



ACTION PLAN FOR
FLOOD AND OTHER DISASTERS
IN LOHIT DISTRICT 2006-07

Deputy Commissioner
Lohit District:: Tezu

(Web Site: <http://www.lohit.nic.in>)

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INTRODUCTION

This District derived its present name from one of its principal river, the Lohit (also spelt Luhit), which rises from the Eastern Tibet and enters India near Dichu village in the Kibithoo area of the present Anjaw District, flowing southwards it drains the entire part of the district and meets the Dibang river near Sadiya and then the Dihang of Siang. The confluence of these rivers is called BRAHMAPUTRA. In the ancient Indian literature the river is known as Luhitya, a name that is associated with the legends of Parusuram.

The name of the areas now known as the Lohit District underwent a series of changes. In 1914, this area was a part of the administrative unit called the Central and Eastern Section, North East Frontier Tract. Which was renamed in 1919 as Sadiya Frontier Tract. In 1948, the Mishmi Hills District was created as a result of the bifurcation of Sadiya Frontier Tract. In 1954, the Mishmi Hill District came to be known as the Lohit Frontier Division, and finally in 1965 as the Lohit District.

In June 1980, under the Arunachal Pradesh (Re-Organisation of District) Act, 1980, the Lohit District was bifurcated into two districts namely Lohit district and Dibang Valley district. Recently Lohit district was further divided into two districts namely Anjaw district and Lohit district on 3rd December 2003.

The Lohit district consists of eight (8) administrative circles, all-lying in the very lowland areas. Tezu (distt. H.Q.) is located just 210mtrs. above the sea level, while Sunpura is at 154mtrs, Namsai at 140mtrs, Mahadevpur (Lekang) at 140 mtrs, Piyong at 164 mtrs, Chongkham at 177mtrs, above sea level. Almost all the circles are prone or encircled by numbers of river channels. Every year these river changes their river courses creating havoc and loss in the form of erosion, siltation, floods, epidemic etc.

Lohit district lies in the eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh between 95^o 15¹ to 97^o 24¹ east longitudes and 27^o 33¹ to 29^o 22¹ north latitudes with a total geographical area of 5212 sq. km. (approximately). This district is inhabited by 125086 souls with a density population of 13 persons per sq. km. (as per statistical report of 2001 census) out of which 98411 (approx.) lives in rural areas whereas the urban population is 26645. This district is bounded from the north by Anjaw District and a part of Dibang Valley district, from the south by Changlang district, from the east it is bounded by Anjaw District, and Assam and a part of Dibang Valley district from the west. The major tribes inhabiting this district are the Digaru Mishmis, Adis the Khamtis and the Singphos.

Flood is the most inevitable natural calamity that the people of Lohit District are affected by. It damages the cultivation area and other public properties and also hampers the over all development of the District. Although the District has a long historical past and is one of the oldest administrative divisions in the state; but its developmental momentum has been slowed down by recurrent flood, which is a regular phenomena. Damages made by flood to individuals life and shelter, cultivation area, agricultural and horticultural crops, livestock and public properties like Hydel projects, roads, culverts, Bridges, embankments, porter tracks, Foot Suspension Bridges are untold stories of immense loss of the District. Damages made by flood are of colossal in nature and hence irreparable.

It is expected that this Action Plan when implemented in its true spirit will prevent these damages and we will be able to reduce the miseries of common citizen of this area.

DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

In the tune of District Level Relief Committee (**DLRC**), district level disaster management committee was formed which is known as the District Disaster Management Committee (**DDMC**). This committee consists of the following members: -

- 1. Chairman:** Deputy Commissioner, Tezu
- 2. Member Secretary:** Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Tezu.
- 3. Advisors:** SE, Tezu and CF, Tezu
- 4. Members:** EE (PWD/RWD/PHED/IFCD/ELECTRICAL/HPD), SP, PD-DRDA, DRRO, DHO, DAO, DFO, DVO, DMO, Distt. Coordinator NSS.
- 5. Guest members:** Hon'ble MLA, Bazaar secretary, Representatives of Army, ITBP and BRO.

DISTRICT LEVEL TASKFORCES

- 1. Technical Team:** EE (PWD/RWD/PHED/HPD/IFCD/ELECT.), UPO, PD-DRDA.
- 2. Relief Camp and Shelter Committee:** PD-DRDA, BDO, DDSE, and CDPO.
- 3. Health and Hygiene Committee:** DMO, DVO, DD-ICDS, NYK.
- 4. Search and Rescue Team:** SP, EAC (WKS), Army, BRO, ITBP, DMO, NCC, and NYK.
- 5. Essential Commodities Supply Committee:** DSO (Sup), ARCS, Bazaar secretary
- 6. Volunteers Committee:** NYK, NCC, Scouts, Guides, DDSE, Principal IGG, Bazaar Committee, Durga Puja Committee.
- 7. VVIP Visit Management Committee:** CO, Tezu (i/c DSO(Stat)), DPO, Supdt(T&E), Labour Officer.

Areas prone to Flood

Almost whole of the district is flood prone. Lohit District is located at an altitude, which is less than **210mtrs above the mean sea level** hence its geographical landscape is vulnerable to floods; as a consequence the districts low lying areas often gets submerged during the summer floods. As it lies in the foothills flash flood is also another chronic problem, which creates havoc in this region.

The District is crisscrossed by hundreds of rivers and rivulets, which are fed by torrential rainwater during the monsoon, such as Lohit, Kamlang, Noa-Dihing, Digaru, Deopani. A peculiar feature of these rivers is that these rivers keep changing their course frequently.

1. Worst flood affected areas of Lohit District is Tezu circle, where the District Headquarter is situated. During floods the District HQ remains cut-off from rest of the administrative circles at various out post as well as the state. As a result relief and immediate restoration works are delayed during emergency.
2. Chongkham Circle is another worst flood affected area in this District situated in the Namsai Sub-Division. Due to its close proximity to Sea level **at 177mtrs, above sea level** Chongkham circle is at risk.
3. Wakro, Mahadevpur and Namsai are other circles where flood creates havoc and damages huge public and private properties. Mahadevpur, which is 140 mts above sea level, is prone to floods every year. As a result hectares of Agricultural and Horticultural gardens are destroyed, disruption of water supply is immense, power installation (transmission lines) and road communication are disrupted and there is total blackout, threat to human life and livestock always exists.
4. Sunpura circle being surrounded by rivers from all sides faces lots of problem during Flood. In fact Sunpura circle was the worst affected in terms of Agricultural crop and land damage during the last floods. Floods have washed away number of houses along the riverbank of Digaru. Yealiang, Bhekuliang and Chailiang Village got submerged due to abnormal rise of water level of rivers surrounding these villages.

Reasons behind Lohit being the Worst Flood Affected District in the State

Lohit District situated at the foothills of the mishmi hills, which is the most vulnerable place for flash floods and landslides. Flash floods are common feature in this District but due to certain ideological and ethnic reasons the native people are not ready to move and settle down in a safer place.

None of the rivers flowing in Lohit has a definite natural channel. In fact all the rivers change their courses every now and then. Normally all the rivers and Nallah are surging abnormally during the summer. Most of the rivers and Nallahs are snow-fed as well as rain fed. Due to lack of awareness as well as scarcity of clean Drinking water villagers often consume contaminated floodwater and practice unhygienic way of life, which in turn results in outbreak of water born diseases such as epidemic, dysentery etc. Lift water supply and water tankers are used during the flood situation to meet the requirements of the district, which is inadequate meet the needs of the people hence the locals are forced to consume rainwater and contaminated floodwater.

The Climatic conditions of Lohit are very suitable for cultivators. Moreover this District has got large area under cultivation. The soils are very fertile but loose in nature. Soil erosion is a common phenomenon especially during the rainy season. Since maximum area of Lohit is plain, water logging and stagnation is another problem, which creates havoc in the form of various water borne diseases.

Due to the temporary nature of river channel and regular change of river courses, road communication is often disrupted. The major obstacle in the development of this District is lack of proper roads, which have been destroyed by frequent floods and landslides. The irregularity in the course of the river channels makes it difficult to build permanent bridges for proper connectivity. Till date country boats and engine boats are used for transshipment of man and materials within the district as well as with the rest of the country. While doing so every year few boats get drowned by forceful water currents which claims not only materials but human life too.

Lohit district receives the heaviest rain in the state. The problem becomes worse when the rainwater from the highlands of Anjaw District reaches lohit. It carries sediments and other debris and within no time all the rivers and Nallah of this District get over flooded, which disrupts not only surface communication but also other essentials supplies such as electricity, telephone, mobile networks, water supply, POL supply, LPG Gas supply, ration items etc.

Flash Flood and its menace.

Lohit District receives the heaviest rainfall in this state. As this District lies in the foothills, flash flood is another unfortunate natural calamity faced by the people of this District every year, which exaggerates the flood situation from bad to worse. The sediments and debris carried from highlands are deposited at the foothills which overlaps the cultivation area, Hydel projects, flood protection embankments, roads, culverts and bridges including FSBs, dwelling house, Govt. Buildings, livestock and sometime Human life too. Tribal people who are dependent on agricultural products for their sustenance, are hit severely by the floods and its repercussions has very often brought the normal life of poor people to the extent of epidemic, famine, destitute and homeless in other words it deprives the basic needs of human existence during extreme flood. Every year tones of agricultural and horticultural crops, hectares of cultivation land, dwelling house and Govt. buildings are being damaged by flood. Heavy sedimentation over paddy fields has lead to large chunks of uncultivable area in the district.

The damages are worth crores of rupees but fund allocation from center as well state for restoration work is very meager. The District administration with the help of all the Executing agencies and other Developmental Departments tries to restore the situation to normalcy but recurring phenomena of flood shatters all the hard labour.

History of Disastrous Floods in Lohit.

Lohit District is named after its river Lohit. In the annals of the origin of this region one can witness the District experiencing some worst floods. In the year 1988, floods not only affected the private and public property rather it also changed the river courses of all major rivers specially that of Lohit river towards human settlement areas. As a result the people shifted themselves from the original place of their settlement. The catastrophe has pushed back the development of Lohit to its initial stage. The extent of damage and the psychological effects are so intense that till date people remember that incident as a nightmare, which cannot be forgotten easily.

After fourteen years the same disastrous flood once again stroked the District and refreshed the memories of the previous flood from where the people of this district has yet to come out. It is often said that the 2004 July flood has brought the Lohit District into the stage of twenty years back. All the major installations such as Hydel Project, Water supply, Transmission lines, MIP, MIC, Road communication within and outside District, Bridges etc. were damaged beyond repair. Damage report submitted by various agencies may be seen at Annexure-A. Year wise rainfall data are placed at Annexure-B.

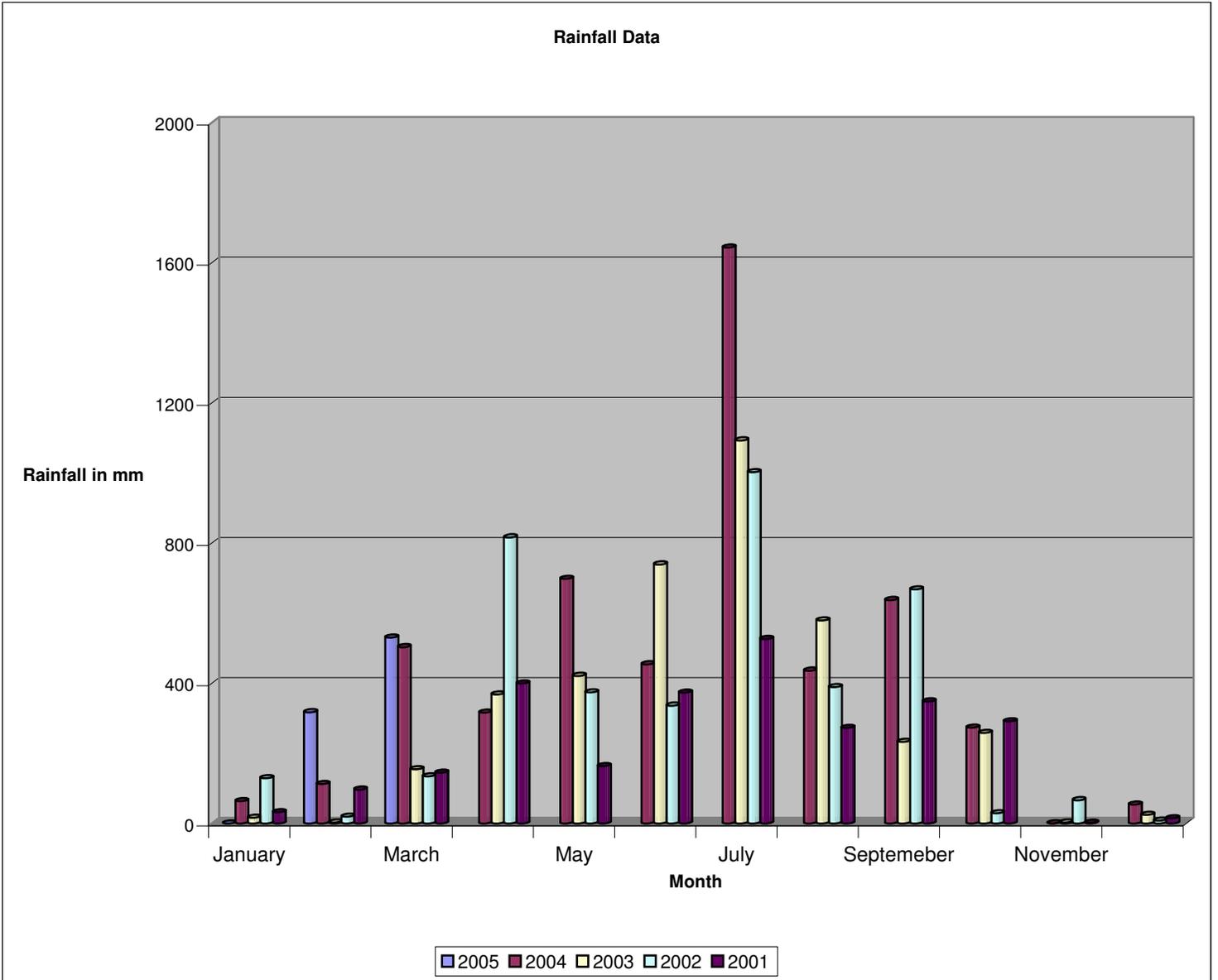
Annexure-A

Data's Of Loss/Damage During Devastating Floods 2004-2005 In Lohit District

Sl. No.	Details of damage during devastating flood	DURING JULY 2004	DURING JULY 2005	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of villages Affected	172	85	257
2.	No. of Households affected	3043	1200	4243
a)	No. of household completely affected	83	25	108
b)	No. of households partially affected	2960	1175	4135
3.	No. of families affected	9726	1200	10926
4.	No. of population affected	42089	30,000	72089
a)	No. of population threatened by floods	85000	55,000	140000
5.	No. of Relief camps setup	37	02	39
6.	No. of victims evacuated to relief camp	16960	350	17310
7.	No. of casualties by flood	1	-	1
8.	No. of Cultivable Land/Crops (Agri.&Horti) affected	9150.45	3340	12490.45
10.	No. of Bridges damaged	55	10	65
11.	No. of culverts damaged	44	15	59
12.	No. of embankment damaged	89	18	107

ANNEXYRE-B

Rainfall Data of Last Five Years



Measures Taken by District Disaster Management Committee to Control Flood Situation.

To counter any type of disaster in the District, a District Level committee was setup under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Tezu with its members drawn from all the Heads of various Executing Agencies and other HODs. Usually the Committee adopts **pre-during-post** flood preparedness measures to ensure maximum safety and minimum loss to human life and property.

Pre-flood preparedness measures: People traditionally connotes occurrence of flood as dissatisfaction of the Almighty or due to some cosmic reasons. But of late the local inhabitants popularly believe that flood is not what they assume rather it is a natural phenomenon, which can be mitigated through proper planning and preparedness. We cannot challenge natural calamities but disaster can be prevented upto certain extent by adopting various disaster management methods.

Before the onset of every monsoon season a disaster preparedness meeting is convened to discuss various aspects of flood preparedness and to evaluate the shortcomings of previous flood management operation launched by DDMC.

All the departments concerned are advised to take all precautionary measures and submit their contingency plan to the Deputy Commissioner cum Chairman DDMC before the monsoon.

Mass awareness Campaigns are launched every year before the onset of monsoon and the local people are sensitized of **what to do** and **what not to do** in flood situation.

The rescue team members need to be well equipped with basic equipments like life saving jackets, raincoats, searchlight, tarpaulin, stretcher, and first aid kits etc.

The concerned department must ensure enough supply of life saving drugs and enough supply of food stock.

During-Flood measures: Flood control rooms at District level and circle levels operate round the clock. All the Disaster Management Committees that is from village to District level activated and alerted. Relief camps are set up in the areas likely to be hit by flood. Nodal officers are appointed to evacuate the marooned people to the relief camps. Security of Human life is given topmost priority. Disaster meetings are convened in a regular interval to coordinate and sensitize the committees of flood management measures. Many other flood operation teams are formed with the help of Medical Deptt, Army, BRO, ITBP, Police, DIPRO and NGOs such as SAR (search And Rescue Team) team, Flood Warning Team, Mobile Medical Team, Mass Awareness Campaign Team, Shelter Management Team etc. all the Control rooms are inter connected to each other. Hourly Flood situation reports are compiled and forward to State EOC and to other Head offices.

After-flood measures: Once the flood situation is over first and foremost duty of the DDMC or other Disaster Management committee is to replace the evacuated persons to their original places. Extensive medical camp from village to village is launched to check any type of water borne diseases and outbreak of epidemic.

Granting of Immediate Relief Assistance to the flood affected people and immediate restoration of Water supply, Electricity, Road communication and other essential commodities are primary responsibility of DDMC. The entire CRF/NCCF funds received from state Government are allocated to the Department concern as per recommendation and approval of DLRC, Tezu.

Damage assessment is the important work carried out by DDMC for onward submission to State and Central Government and to grant compensation as per Relief Norms.

All the Deptt and publics who take part in flood operation are appreciated and commended suitably.

**STANDARD OPERATING
PRACTICES
FOR
ALL DEPARTMENTS.**

VARIOUS COMMITTEES

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

All heads of the departments and SE-PWD, C.F. & Representatives of Army, BRO and ITBP, Hon'ble MLAs and other leaders as Guest members

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

EE(PWD/RWD/Electrical/HDPD/PHED/UPO/PD/IFCD,PD-DRDA)

SUPPLY COMMITTEE

DSO(SUP), ARCS and Bazaar Committee

SEARCH AND RESCUE COMMITTEE

SP, EAC(Wks), Army, BRO, ITBP, DMO, NCC, NYK

HEALTH COMMITTEE

DMO, DVO, DD-ICDS, DDSE, NYK

SHELTER COMMITTEE

PD-DRDA, DDSE, BDO, CDPO

VVIP VISIT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

CO, Tezu (i/c DSO(Stat)), DPO, Supdt(T&E), Labour Officer.

VOLUNTEERS COMMITTEE

NYK/NCC/NSS/Scouts/Guide/DDSE/Principal IGG

DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM AND OTHER CONTROL ROOMS

1. EAC (JUD), DSP and OC WT to be responsible for smooth functioning of the District control room. They will prepare a comprehensive action plan for the same.
2. The Concerned Circle Officer and OC, PS to be responsible for smooth functioning of local control rooms.
3. Prepare a roster duty chart for manning the control room by one senior officer
4. Train the officers who are nominated for the control room
5. Prepare an information database regarding the vulnerable areas
6. Prepare an information database about resources available in the district in consultation with all the head of departments
7. Prepare database of all available volunteers.
8. Keep the contact numbers of all concerned updated
9. Networking with other control rooms
10. Networking with Army/BRTF/ITBP and other districts
11. Take hourly reports from all other control rooms
12. Strictly monitor the performance of sub-ordinate control rooms
13. Provide all necessary guidance to the teams working in the fields
14. CONTROL ROOM: NERVE CENTER FOR THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Control room is the nerve centre during disaster management. Performance of the district depends on the effectiveness and promptness of the control room.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES AT SUB-DIVISIONAL OR CIRCLE LEVEL.

- 1. Chairman:** Concerned administrative officer (ADC, SDO, EAC, CO.)
- 2. Advisors:** MLA, EX-MLA.
- 3. Members:** All the sub-divisional officers of line department/
OC, Police outpost station /Forest Rangers/ MO/VO /CDPO
BDO/AO/HM/Panchayat members.

DUTIES OF CIRCLE OFFICER/EAC/SDO/ADC (Supported by concerned Branch Officers and Leaders)

1. Prepare a database of all the villages within the circle along with the population and other resources available. Note the availability of schools, hospitals and other such institutes located in his jurisdiction. He should also have the list of vehicles with their types, list of elephants, list of country boats and machine boats etc. He should also have list of all important numbers with him.
2. The circle officer with the help of concerned OC will open a round the clock control room which will act as a nerve center. The control room should also have a copy of the database prepared as per no 1
3. The circle officer will sensitize all the government staff and officers about the duties to be performed by them.
4. The circle officer will also sensitize the public leaders and youngsters about their role in disaster management
5. The circle officer will prepare a disaster management plan for the circle and train all the concerned for successful implementation of the plan.
6. The circle officer will conduct meeting in each village and prepare a village level committees to deal with situations pertaining to the village. He will then help in prepare a village level disaster management plan.
7. Prepare a list of volunteers and train them to manage the disastrous situations.
8. The action plan should elaborate about the search and rescue operation, relief camps, medical aids, essential supplies, communication and other basic facilities such as water electricity etc and also preventive measures.
9. Remain in touch with Hon'ble MLA and other public leaders. In fact they know the area very well and hence their cooperation is extremely important. Provide reports to Hon'ble MLA at

regular frequency as he is the chief advisor within your jurisdiction and can influence the state government for providing additional help.

**CIRCLE OFFICER/EAC/SDO/ADC
EXTREMELY IMPORTANT OFFICER AND HIS INITIATIVE,
PROACTIVENESS, PROPER AND EARLY PREPARATION,
QUIICK RESPONSE WILL SAVE HIS CIRCLE FROM NATURAL
DISASTER OR AT LEAST REDUCE THE DAMAGES.**

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Members: EE(PWD/RWD/ELECTRICAL/HDPD/PHED/UPO/PD/IFCD)

Guest Member: Representatives of BRO and Army

Secretary: One EAC as DC's representative

1. The committee will survey the entire area and identify the vulnerable areas and vulnerable points from which water can enter the habitations. The committee will propose the measures to plug these vulnerable points and take anti-flood measures jointly. This activity is to be undertaken well in advance of onset of monsoon.
2. The committee will take necessary steps to prevent the floods to occur despite heavy rainfall. The committee will ensure availability of basic equipments such as gunny bags, steel wires etc well in advance.
3. The committee should develop a database on co-ordinate numbers of all vulnerable locations so that in case of air-sorties it can be immediately informed to the pilots. The data should be ready by 7th of May.
4. The committee will pull all the resources available including the labour force in the district to take preventive measures. **In fact the committee is fully empowered to call any kind of help from any government or nongovernmental organization or person.**
5. The committee will take necessary action to ensure availability of all basic services such as drinking water, electricity, surface communication and tele-communication.
6. The EE IFCD will call the meeting frequently and will receive all kind of help from all the works departments for flood control.
7. The concerned Heads will pass necessary instructions to all of their juniors to extend all help to the circle officer on the line similar to district technical committees.

8. Also the concerned Heads of the departments will train their juniors in dealing with the disastrous situations.

PREPAREDNESS WILL SAVE US FROM DISASTERS

ALL DEPARTMENTS

1. All Heads of the Departments and their team should prepare their own contingency plans to manage the emergency situation. They should ensure that the services, which their departments are providing, should continue to be provided to the society during emergency times also. Hence they should have their plans well developed to provide their services during the emergency times also.
2. They should submit their contingency plans to District Disaster Management cell before 15th of May positively.
3. All the Heads of departments are required to provide all necessary help in the form of men, equipment and time to the administration to manage the emergency situations.
4. All the Heads of departments are required to appoint one nodal officer who will liaison with the District Disaster Management cell. They should submit the names of the nodal officer to the District Disaster Management cell before 7th May positively.
5. All the Heads are required to ensure their availability at respective headquarters during the monsoon period. In case the head is proceeding on tour/leave kindly ensure that the juniors are well informed so that all available resources are with your department can be used without any hindrances during emergencies.
6. Also direct your officers in Anjaw district and Namsai subdivision to provide all necessary help to SDO HLG and ADC NMS.
7. In case of emergencies everybody is required to extend all possible help to the disaster management cell. Whenever they are called to extend the service they should be prompt in delivering such services. It is legally binding on each and every department.
8. In fact all the HODs are ex-officio members of District Disaster Management Committee.

TOGETHER WE CAN FIGHT WITH ANY DIFFICULTIES

DISTRICT SUPPLY OFFICER

(Supported by a committee of ADC(Hq), ARCS & Bazaar Committee)

1. He shall take personal care in ensuring that the essential commodities like rice, salt, kerosene should be stored in adequate quantity before the monsoon season. He should ensure availability of all these essential commodities during emergencies.
2. He shall personally ensure that the POL (Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene, Mobile etc) and LPG are stocked in sufficient quantity before the monsoon. During emergencies he should closely monitor the stock on daily basis. He should keep strict control on the POL and LPG dealers to ensure that at any case black marketing or artificial scarcity is not developed. Strict instructions should be given to the dealers that they should ensure maximum stocking before the monsoon and whenever the stock reduces than the base line they will immediately inform DSO. In fact it is desirable that they should report the daily stock report without fail to DSO.
3. DSO shall conduct regular checking in the bazaar. It is to be strictly ensured that at any case black marketing or artificial scarcity is not developed. He is empowered to seize the stock of all essential commodities in the open market if situation warrants.
4. He will liaison with the Air Force and Pawanhans for casualty evacuation or for emergency sorties of any kind. He should ensure that co-ordinate numbers of all vulnerable locations are ready with him and also record on availability of any suitable landing ground at various locations. He shall direct all Circle Officer to give feedback before 7th May.
5. He will liaison with District Transport Officer to ensure that sufficient vehicles are made available to transport the essential commodities to remotest of the areas. He should also ensure availability of labour for carrying essential commodities.
6. He should ensure availability of transit go-downs at various locations including helipads.
7. He will liaison with ARCS to ensure that all FPS in cooperative are woking with fullest efficiency.

8. He should also liaison with other heads such as DMO etc for carrying essential medicines or other such equipments.

MAINTAIN SUPPLY: SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER

(Supported by a committee of DVO, DD-ICDS & NYK)

1. He is having most crucial and important assignment before, during and after the disasters.
2. He should keep all his health units such as District Hospital, CHC, PHC, Sub centers along with Doctors and Paramedical staff ready to deal with any kind of emergencies.
3. He should ensure availability of Doctors and paramedical staff. The leaves/tour etc of all doctors needs to be planned meticulously so that at any given point sufficient doctors should be made available within short notice.
4. He shall open on site medical units in case of emergencies. He shall also establish mobile units which will visit the villages and all relief camps.
5. He shall prepare an Army of health volunteers who will support the Medical department for various works such as casualty evacuation, first aid etc
6. He shall liaison with BRO, ITBP and Army for their support in extending Medical facilities to the needy.
7. DMO and his team should take all preventive and precautionary measures to control the outbreak of any epidemic and also take necessary steps to control epidemic if any.
8. DMO should take stock of all necessary equipments and drugs which are likely to be most needed after the disaster. He should ensure early stocking of the same before the monsoon.
9. He should take necessary steps to arrange awareness camps in villages and towns to create awareness about preventive measures.

10. He should keep all the ambulances ready and in running condition. He should liaison with District Transport Officer for any additional vehicles. Sufficient stock of POL items may be ensured before the monsoon.
11. The principle of **QUICK RESPONSE** should be embedded in the system and within 20 minutes of the call the emergency medical teams should be ready to move.

WE MAY NOT AVOID DISASTERS BUT WE CAN PREVENT EPIDEMICS

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (PHED)

(Supported by the Technical Committee)

1. Water supply is the most important and essential service, which needs to be maintained at any given cost. Generally in Arunachal Pradesh all our water supply schemes are very close to river courses and hence are extremely prone to natural disasters and hence are the early victims of floods. Hence the department needs to be extremely vigilant and should have alternate delivery mechanism in place much before the monsoon.
2. Availability of safe drinking water is most important and hence PHE Department should have their contingency plan ready much before the monsoon period. They should submit their contingency plan to District Disaster Management cell by 7th May without fail.
3. The PHE department should prepare a plan for alternate water supply system such as tankers etc
4. They should prepare plan to ensure that the drinking water is not contaminated and is safe for drinking. Unsafe drinking water is main cause of spread of epidemics.
5. PHE department should conduct village to village level awareness camps on importance of safe drinking water.
6. They should coordinate with the Health department and administration to prevent outbreak of any epidemic because of unsafe drinking water.
7. For any kind of technical help they may approach the Technical Committee of which they are also a member.

WATER SUPPLY: LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (POWER & HDPD)

(Supported by the Technical Committee)

1. Electricity supply plays an important role in day to day life. Especially during disaster, the efficiency of fighting with disaster depends upon availability of electricity.
2. In Arunachal Pradesh most of the micro-hydels and transmission lines are prone to the damage because of floods and hence the department should be ready to deal with such situations.
3. Take preventive measures to safe guard power installation including the transmission lines during the disasters.
4. Take necessary action along with EE Hydropower to protect or restore the Hydel power plants
5. Arrangement of electric supply at the rehabilitation camps, search and rescue sites, hospitals, water supply, telephone exchange, police station, control rooms and other vital installations on top priority
6. Prepare a contingency plan for alternate arrangement for providing electricity and submit the same before 7th May. They should also have a war footing restoration plan in case the some damages occur.
7. Keep sufficient stock of HSD and other POL items for generators.
8. To take help of the technical committee of which EE POWER is also a member.

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER

1. DFO is required to play an important role by virtue of being head of one of the most prominent departments.
2. He shall provide all necessary manpower such as RFO, Forest guards etc to the district disaster management cell whenever called for.
3. He will have list of elephant owners ready with him and keep on updating at regular interval.
4. DFO will be completely empowered to requisition elephants from any private individual during the emergencies.
5. He shall provide services of forest guards etc for the search and rescue operations as well as for guarding important establishments. He shall give the list of forest guards available to the district disaster management cell and to SP Tezu on priority
6. DFO has got a significant role as far as early warning is concerned. Since most of the forest guards are stationed deep in the jungles they can see the behaviour of the river and give early warnings.
7. DFO shall prepare a team of forest guards who will survey the river courses to check whether any unnatural dam has been formed or not because of landslides. This activity is very important and hence sincere guards are to be chosen for this activity.
8. Further DFO should take up the task of massive plantation at various locations in consultation with Panchayat leaders and GB. It will prevent the rivers from eroding their banks.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

(Committee of DDSE, Principal HSS, IGGC, Headmasters)

1. Since students are most vulnerable to disasters and epidemics, the role of education department is extremely crucial.
2. DDSE/Principals should get in touch with District Disaster Management cell and DMO to prevent from disaster and epidemic and their needs will be addressed on priority basis.
3. The education department can provide an Army of volunteers in the form of NCC/NSS/Scouts or other students and teachers. Kindly keep these units ready and train them on the basic principles of disaster management.
4. The students are most vibrant messengers in the society. Hence their services can be effectively utilized for awareness generation on various issues such as health, hygiene, disaster and epidemic prevention etc.
5. The teachers are also important members of the society. In fact at many locations they are the only government officials available in the villages. The relation between the villagers and teachers is of mutual respect and hence their services can be very effectively used during the emergencies.
6. DDSE is required to sensitize all the teachers about their role in disaster prevention and emergency management. In fact they can provide early warning and keep on updating about condition of the villagers.
7. Their role in protecting the students from the disaster and epidemic is immense and hence they should be properly trained to deal with these situations. The education department should not forget the Kumbhakonam incidence. To start with carry out training cum sensitization programme in each of the schools once academic session starts.

8. Hence role of DDSE/Principal/Head Masters/ NCC, NSS, Scouts and Guide in-charges is very significant in emergency management.

DISTRICT TRANSPORT OFFICER

1. Prepare a database on all Governmental/Semi governmental/Private vehicles available in the district with the particulars such as owners/ type of vehicle/suitability etc
2. The above-mentioned database is required to be provided to control room also.
3. The District Transport Officer is fully empowered to requisition any kind of vehicle government or private. He will requisition the vehicles rotationally and on equitable basis. He shall also requisition services of all private garages.
4. In fact during emergencies he will ensure that sufficient vehicles are requisitioned well in advance and parked at RWD workshop. He will then get the vehicles inspected by the Foremen.
5. He will also ensure availability of sufficient drivers also and keep a database of all government and private drivers.
6. He will coordinate with other officers regarding their needs for vehicles such as DMO, Search and rescue teams etc.
7. In case of scarcity he will ensure sufficient stock of POL items. At least 1000ltrs of Petrol and Diesel need to be stored for emergency purpose.

URBAN PROGRAMME OFFICER

(Supported by the Technical Committee)

1. He shall ensure that the drainages of the town are cleaned well before the monsoon. He shall do this activity before 15th May. He will ensure that at no locations the drainages are choked and flooded

2. During emergencies he is required to monitor the town area and keep vigil on flood prone areas. He will also divide the township in various segments and make one volunteer in charge of each section.
3. The waste disposal mechanism requires being more elaborate during floods as failure to dispose the waste may create problems related to Public Health.
4. UPO should remember that cleaned drainage will reduce the chances of flooding in the township. He should also remember that the quick waste disposal is extremely important.

DIPRO

1. Giving warning to the people in advance through all available resources such as AIR, Doordarshan, Circulars, Brochures, Pamphlets and more frequently using the loudspeaker mounted vehicles.
2. Information of all kinds needs to be disseminated at the earliest possible.
3. Setting up of an information counter in DC office.
4. He shall brief the press and other media in regular frequency.

DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER & DISTRICT INFORMATIC OFFICER

1. Provide all data and statistics to DC and DIPRO regarding rainfall, relief camps, victims etc.
2. Maintain and update the database regularly.
3. Provide daily sitrep to DC, SP and DIPRO.
4. Update the website regularly.

DISTRICT LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT OFFICER

1. Prepare a database on all available labours with all government departments as well as with the private business/individuals etc.
2. Requisition the services of the labours both with government or private as and when necessary.
3. Provide list of available labours with the Contol room.

DD(ICDS)/CDPO

1. They will look after the needs of the children and women during the disaster in collaboration with Medical Department and Administration.
2. They will make the services of Anganwadi workers available during emergencies.

PD DRDA

(Supported by DDSE, BDO, CDPO)

1. He will be in charge of all relief camps in the township.
2. He shall create some volunteers who will look after the respective relief camps.
3. He shall ensure availability of all basic things in the relief camps such as fooding, bedding, medicines etc.
4. He will liaison with other departments for necessary help such as DMO, Supply etc.
5. He will be ready with all basic equipments to raise temporary sheds within shortest notice.
6. He will keep record of all the victims in the relief camp and ensure that no law and order problem arises in the camps.
7. He shall give report on relief camps to DC, SP and DIPRO on regular interval.
8. All the powers will be delegated to DRDA to manage the relief camps.
9. It is expected that all the relief camps are completely managed by PD DRDA. He will coordinate all concerned to ensure that relief camps run with fullest efficiency.

Maintenance and Restoration Roads and Bridges.

1. EE PWD/RWD and BRO are responsible for the maintenance and restoration of the roads and bridges including **foot suspension bridges** and **porter tracks**.
2. Road communication is the lifeline to manage any type of disaster may it be **flood, fire accident or outbreak of epidemic** etc. hence the all the department related to the construction of roads and bridges should formulate a **disaster management contingency plan** of the department specific and submit to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Tezu.

3. The **Technical Committee** will also assist these departments. These departments will submit a report regarding road communication on daily basis during monsoon season.

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEPTT OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE AT THE TIME OF NATURAL CALAMITY.

1. Every year thousands of acres of agricultural/horticultural lands were damaged due to **flood, landslide, drought** etc. Hence it is the responsibility of the **DAO** and **DHO** to undertake extension measures relating to the latest result of research available from different sources or already released varieties including **flood tolerant varieties** and **other traditional cropping pattern/practices** for agriculture in the generally flood affected areas.
2. Advise the farmers regarding the dates after which sowing/transplanting should be undertaken and also advise on the suitable cropping patterns keeping in consideration the **soil fertility and climatic condition of the local region**. The DAO/DHO will visit the areas generally affected by natural calamity along with LMstaffs and his field staffs to make an **assessment of the acreage** under crops and number of cultivators' are likely to be affected well in advance say before the onset of monsoon season.
3. Assess the requirement of and assist the Deputy Commissioner in arranging seeds, seedlings, manures, pesticides, **agricultural loans** (in cash and kind) and **crop insurances** etc.
4. The department should arrange distribution of agricultural inputs under various **Centrally sponsored, NEC and State schemes**, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner. Render technical guidance to the needy cultivators for salvage and protection of surviving crops and raising of such varieties of crops as may be suitable during the season or next crop season.
5. The Department should liaison with the **IFCD** for removal of debris deposited in the agricultural fields due to flood, landslide etc. and also for flood protection works of agricultural/horticultural lands.

MONITORING AND RELIEF REPORTING.

1. The District Administration will actively monitor whole process of relief operation. Information gathered through the Outpost Administrative Officers and Control Rooms will

be compiled and consolidated to facilitate easy and ready information/data on actual position of the disaster. Preliminary report on flood or other natural calamity situation will be put forward to the government for information.

2. All the resources available in the district will be mobilized properly and well directed to the cause. The District Administration will also re-enforce on all fronts of arrangement to ensure that the relief works are carried out without any let up and reach to the victims promptly.
3. Losses sustained in respect of crop damage, damage of properties, public assets, livestock, human life, dwelling houses etc during the flood will be assessed and spot verified through the **Circle Level Relief Committee/Circle Level Disaster Management Committee (CLRC/CLDMC)** concern.
4. **Citizen Information Center** will be established in the District Control Room for providing all sorts of information to common citizen.

DISBURSEMENT OF RELIEF.

1. The **DLRC** will sit to examine all the cases for grant of relief to the flood affected people.
2. Relief assistance in cash and kind will be rendered to the actual victims on the basis of loss assessment reports submitted by the **CLRC** concern.
3. The village authorities and Panchayat leaders will also be involved in the disbursement of relief.
4. All the persons, the departments or agencies and **NGOs.** will be commended suitably for their active and unflinching support or help at the time of need.

WORKPLAN FOR DRM PLAN IN RESPECT OF LOHIT DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR-2006.

Sl.no.	Activity	Process	Amount
1.	Village Disaster Management plans of ten (10) of each circle of Lohit District. This work has to be completed by May 2006.	The concerned Administrative Officer should identify ten (10) villages from their concerned jurisdiction, which are more vulnerable to Disaster. They should undertake the task of completing their village level plan as per format attached in consultation with the village members of those selected villages.	For making Village plan an amount of Rs.500/-for each village can be utilized for misc. expenses.

2.	All Circle Disaster Management Plan should be completed by May 2006.	The CO of the concerned circle should undertake the task of completing their Circle Level Disaster Management plan.	For making Circle plan amount of Rs.500/-for each circle can be utilized for misc. expenses.
3.	All Block Disaster Management Plan should be completed by May 2006.	The BDO with the collaboration of all the Admn. Officer of the concerned block should undertake the task of completing their Block Disaster Management plan as per format served from this office vide Ltr.no.LRR/DM-BDMP-01/05/06/2781-87 dtd.28 th May'05	For making Block plan amount of Rs.1000/-for each block can be utilized for misc. expenses.

CHECKLIST FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AT CIRCLE LEVEL

Name of the Circle:

BEFORE DISASTER

1. Formation of Disaster Management Committees at Circle level as well as Village Level.
2. Formulation of Disaster Management Plan of Circle and all the Villages of that particular Circle.
3. Identification of flood prone Villages or areas under the Circle.
4. Identification of sites for opening/ setting up of Relief Camps.
5. Setting up of Control room at Circle Headquarter as well as those Villages vulnerable to Disaster.
6. Identification of emergency landing grounds or for air dropping.
7. Stocking of essential commodities such as rations items, emergency medicines, POL and LPG.
8. Mass awareness campaigns regarding preventive measures of flood, water-borne diseases, earthquake, fire accident and other natural calamities.
9. Submission of Disaster Management plan of Circle and Villages to District Disaster Management Committee.

DURING DISASTER

1. Evacuation of marooned people to a safer place/ relief camps.
2. Setting up of relief camps for evacuated persons.
3. Operation of Control room round the clock.
4. Submission of hourly/ daily calamity situation report to District Disaster Management Cell as per proforma annexed at 'A'.
5. Conducting of Co-ordination meeting of Circle level officials, public leaders, NGOs etc. to mitigate the disaster.

AFTER DISASTER

1. Conducting of Physical verification/ survey of losses/ damages of public as well as individual property due to natural calamity by Circle Level Damage Assessment Team.
2. Submission of Damage report to DLRC for scrutiny and consideration.
3. Remarks

Proforma-A

SITUATION REPORT AS ON.....

1. Name of the Circle :
2. Amount of rainfall with date :
3. Name of the rivers flooded :
4. Name & number of villages submerged :
5. Number of house damaged :
6. Number of relief & rescue sorties carried out :
7. Date of occurrence :
8. Number of population affected :
9. Number of relief camps opened :
10. Number of human lives lost :
11. Number of livestock lost :
12. Cultivation area damaged (in hect.) :
13. Approximate value of crops damaged :

14. Name of road cut off due to landslide with location :
15. Period of road blocks :
16. Electricity problem, if any :
17. Drinking water Problem, if any :
18. Action taken by Circle administrative Centre :
19. Expenditures incurred, if any :

- **PLEASE NOTE THAT ABOVE DISTRIBUTION OF DUTIES IS JUST ILLUSTRATIVE AND NOT IRREVERSIBLE.**

- **DEPENDING UPON THE NEED AND CIRCUMSTANCES THE DUTIES CAN BE CHANGED AT ANY TIME.**

- **IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT ALL THE DEPARTMENTAL BARRIERS ARE REMOVED DURING THE EMERGENCIES.**

- **ALL HEADS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ASSIGNED ANY SPECIFIC DUTIES, WILL HELP THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CELL.**

- **KINDLY NOTE FOLLOWING BASIC PRINCIPLES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT**
 - **PREPAREDNESS**
 - **QUICK RESPONSE**
 - **NETWORKING & INTEGRATING OF RESOURCES**
 - **COOPERATION**

- **IT IS REQUIRED THAT AFTER ANY DISASTER WITHIN 20 MINUTES ALL THE SENIOR OFFICERS SHOULD TO REPORT THE CONTROL ROOM**

- **LET US JOIN HANDS TO SAVE OUR DISTRICT FROM NATURAL OR MANMADE CALAMITY. TOGETHER WE CAN ACHIEVE OUR GOAL.**

Powers of District Disaster Management Committee

(As per Chapter II of the National Calamity Management Act)

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act it shall be lawful for the Central Relief Commissioner/State Relief Commissioner and District Relief Commissioner to issue such guidelines/instructions or orders or directions to all departments and authorities including Police, Paramilitary Forces etc as might be considered necessary by him for the purpose of effectively carrying out the objectives of this Act and it shall be duty of such persons and authorities to carry out such guidelines, instructions, orders or directions.
2. The Central Relief Commissioner/State Relief Commissioner and District Relief Commissioner if he considers necessary he may require any officer in command of any group of persons belonging to the armed forces to render such assistance as might be required. Every such officer of the armed forces shall obey such requisition and would extend every possible help and assistance for effective management of the calamities.
3. It shall be lawful for the Central Relief Commissioner/State Relief Commissioner and District Relief Commissioner or any of their nominee, duly authorized in this behalf.
 - i. To requisition the services of any adult private individual and to assign to him such responsibility, consistent with his age and ability, as may be deemed fit and proper, for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of this Act and translating its provisions into action
 - ii. To requisition men and material from any Government organization, department, corporations, companies, public sector undertakings, and the like functioning within his jurisdiction, with a view to operationalise the Act and the persons in charge of such organizations, departments, corporations, companies, public sector undertakings shall be bound to comply with the requisition made in this behalf.
4. Whoever being called upon in writing by the Central Relief Commissioner and State Relief Commissioner/ District Relief Commissioner to comply with such requisition,

without reasonable excuse, refuses or neglects to do so, shall be deemed to have committed an offence, punishable u/s 187 of Indian Penal Code.

5. It shall be lawful for the Central Relief Commissioner or State Relief Commissioner or District Relief Commissioner or for any other person authorized by general or special orders to enter into or upon order to make any inquiry, inspection, measurement, valuation or survey or to execute any work, which is authorized by the Act, or to see whether the provisions of the Act were complied with.
6. It shall be lawful for any person, authorized by or under the Act to make any entry into any place, to open or cause to be opened, any door, gate or other barrier in saving lives and / or properties, if he considers the opening thereof necessary for the purpose of such entry; and, if the owner or occupier is absent, or being present, refuses to open such door, gate or barrier for the purposes specified below:
 - i. Removal of Debris.
 - ii. Conduct of search and rescue operations.
 - iii. Providing emergency shelter.
 - iv. Provisioning of food, medicine and other essential needs.
 - v. Requisitioning transport from private parties or which is available nearby.
 - vi. Constructing temporary bridges.
 - vii. Demolition of unsafe structure, which may endanger the public.
 - viii. Warning of further risk and hazards.
 - ix. Dissemination of information do's and don'ts.
 - x. Rendering technical advice to the district and to the local Government.
 - xi. Reduction of all immediate threats to the life and public health and safety.
7.
 - (a) It shall be the responsibility of the Central Relief Commissioner or State Relief Commissioner or District Relief Commissioner to make adequate arrangement for evacuation of the inhabitants before the occurrence of calamity and for the purpose, they shall be competent to give appropriate direction for evacuation.
 - (b) In the event of such direction being disobeyed, it shall be lawful for the Central Relief Commissioner or State Relief Commissioner or District Relief Commissioner or such authority as may be empowered in his behalf to use such amount of force as may be necessary for effecting the evacuation of inhabitants before the occurrence of calamity.
 - (c) Willful violation of such directions shall constitute an offence under the Act.
8. It shall be lawful for any of the principal authorities namely Government of India, Central Relief Commissioner, National Centre for Calamity Management, State Government, State Relief Commissioner and District Relief Commissioner to use or caused to be used by Doordarshan, Cable TVs, All India Radio, FM Radios for broadcasting news and disseminating information regarding intensity of disaster; likely to be caused by any of the calamities.

MINUTES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT MEETING HELD ON 03/04/06 AT 1030 HRS IN DC's CONFERENCE HALL.

A meeting of District Disaster Management Committee was convened to chalk out contingency plan to deal with any kind of disastrous situation, which may arise at any time. The floods have been a recurring problem in both Lohit and Anjaw Districts and hence major emphasis is to be given on floods management. The meeting was attended by all the Heads of the Departments at Tezu, all the outpost Administrative Officers of Lohit and Anjaw Districts, Panchayat Members, NGOs, Bazaar Committee, Representative of 82 Mtn Brigade, 9 ITBP, 25 ITBP, 48 BRTF etc.

At the very outset the District Relief & Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO), Tezu welcomed all the officers present and briefed the purpose of meeting.

While welcoming all the officers present, Deputy Commissioner highlighted the need for disaster management plan for the districts of Lohit and Anjaw. He also apprised the members present about the importance of chalking out Disaster Management plan at each of the level such as District Disaster Management Plan, Sub-divisional Disaster Management Plan, Block Level Disaster Management Plan, Circle Level Disaster management Plan and ultimately Village and Cluster Level Disaster Management Plan. The following decisions were taken after thorough discussion: -

1. The Deputy Commissioner directed the ADC Namsai, SDO Hayuliang and all the BDOs and Circle Officers to prepare the Sub-divisional Disaster Management Plan, Block Level Disaster Management Plan, Circle Level Disaster management Plan. The plans should be made in consultation with all the Government departments and public leaders of that area. The plans should be ready by 24th April and all the administrative officers will meet the Deputy Commissioner with the plan on 28th April 2006 (**Action by ADC (NMS), SDO (HLG), All BDO and All Circle Officers in Lohit and Anjaw Districts**)
2. The Deputy Commissioner also directed the Circle Officers to choose at least 10 villages in each circle and prepare a cluster level disaster management plan. These cluster level disaster management plan should be made immediately and should be submitted before 24th April (**Action by : All Circle Officers in Lohit and Anjaw Districts**)
3. The village level govt. staffs such as VLWs/Teachers/Students/Anganwadi Workers/Health Assistants who are educated could be brought into the village level disaster management committee including local public leaders/villagers who are well acquainted with the villages and its terrain for quick and effective management. For each village, at least 10 volunteers should be made ready and create awareness about the disaster management. (**Action by: All Circle Officers in Lohit and Anjaw Districts.**)

4. Deputy Commissioner further said that role of each and every department is extremely crucial and without active involvement of all the section of society the disaster cannot be managed. The Deputy Commissioner directed all the departments to prepare their own contingency plan for managing any kind of disaster in general and floods in particular. The concerned department should ensure that all the services provided by them to the citizen like water supply, electricity, health, roads, telecommunication etc are not disturbed during the disaster. In case of any disturbances, their contingency plan should come into action. Their contingency plan should take care of all the types of problems, which may occur during emergencies. The departments should submit their contingency plan before 28th April 2006 without fail. **(Action by all the Heads of the Deptts in Lohit and Anjaw Districts.)**
5. All these plans should be worked out in such a way that if any disaster occurs, the contingency plan comes into action automatically, without waiting for others to come and help or without waiting for any specific orders. **(Action by all the Heads of the Deptts in Lohit and Anjaw Districts.)**
6. All the police/ SIB WT stations at the respective administrative HQR should be converted into Control Room for collection and dissipation of information. A joint control room of Army/ ITBP / BRO and administration should be established so that information is shared quickly. **(Action by SP, All administrative Officers, Army ,ITBP and BRO)**
7. The Deputy Commissioner categorically directed all the HODs that they should not leave their HQRs far as possible during the emergency period. If he or she happens to leave on tour or on leave his subordinate officer should invariably be present in the HQR with the authority/power to function on his own at the event of any disaster.
(Action By All the Heads of the Departments in Lohit an Anjaw districts)
8. The township areas of Tezu, Namsai, Mahadevpur, Chongkham, Hayuliang, Sunnpura, Wakro etc. may be divided into suitable segments and each segment should have a different committee. These committees shall be responsible for the management of affairs in that segment.
(Action By ADC (HQ), IFCD and DRRO)
9. At the District Level, following committees are formed:
 - a) District Disaster Management Committee: Consisting of all the Heads of the Departments, Army BRO,ITBP, SE (PWD),CF, Public Leaders, Bazaar Secy. and Hon'ble MLA.
 - b) Technical Committee: EE (PWD/RWD/ELECTRICAL/.HDPD/ IFCD), DD(UD), PD(DRDA) and all other technical department
 - c) Relief Camp/Shelter Committee: PD DRDA, DDSE, BDO, CDPO
 - d) Health Committee: DMO, DVO, DD-ICDS, NYK
 - e) Search and Rescue Committee: SP, Army, BRO, ITBP, DMO, NCC, NYK
 - f) Supply Committee: ADC, DSO(sup),DRCS, Bazaar Committee
 - g) Volunteers Committee: DDSE/Principal IGGC/GHSS/NCC/NSS/Bazaar Committee, Puja Committee, NYK etc.

- 10 All the above committees should meet before 28th April and decide upon their own action plan. The composition of the committees can be changed based on the situation (**Action by All the Committees**)
- 11 The Deputy commissioner also expressed that if the information on rainfall and water level is received promptly from the mountains we can plan evacuation work more effectively. He requested Army / ITBP/ SIB and BRO whose station are located at very remote locations to provide such information to the District Control Room at the earliest. The concerned circle officer should also liaison with the nearest authorities for early collection of the information (**Action By Army/ITBP/BRO/SIB and Circle Officers**)
- 12 He further pointed out that the main cause of death of people occurs due to epidemic following the floods. The Medical department has to take a pro-active role to control the epidemic. Further there is less likelihood of receiving any additional funds for medicines. The DMO is required to plan meticulously his resources to manage the situation. Also the DMO should ensure that holidays of Doctors are planned in a systematic way and maximum doctor should be on duty during the monsoon months. (**Action By DMO, Tezu and Anjaw**)
- 13 The Deputy Commissioner expressed that if all the departments take pro-active role and takes necessary action the disasters can be managed effectively. (**All HODs**)
- 14 The Supply, PHED, Electrical, PWD and such other departments should take leading role in managing the affairs. (**All HODs**)
- 15 The activation of APP control room is extremely important during the disasters. The SP Tezu assured that round the clock services would be provided during the disaster like situation. Further the Deputy Commissioner directed that all the senior officers should report to the control room within 20 minutes of occurrence of any disaster. (**Action By SP and Circle Officers and all HODs**)
- 16 The Supdt. of Police in his deliberations added that Lohitpur nala /Tezu Khola / Lohit river / Sukhanala etc. and other vulnerable points such as culverts etc. should be visited and awareness created amongst the villagers about the safety and protection of life and properties. IFCD to survey vulnerable points where flood or erosions may occur. He further informed that one ambulance is available with him, which can be utilized for evacuation purpose from the villages to Distt. Hospital within Tezu Sub-Division.
- 17 The ADC, Namsai informed that they have established advance information system with the neighbouring Changlang district and already asked the Admn at Vijoyanagar to provide advance information. Further, regarding requirements of buildings for relief camps, artificial scarcity of essential commodities etc. have been discussed with concerned.
- 18 The DHO, Tezu suggested for social service at Tezu khola / Sukha nala. As such IFCD was requested to survey the area for the social service. (**Action by IFCD**)
- 19 Regarding Citizen information for the people who are studying or working outside the district one counter will be opened for providing information about their families and friends at the time of disaster. (**Action by ADC (Hq)/DRRO**)

- 20 It was also informed that WLL service will be started from 2nd week of April 2006. And also a system of SMS alert message to every mobile phone holders will be brought out in consultation with BSNL. **(Action by BSNL)**
- 21 The District Disaster Management Cell has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which will be circulated to all concerned. They are required to study the SOPs and initiate necessary actions. **(Action by: All HODs.)**
- 22 At the end the Deputy Commissioner concluded by saying that though National Calamity Management Act provides overwhelming powers to the District Administration, he prefers to have co-operative and cross-functional team based on the voluntary efforts and he does not want to enforce the work on any individual or any department. In fact with only voluntary attitude the disasters can be fought with. He expressed that during the difficult months in 2004 and 2005 all the sections of the society, all the departments, Army, BRO and others provided tremendous support to the district administration and the administration is proud to have such a dedicated team. He expresses his confidence that in coming years also everybody will stand united to serve the citizens of this area.

**(Damchin Norbu) DRRO
Lohit District::Tezu**

**(P.S.Lhokhande) IAS
Deputy Commissioner
Lohit District::Tezu**

CONTACT NUMBERS OF LOHIT DISTRICT.

1. SHRI P.S. LOKHANDE, DC, TEZU	03804-223666/222540(O) 222777(R)
2. SHRI C.P. MANSAL, SP, TEZU	03804-222268(O) 222219(R)
3. SHRI ABU TAYENG, ADC, TEZU	03804-224467(O) 222224(R)
4. SHRI D.NORBU, DRRO, TEZU	03804-222676(O)
5. SHRI M.TATUM, EAC, TEZU.	03804-222284(O) 222205(R)
6. SHRI R.SHARMA, ADC, NAMSAL	03806-262228(O) 262227(R)
7. CIRCLE OFFICER, PIYONG	03806-263171(O) 202180(R)
8. CIRCLE OFFICER, CHONGKHAM	03806-222028(O) 222027(R)
9. EAC, LEKANG	03806-244439(O) 244441(R)
10. CIRCLE OFFICER, WAKRO	03804-255204(O) 255205(R)
11. CIRCLE OFFICER, SUNPURA	03804-233221(O) 233222(R)
12. PD-DRDA	03804-222233(O) 222256(R)
13. DRCS	03804-222393(O) 222307(R)
14. DSO (SUP)	03804-222477(O) 224254(R)
15. DIPRO	03804-222395(O) 222375(R)
16. DMO	03804-222261(O) 222236(R)
17. DVO	03804-222265(O) 222220(R)
18. DAO	03804-222232(O) 222249(R)
19. DHO	03804-222380(O) 222270(R)
20. DFO	03804-222258(O) 222274(R)
21. SS, APST	03804-222314(O) 222791(R)
22. PRINCIPAL IGGC	03804-222329(O) 222330(R)
23. SDOT, BSNL	03804-262700(O) 262298(R)
24. DDSE	03804-222251(O) 222354(R)
25. EE, PWD	03804-222451(O) 222488(R)
26. EE, HDPD	03804-223736(O) 223628 (R)
27. EE, RWD	03804-223315(O) 224426(R)
28. EE, E&M	03804-222312(O) 222921(R)
29. EE, IFCD	03804-222210(O) 222396 (R)
30. AE, ELECTRICAL	03804-222471(O) 224246(R)
31. AE, PHED	03804-222269(O) 222313(R)
32. BDO	03804-222658(O) 222216(R)
33. NYK	03804-222707(O) 222935(R)
34. S.F.O. V.K.SINGH, FIRE SERVICE	03804-222425
35. ASI (T) B.ROY, C/ROOM WT, TEZU	03804-222481
36. FIRE BRIGADE, TEZU	101
37. POLICE STATION, TEZU	100

“IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT ALL THE DEPARTMENTAL BARRIERS ARE REMOVED DURING THE EMERGENCIES.LET US JOIN HANDS TO SAVE OUR DISTRICT FROM NATURAL OR MANMADE CALAMITIES.TOGETHER WE CAN ACHIEVE OUR GOAL.”

OOOOOOOO