (Secy)	
9	Khonsa Bazaar Committee	Khonsa, Jangan Wangsu (President)	

4.7 Administrative Preparedness for any Disaster:

Sl No.	Actions	Departments/Personals	Remarks
1	DDMA	Administration	DC heads the Authority along with 7 members.
2	Rapid Response Team	Health & Police	SP, DMO/ Police with Team of Doctors and Staffs
3	Control Rooms	Police, Administration	SP, ADC, DDMO
4	Surface Communication	PWD, RWD, BRO	HODs Concerned
5	Tele-Communication	BSNL	SDO(T)
6	Rainfall Data	WRD	EE, WRD
7	WT Message	Police	SP
8	Food Supply	Civil Supply	DF&CSO
9	Fire Tender	Police/Fire service	SP
10	Irrigation	WRD	EE, WRD
11	Medical Aids	Health	DMO& DRCHO
12	Relief Camps	Health, Administration	DMO, CO(NAZ), DD(ICDS), DDMO
13	Helicopter Service	Civil Supply	DF&CSO
14	Volunteers	NGOs, ALC, NCC, NSS	Dist. Admin. & DDSE
15	Transportation	Administration, APST	SST, CO(TPT), DTO (Transport)
16	Power Supply	Power (E), Hydro-Power	HODs
17	Water Supply	PHED	EE, PHED
18	Livestock	Veterinary	DVO

CHAPTER - FIVE

Response Plan

5.1 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 (thereinafter called the District Authority).

Structure of District Disaster Management 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 PHED	-Member
(h)	District Disaster Management Officer	-Convener

Power and functions of District Authority shall be as follows

- (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) 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.

5.2 Incident response system team

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

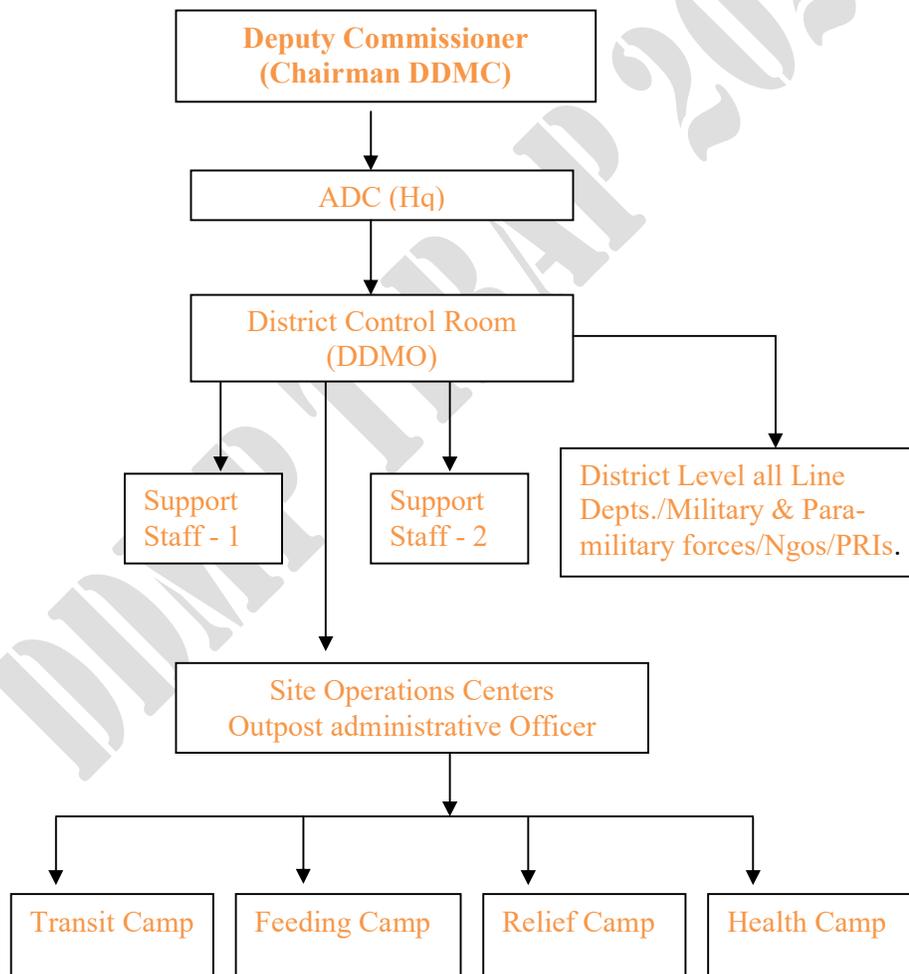
1. Responsible officer:-Deputy Commissioner
2. Incident Commander:- Addl. Deputy Commissioner
3. Deputy Incident Commander:- PD, DRDA
4. Safety Officers:- Supdt. of Police
5. Liaison Officer:- DFO & District Disaster Management Officer
6. Information & Media officer:- DIPRO
7. Operation Section Chief: Supdt. of Police
 - (a) Staging Area Manager: EE, PWD/DDSE
 - (b) Rescue & Response Branch:
 - i. Natural Disaster: Fire Officer
 - ii. Epidemic & Health Hazard: District Medical Officer
 - iii. Manmade Disaster: Dy. Supdt. of police
 - (c) Transport Branch (Road): Rail, water & Air Unit): Dist. Transport Officer/EAC (Mv)
8. Planning section chief: Addl. Deputy Commissioner
 - a) Situation Unit: EAC/District Disaster Management Office/OC police station.
 - b) Resource Unit: District Planning Office/DHO & DAO/MO
 - c) Document Unit:-DIPRO/DDMO/DIO(NIC)
 - d) Demobilization Unit: SDO (Sadar)/EAC(MV)/Dy. Supdt. of police/DDMO/DTO-Foreman
9. Logistic Section Chief: Addl. Deputy Commissioner (Nazareth)
 - a) Service Branch: EAC, Nazareth
 - i. Communication Unit:- DIPRO/DDMO/DIO NIC
 - ii. Medical Unit:- DMO
 - iii. Food Unit: DF&CSO
 - b) Support Branch: SDO, Sadar/EAC
 - i. Resource Provisioning Unit: EE,PWD
 - ii. Facilities Unit:- EE,RWD/Elect/HPD
 - iii. Ground support Unit: EE,PHE/WRD
 - c) Finance Branch: ADC
 - i. Time Unit: EAC, Judicial/DDMO
 - ii. Compensation Unit: DDMO/EAC Judicial
 - iii. Procurement Unit: Finance & Account Officer/DDMO
 - iv. Cost Unit: Treasury Officer/DDMO.

5.3 District Emergency Operation Centre

The EOC cum District Control Room aims for an effective and realistic District Disaster Management Plan with fail proof 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.

In normal time the Police Control Room will work as the District Control Room which is manned by police personnel round the clock and in case of or possibility of a crisis the District Emergency Operation Centre will be activated and manned round the clock by requisitioned staff. The DDMO is the Nodal Officer and incharge of the District Control Room under the supervision of DC and ADC (Hq.). 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.

5.3.1 The Coordination Structure of EOC



5.3.2 Function of EOC

The EOC is under control of the 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 EOC will operate under the central authority of the DC, exercising emergency power to issue directives to all departments to provide emergency response service.
- EOC will co-ordinate with the State disaster response machinery like State Disaster Management Authority, Director, Disaster Management Itanagar, State EOC and NDRF Guwahati for appropriate support and smooth flow of information.

5.3.3 Standard Operation Procedure of EOC

The EOC will be activated immediately on receiving Cyclone / Flood Warning or information about any other emergency from any source.

- **Officer in charge of Control Room:** The DDMO shall be the Officer incharge of EOC under the direct supervision of DC and ADC (Hq).
- **Assembly in Control Room:** The District Disaster Management Committee members shall assemble in the EOC on getting any information from any source about any emergency. Apart from these, any other officer or staffs who get the information from any source will reach the Control room.
- **Getting the Control Room ready:** Following preparatory steps will be taken up for keeping the control room functional during emergency.
 - ✓ Shift at least one more phone lines to control room.
 - ✓ Shift the VHF of Collector's room/arrange handsets for Control room.
 - ✓ Keep a radio with new batteries ready.
 - ✓ Hire 3 generator sets.
 - ✓ Stock 2 barrels of Kerosene and Diesel for running the generator sets.
 - ✓ Charge the battery of VHF set of control room and staff car.
 - ✓ Charge the battery of inverter.
 - ✓ In case of cyclone warning, arrange four extra batteries.
- **Alert all field officers:** Outpost Administrative Officers, local MPs, MLAs, PRIs, active NGOs and all the line departments. DIPRO shall inform the media.
- Call up the officers and ensure that they remain in headquarters.
- Prepare a logbook for recording chronological sequence of events.
- **Food and Kerosene:**
 - ✓ Checkup availability of food (rice, *chuda* and *Gur*) and kerosene at circle/ block headquarters, with storage agents and other inaccessible pockets.
 - ✓ Outpost administrative Officer or DF&CSO shall contact all Storage Agents. They shall personally visit the godowns and verify the stocks. The Agents shall remain present at the store round the clock. The Administrative Officer shall immediately depute one officer to the place where the storage godowns are located.
 - ✓ Start movement of food stock and Kerosene Oil from district or circle headquarters to areas that are likely to be cut-off.

- **Health sector:** Make a rapid assessment of the following:
 - ✓ Check up the stock of medicines, bleaching powder, and halogen/chlorine tablets. If necessary, send immediate requisition.
 - ✓ Start movement of medicines, bleaching powder etc. to PHCs/CHCs.
 - ✓ Ensure that medical officers are in place at the PHCs and CHCs through police stations and local Administrative Officers.
 - ✓ DMO shall decide the locations of camps.
 - ✓ All CDPOs shall be teamed up with the MO of PHC/ CHC with their vehicles and supervisors.
- **Vehicles:** Requisition 15 small and 15 big vehicles immediately. Further requisition may be made as per need.
- Message will be sent to nearest DC to remain in readiness for supply of stocks of rice and other essential commodities.
- Close educational institutions after making an assessment of the seriousness of the emergency.
- Air dropping zones: Use the latest-log book for identifying the air dropping zones. Make an advance list of villages where air dropping may be needed.
- Requisition the services of officers who have been trained in Disaster Management (First Aid & SAR). Allot areas to them with full powers of decision making on the spot.
- Make a thorough assessment of relief items available in stock at different places.
- **Functional distribution of work:** Following functional distribution of works shall be done. Each team will have staff and resources. The team leader will have full powers to take decisions
 - ✓ Transportation team
 - ✓ Stock and store team
 - ✓ Finance team
 - ✓ Information and office documentation team
 - ✓ Food and other relief items team
 - ✓ Civil Society and International Organizations co-ordination team.
- **Civil Society Organizations:** Get in touch with civil society Organizations. Allot them areas or functions. Get them introduced to the field functionaries. Ask them to prepare a list of volunteers. Make a quick inventory of their resources. Make a quick assessment of district needs and expectations from different agencies.
- **Press briefings:** Press briefings play a very important role in disaster management. Daily press briefs will be issued at 1600 hours. Written information will be issued in following format:

Press Note No.		Dated:		
		Total	Affected	Remarks
1	Blocks/ towns			
2	Villages			
3	Population			
4	Severely affected areas			
5	Rescue measures			
	Persons deployed			
	Army/ Para-Military			

	Police/ Fire brigade			
	Other agencies			
	Exemplary events			

	Relief measures	Qty	Villages covered	Days covered
6	Rice			
	Chuda			
	Other dry food			
	Kerosene Oil			
	Polythene sheets			
	Tents			
	Cattle feed			
	Halogen tablets			
	Medicines			
	Air dropping sorties			
	7	Casualties		
8	Missing reports			
9	Cattle death			
10	Civil Societies			
	Damage to property	Number	Approx Value	Remarks
11	Roads			
	Embankment breaches			
	Schools			
	Other public buildings			
	House damage			
	Electrical installations			
	Others			
12	Prospects in next 24 hours			
13	Message for people			
14	Other details			

- Message to public over All India radio should be specific. Apart from the warning, it should include the following three points.
 - ✓ Take shelter in nearest *Pucca* building.
 - ✓ Keep cattle tied in open spaces.
 - ✓ Keep sufficient dry food.
- Regularly contact with Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, Secretary Disaster Management, PS/ Secretary/ Addl. Secretary to Chief Minister, and Health Secretary.
- Give written orders for identifying places for starting free kitchens. Issue clearance for 3 days.
- Check the Resource database site www.idrn.gov.in for resource mobilization.
- Keep spare copies of district maps and circle maps.
- Requisition School/ College for army/ police forces.
- Direct all field officers to hire generators and keep sufficient oil for running them.
- Direct all police stations to keep spare batteries for VHF.
- Make a duty roster. Important officials cannot afford to break down together

5.4 Pre-Disaster Response plan:

- Coordinated IEC activities should be initiated well in advance.
- Mock drill of preparedness 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 level for 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 equipments and specialized 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.
- Warning system through Police Control Room (24x7)DIPRO/AIR/DIO.
- The Incident Command Officer shall organize regular coordination meeting with all DM Committee 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.

5.5 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 equipments 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 Role and Responsibilities

5.7.1 Warning and Mobilization of Resources: -The Deputy Commissioner of Tirap 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 DC of Changlang, Longding, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Commandant of NDRF Guwahati and Itanagar and CISF Commandant Duliajan 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, social media (such as facebook, whatsapp, mass sms) 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.

5.7.2 Search and Rescue/ Maintenance of Law & order: The Search and Rescue Team will be led by the Superintendent of Police Tirap. If the district police do not have the adequate strength for dealing with the situation, the help of Army, Assam Rifle and CRPF in Khonsa 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.

5.7.3 Road Communications: The BRTF, PWD and RWD 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.

5.7.4 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, tankers and labourers.

5.7.5 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 DCA Naharlagun for air lifting of the marooned people and shall regulate the distribution of fuel from petrol pump.

5.7.6 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.

5.7.7 Volunteers: The NCC / NSS volunteers/ ALC will assist in SAR and also help in establishment of relief/shelter camp during disaster. In total, all the Committee 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 equipments will ensure early warning system in the respective beats through walkie-talkies if available. During fire hazards forester can make use of fire-fighting equipments to contain wild and man-made fires. The DDSE and DFO will ensure the participation of volunteers during any disaster.

5.7.8 Medical Facilities: First Aid and life-saving drugs and other medicines shall be provided through nearest CHCs and Health Sub-Centers. The DMO Khonsa 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, Assam Rifle, CRPF and BRTF authorities should be liaise to provide emergency care if required.

5.7.9 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.

5.7.10 Establishment of Relief Camp: EAC (Judicial) and DD (ICDS) is the overall incharge of establishment of relief camp in the notified safe shelter places. They will liaise with all concern departments for essential services in the camp ie, 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 by DF&CSO and CO (NAZARAT).
- Drinking water will be provided at the camps by the EE (PHE & WS) Khonsa.
- Electricity provisions will be made available at the camps by the concerned department under the command of AE (Elect.), Khonsa.
- 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 ie, EAC(J) 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.
- Transportation of the affected people, ration, essential medicines, commodities, etc. will be taken care of by the Administrative Officers concern, DTO (Transport), SS (state Transport) and CO (TPT).

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

5.8 Emergency Support Function:

5.8.1 Inventory of man power of all departments (old data)

Sl.No.	Name of the Deptt.	Details of the Officers/Officials				Remarks
		Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D	
1	Dist. Administration	12	4	50	40	
2	Health	24	-	87	114	
3	Education	4	6	475	29	
4	Police	2	2	328	7	
5	Public Work Dept.	6	13	49	66	
6	Rural Work Dept.	2	2	21	18	
7	DRDA	1	6	22	5	
8	PHED, Khonsa	4	5	7	4	
9	AP State Transport	--	2	27	2	
10	Horticulture	2	2	9	3	
11	Environment & Forest	1	1	18	8	
12	Agriculture	3	-	35	7	
13	Statistics	1	1	8	3	
14	Election Office	-	-	6	2	
15	Textile & Handicraft	1	2	10	-	
16	Cooperative	-	-	3	2	
17.	ICDS, Khonsa	1	-	5	1	
18.	Treasury Office	1	-	6	5	
19.	Animal Husbandry	5	-	16	6	

20.	Labor & Employment	-	-	2	1	
21.	DRO,KSA	1	-	3	1	
22.	UD & Housing	2	1	4	1	
23.	CDPO, Lazu	1	-	7	1	
24.	Fishery	1	1	11	-	
25.	Power (Elect.)	1	2	12	41	
26.	PWD (Highway)	1	2	9	1	
27.	BDO, Khonsa	-	2	9	1	
28.	Hydropower (E&M)	2	-	3	-	
29.	Water Resource Dept.	3	6	26	1	
30.	GHSS, Khonsa	1	-	28	2	
31.	Industries	1	-	3	2	
32.	Food & Civil Supply	1	1	12	-	
33.	CDPO, Khonsa	1	-	9	-	
Total:-		82	61	1320	374	

5.8.2 Inventory of machineries.

Sl.no	Name of machinery	Qty.	Utility	Source dept.	Contact no	Remark
1	Bulldozer/ excavator	nil	Earth mover	-	-	
2	JCB	3 Nos	Earth mover	Private individual	Directory enclosed.	
3	HMV(Buses /Truck/Mini-Bus/ Tractor / Water Tanker)	22 Nos	Surface transport	APST/ DAO/ UD / DHO/ /DMO/DFO APP / PHED /IRBN/ELECT/EE(HIGH WAY)/WRD/ OTHER MINOR DEPTT	-do-	
4	LMV (Gypsy/ Van/Car/SUV etc.)	65 Nos	Movement of Officials and marooned people.	All major & minor dept.	-do-	
5	Generator	8 Nos	Emergency lighting.	DC/PWD//DMO/ DFO/TO/DDSE/ PHED/APST/PR/	-do-	

5.8.3 Inventory of material, tools and equipments:

Sl.No.	Name of the item	Quantity	Source & Contact no	Remark
1.	Life jacket	12 Nos	DEOC/Fire station 222574	
2.	Extension Ladder	7 Nos	DEOC/Fire station 222574	3 metal 4 rope ladder
3.	Safety Belt with D ring and carbine Ropes	8 Nos	DEOC	
4.	Drill Machine (Electric Driven)	1 No	DEOC	Small
5.	Fire Extinguisher	15 Nos	Fire station 101/222574	
6.	Chain Saw Replaceable chain for wood	3 Nos	DEOC	
7	Shovel Long	16 Nos	DEOC/Fire station -222574	
8	Folding stretcher (portable)	12 Nos	DEOC/Fire station/ District hospital	
9	Foam Tender	3 Nos	Fire station 222574	
10	Mine hat with light	4 Nos	DEOC	Battery damaged
11	Hydraulic cutter	1 No	Fire station	-
12	Search light	6 Nos	DEOC/Fire station 222574	

13	Fire tender	1	Fire station	
14	Latex Gloves	10 Nos	-do-	
15	Spade shovel	13 Nos	DEOC/Fire station 222574	
16	Thisel for concrete	3 Nos	DEOC	
17	Tri fold shovel (TAC Dear)	3 Nos	-do-	
18	Arm String pouch	8 Nos	-do-	
19	Clavicle brace	4 Nos	-do-	
20	Ambulance collar	4 Nos	-do-	
21	Rib belt(both men & women)	4 Nos	-do-	
22	Oxygen Cylinder	9 Nos	Fire station 222574 Distt Hospital	
23	Gum Boot	50 pairs	DEOC; 03786-222675	
24	Manilla Rope 2"	50 mtrs	-do-	
25	Manila rope 1"	50 mtrs	-do-	
26	Tarpaulin (cloth) 24" x 36"	nil	-do-	
27	Everyday Torch Big Size(4 cell)	4 Nos	-do-	
28	Tarpaulin (cloth) 24" x 18"	5 Nos	-do-	
29	Tarpaulin (plastic) 24" x 36"	5 Nos	-do-	
30	Tarpaulin (plastic) 24" x 18"	5 Nos	-do-	
31	Hexa blade with frame	4 Nos	-do-	
32	Leather Gloves	5 Nos	-do-	
33	Wall cutter	1 No	-do-	
34	First Aid Box	6 Nos	Fire station/Dist hospital	
35	Rain coat	30 Nos	DEOC	
36	Steel wire rope	20 mtrs	-do-	
37	Megaphone	2 Nos	-do-	
38	Head light with pencil battery	3 Nos	-do-	
39	Heavy Axe	5 No	-do-	
40	GPS device 27H	4 Nos	-do-	
41	Honda generator(1000Watt) Petrol operated.	1 No	-do-	
42	Tent Big	2 nos	-do-	
43	Sleeping Bag	2 Nos	-do-	

CHAPTER – SIX

Standard Operating Procedures and Checklist

6.1 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 Committee 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:

6.1.1 Standard Operating Procedures for District Administration

In-charge Officer: Deputy Commissioner, Tirap.

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 Committees with the help of PRIs, local NGOs and District Administration.
- Coordinate with Police, Army, CRPF, BRO and Assam Rifles for support towards rescue, evacuation and relief during and after disaster.

Preparedness Checklist for District Administration

Sl. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken/Remarks
1.	Update District Disaster Management Plan - Phone numbers, officials, details of offices and facilities.	
2.	Check upon communication network: phones, wireless, fax, Internet etc.	
3.	Update flood and road maps of the district.	
4.	Activate District and Sub-divisional Control Rooms. Assign employees to the Control Rooms.	
5.	Convene meetings of District Disaster Management Committee	
6.	Convene NGOs' meeting; prepare a list of NGOs with their Functional Specialization and Geographical Coverage.	
7.	Check the Availability of Food Grains in PDS shops.	
8.	Prepare a List of Relief Items for Distribution.	
9.	Fix rates and supplies for relief items.	
10.	Prepare a transport plan for evacuation and distribution of relief.	
11.	Prepare a plan for VIPs' movement.	
12.	Prepare a media plan for dissemination of information to the people of the district; local newspapers, radio, TV and cable.	

6.1.2 Standard Operating Procedures for the Police

In-charge Officer: Superintendent of Police, Tirap.

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, Khonsa.
- 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 equipments 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.

Preparedness Checklist for the Police.

Sl. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken/ Remarks
1	Prepare a deployment plan for police forces	
2	Check the availability and readiness of the search and rescue teams from within the District Police.	
3	Check wireless communication network and set up links with the District Control Room and Sub-divisional Control Rooms; Make additional wireless sets available.	
4	Develop a traffic plan for contingencies arising out of disasters - one-way, blocked ways, alternate routes, and traffic diversion.	
5.	Develop a patrolling plan for critical locations and marooned villages	
6.	Keep the equipments and vehicles available with the Police in readiness.	
7.	Prepare a plan for VIP visits to disaster-affected areas	
8.	Identify anti-social elements that could create nuisance and take suitable preventive action.	

6.1.3 Standard Operating Procedures for Water Resource Department

In-charge Officer: Executive Engineer, WRD Deomali.

Preparedness

- Prepare and update the flood risk map. The map should show the river system, nalas, embankments and irrigation structures. Distribute the copy of maps to all the control rooms.
- Prepare a contingency plan for the maintenance and repairs of Bundhs and embankments.
- Make a physical inspection of all the embankments after the last floods. Identify Bundhs, which are critical for flood protection and control.
- Commence repairs of Bundhs/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.
- Undertake channel improvement for rivers and nalas. Undertake de-silting / cleaning of Nalas and canals to improve the flow of water.
- Check all the rain-gauze 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.

Preparedness Checklist for Water Resource Department.

Sl. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Check the wireless network and ensure that all the flood stations are connected.	
2.	Establish mechanisms for exchange of information with Assam.	
3.	Inspect all the embankments, and check their height and slope.	
4.	Check that all the embankments have been repaired/ reinforced, in particular those Bundhs which were damaged during the last floods.	
5.	Check the drainage system of the embankments and ensure that the seepage and rat holes, etc. have been closed.	
6.	Check that all the materials required for protecting Bundhs/embankments have been stored at different places, and a list of these places has been furnished to the district administration.	
7.	Check that the Junior engineers and other staff have been assigned their beats, and all the arrangement for continuous vigilance over these embankments has been made.	
8.	Check that all rain gauge stations are functional, and arrangements have been made to report the readings.	
9.	Check the regulators and siphons. Check that they have been repaired and cleaned, for increasing the flow of water.	
10.	Check all the anti-erosion works, necessary to maintain the Bundhs/embankments.	

6.1.4 Standard Operating Procedures for Health Department

In-charge Officer: District Medical Officer, Khonsa.

Preparedness

- Prepare a health contingency plan for the district. It should include a list of civil hospitals, primary health centers and sub-centers, ambulance 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.

Preparedness Checklist for Health Department

Sl. No	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken/ Remarks
1	Prepare a Health Contingency Plan for deployment of health and medical personnel.	
2	Organize vaccination in Flood-prone villages.	
3.	Ensure necessary stock of medical supplies and blood.	
4.	Organize maternity care centers in every block.	
5.	Keep operative facilities in readiness.	
6.	Seek mutual aid arrangement with hospitals in Tirap.	

6.1.5 Standard Operating Procedures for Agriculture Department

In-charge Officer: District Agriculture Officer, Tirap 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.

Preparedness Checklist for Agriculture

Sl. No	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken / Remarks
1.	Check the availability of seeds, and disseminate information about the outlets where seeds can be made available.	
2.	Set up a public information system regarding sowing of crops, alternative crops, pests, and application of fertilizers.	
3.	Prepare a program for spray of pesticides and insecticides after the floods.	

6.1.6 Standard Operating Procedures for Animal Husbandry

In-charge Officer: District Veterinary Officer, Tirap District

Preventive Activities:

- Identification of areas prone to certain epidemics and assessment of requirements to control and ultimately eradicate the epidemic.
- 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.
- Identification of appropriate locations and setting up of site operation camps for combating epidemics.
- Listing and identification of vehicles to be requisitioned for transport of injured animals.

- Vaccination of the animals and identification of campsites in the probable areas.
- Promotion of animal insurance and tagging of animals
- Arrangement of standby generators for veterinary hospitals.
- Provision in each hospital for receiving large number of livestock at a time.
- Training of community members in carcasses disposal.

Preparedness activities before disaster seasons:

- Stock piling of water, fodder and animal feed.
- Pre-arrangements for tie-up with fodder supply units.
- Stock-piling of surgical packets.
- Construction of mounds for safe shelter of animals in flood prone areas.
- Identification of various water sources to be used by animals in case of prolonged hot and dry spells.
- Training of volunteers & creation of local units for carcass disposal.
- Panchayat members to be given responsibility for removing animals likely to become health hazards.
- 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.

Response Activities:

- Control of animal diseases, treatment of injured animals, Protection of lost cattle.
- Supply of medicines and fodder to affected areas.
- Ensure adequate availability of personnel and mobile team.
- Disposal of carcasses ensuring proper sanitation to avoid outbreak of epidemics.
- Establishment of public information Centre with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information.
- Mobilizing community participation for carcass disposal.
- Organize vaccination campaigns in flood-prone villages before, during and after the floods.

Recovery Activities:

- Assess losses of animal's assets and needs of persons and communities.
- Play a facilitating role for early approval of soft loans for buying animals and ensuring insurance coverage and disaster proof housing or alternative shelters/ mounds for animals for future emergencies.
- Establishment of animal disease surveillance system.

Preparedness Checklist for Animal Husbandry

Sl. No	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken /Remarks
1.	Publicize the list of common ailments during floods and possible precautions.	
2.	Organization of vaccination for cattle in flood-prone villages.	
3.	Prepare a plan for setting up cattle camps and cattle feeding centers.	
4.	Prepare kits which could be given to Veterinary doctors and Animal Husbandry workers.	

6.1.7 Standard Operating Principles for PHED

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

Preparedness

A. Normal time activities

- Assign the responsibility as nodal officer to the Asstt Engineer or any other officer.
- Prepare an alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution system during disaster.
- Detailed information of available water resources throughout the district.
- Arrangement of Govt. or private tankers to provide water temporary and immediately.
- Preventive measures for water borne diseases and chlorination of water.
- Increase the height of pipe by adding a pipe of 3 to 10 feet. It helps extract clean drinking water during the floods.
- Keep hand pumps, pipes and sockets in readiness and install them as soon as situation arises.
- Rain water may be harvested during rainy season for alternative drinking water during flood.
- Keep the water tanker in running condition and detail it for assistance in case of a fire accident.

B. On receiving the warning.

- Organize the teams to check the sources of water / drinking water.
- Standby arrangements of tankers for drinking water through tankers or any other available source.
- Will make available chlorine tablets in sufficient quantity and arrange to distribute through DMTs.

C. Post disaster work.

- Implement the alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water incase of failure of regular water distribution systems during disaster.
- Will start work for immediate repairing of water pipes in case of damage.
- Will arrange to check the water tanks, overhead tanks and other water resources.
- Will provide chlorinated water either by activating group water supply schemes individual schemes or through tankers.
- Will provide drinking water to the relief camps / relief kitchens, shelters etc. through available resources.

Preparedness Checklist for PHED

Sl. No.	Preparedness Measures	Action Taken/ Remarks
1.	Keep hand pumps, pipes and sockets in readiness for installation / increasing the height of pipes.	
2.	Obtain a list of temporary shelters where people may take shelter in case of any disaster. Prepare for arrangement of water supply at all such locations.	
3.	Maintain adequate stock of chlorine tablets and bleaching powder.	

6.1.8 Standard Operating Procedures for Forest Department

In-charge Officer: Divisional Forest Officer, Khonsa.

Preparedness

- To carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
- To engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- To prepare a primary report of damage for the affected areas.
- To take actions to provide electricity, water and latrine to the temporary shelters in the forest areas.
- To send task forces with vehicles, tree cutters, ropes, flood light and generator in case of closure of roads due to felling of trees
- Promotion of shelter belt plantation.
- Publishing for public knowledge details of forest cover, use of land under the forest department, the rate of depletion and its causes.
- Keep saws (both power and manual) in working conditions.
- Provision of seedling to the community and encouraging plantation activities, promoting nurseries for providing seedlings in case of destruction of trees during natural disasters
- 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.

6.1.9 Standard Operating Procedures for PWD and RWD

In-charge Officer: Executive Engineer, PWD/RWD/DUDA Khonsa.

Preparedness

- Maintain all the highways and access roads, which are critical from the point of view of supplying relief.
- Increase the size of bridges, if necessary, so as to prevent breach of roads and Bunds. Smaller bridges prevent flow of water.
- Construct / reinforce the connecting roads from villages to roads, canals and Bunds/embankments.
- All equipments i.e, 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.
- The PWD/DUDA/RWD will inspect periodically the buildings, residences, damage prone road and bridges under their control and arrange their emergency repairs or demolish wherever necessary.
- Will appoint an officer of the rank of Assistant Engineer to coordinate during emergency at the District Control Room.

6.1.10 Standard Operating Procedures for the Power Department

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

Preparedness

- Details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers.
- Maps showing the power stations, sub-stations, diversification of Power units (DPs), transformers and major electric lines with detail information.
- Check the electrical lines on a continuous basis. Switch off the power supply, where the lines have tripped. There are many cases of electrocution.
- Provide information to the people about the state of electrical supply. It is one of the most important sources of information.
- Take special care to ensure that all the critical facilities like hospitals, Control Rooms, temporary relief camp, jail etc. continue to get power and they are functional.
- Prepare an action plan for repairs / alternative arrangement in the case of electricity disruption for emergency.
- Inspect at every 3 months the power stations, sub-stations etc. which are damage prone and protect the Power Stations from water logging. Raise the height of compound walls. Arrange gunny bags. Install pump sets for draining water.
- Prepare an action plan for immediate procurement of the required electric poles, D.Ps, transformers and tools and equipments for restoration of electric supply as soon as possible.

6.1.11 Standard Operating Procedure for Department Of Transportation

In-charge Officer: District Transport Officer, Khonsa.

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 State Transport for providing buses for evacuation and relief.

6.1.12 Standard Operating Procedure of State Transport

In-charge Officer: Station Superintendent (State Transport) Khonsa.

A. Normal time activities

- Details of the staff with contact numbers, details of bus drivers, conductors, mechanical and supervisory staff.
- Details of location of buses in all the areas of the district available round the clock.
- Details of fuel arrangements for buses for emergency work.
- Do's and Don'ts to be observed strictly during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.
- Arrangement for additional buses for evacuation of people from the affected areas.
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under his control and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments used by them.

- Details of important telephone numbers of EOC, Police control room, hospitals, bus depots, strategically important places, armed forces, BRO camps and other sensitive places and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- Action plan regarding repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of transport services.
- Alternative routes for the transportation and road network.
- To plan out for restoration of goods transportation in case of damages observed, to the buses & parcel van.
- To prepare an action plan to arrange temporary buses, the technical personnel from the nearby district which are not affected.
- To take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.

B. On receiving the warning

- To set up a temporary special control room and information center at the main bus station.
- To immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work.
- To ensure that the staffs at headquarter is on duty.
- To assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
- To receive instructions from the district administration and will do the needful to ensure for not allowing passenger buses to move out of the S.T. Depots during final warnings of cyclone, flood, landslide etc. to take safety measures for passengers.
- To set up a temporary control room for the dissemination of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
- To make available the sufficient number of S.T. buses to the district administration for the evacuation of the people to safe places from the disaster prone areas.
- To assist the administration to send the messages of warning to the remote areas through the drivers/conductors on transport routes.

C. Post Disaster Activities

- To carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
- To review the matter regarding closing of movement of buses for safety reason and see that those are restarted very soon.
- To send DMTs with necessary equipments if the transportation is disrupted.
- To contact the District Control Room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel, which are required to restore the transportation related activities.
- To make temporary arrangement of transportation for control rooms, hospitals, shelters, bus depots etc.
- To collect the details of roads, damaged and will get them repaired in co-ordination with competent authority and will restore the bus services.

6.1.13 Telecom Department

In-charge Officer: SDO (Telecom) Khonsa.

A. Normal time activities

- Details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers.
- Maps showing the details of telephone exchanges, D.Ps, important telephone lines, hot lines, telex lines, microwave towers with statistical data.
- Details of telephone numbers of water supplies, Control Room, hospitals, bus depots, strategically important places, armed forces, BRO, Jail, Police Station and other sensitive places and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- Action plan for repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of telephone line and microwave towers.
- Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub-exchanges in the damage prone area at every 3 months.
- To appoint an officer not below the rank of telephone inspector to co-ordinate the district control room during emergency.
- To maintain the equipments such as diesel generators, ladder & ropes, flood lights, cable wires, fire equipments, etc. which can be used during emergency and ensure every month that these are in working condition.
- To ensure that the telephone lines at the shelters, emergency hospitals, police stations, control room and other places of emergency services, which can be used during disaster, are not disrupted.

B. Post Disaster Activities

- To deploy the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
- To review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines due to safety measures and reestablish the communication network as soon as possible.
- To send the Disaster Management Teams with the necessary equipments for restoration of the telephone lines speedily where the lines are disrupted and to such places, which are strategically important.
- To make arrangements to obtain external help to manage the disaster.
- To arrange for temporary hotline services or temporary telephone connections at the District Control Room, hospitals, shelters, jails, police station, bus depots etc.
- To immediately undertake the emergency repairing work.
- To make an action plan to avail immediately and timely, telephone poles, D.Ps, transformer to the established the communication system.
- To prepare an action plan to avail temporarily, technical personnel from the nearby district, staff and vehicles from the district office which are not affected in consultation with the district authority.

6.1.14 Panchayati Raj

A. Preventive Activities

- Develop prevention/mitigation strategies for risk reduction at community level.
- Training of elected representatives on various aspects of disaster management.
- Public awareness on various aspects of disaster management.
- Promote and support community-based disaster management plans.
- Support strengthening response mechanisms at the G.P. level (e.g, better communication, local storage, search & rescue equipments etc.).
- Clean drainage channels, trimming of branches before cyclone season.
- Ensure alternative routes/means of communication for movement of relief materials and personnel to marooned areas or areas likely to be marooned.
- Assist all the government departments to plan and priorities prevention and preparedness activities while ensuring active community participation.

B Response Activities

- Trains up the G.P. Members and Support for timely and appropriate delivery of warning to the community.
- Clearance of blocked drains and roads, including tree removal in the villages.
- Construct alternative temporary roads to restore communication to the villages.
- PRIs to be a part of the damage survey and relief distribution teams to ensure popular participation.
- Operationalise emergency relief centers and emergency shelter.
- Sanitation, drinking water and medical aid arrangements.
- Increasing involvement of the community, NGOs and CBOs in plantation, protection and other forest protection, rejuvenation and restoration activities.
- Plan for reducing the incidence and minimize the impact of forest fire.

C Response Activities

- Assist in road clearance.
- Provision of tree cutting equipments and other tools.
- Provision of building materials such as bamboos etc. for construction of shelters.
- Take up plantation to make good the damage caused to tree cover.

6.2 Role of Armed Forces

Catastrophic events cannot be handled by the civilian administration, quick and appropriate response is necessary to deal such mishap. Lack of trained personnel and scarcity of resources is the main problems for civil administration. Whereas the armed forces have high level of operational readiness and ability to work in adverse condition. So, assistance from the armed forces will be call only in such situations which are beyond the managing capabilities of the district Administration.

Assistance from Armed Forces:

- Establishments of temporary hospitals and relief camps.
- Emergency construction and repair of roads and bridges.
- Immediate restoration and maintenance of essential services.
- Evacuation of people and rescuing the marooned.
- Transportation of relief material and managing the international relief.

CHAPTER – SEVEN

Recovery and Rehabilitation

7.1 Psychological Support to the Victims

The DMO shall appoint a nodal officer for psychological support. District Medical Officer is the in charge of overall response and management of PSSMHS (psycho-social support and mental health services). He will be responsible for preparing the district psychosocial and mental health plan as part of the district plans based on the PSSMHS guidelines.

7.1.1 Medical Preparedness

Medical preparedness is an important part of disaster management where PSSMHS forms an integral part of it. It enhances the hospitals capacity to respond in the event of disasters, both in the government and private sector.

- The hospital disaster management plan shall include PSSMHS as one of the specific components.
- Networking with other institutions for preparedness and sharing knowledge.
- Psychiatric ward (if any) of the hospital shall be upgraded to meet enhanced requirements during disaster, based on vulnerability and risk assessment.
- Adequate relevant medical equipment and other investigative tools shall be made available in upgraded wards.
- In addition, these wards shall also be equipped with required equipment to handle acute emergencies to take care of vital functions of the patients.
- Adequate networking/telemedicine facilities with other hospitals, medical colleges, zonal and national institutes to share and pool resources to meet the challenges of larger disasters.

7.1.2 Components of psycho-social first aid:

- The basic human response of comforting and consoling a distressed person.
- Protecting the person from further threat or distress as far as possible.
- Furnishing immediate care for physical necessities including shelter.
- Providing goal orientation and support or specific reality based tasks.
- Facilitating reunion with loved ones from whom the survivor has been separated.
- Facilitating the sharing of experiences.
- Linking the survivor to systems of support or sources of help that will be ongoing.
- Facilitating the beginning of some sense of control over the situation.
- Identifying needs for further psychosocial first aid.

7.1.3 Community Participation

Community is the first responder in the event of any disaster and plays an important role in response and rehabilitation and provision of PSSMHS to the survivors of disaster. A large number of community level workers (CLWs) participate as important team members for providing psycho-social support to the community. To standardize and streamline community

participation in PSSMHS the training are important. The target groups for training are from professionals to non-professionals like medical officers, Panchayat Members, NGO workers, NCC/NSS students, health workers, community level workers, teachers, Civil Defense personnel, Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) volunteers, Ex-servicemen, Anganwadi workers, religious head/preacher, community leaders and various other relief providers.

Role of Community Level Workers

The community plays an important role during disaster preparedness and response. Community level workers help the community in the following ways:

- Helping survivors understand the changes that they experience in their body and mind.
- Helping the survivors to understand the changes one undergoes due to traumatic experiences and losses.
- Decreasing physical and emotional reactions by using basic principles of emotional support by establishing a good rapport.
- To provide immediate psycho-social support to the affected community, especially when there may be lot of panic, fear and apprehension.
- To understand and identify local hazards, vulnerability and risks of different communities.
- To rehabilitate and help in recovery by training them for follow-up and referral programmes, designed for psycho-social support interventions for various types of disasters.

7.2 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 Relief Committee (CLRC) concern from the standing board headed by an Administrative Officer. The Village authorities and Panchayat leaders will be also involved in the disbursement of relief materials. Assessment of loss of life, livestock, properties, dwelling houses, etc. will be done through the existing CLRC. The emergency DEC (District Executive Committee) meeting shall be convened to analyze all the cases for grant of relief to affected people as soon as possible.

7.3 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 incharge 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.

7.4 Restoration of Infrastructure

Rehabilitation measures as finalized by the DEC will be implemented in the right earnest through the department concern. The repairing of all the critical public systems ie, water supply systems, electrical lines, telephone lines, roads and bridges will be undertaken by the respective department on priority, so that the basic amenities be available to the people. It helps restore 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 ie, 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 and other Govt. schemes, if the terms and condition of the schemes permit.

7.5 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.

7.6 Grievances Redressal Time Framework Plan

7.6.1 Short Term Management (<=90 days)

Type	Category of Hazard with the capacity to lead to Disaster	Activities
1	Flood/Cloud Burst/Flash Flood/Land Slide/High Velocity Wind	Evacuation to safer places (which will include minimum basic amenities including medical facilities), common kitchen, common shelter, construction of temporary shelter and drainages, trauma counseling, Reopen/re-establish all schools, offices and business establishments.
2	Fire Accidents including forest fire	Evacuation to safer places (which will include minimum basic amenities including medical facilities), common kitchen, common shelter, construction of temporary shelters, trauma counseling.
3	Road Accident	Evacuation to nearest medical facility (including air evacuation), regulate traffic movement and mob control, trauma counseling.
4	Earthquake	Evacuation to safer places (which will include minimum basic amenities including medical facilities), common kitchen, common shelter, construction of temporary shelters and drainages, trauma counseling, Reopen/re-establish all schools, offices and business establishments.
5	Drought	Organize alternative cropping pattern, counseling.

7.6.2 Long Term Management (> 90 days to 3 years)

Type	Category of Hazard with the capacity to lead to Disaster	Activities
1	Flood/Cloud Burst/Flash Flood/Land Slide/High Velocity Wind	Construction, repair, maintenance of infrastructures (buildings, roads, bridges, drainages, sewages), retrofitting of old structures; provide awareness, training, capacity building including mock drills. Activate employment generation activities. Reopen/re-establish all schools, offices and business establishments.
2	Fire Accidents including forest fire	Construction, repair, maintenance, regeneration of affected properties. Provide awareness, training, capacity building including mock drills.
3	Road Accident	Provide awareness /training, capacity building, traffic regulation, regular mobile courts, Construction/repair/maintenance of affected properties.
4	Earthquake	Construction/repair/maintenance of infrastructures (buildings/roads/bridges/drainages/sewages), retrofitting of old structures, provide awareness /training, capacity building including mock drills. Activate employment generation activities. Reopen/re-establish all schools, offices and business establishments.
5	Drought	Educate people to go for alternative and mixed cropping pattern, provide awareness /training, capacity building, Activate employment generation activities. Counseling, construction of irrigation channels, drip and sprinkler water irrigation, rain water harvesting, ground water irrigation.

7.7 Charter of Roles & Responsibilities:

Sl No	Nature of work	Designated Officers	Remarks
1.	Supply & distribution of essential commodities and relief items (including requisitioning, rationing, air dropping of food items)	ADC(Hq), DD(ICDS), DFCSO, DDMO.	ADC/SDO will head the team at Sub-Divisional level and CO will head the team at circle level
2.	Health education, First Aid, Supply of Medicine	EAC (Jud), DMO	
3.	Water Supply & Sanitation and awareness generation	CO(GA), EE(PHED)	
4.	Arrangement of Power Supply	EAC(Jud), EE(Power)	
5.	Arrangement of Clothing	CO (Nazarat), ADTH	
6.	Arrangement of Shelter	EAC (Jud), DD(ICDS), DDSE, PRI members, designated emergency centers to be notified by Dist. Administration	

7.	Arrangement of Transport and air sorties/evacuations	CO (TPT), SS-APST, DF&CSO, DTO(Transport)
8.	Employment generation-urban area.	DD (UD), DL&EO
9.	Employment generation-rural area.	PD(DRDA), BDOs, DL&EO
10.	Repair/ reconstruction/ renovation of infrastructures (buildings, bridges, roads, drainages, sewages, power supply, water supply etc.).	BRTF, EE (PWD,RWD,WRD, Power, HPD, E&M, Highway, PHED), PD(DRDA), DD(UD)
11.	Maintenance of Law & Order	DC, SP, EAC(J), Town Magistrate OC (PS)
12.	Trauma Counseling	DMO, Administrative officers NGOs
13.	Resource/Fund Mobilization	DC, Public Representatives and all HODs
14.	Damage & Loss Assessment Team	To be constituted by District Administration
15.	Collection and Dissemination of Information	SP, DIO, DIPRO, Local Media, Spoke Person will be designated by District Administration
16.	Re-opening and re-establishment of all offices, institutions and business establishment	District Administration, All HODs, Public Representatives Panchayat Members, Public Leaders, Bazar Secretary, All Welfare Association & Organizations, NGOs, SHGs etc.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Evaluation and Updation of DDMP

The existence of a Disaster-preparedness plan plays a vital role during disasters. The officials then have at their hand, a complete set of instructions which they can follow and also issue directions to their subordinates and the affected people. It not only speeds up the rescue and relief operations, but also boosts the morale of affected people. Disaster plan is also useful at pre-disaster stage, when warnings could be issued. It also proves as a guide to officials at the critical time and precious time is saved which might otherwise be lost in consultations with senior officers and getting formal approval from the authorities. Keeping all these points in mind the DDMP must be evaluated and updated by the Disaster Management branch under district administration in normal time.

8.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine:

- the adequacy of resources
- co-ordination 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
- Technological changes render information obsolete
- Response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises or last experience

Individuals and agencies assigned specific responsibilities within this Plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related standard operating procedures. And periodically review and update alerting procedures and resource listings, and maintain an acceptable level of preparedness.

8.2 Plan Update

The DDMP is a “Reference Handbook” and the Deputy Commissioner will ensure updating it every year by April, taking into consideration: -

- The resource requirements
- Updates on human resources
- Technology to be used
- Coordination issues

An annual conference for DDMP update will be organized by the Deputy Commissioner. All concerned departments and agencies would participate and give recommendations on specific issues. It will help the officials to take quick actions during the disaster.

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 programme on different disaster preparedness measures should be organized by the member convener of the District Disaster Management Committee during the month of April/May every year.

8.3 Budget and other financial allocations

(According to ACT No. 53 of 2005 – the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit) 48-Establishment of funds by the State Government, the State Government shall immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:-

- a) The fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund.
- b) The fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

AS of now the district have 5 nos of account for different purpose ie, relief assistance, procurement of SAR equipments and training programmes. Incase, of any major calamity the district authority shall write to the state authority for immediate release of fund for relief assistance, establishment of relief camps and temporary restoration of essential services.

8.4 Emergency procurement

Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or materials or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief, -

- a) It may authorize the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived;
- b) A certificate about utilization of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorized by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions or materials.

Annually state govt allocated some fund under NDRF and SDRF to all DCs for procurement of Search & Rescue equipments for the DEOC from which required SAR equipments is procured.

8.5 Linking with the development plans.

Disaster management is no more confined to disaster management department or district administration. It is a subject of all the departments. The following activities have been considered in mainstreaming it into developmental activities.

- The Disaster Management training/orientation should be made compulsory to NSS / NCC students at school and college level. So that during disasters they can be called upon for certain help.
- In construction work the civil engineers have to follow Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to construct earthquake resistant structures.
- Government officers, staff are also trained under disaster management, so that their skill will be helpful at the time of disaster.
- Earthquake resistant principle may be followed in Indira Awas Yojana/rural housing and lifeline structures especially in school, hostels and hospitals. Also lifeline line buildings should be established in safe location away from landslide area, streams, steep slope etc.
- The Panchayat members should be also trained in DRM activities ie, Search and Rescue, First Aid and other awareness activities.
- At District, Circle and Panchayat level the plan should be adopted to reduce the risk and vulnerability in various activities.

GLOSSARY

Annexure - A

Tips for Disaster Management

Earthquake Safety Tips:

Before the earthquake

- Keep the following in a designated place: bottled drinking water, non-perishable food (*chura*, *gur*, biscuit etc), first-aid kit, torch-light and battery-operated radio with extra batteries.
- Teach family members how to turn off electricity, gas, etc.
- Identify places in the house that can provide cover during an earthquake.
- All Emergency Phone numbers are to be collected in advance for communication during Emergency.

During Earthquake

- Earthquakes give no warning at all. Sometimes, a loud rumbling sound might signal its arrival a few seconds ahead of time. Those few seconds could give you a chance to move to a safer location. Here are some tips for keeping safe during a quake.

If indoors:

- Take cover. Go under a table or other sturdy furniture; kneel, sit, or stay close to the floor. Hold on to furniture legs for balance. Be prepared to move if your cover moves.
- If no sturdy cover is nearby, kneel or sit close to the floor next to a structurally sound interior wall. Place your hands on the floor for balance.
- Do not stand in doorways. Violent motion could cause doors to slam and cause serious injuries. You may also be hit by flying objects.
- Move away from windows, mirrors, bookcases and other unsecured heavy objects.
- If you are in bed, stay there and cover yourself with pillows and blankets
- Do not run outside if you are inside. Never use the lift.
- If you are living in a *kutch* house, the best thing to do is to move to an open area where there are no trees, electric or telephone wires.

If outdoors:

- Move into the open, away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires. Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops.
- If your home is badly damaged, you will have to leave. Collect water, food, medicine, other essential items and important documents before leaving.
- Avoid places where there are loose electrical wires and do not touch metal objects that are in touch with the loose wires.
- Do not re-enter damaged buildings and stay away from badly damaged structures.

Post Earth Quake.

- Wear shoes to protect your feet from debris
- After the first tremor, be prepared for aftershocks. Check for fire hazards and use torchlight instead of candles or lanterns.
- If the building you live in is in a good shape after the earthquake, stay inside and listen for radio advises. If you are not certain about the damage to your building, evacuate carefully. Do not touch downed power line.
- Help injured or trapped persons. Give first aid where appropriate. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. In such cases, call for help.
- Remember to help your neighbours who may require special assistance-infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- Listen to a battery-operated radio for the latest emergency information.

- Stay out of damaged buildings, Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- If you smell gas or hear hissing noise, open windows and quickly leave the building. Turn off the switch on the top of the gas cylinder.
- Look for electrical system damages - if you see sparks, broken wires, or if you smell burning of amber, turn off electricity at the main fuse box. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box, call an electrician first for advice.
 - Check for sewage and water lines damage. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets. If water pipes are damaged, avoid using water from the tap.
 - Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
- In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake, develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster.

Flood safety Tips:

Before flood

- All your family members should know the safe route to nearest shelter/ raised *pucca* house.
- If your area is flood-prone, consider alternative building materials. Mud walls are more likely to be damaged during floods. You may consider making houses where the walls are made of local bricks up to the highest known flood level with cement pointing.
- Have an emergency kit on hand which includes a:
 - A portable radio, torch and spare batteries;
 - Stocks of fresh water, dry food (*chura, mudi, gur, biscuits*), kerosene, candle and matchboxes;
 - Waterproof or polythene bags for clothing and valuables, an umbrella and bamboo stick (to protect from snake), salt and sugar.
 - A first aid kit, manual and strong ropes for tying things

When you hear a flood warning or if flooding appears likely

- Tune to your local radio/TV for warnings and advice.
 - Keep vigil on flood warning given by local authorities
 - Don't give any importance to rumours and don't panic
 - Keep dry food, drinking water and clothes ready
- Prepare to take bullock carts, other agricultural equipments, and domestic animals to safer places or to higher locations.
- Plan which indoor items you will raise or empty if water threatens to enter your house
- Check your emergency kit

During floods

- Drink boiled water.
- Keep your food covered, don't take heavy meals.
- Use raw tea, rice-water, tender coconut-water, etc. during diarrhoea; contact your ANM/AWW for ORS and treatment.
- Do not let children remain on empty stomach.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surrounding.
- Help the officials/volunteers distributing relief materials.

If you need to evacuate

- Firstly pack warm clothing, essential medication, valuables, personal papers, etc. in waterproof bags, to be taken with your emergency kit.
- Take the emergency kit
- Inform the local volunteers (if available), the address of the place you are evacuating to.
- Raise furniture, clothing and valuables onto beds, tables and to the top of the roof (electrical items highest).
- Turn off power.
- Whether you leave or stay, put sandbags in the toilet bowl and over all laundry / bathroom drain-holes to prevent sewage back-flow.

- Lock your home and take recommended/known evacuation routes for your area.
- Do not get into water of unknown depth and current.

If you stay or on your return

- Stay tuned to local radio for updated advice.
- Do not allow children to play in, or near, flood waters.
- Avoid entering floodwaters. If you must, wear proper protection for your feet and check depth and current with a stick. Stay away from drains, culverts and water over knee-deep.
- Do not use electrical appliances, which have been in floodwater until checked for safety.
- Do not eat food, which has been in floodwaters.
- Boil tap water (in cities) until supplies have been declared safe. In case of rural areas, store tube well water in plastic jars or use halogen tablets before drinking.
- Be careful of snakes, snakebites are common during floods.

Safety Tips for Fire Accident:

High-Rise Fires:

- Calmly leave the apartment, closing the door behind you. Remember the keys!
- Pull the fire alarm near the closest exit, if available, or raise an alarm by warning others.
- Leave the building by the stairs.
- Never take the elevator during fire.

If the exit is blocked by smoke or fire:

- Leave the door closed but do not lock it.
- To keep the smoke out, put a wet towel in the space at the bottom of the door.
- Call the emergency fire service number and tell them your apartment number and let them know you are trapped by smoke and fire. It is important that you listen and do what they tell you.
- Stay calm and wait for someone to rescue you.

If there is a fire alarm in your building which goes off:

- Before you open the door, feel the door by using the back of our hand. If the door is hot or warm, do not open the door.
- If the door is cool, open it just a little to check the hallway. If you see smoke in the hallway, do not leave.
- If there is no smoke in the hallway, leave and close the door. Go directly to the stairs to leave. Never use the elevator.

If smoke is in your apartment:

- Stay low to the floor under the smoke.
- Call the Fire Emergency Number which should be pasted near your telephone along with police and other emergency services and let them know that you are trapped by smoke.
- If you have a balcony and there is no fire below it, go out.
- If there is fire below, go out to the window. DO NOT OPEN THE WINDOW but stay near the window.
- If there is no fire below, go to the window and open it. Stay near the open window.
- Hang a bed sheet, towel or blanket out of the window to let people know that you are there and need help.
- Be calm and wait for someone to rescue you.

General Tips:

- Do keep the phone number of the Fire Service near the telephone and ensure that everyone in the family knows the number.
- Do keep matches and lighters away from children and domestic animals.
- Do sleep with your bedroom closed to prevent the spread of fire.
- You should never run if your clothes are on fire rather you should - “STOP – DROP-ROLL”.

Lightning & Thunderstorm Safety Tips:***Lightning facts and myths***

- When struck, people do not glow or fry to a crisp but the heart and breathing are often affected.
- Only about 30% of people struck actually die, and the incidence of long-term disability is low, particularly when appropriate first aid is applied promptly.
- If your clothes are wet, you are less likely to be seriously injured if struck, as most of the charge will be conducted through the wet clothes rather than your body.
- Lightning can, and often does, strike more than once in the same place.

If caught outdoors

- If you hear thunder 10 seconds after a lightning flash, it is only about three kilometres away. The shorter the time, the closer the lightning, so find shelter urgently:
- Seek shelter in a hardtop (metal-bodied) vehicle or solid building but avoid small open structures or fabric tents.
- Never take shelter under a small group of (or single) trees.
- If far from any shelter, crouch (low, feet together), preferably in a hollow. Remove metal objects from head / body. Do not lie down flat but avoid being the highest object.
- If your hair stands on end or you hear ‘buzzing’ from nearby rocks, fences, etc, move immediately. At night, a blue glow may show if an object is about to be struck.
- Do not fly kites during thunderstorms.
- Do not handle fishing rods, umbrellas or metal rods, etc.
- Stay away from metal poles, fences, clotheslines etc.
- Do not ride bicycles or travel on open vehicles.
- If driving, slow down or park away from trees, power lines, stay inside metal-bodied (hard top) vehicles or in a *pucca* building but do not touch any metal sections.
- If in water, leave the water immediately.
- If on a boat, go ashore to a shelter as soon as possible.
- Be sure the mast and stays of the boat are adequately secured.

If you are indoors

- Before the storm arrives, disconnect external aerial and power leads to radios and television sets. Disconnect computer modems and power leads.
- Draw all curtains and keep clear of windows, electrical appliances, pipes and other metal fixtures (e.g. do not use the bath, shower, hand basin or other electric equipments).
- Avoid the use of fixed telephones. In emergencies, make calls brief, (do not touch any metal, brick or concrete) and do not stand bare foot on concrete or tiled floors.

First Aid

- Apply immediate heart massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to lightning victims until medical help arrives. (You won’t receive a shock from the victim).

Landslide:

- ✓ Landslide takes place gradually, however sudden sliding can occur without warning.
- ✓ They can take place along with Earthquake, Floods and volcanoes.
- ✓ The actual occurrence of landslide cannot be predicted.

Methods to minimize the effects of landslide:

- Identify vulnerable areas.
- Evacuate dwellers from vulnerable areas.

Detecting Landslide:

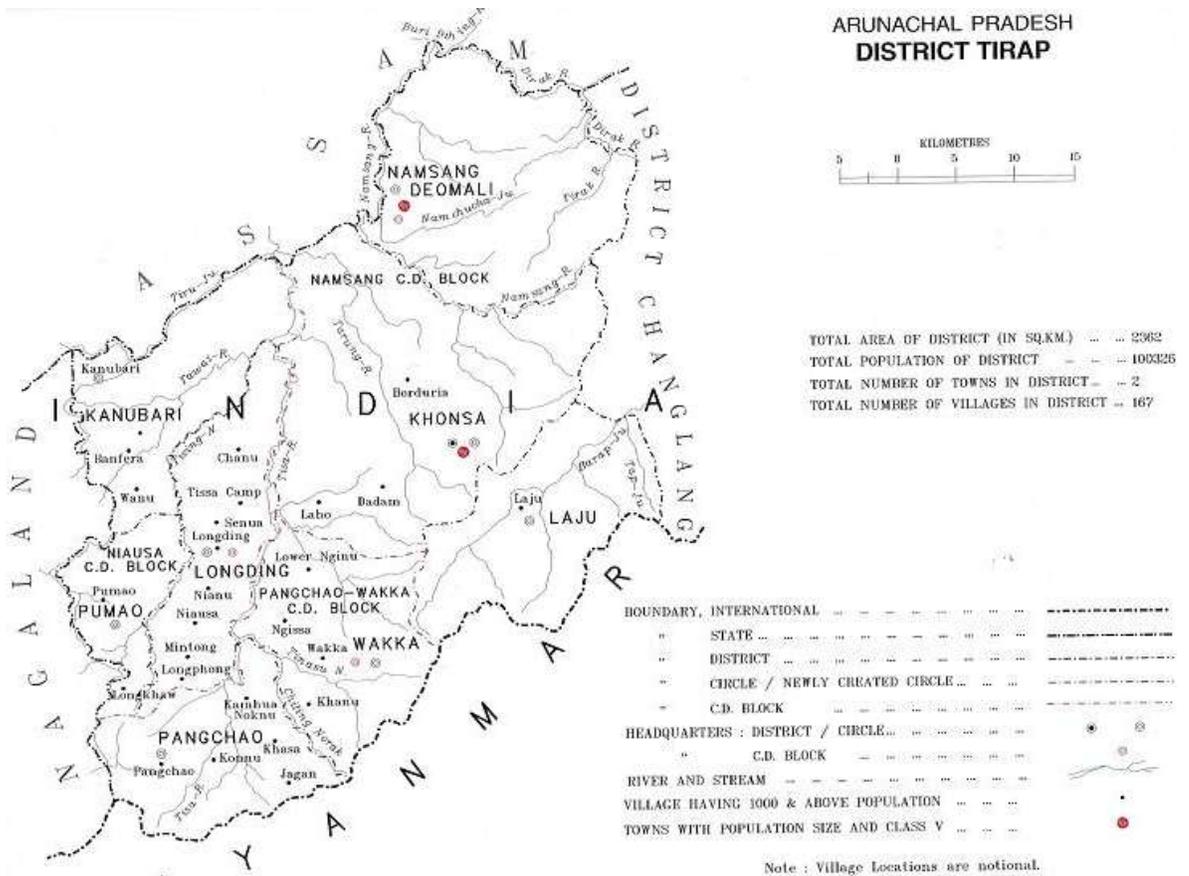
- ❖ Wetness or water springs in an area that hadn't been wet before.
- ❖ New cracks or bulges in the ground.
- ❖ Soil moving away from the foundation.
- ❖ Leaning telephone poles, trees, or fences.
- ❖ Rapid increase in creek levels and in increase in turbidity.
- ❖ If you are driving along a road, drive with your windows down and with no music; this is done so that any unusual loud sounds of an impending landslide could be heard.
- ❖ Doors or windows stick or jam for the first time.
- ❖ Underground utility lines break.
- ❖ Ground water seeps to the surface in new locations.
- ❖ Also look out for an unusual amount of leaves from trees falling as this could be an indication that a landslide is about to occur.

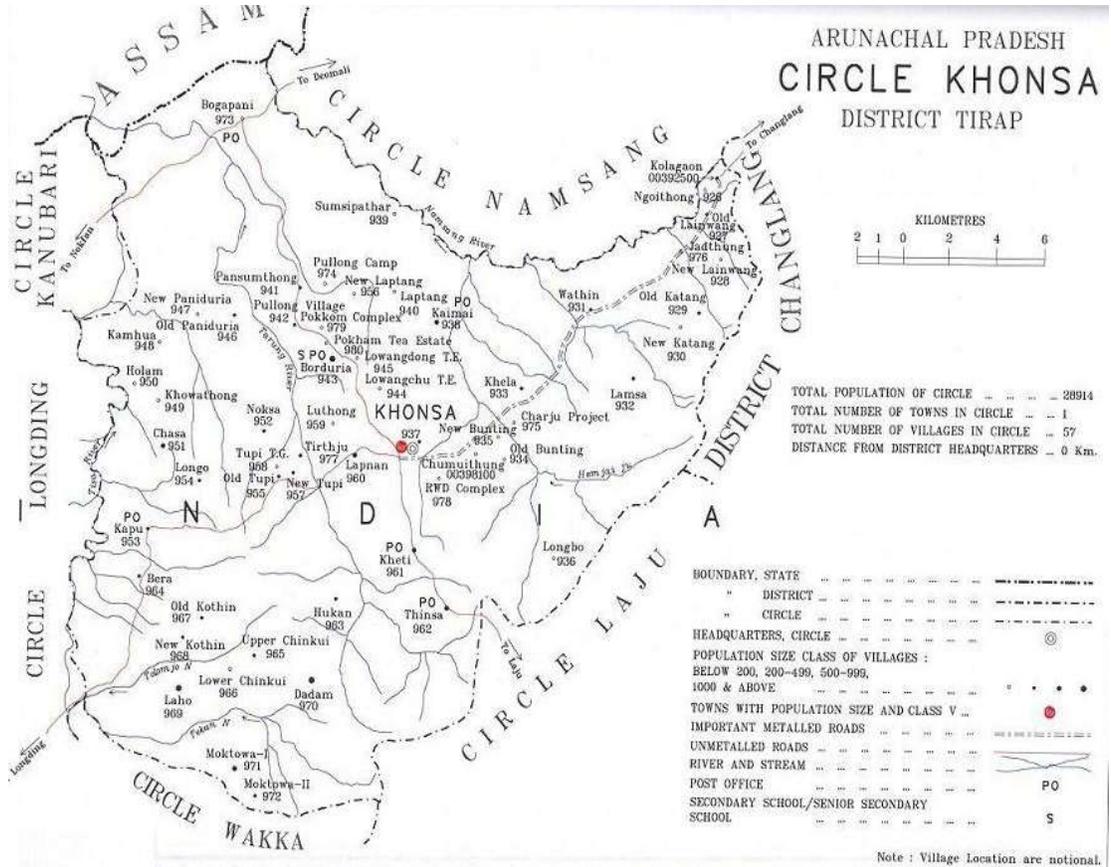
Mitigation:

- Vegetation & Re-vegetating in the area is the final insurance against landslide.
- Conducting a soil analysis before constructing so that a suitable foundation can be made.
- Public education initiatives would increase the populace awareness of the hazard and what they can do to mitigate against it. Such initiatives would make people better aware of the risks that they face, especially those that live in high risk areas.
- Build retaining walls in areas that are prone to landslides.
- Policies regarding the use of proper building codes when constructing structures should be enforced.
- To stop building on steep slopes or on the edges of mountains.
- Construct proper drainage & Control water run-off.

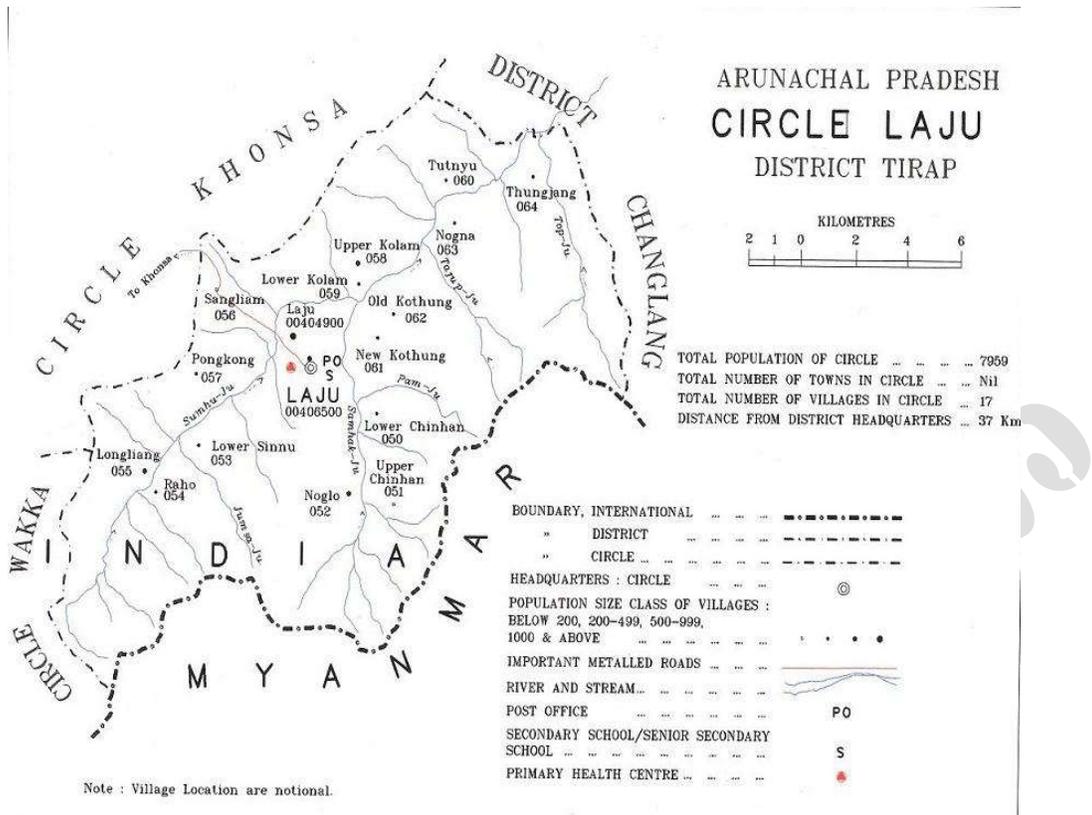
Annexure - B

Maps of Tirap District

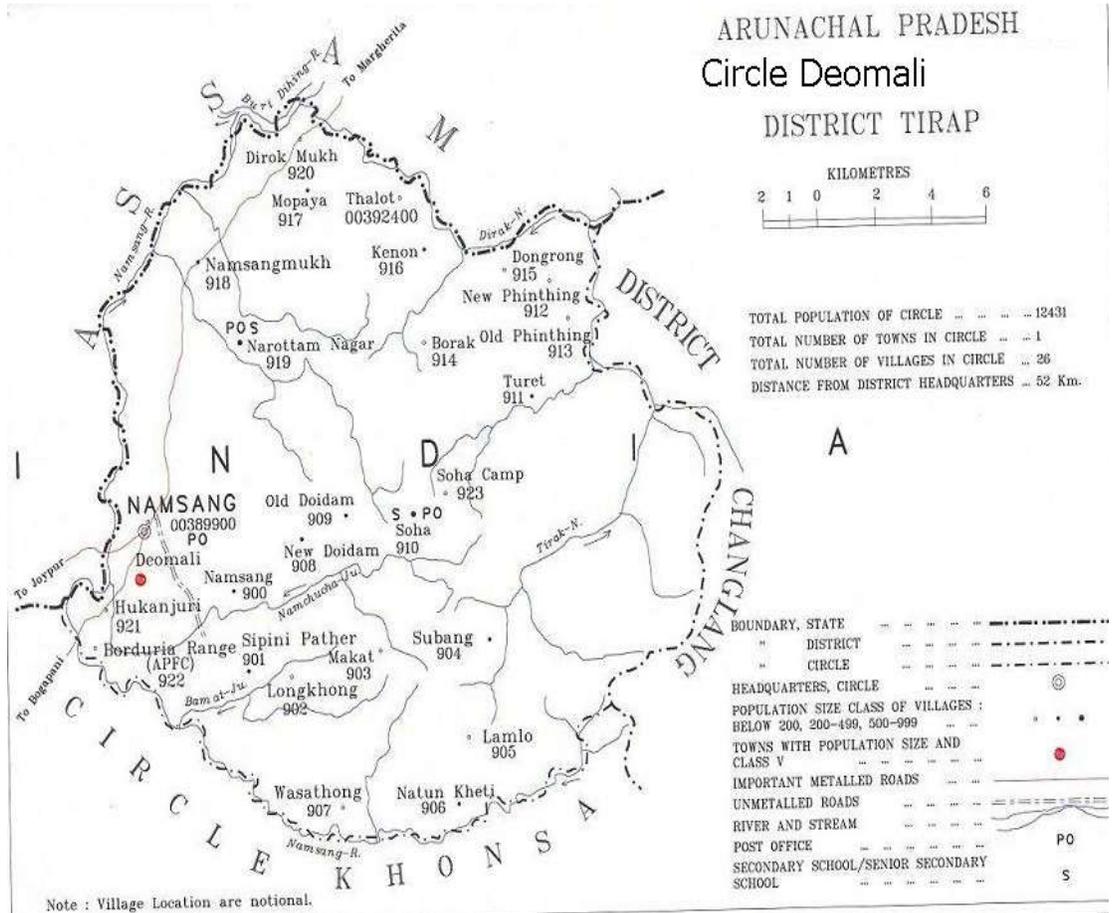




DDMP '24



DDMP TIRAP



DDMP '24

Annexure – C

HAZARD MAP OF TIRAP DISTRICT



Block Map of Tirap District



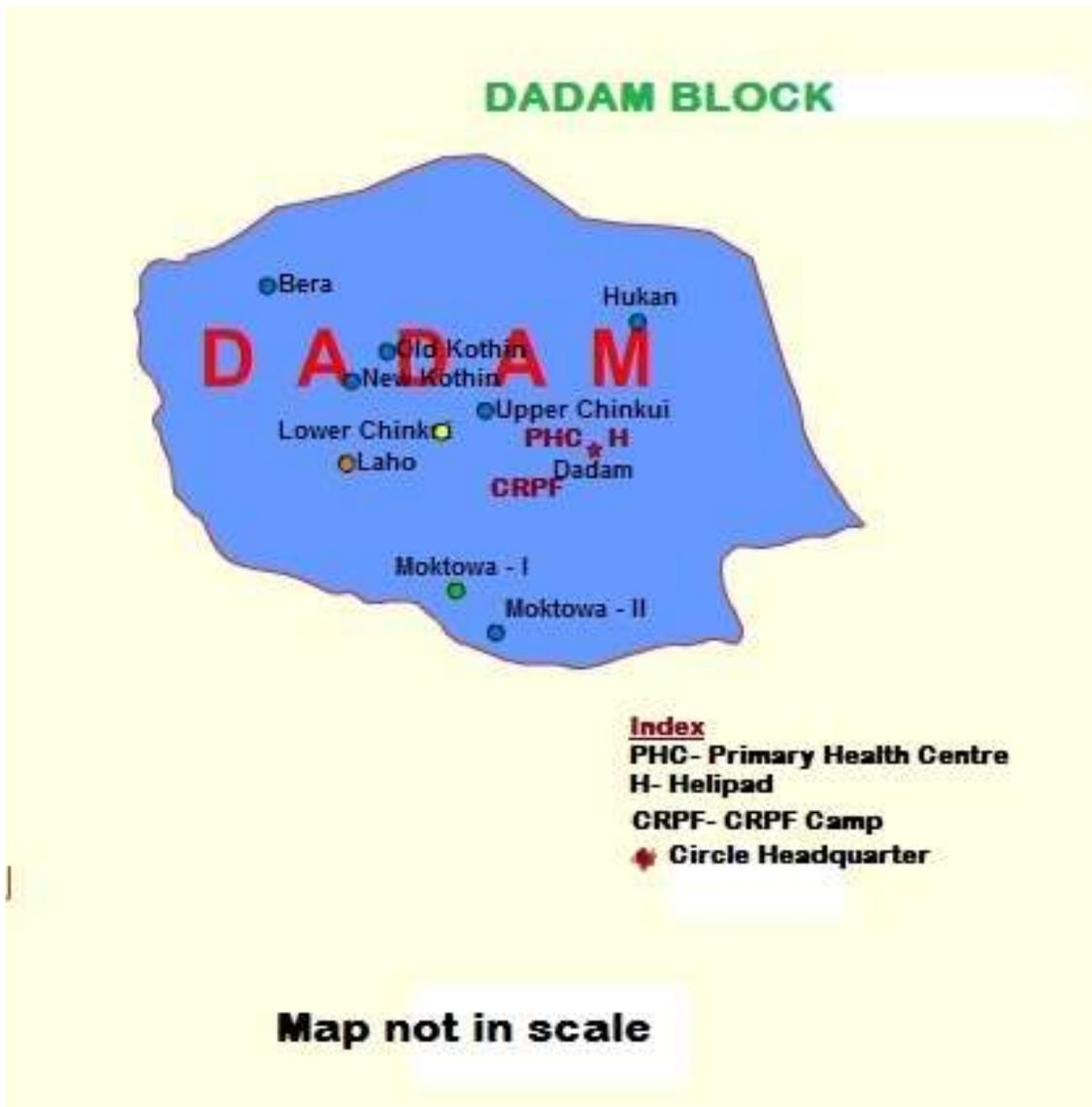
Map not in scale

DDM

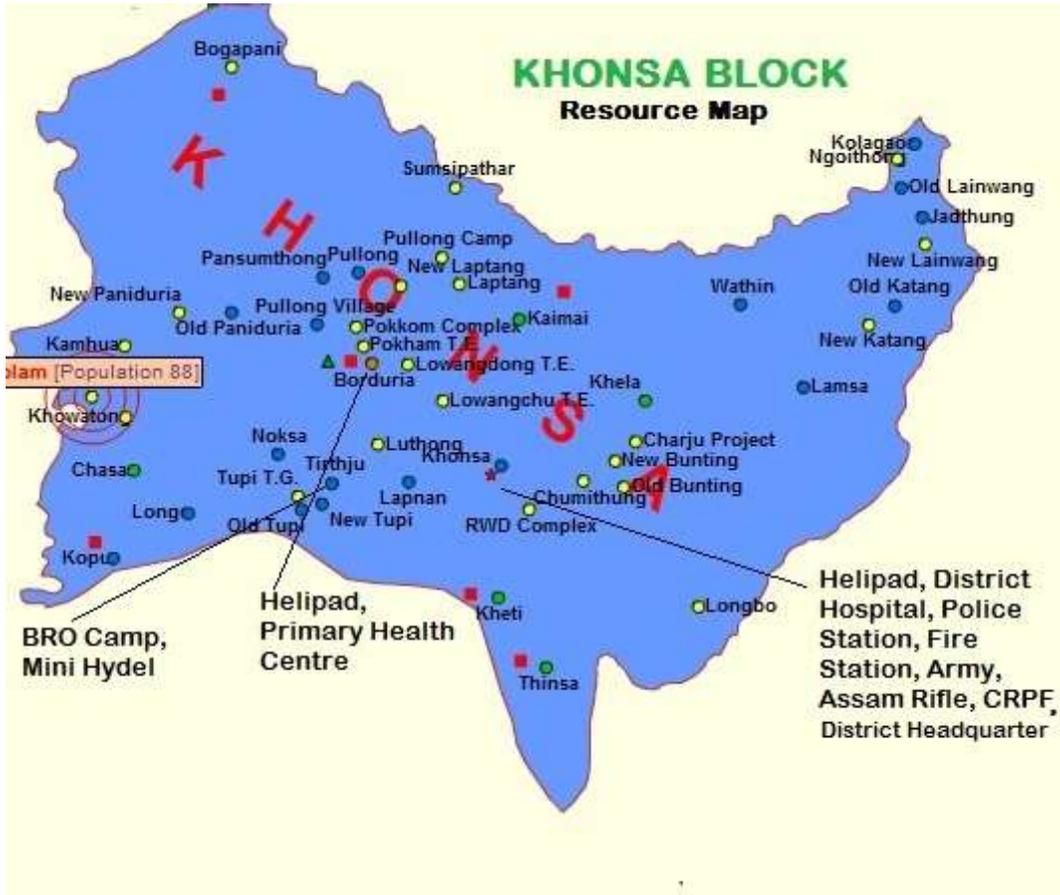
Annexure - D

Block Wise Resource Maps of Tirap District



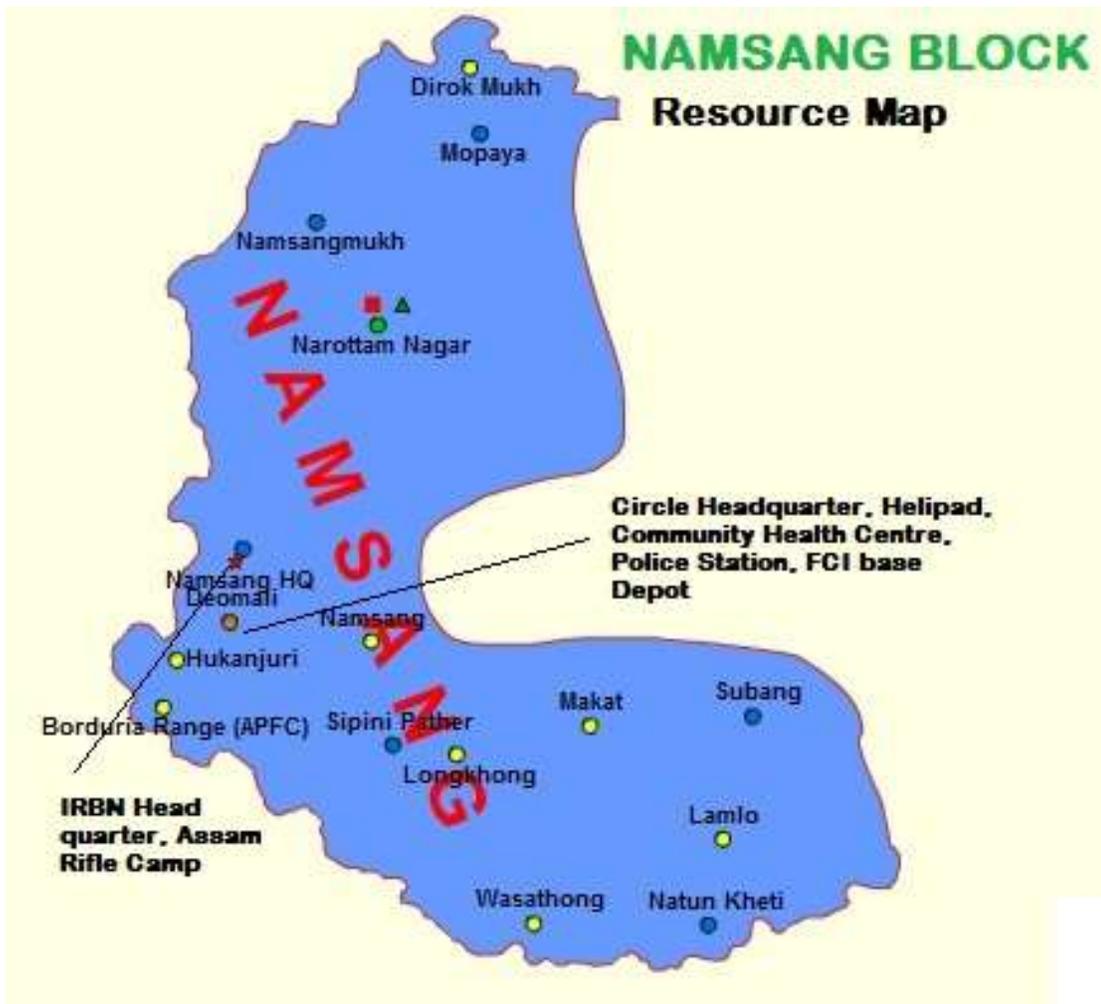


DDMI



Map not in scale.





Map not in scale.

Annexure - E**Important Telephone Numbers****I. Emergency Public Utility Services (STD Code of Tirap-03786).**

Fire Brigade	101/222574	
District Hospital, Khonsa.	8731965943	
Police Station, Khonsa	100/222359	
Police Control Room		222257
Power House, Khonsa		9378135833(Power House), 8132911201(JE) 9862112298(AE)
Post Office		222239
Telephone enquiry		222197/198/9436051333
Gas Agency		222327
Petrol Pump, Khonsa		222535
Booking Counter (State Transport)		222366
Control Room/Exchange CRPF		223312
Control Room/Exchange 6th A/R		222270
Control Room/Exchange 103 RCC, BRO		223431/08993821408(DSPT)
Dist. Emergency Operation Centre		03786- 222674/ 9485236975
SDRF Regional Centre, Khonsa		1077 (Toll Free No.)
Deputy Commissioner Office		03786-222222/222223
Hukanjuri Check gate		200024(WLL)
DC's MV Garage		222401
PHED Khonsa		8415027034(JE)/8118961742(AE)

II. Important telephone nos of Tirap District.

Sl No	Name & designation	Mobile No	Telephone (O)	Telephone (R)	Fax
1	Techu Aran, DC Tirap	9436256522/8259079737	222222/222223	222225/222226	222224
2	Tana Bapu, ADC (Hq)	8131871748	222291		
3	Aditya, SP, Tirap	9436046055/8376854078	222261	222369/73	222261
4	B. Tawsik ADC (Dmli)	78415862361	255275	255264	255400
5	CO, IRBN, Namsangmukh	CO IRBN	255615	255616	
6	CO 44 Assam Rifle		222274	222313	
7	Lamkhokam Chousem, CO, 36-CRPF	9401727573	223523	223524	
8	Maj Salil Jain CO,103 RCC,BRO	9435527031/8993821408 oc103rcc@gmail.com	222347	223022	223431 (Exchange)
9	Dr. N. Lowang, DMO	7628937198/ 7828937198	222228	222242	
10	N.L Naam, AC, Lazu	8414972727/ 9774680063			
11	Er. T. Jeram EE (PWD)	8415975616	222301	222246	
12	N. Wangjen, AC Bari-Basip	8974694720			
13	Laxmi Dodum AC KSA	9436055852			
14	Anya Yowa, AC Borduria	9485236398			
15	W. Hondique, EE RWD	8413907742	222965/222964	223511	
16	Er. Bharat Sonam, EE (PHED)	7085214653	222392	222395	
17	Er. T. Tanya EE (WRD) Deomali	9436231998	255545	255688	
18	Jolly Gamlin, AE (Highway)	7629828551	222963	223157	
19	RK Deori, C.C.F (Dml)	9436059953	255231(fax)	255224	
20	Smt Indira T. Riba, AC Dmli	8787706764			
21	Ms. C. Sumnyan, DLIO KSA	8974288380			
22	Chimoy Simai, CCF(SAC)	8131850753			
23	Dr.Metung Taku, CO Dadam	9774889655			

24	T Bapu, PD, RD	8131871748	222230	222218	
25	N Wangsu, AD(Stat.)	8787640565/9612437485	222212		
26	Dr. W. Bangsia, Principal WRG College, (Deomali)	9612480193	255219		
27	Changan A Tingkhatra, DFDO-cum-DVO	9862956446	222378		
28	T. Bapu (Election)	8131871748			
29	H Bangsia, DD (WCD/ICDS)	8974818624/9366982627	222937		
30	P Tangha, DFO	8258978358	222356	222207	
31	Tagom Ronya, DHO	8131980720	222277/222426	222339	
32	KC Lwangcha, DDSE	8798955055	222245	222214	
33	J. Sunia, DAO	9378135744	222340		
34	Er. L. Hosai, EE (UD & Housing)	9612494189	223011		
35	B. Kadu, DF&CSO	9612862106	222374		
36	K. Matey, Station Suptd. STS	9862520078	222366	222294	
37	i/c DIPRO	9774889655	222206		
38	Emily Tingkhatra, DDMO	8787757540	222675		
39	Nokdon Chimyang Principal, GHSS, Khonsa	9862536145	222234	222495	
40	Tomba Meitei SDOT(BSNL)	9436022032			
41	L Puyour, DCIO, SIB		222360		
42	Kola Panther, 2IC, SB	9005217851	223336		
43	Phecha Aboh, AMDO Ksa	9862884578			
44	R.K.Pandey, AE(Hydro)	7905447463			
45	J. Tangjang, BDO, Khonsa	8731013492	222662		
46	D.T. Kri, ADTH, Khonsa	9615294852	222707		
47	Minno Tayeng, TO	9402407843			
48	Lomin Lonchung, DLR&SO	9436059686	223573		
49	R. Khomrang, SDPO- Deomali	8729947769	255232		
50	M L Medam, Suptd (T&E)	8414960477			
51	Rakesh Das, DIO(NIC)	9402476286			
52	Dr. Tumli Basar Medical Suptd General Hospital	9862587762			
53	G.Bangyang,EE Power, Dmli	9436057074			
54	Dr. T Gao, DRCHO	7085729652			
55	Noah Mongku, DSO(Sports)	8731938600			
56	Taro Jeram, EE(PWD) Ksa	8415975616			
57	L R Roy, DPO	9436253187/7908485881			
58	A Wangsaham, DTO	9612210621/9436043298			
59	N. Tangha,DD APEDA	9612617629			
60	N. Rango, OC, PS Khonsa	9612436059	100/222359		
61	W. Ronrang, OC PS DML	8131979523			
62	N Matey, CDPO Khonsa	7085857304			
63	Yumto Pullong, I/C, SDRF Regional Centre, KSA	8974718032/8837025671			
64	Asan Wangsu, President, Khonsa Bazaar Association	9862347640			
65	Wangthun, Secretary, Khonsa Bazaar Association	8132893875			
66	Ranhang Afi, President, ESM	8974248031			
67	Ngoman Nokbi, GS, ESM	8119964329			

III. Numbers of District administration of Neighboring District

D.C. Longding	243221(O)	243228(R)/243229(fax)
D. C Mon, Nagaland	(03869) 221246	221235
D.C Dibrugarh, Assam	(0373) 2316063	2316062/2316034 (Fax)
D.C Tinsukia, Assam	(0374) 2331572	2330576
D.C Sibsagar, Assam	(0377) 2222137	2222138, 2222655 (Fax)
DC Changlang	03808-222221/222618	222224
S.P. Longding	-	243243/243302(F)
S.P. Tinsukia, Assam	2331468	2331444
S.P. Changlang	222271	222272

IV. MP/Ministers/MLAs & ZPC of Tirap District

Shri Wangki Lowang, Minister/MLA, 54-Deomali A/C:	9436256966 (M), 9862235525, 2218736 9436895204 (M)
Shri W. Lowangdong, MLA 57- Borduria A/C	: 0360-2244381, 2217239 Fax -2245248, 8787828273 (M)
Shri Wanglam Sawin, MLA 55-Khonsa East A/C	: 08729841007, 8730942107, 9862912087
Smti. Chakat Aboh, HMLA, 56-DAdam A/C	: 8414863343
Smti. Chathong Lowang, ZPC, Tirap	: 9436268208 / 8119026022

V. Other Important Numbers

Chief Secretary	: 0360-2212595/2211187/2212540/221540(R) Fax-2212446/2215719
DGP Arunachal	: 0360-2218190/2212296(R), Fax-2211433
Secretary, Disaster Management (AP)	: 9436040035
Director, Disaster Management, (AP)	: 0360-2212282/2218124, 8730804663(M) Fax-2213615
DRC, Mohanbari	: 0373-2382722, 2382560, 2382738
ADST, Mohanbari	: 0373-2382536
NDRF Gauhati	: 0361-2840284
State Emergency Operation Center	: 9436074396, 8974987127, 0360-2005160, Toll Free No.1070.
Itanagar	08257891310, 0360 2006159 (WLL), 0360-2005159
NDRF Itanagar/Doimukh	: 0360-2277104/2277106, 943557892, 9485236145 8974254054, 9485230509, 9485235464
SDRF Itanagar	: 9436223301(Commandant)

VI. Important mail and website address

Director Disaster Management, Itanagar (mail)	: arun01ddm@gmail.com
Director IPR Itanagar (mail)	: dipr_arun@rediffmail.com
NIC Khonsa (mail)	: khonsa@nic.in
Confidential Branch DC Office Tirap	: patodctirap@gmail.com
Disaster Management Branch Khonsa	: dmcelltirap@gmail.com
Arunachal Times, Itanagar (mail)	: news@arunachaltimes.com
Arunachal Front, Itanagar (mail)	: arunachalfront@rediffmail.com
Website of NDMA, Delhi	: www.ndma.gov.in
Website of Tirap District	: www.tirap.nic.in
Website of India Disaster Resource Network	: www.idrn.gov.in

VII. Contact No of JCB owner

1. Yogendra Yadav, Khonsa	: 09874999684, 08974299006
2. Ashok Choudhary, Khonsa	: 09436228000, 07640065258
3. Dulal Dutta, Deomali	: 09436259021
4. Rajib Borah, Deomali	: 09435139050
5. Wangpong Tangjang, Khonsa	: 09862833441

Annexure - F**DETAILS OF VEHICLES/INVENTORIES**

Sl. No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	Bulldozer/JCB	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	
2	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	21	-	Nil	Nil	1	22	
3	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.	54	7	2	1	1	65	
4	Generator	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	
TOTAL							90	Vehicles

1. Name of Department: District Administration, Khonsa

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/sumo/Van/Car etc.	12	1	1	Nil	Nil	15	
2	Generator	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	

2. Name of Department:- Police, Khonsa

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
2	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.	23	03	02	01	01	01	31
3	Generator	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Aditya, SP(8178231891)

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers:**3. Name of Department:- WRD, Deomali**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero etc.	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Er. Tapi Tanya, EE Deomali

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers:**4. Name of Department:-Dept. Of Environment & Forest, Deomali.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero etc.	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	
2	Generator	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: P. Tangha, DFO Khonsa

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers:**5. Name of Department: - Transport, Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(SX4).	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	-

6. Name of Department:- Urban & Housing, Khonsa.

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	03	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	04	
2	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero etc.	03	05	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	
3	Generator	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Er. J Hosai, EE

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: Deksar Boje (6909425449)

7. Name of Department:- Agriculture, Khonsa.

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
2	LMV (Gypsy/Bolero etc.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
3	Generator	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Smti J. Sunia, DAO

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: ADO**8. Name of Department: - Treasury, Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	Generator	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Minno Tayeng, TO

9. Name of Department:- Highway Div., PWD Khonsa.

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Gypsy-2, Bolero-1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2	Generator	01					01	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Er. Kayon Pertin, EE

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: Er. Joly Gamlin, AE (7005308998)**10. Name of Department:- PHE & WS DIV., Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Borduria	Soha		
1	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	2	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	3 water tanker
2	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.)	2	1	Nil	1	1	5	
3	Generator	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Er. Bharat Sonam, EE

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: Er. T. Doni AE Khonsa(8118961742)**11. Name of Department:- Animal Husbandry, Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
2	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.)	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Smt C. A Tingkhatra, DVO

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers:**12. Name of Department:- PWD, Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	Bulldozer/JCB	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL	-
2	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL	-
3	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.)	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	-
4	Generator	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Er. Taro Jeram, EE

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: AE**13. Name of Department:- Hydropower D, Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Er. R. Bam, AE

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: K. Chimyang, JE (8259882820)

14. Name of Department: - RWD, Khonsa.

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.)	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	
2	Generator	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Er. W. Hondique, EE

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers:**15. Name of Department: State Transport, Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil
2	LMV- Gypsy.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
3	Generator	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: K Matey, SS

16. Name of Department: Fishery, Khonsa.

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV - Gypsy.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: C. A Tingkhatra, DFDO

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: Toni Apang, FO (9892923561)**17. Name of Department:- Dept. (ECO & Stat), Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV- Bolero.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
2	Generator	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: N Wangsu, AD(Eco&Stat)

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers:**18. Name of Department:-, Textile and Handicraft Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV- Scorpio	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Smti D Tayang Kri, i/c ADTH

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: -**19. Name of Department:- IPR, Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV - Gypsy	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

20. Name of Department:- Food & Civil Supply, Khonsa.

SI.No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Van-off road

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Smti B. Kadu, DF&CSO

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: C I Singpho,**24. Name of Department: Industries, Khonsa.**

SI.No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Off-road

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Smti D Tayang Kri, i/c DDI

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers:

25. Name of Department: - Health, Khonsa.

SI No	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations						Total	Remarks
		Ksa	Dmli	Lazu	Dadam	Soha	Brdria		
1	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 nos	
2	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.	8	2	1	1	1	1	14 nos	
3	Generator	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Dr N. Lowang, DMO

Name of 2nd Nodal Officers: Dr. K Socia, MS**26. Name of Department: - Sports, Khonsa.**

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Car etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Noah Mongku, DSO(Sports)

27. Name of Department: - Rural Development, Khonsa.

SI No.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	HMV (Bus/Truck/Mini-bus/Tractor/pickup etc.)	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL	
2	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero/Van/Car etc.	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: T Bapu, PD

Name of 2nd Nodal Officer/HOD: T Kitnya, APO**28. Name of Department:- Power (Elect.), Deomali Division.**

SINo.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: Er. Gangtong Bangyang, EE

Name of 2nd Nodal Officer/HOD: D Boje, AE Khonsa**29. Name of Department:-Tax and Excise.**

SINo.	Types of vehicles/inventories	Locations					Total	Remarks
		Khonsa	Deomali	Lazu	Dadam	Soha		
1	LMV(Scorpio/Gypsy/Bolero	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

Name of Nodal Officer/HOD: M. Lowang Medam, Suptd. (T&E)

Name of 2nd Nodal Officer/HOD: T. Matey, Inspector

Annexure - G**Details of Fair Price Shop Tirap:****1. Lazu Circle:**

Sl. No	Name of FPS	Area Covered	Person Incharge & Contact No.
1	M/s K. Lowang FPS, Kolam	Tutnu, U & L Kolam village	
2	M/s BCGS, Lazu village	Lazu village	
3	M/s W. Chakde FPS, Lazu/ Kothung	Old & New Kothung	
4	M/s Samdam Diven FPS, Thungjang	Thungjang & Nogna vill.	
5	M/s Jenlong Longkho PFS	Upper & Lower Chinha vill.	
6	M/s Namet Brother FPS, Barap	Longliang & Langchen	
7	M/s J. Sapong PFS, Barap	Sinnu, Raho & Pongkong	
9	M/s Azet Homtok FPS, Noglo	Noglo village	

2. Soha Circle:

Sl. No	Name of FPS	Area Covered	Person Incharge & Contact No.
1	M/S APMC & SF, FPS Soha	Turet, New/Old Doidam, Barak, Ngointong & Ngamtang	
2	M/S P. Punjang, FPS, Phingthing	New/Old Phinthing	
3	M/S W. Songthing, FPS Thalot	New/Old Thalot	
4	M/S L. Songthing, FPS, Dongrang	Dongrang	
5	M/S P. Sawin FPS, Kenon	Kenon	
6	M/S W. Sawin, FPS, Soha	Soha Hq. & Soha village	

3. Deomali Circle:

Sl. No	Name of FPS	Area Covered	Person Incharge & Contact No.
1	M/S APMC & SF, Deomali	Deomali Hq.	
2	M/S APMC & SF Namsang	Sumsipather, Namsang / Namsang Hq	
3	M/S W. Lowang FPS Wasathong	Wasathong	
4	M/S R.S. Bukulsaria Deomali	Deomali Hq.	
5	M/S T. Namati, FPS Deomali	Deomali Hq.	
6	M/S N. Rajkumar FPS, Deomali	Deomali Hq.	
7	M/S N. Lowang FPS, Deomali	Deomali Hq.	
8	M/S C. Kanglom FPS, Deomali	Deomali Hq.	
9	M/S L. Aboh, FPS, Sipini	Sipini village	
10	M/S L. Wangha, FPS, Hukanjuri	Hukanjuri	
11	M/S W. Lowang, FPS, Natunbasti	Natunbasti	
12	M/S H. Hondique, FPS, Namsangmukh	58 qtls APL rice for RKM Narottam Nagar, Deomali	
13	M/S J. Wangsu, FPS, Otongkhua	Otongkhua, Nokfan, Longkojan & Naitong	
14	M/S P. Moidam, FPS, Deomali	Deomali Hq.	

4. Khonsa & Dadam Circle:

Sl. No	Name of FPS	Area Covered	Person Incharge & Contact No.
1	M/s Nocte Lamp Ltd. Khonsa	Type –V, Thana, Bank Colony	
2	M/s Wangthua Wangsu, Khowathong	Khowathong & Holam villages	
3	M/s H. Sumnyan, FPS, Khonsa	Industry & elect.& mission colony	
4	M/s P. Raja, PFS, Khonsa	(GRCs)All Education institutions& BRTF	
5	M/s P. Lowang, PFS, Kaimai	Kaimai village	
6	M/s S. Ngobey, FPS, 2 Miles Khonsa	Luthong village, Sweetfall, SSB , Engineering colonies	
7	M/s P. Bangsia, PFS, Khela	Khela village	
8	M/s R. Kanglom, FPS, New Lainwang	Old/New Lainwang& Jadthung villages	
9	M/s M. Wangsupa, FPS, Longo	Longo vil.& 5 qtls for Don Bosco School	
10	M/s P. Kuma, FPS, Katang Village	Old & New Katang village	
11	M/s K. Lowang, FPS Khonsa	Forest Colony & ALC line	
12	M/s L. Lowang,,FPS, Tupi	Old/ New Tupi & Tea Garden	
13	M/s N. Lamatey, FPS, Kheti	Kheti Village	
14	M/s D. Matey, Borduria	Borduria pt -1 & 2 villages	
15	M/s Borduria Coop. Borduria pt-2	Tea Estate including Poakom School.	
16	M/s Kapu Co-op. Kapu	New/Old Kothin villages	
17	M/s C. Lowang, FPS, RWD Complex	Old /New Bunting, RWD Complex & Chumuthung etc.	
18	M/s T. Bangsia, FPS, Lamsa	Lamsa, Changthing , Sikho & Wathin	
19	M/s Wanglik Kamhua, Tissa	Moktowa village	
20	M/s M. Bangyang, FPS, Lapnan	Lapnan village	
21	M/s S. Tangdong, FPS, Khonsa	SP Office Complex etc.	
22	M/s Wangdi Hakhun, FPS, Dadam	Dadam village	
23	M/s H. Tonrang, FPS, Kapu	Kapu village	
24	M/s Wangja Lowang, FPS Bogapani	Bogapani & Terung villages	
25	M/s C. Lowang, FPS, Noksa	Noksa village	
26	M/s Chapong Lowang FPS Khonsa	Khonsa village	
27	M/s W. Tekwa, FPS, Bera	Bera village	
28	M/s L. Matey, FPS, Paniduria	Old/ New Paniduria & Kamhua Villages	
29	M/s C. Wangchanya, FPS, Khonsa	U/Market Ksa .	
30	M/s J. Wangsupa, FPS, Khonsa	Club Colony & Circuit house complex	
31	M/s M.M Rajkumri, Khonsa	Type iii Colony, Church & Wancho Colony	
32	M/s Kijen Rangsom, FPS Sanliam/Longbo	Sanliam & Longbo	
33	M/s Poro Bangsia, Pullong	Pullong	
34	M/s Lomai Loham, FPS Chasa	Chasa Village	
35	M/s Nokju Wanghop, FPS Kolagaon	Kolagaon Village	
36	M/s C. Rani, Kheti	Don Bosco Kheti	
37	M/s Jawang Sumpa, Medical Colony	Medical Colony, Post Office	
38	M/s Mamta Bangyang, FPS, APSTS	APST, HS School, Helipad Colony	
39	M/S K. Wangsu, FPS, Khonsa	Lower Khonsa Market etc	
40	M/s Sanliam Co-op, FPS Thinsa	Thinsa village	
41	M/s Dang SHG, FPS Chinkoi	Upper/Lower Chinkoi & Laho villages.	
42	M/s Titua SHG, FPS Hunkan	Hunkan village	
43	M/s Longthan SHG, FPS Laptang	Old/ New Laptang & Pansumthong villages.	

Annexure-H**The Circle wise demographic profiles of Tirap District as per 2011 census:****1. Deomali Circle**

Sl. No	Name of Village/Town	Total No of House holds	Total Population	No of Male	No of Female
1	Namsang H.Q.	16	77	35	42
2	Coffee Plantation	26	99	51	48
3	Namsang	82	381	186	195
4	Aghuripather	23	90	49	41
5	Sipini Pather	58	351	179	172
6	Longkhong	38	201	101	100
7	Makat	35	183	84	99
8	Subang	19	124	51	73
9	New Subang	23	166	77	89
10	Lamlo	38	217	106	111
11	Notun Kheti	77	469	243	226
12	Wasathong	58	405	199	206
13	Mopaya	60	286	154	132
14	Namsangmukh	164	618	338	280
15	Narottam Nagar	135	864	712	152
16	Dirok Mukh	5	13	9	4
17	Hukanjuri	16	47	29	18
18	Borduria Range (APFC)	11	78	18	60
19	Soha Camp	30	141	81	60
20	Deomali (NT)	1607	6648	3393	3255
	Total	2521	11458	6095	5363

NB: Total Population of Namsang is 11458 (Urban: 6648 & Rural: 4810)

2. SOHA CIRCLE

Sl. No	Name of Village/Town	Total No of House holds	Total Population	No of Male	No of Female
1	New Doidam	51	224	123	101
2	Old Doidam	73	383	191	192
3	Soha	159	773	386	387
4	Turet	88	493	233	260
5	Jumdang	29	106	59	47
6	Vivek	23	103	53	50
7	New Phinthing	29	141	62	79
8	Old Phinthing	30	178	76	102
9	Borak	18	89	48	41
10	Dongrong	46	227	129	98
11	Kenon	59	259	146	113
12	Thalot	21	106	56	50
	Total	626	3082	1562	1520

3. KHONSA CIRCLE

Sl. No	Name of Village/Town	Total No of House holds	Total Population	No of Male	No of Female
1	Old Chanyak (Kolagaon)	107	561	283	278
2	New Chanyak (Ngoithong)	35	207	115	92
3	Old Lainwang	44	265	144	121
4	New Lainwang	32	174	96	78

5	Old Katang	63	355	181	174
6	New Katang	32	208	96	112
7	Wathin	37	242	119	123
8	Sikho	10	61	25	36
9	Lamsa	74	326	168	158
10	Changthing	22	136	73	63
11	Khela	87	564	275	289
12	Old Bunting	31	188	90	98
13	New Bunting	31	192	104	88
14	Longbo	48	216	93	123
15	Khonsa	103	466	244	222
16	Kaimai	165	514	248	266
17	Sumsipathar	35	157	80	77
18	Lingdonthong	10	53	28	25
19	Laptang	52	173	87	86
20	Pansumthong	43	171	78	93
21	Pullong Vill.	80	375	191	184
22	Borduria	348	1499	773	726
23	Lowangcha T.E.	10	23	16	7
24	Lowangdong T.E.	23	99	44	55
25	Old Paniduria	102	458	227	231
26	New Paniduria	18	82	50	32
27	Kamhua	1	8	2	6
28	Khowathong	25	158	82	76
29	Holam	17	89	49	40
30	Chasa	186	1071	529	542
31	Noksa	103	365	205	160
32	Kapu	98	556	271	285
33	Longo	82	486	248	238
34	Old Tupi	112	475	230	245
35	New Laptang	41	222	113	109
36	New Tupi	64	345	181	164
37	Tupi Tea garden	3	10	4	6
38	Luthong	48	186	92	94
39	Lapnan	149	840	413	427
40	Kheti	167	969	507	462
41	Thinsa	123	704	360	344
42	Bogapani	20	58	31	27
43	Pullong Camp	2	5	5	0
44	Charju Project	17	61	35	26
45	Jadthung	18	99	57	42
46	Tirathju	22	67	38	29
47	RWD Complex	36	155	84	71
48	Poakkom Complex	29	312	204	108
49	Poakom Tea Estate	26	89	44	45
50	Chumuithong	17	95	54	41
51	Khonsa (NT)	2100	9928	5768	4160
	Total	5355	26295	14114	12181

NB: 53 Total Population of Khonsa is 26295 (Urban: 9928 & Rural: 16367)

4 DADAM CIRCLE

Sl. No	Name of Village/Town	Total No of House holds	Total Population	No of Male	No of Female
1	Moktowa – I	105	618	303	315
2	Moktowa- II	102	559	277	282
3	Dadam	839	5074	2608	2466
4	Hukan	78	468	235	233
5	Bera	84	445	228	217
6	Upper Chinkoi	53	268	135	133
7	Lower Chinkoi	34	191	82	109
8	Old Kothin	17	131	70	61
9	Boakfoam I	21	137	72	65
10	New Kothin	88	514	277	237
11	Boakfoam II	18	98	51	47
12	Laho	207	1253	644	609
13	Dadam	239	1569	814	755
	Total	1885	11325	5796	5529

5 LAZU CIRCLE

Sl. No	Name of Village/Town	Total No of House holds	Total Population	No of Male	No of Female
1	Laju	1844	9113	4515	4598
2	Laju	327	1533	746	787
3	Lower Chinhan	145	627	313	314
4	Upper Chinhan	24	123	62	61
5	Noglo	128	673	327	346
6	Lonyen	58	287	136	151
7	Lower Sinnu	82	498	212	286
8	Raho	70	358	182	176
9	Longliang	139	702	336	366
10	Liangchen	28	138	64	74
11	Sangliam	32	185	98	87
12	Pongkong	79	370	181	189
13	Upper Kolam	131	636	324	312
14	Lower Kolam	82	380	190	190
15	Tutnyu	108	605	316	289
16	New Kothung	101	500	253	247
17	Old Kothung	82	405	212	193
18	Nogna	76	395	204	191
19	Thungjang	47	251	124	127
20	Laju H.Q.	105	447	235	212
	Total	3688	18226	9030	9196

Annexure-I**GOVT. SCHOOLS OF TIRAP DISTRICT, WITH CONTACT NO OF PRINCIPAL, HEADMASTER AND TEACHER IN CHARGE OF RESPECTIVE SCHOOLS****KHONSA BLOCK****PRIMARY SCHOOL**

Sl. No	Name of School	Name of Teacher	Designation	Contact No	E. Mail Address
1	GPS CHANGTHENG	NIMIN TESIA	Incharge	8798630416	
2	GPS CHARJU	CHAHO MISIA	Incharge	7629965205	
3	GSP CHOMINTHONG	TOMPONG RUTTUM	Incharge	762861174	
4	GPS CHURCH COLONY	CHAPHAN SUMNYAN	Incharge	8730849248	
5	GPS HOLLAM	WANGTHUN SOCIA	Incharge	9362350963	
6	GPS HUKAN	NYELAM BISAI	Incharge	8414958573	
7	GPS JADTHUNG	TELAN BO	Incharge	9862343487	
8	GPS JALAMTHUNG	LIAMJA SUMNYAN	Incharge	7627972552	
9	GPS KHETI	WANGGAT LOWANG	Incharge	9612116393	
10	GPS KHEONSA VILLAGE	CHOTHUNG MESIA	Incharge	8131856751	
11	GPS KHOWATHONG	DATNYA APhi	Incharge	7861013433	
12	GPS LAHO KHOCHHA	NANGOI HOMCHHA LOWANG	Incharge	8731013971	
13	GPS LAHO THINSA	AKHAM WANGNOW	Incharge	8730941788	
14	GPS LAPNAN	MANPHU KHOIYANG	Incharge	7627972520	
15	GPS LONGBO	WANGNOM LOWANG	Incharge	8730070265	
16	GPS LONGO	CHAPUNG HONDIQUE	Incharge	7085328736	
17	GPS LUTHONG	BISEM BANGNYA	Incharge	9612455203	
18	GPS MOKTOWA-II	WANGPOI LOWANG	Incharge	8729848255	
19	GPS NEW BUNTING	NANG KUSO MANNOW	Incharge	8131038156	
20	GPS LOWER CHINKOI	KHUNJO SUMPA	Incharge	8974513047	
21	GPS NEW KATANG	BIBIN RIDA	Incharge	9862552128	
22	GPS NEW KOTHIN	TIHPHO THINRA	Incharge	9862611989	
23	GPS NEW LAPTANG	WANGTHEY GOSAK	Incharge	7085820749	
24	GPS NEW TUPI	HAGE NYALEM	Incharge	7617972362	
25	GPS NGOITHONH	SUMPHONG WANGNO	Incharge	7085413883	
26	GPS NOKSA	LNGLO SUAYANG	Incharge	7085740973	
27	GPS OLD BUNTING	TEIJAH TESIA	Incharge	8974907296	
28	GPS OLD KATANG	WANGHOP SOCIA	Incharge	7085328691	
29	GPS PANSUMTNONG	TENYAN HENKHE	Incharge	8729951974	
30	GPS TIRATHJU	NYAMLUM TESIA	Incharge	9862536137	
31	GPS WATHIN	PHANGCHA SIANG	Incharge	8474091546	
32	GPS PATKAI	BINDIYA W. SOCIA	Incharge	8787758931	

MIDDLE SCHOOL

1	BANK COLONY	Newan Kitsi	Incharge	9612875088	
2	BARI-BASIP RES	Zetwang Hosai	Incharge	7085416659	
3	BERA ME	Phiko Lowang	Incharge	8119962673	
4	BOGAPANI RES	Nokthong SONGthing	Incharge	9862400767	
5	CHASA ME	Pheche Wangsu	Incharge	9862544698	
6	DAPDONG RES	Gawang Hakhun	Incharge	8416049091	
7	KAIMAI ME	Tilo Matey	Incharge	9612815887	
8	KHELA ME	Tepuan Bangsia	Incharge	9612856129	
9	KHONSA TOWN	Neelam Bangsia	Incharge	8259079388	
10	KOLAGOAN	Terang Wangno	Incharge	8974280841	
11	LAHO ME SCHOOL	Ngatlow Aboh	Incharge	9612959664	
12	LAMSA ME	Nyakmoi Rongsak	Incharge	961214689	
13	MOKTOWA- I	Tupan Singkom	Incharge	6909976206	
14	NAITONG ME	Winran Songthing	Incharge	8413844065	
15	OLD LAINWANG	Rapong Sawin	Incharge	8258893695	
16	OLD LAPTANG ME	Kamphua Tangjang	Incharge	8730007752	
17	OLD PANIDURIA	Nokliat Lowang	Incharge	7628804756	
18	OLD TUPI Middle	Ranmok Rangyang	Incharge	8131808244	
19	PULLONG ME	Mantosh Lama	Incharge	8787348731	

SECONDARY SCHOOL

SI.No	Name of School	Name of Teacher	Designation	Contact No	E. Mail Address
1	DADAM SECONDARY	Sri Wangthian Hakun	Incharge	7085328658	
2	KAPU SECONDARY	Sri Moinat Wangsupa	HM,	7085328081	
3	THINSA SEC.	Sri Fanya Tangjang	Headmaster	9612519934	gssthinsa@gmail.com
4	TOWN SEC ,KSA	Sri Chajun Arang	Headmaster	8730070248	gtsskhonsa@gmail.com
5	GSS Pinewood	Smti Nguncha Lamaty	HM	8730849474	

HR. SEC. SCHOOL

SI.No	Name of School	Name of Teacher	Designation	Contact No	E. Mail Address
1	BORDURIA HR.SEC	Wangsu Lowang	Principal	8730903513	ghssborduria@gmail.com
2	GHSS, KHONSA	Nokdon Chimyang	Principal	9862536145	ghsskhonsa34@gmail.com

Govt. Aided School

1	R.K.S.M. PRY	Vedatmaprana	Principal	8730848865	rksamgsk@gmail.com
2	R.K.S.M. SEC	do	do	8730848865	do

DEOMALI BLOCK**PRIMARY SCHOOL**

1	BARAK PRY SCHOOL	Sri Songjat Lowang	Incharge	8414959249	
2	JUMDANG PRY.	Sri Tejong Songthing	Incharge	8414960947	
3	MOPAYA PRY	Bikram DigaI	Incharge	9402077568	
4	NAMSANG MUKH	Wankhop Socia	Incharge	8119901722	
5	NATUN BASTI	Sri N. Aran	Incharge	9612542662	
6	NEW DONGRONG	Sri Nokra Hangsik	Incharge	9612480758	
7	NEW PHINTHING	Sri Rambam Pungjung	Incharge	9862328642	
8	NOKSEN COL PRY	Sri Nokte Panka	Incharge	9366748626	
9	OLD DONGRONG	Dinwang Khungkho	Incharge	8119966711	
10	OLD PHINTHING	Ngongmay Pungjung	Incharge	8732807284	
11	OLD SUBANG PRY	Wingran Songthing	Incharge	8413844065	
12	SIPINI PRY SCHOOL	Toichin Ketok	Incharge	9862841421	
13	THALOT SCHOOL	Anand Thingnok	Incharge	9862329851	
14	TURET PRY SCHOOL	Phena Songthing	Incharge	9862758233	
15	VIVEK NAGAR PRY	Chengna Sawin	Incharge	9862329851	

MIDDLE SCHOOL

Sl.No	Name of School	Name of Teacher	Designation	Contact No	E. Mail Address
1	KENON ME	Sri Wangki Sawin	Incharge	9402916695	
2	LONGKHONG ME	Sri Tejam Anna	Incharge	8132867149	
3	GUPS NAMSANG	Sri Basanti Lowang	Incharge	9402874836	
4	NATUN KHETI ME	Sri Khohang Kakho	Incharge	8131851235	
5	NTC ME SCHOOL	Riatwang Ngongwa	Incharge	9862578977	
6	NCI PRY SCHOOL	Nithun Kangleom	Incharge	8974315699	
7	OLD DOIDAM PRY	Nangthiam Thingnok	Incharge	9612846559	

SEC./HR/SEC. SCHOOL

Sl.No	Name of School	Name of Teacher	Designation	Contact No	E. Mail Address
1	GHSS DEOMALI	Nyampo Lowang	Principal	9862714847	ghssdeomali@gmail.com
2	SOHA SEC SCHOOL	Samhang Songthing	HM, I/c	9862585516	

LAZU BLOCK

PRIMARY SCHOOL

1	KONGSA(U/KOLAM)	Ms Leena Hangsik	Incharge	8974719748	
2	LIANGCHEN PRY.	Sri Jenhu Rangwang	Incharge	9362731513	
3	LONGLIANG PRY	Phonye Wangsa	Incharge	8730869387	
4	LONYAN PRY	Yumsen Lowang	Incharge	8798630714	
5	LOWER CHINHAN I	Yumyang Tomcha	Incharge	7085149086	
6	LOWER CHINHAN	Kekho Mitpo	Incharge	7085800220	
7	LOWER KOLAM PRY	Phonwang Hangsik	Incharge	7085328033	
8	NEW TUTNU PRY	Nolin Bo	Incharge	7628934894	
9	OLD KOTHUNG PRY	Tilien Lammaty	Incharge	7085416875	
10	PONGKONG PRY	Kamwang Wangsa	Incharge	9862539143	
11	RAHO PRY SCHOOL	Thongwang Lamaty	Incharge	8131807642	
12	SANLIAM PRY	Tutwang Diwen	Incharge	8729844038	
13	SINNU PRY SCHOOL	Jaman Wangsu	Incharge	9862847073	
14	THUNGJANG PRY	Tebuam Tesia	Incharge	6909422422	
15	UPPER CHINHAN	Kimong Panglom	Incharge		

MIDDLE SCHOOL

Sl.No	Name of School	Name of Teacher	Designation	Contact No	E. Mail Address
1	BARAP ME	Nyuktu Hutu	Incharge	8730849730	
2	ME LAZU	Kina Khisum	Incharge	8731950659	
3	NEW KOTHUNG ME	Wangjut Chakte	Incharge	8974907206	
4	NOGNA ME	Wangphin Diwen	Incharge	9862840054	
5	NOGLO PRY	Thokwang Khocha	Incharge	7631816579	

SECONDARY SCHOOL

1	LAZU SEC.	Sri Langnam Ngowa	Headmaster	8974759499	
2	UPPER KOLAM SEC.	Sri Kamlong Phuksa	HM, I/c	8729810147	

Important telephone Numbers:

1. DC Tirap : 8259079737, 03786-222222 (O)/222225 (R),
222224 (Fax) patodc@gmail.com
2. SP Tirap : 9436046055 (M), 03786-222375 (O)/222369 (R),
222261 (Fax) spksa@arunpol.nic.in
3. DDMO : 8787757540/9862572749 dmcelltirap@gmail.com
4. DEOC : 03786-222674/9485236975.
5. Police Control Room : 03786-222257.
6. SDRF Regional Centre, Khonsa:
Toll Free No.1077, I/C-SDRF: 8974718032.
