



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN CACHAR 2024-2025



Prepared by:-

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, CACHAR
O/O THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, CACHAR, SILCHAR
(District Emergency Operation Centre)

Near Settlement Office Campus,
Capt. N. M. Gupta Road, Cachar, Silchar.

Phone No.9401624141/ 03842-239249/(1077 - Toll Free)

Email: ddma-cachar@assam.gov.in

Website: <https://cachar.gov.in>

FOREWORD

Cachar district is vulnerable to various types of natural and manmade hazards due to frequent risk exposure to Earthquake, Flood, Fire, Cyclone, Hailstorm and Road accident.

Therefore, it is imperative to be pro-active in efforts to elevate institutional preparedness and capacity building. To save lives, livelihood, protect environment and ensure implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, a paradigm shift from response and relief-based approach of Disaster Management to prevention, coping and adaptation to disaster risk and resilience building is the need of hour. Since the underlying causes are dynamic and fast evolving, so is the risk from those hazards. Early warning system, response and risk mitigation processes and techniques have changed due to New Global Techno-Legal Regime, since the enactment of the Disaster management Act 2005. Science, technology, economical gains, risk awareness amongst responders and victims, learning's from best practices, community engagement etc now have allowed humanity to minimise, prevent, protect, mitigate, cope and adapt with risks better.

Further, the provisions of section 30(2) (i) of DM Act 2005 makes it mandatory on the part of District Disaster management Authority to prepare the Disaster Management Plan including the response plan of the District and based upon this plan all the departments at the district level shall also prepare their response plan to manage the impacts of disaster and improve resilience. DDMA shall also review the developmental plans at the district level of the Government departments and local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for improved capability in risk prevention, mitigation, response, relief and rehabilitation.

Therefore, this plan is an attempt on the part of DDMA Cachar to identify the hazards vulnerable areas in the district and prepare the mitigation, prevention, incident response system along with the SOPs for different departments and agencies along with the capacity building of community so that the plan a realistic guiding reference in management of disaster risks in more effective and efficient manner.

I hope through this revised and updated plan the road map of all programs activities in future the community and other stake holders together will be competent enough to face the vagaries of nature in a brave way by taking all measures of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response aspects of the disaster management.



(Rohan Kumar Jha, IAS)

**District Commissioner cum Chairman
District Disaster Management Authority
Cachar, Silchar.**

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Glossary of Key Terms:

Capacity	The Combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.
Climate Change	<p>The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as: “a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcing, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.”</p> <p>The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.”</p>
Critical facilities/ infrastructure.	The primary physical structures, technical facilities and systems which are socially, economically or operationally essential to the functioning of a society or community, both in routine circumstances and in the extreme circumstances of an emergency.
Disaster	‘Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in an area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which result in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.
Disaster Management	<p>‘Disaster Management’ means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for-</p> <p>Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster;</p> <p>Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences;</p> <p>Capacity building;</p> <p>Preparedness to deal with any disaster;</p> <p>Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;</p> <p>Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster;</p> <p>Evacuation, Rescue and relief;</p> <p>Rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p>
Disaster Risk Reduction	DRR is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the casual factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and poverty, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
Early Warning Systems	To set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.
Exposure	People, property, systems, or other elements present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses.

Hazard	A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.
Mitigation	The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by Governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.
Prevention	The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.
Recovery	The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.
Response	The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduces health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
Risk	The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
Risk assessment	A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.
Structural and non-structural measures	Structural measures: Any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or application of engineering techniques to achieve to hazard- resistance and resilience in structures or systems; Non- structural measures: Any measures not involving physical construction that uses knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.
Vulnerability	The characteristics and circumstances of a community, systems or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.

INTRODUCTION**1.1) BACKGROUND**

Cachar was the only district of Assam in the Barak valley from the days of yore with Silchar, Karimganj and Hailakandi as its three Sub-Divisions. With regard to the origin of the name of 'Cachar' it is believed to have been derived from the Sanskrit word 'Khachar' which means a broad region near mountain or water. Mr. E. Gait is of the opinion that the Kacharies might have named the district of Cachar after their name. It might also be possible that the Bengalis of Sylhet district gave this district its name as the work 'Kachar' in Sylheti means a stretch of land at the foot of a mountain or on the bank of a river. It is not very easy to trace the origin of the name but it is more likely that "Hadamba" was a very old name of Cachar.

1.2) DISTRICT PROFILE-CACHAR DISTRICT**a) LOCATION**

Cachar district is located in the southernmost part of Assam. The total geographical area of the district is 3,786 Sq. km. It is bounded on the north by the North Cachar Hills and the State of Meghalaya; on the south by Manipur state and on the west by Hailakandi District and Bangladesh. The district lies between 92 24 E and 93 15 E longitude and 24 22 and 25 8 N latitude.

b) HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CACHAR DISTRICT

Cachar, the name of the district concerned, is directly derived from the Sanskrit word Khachar, the meaning of which as a "broadening region", near mountain or near water. The district was created in 1830 after annexation of Kachari Kingdom by the British. In 1854, North Cachar was annexed and made a separate district. In 1951 the North Cachar Sub-Division was taken out of Cachar and made a separate district. In 1983 Karimganj Sub-Division was made a Separate district and finally in 1989, Hailakandi Sub-Divisions was called Sub-Divisions was culled out to form a new district.

c) AREA AND DIVISION:**c.1) NATURAL DIVISION**

Cachar district lies at the southernmost part of Assam and is the gateway to the neighbouring state of Mizoram and also to the western part of Manipur. It is considered as one of the oldest district of the State of Assam. It has an area of 3786 sq. km. The district is bounded on the North Barail and Jaintia Hills, on the South by Mizoram, on the East by Manipur and in the West by Bangladesh and the Hailakandi district.

The head quarter of the district is at Silchar, which is considered as one of the significant business centre of the state. The official language of the district is Bengali language with majority of people residing in the district primarily speak Bengali language as well as Sylheti language.

c. 2) ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Cachar is one of the 27 districts of Assam. Silchar, the district headquarter town, situated on the South bank of the Barak river is an important commercial centre of the State. It is a gateway to Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura. Naturally, the town plays a vital role so far supply of essential commodities etc. to those state is concerned. A Medical college, All India Radio Station, TV Station and several other organizations has helped the town grow in importance. The district of Cachar is the house of a large number of Tea Gardens of the State. Lakhipur Sub-Division is the richest pineapple growing area in the country.

Bengali is the state of Official language in this district as majority of the people of this district is Bengalis. Apart from Bengali, other minority language spoken communities in the district are Meitei Manipuri, Bishnupriya Manipuri, Dimasa and Rongmei-Naga. There are also few Mizo, Hmar, Kuki, Vaiphei and Khasi people who form microscopic minority.

Administratively the district is now divided into two Sub-Division viz. Silchar (Sadar) & Lakhimpur Sub-Division. Below this level, there are 5 Revenue Circles (Tehsils) namely – Silchar, Udharbond, Sonai, Lakhimpur and Katigorah. Further, more from development angle, the district is divided into fifteen (15) community Development Blocks. Below the block level set-up, there is 163 Gram Panchayats each comprising about ten villages on the average and governed by local self-bodies. From the angle of police administrative, the district area is divided into ten numbers of Police Stations viz., Silchar PS, Sonai PS, Udharbond PS, Katigorah PS, Jirighat PS, Lakhimpur PS, Borkhala PS, Dholai PS, Kachudaram PS and Joypur PS.

Number of Towns, sub Divisions, C.D. Block, Zila Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat, Gaon Panchayat and Villages					
District/ State	Towns (statutory + census)	Zila Parishad	Anchali k Panchay ats	Gaon Panchayats	No. of Revenue Villages
Cachar	19	1	15	163	867

d) FLORA AND FAUNA

The vegetation is mostly tropical evergreen and there are large tracts of Rainforests in the northern and southern parts of the district. Rare species found in the district are Hoolock Gibbon, Phayre's leaf monkey, Pig-tailed macaque, Stump-tailed macaque, Musket Fin foot, White-winged Wood Duck etc. Barail is the only Wildlife sanctuary of the district as well as Barak Valley region. This sanctuary was notified in 2004.

e) SALIENT PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LAND USE PATTERNS

e. 1 SOIL PROFILE

The soils of Barak Valley Zone owe their origin to Shilong plateau and other surrounding hills to a large extent and the river Barak has only minor contribution to it. The soils are formed from sedimentary rocks like sandstone, shale and sandy shale. Soil texture varies from sandy type to clay and soil pH ranges from 4.6 to 6.7. The major soil classes prevalent in the zone are old Riverine alluvium, non-laterised red soil and peat soil.

e. 2 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The climate of this district is characterized by an abundant rainfall, moderate temperature and high humidity. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold seasons from December to February is followed by the hot seasons from March to May. The south-west monsoon is from June to September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Cachar district experience two contrasting situation is relation to rainfall. The district shares the wettest zone of the globe i.e. the Cherrapunji and Mawsynram belt as well as the scanty rainfall belt of Tripura and Mizoram. The climate of the district is very damp and humid due to heavy rain and high temperature. June and July are the month's highest rainfall. Generally the period from May end to October is considered as flood season.

e. 3 TEMPERATURE

The temperature in the region begins to increase from end of February and reaches highest point during June and July. January is the coldest month of the year. The air is highly humid throughout the year and winds are light in the district. But some of the cyclonic storm and depressions from Bay of Bengal occur in the monsoon and post monsoon period with heavy rain. Thunder storm occur during the period from March to May. Fog occurs in the winter months. The complex physical feature of this district also contributes a grate to the occurrence of flood.

e. 4.) RIVERS IN CACHAR DISTRICT

The main river of the zone is the Barak which flows in an east-west direction originating from Naga and Manipur hill ranged through the central portion of Cachar district and northern most part of Hailakandi and Karimganj district. The river Barak bifurcates into the Surma and Kushiya near Bhanga of Karimganj district while the Surma enters into Bangladesh, the Kushiya flows along the northern boundary of the Karimganj district. These two rivers demarcate the Indo-Bangladesh border up to their points of entry into Bangladesh. The river Barak is joined by its tributaries from both north and south, Jiri, the single tributaries from Manipur joins Barak at the eastern border. The tributaries viz., Chiri, Badri, Madhura, Jatinga and Kalain originating from the hills of North Cachar flow southwards while the tributaries viz. Sonai and Changra originating from the hills of Mizoram flow northwards into the Barak in Cachar District. Gumra originating from Meghalaya flows to Surma in Cachar district. The tributaries Katakhal and Dhaleswari originating from the hills of Mizoram flow northwards into the Barak in Hailakandi district.

e.5). LAND USE PATTERN

Land is a crucial input in the process of agricultural production. Its availability and proper use is an essential condition for the development of agriculture. Among the 15 agro-climatic regions of the country, categorized/identified on the basis of homogeneity in agro-characteristic, Cachar falls in the Barak Valley zone. The agro climatic conditions of the district are conducive for various agricultural activities. Many of the plantation crops viz., tea, rubber, cashew, coffee, areca and aromatic plant like Patchouli are also produced in the district.

It is observed from table no 1.1 that the total geographical area of Cachar district during 2010-11 was 377610 hectares. Out of the total geographical area 166576 hectares (44.11%) is under cultivation. The district has 1,38,409 hectares (36.65%) of land covered under forests, 89148 hectare (23.60%) of the land is not available for cultivation of the total area under non-agricultural uses 27701 hectares (31.07%) is occupied by barren / uncultivable land. Others uncultivated land excluding fallow land occupied 21745 hectares (5.75%) of which 2600 (hectares (11.95%) is occupied by permanent pastures /grazing land, which 17108 hectares (78.65%) is land under miscellaneous tree / graves not included in net area sown. Additionally 2037 hectares (9.36%) of the area is covered by cultivable waste land. The total fallow land in the district accounts to 12922 hectares. The total net sown area is 115386 hectares (30.55%) and the area owned more than once account to 51190 (13.55%) hectare of the total geographical area.

Total area and classification of area during 2010-11 Census in Cachar District and the state of Assam			
Classification of area		Cachar	Assam
Total geographical area according to	a) Professional survey	377610	7850005
	b) Village papers (Reported area)	377610	7850005
Forest		138409	1853260
Not available for Cultivation (area under non agriculture uses)	a) Water Logged Land	14000	39235
	b) Social Forestry	829	12816
	c) Land under still water	9589	138916
	d) Other Land	37029	1026536
	e) Total a+b+c	61447	1217503
	f) Barren and Uncultivable Land.	27701	1408042
	g) Total e+f	89148	2625545
Other Uncultivated Land excluding	a) Permanent Pasture and other Grazing	2600	159968

fallow land	Land		
	b) Land under Misc. Trees graves not included net area shown	17108	195840
	c) Cultivable waste Land	2037	76631
	d) Total	21745	21745
Fallow Land	a) Fallow Land other than current fallow	6071	49582
	b) Current Fallow	6851	78582
	c)Total	12922	128164
Total cropped area		166576	410593
Net area Sown		115386	2810597
Area Sown more than once		51190	1294414

e.6). FOREST

It is observed from the table 1.2 that the total forest coverage of the district is measuring 55856.691 hectares out of which 34199.791 hectares is a reserved forest and 7386.900 hectares is a protected forest. The forest area is about 14.79% of the total geographical area of the district.

Area under Forest in Cachar District				
Forest Division	Reserved Forest	Proposed Reserved	Protected Area	Total Forest (Excluding un-classed state Forest)
Silchar Cachar	34199.791		7386.9	41586.691
Assam	1419482.495	153880.76	359293.781	1932657.056

e.7). AGRICULTURE

Rice is the main cereal crop of the District. Rape and mustard are the important oilseeds crops, through sesame and linseed are also grow to a limited extent. Rajmah, black gram and pea are the main pulse corps, though sesame and linseed are also grown to a limited extent. Pineapple, areca nut, coconut, banana, jackfruit and citrus are the important horticulture corps. Different vegetables are grown particularly on riverine tracts. Homestead garden in common farming system of the district. Coconut, areca nut, banana, jackfruit, citrus, guava, ginger, turmeric etc. are grown in such gardens. Besides, vegetables are also grown in homestead gardens. Their cultivation methods are conventional and not scientific. Homestead gardens are characterized by high density haphazard planting without maintaining proper spacing. In most of the cases, presence of a small pond is common feature meant for drinking, washing and fishery etc. in case of livestock, local cow and buffalo are the main enterprises. They are used both for mulch and drought purpose. Poultry and duckery are also common. The livestock enterprises are still in subsistence level. Fishery is found in some places in some places as commercial enterprise.

The major cropping system of the district is rice base cropping system, plantation based crop system, and horticultural crops based system and forest crops. Rice is grown as double crop, rice in sequence with vegetables/ mustard/ oilseeds. There are systems of intercropping like areca nut, banana, Assam lemon, pineapple, potato, French beans, black pepper etc. the farming system of Cachar district mainly agriculture and agro-based allied activities. About 80% of population depends on agriculture and allied enterprises.

e.8) HORTICULTURE

Horticulture with its various crop enterprises such as fruits, vegetables roots and tubers and floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plant species and plantation crop has emerged as an important sector for description of agriculture. The entire zone is growing rice as major crop

occupying about 93% of the net crop area. Among the horticulture crops banana, pineapple, mango, citrus, jackfruit, guava, litchi, papaya, coconut and areca nut are important for the zone. A few parts of the hillocks and uplands are converted by tea. Pineapple is specially of the zone for its sweetness and is grown on a commercial scale in tillah land of certain regions of the Cachar district are Lakhipur block mainly in Hmarkhawlien areas, Rajabazar Block and Udharbond Block.

e.9). SERICULTURE

The agro-climate condition of the district is sericulture. The activity is specially practiced by the SC/ST families in the district. Since sericulture mainly involves women in rearing and spinning it has great potential for creating employment opportunities for them. A total of 182 villages in the district are involved in sericulture activities. The silk and weaving industry of Assam is one of the traditional handicraft activities which has generated employment and provided livelihood opportunities to people in the district. It is the most important agro based cottage industry in the district in terms of employment and income generating activities. The total number of family engaged in Eri, Muga and Mulberry accounts to 5544, 2285 and 949 as a source of income. The total area cover under silk worm food plants in the district as on 2011-12 is 1256.15 hectares.

Sericulture Activities in Cachar District 2011-12							
District / State	No. of Sericulture Villages	No. of Families engaged			Total Area Under Silk worm Food Plants (in Hect.)		
		Eri	Muga	Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Mulberry
Cachar	182	5544	2285	949	510.15	407	339

f) DEMOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

f.1) POPULATION

According to Census 2011, the district had a total population of 17,36,319 which comprised of 8,86,616 males and 8,49,703 females respectively. As per 2011 census 81.83% population of Cachar Districts lives in rural area of village. The total Cachar district population living in rural area is 1, 42,153 of which males and females are 727,083 and 694,070 respectively. The urban population of the district was 315,464(18.17%) of which 159,201 are male and 156,263 are female.

Total Population of Cachar District as per 2011 Census						
Cachar	Population			Literate		
District	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Total	1736617	886284	850333	1174128	639946	534182
Urban	315464	159201	156263	250392	130325	120067

f. 2) DECADAL GROWTH RATE

The decadal percentage growth rate of population in the district is shown in Table 1.6. From the table below it is seen that in 1951-1961, 1961-1971, 1971-1991 the decadal population of the district increased to 22.60, 23.96 and 47.59 per cent. The decadal growth of the district population works to 20.19 per cent during the decade 2001-2011 as against 16.93 per cent for the state as a whole.

Cachar District and Assam Decadal percentage Variation in population since 1951-61					
Year	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Cachar	22.6	23.96	47.59	18.89	20.19
Assam	34.98	34.95	53.26	18.92	16.93

f.3) POPULATION DENSITY

It is observed from the table 1.7 that the density of population of Cachar district has gone up to 459 in 2011 which was 394 in 2001 Census. The corresponding all Assam figure was 397 as per Census, 2011.

Population Density of Cachar		
District	Population Density (per Sq. Km)	
	2011	2001
Cachar	459	394

f.4) SEX-RATIO

An important indicator of gender parity is the number of females per thousand males. According to 2011 census, in the district, there are 959 females for every thousand males. As in Cachar district urban sex ratio is 982 and rural sex ratio is 955.

f.5) LITERACY RATE

As per 2011 census the male literacy rate in the district was 84.78 per cent and female literacy was 73.68 per cent whereas the state male literacy was 77.85 per cent and that of female literacy was 63 per cent. Compare to the last decade, the literacy rate of female increase to 14.27 per cent.

f.6) WORKING POPULATION

Working population of Cachar district as per as 2011 census is total main workers constitute 27.13 percentage of the total population, while the marginal workers constitute 7.87 per cent and non-workers constitute 65 per cent.

g) SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATES

g.1) EDUCATION

Educational facilities play a vital role in the development of human resources and of the country. The district is a favourable place as far as educational facilities are concerned. The district has 75 numbers of Provincialized High Schools, 61 numbers of Recognized High School up to Class X, 06 numbers of permitted High School up to Class X, 13 numbers of permitted up to Class IX, 13 numbers of Recognized up to Class VIII and 57 numbers of venture High School. The district also has one Provincialized Sr. Madrassa, 4 numbers of Provincialized Sanskrit Schools and two number of venture Sanskrit School.

In case of junior college is connected, the district has 22 numbers of recognized/permitted junior college and with two Government Provincialized Degree College and two number of Adhoc/Recognized College.

The district is also has other important Institution/University. The Assam University which is a central University is also in Silchar city where post graduate education is imparted and research conducted. There is one Medical College, one Engineering College, one Law colleges, one Teacher Training College, One Polytechnic College, and one Industrial Technical Institute (ITI).

g.2) ELECTRICITY

Power or electricity is the most convenient and versatile form of energy and a vital component for sustained economic growth. The continuous growing demand for power in the industrial, agricultural, and commercial sectors of the economy means the economy is growing towards modernization and industrialization of these sectors. Assam state is rich which both the non-renewable sources of energy in the form of water resources. However, the growth of the

power sector is not encouraging over the years and rapid increase in demand for power has created a wide gap between demand and supply of the electricity for years together.

The Assam State electricity Board (ASEB) is solely responsible for coordinated development of generation, transmission and distribution of electric power in the district of Cachar and all Assam. Cachar district, being one of the highly industrialised district of Cachar and all Assam and it has a great demand for power. In Cachar district 890 villages were electrified up to the year 2011-12 out of 1040 numbers of inhabited villages as per 2012 census.

g.3) DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

Drinking water facilities have become an important indicator of human development. Drinking water facilities exist in almost all villages and towns in the district. Availability and access to safe drinking water has been the most crucial factor involving serious health concerns in rural areas. Rivers and ponds is the major drinking water source in the district. In most villages open well, tube wells and hand pump are the main sources of drinking water.

g.4) PLACES OF TOURIST

Cachar being a pilgrim place because of Shiva Mandir, Bhubaneswar Temple. The Temple is the renowned tourist's spots of the region, where pilgrims and devotees from all over the states come to offer their prayer and seek the blessing of the Lord. In addition to this temple, there are number of pilgrim places like Maniharan Tunnel; martyr's Tomb at Gandhi Bag; Paper Mill Of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited at Panchgram a few kilometres from the district capital etc.

g.5) TRANSPORTATION

In Cachar district the length of total roads under PWD as on 31-03-2012 was 1162 km. The district has connected with 107 km state high way, 165 major district roads. The district is connected with 848 km rural roads and 42 km urban roads.

The Assam Bengal Railway brought Silchar in to the railway map in 1999. The railway line from Lumding to Silchar is hailed as one of the most exciting pristine railway tracks of India. The railway network touches important places of Barak Valley. Cachar district has its own airport at Kumbhirgram which is near about 30 km away from Silchar town. The airport is being modernized and is considered as the second business in Assam in terms of passenger foot-fall and cargo after Guwahati airport. It serves as the major communication link point for the people. The air service operates in several routes like Silchar-Kolkata, Silchar-Delhi, Silchar-Guwahati etc.

Table 1.8				
Category wise Length of road (in Km.) Under PWD				
District /State	State Highway	Major District Road	Urban Road	Total
Cachar	107	165	42	314

g.6) POSTAL SERVICE

In the district till up to 2010-11, there were 234 post offices of which 214 in rural areas and 20 numbers of post offices in urban areas. There were 45 numbers with modernized post offices and 46 numbers of post offices with computerized in the district till up to 2011. The total numbers of letter boxes in the district was 1102 comprising 992 in rural areas and 110 in urban areas.

Table 1.9				
Number of Post office in Cachar District during 2010-11				
District	No. of Post offices in Urban	Modernized post office 2011	Computerised post office 2011	No. of Letter Boxes in Urban area
Cachar	20	45	46	110

g.7) MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

There is one Medical college and Hospital (SMCH) in the district there were three numbers of community Health Centre, eight numbers of Subsidiary Health Centre, fourteen numbers of Mini Primary Health Centre, three numbers of Subsidiary Health Centre, Two Numbers of State Dispensary, thirty numbers of Medical Sub Centre, two hundreds thirty eight numbers of Family Welfare Sub Centre, two numbers of urban Health Centre and twenty three numbers of T.G. Hospital (under ppp).

1.3) ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

The District Commissioner of the district is the overall In-Charge of the administration of the entire district. He also acts as the collector in case of Revenue matters as a District Magistrate in case of maintenance of Law and Order and general administration as a District Election Officer in case of conduct of Election as a Principal Census Officer while conducting Census and so on. A number of officers like Additional District Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers, Extra-Assistant Commissioners and other assist the District Commissioner in looking after the administration of the district. The district of Cachar is bounded on the east by Manipur, on the north by the district of North Cachar Hills and Meghalaya state on west by Hailakandi district and Bangladesh on the south by Mizoram. The district Cachar has no jurisdictional change during the decade 2001-2011. For the administrative purposes, the entire district is divided into two Sub-divisions: Silchar and Lakhimpur. Again each sub-division is divided into revenue circles and under revenue circles there are Mouzas comprising revenue villages. The district comprises of five Revenue Circles, Katigorah, Silchar, Udharbond, Lakhimpur and Sonai covering 1040 villages. The district is situated between longitude 92 degree 15 feet and 93 degree 16 feet east and latitude 24 degree 8 feet 25 degree 8feet north. The total area of the district is 3,786 sq. kms (Rural: 3721.41Sq.Km and Urban: 64.59Sq.Km) against the state area of 78,438 sq. kms. So the present Cachar district comprises an area of 4.8% of the state total areas. The rank of the district among all districts of the state in terms of area is 6th (Six). In Cachar district, there are 2 statutory towns and 17 Census towns.

1.4) AUTHORITY FOR DDMP AS PER DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT 2005

As per Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005(DM Act), District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) of each district in the country shall prepare District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for every district of the state"

(1) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regards to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.

(2) The District plan shall include-

(a) Identify the areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters.

(b) The measures to BE taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district.

(c) capacity-building and preparedness measures require to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

(d) Response plans and procedures, in the event of disaster, providing for;

♣ Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

♣ Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;

♣ Procurement of essential resources;

♣ Establishment of communication links, and

♣ The dissemination of information to the public;

(e) Such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

(3) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(4)The copies of the District plan referred to in sub-section (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.

(5) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.

(6) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

Section 32 in the Disaster Management Act, 2005: Plans by different authorities at district level and their implementation. —Every office of the Government of India and of the State Government at the district level and the local authorities shall, subject to the supervision of the District Authority,—

(a) Prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely:—

(i) Provisions for prevention and mitigation measures as provided for in the District Plan and as is assigned to the department or agency concerned;

(ii) Provisions for taking measures relating to capacity-building and preparedness as laid down in the District Plan;

(iii) The response plans and procedures, in the event of, any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(b) Coordinate the preparation and the implementation of its plan with those of the other organisations at the district level including local authority, communities and other stakeholders;

(c) Regularly review and update the plan; and

(d) Submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto, to the District Authority.

1.5) EVOLUTION OF DDMP

The DDMP was first evolved in 2004 during the implementation of Government of India United Nations Development Programme Disaster Risk Management Programme. With the enactment of the National DM Act, 2005 it provides for the preparation of the District Plan as per Section 31.

DDMP, Cachar is prepared by DDMA, Cachar since its inception and every year some new changes are incorporated into it.

1.6) SCOPE OF THE PLAN

The Disaster Management and Response Plan for Cachar District have been prepared for its operationalisation by various departments and agencies of the district and other Nongovernmental Agencies expected to participate in disaster management. This plan provides for Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Analysis, Preventive Measures, Mainstreaming disaster management concerns into Developmental Plans, Preparedness Measures, Response Mechanism, and Partnership with Stakeholders, Financial Arrangement, Roles and Responsibilities of the various agencies interlinks in disaster management and the scope of their activities. An elaborate inventory of resources has also been formalized.

1.7) AUTHORITY& REFERENCE

The requirement for district and subsidiary plans is set by the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) under the authority of the Assam State Disaster Management Act of 2005. The Act authorizes the collector to secure cooperation and assistance from other parties in efforts to avoid or reduce the impact of disasters. The Authorities are responsible for managing hazards and disasters, which affect a district, with support from ASDMA, other public and private parties as, may be needed. The roles, responsibilities and obligation of the Authority and other parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

1.8) NEED OF THE PLAN

Historically, Assam (being in zone V as per Earthquake zonation map) is experiencing earthquake tremors continuously. Due to climate change and human intervention on large scale with nature because of on-going unscientific developmental activities, the flash floods, landslides are on the rise. These hazards are causing havoc on the human lives and property as well as environment.

Therefore realizing the need by the Government Of India and Assam Govt. to build safer tomorrow mainly due to the advent of new technologies Management Act 2005” resulted in the framing of it mandatory on the part of District Disaster management Authority to adopt continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary and expedient for prevention, mitigation of disasters which are to be incorporated in the developmental plans of the different departments and preparedness to meet the disaster and relief , rescue and rehabilitation thereafter, so as to minimize the loss to be suffered by the communities and document so prepared be made so handy and accessible to the general public. Hence the need of the plan arises due to the empowerment of the human being done by the techno legal regime due to which it is possible to take preventive, mitigation, preparedness measures along with the capacity building of the stakeholders so that the disaster sufferings can be minimized making it necessary to plan accordingly which is the genesis of the Disaster management Plan.

1.9) AIMS &OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

- a. To identify the areas vulnerable to different types of the hazards in the district.
- b. To adopt the proactive measures at dist. level by all the govt. departments as well as local bodies in their departmental plans to prevent disaster and mitigate its effects.
- c. To enhance the disaster resilience makeup of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
- d. To encourage the community to adopt disaster resilient technology in their developmental activities to build up disaster resilient environment.
- e. To assign the different tasks and responsibilities to the different govt. departments during the pre, disaster and post phases of the disaster.
- f. To establish the standard pattern/mechanism to deal with any disastrous situation in consonance with the mechanism laid down in the State Disaster Management Plan.
- g. To ensure the participation of all the stakeholders i.e. the community based organizations, GO-NGO etc. to respond effectively to any disaster situation.
- h. To set up an emergency Operation Centre at the District level to respond effectively to the search, rescue, response plans.
- i. To develop the standardized mechanism to respond the disaster situation so as to manage the disaster efficiently manner.
- j. To set up the early warning system so as to prepare the community psychologically to deal with the disaster and responsive communication system based upon fail proof proven technology.
- k. To prepare the response plan based upon the guidelines issued in the State Disaster Management Plan so as to provide prompt relief rescue and search support in the disaster affected areas.
- l. To adopt disaster resilient construction mechanism in the district by way of using Information, Education and Communication for making the community aware for the need of disaster resilient future development.
- m. To make the use of media in disaster management.
- n. Rehabilitation plan of the affected people and reconstruction measures to be taken by different govt. departments at district level and local authority.
- o. To make the plan disability-inclusive as such that the disabled people can also be given proper attention.

1.10) HOW THESE ARE TO BE ACHIEVED

- a. Vulnerability survey of the district to be conducted by the State Govt. or DDMA and use the study and research already carried out by different govt. departments and NGO’s in this regard.
- b. To assess the resources available in the district and steps/measures taken to acquire more as per the need assessment of the district meaning human resources, material and equipment’s, services etc.
- c. To make all the departments to make their developmental plan in consonance of the DDMP.

- d. To make the local bodies to adopt the bye laws for local planning and construction activities in consonance of the DDMP and State Disaster Management Policy 2011.
- e. By setting up the standard Operating procedures for the different stakeholders while dealing with the disasters.
- f. To have the bring storming sessions with the govt. departments and the NGOs working in the district in this field and after consultation develop the strategies for mitigations, prevention, standard operating procedures, emergency support functions etc.

1.11) STAKEHOLDERS & THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

Cachar District is one of the busiest districts of Assam which falls under zone V of Earthquake. It experiences landslides, hailstorm, cyclones, cloudburst, forest and urban fire and road accidents. The need for Disaster Plan and Disaster Response plan arises from the fact that communities which have effectively applied the DDMP process are better able to cope with the impact of disaster, with effective DDMP human and other resources can be mobilized better to deal with impending as well as aftermath of disasters.

The key stakeholders in disaster management include: government and its parastatal, NGOs, donors, the private sector, media, academia, regional cooperation, community/citizen and the immediate environment. Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. The local authorities need to ensure that relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area, within the district, are carried out.

At the State level, the Assam State Disaster Management Authority is the major institution in the State that deal with all the phases of disaster management. All the major line departments of the State Government and the emergency support function agencies converge into SEOC during disasters.

At the District level, District Disaster Management Authority, with the District Collector designated as Response Officer (RO), and other line departments at district HQ are responsible to deal with all phases of disaster management within district. Other technical institutions, community at large, local self-governments, NGOs etc. are also stakeholders of the District Disaster Management Pan.

The role of the stakeholders has been prepared with the sole objective of making the concerned organizations understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels and accomplishing them.

The District Commissioner has the following duties:

- i. To facilitate and coordinate with local Government bodies to ensure that pre and post disaster management activities in the district are carried out.
- ii. To assist community training, awareness programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
- iii. To function as a leader of the team and take appropriate actions to smoothen the response and relief activities to minimize the adverse impact of disaster.
- iv. To recommend the State Government for declaration of disaster.

Local Authorities have the following duties:

- i. To provide assistance to the District Commissioner in disaster management activities.
- ii. To ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for use, in the event of a disaster.
- iii. To undertake capacity building measures and awareness and sensitization of the community
- iv. To ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications laid down.

- iv. Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district.
- v. The local authorities need to ensure that relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area, within the district, are carried out.

Private Sector:

- i. The private sector should be encouraged to ensure their active participation in the pre-disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the DDMA or the Collector.
- ii. They should adhere to the relevant rules regarding prevention of disasters, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.
- iii. As a part of CSR, undertake DRR projects in consultation with district collector for enhancing district's resilience.

Community Groups and Volunteer Agencies:

- i. Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs normally help in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the DDMA or the Collector.
- ii. They should be encouraged to participate in all training activities as may be organized and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management.

Citizens: It is the duty of every citizen to assist the District Commissioner or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

1.12) HOW TO USE DDMA FRAMEWORK WITH & WITHOUT EARLY WARNING SIGNAL

As per Section 31 of DM Act 2005 it is mandatory to prepare a DDMP, for the protection of life and property from the effects of hazardous events within the district.

- The DC as the chairman of DDMA has the power of overall supervision and direction control as may be specified under State Government Rules/SDMP guidelines.
- The DEOC will be staffed and operated as the situation dictates. When activated, operations will be supported by senior officers from line departments and central government agencies; private sector and volunteer organizations may be used to provide information, data and resources to cope with the situation.
- Facilities vital to operation of the district government functions have been identified.
- The DC/RO or his designee will coordinate and control resources of the District.
- Emergency public information will be disseminated by all available media outlets through the designated media and information officer.
- Prior planning and training of personnel are prerequisites to effective emergency operations and must be considered as integral parts of disaster preparations.
- Coordination with surrounding districts is essential when events occur that impact beyond district boundaries. Procedure should be established and exercised for inter district collaboration.
- Departments, agencies and organizations assigned either primary or supporting responsibilities in this document must develop implementation documents in order to support this plan.
- When local resources prove to be inadequate during emergency operations, request for assistance will be made to the State or higher levels of government and other agencies in accordance with set rules and procedures.
- District authority will use normal channel for requesting assistance and/or resources, i.e., through the DEOC to the SEOC. If state resources have been exhausted, the state will arrange to provide the needed resources through central assistance.
- The DEOC will coordinate with the SEOC, Agencies of the Govt. of India like IMD/CWC to

maintain up to-date information concerning potential flooding, cyclones etc. As appropriate, such information will be provided to the citizens of the affected areas in the district.

- Upon receipt of potential problems in these areas, DEOC/designated official will appropriately issue alert and notify action to be taken by the residents.
- Disaster occurrence could result in disruption of government functions and, therefore, all levels of local government and their departments should develop and maintain procedures to ensure continuity of Government action.

1.13) APPROVAL MECHANISM OF DDMP

As per Section 30 of DM Act 2005, the DDMA acts as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purpose of DM in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority. Accordingly, the District Plan is prepared by the DDMA, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the NDMP and the SDMP. The Plan is approved by ASDMA and accordingly it is finalised.

1.13) PLANREVIEW & UPDATION OF THE PLAN

Training- After developing a plan, it must be disseminated and managers must be required to train their personnel so that they have the knowledge, skills and abilities needed to perform the tasks identified in the plan. Personnel should also be trained on the organization-specific procedures necessary to support those plan tasks.

Exercise the Plan- Evaluating the effectiveness of plan involves a combination of training events, exercises and real-world incidents to determine whether the goals, objectives, decisions, actions and timing outlined in the plan led to a successful response. The purpose of an exercise is to promote preparedness by testing polices plans and training personnel. **Revise and Maintain-** Planning teams should establish a process for reviewing and revising the plan. Reviews should be a recurring activity. Review on an annual basis is considered minimum. It should be mandatory to consider reviewing and updating the plan after the following events:

- i) A major incident.
- ii) A change in operational resources (e.g., policy, personnel, organizational structures, Management processes, facilities, equipment).
- iii) A formal update of planning guidance or standards.
- iv) Each Activation.
- v) Major exercises.
- vi) A change in the district's demographics or hazard or threat profile.
- vii) The enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances.

The responsibility for the coordination of the development and revision of the basic plan, annexes, appendices and implementing instructions must be assigned to the appropriate person(s).

It is recommended that a DDMP be internally reviewed on a yearly basis and either be updated or reaffirmed. The updates or reaffirmed document may also be used to summarize the accomplishments of the past year and help the administration to prioritize mitigation goals for the next year.

HAZARD, RISK, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY ANALYSIS

3.1) HAZARD PROFILE OF DISTRICT CACHAR

Cachar District is prone to various disasters, these are categorized into the following groups:-

NATURAL HAZARDS

A) Meteorological

- i) Flash Floods
- ii) Lightening
- iii) Hailstorm
- iv) Drought
- v) Flood

B) Geological

- i) Earthquake
- ii) Landslides
- iii) River bank erosion

MAN MADE/HUMAN INDUCED

A) Accidents

- i) Road/Rail/Air accidents
- ii) Building Collapse
- iii) Village house fires

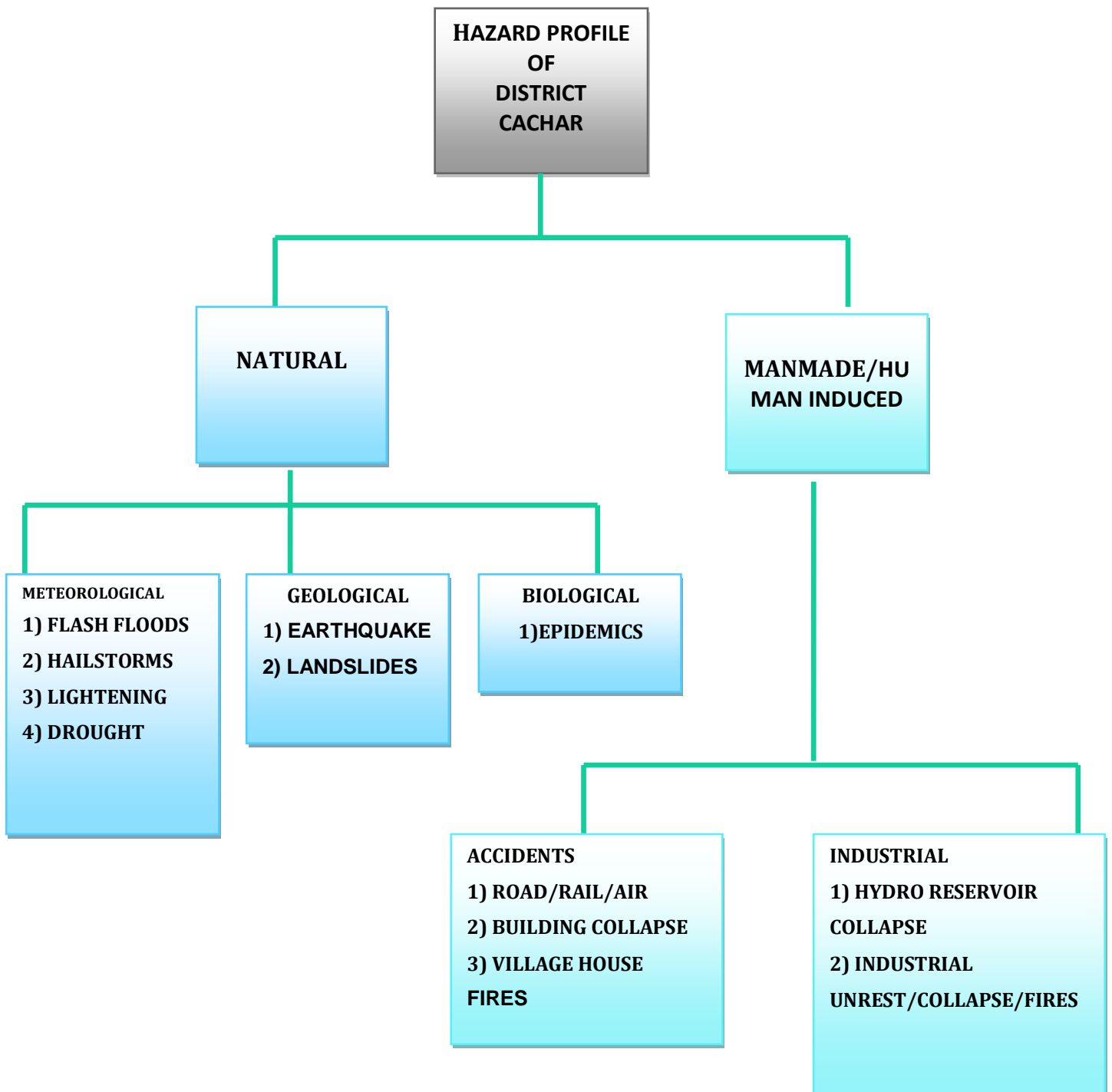
B) Industrial

- i) Industrial accidents

CLIMATE CHANGE/ BIOLOGICAL

- i) COVID-19

**THE DIAGRAMMATICAL REPRESENTATION OF HAZARD PROFILE OF
DISTRICT CACHAR IS AS FOLLOWS:-**



3.2 NATURAL HAZARDS IN DISTRICT CACHAR

3.2.1) Seismic Hazard in Silchar city

History of Earthquake in District Cachar, Assam

Much of Assam lies in the Brahmaputra River Valley, except for a few southern districts. The northern and eastern parts of this valley area bounded by the Himalayan Frontal Thrust (HFF). In the eastern parts along with the HFF, there is the arc of the Lohit and Naga Thrusts. Among the large earthquakes in this region were the events in 1897 and 1950. The 1897 earthquake is well known for the dramatic accounts of violent up throw during the shock.

Earthquake in District Cachar, Assam.

Both instrumented and non-instrumented events may be listed below. Reported magnitudes are listed for instrumented events while the maximum observed intensities are listed for non-instrumented shocks. Some of the latter might also have magnitudes assigned to them by various authors, in which case the reference is stated.

EARTHQUAKES DURING NON-INSTRUMENTAL PERIOD IN ASSAM 1548, 1596, 1601, 1642, 1663, 1696, 1756, 1772, 1838, & 1841. EARTHQUAKE DURING INSTRUMENTAL PERIOD IN ASSAM 1869, 1897, 1923, 1930, 1943, 1947, 1950, 1985, 1984 & 1988.

1869 - Cachar (Assam), India, M 7.5

Date	10th January 1869
Epicentre:	9.4 kilometres N of Kumbhir (Assam), India
Latitude:	25.00o N
Longitude:	93.00o E
Origin Time:	11:45 UTC / 17:15 IST
Magnitude:	7.5
Max. Intensity:	VIII

The earthquake that struck Cachar, Assam on 10th January 1869 caused heavy damage in the region. Though the IMD places the epicentre of this earthquake in the Cachar region of Assam, other catalogues place the epicentre, further west, in the Dhubri area. The impact of the shock was felt over 6, 50,000 square kilometres. There was heavy damage in the towns of Cherrapunji, Silchar, Shillong and Sylhet and also in Manipur. Fissures opened on the banks of the Surma River and sand vents threw up great amounts of sand and water. The epicentre tract was 30 - 45 kilometres long and 5 - 6 kilometres wide lying on the northern border of the Jaintia Hills. The hypocentre had a depth of 50 kilometres.

1897 - Near Rongjoli, Assam, India, Ms 8.7

Date	12th June 1897
Epicentre:	14 kilometres ESE of Sangsik (Meghalaya), India
Latitude:	25.50° N
Longitude:	91.00 °E
Origin Time:	11:41 UTC / 17:11 IST
Magnitude:	Ms 8.7

This was one of the most powerful earthquakes in the Indian sub-continent and probably one of the largest known anywhere. The quake wreaked havoc across south-west of the present states of Assam,

Meghalaya and Bangladesh 1542 people were killed and hundreds more hurt. Damage from the earthquake extended into Kolkata where dozens of buildings were badly damaged or partially collapsed.

It had a magnitude estimated variously between M8.7 and M8. The earliest report of extreme ground acceleration is recorded for this earthquake, where stones on the roads of Shillong as said to have "vibrated like peas on a drum". Recent studies also indicate that this might have been a blind earthquake, therefore making it the largest blind earthquake ever known

1923 – (Meghalaya), India, Ms 7.1

Date	9th September 1923
Epicentre:	South Meghalaya, India
Latitude:	25.25° N
Longitude:	91° E
Origin Time:	22:03:42 IST
Magnitude:	Ms 7.1

A strong earthquake shook parts of south of Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal and Bangladesh on the morning of 9th September 1923. The earthquake causes heavy damages at Mymensingh, Cherrapunji, Guwahati. The earthquake was also felt at Barisal, Chittagong, Nagrakata, Midnapore, Srimangal, Sivasagar, Tatung, Salonah, Borjuli, Narayanangj.

1930 - Dhubri (Assam), India, Ms 7.1

Date	2nd July 1930
Epicentre:	3.9 kms NNW of Dabigiri (Meghalaya), India
Latitude:	25.80° N
Longitude:	90.20 ° E
Origin Time:	21:03:34.4 UTC / 03:23:34.4 IST
Magnitude:	Ms 7.1

A strong earthquake shook parts of western Assam, West Bengal and Bangladesh on the morning of 2nd July 1930. Strong as it was the Dhubri earthquake most surprisingly but thankfully did not cause any fatalities, though a few were injured. This, in spite of the fact that it hit in the early hours of the morning. Most of the buildings in Dhubri and the surrounding areas were destroyed in this shock.

1943 - Near Hojai (Assam), India, Ms 7.2

Date	23rd October 1943
Epicentre:	13.6 kms E of Hojai (Assam), India
Latitude:	26.00° N
Longitude:	93.00° E
Origin Time:	17:23:17 UTC / 22:53:17 IST
Magnitude:	Ms 7.2

At around 11 pm on the 23rd of October 1943, a major earthquake rattled northeast India. The shock had a magnitude of 6.9 (Mw). This would be the first of three powerful earthquakes that would hit the region in the next seven years.

1947 - Arunachal Pradesh, India, Ms 7.7

Date	29th July 1947
Epicentre:	Arunachal Pradesh, India
Latitude:	28.80° N
Longitude:	93.70° E
Origin Time:	13:43:20 IST
Magnitude:	Ms 7.7

The earthquake of 29th July, 1947, had a magnitude of 7.7. This earthquake felt over larger region – Assam, Bengal (upto Kolkata) & Bihar (upto Purnea). At Jorhat in Assam, water overflowed riverbanks. At Dibrugarh, Jorhat & Tezpur cracks in walls & failure of electricity at Guwahati. The earthquake is also felt at Silchar, Kathmandu, Rajsahi, Krishnagar, Lasha, Cooch-Bihar, Mymensingh, Dhubri, Rangpur, Tezpur, Srimangal, Bogra, Kalimpong, Comilla, Darjeeling, Guwahati, Purnea.

1950 - Arunachal Pradesh, India, Mw 8.7

Date	15th August 1950
Epicentre:	20.7 kilometres NW of Tajo Bum (Arunachal Pradesh), India
Latitude:	28.50° N
Longitude:	96.50° E
Origin Time:	14:09:28.5 UTC / 19:39:28.5 IST
Magnitude:	Ms 8.7

This "Independence Day" earthquake was the 6th largest earthquake of the 20th century.

1954 - Arunachal Pradesh, India, Ms 7.7

Date	21st March 1954
Epicentre:	Manipur-Burma border
Latitude:	24.2° N
Longitude:	95.1° E
Origin Time:	23:42:17 IST
Magnitude:	Ms 7.7

The shock has a magnitude of 7.7 and originating from Manipur- Burma border. The shock was felt widely over whole of Assam, Bengal & parts of Bihar & Orissa. Minor damages reported from parts of Assam.

1957 - Arunachal Pradesh, India, Ms 7

Date	1st July 1957
Epicentre:	Near Indo-Burma border
Latitude:	25° N
Longitude:	94° E
Origin Time:	19:30:20 IST
Magnitude:	Ms 7

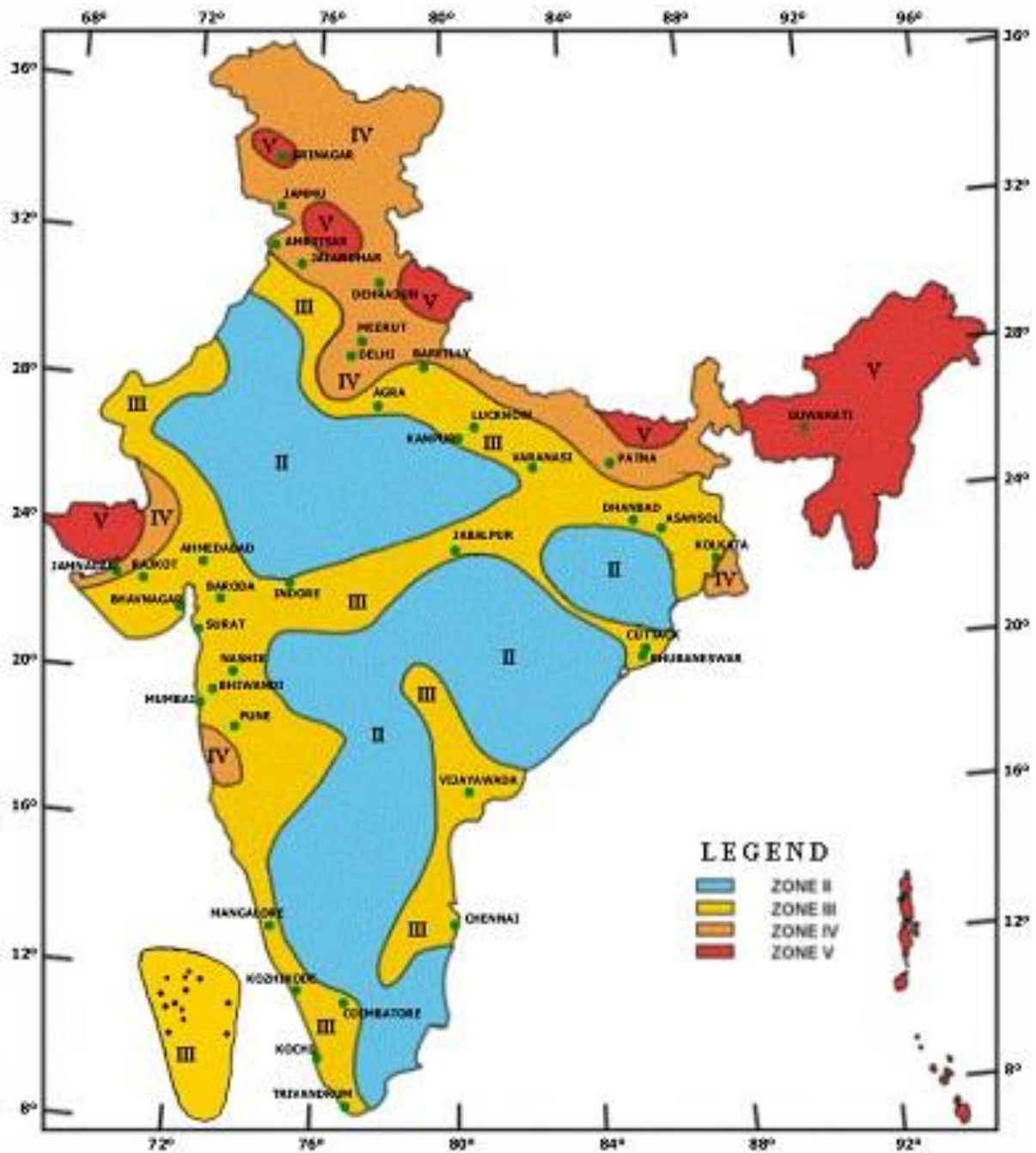
This earthquake of 1st July, 1957 had the magnitude of 7.0 and it has the epicentre near Indo-Burma border. This earthquake is widely felt over Assam, Manipur, Tripura, East Pakistan and parts of West Bengal & Bihar. According to the press, only Silchar (Cachar) reported minor property damage. The shock was felt at Tezpur, Halflong, Guwahati, Kailasahar, Silchar, North Lakhimpur, Rowriha, Kumbhirgram, Kohima, Dhubri, Lumding, Pasighat, Imphal, Bindukuri, Shillong, Mazbat, Goalpara, Agartala.

1984 –Cachar (Assam), India, Mw 6.0

Date	31st December 1984
Epicentre:	SSE of Silchar (Assam), India
Latitude:	24.64o N
Longitude:	92.89o E
Origin Time:	23:33:37 UTC
Magnitude:	Mw 6.0

20 people were killed in Cachar District and a 100 were injured. This quake was "forecast" on the basis of a seismic swarm which was followed by a period of quiescence. An area of about 250sq km was affected by this earthquake. Damage seems to be of moderate nature except around Sonaimukh Bazar area. The Sonaimukh Bridge over the Sonai River, a few school buildings got severely damaged. The Sonaimukh Bridge was dislodged from the abutment towards SE direction as a result the bridge was closed to traffic.

Cachar District (In Zone V)



Seismic zoning map of India (BIS, 2004). Northeast India is marked as zone V, seismically most damage prone region.

3.2.4) DROUGHT

Due to the climatic change in the climate the drought is causing threat to the agro/horticulture products of district Cachar.

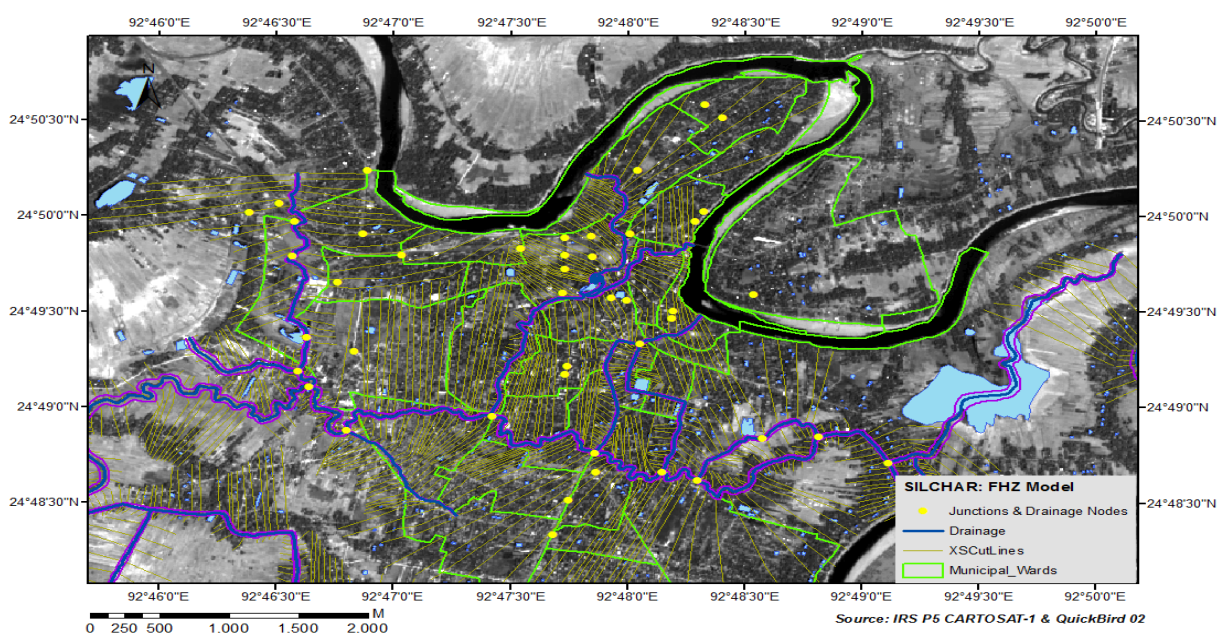
Sl. No.	Occurrence of the incident	Damage caused by the incident
01	Drought / Drought like situation in the year 2009	Affected Revenue circles are SilcharSadar, Sonai, Katigorah, Lakhipur & Udharbond

3.2.5) URBAN FLOOD/FLASH FLOOD

Urban flood is one of the most recurrent hydro-meteorological disasters presently in the globe. A sizeable portion of the world population suffers from flood every year. India is one of the worst flood-affected countries, being second in the world after Bangladesh and accounts for one fifth of global death count due to floods. The historic town of Silchar in South Assam is affected by urban flash flooding frequently, and it has become an imperative to address this hydrologic disaster.

Conveyance of floodwaters in wash corridors and arroyo floodplains that were once predominantly overland sheet flow or flow in rills and gullies, are now redirected by houses, fences, small buildings, streets, and other obstructions to flow. In many of these cases, flood containment within the historic mapped floodplain is questionable due to loss of storage and flow path obstruction, and there is a need to quantify the discharge that has been diverted from the floodplain.

Disposal of debris is choking natural drainage lines and the same is a matter of serious concern. The courses of many nallahs have been changed during construction operations and most of the wards of the city are witnessing drainage problems. Encroachments on nallahs in the city are a common problem and the same are susceptible to urban flooding during rainy season. There is no proper maintenance and cleanliness of drains along the roads, which reduces the effective water way and disturbs the slope or gradient of the drain/nallah to convey rain water and thus give rise to water logging followed by urban flooding. Also poor enforcement of building bye laws especially for multi storied apartment which multiplies the population to a great extent is a prime contributor to urban flooding. These aspects need proper attention.



Drainage Junctions and Congestion Nodes in and around Silchar Town

Sl. No.	Year of Occurrence of the incident	Damage caused by the incident
01	2004	All 28 wards of Silchar city, part of Lakhimpur Town
02	2010	All 28 wards of Silchar city, part of Lakhimpur Town
03	2012, 2014, 2015	Ward no 4, ward no 09, ward no 14, ward no 16, ward no 17, ward no 18, ward no 19
04	2018, 2019	Ward no 4, ward no 09, ward no 14, ward no 16, ward no 17, ward no 18, ward no 19 of Silchar Town & parts of Lakhimpur
05	2020	Some wards of Silchar Town

3.2.6) HAIL STORMS

Due to the climatic change the hailstorm is causing threat to the agro/horticulture products of district Cachar. Almost all the sub divisions are vulnerable to hailstorm.

Sl. No.	Occurrence of the incident	Damage caused by the incident
01	2004,2010,2014,2015	Sudden damage of crops of Boro paddy, summer vegetables and other Horticultural plantation crops like Banana, Papaya, Mango, Litchi.

3.2.7) LANDSLIDES

Landslide mostly a seasonal hazard in district Cachar which generally takes place during rainy season, affecting the human life and property in many ways like damages to the houses , roads , communication network agriculture Etc.

Sl. No.	Occurrence of the incident	Damage caused by the incident
01	2010	Irongmara, Dudhpatil
02	2015	Lakhimpur
03	2020	Lakhimpur, Sonai, Udharbond

3.2.8) RIVER BANK EROSION

River Barak originates from Barail Range of Naga Hills at an altitude of about 2995 m entering the plains of South Assam at 24° N Latitude and 93° E longitude and leaves the plains of South Assam at 24° N Latitude and 92° E longitude. The river bifurcates into Surma and Kushiya Rivers while entering in Bangladesh. Several tributaries join the Barak from north and south.

The Barak River falling in the tropical region of India is characterized by several abandoned meandering loops and exhibits shifts and changes in the channel.

This meandering rivers, exhibiting progressive change in channel location as it migrates across it's floodplains over time, is not only complex but has a role in floodplain development and landscape evolution and also has economic and social consequences of bank erosion and channel migration.

3.3 MANMADE HAZARD

3.3.1) FIRES

The main cause behind fires in Silchar is human induced, like congested construction, poor and old electrical wiring which results short circuit, use of cheap construction material like bamboo etc. unsafe use and storage of LPG cylinder, rising temperature and extended dry spells because of Climate Change are some of the main reasons behind fire hazard in the city. The population within the city is increasing but their safety measures are not equally growing. In the context of fire the construction of houses or government departments are not based on “National Building Codes”. The construction company/agency responsible for construction of high rise building like Multi-storied Commercial as well as residential Apartment , Multi-storied hospital and Nursing homes , shopping mall are not following the building bye laws for fire safety and are not fully equipped to response in case of a fire. Moreover the security guard, floor attendant etc. are also not aware and well trained in handling Fire fighting equipment’s. After a fire incident, in general no proper damage assessment is conducted by the responsible officer’s and only a tentative assessment is done. There is big chance of fire in the core area of Silchar like Fatak Bazar, Janiganj Bazar, Itkhola Bazar , Ashram Road Bazar, Kalibarichar area etc. are highly likely to be hit by some big fire incident. These are one of the most congested areas in Silchar having old wooden structure, Bamboo structure, Narrow road unauthorized and haphazard construction. It is not possible to move fire services vehicle in any of these areas up to the end point which increases the response time thus increases the chances of loss of lives and properties Narrow lanes and congested population has also increased the risk of Fire Incidents and subsequent difficulties in rescue activities has also become an important questions due to the unplanned construction of houses, etc all over Silchar Town and adjacent areas.

3.3.2) ACCIDENTS

In Cachar district the presence of rail, Ferry service, airport, helipads and roads make it prone to all these types of accidents. The main causes of the road accidents are:-

- Drunken driving
- Over speeding
- Listening to phone call on mobile while driving
- Poor training
- Bad road conditions.
- Poor maintenance of the vehicles etc .

3.3.3) INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS

This district has come up with various industries as IOC Depot at Ramnagar, LPG Bottling plant at Borkhola, Steel industry in Srikona, Udharbond, Various industries at Kathal Road Silchar, AIDC complex at Chirukandi Silchar etc. All these industries are vulnerable to hazard like industrial fire and chemical explosion.

3.4) HAZARD VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT

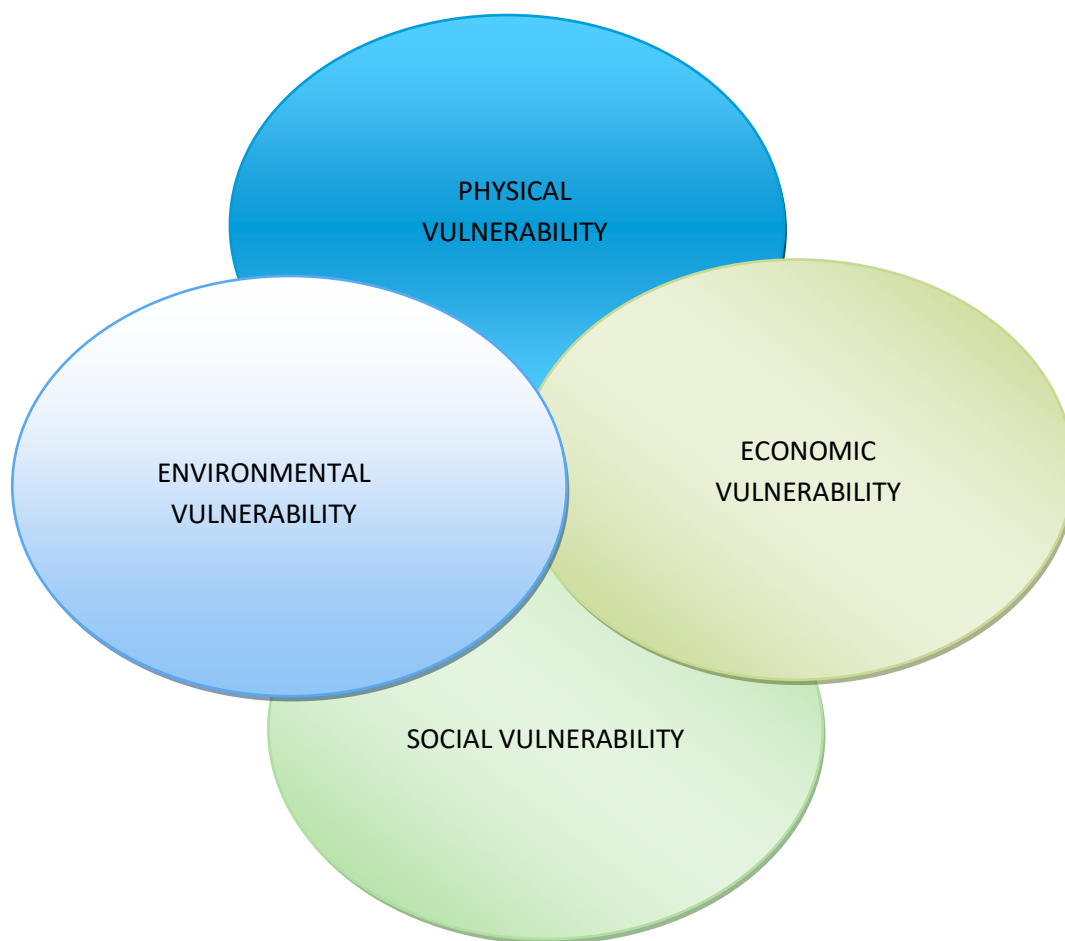
The Hazards identified above are those hazards which are considered to have the highest degree of impact or the frequency of the occurrence that adversely affect the people, economy, environment and prosperity of this district. While the mitigation and preparedness efforts can lessen the impact and severity of these hazards but the vulnerability and the risk associated with these cannot be eliminated.

However the proper assessment of the vulnerability, risk along with mitigation and preparedness efforts can lead or invite attention towards those hazards which needs proper mitigation and preparedness plans with which the DDMA will be better equipped to prepare and response to the disasters, limiting their impacts to the people, economy, environment and property of this district.

3.4.1) HAZARD VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

According to **UNDP 1994**, “vulnerability depends upon the degree of loss to a given element at risk at a certain severity level. Generally, it is expressed as the percentage of loss (between 0 & 1):

The ESPON hazards project (2005) defines vulnerability as the degree of fragility of a person, a group, a community or an area towards defined hazards. Vulnerability is a set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economic and environmental factors that increases the susceptibility of the community to the impact of the hazards. It also encompasses the idea of response and coping capacity of the community since it is determined by the potential of a community to react and withstand a disaster.



Vulnerability to a given hazard depends upon the following factors:-

- 1) Proximity to a given hazardous event.
- 2) Population concentration/density in the area proximal to the hazard.
- 3) Construction styles of the building and buildings code.
- 4) Scientific understanding of the hazards.
- 5) Public education and awareness of the hazards.
- 6) Availability and readiness of the emergency infrastructure.
- 7) Existence or nonexistence of the early warning system and lines of communication.
- 8) Cultural factors that influence public response to the warnings.

3.5) RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk has been defined as the total loss as expected from the hazard on the elements at risk as per the prevailing vulnerability at that point of time. It is therefore the function of the probability of occurrence of the hazard of the particular magnitude and the vulnerability prevailing at that point of time regarding the elements at risk.

Therefore risk = probability of hazard magnitude X vulnerability

3.6) HAZARD MITIGATION

3.6.1 PRIORITY DETERMINATION FOR HAZARD MITIGATION

A comprehensive approach towards DM is a combination of actions including mitigation activities for specific hazards. This section highlights the need to integrate development programs and reduce disaster related disruption across physical/social/economic/environment assets. The need is to build a mitigation system that can guide the District to prioritize key hazards, geographical areas, and key sectors utmost at risk. The strategic risk profile indicates the probability and severity of the multiple risks that are faced by the District. Frequent floods in the state accompanied by riverbank erosion, local and regional seismicity, frequent landslides, episodes of drought etc. are pushing the District to simultaneously address a range of actions towards reducing vulnerability and risk. Disaster history indicates primary hazards as earthquakes, floods and river bank erosion, landslides and drought. These hazards account for significant losses, however the District has not faced any major earthquake since the last one which occurred in the year 1950. Prioritizing hazard mitigation actions and District wide mitigation plan is a part of the strategy adopted by the State Government.

As mandated by the DM Act 2005, disaster mitigation fund shall be created by the State Government for project exclusively for purpose of hazard mitigation. ASDMA Policy 2010 explicitly states that the Government of Assam recognizes the need to have a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce the detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development of the state. It is advised that departments make provisions for disaster management activities in their own departmental budgets. Departments must protect vulnerable critical/lifeline facilities and infrastructure across the State that is prone to severe hazard; undertake efforts to reduce repetitive losses.

The vision of the State is to create a safe and resilient Assam through five mission areas which includes Hazard Mitigation (Structural and Non-Structural measures). Part V of this document outlines the goals and path for hazard mitigation.

3.6.2 CREATION OF DISTRICT HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Hazards identified in the **District** can be placed in two categories based on their probability of occurrence and their potential to result in significant damage and loss of life. Three principle hazards namely earthquake, flood and river bank erosion, and landslide represent major threat and shall be categorized as “**significant**” while those presenting lesser threat are categorized as “**other**”. The other category shall include drought, wind and cyclone, severe weather conditions, lightning, forest fire, insect pests, epidemic/pandemic, critical infrastructure failure or collapse (utility malfunction, shortage of energy, dam failure, embankment failure etc.), NBRE, act of terrorism and hazardous material release. Significant hazards are earthquakes, floods and river bank erosion & landslides. The District has not witnessed major earthquake since 1950, however given the vulnerability to this hazard a repeat phenomenon of a large earthquake can exact a high cost to the people, assets (housing, infrastructure) and economy. Flood and river bank erosion occur every year and cause significant damage to people, property, environment and economy. Flood hazard is of major concern as there is a repetitive losses (this loss refers to the significant amount of damage during a disaster that is experienced by settlement and economy that have been impacted in previous events as well) whereas river bank erosion associated losses and damages are undeclared disasters (undeclared disasters are those events that do not qualify for disaster relief assistance by the State or the National Government). River bank erosion event

dominate the larger disaster picture and those impacted by the events on a frequent basis suffer more due to repeated phenomenon and with less/marginal or no outside assistance. Rapid expanding population, extension of urbanizing areas, creation of new assets/infrastructure, rising interdependency among sectors for flow of goods and services, and rising economic development will significantly increase the risk exposure of the District to a range of natural and man-made hazards. This Plan document acknowledges integration of mitigation to both existing development and all new development in the District. ASDMP recognizes the need for creation of a separate District Hazard Mitigation Plan with appropriate estimations for potential losses and refer this analysis for planning purposes and implementation of the comprehensive mitigation activities. The District Hazard Mitigation Plan shall identify all hazards and associated vulnerabilities and provide a state wide strategy to reduce future disaster losses through implementing mitigation projects.

The District Hazard Mitigation Plan shall:

- Identify and profile all hazards in the District.
- Assess the impact on physical assets from the comprehensive risk assessment study and later prioritize key areas for intervention (immediate and long term).
- Establish a framework for mitigation planning and implementation.
- Identify funding sources and mechanism for assistance.
- Through funds create opportunities for mitigation planning at State, District, Local and Community Level.
- Aim towards vulnerability reduction to all hazard impacts through coordination with development planning efforts, regulatory actions and legal control mechanisms. Ensure compliance of design and construction standards, and implement targeted programs that address risk reduction (existing development) and risk integration in all future development actions.
- Develop enhanced capability of the stakeholders in mitigation interventions at State, District, Local and Community Level.
- Facilitate the process of integrating mitigation into development interventions, community development activities and in the mission area of disaster recovery.
- Undertake targeted actions for protection of key lifeline/social infrastructure in the District.

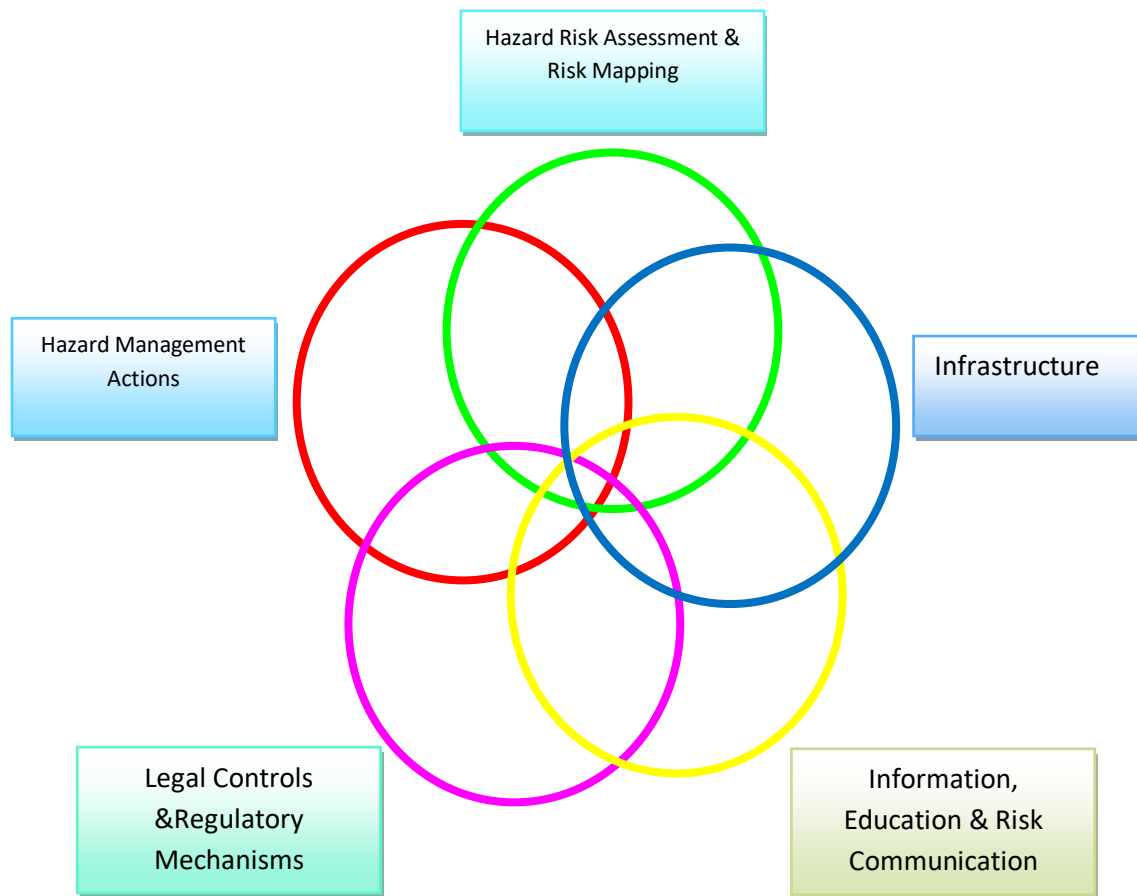
3.6.3 APPROACH TOWARDS PREPARATION OF DISTRICT HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Mitigation activities are undertaken primarily to prevent loss of life and injury, protect asset value, maintain primary function during adverse circumstances caused due to action of the hazard, and accommodate desired social and economic use. Hazard Mitigation measures fall under the following categories:

- Buffer or separate the hazard from people and assets (e.g., flood protection measures)
- Buffer or separate people and assets from the hazard (e.g., zoning ordinances)
- Reduce the impact of the hazard (e.g., risk transfer through insurance)

Implementation of mitigation actions for specific hazard is a combination of various measures. These measures can be classified under five functional heads:

Venn diagram of Functional Heads of Hazard Mitigation



3.7 HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT AND RISK MAPPING (HRARM)

Hazard risk assessment and risk mapping exercise will give understanding of the nature of event, location, probability of occurrence, impact and cause-effect relationship of the hazard. This information can translate better understanding of then hazard risk, identify opportunities for mitigation actions in a long term perspective (keeping in perspective events possible in the near future and potential adverse effects), project scenarios of damage, and quantify projected losses in absence of mitigation investments. HRARM serves as a foundation for proactive risk-related decision making.

3.8 HAZARD MANAGEMENT ACTIONS (HMA)

These actions directly reduce the risk from a natural hazard event by either reducing or eliminating the intensity/degree of the event. Actions mainly include structural actions that alter the physical system of the elements at risk.

3.9 INFRASTRUCTURE (INFRA)

These actions directly reduce the risk from a natural hazard event by modifying existing elements of infrastructure, or developing new infrastructure that physically alter the elements at risk. Actions can also include building redundancy within the existing infrastructure or by creating new ones to strengthen or ensure resumption of function under the influence of hazard.

3.10 LEGAL CONTROLS AND REGULATORY MECHANISM (LCRM)

The actions under this category will guide risk minimization through effective legal controls and regulatory measures. LCRM measures will empower the administrative systems to conduct regular inspection within the institutions operation mandate. It will encourage/promote actions that will reduce existing risk or bring in control future risk.

3.11 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND RISK COMMUNICATION (IERC)

Information outreach / Risk Communication are of utmost importance in hazard mitigation. Information and education is a considered as a long-term investment in mitigation and this will build consensus about the risk and action steps to be taken to reduce it. It also helps to establish the understanding of acceptable or residual risk (risk that cannot be treated by any action, or risk which is not being attended and that may have the potential to cause damage/loss/harm). Keeping regular communication will boost the level of confidence and trust in decision-making process. ASDMA has already initiated a range of hazard mitigation actions. Table 15 identifies potential mitigation measures for significant hazard risks and this is built from over on-going activities undertaken/envisaged by ASDMA. Please note that the table below is indicative and should not be treated as final. The same can be further detailed in the District Hazard Mitigation Plan through appropriate stakeholder consultation meetings with participation of all stakeholders. The stakeholder involvement and their participation will change based on the dominant risk characteristics.

Hazard	Functional Head	Potential mitigation measures
Earthquake	HRARM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Establish a District Level Earthquake Hazard Advisory Committee.➤ Undertake earthquake hazard mapping of select urban enters.➤ Undertake scientific studies to determine earthquake hazard risk for all important and critical lifeline facilities (existing and new ones to be built).➤ Map location of all key buildings in the state and rate them on the basis of rapid visual screening exercise.➤ Undertake specific vulnerability mapping exercise for critical infrastructure.➤ Establish results of damage/impact on the built environment across the District.
	HMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Prepare state-wide inventory of all buildings at risk to structural collapse/damage under varying degree of hazard (undertake Rapid Visual Screening exercise of buildings).➤ Promote structural hazard mitigation activities among house owners, business community and across Government departments.➤ Promote non-structural hazard mitigation activities among house owners, business community and across Government departments.➤ Undertake retrofitting of key lifelines and critical/social infrastructure.➤ Implement non-structural mitigation activities for building such as schools, hospitals and critical infrastructure so as to improve the safety.➤ Undertake massive training and certification of professionals and construction workers on safe construction practices and retrofitting.➤ Develop criteria for construction in areas that are at close proximity to the fault or any feature which may result in damage to structure.

Hazard	Functional Head	Potential mitigation measures
	INFRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Screen existing lifelines by undertaking non-destructive testing methods to determine the structural integrity for seismic loading. ➤ Undertake structural and non-structural seismic retrofitting of key lifeline/critical infrastructure (including hospitals, schools, emergency services, water supply and other buried facilities or services, power and telecommunication infrastructure, dam/water reservoirs, transportation networks such as bridges/roads/airport runway, utilities, petrochemical facilities, water retaining structures, storage tanks including hazardous materials, industrial installations, law and order facilities such as prisons/jails, buildings of key persons and responsible administration units during emergency situations and facilities of emergency responders). ➤ Provide anchor elements to prevent slip of bridge-deck or span elements.
	LCRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopt zoning parameters as identified in the Model Building Byelaws issued by MHA (Sept 2004). ➤ Adopt BIS Codes and NBC in all construction practices across the District. ➤ Establish monitoring mechanism for seismic compliance.
	ERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct earthquake drills and emphasize the need for structural and non-structural mitigation. ➤ Develop a comprehensive outreach programme for earthquake risk education in schools. ➤ Undertake shake-table demonstration projects in rural and urban areas. ➤ Float design competition for typical structures (new) in rural and urban areas. ➤ Demonstrate urban and rural earthquake mitigation projects (new and retrofit).

Hazard	Functional Head	Potential mitigation measures
Flood	HRARM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish a District Level Flood Hazard Advisory Committee. ➤ Conduct floodplain mapping through partnership of key national and District resource institutions. ➤ Conduct detail flood hazard mapping of the District. ➤ Create dense network of flood gauges and install gauges in un-gauged flood prone areas that pose significant threat to at risk communities. ➤ Map all infrastructures at risk to varying intensity of flood hazard.
	HMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify areas prone to sediment built up and implement measures ➤ Undertake flood-proofing of critical and vulnerable infrastructure (elevate important structures vulnerable to flooding). ➤ Undertake embankment strengthening programme. ➤ Enhance dam safety measures and integrate end to end early warning system. ➤ Integrate flood alert and warning system in all functional departments of the District, especially ones located in high flood

		<p>prone areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitate important facilities prone to regular flooding and create open spaces so as to minimize/reduce future flood impact. ➤ Redesign existing storm water and drainage systems in flood prone areas.
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Hazard	Functional Head	Potential mitigation measures
	INFRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protect all critical infrastructures from flood damage. ➤ Improve safety of span structures (bridges). ➤ Protect bridge abutments and bridge footings ➤ Provide anchor elements to prevent slip of bridge-deck or span elements. ➤ Improve drainage in flood prone areas and across transportation corridors. ➤ Provide storm water drainage systems. ➤ Identify and assemble technology to provide drinking water in flood situation. ➤ Improve redundancies in water supply network (e.g., grid network). ➤ Protect or flood-proof water treatment/sewerage treatment plants. ➤ Clear of waste from existing water channels and if required enhance the flow-rate by undertaking desilting/dredging operations.
	LCRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Control release of water from reservoirs through use of effective forecasting and basin/reservoir modelling methods (may suggest alter in rulebook due to introduction of forecasting and warning regime). ➤ Adopt floodplain management and consider zoning parameters as identified in the Model Building Byelaws issued by MHA (Sept 2004). ➤ Promote flood insurance. ➤ Hazard mapping to guide demarcation of flood hazard zoning and complete disclosure of risk to buyers of properties. ➤ Revise design standards of buildings and other infrastructure in areas prone to high or moderate flood risk.
	ERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disseminate alert and warning mechanisms of flood early warning system (FLEWS) project to communities. ➤ Encourage use of flood warning in high risk prone areas. ➤ Establish communication protocol to relay information on flood to communities at risk. ➤ Increase public awareness of flood hazard and mitigation possibilities. ➤ Disseminate flood hazard zoning/ mapping information to stakeholders. ➤ Establish Monsoon Forum at the District Level.

Hazard	Functional Head	Potential mitigation measures
Landslide	HRARM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish a District Level Landslide Hazard Advisory Committee. ➤ Develop a detailed inventory of landslide information database for the District. ➤ Promote use of GIS mapping techniques and identify/map hazard prone areas. ➤ Undertake District wide landslide hazard assessment study.
	HMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relocate buildings and infrastructure from landslide prone areas. ➤ Stabilize identified landslide prone areas (terracing, planting of vegetation, geo textile among other methods).

Hazard	Functional Head	Potential mitigation measures
	INFRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance drainage systems. ➤ Relocate facilities/infrastructure in severe landslide prone areas, or undertake structural mitigation works.
	LCRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopt zoning parameters as identified in the Model Building Byelaws issued by MHA (Sept 2004). ➤ Adopt BIS Codes and NBC in all construction practices across the District. ➤ Prohibit construction in landslide prone areas.
	ERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop a comprehensive landslide awareness programme. ➤ Disseminate landslide hazard mapping information to stakeholders. ➤ At select locations demonstrate mitigation actions through use of local resources / cost effective measures. ➤ Initiate community based landslide early warning projects at select risk locations.

3.12 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT/AGENCIES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

3.12.1 Key Responsibilities

National DM Guidelines Preparation of State Disaster Management Plan (NDMA, 2007) envisages the following responsibilities of departments/agencies of the State Government:

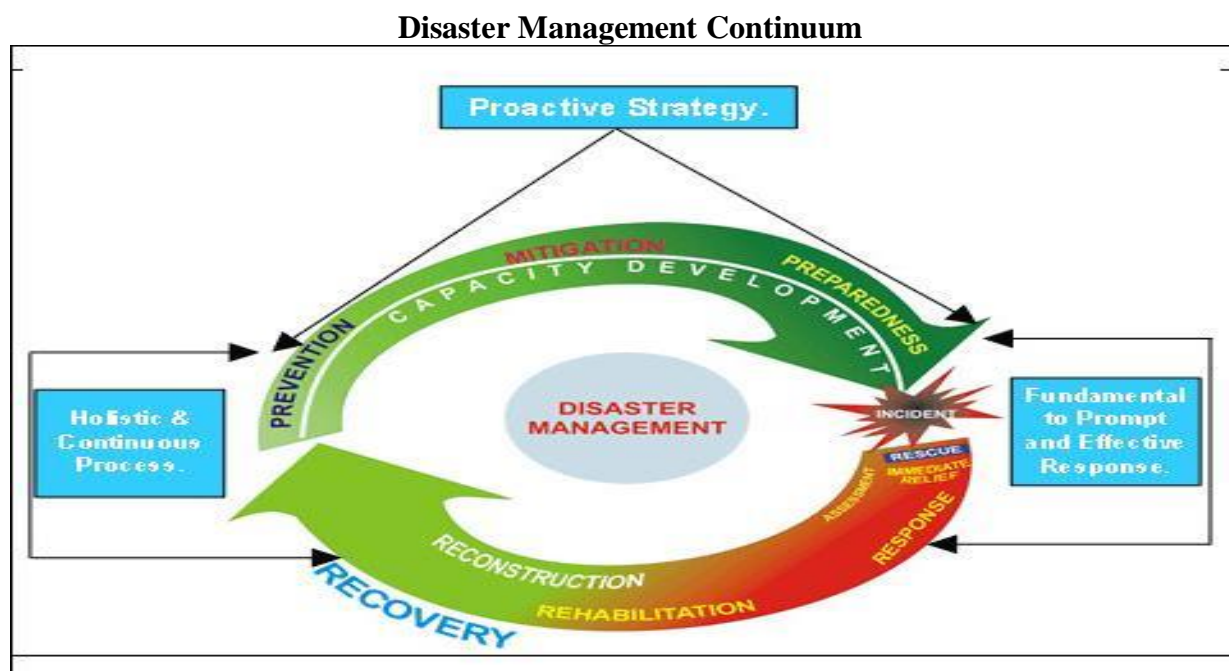
- **Planning:** development of strategies and requirement analysis for resource utilization. The establishment of structures, development of systems and testing and evaluation by organizations of their capacity to perform as per allotted roles.
- **Coordinated Execution of Plans:** Increased coordination, convergence and synergy among the departments and institutions should be promoted in order to promote sharing of resources, perspectives, information and expertise through support of training centres, academic and applied research, education & awareness generation programme, etc.
- **Mainstreaming DM Concerns into Development Programmes:** This deals with integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation into developmental plans and projects including mitigation projects and to facilitate provision of adequate funds for DM. Plans may be shown in three broad categories, viz. short, medium and long term. The structural & non-structural measures to be taken may be brought out in each category.

3.12.2 APPROACH TOWARDS ALLOCATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The ‘comprehensive risk management approach’ and “all hazards approach” recognizes the participation and partnership of all departments and the agencies in the District to carry out DM functions. Given the frequency and intensity of the hazards in the District it is recognized that no single agency can undertake preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response and rehabilitation activities. In order to specifically deal with the disruption to community life and infrastructure that can result from a disaster, it is important to agree upon the coordination role or involvement as primary/ secondary support function, as relevant to the event type and magnitude of damage. The responsibilities highlighted in Section 3.10.1 is in addition to the on-going conduct of core mandate and department activities. One of the scope of this plan is to facilitate the process of DM integration within the development schemes/programmes as well as indicate the role of DM as one of the core department activities facilitate integrate the departments. In order to accomplish the tasks the departments/agencies can draw support from all levels within the Government, Public enterprises, Private sector, CSO’s/NGO’s and Voluntary agencies .Through the DM Act 2005 and Assam DM Rules 2010, State government departments/nodal agencies/organizations/enterprises are requested to draw upon specific designated responsibilities in DM which reflect their already mandated tasks and have technical / resource capability and authority to align with the activities of preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response and rehabilitation.

ACTIVITIES IN DIFFERENT MISSION AREA OF DM

A typical Disaster Management continuum (refer Fig below), comprises of six elements i.e., Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness in pre-disaster phase, and Response, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in post-disaster phase, defines the complete approach to Disaster Management. Figure below Disaster Management Continuum Source: <http://ndma.gov.in/ndma/approachdm.html> Departments in the Government intervene various phases/aspects of the DM continuum. Departments are function-centric and have mandate to undertake business in normal time, and carry the ability to spread scope, internalize provisions made through act and rules. There has been a call for paradigm shift in disaster management, focus from reactive to proactive measures i.e., from relief to prevention and mitigation of disasters. This section outlines functional aspects of the department to undertake DM activities. The items listed provide an initial point of reference and is not to be treated as an exhaustive/final output. It will evolve in respect to changing hazard profile, vulnerability across sectors as well as socio-economic profile of the state, efforts made towards risk reduction by the department/line agencies/community by large. Taking into consideration the primary responsibility, activities of select line departments are listed and further detailed in this section



Source: <http://ndma.gov.in/ndma/approachdm.html>

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	DEPARTMENT (Dist. Level)
DM Operations and Plans, Warnings etc.	DDMA, Cachar
Medical Care and Health Services	Health & Family Welfare Department
Law & Order, Safety & Security	Police Department
Emergency Response, Search & Rescue	DDMA, Cachar & Police Department
Buildings & Lifeline Infrastructure / Communication Infrastructure (<i>Roads & Bridges</i>)	Public Works Department (RR,NH,NEC & Building Division)
Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation	Public Health Engineering Department
Transport Systems	Transport Department
Emergency supply of food & basic needs	DDMA & Food & Civil Supplies Department
Broadcasting & relay of public information	Information & Public Relations Department
Welfare Services	Social Welfare Department
Drought management	Agriculture Department
Flood protection and river erosion management & Drainage development works	Water Resources Department & Silchar Municipal Board
Power supply	Power (Electricity) Department
DM Education & School/Institution	Education Department
Vulnerability reduction in rural areas	Panchayat & Rural Development Department
Vulnerability reduction in rural areas	Circle level DM Committee
Vulnerability reduction in urban areas & built environment	Silchar Municipal Board and Town & Country Planning
Livestock management, animal care services	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department
Protection of natural resources and environment	Environment and Forests Department
Soil erosion and soil conservation	Soil Conservation Department
Earthquake & Landslide	Department of Geology & Mines
Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

CHAPTER-3

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the Multi-hazard Response Plan is to enhance the ability to manage all disasters using a comprehensive disaster management approach. It is also to ensure the timely and effective assistance to the affected in a coordinated manner, ensuring the greatest protection of life, property and health. The Plan also defines the administrative structure in times of disaster. The Plan incorporates all disaster management activities from preparedness to response. It presents a framework for emergency response at different levels of government structures; identifies the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders; and lays down coordination mechanism for activities with civil society, the news media, public and private sector, and brings together a full range of national capabilities to prepare for and manage any disaster. It classifies different types of hazards, levels of vulnerabilities and its causes, as well as the structure, functions, and coordination methodology

The various sub plans will focus on, but not limited to:

- a) the provision of relief
- b) early recovery
- c) the procedure of declaring disaster areas
- d) early warning systems, and,
- e) The communication management procedures from national to RDC in the case of different hazards.

Use of the Plan:

The plan is to be used as follows:

- a) To guide operational response to disasters in Cachar.
- b) For the provision of information to the general public before, during and after disasters
- c) To upgrade and enforce administrative job descriptions for officers/officials in government agencies
- d) For the management of the DEOC
- e) Preparedness activities- to develop and implement

3.1)INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

The institutional mechanism for disaster management at the district level will be as follow :

- 1) District Disaster Management Authority
- 2) District Disaster Management Committee
- 3) Notified IRT- Incident Command System
- 4) Emergency Operation Centre and its operation
- 5) Establishment of Site operation centre
- 6) Modalities and procedures
- 7) Linkages with the Sub Plans

3.2) DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

This authority has been constituted under section 25 (1) of the Disaster Management Act 2005 under the chairmanship of District collector i.e. District Commissioner Cachar with the following officers as its members:-

- 1) District Commissioner Cachar.
- 2) Chairperson Zila Parishad Cachar.

- 3) Additional District Commissioner, Cachar as Chief Executive Officer of the Authority.
- 4) Superintendent of Police, Cachar.
- 5) Chief Medical Officer, Cachar.
- 6) Executive Engineers (PWD) Cachar.
- 7) Executive Engineer (Water Resource) Cachar.

Beside the above head of all department concerned with the management of disaster in the district such as Food ,Civil Defence, civil supply, Agriculture, Panchayat and Rural development, Power, Irrigation and Sport and Youth welfare will be special invitees to all meeting to District Disaster Management Authority.

3.3) POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Powers of District Disaster Management Authority:

According to Section 26 (1) of Disaster Management Act, the Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the District Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the District Authority as the District Authority may delegate to him.

(2) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in the case of an emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the District Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to ex post facto ratification of the District Authority.

(3) The District Authority or the Chairperson of the District Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions, under subsection (1) or (2), as the case may be, to the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as it or he deems fit.

:

According to Section 30 (1) of Disaster Management Act, the District Authority shall act as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the District Authority may

- (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 disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;
- (iv) ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures 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 local authorities in the district;
- (v) give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;

- (vi) lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district;
- (vii) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level; Meetings.
- (viii) lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore;
- (ix) monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause (viii);
- (x) 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 for their up gradation as may be necessary;
- (xi) review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;
- (xii) organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district;
- (xiii) facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and nongovernmental organizations;
- (xiv) set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;
- (xv) prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;
- (xvi) coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (xvii) ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;
- (xviii) 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;
- (xix) advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations in the district engaged in the disaster management;

(xx) coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;

(xxi) provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions;

(xxii) 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 therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;

(xxiii) 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;

(xxiv) identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centres or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;

(xxv) establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;

(xxvi) provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(xxvii) Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;

(xxviii) ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(xxix) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

**3.4) POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY IN THE EVENT OF ANY THREATENING DISASTER SITUATION
AND DISASTER:**

According to Section 34 of Disaster Management Act, for the purpose of assisting, protecting or providing relief to the community, in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the District Authority may-

(a) Give directions for the release and use of resources available with any Department of the Government and the local authority in the district;

(b) Control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected area;

(c) Control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;

(d) Remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;

- (e) Provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services;
- (f) Establish emergency communication systems in the affected area;
- (g) Make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies;
- (h) Recommend to any Department of the Government of the State or any authority or body under that Government at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion;
- (i) Require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary;
- (j) Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person;
- (k) Construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster;
- (l) Ensure that the non-governmental organizations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner;
- (m) Take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.

3.5) CRISIS MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

The Crisis Management Group(CMG) of Cachar District is constituted with the below mentioned Officer-

Sl No.	Details
1.	District Commissioner, Cachar
2.	District Development Commissioner, Cachar
3.	Superintendent of Police, Cachar
4.	Chief Executive Officer, DDMA, Cachar
5.	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Cachar
6.	Additional District Commissioner, I/c. Magistracy Branch, D.C's Office, Cachar.
7.	Additional District Commissioner, I/c. Nazarat Branch, D.C's Office, Cachar.
8.	Additional District Commissioner, I/c. Supply Branch, D.C's Office, Cachar.
9.	Additional S.P(H.Q), Cachar
10.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Civil(Katigorah/Lakhipur) Sub-Division.
11.	All Circle Officers, Cachar
12.	Joint Director of Health Services, Cachar
13.	Inspector of Schools, CDC, Cachar/District Elementary Education Officer
14.	Executive Engineer, PHE Division- I & II, Cachar
15.	Executive Officer, Silchar Municipal Board
16.	Executive Engineer, PWD, Territorial Road Divisions(all 4), Cachar
17.	Executive Engineer, Water Resource(Civil/Mechanical), Cachar
18.	District Social Welfare Officer, Cachar

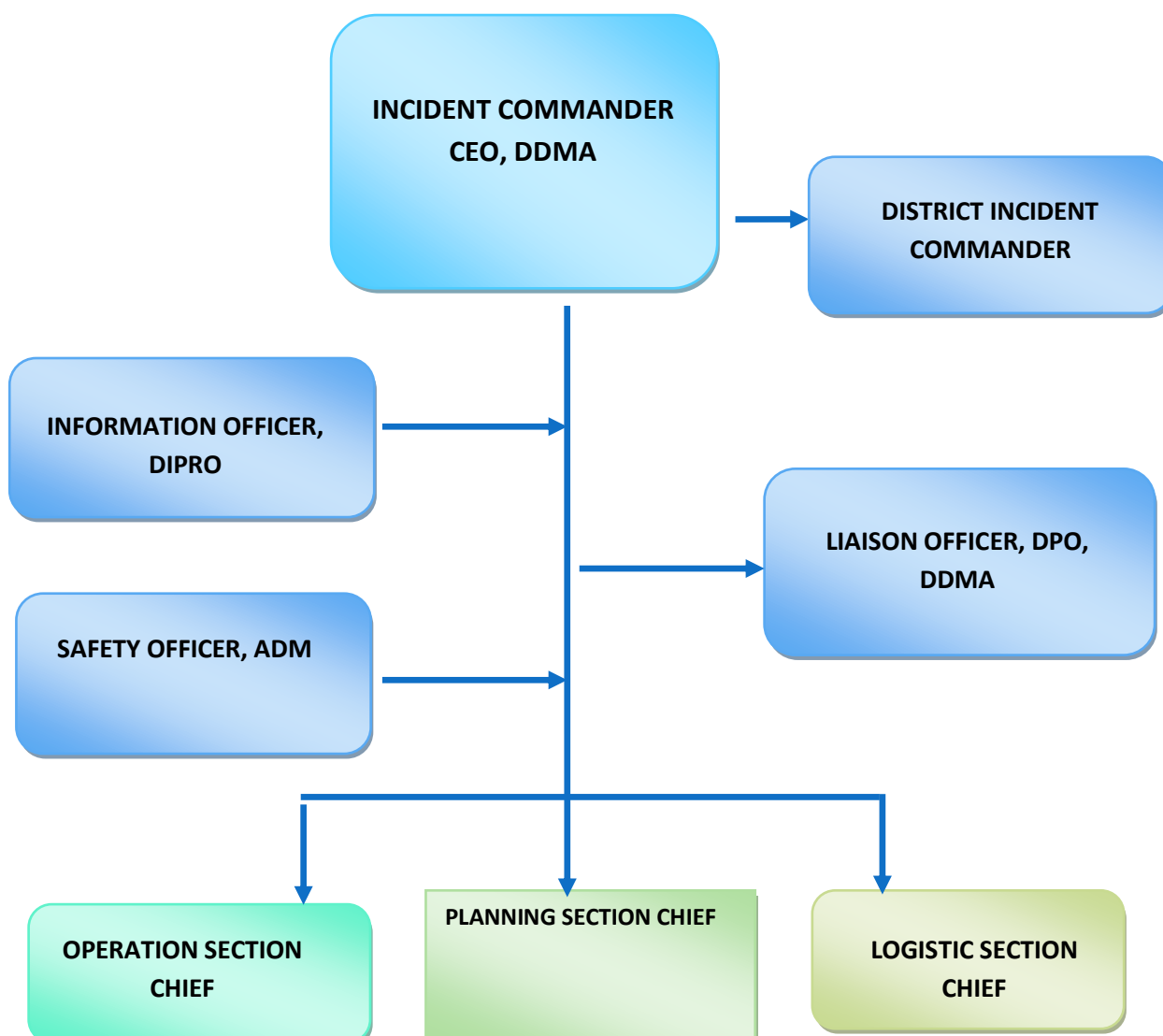
3.6) INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (IRS) & MECHANISM:

Incident Response System (IRS) is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope for ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during DM irrespective of their level of complexity. It envisages a composite team with various Sections to attend to all the possible response requirements. The IRS identifies and designates officers to perform various duties and get them trained in their respective roles. If IRS is put in place and stakeholders are trained and made aware of their roles, it will greatly help in reducing chaos and confusion during the response phase. Everyone will know what needs to be done, who will do it and who is in command, etc. IRS is a flexible system and all the Sections, Branches and Units need not to be activated at the same time. Various Sections, Branches and Units need to be activated only as and when they are required.

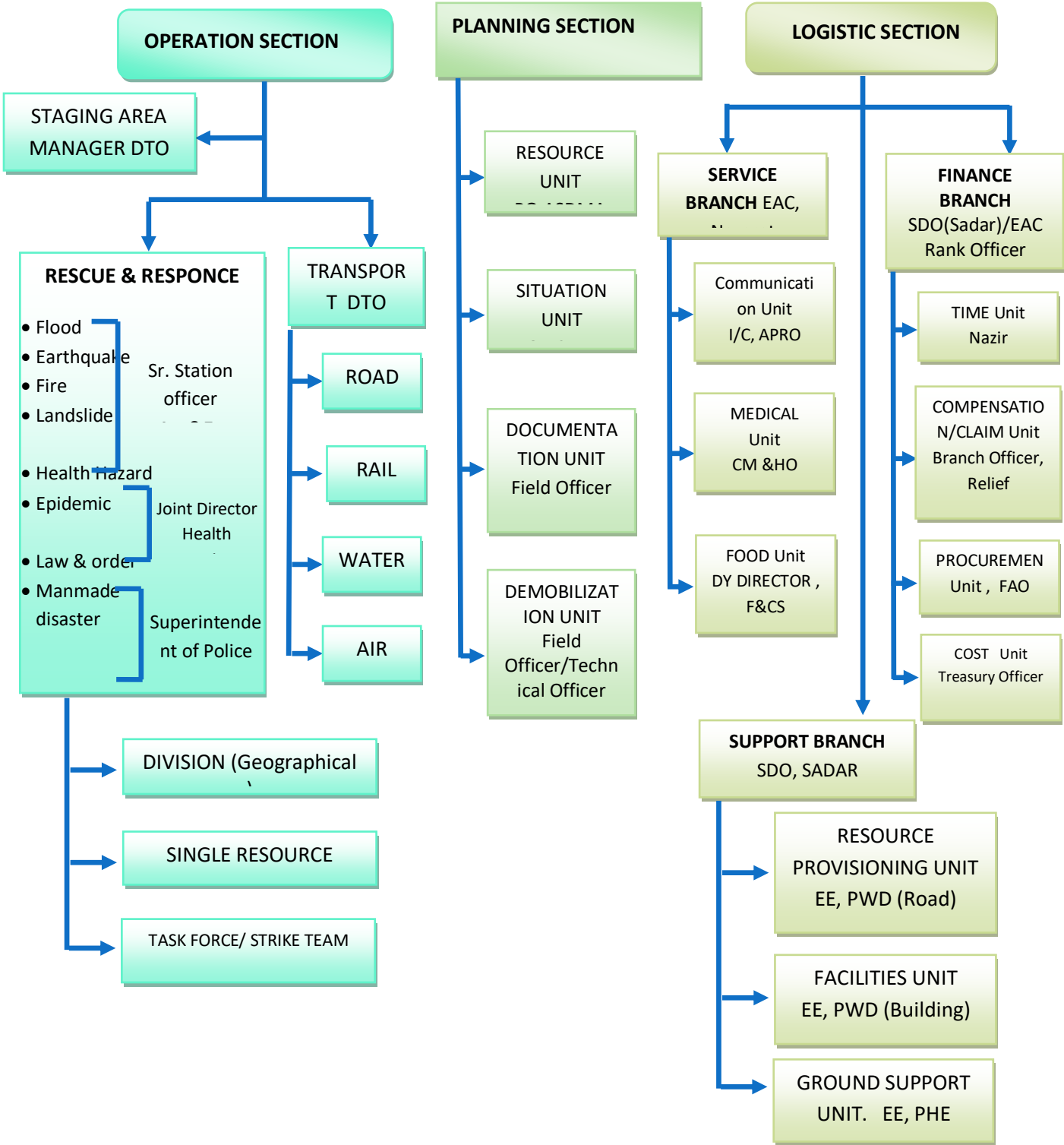
The IRS organization functions through Incident Response Teams (IRTs) in the field. In line with the administrative structure and DM Act 2005, Responsible Officers (ROs) have been designated at the State, District and City level as overall in charge of the incident response management. The RO may however delegate responsibilities to the Incident Commander (IC), who in turn will manage the incident through IRTs. The IRTs will be pre-designated at all levels; State, District, City and Ward Levels. On receipt of Early Warning, the RO will activate them. In case a disaster occurs without any warning, the local IRT will respond and contact RO for further support. Apart from the RO and Nodal officer air operation the IRS has two main components:

- (a) Command Staff and
- (b) General Staff

Flow Chart of Command Staff of Notified IRT at District Level



Flow Chart of Notified IRT at District Level, General Staff



Management of every incident needs an **action plan** and **proper briefing of all personnel**. The purpose of the action plan and briefing is to provide all concerned personnel with appropriate directions for the various tasks in hand. Before taking up response activities, the RO/IC will need to take stock of the situation, availability and mobilization of resources for listing out the various tasks and to provide proper briefing to the responders. For this, he will need to hold a proper briefing meeting at the beginning of each operational period. At the end of the operational period, he will take a debriefing meeting where he will be able to again review whether the objectives were achieved or not and then decide what further steps need to be taken in the next operational period. Both the briefing and debriefing meetings are the basis on which the IAP will be prepared and tasks assigned. For the convenience of the IC, a briefing form 001 has also been prepared and placed at Annexure-II. The briefing form - 001 can also be used for briefing of senior officers who arrive on the scene.

IAP can be written or oral depending on the duration and magnitude of the incident. The incident may be of low, medium or large levels. Low level incident would be of less than 24 hours, medium would be of more than 24 hours and less than 36 hours and a large incident would be of more than 36 hours of emergency operations. In low or medium level incidents, oral action plan may suffice. The directions given orally may be jotted down by the Command Staff and handed over to the PS to be integrated in the IAP. At times there may be sudden disasters without warning and the IC may have to respond immediately. In such cases also the Command Staff will jot down the decisions taken for response and hand it over to the PS when it is activated and it should be incorporated in the IAP.

In larger incidents when there is adequate early warning, a written IAP will be required. IAP may consist of incident objectives, organization assignment and division assignment list, incident communication plan, traffic plan, safety plan and incident map etc

STEPS AND ACTIONS FOR INCIDENT RESPONSE



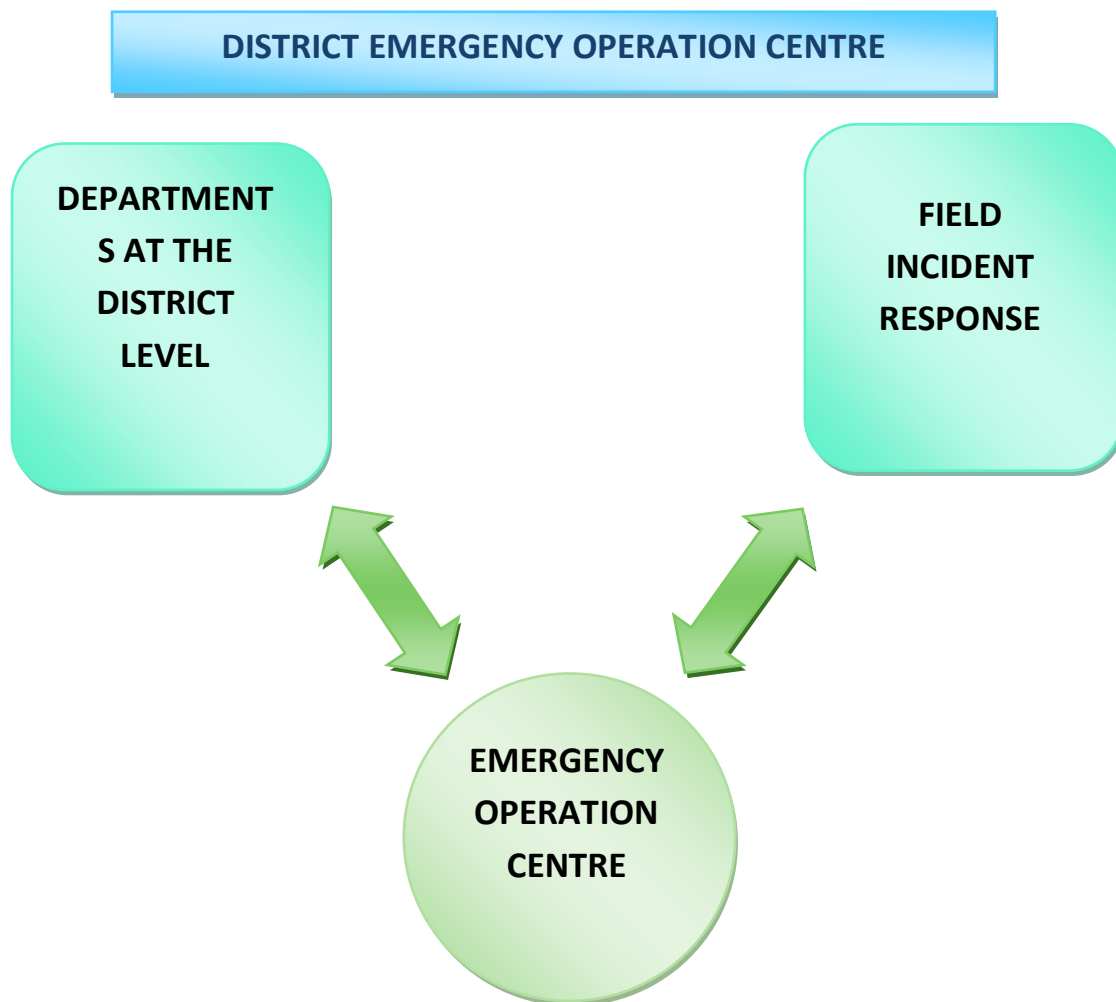
3.7) DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

The District Emergency Operation Centre will be the physical location to coordinate the Incident Response System in Cachar District. An emergency operation centre has to be established in the office of the District Commissioner Cachar. District Emergency operation centre will work as the nerve centre for all emergency events and disasters. The principal role involves collection of data, analysis and dissemination of information to relevant organization. The District Emergency Operations Centre (D.E.O.C.) are the District's coordination centre for emergency services during any major emergency affecting the district.

Normally day-to-day operations are conducted from various Government departments and agencies that are widely dispersed throughout the district. When any major emergency or disaster strikes, centralized emergency management is needed. This facilitates a coordinated response by the Chairmen DDMA and Emergency Management Staff and representatives from district organizations which are assigned specific emergency management responsibilities.

The DEOC operates under the guidelines provided by DDMA and provides a central location of authority for District disaster management and information and allows for face-to-face coordination among personnel who must make emergency decisions.

The purpose of DEOC is to mitigate the disaster risk in the city and provide quick and centralized response during emergency followed by better recovery.

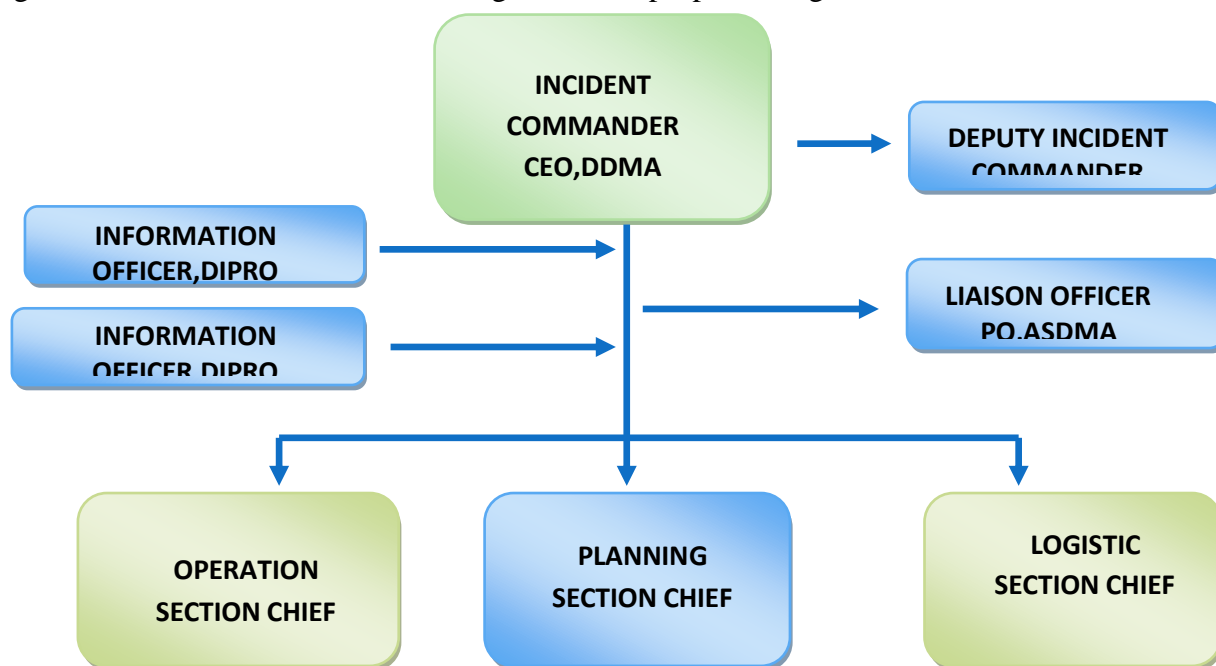


3.8) FUNCTIONING OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

- Additional District Magistrate (P) –cum-Chief Executive Officer DDMA will be the overall in charge of the EOC and will take the role of Incident Command in certain disasters and in disaster having the large magnitude of damage The Chairman of DDMA i.e. District Commissioner shall be the incident Command and ADM (P) shall function as Additional Incident Command.
- All the members of the DDMA and the nodal officers of all other departments at the district level shall be the members of the EOC.
- The EOC will have the communication connectivity with all the subdivision, blocks and even the village level may be through HAM radios, Satellite telephones etc.
- The EOC will have the communication equipment's which can be mounted on the vehicle and the Incident place can be connected with EOC.
- DEOC will have the connectivity with the other DEOC and SEOC.
- DEOC will have the Disaster management plan of the different departments of the district and other agencies operating in the district along with the Subdivision and block level DM plans.
- Resource inventories of all the departments at the district level along with their locations.
- Demographic. Socioeconomic data of the district village wise.

3.9) ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE WHEN IRT IS ACTIVATED

The internal organization of the DEOC is modelled upon the job terminology used in the Incident Command System however with the response at the DEOC and the IRS will be different as the main function at the DEOC level will be to coordinate between different agencies involved in the disaster management and proper management of the disaster.



3.10) STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE DURING DISASTER

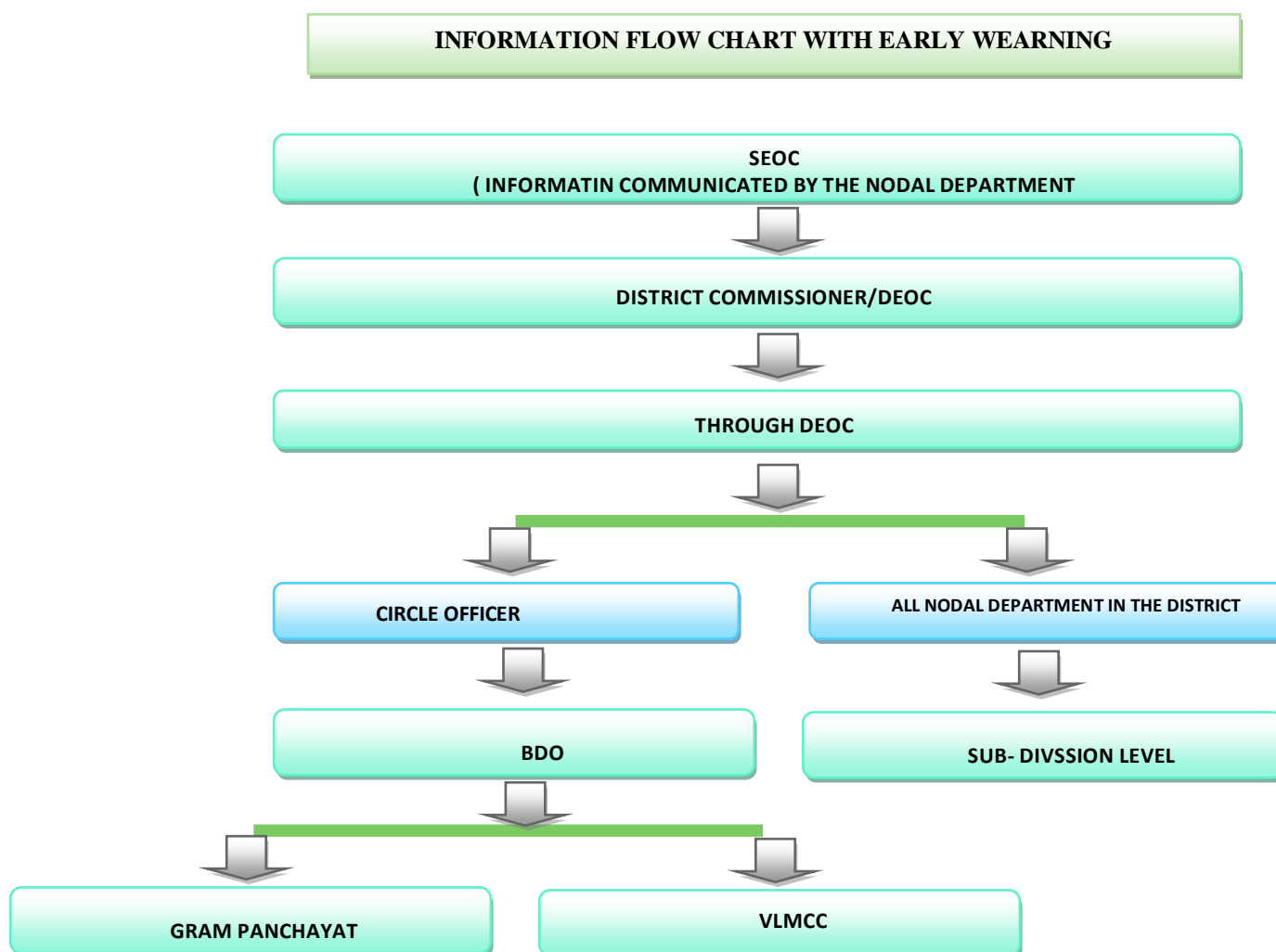
During disaster the emergency meeting will be held at DEOC and upon the information received from the Incident location the Incident Action Plan will be devised immediately and the Incident Response Teams will be rushed to the site as needed keeping in view the magnitude of the disaster.

3.11) TRIGGER MECHANISM

It is necessary that for suo-moto activation of the agencies involved in the disaster management the institutional trigger mechanism should be there so that every agency takes its assigned role at the time of such disaster. There will be three types of the Trigger mechanism set up depending upon the warning signals availability as mentioned below:-

3.12) WARNING SIGNAL AVAILABILITY

In such case the govt. of India / State Govt. Have certain authorized agency monitoring such early warning signals before some disaster and communicating these to the respective state governments. After such warning/advisory received by the State govt. The SEOC will communicate it to the DEOC through the Chairman of DDM A who through the DEOC will communicate such warning to the departments at the district level and through respective head of the departments at the Division/Sub division agencies whom such mitigation functions assigned will swing into action the information flow in such cases will be as follow:-

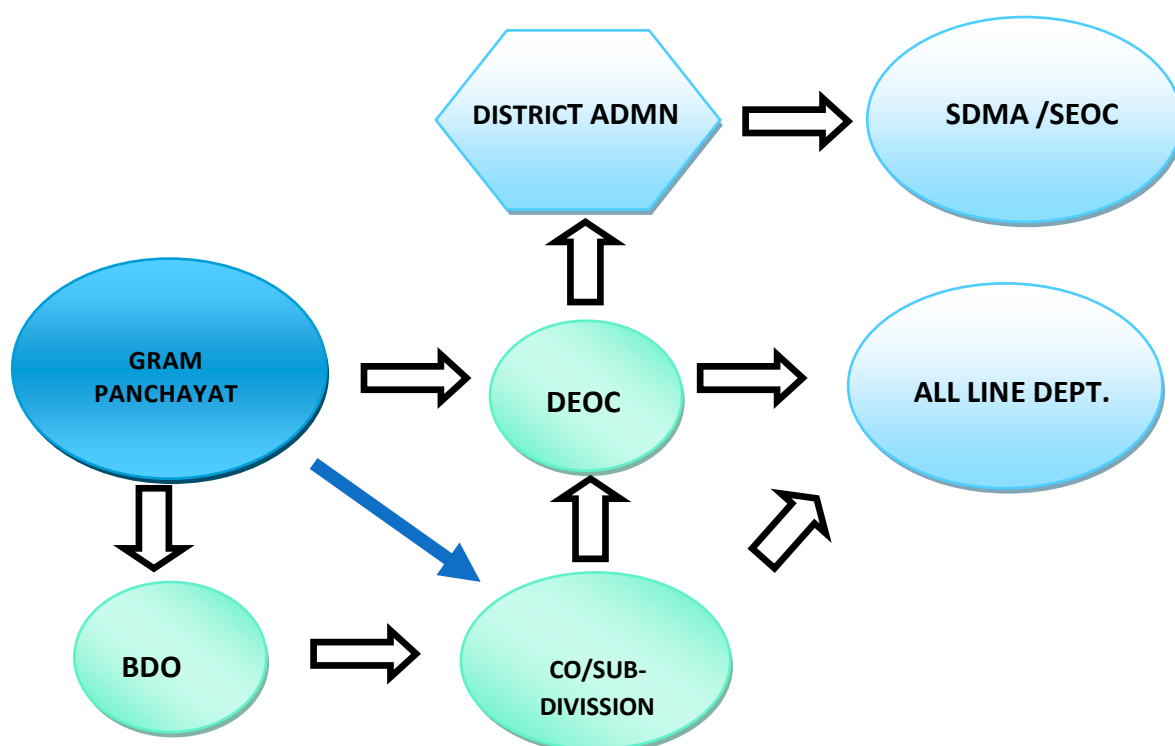


3.13) WITHOUT EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

When disaster occurs without any early warning in that case the information starts from the place of incident through government agency or otherwise and the institutional mechanism in such cases will be as follow:-

- The concerned village will report to the Panchayat, block, police station/ Circle Officer and the information will reach to the District Commissioner.
- DDMA will assess the information and declare the disaster to be of the level L0, L1, L2, L3.
- DEOC will be activated and if required the SEOC will be kept at alert if assistance needed otherwise information of the Incident will be passed to SEOC.
- DDMA will convene the meeting of DEOC and plan the management of the disaster as IAP.
- The respective Incident response teams will be rushed to the site for effective management.

INFORMARTION FLOW CHART OF INCIDENT WITHOUT EARLY WEARNING



3.14) Institutional Mechanism at Revenue Circle Level

At the Revenue Circle Level the following Institutional Mechanism is being run and the functionalities of these groups remain same as the district level mechanism

- a) Circle Disaster Management Committee(CDMC)
- b) Circle Level Task Force(CLTF)

Apart from this the district also has Public & Private Emergency Services like 108/ Mrityunjay, others. Also, a huge belt of Disaster Management Volunteers(AAPDA MITRA & PROTIRODHI BONDHU) are available with this district, who work under direct supervision of CDMCs/CLTFs for Disaster Management related aspects.

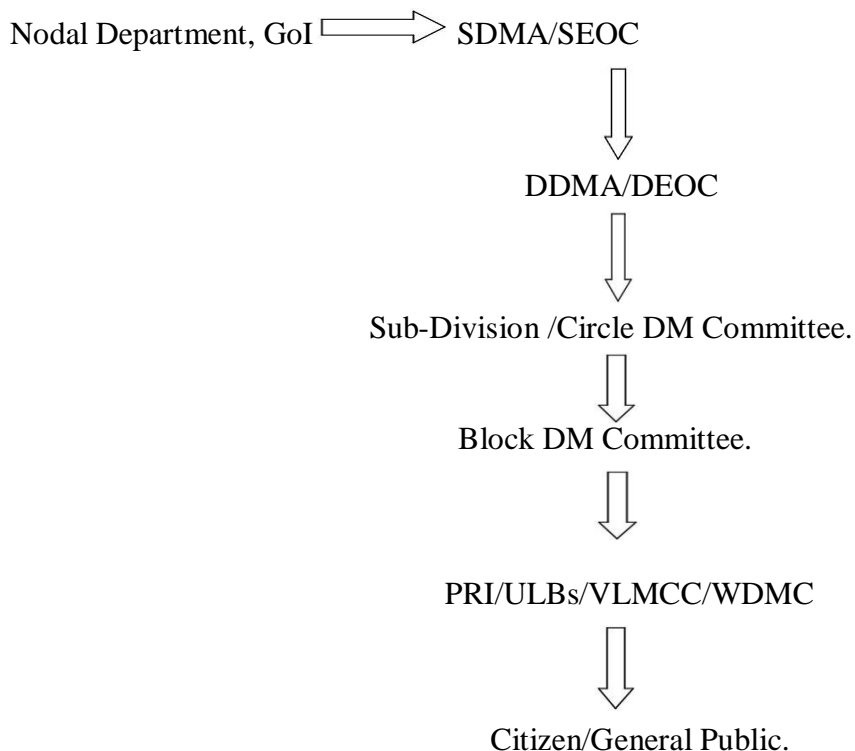
PREVENTION & MITIGATION MEASURES**5.1) EARLY WARNING AND DISSEMINATION SYSTEMS****5.1.1) NODAL AGENCIES FOR EARLY WARNINGS:-**

The nodal agencies identified at the government of India level and state level for issuing early warning system in case of natural hazards are mentioned below:-

DISASTER	AGENCY/DEPARTMENT AT GOVT. LEVEL
EARTHQUAKE	IMD
LANDSLIDE	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
FLOOD	CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION
DROUGHT	IMD
HAILSTORM	IMD

5.2) INFORMATION FLOW MECHANISM AT DEOC LEVEL

The nodal departments at state level will coordinate with the Govt of India nodal departments and any signal or message received through them will be disseminated to the general public in the following manner:-



Mitigation means lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters (UNISDR 2007). The adverse impacts of hazards often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures encompass:

- ✓ Design improvements or hardening the infrastructure to hazard risks - engineering techniques and hazard resistant construction.

- ✓ Enhancing the serviceability of systems and its elements under the action of the hazard (Includes, non-structural elements).
- ✓ Improved policies (risk sensitive future land use planning and regulatory frameworks for building standards, redevelopment of core areas with high vulnerability, risk transfer instruments).
- ✓ Design improvements in the design and construction of all new infrastructures including extension works.
- ✓ Planning/buildings resilience of the communities and systems including lifeline infrastructure.

From the perspective of mission areas mentioned in earlier, Mitigation measures is in continuum with development planning activities and have a clear overlap with Preparedness measures, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation interventions. With growing economic loss from every disaster, mitigation strand stands as a critical performer to reduce or eliminate risks to life, property and ensure safety of citizens.

All departments of the District (with or without specific portfolio in DM) , technical agencies supporting the development activities (including consultancy firms and individuals who provide technical advice/develop proposals), private sector and communities / society have role in undertaking mitigation measures, by recognizing, understanding, communicating and planning for building towards a resilient Assam. Measures towards mitigation can be realized in short-term and long-term (example: retrofitting of all school buildings, hospitals, critical infrastructure, and cultural heritage properties in the state of Assam).

SETTING GOALS FOR HAZARD RISK MITIGATION

Goal 1: Hazard identification and arriving at comprehensive Composite Multi Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (Atlas) for the district

It is utmost necessary to identify all hazards that occur in the geographical area of Assam and immediate boundaries, estimate probable hazard intensities – magnitude and frequency, and develop cascade effect mapping/scenario for various hazard risks individually and as composite. The results of the assessment can be utilized to prioritize vulnerability reduction / risk treatment options, investment planning across the state in DM, target specific sectors with significant annualized risk, mainstream risk reduction in development policy of the district including planned schemes and create an effective hazard specific response plan. Risk assessment information will identify hazard proneness in a geographical area. New developments can be directed in safe locations so as to avoid or minimize exposure to hazard or enhance the design requirements to withstand the intensity of the hazard. Such information will help to improve overall decision making process, bring or strengthen laws / regulations, build overall resilience of systems and communities of the district. Information generated over MHRVA process will require wider dissemination strategy to substantially increase societal awareness of hazard risk in their specific zones and that people demands safer areas to live and work.

Goal 2: Minimize loss of life and injuries

Mitigation results in enhancing the safety parameters of existing elements and meets the safety standards in all new development works. Bringing amendments in the relevant legislations (shift towards risk sensitive land-use planning, development control regulations takes into consideration of seismic micro zonetation studies, building byelaws incorporate BIS/IS Code of Practice and enforcement mechanism established) will significantly reduce loss of life and injuries. While new structures can be built safe, activities which involve repairs, alterations, redevelopment will also have to incorporate mitigation measures.

Goal 3: Minimize damage, disruption of services

Mitigation measures and policies applicable to new and existing development will not only minimize loss of life but also reduce disruption of services. Continuity of operations especially for critical / lifeline infrastructure and its supporting elements is vital for undertaking response actions and community wellbeing, at no point in time these services should get disrupted.

Goal 4: Minimize loss of livelihood and business interruption

Mitigation actions ensure continuity in business and minimize disruption in the flow of goods and services. This ensures work at all times, liquidity in the market and prevents long-term loss of livelihood.

Goal 5: Minimize damage to environment Disasters also cause significant damage to the environment. Large earthquakes have altered the course of rivers, landslides blockades have resulted in creating reservoirs and threaten to cause flash floods affecting large areas; catastrophic floods adversely affect the physical environment. Damage to environment also includes permanent and scope changes caused due to high intensity events. The quality of natural / environmental resources is adversely affected, thereby affecting the biodiversity. Flooding adversely affect water quality and throw a challenge to availability of drinking water. Debris disposal has emerged as major environmental challenge in post-disaster situations. A well thought strategy for debris removal, disposal and reuse is emphasized.

PATH TOWARDS HAZARD MITIGATION

5.3.1 Integration of DM in future/ development plan, new programmes / schemes and projects Incorporation of mitigation elements in new development minimize the risk to loss of life, property and protect districts assets. Development must assure stability and integrity of the area and not create /contribute towards instability of slopes, changes in natural landform nor erosion. Large scale structural protection works should respect needs of the locals and not cause inconvenience/disruption to their well-being. The districts has laws that regulate land use zoning and general development control regulations. The Model Building Byelaws (issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Sept 2004) have attempted to guide land use with development decisions. Development plan and sanction of projects should strictly be based on the recommendations provided in model building byelaws. There are many opportunities for various administration scales to reduce exposure in the Planning process and while implementation of the schemes. In order to speed up the process, a separate law may be required for administration units and departments to adopt a comprehensive, long-term and measurable plan for integration of mitigation in development. At the urban level, the local Govt .has to regulate land use and implement ‘local hazard zone map’ in the preparation of

perspective plan, development plan, economic plan or the city development plan, or any other plan which is a pre-requisite for avail of funds under the planned scheme.

5.3.2 Monitoring safety and strengthening of critical infrastructure/facilities, lifeline infrastructure from all hazards In a high hazard prone State of Assam; consideration has to be taken towards protection of infrastructure that has to serve the most during the period of emergency response. There is no standard definition for critical infrastructure, critical facilities or lifeline infrastructure. The district should establish the definition and common vocabulary for this important area. A suggested diagram in the form of a pyramid with three or four levels can position all critical facilities / infrastructure that require attention and protection from hazard risks. Education buildings, hospital buildings and heritage properties (natural and cultural significance) must receive due position in the critical infrastructure/facilities pyramid diagram. Emergency services (emergency operations centre, fire stations, ambulance services, police stations, medical facilities), power infrastructure (generation, transmission and distribution), relief go downs and other storage facilities, manufacturing units/industries, telecommunication, reservoirs, utilities (water mains and distribution lines, treatment plants, petrochemical pipelines), communication (air/rail/road/inland transport) will all form an important part of critical facilities/infrastructure. Infrastructures are mutually dependent on each other. State's critical facilities / infrastructure is owned and operated by Government and Private sector. It is therefore essential to build a partnership between Government and Private Sector to ensure protection of critical assets from all hazards. A Business-Government Task Force on protection of critical infrastructure can enhance the work in this field. Periodic consultation and public-private sector partnership can be developed by establishing a Critical Infrastructure Protection Task Force (Government-Private Sector). The State shall establish a mechanism to develop a common database of type and location of all critical facilities/structures and lifeline infrastructure (location mapping of select facilities has already been initiated by ASDMA). A consistent reporting requirement in a secured network will enable updating and rating of all facilities at risk to various hazards.

5.3.3 Implementation of National Building Code 2007 and relevant BIS code for life safety in all construction and development activities Building code has been the main mitigation tool for most buildings and infrastructure. The impacts of ground shaking, flooding, winds, fire and other hazards can be mitigated in all new development. A large number of buildings in the housing stock are found to be vulnerable to earthquake, floods and wind speeds (Housing Risk Tables, Vulnerability Atlas of India, BMTPC 2007). Places of mass gathering such as cinema halls, places of worship, meeting halls, shopping complex (mall), parking areas must meet all compliance standards and must further expand to meet the requirement of multiple ingress and egress points for emergency access and evacuation. Buildings which cater to high capacity of people shall provide adequate street widths for two directional movement in an emergency and easy movement of emergency vehicles. Building above seven floors will require design check and approval from Assam Engineering College or Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati. In order to translate design to practice, it is suggested to incorporate all formats as proposed in the Model Building Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Sept 2004). Registration of professionals shall be made mandatory and professionals on record are only allowed to execute the design, construction, strengthening/retrofitting and maintenance of residential/commercial/public buildings. Supportive policy and regulatory framework will have to be drawn to deal with retrofitting of existing weak and hazardous buildings. This should also be extended to all lifeline/critical infrastructure and critical buildings.

5.3.4 Strategy for implementation of Mitigation actions All departments of the State are primarily responsible for implementing mitigation activities. ASDMA shall facilitate the much needed interagency discussion, cooperation with technical institutions and consulting firms, develop a comprehensive strategy (see section below), draw upon legislation requirements in consultation with key departments and experts, bring upon amendment to existing development control regulation or even the codes based on comprehensive risk assessment analysis results and monitor/review progress in the mission area of mitigation. Responsibility for oversight and implementation lies with the SEC.

5.3.5 Development of State wide comprehensive mitigation policy and plan National Disaster Management Division (MHA), NDMA, ASDMA has increased emphasis on mitigation due to recent loss of life and damage to property observed from events in India and across the world. North-East region of India is considered to be among one of the most active seismic zones in the world. The region is also prone to catastrophic floods and other hazards. Even an approximate estimate shows prospect of greater catastrophic loss in the future. The State should come with a policy which aims to achieve the goal to significantly reduce risk of loss of life, injury and economic costs. The way forward for mitigation action for the State and ASDMA is to frame a State Mitigation Policy and discuss with stakeholders to further develop a State Hazard Mitigation Plan (for both 'significant' and 'others' hazard). Apart from establishing State Disaster Mitigation Fund (as suggested in DM Act 2005), another process could be developing a multi-agency approach to tap the resources of State Government departments/agencies, the private sector to develop a Public-Private Partnership arrangement. SDMF and PPP Model if knit together, can result in developing a comprehensive mitigation action programme. Fund disbursement from SDMF can also be directed to also implement Local Hazard Mitigation Plan with involvement and part contribution from Local Government and affected community. Community engagement is vital and it has to be an integral part of the process/fund support.

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Preparedness, as defined by UNISDR, consist of “the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.” Based on the preparedness, the response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over. 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 these needs. It also involves preparation of well-designed plans to structure the entire post-disaster response, and familiarizing the stakeholders, particularly the communities through training and simulation exercises. Preparedness has to be supported by the necessary legislation means a readiness to cope with disasters or similar emergencies which cannot be avoided.

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response through to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks (risk assessment) and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as: contingency planning stockpiling of equipment and supplies the development of arrangements for coordination evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises The related term “readiness” describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required (Reference: UNISDR 2007). Preparedness actions if undertaken in a timely manner will create conditions for safer and resilient communities. It enhances the spirit of cooperation and collaboration with all sections and institutions of the society. Full scale preparedness also includes the development of response and recovery plans, and will have overlap with the mission measures included for specific hazard mitigation. For actions to be taken on a continued basis, this mission area must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. Damage can be significantly reduced by participation of stakeholders in preparedness activities and through effective demonstration methods which in turn will build public confidence.

5.1 Objective of Preparedness Measures: The goal of disaster preparedness is to know what to do in a disaster aftermath, how to do it, being equipped with right tools to do it effectively. Preparedness helps to minimize the impact of the hazard through pre-identified measures that ensure a timely, appropriate, effective organization and delivery of response and relief actions. Section 30 (2) (xii) of DM Act 2005, states that the “District Authority shall review the preparedness measures & give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation”.

5.2 General preparedness checklist for the district:

1. District Commissioner, shall ensure that preparedness checklist is duly followed by each front line department and status of the same is discussed in monthly meetings.
2. Head of the department of each frontline department shall ensure that the departments are prepared to meet the challenges of any emergency/ disaster by duly following the preparedness checklists.
3. Nodal officers of each of the frontline departments shall ensure quarterly up-dation of District Disaster Management Resource Inventory and submission of the same to DDMA, Cachar by:
 - a) Adding to it any changes in the human resources of their department along with their updated contact numbers, if any.
 - b) Adding to the equipment list, relevant resources for response activities from both the government and private sector.
4. DPO, DDMA shall ensure that the same has been updated and uploaded on the website of District Administration on a quarterly basis with the help of District Information Officer (DIO).
5. Nodal officers of each of the frontline departments shall also report to Head of Department and/or

District Commissioner, Cachar about requisition of any relevant resource/equipment, not available with the Government and/or private sector, for disaster management activity.

6. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Cachar shall ensure the establishment of Emergency Operation Centre, Cachar with the following:

- a) Proper space for Planning and Logistics Section Chief and staff.
- b) Proper space for control room with adequate communication equipment including landline telephones, mobile phones, satellite phones, walkie-talkie, ham radio, computer/ laptop with printer facility, email facility, fax machine, television, etc.
- c) Ensure power backup facilities along with the availability of generator set.
- d) Ensure proper space for meeting, conference, media briefing along with LCD, computer and video conferencing facilities.
- e) Availability of District Disaster Management Resource Inventory, Cachar and also of the neighbouring districts, Disaster Management Resource Inventory of the state and also of critical national resources.
- f) Availability of Hazard Seasonality Map of Cachar district.

5.2.1 General Preparedness Measures:

1. Establishment of the Control Rooms- The district administration should ensure the operation of control rooms. The control rooms which are presently run by major line departments at revenue, police, Hospital, etc. at block and district level should be functional.

2. Plan Updation Disaster Management Plan needs updation at every interval. It includes the skilled manpower, their addresses and contact numbers, necessary equipments, medicinal stock, daily necessities, a list of drought prone areas etc. All these things have to be updated after a certain interval of time.

3. Communication System Training is given for search and rescue teams, first aid teams, and disaster management teams at village, Block, sub-division and district level. These teams will provide timely help during any type of disaster as well as the provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and block offices for effective communication. Widespread community awareness programmes in a drought so that villages are sensitized about the consequences and measures to address drought.

4. Training for Disaster Management Team Members Each of the DMTs comprises groups of women and men volunteers and are assigned with a special task. The Search and Rescue Teams, First Aid Teams formed at the three levels should be provided training from time to time so that their timely help can be used during a disaster.

5. Organization of Mock Drills Mock drill is an integral part of the Community based disaster management plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert. Mock drills are organized in all the villages of the district to activate the DMTs and modification of the DM plan. Mock drill is organized once in six months as per the seasonality calendar of natural disaster events that is likely to occur.

6. Building evacuation: An evacuation plan has been made for the building of D.C Office Cachar along with DEOC-DDMA, Cachar depicting escape routes and positioning of safety equipment. As part of preparedness, sand buckets need to be provided in each building and fire extinguishers need to be refilled if empty.

7. Community Awareness on Various Disasters -Cachar being a multi-hazard prone district requires a widespread community awareness program in most hazard prone villages so that villages are sensitized about the hazard and evacuation, search and rescue become easy. Trainings at Panchayat level, training of schools (students and teachers), and training of government officials is conducted at regular intervals.

5.3 Stakeholders for response related activities: The line departments, local bodies, NGOs etc. are the stake holders at the district level. All the stake holders have a set of responsibilities for preparedness of a disaster as a part of DDMP.

Emergency Support Function (ESF)	Primary Agency	Secondary Agency	Activities of Response of Primary Agency	Activities of Response of Secondary Agency
Communication	BSNL	Police, Units of Armed Forces in the area	Activities of Response Of Primary Agency Responsible for coordination of national actions to assume the provision of telecommunication support the state and district response elements	Make available police wireless network at the affected locations;
			Coordinate the requirement of temporary telecommunication in the affected areas.	Coordinate for the other networks available such as Ham Radios or HPSEB network etc.;
Public Health	PHCs	Department of Ayurveda	Perform medical evaluation and treatment as needed.	Provide manpower to the primary agency wherever available and needed;
			Maintain patient tracking system to keep record of all patients treated;	Make available its resources to the primary agency wherever needed by primary agency
			Coordinate the evacuation of patients;	
			Direct activation of medical personnel, supplies and equipment;	
			To help in mass decontamination,	
			Maintain a record of dead and arrange for their post-mortem.	
Sanitation/Sewerage Disposal	Urban Development and Rural Development	Irrigation and PHE	Make arrangement for proposal disposal of waste in their respective areas;	Repair the sewer leakages immediately;
			Hygiene promotion with the availability of mobile toilets;	Provide bleaching powder to the primary agencies to check maintain sanitation.

Power	APDCL	SMB	Provide and coordinate State support until the local authorities are prepared to handle all power related problems	Make arrangement for and to provide the alternative sources of lighting and heating to the affected populations and for the relief camps.
			Review the total extent of damage to the power supply	
			Identify requirements of external equipment required such as DG sets etc;	
			Hire casual labour for the clearing of damaged poles etc	
Transport	Department of Transport	ASTC, Civil Aviation, GAD	Coordinate arrangement of vehicles for transportation of relief supplies from helipads/airports to the designated places,	Act as stocking place for fuel for emergency operations;
			Coordinate and implement emergency related response and recovery functions, search and rescue and damage assessment.	Make available its fleet for the purpose of SAR, transportation of supplies, victims etc;
Search and Rescue	NDRF, SDRF, Armed and Para military forces, Civil Defence, Home Guards, Fire and Emergency services	Police, Red Cross, VOs, volunteers and 108	Coordinate search and rescue logistics during field operations	NDRF, Armed and para military forces to provide assistance to civil authorities on demand
			Provide status reports of SAR updates throughout the affected areas	108 and Red Cross to make available ambulances as per requirement;
			Discharge all ambulatory patients for the first aid which has the least danger to health and others transported to safer areas	
Public Works and Engineering	PWD	CPWD, National Highways Authority of India, MES, BRO	Emergency clearing of debris to enable reconnaissance,	Making machinery and manpower available to the PWD and to keep national highways and other facilities in the functional state
			Provide a work team carrying emergency tool kits, depending on the nature of the disaster, essential equipment like towing vehicles, cranes etc.	
			Constructing major temporary shelters;	
			Connecting locations of transit/relief camps	
Information and	Department of Revenue	Department of IT/NIC	Enable local authorities to establish contact with the state	Render necessary assistance in terms

Communication	through State EOC		authorities;	of resources, expertise to the primary agency in performing the assigned task.
			Provide ready formats for all reporting procedures as a standby.	
			Documentation of response! relief and recovery measures	
			Situation reports being prepared and completed every 3-4 hours.	
Relief Supplies	Department of Revenue	Department of Food and Civil Supplies	Coordinate activities involved with the emergency provisions;	To assist the primary agency in arranging and supplying relief supplies;
			Emergency mass feeding,	To assist the primary agency in running the relief camps.
			To coordinate bulk distribution of emergency supplies;	
Food and Supplies	Department of Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	NGOs	Requirement of food and clothing for affected population;	Ensuring the distribution of food supplies to the affected population through the PDS network etc.
			Control the quality and quantity of food, clothing and basic medicines;	
			Ensure that all food that is distributed is fit for human consumption.	
			Make emergency food and clothing supplies available to population;	
			Ensure the provision of specific nutrients and supplementary diet for the lactating, pregnant women and infants.	
Drinking Water	PHE Department	Department of Urban Development	Procurement of clean drinking water,	To assist the primary agency wherever ULB is associated with the distribution of potable water.
			Water purification installation with halogen tablets etc.	
Shelter	Revenue Department	UD & Panchayat Raj	Locate adequate relief camps based on survey of damaged houses;	Department of Panchayati Raj through local Panchayats would assist the primary agency in establishing shelters of smaller

				dimensions.
			Develop alternative arrangements for the population living in structures that might be affected even after the disaster.	assist the primary agency in establishing temporary shelters of larger dimensions
Media	Department of Public Relations	Local DD and AIR, Local Agencies	To Provide and collect reliable information on the status of the disaster and disaster victims for effective coordination of relief work at state level;	To assist the primary agency in the discharge of its role.
			Curb the spread of rumours,	
			Coordinate with all TV and radio networks to send news flashes for specific needs of Donation,	

5.4 Evacuation: The Prime Nodal Agency for Evacuation within District Cachar is DDMA with supporting agency consisting of other line departments and Police department. Evacuation is a risk management strategy which involves the movement of people to a safer location. However, to be effective, it must be correctly planned and executed for the return of the affected community. The following factors need consideration for evacuation preparedness: • Identification of appropriate shelter areas based on safety, availability of facilities, capacity and number of victims. • Approaches to the shelter location in light of disruption due to hazard impact and traffic blockades. • Temporary accommodation. • Provision of essential facilities like drinking water, food, clothing, communication, medical, electrical and feeding arrangements, etc. • Security • Financial and immediate assistance • First-aid and counselling Available preparedness.

Gaps: Sand buckets need to be provided in each building and fire extinguishers need to be refilled if empty. At present, D.C office Cachar& DDMA, Cachar has an active evacuation plan depicting exit routes. A similar approach needs to be followed for all lifeline buildings of the district and also at block/gram panchayat level.

5.5 Search & Rescue: - Available preparedness: • The Prime Nodal Agency for Search and Rescue within District is Police along with Home Guards. • In case the incident is beyond the capacity of the district and state NDRF, Guwahati and its supporting unit will be reckoned for.

Gaps: The district is prepared to handle a localized disaster, however, SAR equipment's need an upgrade in terms of quantity.

The details of resources available with this district is as follows-

Sl. No.	Name of the Item	Hazard Name	Owners Name	Address	Quantity	Available Location/Revenue Circle & Police Station
1	TOHATSU 30 HP 4 Stroke OBM (OBM Serial-005618BB)	Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	I/c Lakhipur Fire & Emergency Services	Lakhipur Cachar	1	Lakhipur
2	4.5M Inflatable Rescue Boat with 30 HP 4 Stroke OBM	Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	I/c Lakhipur Fire & Emergency Services	Lakhipur Cachar Assam	1	Lakhipur
3	Mini Truck	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	I/C Sri. Dilwar Hussain Choudhury	Fire Station Tarapur, Silchar	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
4	Bus	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	I/C Sri. Dilwar Hussain Choudhury	Fire Station Tarapur, Silchar	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
5	Diving Suit	Flood	I/C Sri. Dilwar Hussain Choudhury	Fire Station Tarapur, Silchar	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
6	Chain Chaw	Earthquake, Storm, Fire, Landslide	I/C Sri. Dilwar Hussain Choudhury	Fire Station Tarapur, Silchar	2 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
7	OBM	Flood	I/C Sri. Dilwar Hussain Choudhury	Fire Station Tarapur, Silchar	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
8	IR Boat	Flood	I/C Sri. Dilwar Hussain Choudhury	Fire Station Tarapur, Silchar	5 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
9	Electric Torch	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Asaam-788127	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle
10	Search Light	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Asaam-788127	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle

11	Inflatable Light Tower	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	4 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
12	Bucket	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	6 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
13	B.A. Set	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
14	Streacher	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	2 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
15	DCP Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127.	48 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
16	CO2 Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	21 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
17	ABC Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	50 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
18	Extension Ladder	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
19	Suit- Fire Proximity	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC

20	Suit fire-entry	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
21	Electric Torch	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
22	Electric Generator	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
23	Search Light	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
24	Inflatable Light Tower	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	4 nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
25	Bucket	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	6 nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
26	B.A. Set	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
27	Hand Tool Set	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	2 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
28	Pump	Fire	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	13 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC

29	Helmet	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	30 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
30	Chain Tackle	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
31	Electric Drill	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Plant I/C Dayamoy Biswas	IOCL LPG Bottling Plant, Borkhola, Silchar, Assam-788127	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
32	ABC Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
33	Dry Chemical Powder	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	4 nos.	Udharbond RC
34	Fire Fighting Team	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	3 Nos.	Udharbond RC
35	plastic Drums	Earthquake, Fire, Landslide	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
36	PH Tester	Flood	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
37	PH Meter	Flood	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
38	NBC Face Mask	Flood, Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	500 Nos	Udharbond RC
39	Fire Aid Kits	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC

40	DCP Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Pangram Pt. III, Pin 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
41	CO2 Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Pangram Pt. III	2 Nos.	Udharbond RC
42	ABC Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Pangram Pt. III	4 nos.	Udharbond RC
43	Aluminum Ladder	Earthquake, Storm, Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Pangram Pt. III	1no.	Udharbond RC
44	Air compressor	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Pangram Pt. III	1no.	Udharbond RC
45	suit fire approach	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Pangram Pt. III	2 Nos.	Udharbond RC
46	Electric Generator	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sitaram Jangir	Pangram Pt. III	1no.	Udharbond RC
47	Rope	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Vill: Panchgram Pt:-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
48	Steel Cutter	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Vill: Panchgram Pt:-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	2 Nos.	Udharbond RC
49	Gas Cutter	Fire	Sitaram Jangir	Cachar Alloys, Vill: Panchgram Pt:-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	2 Nos.	Udharbond RC
50	CO2 Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
51	Dry Chemical Powder	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	4 nos.	Udharbond RC

52	Fire Fighting Foam	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	9 Ltrs.	Udharbond RC
53	NBC Face Mask	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1000 Nos.	Udharbond RC
54	Four (4) wheeler Vehicle	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	3 Nos.	Udharbond RC
55	Fire Aid Kits	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
56	DCP Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
57	CO2 Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	4 nos.	Udharbond RC
58	ABC Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	5 nos.	Udharbond RC
59	Electric Generator	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC

60	Rope	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
61	Hand Tool Set	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
62	Gloves	Fire	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	1no.	Udharbond RC
63	Bolt Cutter	Earthquake, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	4 nos.	Udharbond RC
64	Gas Cutter		Amichand Jangir	Ladi Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vill:- Pangram Pt-III, P.O.: Udharbond, Silchar, Cachar, Pin: 788020	2 Nos.	Udharbond RC
65	Dry Chemical Powder	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	500 Kg.	Udharbond RC
66	Fire Fighting Foam	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	25 Ltrs.	Udharbond RC
67	Safety Torch	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	2 Nos.	Udharbond RC

68	First Aid Kit	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	5 nos.	Udharbond RC
69	Streacher	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	1no.	Udharbond RC
70	DCP Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	25 Nos.	Udharbond RC
71	CO2 Type Fire Extinguisher	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	7 Nos.	Udharbond RC
72	Fire Approach Suit	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	1no.	Udharbond RC
73	Fire Proximity Suit	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
74	Electric Torch	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	1no.	Udharbond RC
75	Bucket (Sand Bucket)	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	10 Nos.	Udharbond RC
76	Rope	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-	3 Nos.	Udharbond RC

				788019.		
77	Hand Tool Set	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	2 Nos.	Udharbond RC
78	Pump	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
79	Helmet	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	10 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
80	Dry Chemical Powder	Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	500 Kg	Silchar Sadar Circle
81	Fire fighter Foom	Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	25 Ltrs.	Silchar Sadar Circle
82	First Aid Kit (NBC Type)	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	2 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
83	Safety Torch	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	2 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
84	Guide Book for emergency response	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle
85	4 wheel Vehicle	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle
86	First Responder Team	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	4	Silchar Sadar Circle

87	First Aid Kit	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	5 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
88	Aviation Fire Fighting Team	Earthquake, Storm, Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	9	Silchar Sadar Circle
89	Oil Installation Fire Fighting Team	Earthquake, Flood, Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	9	Silchar Sadar Circle
90	Fire Extinguisher (DCP Type)	Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	25 Nos	Silchar Sadar Circle
91	Fire Extinguisher (CO2 Type)	Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	7 Nos	Silchar Sadar Circle
92	Ladder (Aluminium)	Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle
93	fire Suit	Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle
94	Electric Torch	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle
95	Rope	Earthquake, Flood, Fire	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
96	hand tool set	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	2 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
97	Water Pump	Flood, Fire	Arindam Hore	Banglaghat Ramnagar, Silchar	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle
98	Helmet	Earthquake, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Banglaghat Ramnagar Silchar	10 Nos	Silchar Sadar Circle
99	Gloves Rubber Electrical	Earthquake, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Bangla Ghat Ramnagar, Silchar	1 Pair	Silchar Sadar Circle
100	Blankets	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin-788019.	2 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle

101	Gloves Rubber Electrical	Fire	Sibanu Baruah (Manager)	Aviation Fuel Station , Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Silchar Airport, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Pin- 788019.	1 Pair	Silchar Sadar Circle
102	First Aid Kit as per MFR	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
103	Motor Cycle	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	5 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
104	Four Wheel Drive Vehicle	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
105	Reservoirs Treatment Tank	Fire	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	1 No.	Silchar Sadar Circle
106	Water Tank	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar Circle
107	Water Filter	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	4 nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
108	First Aid Kits	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	4 nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
109	CO2 Type Fire Extinguish er	Earthquake, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	5 nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
110	ABC Type Fire Extinguish er	Earthquake, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin- 788026.	15 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC

111	Aluminum Ladder	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
112	Extension Ladder	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
113	Pump	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
114	Clothing-Chemical protective (A, B, C)	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	10 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
115	Electric Torch	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	3 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
116	Electric Generator	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	1no.	Silchar Sadar RC
117	Hose/ Hose fitting	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	2 no.	Silchar Sadar RC
118	Bucket	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	10 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
119	Rope	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Surma Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar, Pin-788026.	4 nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
120	Hand Tool Set	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar	4 nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
121	Ceiling Hook	Earthquake, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar	15 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC

122	Hacksaw	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar	5 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
123	Basket	Fire	Arindam Hore	Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar	10 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
124	Helmet	Earthquake, Flood, Storm, Fire, Landslide	Arindam Hore	Banglaghat, Ramnagar, Silchar, Cachar	15 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
125	Fire Extinguisher	Flood, Fire	Smt. Rajsree Borah EE, IWT	Tarapur, Chandmari, Near T.V. Station, Silchar	42 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC, Sonai RC, Udharbond RC, Katigorah RC, Lakhipur RC
126	SDB Small Wooden Shallow Draft Boat	Flood	Smt. Rajsree Borah, EE, IWT	Tarapur, Chandmari, Near TV Station, Silchar	14 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC, Sonai RC, Udharbond RC, Katigorah RC, Lakhipur RC
127	SDB Wooden Shallow Draft Boat	Flood	Smt. Rajsree Borah, EE, IWT	Tarapur, Chandmari, Near TV Station, Silchar	21 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC, Sonai RC, Udharbond RC, Katigorah RC, Lakhipur RC
128	SDB Steel Shallow Draft Boat	Flood	Smt. Rajsree Borah, EE, IWT	Tarapur, Chandmari, Near TV Station, Silchar	4 nos.	Silchar Sadar RC
129	Life Jacket	Flood	Smt. Rajsree Borah, EE, IWT	Tarapur, Chandmari, Near TV Station, Silchar	725 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC, Sonai RC, Udharbond RC, Katigorah RC, Lakhipur RC
130	Life Buoy	Flood	Smt. Rajsree Borah, EE, IWT	Tarapur, Chandmari, Near TV Station	100 Nos.	Silchar Sadar RC, Sonai RC, Udharbond RC, Katigorah RC, Lakhipur RC

5.6 Medical First Aid: The Nodal Officer is CMO and MS of the district with the support of Red Cross and other suitable agencies.

Available Preparedness: •

The department can give medical aid to a small scale disaster.

They are equipped with medical kits, stretchers, x-ray etc., bed capacity and power backups.

- The District Hospital (Civil Hospital, Silchar) has deployed an emergency task force.
- Health staff showed active participation in mega mock exercise (Each year) and a practical example of triage system of the injured and dead was adopted by them while portraying a post-earthquake situation.
- The health department has their own DM plan and update their resource information.

Gaps: • The district health department needs to be rendered with adequate no. of ambulances or emergency vehicles in order to tackle a disaster situation. • Training of Home Guards/Police/Nurses, ASHA ANM/Volunteers needs to be carried out at regular intervals. Facilitation of First Aid Kits to the stakeholders for medical services till village/ community levels should be followed up.

5.7 Damage & Loss Assessment:

• The Nodal Officer for assessment of the damages and loss will have to be nominated from all key departments.

• Damage assessment is carried out with regards to building stock, standing crops, agricultural area, livestock lost, forest cover decimated, vital installations etc. for better rescue and relief. Damage assessment is conducted in 2 phases:

- Rapid Damage Assessment, and detailed Damage Assessment

Gap: There is a need of frequent training of the officers/ officials of the key departments. Equipment required for the assessment of Damage and loss.

5.8 Mass Casualty Management: Nodal Officer is CMO and MS of the district with support 108/ Red Cross/ Police/ Home Guards and other suitable agencies The identified regional hospitals of the district along with the other private hospitals and CHC, PHC's will get operational.

• Human Resource preparedness within District comprises of General Surgeons, Medical Specialist, Gynaecologist, Radiologist, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Nurses, ASHA ANM, Senior students of medical institutions, Veterinary Surgeon & Gynaecologist, ENT, and Bed Strength. Regional Hospitals are supported by the Blood Banks and a list of donors. • Equipment available with the medical departments or other agencies consists of stretchers, ambulances, various other emergency machinery like X-Ray machines, Ultra Sound.

Gap: • Training of medical staff in the management of mass causality along with strengthening of necessary equipment. Another identified gap is not having sufficient medicinal stock for the same. • A mortuary with bigger capacity needs to be made for a post-disaster event

5.9 Relief, food & Water: Nodal Agency is the District Food and Civil Supply Department with the support of Revenue/ PHE/Circle Office.

Gap- Non-availability of Warehouses/ storage areas along with Fair Price Shops, availability of Cylinders, wood, utensils, clothing's at the community/village level.

5.10 Shelter/ Medical/ Relief Camp- Nodal Officer for the Shelter /Medical/ Relief Camp is the Education departments. The possible sites for the establishment of the above Camps are the schools, community shelters, parking areas, temple areas and open grounds within the district.

Gap- Non-availability of basic utilities for the functioning of camps.

5.11 Early Warning system- Early Warning System is the crux of disaster preparedness and response hence, its objective is risk reduction by taking necessary precautions and action. The earlier the warning is received, the better it is. For EWS to be efficient and timely, it requires equally efficient backward linkages with instruments that become the basis for providing early warning. EWS are comprised of four major elements: • Knowledge of the risk. • Technical monitoring and warning service. • Dissemination of meaningful warnings. • Public awareness and preparedness to act.

5.12 Preparedness and evacuation for disabled- Persons with disabilities are often overlooked during a disaster. Keeping this in view, some potential problems encountered by people with various types of disabilities and possible measures taken are mentioned below for preparedness during response and evacuation: • Training of the support staff of the disabled people with regards to response and

evacuation. • The physically impaired should be provided with whistles as part of emergency preparedness kit. • Clear markings for the evacuation routes in all government buildings. • Procurement of equipment for physically impaired people like mobility aids. • Use of picture cards to communicate immediate needs of food, water, toilet, medication, etc. by the impaired. • Training of SAR teams for dealing with people with intellectual and mental impairment. • Preparation of shelters through the use of universal designs like handrail, ramps etc. • Fencing the shelter grounds or areas that are unsafe. • Awareness of the staff in charge of Shelter management including volunteers. • Preparing female volunteers/ task force members to assist females with disabilities. • Provision for mechanisms to check on security of people with disabilities.

5.13 Activation of IRS: The IRS principle functions through Incident Response Teams (IRTs) in the field. In line with our administrative structure and DM Act 2005, Responsible Officers (ROs) have been designated at the State and District level as overall in charge of the incident response management. The RO may, however, delegate responsibilities to the Incident Commander (IC), who in turn will manage the incident through IRTs. The IRTs will be pre-designated at all levels; State, District, Sub-Division and Tehsil/Block. On receipt of Early Warning, the RO will activate them. In case a disaster occurs without any warning, the local IRT will respond and contact RO for further support, if required.

5.14 Protocol for seeking help from other agencies:

1. Procedure for Provision of Aid:

- i. The Armed Forces are conscious of not only their constitutional responsibility in-aid to civil authority but also, more importantly, the aspirations and the hopes of the people. Although such assistance is part of their secondary role, once the Army steps in, personnel in uniform whole heartedly immerse themselves in the tasks in accordance with the Army's credo- "SERVICE BEFORE SELF".
- ii. Assistance during a disaster situation is to be provided by the Defence Services with the approval and on orders of the central government. In case, the request for aid is of an emergency nature, where government sanctions for assistance are not practicable, local military authorities, when approached for assistance, should provide the same. This will be reported immediately to respective Services Headquarters (Operations Directorate) and normal channels took recourse to, as early as possible.

2. Requisition Procedure: Any state unable to cope with a major disaster situation on its own and having deployed all its resources will request Government of India for additional assistance. Ministry of Defence will direct respective service headquarters to take executive action on approved requests. The chief secretary of state may initiate a direct request for emergency assistance, for example, helicopter for aerial reconnaissance, or formation of local headquarter (Command/Area Headquarters) or naval base or air force station.

3. The Armed Forces may be called upon to provide the following types of assistance: • Infrastructure for command and control for providing relief. This would entail the provision of communication sand technical man power. • Search rescue and relief operations at disaster sites. • Provision of medical care at the incident site and evacuation of casualties. • Logistics support for transportation of relief materials. • Setting up and running of relief camps • Construction and repair of roads and bridges to enable relief teams/material to reach affected areas. • Repair, maintenance and running of essential services especially in the initial stages of disaster relief. • Assist in evacuation of people to safer places before and after the disaster • Coordinate provisioning of escorts for men, material and security of installations, • Stage management and handling of International relief, if requested by the civil ministry

4. Disaster Relief Operation a) Disaster relief act can be undertaken by local commanders. However, HQ Sub Area is to be informed at the first opportunity and then flow of information to be maintained till completion of the task. b) Effective and efficient disaster relief by the army while at the task. c) Disaster relief tasks will be controlled and coordinated through Commanders of Static headquarters while field units Commanders may move to disaster site for gaining firsthand knowledge and ensuring effective assistance. d) Once the situation is under control of the civil administration, army aid should be promptly de-requisitioned. e) Adequate communication, both line and radio, will be ensured from Field Force to Command Headquarters.

5. Procedure to Requisition Army, and Air Force: a) It will be ensured by the local administration that all local resources including Home Guards, Police and others are fully utilised before assistance is sought from outside. The District Collector will assess the situation and project his requirements to the State Government. District Control Room will ensure that updated information is regularly communicated to the State Control Room, Defence Service establishments and other concerned agencies. b) District Collector will apprise the State Government of additional requirements through State Control Room and Relief Commissioner of the State. c) Additional assistance required for relief operations will be released

to the District Collector from the state resources. If it is felt that the situation is beyond the control of state administration, the Relief commissioner will approach the Chief Secretary to get the aid from the Defence Services. Based on the final assessment, the Chief Secretary will project the requirement as under while approaching the Ministry of Defence, Government of India simultaneously for clearance of the aid.

6. Co-Ordination between Civil and Army: For deployment of the Army along with civil agencies on disaster relief, co-ordination should be carried out by the district civil authorities and not by the departmental heads of the line departments like Police, Health & Family Welfare, PWD and PHED etc.

7. Overall Responsibility When Navy and Air Force are also being employed: When Navy and Air Force are also involved in disaster relief along with the Army, the Army will remain over all responsible for the tasks unless specified otherwise.

8. Principles of Deployment of Armed Forces • Judicious Use of Armed Forces: Assistance by Armed Forces should be requisitioned only when it becomes absolutely necessary and when the situation cannot be handled by the civil administration from within its resources. However, this does not imply that the response must be graduated. If the scale of disaster so dictates, all available resources must be requisitioned simultaneously. • Immediate Response: When natural and other calamities occur, the speed for rendering aid is of paramount importance. It is clear that, under such circumstances, prior sanction for assistance may not always be forth coming. In such cases, when approached for assistance, the Army should provide the same without delay. No separate Government approval for aid rendered in connection with assistance during natural disaster sand other calamities is necessary. • Command of Troops: Army units while operating under these circumstances continue to be under command of their own commanders, and assistance rendered is based on a task basis. • No Menial Tasks: While assigning tasks to troops, it must be rendered that they are not employed for menial tasks e.g. troops must not be utilised for disposal of dead bodies. • Requisition of Aid on Task Basis: While requisitioning the Army, the assistance should not be asked for in terms of a number of columns, engineers and medical teams. Instead, the-civil administration should spell out tasks, and leave it to Army authorities to decide on the force level, equipment and methodologies to tackle the situation. • Regular Liaison and Co-ordination: In order to ensure that optimum benefits derived out of Armed Forces employment, regular liaison and coordination needs to be done at all levels and contingency plans made and disseminated to the lowest level of civil administration and the Army. 6. Co-Ordination between Civil and Army: For deployment of the Army along with civil agencies on disaster relief, co-ordination should be carried out by the district civil authorities and not by the departmental heads of the line departments like Police, Health & Family Welfare, PWD and PHED etc. 7. Overall Responsibility When Navy and Air Force are also being Employed: When Navy and Air Force are also involved in disaster relief along with the Army, the Army will remain over all responsible for the tasks unless specified otherwise. 8. Principles of Deployment of Armed Forces • Judicious Use of Armed Forces: Assistance by Armed Forces should be requisitioned only when it becomes absolutely necessary and when the situation cannot be handled by the civil administration from within its resources. However, this does not imply that the response must be graduated. If the scale of disaster so dictates, all available resources must be requisitioned simultaneously. • Immediate Response: When natural and other calamities occur, the speed for rendering aid is of paramount importance. It is clear that, under such circumstances, prior sanction for assistance may not always be forth coming. In such cases, when approached for assistance, the Army should provide the same without delay. No separate Government approval for aid rendered in connection with assistance during natural disaster sand other calamities is necessary. • Command of Troops: Army units while operating under these circumstances continue to be under command of their own commanders, and assistance rendered is based on a task basis. • No Menial Tasks: While assigning tasks to troops, it must be rendered that they are not employed for menial tasks e.g. troops must not be utilised for disposal of dead bodies. • Requisition of Aid on Task Basis: While requisitioning the Army, the assistance should not be asked for in terms of a number of columns, engineers and medical teams. Instead, the-civil administration should spell out tasks, and leave it to Army authorities to decide on the force level, equipment and methodologies to tackle the situation. • Regular Liaison and Co-ordination: In order to ensure that optimum benefits derived out of Armed Forces employment, regular liaison and coordination needs to be done at all levels and contingency plans made and disseminated to the lowest level of civil administration and the Army.

5.15 Operational check-up of Warning System: In the wake of natural disasters, a Control Room is set up in the district for day-today monitoring of the rescue and relief operations on a continuing basis, operationalizing the contingency plan and keep close liaison with the State Headquarters, NGOs and other agencies dealing with disaster management and relief. Checking periodically the equipment for EWS, Satellite phone, Hot Line, Telephone lines available with the authorities etc.

5.16 Operational check- up for Emergency Operation Centre: Operational check-up of Emergency Operation Centre is carry out month wise and check out all facility and equipment in DEOC.

5.17 Seasonal Inspection of Facilities and critical infrastructure: Various departments/ organizations are directed to carry out an inspection of the resources and equipment annually and especially before the onset of rainfall and snowfall. The lifeline infrastructures need to be monitored and repaired from time to time.

5.18 NGOs and other stakeholders coordination – identifying their strengths and allocation of responsibilities in area/sector/duty/activities – Activate NGO coordination cell: NGOs and voluntary organization, AAPDA MITRA/PROTIRODHI BONDHU Volunteers in Cachar have been exposed to disaster management trainings at successive intervals and hence they can play a vital role in disaster management. The organizations can provide trained manpower in case disaster strikes.

5.19 Resource mobilisation: Resource mobilisation becomes very important in a post-disaster scenario. The administration has limited resources and it becomes difficult to cater to a mass causality situation. The District Commissioner under such a situation can acquire any private and public resources and put them to use for disaster management by the powers vested in him under IRS NDMA guidelines. The resources with line departments of the district have been uploaded in IDRN (Indian Disaster Resource Network) format on the district website.

5.20 Protocol and arrangements for VIP visits: The visit of the VIP's to the disaster site is likely to adversely affect the rescue operations, particularly if casualties are still trapped. It should be ensured that their visits do not interrupt rescue and lifesaving work and the police, as co-ordinator of the disaster response, should explain the ground situation to them and try to avoid their visit, if possible. However, in case the visit becomes impossible to avoid, it needs to fix up the timings of their visits. The additional need for their security also causes a problem. The police and the local services are trained to handle VIP visits and many of the usual considerations will apply to their visit to a disaster site. It is desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits, in such case the police should liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to a minimum. It is also necessary for the police to brief the VVIP/VIP beforehand about the details of casualties, damage and the nature of the disaster. It should, therefore, prepare a brief note for such briefings.

5.21 Community preparedness: In a disaster situation, it becomes difficult for the district administration to trigger relief and rescue operations in every part of the district. As a result, if the community is not prepared for a disaster, the repercussions can be life threatening. Villages have been trained (VLMCC) for making a village level DM and plan and they also were successful in identifying shelters and making DM task forces. A similar approach is followed in the rest of the district with the help of DDMA and BDOs.

5.22 Media management / information dissemination: Media plays a critical role in the information and knowledge dissemination in all phases of Disaster Management including IRS structure. The versatile potential of both electronic and print media needs to be fully utilised. Effective partnership with the media will be worked out in the field of community awareness, early warning and dissemination, and education regarding various disasters. The use of vernacular media would be harnessed for community education, awareness and preparedness at the local level and the DIPRO in consultation with DDMA would take appropriate steps in this direction. Both print and electronic media are regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events that occur and the prevailing situation on the ground. The Spokesperson should be the one who will coordinate with the RO and the IC in IRS structure under the Information and Media unit to disseminate the information of the incident The district is prepared to handle a localized disaster; however, in the case of a massive disaster, external assistance might be needed and hence the following locations have been identified as relief sites for assistance from state or centre.

5.23 Knowledge Management: IT coordinator, NIC together shall be responsible for gathering data on resource inventory available with all the line departments and all the Gram Panchayats by coordinating with GPEOCs. National Informatics Centre (NIC) shall be responsible for uploading all the data once a month on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN).Networking of knowledge is essential for strategic thinking in DM. A well-developed strategy involving all stakeholders will reduce the dependency on information flow, open the process of cross-learning and more importantly raise

the bar of knowledge that is already validated. There is need for establishing a platform which can feed to the needs of information sharing in DM as well as provide access to knowledge database on DM in the district.

5.24 India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) IDRN, a web based information system, is a platform for managing the inventory of equipments, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. The primary focus is to enable the decision makers to find answers on the availability of equipments and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. This database will also enable them to assess the level of preparedness for specific vulnerabilities. It is a nationwide district level resource database. Each user of all districts of the state has been given unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on IDRN for resources available in their district. The IDRN network has the functionality of generating multiple query options based on the specific equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies with their location and contact details.

5.25 Mobilizing Stakeholder's Participation: The DDMA will coordinate with Home Guards, NCC, NYKS, NSS, sports and youth clubs, women based organizations, faith-based organizations and local Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), CSOs etc. for DM. They will be trained in various aspects of DM more particularly in SAR and MFA. They will also be encouraged to empower the community and generate awareness through their respective institutional mechanisms. Efforts to promote voluntary involvement will be actively encouraged.

5.26 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP): Historically, the corporate sector has been supporting disaster relief and rehabilitation activities. However, the involvement of corporate entities in disaster risk reduction activities is not significant. PPP between the Government and private sector would also be encouraged to leverage the strengths of the latter in disaster management. The DDMA would need to network with the corporate entities to strengthen and formalize their role in the DM process for ensuring the safety of the communities. The corporate sector also needs to be roped up for on-site and off-site emergency plans for hydro-power projects. The role of corporate sector for awareness generation and the local capacity building is also important and efforts would be made to involve corporate sector in this effort.

5.27 School preparedness: Education Department in coordination with the DDMA will ensure that the schools in the district are prepared to respond to various disasters. Towards strengthening preparedness the following actions have been taken and are being followed up: • Training of the school teachers, staff and students to respond to disasters • Preparation of school disaster management and preparedness plan and hold mock drills. • Preparation of school level task forces and train them The schools will maintain emergency contact numbers of service providers such as Police, Hospitals, Ambulance services, DDMA etc.

5.28:Enhancing Resilience Of Communities And Systems

In the last decade the focus of DM has been towards building capacities and creating resilience communities in risk prone regions. Although Preparedness should start at the community it equally applies to Government, Departments functions and services (especially utilities), private sector, trade and commerce, CBOs/NGOs etc. As per the definition by UNISDR (2007), it is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions. Resilience means the ability to “resile from” or “spring back from” a shock. The resilience of a community in respect to potential hazard events is determined by the degree to which the community has the necessary resources and is capable of organizing itself both prior to and during times of need. This definition has now expanded its outreach from communities to national/state and critical or lifeline infrastructure systems (Refer National Disaster Management Guidelines for Threats to Municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs, NDMA 2010). From observations of past disaster events in the State as well as from disasters globally, it is clearly understood that infrastructure does not represent standalone system belonging to one sector, but there is increasing overlap of networks or inter-dependence link among sectors. A resilient infrastructure system combined with strengthening of connecting node in the network (all key sectors, including communities) will be able to withstand and function during adverse conditions.

5.29: Preparedness Planning

Planning outline Disaster management planning is the responsibility of all - SDMA, DDMA and Local Authorities. As per the DM Act 2005 and ASDMA DM rules 2010, all

administration levels are required to incorporate preparedness component in their respective DM Plan. At the overall State level, consistency must be achieved between Preparedness Plans at State, District and Local level. In addition private sector and utility/lifeline agencies should prepare plan that threaten to disrupt their normal operations during events. The output of these processes can be captured in Business Continuity Plans with clear instructions to deal with specific events/multiple events, yet manage to function and not get severely affected. Specific agencies which are operational and provide basic service and lifeline services to the community will have to consider preparing Operational Plans which provides details of tasks (before, during and after disaster), timeline for actions and roles and responsibilities for response and minimize service outages. The overall outline of the plan preparation shall involve conduct of a systematic process of engaging stakeholders at all levels (Government, Private Sector, CBOs, Scientific and Technical organizations and Academic/Training institutions) including the communities, as appropriate in the development of state wide strategy which is executable all through the year and measurable, operational at all levels with due focus on cooperation and collaboration with all sections of the society, and with deep engagement of the communities through a focused community based approach. The following objectives should be met: Develop plans at all levels (State/District/Local/Sector wide/Units wise for infrastructure and buildings including residential and commercial properties) by taking into consideration of all points mentioned herewith:

- Identify hazard risks and inform guidance brief on impact of disasters (covering events likely to occur in their respective areas)
- Provide a detailed/synoptic view of the sequence of risks (depending on the scale of risk assessment information available)
- Define the preparedness objective and achieve the same
- State the intent to deal with disaster situation
- Arrangement and structures for response
- Risk communication (including translation of early warning information to the communities/stakeholders) and coordination arrangement
- resource identification and implement planning requirements with a defined time frame and meet the target using available resources or made available through scheme,
- Monitor and report back progress to the concerned authority as outlined in the State DM Rules and DM Act.
- Implement the Preparedness Plan, exercise through drill and simulations to test the efficacy of the plan, update the plan based on the findings, involve additional stakeholders if need arise, and maintain plan to ensure its usability/applicability and ensure continuity and minimize interruption in disaster situations.

5.30 Hazard Specific Preparedness Plan

Disaster impacts are hazard specific and in some cases there can be multiple scenarios which can emerge (collateral hazards). One of the examples is fault rupture, liquefaction – ground failure, landslides – earth movement, speeches in water bodies /reservoirs caused by earthquake. Authority, Departments, Stakeholders involved in preparation of plan will have to address specific hazards (including associated collateral hazards). Hazard specific plans will have to address hazard specific actions by respective government departments/agencies primarily responsible for the management function. A primary agency will have complete the responsibility to ensure development of State wide hazard specific preparedness plan. The plan shall address estimate potential scenarios, suggest actions against all impacts, outline mission overlaps (mitigation, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction), include information on links and arrangements with support / secondary agency for management of hazard specific event, outline coordination and operational support requirement, define communication arrangements (including ewes), sharing of plan with stakeholders, testing the plan based on table-top exercises/simulation exercises/scenario planning, plan updating, monitoring progress and review. Primary agencies will be reporting to the DDMA and will link to the arrangements outlined as per the State DM guidelines issued by ASDMA. Table below indicates a list of primary agencies responsible for preparation of hazard specific for the District.

Hazard	Primary Agency	Supporting Guidelines and Plans (issued by National / State)
Earthquake	Revenue & Disaster Management Department / DDMA	NDMA guidelines on Earthquakes
Landslides	Revenue & Disaster Management Department / DDMA / UDD	NDMA guidelines on Landslides
Cyclone and Wind	Revenue & Disaster Management Department / ASDMA	NDMA guidelines on Cyclones
Floods	Water Resources Department	NDMA guidelines on Floods
Urban flooding	Urban Development Department / Local Administrations	NDMA Guidelines on Management of Urban Flooding
Drought	Agriculture Department	NDMA guidelines on Drought Management
Forest Fire	Environment & Forests Department	Currently not available
Lightning	Revenue & Disaster Management Department	Currently not available
Chemical / Hazardous Material release	Industries & Commerce Department	<p>NDMA guidelines on Chemical Disaster (Industrial)</p> <p>NDMA guidelines for Strengthening of safety and security for transportation of POL tankers</p> <p>Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Codes of Practices for Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP) Regulations, 2010)</p> <p>Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Natural Gas Pipelines) Regulations, 2009</p>
Accident	Indian Railways (rail) Transport Department (road) Transport department (inland waterways)	Railways Disaster Management Plan
Epidemic / Biological related	Health and Family Welfare Department	NDMA guidelines on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management
Influenza Pandemic	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department	NDMA guidelines on Pandemic Preparedness Beyond Health
Structural collapse	Public Works Department or Urban Development Department or Department of Fire & Emergency Services (State Fire Services Organization)	Currently not available
Crop Failure	Agriculture Department	Crisis Management Plan Drought (Ministry of Agriculture)
Power Failure	Power (Electricity) Department	Currently not available

The following table outlines the primary responsibility and the title of the functional Preparedness Plan to be submitted by the Department in a timeframe of one year from publication of DDMP

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	DEPARTMENT	PLAN TITLE
DM Operations and Plans, Warnings	DDMA, Cachar	Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Communication Plan
Medical Care and Health Services	Health & Family Welfare Department	District Medical Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan
Law & Order, Safety & Security	DDMA & Police Department	Crisis Management Plan
Emergency Response, Search & Rescue	DDMA & Police Department	Emergency Response Plan for First Responders
Buildings & Lifeline Infrastructure / Communication Infrastructure (<i>Roads & Bridges</i>)	Public Works Department (RR/NH/NEC / Building div.)	Engineering & Critical Communication Infrastructure Services Response/Restoration/Recovery Plan
Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation	Public Health Engineering Department	Emergency Water Supply Preparedness Plan
Transport Systems	Transport Department	Emergency Transport Services Plan
Emergency supply of food & basic needs	Food & Civil Supplies Department	Emergency Supply Plan for Relief Supplies
Broadcasting & relay of public information	Information & Public Relations Department	Emergency Communication Plan
Welfare Services	Social Welfare	Human-Social Recovery Plan.

5.31: Monitoring and Updating the Plans

Plans must be monitored, evaluated and updated on a regular basis. Formal responsibility of coordination process and monitoring of progress at the district level is the task of DDMA. The system of review of plan can be done through quarterly reports or update. The reports shall cite the progress achieved, problems encountered and expected solutions to mitigate, and self-evaluation of the activities implemented. A performance monitoring plan will maintain and update the status on a quarterly basis. Plan shall be submitted by the respective department to DDMA. Evaluation process will be multi-stakeholder driven. Evaluation and approval process of the plan will typically look into the following aspects:

All plan types must be systematically updated every two year (preferably in the month of December) in accordance with the circulars/guidance note issued by ASDMA. It shall take into consideration of the following:

Most recent hazard risk and vulnerability analysis/assessment reports new information pertaining to hazards/vulnerability commissioned by the technical / scientific agencies of the Government and Research Institutions (Seismic micro zonation maps, flood risk maps, landslide potential and susceptibility maps, climate variability and climate

change studies, human development report, census reports etc.) Scientific / feasibility studies commissioned by the Department itself (Primary Responsibility

Agency/Secondary or Support Agency) as part of on-going development schemes or DM initiatives. Modifications to the changes in National/State Act, Policy and rules in DM; issue of Guidelines by NDMA/SDMA or any other Ministry (GOI)/Department of the State

5.32 Continuing Community Awareness, Education And Training

In order to accomplish resilience, a set of actions is required to enhance the capacities of the communities. This includes ability to recognize the hazard, understand appropriate actions for mitigation and response and communication with the larger society. Community is the key stakeholder and action taken across will build resilience. The task in hand of the administration is to maximize the coverage of the population that are at risk and develop mechanisms/partnerships to keep constant engagement in DM for community in order to prioritize action. Capacity is enhanced through focused and targeted means of awareness building, education and training, and practice through drills.

5.33 Training And Certification

Identification of capacity development streams Capacity development of stakeholders shall be built across all mission streams and across all stakeholders. It involves development of a cadre of individuals across SDMA and State Departments, DDMA and agencies working/supporting the District Administration and the Local Authority (including the PRIs, Urban Local Bodies). Standardization of training is important and for this there is a need to develop target oriented curriculum, conduct TOT, evaluation and certification (for select groups say, Certification of masons in disaster resistant construction practices, Certification of Volunteers in Search & Rescue/First-Aid). To bridge the capacity gap in DM, it is important to develop holistic approach towards capacity development, consider a plan extending to address long term needs in DM and work towards a DM specific human resources development plan for the district..

Following key areas have been identified (for design and development of modules, implement training): Earthquake resistant design for engineers and architects Seismic strengthening and Retrofitting of buildings and infrastructure Construction technology training for construction workers (masons, bar benders among others) Assessment of seismic safety of buildings and infrastructure.

- ✓ Damage and Needs Assessment
- ✓ Search and Rescue & First Aid
- ✓ Flood Rescue
- ✓ Mass Casualty Management
- ✓ Trauma Management
- ✓ Hospital preparedness and Mass Casualty Management
- ✓ Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue and Medical First Response
- ✓ Public Health in Emergencies (Safe drinking water and sanitation, Alternate water resources identification during emergency conditions, Supply management)
- ✓ Procurement procedures for goods and services in emergency situations
- ✓ Shelter and Camp Management

- ✓ Climate Change and cross cutting themes
- ✓ Gender issues in Disaster Management
- ✓ Role of PRIs and ULBs in DM (mainstreaming efforts in development planning)
- ✓ Preparation of DM Plan (Sector, Department, Administration, Unit Level – School, Hospital, Business establishment etc.)
- ✓ Community Based Disaster Preparedness
- ✓ Role of Volunteers in Disaster Management.

5.34 Conduct Of Disaster Management Exercise Or Emergency Drills

Regular or annual exercise /emergency Drills/mock-drills provide the opportunity to validate the Disaster Management Plan at all levels. The procedures are put to test and gaps if identified can be addressed in 'normal time'. One of the significant benefits of conducting exercises/drills is to provide the opportunity to network with all agencies and at all levels in real time. Coordination between all actors is crucial, and face-to-face interaction during such exercises and participating in de-brief meetings gives an opportunity to work together. Disaster Management Plan identifies the need for the exercise and the primary responsibility agency will ensure that the plan is tested / exercised annually and procedures are practiced. All exercise shall be documented and findings / recommendations for improvement shall be shared with all secondary/support agencies and ASDMA.

RESPONSE PLAN

7.1 GENERAL

Natural disasters and other severe incidents have shown the importance of emergency response in order to save lives, minimize damage and ensure continuity of societal functions as well as business operations of the district. Emergency response is not limited to single organizations of the national or state level government; however it is increasingly recognized to make this function multi-organizational and liaise with business/industry and non-governmental organizations. Community participation (established through Community Based Disaster Risk Management activities) in development of response plan and implementation is essential.

Response activities are sequence of actions required including conduct of search and rescue, mobilization of emergency equipment's and services, undertake operations to keep population and assets from harm's way. Response requires immediate activation of functions, high level of planning, understand nature of the hazards/disaster (*suddenonset, slow onset, escalating incident*), interpretation of warning, gathering of structured information, mobilization/deployment of resources and demonstrate coordination skills while undertaking operations. The framework for response and conduct of response operations is in accordance with the DM Act 2005 and Assam DM Rules 2010. DDMA will ensure coordination and monitor the implementation of response actions.

7.2 ELEMENTS OF RESPONSE PLAN

7.2.1 Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

7.2.1.1 Response Operations Schematic

Activation and engagement of departments/agencies are determined by the Level* of disasters. Levels of disasters are categorized and disseminated as L0, L1, L2 and L3, based on the ability of various authorities to deal with them.

Response Severity Level	Description of the Level
L0	L0 denotes normal times which are expected to be utilized for close monitoring, documentation, prevention, mitigation and preparatory activities. This is the planning stage where plans at all levels from community to the State shall be put in place. Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory Updation for response activities will be carried out during this time.
L1	L1 specifies disasters that can be managed at the district level, however, the state and centre will remain in readiness to provide assistance if needed.
L2	L2 specifies disaster situations that may require assistance and active Participation of the state, and the mobilization of resources at the state level.
L3	L3 disaster situations arise from large scale disasters where districts and the state may not have the capacity to respond adequately and require assistance from the central government for reinstating the state and district machinery

Activation at the District Level shall be initiated by the Chairman DDMA and is done in anticipation of activation at subdivision/Local

Level due to impending disaster situation or impact caused due to disaster (natural or manmade). The activation of various level of administration is best understood by typical steps of escalation. Arrows do not translate to sequential phases, but rather explains the scale of the event and support needed for response

The process to declare the level will primarily depend on following six parameters:

1. **Type and magnitude** of incident/accident/crisis event
2. **Sensitivity** of the crisis event in terms of National/State security
3. **Duration/Timeline** of the crisis event phenomenon
4. **Intensity and geographical spread** of the crisis event (damage grade, access/remoteness)
5. **Impact** of the crisis event (injury, loss of life, degree of damage to assets and infrastructure, escalating situation of the event itself,)
6. **Resource capability** in the affected areas (human resources, equipment support, functioning capacity of institutions and administration machinery, ability of the administration to restore normalcy)

The levels described above shall operate within three bands: Strategic, Tactical and Attentiveness response bands.

The objective of ESF component at all levels is to involve administrative departments and institutions directly in the response loop, deliver support services and assist in the return to normal conditions at the earliest possible time.

Response at all administrative levels within the district involves undertaking preventive measures at the first place and if condition warrants or deteriorates, initiate steps to respond to an event. Response phase of disaster management can also be understood through the steps of escalation. Response operations at administration, or institution/departmental level are sequence of activities undertaken.

- ❖ *Before The Event* (Alert & Warning Stage)
 - *During The Event* (Immediate Relief) And
 - *After An Event* (Recovery & Rehabilitation).

SOP's for departments shall be organized in similar sequence (**Preparedness Stage→ Prevention and Mitigation Stage→ Alert & Warning Stage →Response Stage →Recovery & Rehabilitation Stage**) for ease of understanding the roles and responsibilities during various phase of operations.

7.2.1.2 Response management arrangements – Planning, Execution and Coordination

Section 22(2), 24, 30 and 34 of DM Act 2005 has clearly laid down various duties relating to DM to be performed by various agencies. No single agency or department can handle a disaster situation of any scale alone. Different departments have to work together to manage the disaster. For proper coordination and effective use of all available resources, the different departments and agencies need a formalized response management structure that lends consistency, fosters efficiency and provides appropriate direction during response. Response Management constitutes the following functions:

Planning Execution and Coordination.

Planning in the pre-disaster phase is the responsibility of various authorities created under the DM Act, whereas the **execution** of the plans is to be carried out by the various line departments of the Government and the existing administrative structure in the District and State. For **coordination** and ensuring smooth execution of the plans, bodies such as NDMA, SEC, ASDMA, DDMA, Local Authority have been created at the National, State, District and Local Level. At the District level, planning, execution and coordination of all the activities have been vested to the District Authority itself. The Local Authorities are responsible to conduct response functions within their administrative and adjoining areas. The hierarchical arrangement detailed in the Act and this sub-section is aimed at ensuring that administration has effective control over

the situation, no matter how small or big is the nature of the emergency. Planning-Execution-Coordination is managed using the principles and mechanisms laid down in the recent guidelines developed by NDMA – National Disaster Management Guidelines: Incident Response System (July 2010).

Response activities involve a number of simultaneous functions. Within the existing DM set-up in the district, departments/agencies have the understanding to perform tasks as Emergency Support Functionaries (ESFs the District DM Plan indicates the list of key function and functionaries are categorized as Primary and/or Support (Secondary) Agency. This chapter also highlights the roles and responsibilities of ESF at the District Level. Information on ESF roles and responsibilities at the District Level is available in the District Disaster Management Plan. ESF's shall serve as resource task force or will align themselves to other role as indicated in the IRS framework.

Other institutional arrangements for response arrangements include the agencies *responsible for prediction and providing warning information*(hydro-meteorological events) such as IMD, CWC, North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), ISRO, North East Institute of Science and Technology and agencies *responsible for conduct of search and rescue operations/provide immediate relief* which includes the Army, State Police, Fire and Emergency Services, National Disaster Response Force (one NDRF battalion stationed in Guwahati), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), Civil Defence & Home Guards, Trained Volunteers in basic First-aid/Search and rescue.

7.2.1.3 Coordination arrangements at State-District-Local level

Effective management of disaster response relies on coordination arrangements at all levels. Response stage (before event-during event – after event) brings together all organizations to ensure effective management and minimize disruption, work towards restoring normalcy. A successful response calls in for better understanding of each other's functions (in accordance with Functionaries), shared responsibility, sharing of ideas and resources (people, material, equipment and tools), communication and information sharing, teamwork within/among departments and working with the community.

District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOC)/Disaster Response & Information Centre (DRIC) serves as a nerve centre of all coordination arrangements. Emergency communication plan will lay down the network starting from the District to Civil Sub-Divisions, Civil Sub-Divisions to Revenue Circles and also from District to the State. In order to connect to the last mile the network will further link to Lotmandal and the Gaonburhas.

During warning and response phase, DEOC/ DRIC remains activated for effective coordination of response operations. In addition other networks operated by the line agencies/departments for conduct of specific response operations/regular operations also complement and coordinate with District Authority of State Departments.

Establishing clear lines of emergency communication network will result in measured response to a disaster event. ECN aims to establish:

EOC at State/District/Revenue Circle integration of emergency helpline numbers sharing of vital parameters from the Emergency Operation Centre/DRIC/Control Room of line department agencies/scientific institutions (*such as IMD, GSI, CWC, NESAC, ISRO among others*) to administration and ESFs.

7.2.2 Key Activities - Before stage of response

This stage of response determines the tracking of the potential event/hazard and likelihood of causing an effect within a known boundary of enquiry. The threat is not accessed, however based on the intensity and elements at risk, hazard analysis and modelling results are undertaken to predict outfall. Scientific/Technical/Select Line agencies or Departments are involved in tracking and providing the potential outlook/scenarios which can determine the level of response.

7.2.2.1 Hazard detection, modelling /analysis

Floods/hydro-meteorological hazards based on weather information can be detected in advance with good level of accuracy. Modelling/assessments of hazard are undertaken by nodal agencies of the Government and this information can be analysed with vulnerability data sets to determine potential threat/impact scenarios. These information products generated from analysis inform or translate into advisories, determination of threat levels, alert messages and warning

information for line agencies/ESFs and public for taking appropriate actions

7.2.2.2 *Potential impact analysis/outlook or predicting damage scenarios*

Weather induced events can be simulated in advance and impact analysis products in the form of maps etc. can be generated. Predicting damage/ scenarios are simple measures which inform the possibilities of immediate future and risks associated should the hazard severity persist or increase with respect to time. Impact analysis tools guide response better.

6.2.2.3 *Operational readiness (pre-deployment)*

Identification of response operations for specific hazards including possible variations in the intensity of the hazards poses different challenges. Based on information received in pre-disaster phase, agencies/institutions should identify requirements and plan operations accordingly. Pre-deployment of human, material and equipment's/tools may be carried out in case of known intensity or certain events.

7.2.2.4 *Warning*

When the event is certain based on modelling or has reached/crossed known thresholds for specific geographical areas, warning is to be provided to people and assets located in harm's way. Providing warning is one of the key activities as definite action such as evacuation or moving to identified safer places will reduce the exposure resulting in no loss or reduced loss. Warning information will have to be tailored and understood by recipients of warning. The message can be relayed through traditional mechanism of information relay in villages, or can be also communicated through public announcements or through use of mobile technology. Warning information has to be simple and easily understood; otherwise it loses its significance and can result in failure to take actions. All possible options must be put in place for relay of warning information. This will build redundancy in the system. Relying on one method/line of communication alone may not be sufficient.

7.2.3 *Key activities - During stage of response*

This stage refers to the period when the influence of hazard has begun to show its impacts on the local environment. ESF's are activated and actions are initiated to respond to the situation.

7.2.3.1 *Activation of coordination mechanism*

Disaster coordination centres at all levels undergo activation on the basis of Coordination Centre's SOP.

7.2.3.2 *Deployment of emergency teams*

Conduct of search and rescue requires skill and resource support. Following counterparts can undertake S&R activities within the District: State Disaster Response Force, National Disaster Response force, Armed Forces, State Police Force, Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Civil Defence & Home Guards and Trained Volunteers.

7.2.3.3 *Mass casualty management*

While floods are better handled, mass casualty situation cannot be ignored given the state potential threat to earthquake hazard. Provision for mass casualty management system by the State's Health and Medical Service Institutions need to be established. Networking among hospitals can also benefit the process.

7.2.3.4 *Evacuation to designated safe locations*

Evacuation of people to safe locations and shelters shall be predetermined and must be in close vicinity to existing areas. In cases where areas are marooned or buildings are destroyed following an earthquake, temporary accommodation centres will be built along with provision of basic services.

7.2.3.5 *Relief supplies and Logistics arrangement*

Disaster calls in for mobilization of resources – men, material; equipment's and supplies to conduct relief operations. In cases of marooned locations, staging area will have to be identified close to the affected area. Resource needs of the people will have to be quantified and

sufficient materials must be mobilized. In case of pre-stock, this will eliminate wide range of logistical bottle-necks.

7.2.3.6 Volunteer and management

Help will pour in within no time and it is essential to streamline the flow of people in and out of the disaster affected regions. The impact of the event on the community will already have had stretched the resources, and with more people coming in for helping the victims, the existing stock of supplies may run out. For volunteers to be productive and participate further in the recovery and rehabilitation stage, it is essential to streamline these activities.

7.2.3.7 Infrastructure restoration for conduct of emergency operations

Emergency repairs of critical infrastructure/lifelines are crucial for conduct of operations. Special restoration-task forces pooled from engineering sections of the department can restore basic services. This will help by large the conduct of response. Emergency options / temporary options for access to services may also be explored.

7.2.4. After stage of response

This is a phase when all coordination for response comes to an end. Standard minimum requirements of services are in place and the community is on the verge to move into recovery phase.

7.2.4.1 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

PDNA is undertaken to determine R&R package. These studies give first hand insight to the losses within the sector and as a whole. A comprehensive PDNA harmonize the assessment, analysis and prioritization of damages, losses and needs by a range of stakeholders. DNA pulls together information into a single, consolidated report, information on the physical impacts of a disaster, the economic value of the damages and losses, the human impacts as experienced by the affected population, and the resulting early and long-term recovery needs and priorities.

7.2.4.2 Transition to recovery

Response and recovery phase are two different phases, however recovery commences within the former. Detailed planning is required to ensure that the actions taken to support response will no longer continue the same way and more Self-Help activities will unfold in the time to come. Appropriate dialogue/consultation meetings to be held with the communities.

7.2.4.3 Lessons identified and guidance note for improvement in plan

With every disaster there is a new set of learning. The experiences from the field (What worked & what were the shortcomings) must be documented as valuable lessons from the event. The effectiveness of how response was undertaken should be captured in form of timeline analysis and see if any significant improvements can be undertaken. A catalogue of lessons learnt from various disasters will serve as a good point and guidance for improving the DDMP.

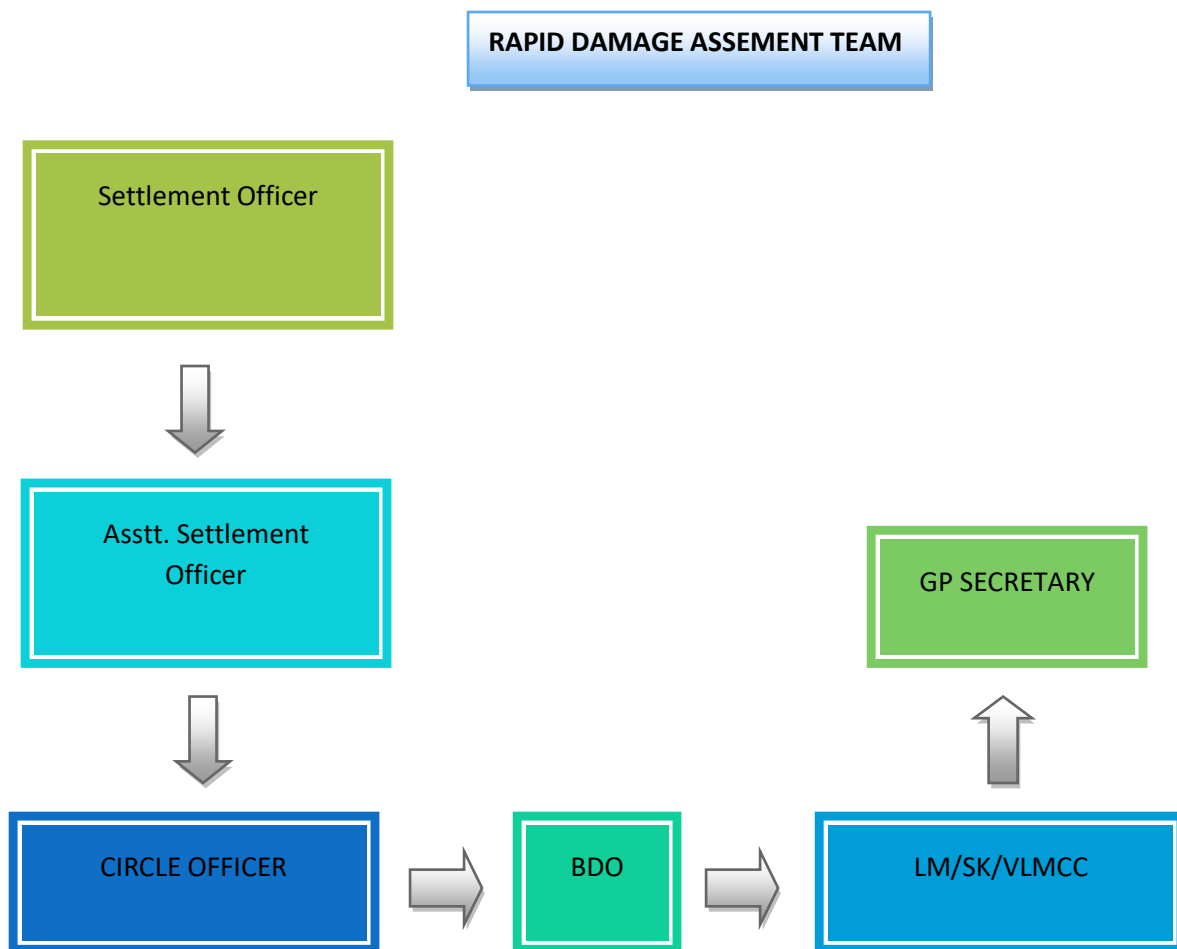
7.3 OPERATIONAL DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

District Commissioner Cachar being the Chairman of DDMA shall direct and coordinate all responses in the district to manage the disaster. Immediate upon receiving the information of the Disaster he will assess the magnitude of the Disaster and after such assessment if its magnitude and extent is limited to the jurisdiction of the Subdivision and is manageable at the Sub division level then he will direct the Circle Officer / SDM concerned to coordinate all the responses in the area with the responding teams and will monitor the measures being taken at district level and guide and direct the Circle Officer /SDM to take further measures if necessary.

7.4 RAPID DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

A team headed by Circle officer of the circle concerned and officers from Line Deptt. not below the rank of SDO and Fire and Emergency Service officer if available locally ,will immediately rush to the spot and first hand assessment of damages and loss so done shall be forwarded to the SDM concerned for further dissemination to the DEOC. Thereafter this team will assess daily the situation and send its report on the proforma annexed as Annexure-VI. The DDMA shall review each such report daily and send report to SDMA on daily basis.

The organization of rapid assessment damage team will be as follow:-



7.5) INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM

As per the report received from the Rapid Damage Assessment Team, DEOC will be activated and the representative from all the nodal departments in the district will send their representative in the DEOC. The District Commissioner shall assume the charge of the Incident Commander at the DEOC level. Immediately the member of the District IRT will prepare the **Incident Action Plan (IAP)** and direct the respective departments to execute the plan on the incident site.

Depending on the magnitude of the incident the incident commander will activate the required branches of the District IRT. As soon as the IRT is activated, to execute the Incident Action Plan, the Incident Command Post shall be established on site to execute the operation under unified command system when the no agencies involved in the operations are more than one department/agency. Every team will operate under the field incident command under Operation Section chief, Logistic Section chief, Planning Section chief (who may be Circle Officer for revenue, BDO for Rural Development, the Asstt. Executive Engineer of the concerned department if departments involved are PWD(R and B), PHE, APCDL, and District Fire Officer for fire and Emergency services Department, Commandant Home Guards, Dy. Supt. for police department, RM for ASTC etc.) Or as per the activated position holder of IRT.

7.6 Coordination of Response at District Level

The heads of different departments in the District will have separate roles to play depending on the nature and kind of disaster. The roles and responsibilities of the members of the DDMA will be decided in advance in consultation with the concerned members. The roles of other line departments also have to be clearly delineated in various disaster situations in the District DM Plan. The District Magistrate / DC / RO will issue a Standing Order for formation of IRT at District headquarters / Civil Sub-Division and Revenue Circle levels.

Selection of Operation Sections Chief (OSC) will depend upon the nature of disaster. The table indicates the situation analysis for a typical hazard onset and the selection of OSC:

Hazard	Situation analysis	OSC
Flood	The situation requires reaching the inundated area, rescuing the affected people and providing relief to them is the main task of the responders. People have to leave their home in a hurry and they are not able to take away their valuables/move assets. These abandoned houses may also become vulnerable. The relief materials while being transported may also become prone to loot.	CEO DDMA
Earthquake	The situation requires reaching the affected area, rescuing the affected people and providing relief to them is the main task of the responders. People have to leave their damaged homes and valuables/assets. These abandoned houses may also become vulnerable. The relief materials while being transported may also become prone to loot.	CEO DDMA SP, Cachar
Fire	This requires specialized team to handle fire spread and have to be backed with equipment cache.	Additional District Commissioners / CEO DDMA / SO,F&ESS.
Epidemics	Situation requires specialized team of doctors and trained health professionals to provide treatment to victims, manage rush to patients to health care facilities, and perform regular health care activities.	CEO DDMA JDHS,Cachar

In case of Civil Sub-Division, Revenue Circle, the respective heads, i.e. SDO, Circle Officer, BDO will function as the IC in their respective IRTs and the OSC will be selected as per nature of the disaster. The list of suitable officers at different levels has been given in NDMG IRS. During the pre-disaster period, the RO will ensure capacity building of all IRT members in their respective roles and responsibilities. For details NDMA Guidelines may be referred in the website.

Source: NDMG Incident Response System, July 2010, NDMA

7.7 Activation of Area Command

Area Command is activated when span of control becomes very large either because of geographical reasons or because of large number of incidents occurring at different places at the same time. Area Command may also be activated when a number of administrative jurisdictions are affected. It provides closer supervision, support to the IRTs and resolution of conflicts locally. When a number of Districts get affected, involving more than one Revenue Division, the concept of Area Command may be introduced Revenue Division wise by the State RO. In such cases the District Magistrate (RO) of the District will function as the IC. Similarly the District RO may introduce it Civil Sub-Division wise when a large number of Revenue Circles in different Civil Sub-Divisions get affected. The RO will ensure adequate supporting staff for the AC.

The Roles and Responsibilities of AC are outlined in the NDMA Guidelines on IRS.

7.8 Activation of Unified Command

In an incident involving multiple agencies, there is a critical need for integrating resources (men, materials and machines) into a single operational organization that is managed and supported by one command structure. This is best established through an integrated, multidisciplinary organization. In the IRS this critical need is addressed by the UC.

UC is a framework headed by the DC and assisted by CEO DDMA that allows all agencies with jurisdictional responsibilities for an incident, either geographical or functional, to participate in the management of the incident. This participation is demonstrated by developing and implementing a common set of incident objectives and strategies that all can subscribe to, without losing or abdicating specific agency authority, responsibilities and accountability. The organizations that constitute the UC have the mandate for specific task and functional responsibilities to address the incident requirements.

7.9 Community Participation in Disaster Response

A number of community based organizations like NGOs, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Youth Organizations, Volunteers of NYK, Civil Defence (CD) & Home Guard, etc., and workers of different projects funded by Government of India like National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), etc., normally volunteer their services in the aftermath of any disaster. A large number of community based Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) / volunteer were also formulated in the GoI-UNDP DRM Programme.

In the IRS structure, these organizations are placed in the OS where the skills and services of the community may be utilized systematically in the form of Single Resource, Strike Team and Task Force. The Community Based Disaster Management Teams should be appropriately integrated in the State and District level IRTs. The ROs of the State and District will ensure that such resources at village, ward or Gram Panchayat levels are organized with the help of leadership of PRIs and other community leaders. Their resources should be identified as per hazard and they should be encouraged and trained to be a part of the IRT.

7.10 Emergency Support Functionaries (ESFs)

Disaster response is a multi-sectorial/multi-agency and coordination driven function. ESF's form integral part of the Emergency Operation Centres and each ESF should coordinate its activities from the allocated DEOC/DRIC. Extension teams and designated team members of each ESF will be required to coordinate the response procedures at the affected site. Each identified ESF's should have a plan for mobilization, management and monitoring of their designated activities.

For efficient functioning and coordination of the agencies during a response situation, this plan recommends establishment of minimum fourteen ESF's at the State Level. Each ESF will be comprised of a primary agency-P (*which will be required to coordinate the overall*

operations) and a number of support agencies or secondary agencies-S essential to complete given tasks during disasters. The selection of the primary agency has been selected based on its authorities, resource and capabilities to support the functional area. The ESF will coordinate directly with their functional counterpart state agencies to provide the assistance required by the state. Request for assistance will be channelled from the district level through the designated state agencies for action. Based on the state identified response requirements, appropriate response assistance will be provided by an ESF to the state or at the state's request, directly to an affected area.

The interdependence of facilities and their management creates a difficult situation for disaster managers during a disaster. Therefore, a crisis situation demands the attention and assistance of experts from different fields and sectors in order to ensure a quick and effective recovery. However, if the assistance provided is not predefined and coordinated it can lead to slow progress and relief work gets adversely affected. Keeping this aspect of disaster management in view, fourteen Emergency Support Functions have been conceptualized (in National Disaster Response Plan) to take care of various response and infrastructure facilities, imperative for immediate as well as long term response to disasters (NDRP, 2001).

7.10.1 Primary and Secondary/Supporting Agencies

The designated primary agency, acting as the Central agency will be assisted by one or more support agencies (secondary agencies) and will be responsible for managing the activities of the ESF and ensuring that the response mission is accomplished. The primary and secondary agencies will function under the IRS Structure and shall have the authority to execute response operations to directly support the state needs.

List of Emergency Support Functionaries

List of select ESF's are indicated below:

ESF No. 1 - Communication

ESF No. 2 - Search and Rescue

ESF No. 3 - Relief Coordination (Shelter, Water & Food)

ESF No. 4 - Engineering Services & Public Works

ESF No. 5 - Public Health & Medical Response

ESF No. 6 - Water & Sanitation

ESF No. 7 - Damage Assessment

ESF No. 8 - Law & Order

ESF No. 9 - Social Welfare

ESF No. 10 - Transport

ESF No. 11 - Volunteer Management

ESF No. 12 - Power

ESF No. 13 - Livestock Management

The following state department can be considered as the primary agencies for each ESF.

ESF	Primary Agency
ESF No. 1 - Communications	BSNL
ESF No. 2 - Search and Rescue	DDMA & Police
ESF No. 3 - Relief Coordination (Shelter, Water & Food)	DDMA, Food & Civil Supplies Department (FSD)

ESF No. 4 - Engineering Services & Public Works	Public Works Department (PWD)
ESF No. 5 - Public Health & Medical Response	Health and Family Welfare Department (HFWD)
ESF No. 6 - Water & Sanitation	Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)
ESF No. 7 - Damage Assessment	DDMA through RCO
SF	Primary Agency
ESF No. 8 - Law & Order	Police
ESF No. 9 - Social Welfare	Social Welfare Department (SWD)
ESF No. 10 - Transport	Transport Department (TD)
ESF No. 11 - Volunteer Management	DDMA through NGOs
ESF No. 12 - Power	Electricity Department – APDCL.
ESF No. 13 - Livestock Management	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department (AHVD)

Primary (**P**) and Secondary (**S**) agencies for ESFs.

ES	I T D	H D	R D M D	H F W D	P D	A H V D	F C S D	P R D	P H D	T D	P W D	S W D	U D	W R D	S Y W D	I D	I P R D	B A D	W P T B C	F D
ESF No. 1 – Communications*	P	S	S														S	S		
ESF No. 2 - Search and Rescue		P	S								S				S		S			
ESF No. 3 - Relief Coordination (Shelter, Water & Food)							P			S	S									
ESF No. 4 - Engineering Services								S	S		P		S	S						
ESF No. 5 - Public Health & Medical Response				P	S					S										
ESF No. 6 - Water & Sanitation					S				P						S					
ESF No. 7 - Damage Assessment		S	P				S	S	S		S		S	S	S					S

ESF No. 8 - Law & Order		P	S																	
ESF No. 9 - Social Welfare			S			S					P						S	S		
ESF No. 10 - Transport										P	S									
ESF No. 11 - Volunteer Management			P																	S
ESF No. 12 - Power					P						S									
ESF No. 13 - Livestock Management						P														

* Assam Police Radio Organization (APRO) will act as Secondary agency for ESF No.1: Communication.

Note: The ESF matrix was prepared through a consultative process, which included discussions with key individuals from departments, group discussions held with key line departments/agencies, and inputs from participants(representing key line departments/agencies) from the First State Consultation Workshop on Preparation of ASDMP, 30th Sept 2011, Guwahati (TARU)

7.11) DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES

District administration will coordinate to arrange the mass cremation/burial of the dead bodies with support of police after observing all formalities and maintain the video recording of such unclaimed dead body and other after properly handing over the same to his kith or kin.

7.12) DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES:

Department of animal husbandry in association with the local administration shall be responsible for disposal of the carcasses in case of mass destruction.

RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN**8.1 GENERAL**

As per the definition laid down by UNISDR recovery refers to, the restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors. The recovery task of rehabilitation and reconstruction begins soon after the emergency phase has ended, and should be based on pre-existing strategies and policies that facilitate clear institutional responsibilities for recovery action and enable public participation. Recovery programmes, coupled with the heightened public awareness and engagement after a disaster, afford a valuable opportunity to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures and to apply the “build back better” principle.

Resilience of the community is measured in terms of the ability of community to accelerate the recovery process. A lot depends on the efforts that have already been made in mission areas of preparedness, prevention/mitigation and capacity building. Building earlier capacity in recovery improves the ability to withstand the event, respond with a plan and sequence activities (before-during-after), and recover faster with reduced loss.

Recovery focuses in timely restoration of basis services for the community including health care; shelter; renewal of infrastructure service functions; securing livelihoods; maintain/strengthen social fabric of communities; restoration of environmental services; support social and physical well-being of the communities; restoration of economy; preserving the historical and cultural identity of the affected region. Linkages in recovery spread across the communities, local administration, District administration and the State administration.

The overall lead role in recovery is played by the administration. It requires a unity effort from all departments of the State, inclusive planning approach by involving the communities, sector/subject expertise and inputs to aid common recovery objectives across the affected region. Mission to recovery shall be built on Post-disaster Damage and Needs Assessment study.

8.2 PRINCIPLES OF RECOVERY

The State of Assam shall adopt the following key principles for successful recovery: understand the geographical and socio-economic context convene a team to assess the damage and identify the needs, unbundle the complexity before formulating the intervention strategies convene a core planning team to oversee the entire effort and remain accountable address interim needs prioritize restoration of functional services mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the recovery/development process – build back better approach ensure high level of coordination at all times promote participatory approach and keep community as the central theme for programming recovery build an initial recovery plan covering all aspects and conduct stakeholder consultation meetings with stakeholders and communities, finalize the recovery plan ensure a common thread in explaining the recovery plan to the communities, employ effective communication mechanism while dealing with disaster affected people. design public information outreach to inform the community in regard to actions taken by all levels of administration and the assistance being made available to them create space for owner driven construction process and build their capacity through training and hands on activities enforce safety standards in all activities, demonstrate to gain public confidence improve the living condition of the affected communities increase resilience and promote sustainable development document key processes, measure progress, evaluate the efforts and monitor the change.

8.3 PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS OF RECOVERY FRAMEWORK

Recovery framework identifies four principal overlap/inter-relationship components as indicated in Fig below-



Environment recovery/restoration and protection of natural and cultural heritage resources.

8.3.1 Social recovery

This recovery component emphasizes at a level of individual's personal support, access and basic function needs, shelter needs, linkages with social network, physical health and emotional well-being, livelihood, redefining the role in the society, financial assistance to meet immediate needs and recovering loss/damage.

8.3.2 Economic recovery

This component aims towards return of economic and business activities by identification of catalytic agents that can bring in stabilization as well as growth prospects to the affected communities (micro economy) and regional economy (macro economy). Economic recovery includes individual person/household (per capita income, employment, education, uninsured damage/loss, insurance claims etc), government, private/industry sector, trade and commerce. This includes assets, flow of goods and services, market potential of products and securing the confidence among the trade linkage.

8.3.3 Infrastructure/Built Environment recovery

Infrastructure/ built environment recovery includes repair and reconstruction, strengthening and retrofitting, replacement or newly built of elements such as all types of buildings (residential/commercial/government/private/critical category type), important structures (embankments, levees, reservoirs, dams etc), utility and services (water supply, sewage, power, telecommunications, transport and associated infrastructure).

Quick restoration of basic services leads to maintain the functioning of the community. Stabilizing basic infrastructure/built environment functions minimizes health and safety threats which otherwise may jeopardize the recovery effort and increase the timeline of recovery. Additional/temporary systems can also be brought in as interim arrangement to minimize service disruption.

Interconnectedness between society and infrastructure system is significant. In order for community to be resilient, communities have to be backed with resilient infrastructure systems.

8.3.4 Environment recovery/restoration and protection of natural and cultural heritage resources

Floods, landslides, earthquakes, erosion, chemical/hazardous release all cause significant changes/damage in the environment. Catastrophic events are also known to cause permanent landscape changes. The State of Assam is rich in its biodiversity and is home of natural and cultural properties, including world heritage list sites.

Natural environment recovery includes restoration of environmental infrastructure, regeneration of biodiversity (flora and fauna), natural resources, treatment or safe disposal of contaminated land/water caused due to hazardous material spill, and management of waste and debris.

Culturally significant sites and heritage properties requires implementation of various measures and is not limited to protection of sites after a disaster, stabilize the condition in the site (*temporary shoring*) before handing over to officials of Archaeological Survey of India. Preservation of cultural heritage should be factored as a part of the community recovery efforts (communities who stay in close proximity to the site and whose livelihood is dependent on the tourists/visitors to these properties) and in accordance with the guidelines / laws on preservation.

8.4 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR RECOVERY

In the aftermath of a major disaster (affecting one or several districts) the State Government will establish an efficient and transparent relief administration mechanism to handle long term recovery and reconstruction. If required, the SEC may decide to put up a mechanism such as establishment of a Recovery Committee with Secretary of select Departments as Members. In order to provide a strong leadership and coordination, SEC may also appoint a Relief Coordinator. Table below indicates the name of the State Department with the capability to take the role of primary responsibility in dealing with specific components of the recovery framework.

Recovery component lead role	Department
Social Recovery	Social Welfare Department
Economic Recovery	DDMA in consultation with line dept.
Infrastructure Recovery	Public Works Department
Environment Recovery <i>a. Natural environment</i> <i>b. Natural and cultural heritage properties</i>	<i>a. Environment and Forest Department</i> <i>b. Department of Cultural Affairs</i>

In the event of an emergency affecting one or several local areas within the District, DDMA will convene a meeting to discuss recovery implications with support from line departments and ESF's already identified in the DDMP. The CEO of DDMA will be responsible for providing the leadership and coordination and laying out the recovery time line, execution plan, monitoring progress and further reporting to SDMA. Recovery at a city level will be managed by the Local City Government. In rural areas the District Authority will continue to coordinate heavily with the local authority on recovery efforts.

8.5 This is a very important aspect of the district disaster Management Plan to restore the incident affected area back to its normalcy by way of taking up the restoration and reconstruction activities in the area. The strategy adopted for this as per the emergency functions assigned to the department at the district level and nodal departments will be as below:-

- 1) Short Terms Reconstruction activities
- 2) Long Term Reconstruction Planning

8.5.1 SHORT TERM RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The nodal departments which are assigned the responsibilities of reconstruction and restoration activities shall perform these activities and restore the minimum basic infrastructure in the area which is vital for sustaining human life in the area. These departments are PWD, PHE, APCDL V.A and husbandry Water Resource, DRDA, Urban Development. The following construction /restoration activities shall be taken on priority:-

i) Restoration Of Basic Infrastructure :- This include the restoration of roads, bridges , drinking water supply, electricity, communication network and roads/ paths leading to the villages on priority basis taking minimal time so that other activities be taken on the priority. The above departments and the other nodal agencies which have been assigned these activities shall prepare their departmental plans for such restoration and reconstruction.

ii) Restoration/ Repair of the lifelines/critical buildings: - Another short term activities shall be to repair /reconstruct the life lines buildings /critical buildings which are necessary for

treating the affected people or rehabilitating in these buildings as shelters. These buildings shall be identified by the concerned Village/Ward level Disaster Management committees and list shall be forwarded to the DDMA. Mainly these buildings shall be the hospitals. Schools, community centres, offices of C O, BDOS, etc.

iii) Restoration of the Damaged Houses: -The govt. will assist the people to get their houses repaired by the agencies in the minimum time span so that they are able to return to their normal life cycle.

8.5.2 LONG TERM RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Once the minimum basic infrastructure and the buildings repaired or restored the departments at the district level shall take immediate action for long term reconstruction of the area and all the elements which are necessary to minimize the vulnerability of the fresh construction shall be incorporated in the plan and implemented properly. This will include the reconstruction of whole basic infrastructure if it has been damaged completely or beyond repair.

8.5.3. FINANCIAL GRANTS AND PROVISION

For restoration of the damaged buildings /houses either the state govt. has to make provisions for financial grants or the following strategy can be adopted

i) Risk Transfer (Insurance of Buildings) :- Either the houses or the buildings should be insured in the district Cachar either by the owner or through the state govt. and on damage the return so received from the Insurance companies shall be utilized for reconstruction.

ii) Short Term Loans:- The govt. should extend the facility of short term loans to the affected family's unsubsidized interest rates.

iii) Assistance/financial aid:- The govt. may provide the assistance /aid to the affected families may be through the existing schemes like Indira AwasYojna or SDRF etc.

iv) Grants :- Other grant as per Assam Relief manual will be given to the affected family which is as follows

1. Ex gratia grant
2. Rehabilitation grant

8.5.4 MEDICAL REHABILITATION

The persons who have witness the disaster might have been passing through the trauma or agony of losing their near and dear ones as well as the wounds they have received and the mental stress through which they are passing through can't be imagined by the other, and psychological rehabilitation may be necessary.

i) Physiological Rehabilitation: - The Chief medical officer Cachar shall constitute the appropriate teams which will visit the specific areas and regularly medically examine the persons so affected and will give the treatment.

ii) Psycho-social interventions:- Another intervention required on behalf of the CMO shall be the psychological treatment to the affected persons who have witnessed the trauma of the disaster.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COVID-19 COMMUNITY MITIGATION MEASURES**Community Mitigation**

Community mitigation measures are actions taken to slow the spread of infectious diseases. The goals for using mitigation strategies in areas that are experiencing community transmission of COVID-19 are to decrease COVID-19 transmission overall and, in particular, to protect:

- Individuals at increased risk for severe illness, including:
 - Older adults (65+ years)
 - People of any age with serious underlying medical conditions (e.g. chronic lung disease, immune compromising conditions, diabetes)
- Vulnerable populations (e.g. refugees, internally displaced persons, prisoners)
- First responders – healthcare personnel and critical infrastructure workers

Governments, individuals, communities, businesses, and healthcare providers are all part of an overall community mitigation strategy used to minimize morbidity and mortality, as well as the social and economic impact of COVID-19. DDMA, Cachar has considered community mitigation measures seriously and has always chosen which ones to put in place to prepare for and respond to community transmission of COVID-19.

Signals of community transmission include:

- Detection of confirmed cases of COVID-19 with no epidemiologic link to known cases, or
- More than three generations of local transmission.

Implementation of community mitigation measures is based on:

- Emphasizing individual responsibility to follow recommended personal-level actions
- Emphasizing community responsibility to make sure individuals have access to policies and resources required to follow recommended personal-level actions
- Ensuring community institutions (e.g. schools, places of worship, marketplaces, childcare providers), businesses, and households put in place the recommended actions, with a focus on actions that protect those at increased risk of severe illness, those who are most vulnerable, and first responders
- Focusing on settings that provide critical infrastructure or services to minimize the risk of disruption to critical infrastructure or services
- Minimizing disruptions to daily life to the extent possible
- Adapting interventions supported by existing public health programs to address the immediate community mitigation needs.

Principal Considerations for Implementing Community Mitigation Strategies

- Each community is unique, and appropriate mitigation strategies will vary, and can be scaled up or down, depending on the epidemiology, community characteristics, and public health capacity.
- Appropriate actions to implement mitigation can be done only after considering all aspects of a community that might be impacted. In particular, we need to consider populations most vulnerable to severe illness and those at greatest risk for negative social and economic impact to ensure the safety and social wellbeing of those impacted by the mitigation strategies.
- Implementation of mitigation measures may require legal authorities to be in place. Activating emergency plans is critical to provide additional authorities or coordination mechanisms to implement the recommended mitigation interventions
- Some activities may be implemented at any time, regardless of the level of community transmission, based on guidance from public health officials.

- In situations where mandatory quarantine or stay-at-home orders are put in place, DDMA, Cachar would identify ways to make sure that individuals have access to sufficient safety, healthcare, food, water, and sanitation and hygiene products and services.

Transmission Scenarios:

Circles or certain areas will have to respond rapidly to one or more of the following transmission scenarios:

- No cases
- One or more cases, imported or locally detected (Sporadic cases)
- Case clusters in time, geographic location, or common exposure (Clusters of cases)
- Larger outbreaks of local transmission (Community transmission)

Experience with COVID-19 has demonstrated that in many regions with sporadic cases (one or more cases, imported or locally detected), aggressive testing strategies focused on persons with undiagnosed respiratory infections may reveal underlying community transmission. This can result in a rapid progression to community transmission. Thus, it is critical to prepare aggressively for future transmission scenarios, even as they implement activities for their current situation. All concerned, public health authorities, and DDMA, Cachar will act quickly once cases are identified to prevent and prepare for scenario community transmission.

Priority Community Settings and Groups of People for Community Mitigation:

DDMA, Cachar can target community mitigation measures for priority community settings and population groups, which may include but are not limited to:

- Households (urban and rural)
- Informal settlements
- Displaced persons camps
- Homeless populations
- Schools or childcare providers
- Caregivers for the elderly
- Workplaces (formal and informal)
- Critical infrastructure workforce (e.g. water vendors, food market operators, sanitation workers)
- Community gathering points (formal and informal, including public water sources, transport hubs, marketplaces, places of worship)
- Prisons and other closed settings (e.g. orphanages, institutions for the physically disabled or mentally ill)

Activities to Support and Enable Community Mitigation Measures:

District Administration, Cachar through DDMA, Cachar play a critical role in designing and implementing priority mitigation measures in a variety of community settings. Specific areas of focus include:

- Development of guidance, and plans on implementing community- level priority measures outlined in Section 8 below
- Improving communication and coordination among administrative levels(Circle Level) and implementing partners for COVID-19 preparedness and response work (e.g. epidemiology and risk communication)
- Assessment of readiness to implement priority activities and use the results to:
 - Identify geographic areas (e.g. communities with high connectivity to outbreak areas) or settings (e.g. community gathering points) at increased risk for community transmission
 - Identify partners who can provide support for implementing or facilitating community mitigation activities
- Development of guidance for specific community settings (e.g. households, displaced persons camps, workplaces, community gathering points) on how to implement the activities that are required during the pandemic.

- Development of communication plans to ensure adequate communication regarding COVID-19 and community mitigation measures
- Development of messaging on community mitigation for the general population and targeted population groups, making sure that messages are easy to understand and follow.
- Educating community members on COVID-19 signs and symptoms, what to do when they are sick, and how the disease is impacting their community and communities around them
- Identifying and addressing COVID-19 related rumours and misinformation.

Local Factors to Consider for Determining Community Mitigation Strategies:

Factor: Epidemiology

Characteristics

- Level of transmission and disease dynamics
- Number, setting (e.g., schools, workplaces), and source of outbreaks (e.g., community gathering points)
- Impact of outbreaks (COVID-19 or other disease outbreaks) on delivery of healthcare or other critical infrastructure or services
- Epidemiology of COVID-19 in surrounding communities, districts, provinces and areas.

Factor: Community Characteristics

Characteristics

- Size of community and population density
- Level of community engagement in or support for public health initiatives
- Size and characteristics of vulnerable populations
- Access to healthcare
- Access to potable water and sanitation
- Transportation (e.g., public, walking)
- Planned large events or mass gatherings
- How connected the community is to other communities (e.g., transportation hub, market or industrial centre)

Factor: Public health capacity

Characteristics

- Public health workforce
- Testing capacity
- Availability of resources to implement mitigation strategies
- Ability to monitor and evaluate implementation and impact of strategies
- Available support from other government agencies and partner organizations

Community Mitigation Activities on Epidemiologic Scenario Potential mitigation activities according to transmission scenario by DDMA, Cachar

Personal protective measures

Scenario 1: No cases

- Provide guidance on implementation of personal protective measures (e.g., staying home when sick unless to seek medical care, hand washing or using alcohol-based sanitizer, covering mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, use of masks, cleaning frequently touched surfaces daily, maintaining a distance of 2 meters/6 feet from others).

Scenarios 2 and 3: Sporadic cases and clusters of cases

- Direct community members to continue practicing personal protective measures.
- Provide guidance on how to implement physical distancing measures such as reducing the frequency of and participation in large gatherings, altering schedules or operating hours to reduce mixing, increasing physical space between individuals.
- Provide guidance on source control measures (e.g., face mask, if available, or covering), as appropriate based on context.
- Provide guidance on how to take care of sick people and self at home.

Scenario 4: Community transmission

- Direct community members to continue practicing personal protective measures.
- Provide guidance on how to implement physical distancing measures such as cancelling gatherings, altering schedules or operating hours to reduce mixing, increasing physical space between individuals.
- Continue to provide guidance on source control measures (e.g., face mask, if available or covering), as appropriate based on context.
- Continue to provide guidance on how to take care of sick people and self at home.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene

Scenario 1: No cases

- Identify mechanism for making water, soap, and cleaning and disinfection supplies available to the public.
- Identify at-risk community settings and ensure supply chains are available to enable rapid establishment of hand washing stations or provision of alcohol-based sanitizer.

Scenarios 2 and 3: Sporadic cases and clusters of cases

- Prioritize availability of water, soap, and cleaning and disinfection supplies to the public.
- Provide guidance for establishing hand washing stations that include soap and water, alcohol-based hand sanitizers, or chlorine solution.
- Require every person to wash their hands before entering community settings.

Scenario 4: Community transmission

- Prioritize availability of water, soap, and cleaning and disinfection supplies to the public.
- Continue to provide guidance for establishing hand washing stations that include soap and water, alcohol-based hand sanitizers, or chlorine solution**.
- Require every person to wash their hands before entering community setting.

Cleaning and disinfection

Scenario 1: No cases

- Provide guidance on cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces and the importance of ensuring water, soap, and cleaning and disinfection supplies are readily available.
-

Scenarios 2 and 3: Sporadic cases and clusters of cases

- Continue to provide guidance on cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces and importance of ensuring water, soap, and cleaning and disinfection supplies are readily available.
- Provide guidance on how to clean and disinfect home when someone is sick.
- Require thorough cleaning and disinfection of closed community settings.

Scenario 4: Community transmission

- Continue to provide guidance on cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces, and importance of ensuring water, soap, and cleaning and disinfection supplies are readily available.
- Continue to provide guidance on how to clean and disinfect home when someone is sick.
- Require thorough cleaning and disinfection of closed community settings.

Case investigation and contact tracing

Scenario 1: No cases

- Identify and train contact tracing workforce
- Develop guidance for monitoring close contacts and implementing movement restrictions, including quarantine
- Determine methods to streamline contact tracing through simplified data collection and monitoring and allocating additional resources if needed (including staffing through field epidemiology training programs, technology etc.).

Scenarios 2 and 3: Sporadic cases and clusters of cases

- Conduct contact tracing and managing and monitoring of contacts as advised in MOH guidance to maximize containment around cases.
- Monitor close contacts through culturally appropriate and community-based efforts to the extent possible, based on local priorities and resources.
- Isolate confirmed COVID-19 cases until no longer considered infectious according to MOH guidance.
- Consider movement restrictions and physical distancing based on exposure risk level of close contacts of a confirmed COVID-19 case.

Scenario 4: Community transmission

- May reduce contact tracing if resources are limited, prioritizing those in high-risk settings (e.g. critical infrastructure, vulnerable populations)
- Isolate confirmed COVID-19 cases until no longer considered infectious according to MOH guidance.

Risk communication

Scenario 1: No cases

- Develop, test, and distribute to community settings COVID-19 risk communication materials (e.g. printed materials, banners, loudspeaker announcements, radio messages).
- Develop, test, and distribute messaging to address rumours and misinformation
- Establish feedback loop on messages and material to refine and adapt.
- Establish clearance process for material before sharing with communities, making sure the materials are appropriate for the community literacy and education levels

Scenarios 2 and 3: Sporadic cases and clusters of cases

- Continue to develop, test, and distribute COVID-19 risk communication materials that address the change in epidemiologic scenarios and associated community mitigation activities
- Continue to develop, test and distribute messaging to address rumours and misinformation, updating the messaging as rumours and misinformation changes
- Continue to seek feedback on messages and material

Scenario 4: Community transmission

- Continue to develop, test, and distribute COVID-19 risk communication materials that address the change in epidemiologic scenario and associated community mitigation activities
- Continue to develop, test. And distribute messaging to address rumours and misinformation, updating the messaging as rumours and misinformation changes
- Continue to seek feedback on messages and material

Disease education

Scenario 1: No cases

- Educate community members on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 (i.e. fever, cough, difficulty breathing), what to do if they develop symptoms.
- Provide information on the epidemiology of COVID-19.
- Educate community members on groups at increased risk of severe illness and what additional measures they should take to prevent infection.

Scenarios 2 and 3: Sporadic cases and clusters of cases*

- Continue to provide and update information about COVID-19 disease and epidemiology.

Scenario 4: Community transmission

- Continue to provide and update information about COVID-19 disease and epidemiology.

Community action plans:

Scenario 1: No cases

- Provide guidance to community members on how to create and adjust community setting-specific action plans in case of illness in the community or disruption of daily activities due to COVID-19 transmission in the wider community (e.g. implementation of physical distancing measures, securing necessary supplies, special considerations for individuals at increased risk of severe illness).

Scenarios 2 and 3: Sporadic cases and clusters of cases

- Direct community members to implement the established action plan and adjust as needed based on the epidemiologic situation.
- Provide guidance for provision of services and supplies to individuals at increased risk of severe disease (e.g. medical care, food, and water) while limiting close contact and group gatherings
- Provide guidance for establishing screening (e.g., for temperature, respiratory symptoms, exposure history) of persons entering the community setting.
- Direct community members to limit non-essential travel (personal and work- related).

Scenario 4: Community transmission

- Direct community members to continue following the established action plan and adjust as needed based on epidemiologic situation.
- Direct communities that all individuals should limit community movement, not participate in social gatherings or community events, and adapt to disruptions in routine activities (e.g. school, work, business closures) according to guidance from local officials.
- Direct community members to cancel non-essential travel and non-essential gatherings
- Instruct communities to limit or restrict the number of people allowed to visit the community settings (refer to Section 4 above).
- Provide guidance for provision of services and supplies to individuals required to shelter in place (e.g. medical care, food, and water) while limiting close contact or group settings and exposures

Schools and workplaces

Scenario 1: No cases

- Educate community members on the need to stay home when sick.
- Educate administrators on the need for sick leave allowance, and provision of distance learning or working from home, if possible.

Scenarios 2 and 3: Sporadic cases and clusters of cases

- Provide guidance to implement short-term closures as needed (e.g. if cases in schools) for cleaning and contact tracing.
- Instruct administrators to implement distance learning or work from home arrangements (if possible) for individuals at increased risk of severe illness or those with close family or household members at increased risk of severe illness.

Scenario 4: Community transmission

- Instruct administrators to implement broader or longer- term closures.
- Direct administrators to implement extended distance learning and work from home arrangements (when possible) or ensure appropriate physical distancing between staff at workplaces deemed essential.
- Direct administrators to ensure flexible leave or work schedules for those who need to stay home due to school closures, childcare dismissals, or to care for elderly or ill persons.

CHAPTER -10

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The vulnerability of District Cachar to various hazards is high. Therefore to reduce the risk associated with these hazards it is imperative on all the govt. departments, agencies and people at the district level to work out in planned and integrated manner to reduce/mitigate the effect of such disaster. The planned and integrated approach is only possible when we will have clarity of our roles during different cycles of Disaster management i.e. Pre disaster Phase, disaster phase, post disaster phase. Therefore keeping in view the SOP of different stages of disaster management cycle is to be prepared by all govt. departments and the same is to be incorporate in the respective departmental plan.

The SOP formulated by Revenue and Disaster Management Department and Assam State Disaster Management Authority and the DDMA is the implementing authority at the District level shall be as follow:-

9.1) DDMA, Cachar:

DDMA will be Nodal Authority for interacting with the line Departments (Both State, Central Govt. Departments and authorities/corporation etc.) through DEOC and compiling all data for the disaster and declaring the disaster level whether it is the district level disaster or the sub divisional level.

9.1.1) PREPAREDNESS FUNCTION

- Establish the infrastructure of DEOC and maintain it in a state of readiness as 24x7
- Train personnel for the management of the DEOC functional for 24x7.
- Ensure the basic facilities for the personnel who will work at the DEOC.
- To co-ordinate the preparedness functions of all the departments.
- Submission of annual plan and report DDMA, ASDMA .
- Establish communication link with all the stakeholders at all levels for the purpose of receiving and sending the warning and information exchange through DEOC.
- Establish communication with SDRF.
- Daily reporting system of river water level.
- Maintenance data base of call register on 1077.

9.1.2) MITIGATION

- ✓ Ensure that the structural and non-structural measures are being taken by all the line departments considering Disaster resistant technologies.
- ✓ Ensure that the funds allocated under **State Disaster Response Fund** are being utilized properly for the said purpose.
- ✓ Establish warning system between the DEOC and the high risk zones.
- ✓ Monitor implementation of the construction norms (Disaster Resistant Technology) for all types of construction and building.
- ✓ Ensure that the departmental plans at the district levels are prepared and updated by all the departments.
- ✓ Ensure that the disaster management plan is being shared and disseminated by the entire department at all level.

9.1.3) ALERT AND WARNING

- Maintain contact with the warning agencies and gather all possible information regarding the alert and dissemination of the same to the earliest to all.
- Ensure activation of the DEOC.
- All the ESFs to be activated and advised to be remain in the state of readiness.
- All assessment reports to be prepared and sent to the SDMA.

9.1.4) RESPONSE

- To activate the DEOC during the emergency situation.
- To ensure the presence of all the departments in the DEOC.
- To declare the disaster as District Level keeping in view the damage assessment report received from the Rapid Damage Assessment Team.
- To distribute the relief to the affected families and rehabilitation in the shelter homes.
- Coordinate with the SDRF/NDRF, Army deployed for search and rescue .
- Convene meeting with NGO for coordinating the relief search and rescue operations.

9.1.5) RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

- Ensure preparation of the recovery and rehabilitation plan as per the Guidelines issued by the SDMA (Assam Disaster management Manual).
- Keep the SDMA informed of the situation through DEOC.
- To disburse the State Disaster Response Fund to different agencies for regenerating the infrastructure resilient to disaster.
- To provide Rehabilitation grant and Ex gratia as per Assam Disaster management Manual.

9.1 RELIEF STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR NATURAL & MAN-MADE DISASTER.

(This SOP is valid for all the Govt. officials within the Cachar District Jurisdiction only).

Relief Camp Management: Camp management is dynamic in nature and strives for promoting a holistic approach for physical, psychological, cultural, social and emotional well-being of camp inhabitants by establishing and maintaining an inclusive overview of many aspects and stakeholders involved in the life of a camp.

Therefore the following guidelines have been formulated to assist district and sub-divisional civil administration and also to non-state sector and civil society for effective and smooth management of relief camps. These guidelines are illustrative and decisions may be taken by the Camp Authorities as per demand of the situation, within the larger framework of guiding principles incorporated in the manual.

i) Setting up of a Relief Camp:

- a) On receipt of report from Revenue officials, the DC/SDO(C) will order to set up a relief camp at pre-decided location as per District/ Sub-divisional disaster management plan. As far as possible, relief camps should not be set up in educational institutions.
- b) In case new location is to be selected for the camp due to unavoidable circumstances, following points should be considered for arriving at a decision.
 - Camp should preferably be set up in an existing built up accommodation like a community hall.
 - It should be located at a safe place which are not vulnerable to landslides, flood etc.
 - It should be accessible by motor vehicles, if possible.
 - Adequate space for roads, parking's, drainage, should also be there.
 - The area should not be prone to endemic disease like malaria.

- c) Wide publicity should be given about the location of the camp and affected people should be evacuated and brought to the camp directly.
- d) Emergency relief materials which include drinking water, food, bedding (mattress, sheets & blankets), baby food, mosquito repellents etc. should be arranged as early as possible.
- e) Control room/ help desk should be setup in the relief camp immediately.
- f) Proper planning and preparedness to make the arrangement smoother.

ii) Shelter

- a) The shelter should be such that people have sufficient space for protection from adverse effects of the climate.
- b) Ensure sufficient warmth, fresh air, security and privacy for their health and well-being.
- c) The covered area available per person should be on an average 3.5 to 4.5 square meter.
- (d) Each family should be provided separate tent, if possible.
- (e) In warm & humid climates, proper ventilation & protection from direct sunlight must be ensured.
- (f) If plastic tents or sheeting are available, provision of an insulating layer or a double skinned roof may be considered.
- (g) Tents should not be constructed too closely together and reasonable distance should be kept between the camps to provide some form of privacy.
- (h) Priority should be given to widows and women headed households, disabled and elderly people in tent/room distribution.
- (i) Temporary shelter should neatly be planned and made.
- (j) Tents with slanting sides should be avoided as they leave no space for mobility. Tents with ventilation facilities may be provided to the people.

General Administration of the Camp

- (a) One responsible officer preferably CO/ASO should be designated as Camp Officer by the DC/SDO(C) who will ultimately be responsible for general management of the Relief Camp. He will co-ordinate & supervise the works of other officers in the camp.
- (b) One Assistant Camp Officer should be designated to help the camp officer. All the Principals/Head Master/Head Mistress will be designated as Asst. Camp Officer and In case of Community Hall or others in the road side Assisting. Officer will be BDO's representatives for rural area and in the City area Ward Commissioner or his/her representatives from SMB.
- (c) Administrative structure of the camp should be as follows:

Camp Officer (ADC/SDO/CO)

Assistant Camp Officer All relevant line departments for camp management like PWD(B), PHE, Health, ASEB etc.

- (d) Camp Officer/Asst. Officer will co-ordinate with all the officers/staff detailed for management of various facilities in the camp.
- (e) Officers of line department detailed in the camp may be allowed to further engage the assistants from their officers to help them.
- (f) An inspection and observation register should be maintained in the camp and it should invariably be made available to visiting team of the senior authorities.
- (g) District Commissioner cum Chairman, DDMA/ADC cum CEO, DDMA/All ADC/SDO(C) should visit the camp as frequently as possible and hold meeting with all the officers

responsible for management of the camp. They should record their observation about management of the Camp in inspection register for future reference.

- (h) As per Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005, DDMA can direct any Government officer to assist in providing relief to the person affected by natural calamities. If the officer fails to comply the order he may be prosecuted and punished as per provision of the Act.
- (i) District Authority as per DM Act 2005 can requisition any resources, premises & vehicles needed for rescue & relief of disaster affected persons and suitable compensation may be provided to the owners of the same.
- (j) Negligence in assigned work should not be tolerated and immediate action should be taken against the erring officer.
- (k) One spare vehicle should be kept on standby basis for 24 hrs. in the camp.
- (l) One help desk/ control room/ officer room should be designated where inhabitants can register their complaints
- (m) Loudspeaker system should be installed in the camp. Announcement may be made from camp office regarding distribution of relief aid, food, arrangement of medical and other facilities etc.
- (n) BSNL may be asked to arrange offer telephone/ mobile facilities in the camp for inhabitants.
- (o) Camp Officer/Asst. Officer will maintain a Master Register in the Relief Camp in the format prescribed as Annexure XI
- (p) GaonBurah, School Teacher, Lot Mondal or any trust worthy local person may be asked to prepare the preliminary list which can be scrutinized and cross checked by the camp officer.
- (q) Each head of family should be given a ticket as prescribed in Annexure B, at the time of entry/ registration of the family in the relief camp. Any adult member of the family will have to produce the Ticket to receive any article or aid of relief. Distribution Officer (nominated by the CO's Concerned) will enter the amount given along with date of issue in the Ticket and put his signature on it.
- (r) All the Expenditures for setting up Relief Camp and providing facilities to the camp population are admissible under the norms prescribed by the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Note: Field level functionaries of various line departments. I.e. AW, ASHA/Teachers etc. on the basis of the area specific must present in the Relief Camp for assisting the camp inhabitants.

Guiding principles for Management of the Camp:

- Camp Officer/Asst. Officer should easily be accessible to the camp inhabitants.
- Treat every inhabitant of the camp with dignity and respect.
- Ideally camp management should strive to provide facilities so that inhabitants feel comfortable
- Make effective arrangement for distribution of food and aid to the people in the camp
- Special care should be taken to ensure that vulnerable people like disabled, elderly, Pregnant women and children get adequate aid and supply of food and other facilities. Sufficient no's of women officers should be engaged in management of the camp and they should interact with women inhabitants to assess their special needs. (Nominated by CO's concerned).
- Arrangement should be made to prevent abuse against women and children in the camp.
- Voluntary Organization & leading citizens may be encouraged and involve in management of relief camp.
- Psychological counselling must be arranged for the families who have lost their family members.

- Inhabitants should be involved in management of camp.
- Inhabitants should be kept engaged by arranging for TV, Books, News Papers, Carom Board and other means of entertainment.
- It should be ensured that no officer is required to work for unreasonably long hours.
- Officers responsible for management may be made aware that misappropriation of money or materials meant for the relief will invite prosecution.
- Special drive should be taken against illicit liquor sale in and around the camp.
- Press Release should be issued by giving contact nos. of Nodal Officer who will accept and co-ordinate with NGOs & public regarding donation in cash & kind. (Press release issued by Chairman/CEO, DDMA only and Donation in cash or kinds will be accepted in the NGO Co-ordination Cell of DDMA, Cachar only).
- People should be made aware about rehabilitation program, financial support and other compensation to be provided against the loss of house, crop, cattle etc.
- People should also be educated about NREGA & other employment generating schemes which are available in their locality as they need not migrate to cities for Job opportunities. (Refer DDMA recovery & rehabilitation SOP).

Basic Facilities

Lighting Arrangement and Generator Set

- A technical person, preferably from electricity or PWD (E) department should be detailed to supervise the proper lighting arrangement in and around the camp and operation and maintenance of the generator set.
- One big candle and one match box should be provided in every room/tent.
- Patrolman or emergency light should be arranged in sufficient numbers in the camp.
- Approach to toilet and water source should properly be illuminated.
- Generator set of required capacity should be installed in the Relief Camp and operator must be detailed for 24 hours.
- A register should be maintained by the operator in the Format as prescribed in Appendix XII. (Assam DM Manual)
- Adequate arrangement for illumination inside and outside of camp should be made.

Water Facilities

- Total requirement of drinking water, water for toilets, bath & washing of clothes and Utensils should be assessed and proper arrangement should be made accordingly.
- Most of the diseases in the camps spread due to lack of purified and sufficient drinking water. Therefore serious effort should be made to ensure to supply adequate clean & purified water to the camp population. Permissible standard of TDP & other parameters for water must be maintained at any cost.
- 20 Ltrs. of water should be provided to per person per day.
- One Sr. Officer of PHE Deptt. Should be detailed for maintaining water supply in the camp.
- One bucket, one Jeri can or water container and one mug should be provided to every family to store the water for drinking, cooking etc.
- Ideally one hand pump should be installed for every 200 persons.
- Hand pumps or water tanks should be minimum 20 ft. away from the toilets.
- Daily sample of water from tanks, taps & other sources should be collected and analysed in the district lab of PHE Deptt. Corrective measures should be taken as per result of water analyses.

- Commercially available water filter should preferably be installed. Makeshift arrangement for water purification may be avoided.
- Separate bathing units must be constructed for male & female.

Sanitation:

- Ideally there should be one toilet for 20 persons.
- Toilet should be minimum 10 mtrs and maximum 50 mtrs away from shelter/tent/room.
- For waste disposal, one communal pit of 2mX5mX2m of size should be dug for 500 persons.
- Each family should be provided with one soap of 100 gram per week.
- Separate toilets should be constructed for men & women and these toilet blocks should be separately be located at reasonable distance.
- Sufficient light arrangement should be made in toilets.
- Approach from camp to toilets should be also properly illuminated.
- Sufficient stock of bleaching powder, harpic and others item should be maintained.
- One officer must separately be detailed to supervise regular cleaning and maintenance of the toilets.
- Requirement of disinfectants should be assessed regularly & sufficient stock of it Week should be maintained in the camp.

Food- Storage & Distribution

- Initially for few days, cooked should be provided to the camp inhabitants. Utensils and cook may be hired from open market for cooking of the food.
- Preferably disposable plates and glasses may be used to serve the food and water for hygienic reasons.
- As far as practicable and as per available space cooked food may be served in hall or at one place for convenience of cleaning, hygiene, disposal of waste and smooth arrangement.
- Distributed food must be of appropriate quantity and fit for human consumption.
- Food must meet nutritional needs and include pulse, cereals, and egg & fats sources. Food should be culture specific and as per food habits of the community. People of rural area may not like bread & butter.
- Packed food like biscuit, tinned food, ready to eat meals, noodles etc. should be properly checked that they are not expired before distribution.
- As far as practicable Food Inspector must be detailed to certify the food items before they are served.
- Reputed and trusted Voluntary Organizations may be allowed to assist in cooking and distributions of meals but the relief Officer / Camp Officer will remain ultimately responsible for all arrangements.
- If cooked meal is not served, dry food like, rice, salt, pulse etc. may be distributed for one week at a time as per prescribed scale.
- Even if cooked meal is provided to the inhabitants, above mentioned scale may be maintained.
- Sufficient counters with strong barricade may be made for distribution of relief articles and dry food like rice pulse, salt, etc. as it is made during general election for distribution of election materials.
- Display board should be hanged on each of the counter showing village name or ticket serial numbers of Ticket already distributed to the families during the registration.
- Separate queue may be allowed for women infirm & elderly people to collect relief aid.
- For storage of food items following guidelines should be followed-

- Dry and well-ventilated area may be designated in the Relief Camp for storage of Food items.
- Storage should be free from rodents and insects.
- Boxes/ bags must not lie directly on floor. Use pallets, boards or heavy branches, or bricks underneath piles.
- Keep products at least 40 cm away from the wall and do not stock them too high.
- Pile the bags/boxes two by two crosswise to permit ventilation. In this way, they are steadier and easier to count.
- Keep damaged boxes/bags away from the undamaged ones. Observe First In-First Out Expiry First Out Principle.
- Food stock and storage should personally be inspected by the Camp Officer on alternate days.
- Updated stock register should be maintained in a format as prescribed in Specified format (Annexure XIII.) (Assam DM Manual)

Clothing

- People in the camp should be provided sufficient clothing to protect themselves from the adverse effects of the climate.
- People should have one full set of clothing in roughly the correct size, appropriate to the season and the climate.
- Culturally appropriate clothing should be made available.
- Women and girls should be provided necessary sanitary protection.
- Mattress, bed sheet, gamosha, dhoti, lungi, mekhlachadar etc. may be provided to the people in the camp.

Medical Facilities & Psycho-social Support

- One Doctor along with team of paramedical staff should be detailed on roster system around the clock in the camp.
- A proper register should be maintained for roster of the duties of Doctors, Nurses & Paramedical staff as prescribed in Annexure XIV
- A separate room or tent should be made available for the medical team.
- Highest standard of hygiene must be maintained at camp to minimize the chances of people falling sick.
- As far as possible each and every inhabitant of the camp should be screened for presence of any disease immediately upon his arrival or within 24 hrs. of his arrival in relief camp without fail.
- A rapid health assessment of all the inhabitants in the camp should be done on weekly basis. They may be divided in 7 groups and weekly rapid health assessment should be done of one group on a fixed day of a week.
- Diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, conjunctivitis, allergies, malaria, viral fever is common diseases in the camp. Preventive measures must be taken in camp and sufficient store of medicine must be maintained to treat them timely.
- If the camp continues for more than a month the regular health services like maternal & childcare services including immunization should be stored in the camp.
- Jt. Director, Health Services should be directed to arrange adequate stock of medicine from district store.
- Detail inventory & stock register of medicine available within store at camp should be maintained.

- No prescription will be given to the patient to purchase any medicine from outside the camp. All the medicines should invariably be provided free of charge to the inhabitant. If medicines are not available in the camp these may be purchased from outside by the Medical Officer & Expenditure may be reimbursed from relief fund.
- Some advance fund may be given to the medical team for purchase of medicine from outside, if required. The team will maintain proper account and keep all the vouchers, bills etc. for record.
- If there are more than 500 persons in the camp, one ambulance with adviser should be stationed for 24 hrs. in the camp.
- Cases of snake bites are also reported from relief camp. Necessary arrangement should be made in nearest health institution for adequate stock of anti-venom injection.
- Everyone who experiences disaster is affected in one way or another physically, emotionally and mentally. Children are among those who are affected most. It is in this regard that psychological support is an important part of response in any disaster situation.
- Psychological support is best obtained from the family. Therefore, even in abnormal conditions, family should be kept together. As a means of psychological support, activities like religious activities, entertainment and recreation etc. should be arranged for the inhabitants of the camp.
- Professional Psycho-social Therapist should be arranged to provide counselling to the affected person. It should be ensured that follow up sessions are conducted, as a onetime session is not be helpful, but may even create unpleasant experiences or memories for vulnerable person.

Special Arrangement for women, Children, and Physically Challenged and Elderly persons:

- Since women are more vulnerable during disaster, their specific needs must be identified and taken care of.
- Female gynaecologist and obstetrician should be available at hand to take care of maternity and child related health concern.
- Ensure that children inoculated against childhood disease within the stipulated time period.
- For safety and security of the women and children vigilance committees should be formed consisting of women.
- Women Police Officer should be stationed within the camp to record and redress any complaints made by women.
- Security measures should be taken in the camps to prevent abduction of women, girls and children.
- Widows and women headed household usually are unable to access food & other relief aid; therefore special volunteers may be engaged to take care of such families.
- Self-Help-Groups may be formed among the affected women to give emotional support to each other.
- Women participation in the management of camps is important to ensure that women's needs are met.
- Sanitary pads should be provided to the women and girls. Some women of rural areas may not be used to commercially manufacture sanitary pads therefore clean white cloths & towels may be arranged for them.

Vermin control

- Insect and rodents are the unavoidable pests in the relief camp. They spread diseases, spoil foods and other materials. They cannot be totally eliminated but there are measures to minimize the increase in there population and their effects on the lives of the displaced community in the camp.

- Fogging may be arranged to prevent mosquitoes and other flying insects.
- Traps may be placed for rodents.
- Waste segregation should be promoted and collected on daily basis.
- Enough dustbins should be provided in the camp.
- Breeding places of mosquitoes and rodents should be eliminated by keeping the surrounding clean, dry & free of stagnant water.
- Pits should be dug and waste & garbage food should be disposed of their daily.

Security

- Nearest Police station. Security, peace and order must be maintained in the relief camp. The youths in the camp may be involved for providing better security environment.
- Police personnel should be detailed on roster basis.
- Adequate employment of force should be ensured on the boundary and gate of the camp.
- Police should keep vigil on anti-social elements & criminal around the camp. Special police officers (SPO) may be appointed in the camp.
- Special police arrangement should be made during distribution of the relief materials.
- Home guards may be detailed for patrolling & night watch.
- Store room should properly be guarded by the police.
- Anti-Riot squad with teargas, lathi, body protection etc. should be kept ready in

Media Management and Documentation:

- Camp officer/Asst. Officer should prepare a daily report and submit to District Commissioner/SDO (C) by 1.00 PM every day.
- District Commissioner/SDO (C) will issue press release to prevent any rumour.
- DIPRO/SDIPRO will visit the camp regularly and take photographs for record. Some of the photographs may be released to the media also.
- DIPRO may arrange conducted tour of media persons to the camp and explain about the facilities and arrangement made there.
- DIPRO should be provided basic information by DC/SDO (C) about the Management of the camps and he may provide them to media person on daily basis.

Entertainment, Recreation & IEC Programme

- All the activities in the relief camp will succeed only if inhabitants of the camps are meaningfully involved in the management of the camp.
- Camp Officer/Asst. Officer should chalk out an IEC to campaign among the inhabitants on:
 - How to maintain hygienic in the camp, how to prevent breeding of flies, mosquitoes, insects, rodents etc.
 - Information about arrangement in the camp, scale of the relief items, health facilities, helpdesk etc.
 - Rehabilitations schemes and entitlement of affected families.
- Literary clubs/ Organizations may be promoted to arrange books & magazines for camp populations.
- Camp population may be kept engaged by providing entertainment & recreational facilities to them.
- Temporary Anganwadi centres may be opened in the camp with the help of ICDS project officers for small children.
- Temporary schools may be setup in the camp involving volunteers from the camp inhabitants. SSA may provide free textbook, stationary, Siksha-Mitra etc. Reputed NGOs may also be allowed to run temporary schools in the camp.

- SIRD & DRDA may be asked to arranged training for women on tailoring, soft toy making, pickle & papad making etc. and for youths on piggery, goatary, poultry, fishery, cane & bamboo items etc.

Closure of the Camp

- People in the camp should be encouraged to return to their homes, as the situation improves in the field. Transport facilities may be provided for the purpose.
- Family as a whole should leave the camp. No member of such family should be allowed to stay back in the camp.
- A final report may be prepared and sent to the govt. with recommendation to amend the guidelines if required.
- All the registers, reports, bills, vouchers etc. should be kept in a box under lock and key and should be shifted to the office of the DC/SDO (C).
- Best practices and innovative interventions should be documented and submitted to the govt.

Relief Measures

GRATUITOUS RELIEF (GR):

District Commissioner will, within the scales prescribed in Appendix XV & XVI, grant gratuitous relief in cash and kind to the deserving affected people. The items to be distributed (or cash for purchase) are provisions for temporary accommodation, food, provision for emergency supply of drinking water/ clothing, utensil/household goods (if houses have been washed away/fully damaged/severely inundated for more than a week) & fodders for cattle. Details of the GR issued are to be displayed in a notice board in the Relief camp for public information & maintenance of transparency. District Commissioner will arrange proper distribution of relief articles received as donation in kind among the deserving affected people through the official and non-official agencies.

District Commissioner will arrange for taking care in the relief centres in respect of the infirm, destitute, orphans, children and expectant /nursing mothers, through the assistance of the distribution social welfare officer.

Supply of cooked food should generally be discouraged. District Commissioner will arrange supply of cook food in evacuation centres/ relief camps only in unavoidable cases. Where so supplied, the quantity should as far as possible be at the scales prescribed in Appendix XV.

Revised list of items and norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2015-10 is given in Appendix-XVI. (Assam DM Manual)

REHABILITATION GRANT (RG):

District Commissioners have been entrusted the authority to sanction Rehabilitation Grant (RG) to the families affected by natural calamities vide Notification No.FEB.342/2012/1 (B/S) dated 26th November 2012. He /She will provide RG as per the guideline of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the families who have lost their houses in fire or any recognized calamities as per the SDRF norms.

EX GRATIA:

District Commissioners will provide Ex-gratia to the next of kin of any of persons killed in any recognized natural calamities or pay ex gratia to the injured persons as per the existing norms of assistance of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

For the cases of extremist /terrorist violence/Police firing/Bomb Blast/ kidnapped by extremist etc. Ex-gratia will be paid as per the various existing notifications in this regard.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

With change of paradigm shift in DM from the relief-centric to proactive approach of prevention, mitigation, capacity building, preparedness, response, evacuation, rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, effort would be made to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction and emergency response in development process, plans and programmes of the Government at all levels. This would be done by involving all the stakeholders –Government organisations, research and academic institutions, private sector, industries, civil society organization and community. DDMA will ensure mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the developmental agenda of all existing and new developmental programmes and projects which shall incorporate disaster resilient specifications in design and construction. Due weight age will be given to these factors while allocating resources. Project which help in reducing the existing vulnerability of the area would be given preference over projects which are likely to enhance it.

10.1) DISASTER RESPONSE AND MITIGATION FUNDS

District Disaster Mitigation funds would be created at the District Level as mandated under section 48 of the Act. The State disaster response funds at the district level would be used by the DDMA towards meeting expenses for emergency response, relief, rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines and norms laid down by the Government of India and the State Government. The mitigation funds shall be used by the DDMA for the purpose of mitigation

10.2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

All State Government Departments, Boards, Corporations, PRIs and ULBS will prepare their DM plans including the financial projections to support these plans. The necessary financial allocations will be made as part of their annual budgetary allocations, and on-going programmes. They will also identify mitigation projects and project them for funding in consultation with the SDMA/DDMA to the appropriate funding agency. The guidelines issued by the NDMA vis a vis various disasters may be consulted while preparing mitigation project.

10.3) TECHNO-FINANCIAL REGIME

Considering that the assistance provided by the Government for rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs cannot compensate for massive losses on account of disasters, new financial tools such as catastrophe risk financing, risk insurance, catastrophe bonds, micro-finance and insurance etc., will be promoted with innovative fiscal incentives to cover such losses of individuals, communities and the corporate sector. Some financial practices such as micro-insurance, warranty on newly constructed houses and structures and linking safe construction with home loans will be considered for adoption.

GO-NGO COORDINATION**11.1) INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

The DM Act 2005 recognizes that sometimes the development patterns that do not recognise disaster risk and vulnerability in the specific geographic areas may induce disasters. The proactive approach in the DM Act 2005 to address disaster risk and vulnerability through preparedness and mitigation activities also envisage accountability and multi stakeholder participation, including coordination of the activities of the NGOs at various levels. Sections 30(2) (xix) of the Act mandate the DDMA for collaboration with stakeholder agencies including NGOs for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of DM.

Similarly the Act mandates NGOs to act in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner for the purpose of assisting or protecting the disaster affected communities or for providing relief to the affected communities or while dealing with any effects of threatening disaster situations and has fixed the responsibility to monitor this on DDMA's vide section 34 (1). The above provisions ensure that the concerned DM interventions being addressed are supported and facilitated by the civil society organisations working at the grass roots and also takes care of the ground realities.

Section 30 (2) (xix) of the Act stipulates that the DDMA shall “advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organisations in the district engaged in the disaster management” and Section 24 (1) lays down that the DDMA shall “ensure that the non-governmental organisations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner”. The Act also directs the State Government under Section 38 (2) (a) to coordinate “actions of different departments of the Government of the State, the State Authority, District Authorities, local authority and other non-governmental organisations”.

Sections 35 and 38 specifically emphasize the coordination of actions with NGOs. The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) also states the national vision for community mobilization and participation in DM and aims to provide momentum and sustenance through the collective efforts of all government agencies and NGOs. There is emphasis on community based disaster management, including last mile integration of the policy, plans and execution and early warning dissemination.

There is a large scope for improving the engagement of NGOs in DM and on efficiently utilizing their unique advantages and core competencies by strengthening humanitarian coalitions, alliances and NGO networks. There is also need to strengthen public awareness, capacity building and knowledge management through CBOs and NGOs. Institutional mechanisms for the advocacy and engagement of NGOs with government agencies on DM concerns require to be strengthened. Replication and scaling up of community level good practices has to be promoted.

11.2) ADVANTAGES OF INVOLVING NGOS

- i. NGOs can play a very important role in mobilizing communities and in linking PRIs/ULBs with corporate sector entities for initiating DRR related activities.
- ii. The strong linkages which NGOs have with grassroots communities can be effectively harnessed for creating greater public awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving the emergency response capacities of the stakeholders.
- iii. In addressing the emerging concerns of climate change adaptation and mitigation, NGOs can play a very significant role in working with local communities and introducing innovative approaches based on the good practices followed in other countries.
- iv. NGOs can bring in the financial resources from bi-lateral and multilateral donors for implementing pragmatic and innovative approaches to deal with disaster risk and vulnerability, by effectively integrating and converging the various government programmes, schemes and projects to create the required synergy in transforming the lives of at-risk communities.

11.3) Actions to be taken by the DDMA

- i. Developing a database of NGOs, CBOs and Faith Based Organisations at all levels working in the field of disaster management and emergency response and other others focusing on geographic outreach and thematic capacities of the organisations.
- ii. Developing the capacity of identified NGOs, CBOs and organisations in disaster management and emergency response.
- iii. Constitution of Inter-Agency Group (IAG) for the district with an objective to:-
 - Promote and institutionalize unified response strategy in humanitarian crisis. Mainstream the emergency preparedness as in integrated development strategy.
 - Systematize the emergency response mechanism.
 - Bringing in the culture of “working together “in emergencies and normalcy.
 - Engagement in activities that will build the capacities of stakeholders and local communities to cope with calamities.
- iv. Development of Criteria for membership of IAG: Any of the following criteria is proposed to become a member of the District IAG:-
 - District Level agencies working in emergency response and preparedness for minimum of five years.
 - International and national funding agencies supporting emergency preparedness and community led risk reduction initiatives for a minimum period of three years.
 - Academic and /or research institutions actively involved on disaster related knowledge management and practices.

Membership claim may be scrutinized by a committee of the District IAG for authentication of the prospective member organization.

Sl.No.	ISSUES	ACTION POINTS
1	Geographic spread of NGOs	Develop a database of NGOs at all levels working on disaster management focusing on geographic outreach And thematic capacities of the organisations. (Action: DDMA with the help of NGOs)
2	Volume of support provided by NGOs	Compile statistics on quantum of support provided by NGOs at all levels, both international and national. (Action: DDMA)
3	Coordination	Establishing inter agency mechanisms for coordination And networking activities (information and knowledge management, training and capacity building, collaborative Advocacy, quality and accountability) at all levels. (Action: DDMA)
4	Accessibility	Establish protocols for cooperation and ensure access to the affected areas with support from government agencies at respective levels like NDRF and SDRF that Have good logistics base to reach inaccessible areas. (Action: DDMA, NGOs, CBOs)
5	Hazard and vulnerability based planning	Conduct community centric hazard and vulnerability analysis at all levels, and develop disaster management Plans in accordance. (Action: DDMA, NGOs)
6	Community participation	Ensure community participation in assessment, planning, Implementation and monitoring of activities at all levels. (Action: DDMA, NGOs, CBOs)
7	Mainstreaming of Disability Issues in DM	Support the most vulnerable groups through mitigation activities as well as disaster preparedness and response, with a particular focus on the special needs of the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). (Action: DDMA, NGO)
8	Gender Mainstreaming	Make women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs such that inequalities between men and women are not perpetuated through the routine operations of DM. (Action: DDMA)
9	Focus on most vulnerable rather than only on epicentre	National level: Advocate with all actors to reach out to gap areas State level: Coordinate among actors to identify gap Areas District and Local level: Ensure targeting with Equity and outreach to all excluded areas.

		(Action: District NGO Task Forces in DM)
10	Rural-urban diversity	Develop the capacities of NGOs or specialized civil society agencies at all levels to manage urban as well as rural Disasters and accordingly make investments. (Action: DDMA)
11	Adherence to standards	National level: Develop minimum standards for India State level: Develop minimum standards for the state District and Local level: Develop capacities for adherence to minimum standards through collective and coordinated efforts of all stakeholders (Action: DDMA, NGOs, CBOs)
12	Transparency and accountability	Develop an agreed framework of accountability for all Levels and mechanisms to bring in transparency. (Action: DDMA)
13	Do No Harm	Advocacy at all levels on Do No Harm through disaster Response and development interventions. (Action: District NGO Task Forces in DM)
14	Exit strategy	Ensure that the NGO programmes have an exit strategy to link with long term recovery/rehab/development Programs Of other NGOs or the government. (Action: District NGO Task Forces in DM)

11.4) COORDINATION OF ACTIONS OF OTHER ACTORS

Disasters affect all aspect of human life and all aspects of development. Therefore, Disaster Management is a multi-agency function. It involves actions by all departments, organization and agencies. In short, it involves all departments of the State Government, Central Government, Armed Forces, civil society and commercial organization (NGOS, CBOs, Faith Based Organization, and Traders Organisation sand Corporate Sector), international organisations working in the field of disaster response, UN Agencies etc. It is therefore, important that roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder are laid down during normal time and coordination mechanism worked out so that the same works during emergencies. It is must that regular meetings with all the stakeholders are held at least once in six months or a year. And all stakeholders are also associated in the mock drills to test their preparedness and clarity of roles and responsibility.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The following monitoring and evaluation procedure would be followed to make the plan functional and a living document:-

- The DDMA shall regularly review the implementation of the plan.
- In order to improve the plan the DDMA would check the efficacy of the plan after any major disaster/emergency in the district and see what did work and what did not work and make amendments to the plan accordingly.
- As per Sub Section (4) of Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 the plan would be reviewed and updated annually and the year in which the plan has been reviewed would be clearly mentioned in shape of header in each page of the plan.
- Resource inventory of the district fed into the IDRN would be regularly updated and appended to the plan.
- Names and contact details of the officers/officials who are the nodal officers or the in charge of resources to be updated on regular basis.
- A soft copy of the plan would always be kept in the DDMA website for reference by all concerned.
- A Copy of the plan would be sent to all the stakeholder departments, agencies and organisations so that they know their role and responsibilities and they are also prepare their own plans.
- Regular Mock Drills should be conducted to test the efficacy of the plan and check the level of preparedness of various departments and other stakeholders.
- Regular training and orientation of the officers/officials responsible to implement the plan should be done so that it becomes and useful document to the district administration.
- Regular interaction and meetings with the CPMFs and Army or any other central government agency would be done by the DDMA should that there is no problem of coordination during disasters. The representatives of these organisations should be invited as expert for the DDMA meeting. A copy of the DDMP should also be shared with them.
- The DEOC would assist the DDMA in keeping the plan in updated form and collecting, collating and processing the information.
- The DDMP would be comprehensively reviewed in the year 2016 latest by December and Incorporating feedback from the departments and field officers.

CO-ORDINATION WITH CENTRAL AGENCIES

During any sort of major disaster, the state response force conducts various operations in joint collaboration with Central Agencies. The Central Agencies include forces like CRPF, BSF, Indian Air Force, Indian Army, Assam Rifles, etc.

During any sort of serious emergency the DDMA, Cachar directly connects with these agencies for additional support. The Central Agency then co-ordinates with DDMA, Cachar and based on the requirement the teams are being divided and sent to the incident sites.

Whenever there is a need for aerial Rescue the Indian Air force helps us by rescuing through a Chopper. They help to rescue people throw rope -rescue method or through direct landing. Indian Air force also helps to rescue during any emergency like earthquake, flood situations etc.

The Response operation during any sort of disaster is based on Incident Responsible System (IRS) Principle. The entire rescue is based on that principle and the various roles played by various teams/agencies are as per Incident Responsible System (IRS) Principle only.

CHILD FRIENDLY SPACES (CFS)

Child Friendly Spaces. Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are safe spaces set up in emergency settings to help support and protect **children**. Their objective is to restore a sense of normality and continuity to children whose lives have been disrupted by natural disaster, or other emergencies.

Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) are widely used in emergencies as a first response to children's needs and an entry point for working with affected communities. Because CFSs can be established quickly and respond to children's rights to protection, psychosocial well-being, and non-formal education, CFSs are typically used as temporary supports that contribute to the care and protection of children in emergencies. However, they are used also as transitional structures that serve as a bridge to early recovery and long-term supports for vulnerable children.

Broadly, the purpose of CFSs is to support the resilience and well-being of children and young people through community organized, structured activities conducted in a safe, child friendly, and stimulating environment. The primary participants in and beneficiaries of CFSs are children and the specific objectives are to: (1) mobilize communities around the protection and well-being of all children, including highly vulnerable children; (2) provide opportunities for children to play, acquire contextually relevant skills, and receive social support; and (3) offer inter-sectoral support for all children in the realization of their rights during any sort of disaster.

CFSs are more than a site for recreational activities—they are means of supporting children's and young people's holistic development, including physical, cognitive, emotional, social, and spiritual development. To avoid overload, it is often useful for CFSs to focus initially on relatively simple play and recreation activities that are linked to family and community support. Subsequently, the CFSs can implement more advanced activities such as establishing referral mechanisms or organizing activities for individual or small groups of children who had already been participating in the CFS group activities and who need additional support.

Here in Cachar District, the entire set up of Child Friendly Spaces is co-ordinated by Education Department & DDMA, Cachar along with the involvement of other departments which play a significant role. Departments like Social Welfare, Police & Health here play an important role in the management of CFS. Here a list of pre-identified Child Friendly Spaces has been noted down and all arrangements for set up of CFS there are looked into. A total of 232 CFS all over Cachar District has been figured, the details of which are as following:-

Sl No	NAME OF REVENUE CIRCLE	NAME OF SCHOOL
1.	Silchar Sadar	Acb Pathsala
2.	Silchar Sadar	Malugram Girls Me School
3.	Silchar Sadar	18no Joukumar Lp School
4.	Silchar Sadar	Melaroad Lp School
5.	Silchar Sadar	S.K.Govt Practicing 3 School
6.	Silchar Sadar	R.K.Nandi Lp School
7.	Silchar Sadar	Nrityamoyee Lp School
8.	Silchar Sadar	585 No Tikarbasti Lp School
9.	Silchar Sadar	Police Bidyapith
10.	Silchar Sadar	1047 Sreepally Ip School,
11.	Silchar Sadar	Subhash Nagar Lp School
12.	Silchar Sadar	864 No Kanakpur Lp School
13.	Silchar Sadar	81 No Bethukandi Lp School
14.	Silchar Sadar	Fatima Laskar Lp School
15.	Silchar Sadar	252 No Ambicapur Lp School
16.	Silchar Sadar	92 No Ak Chanda Lp School
17.	Silchar Sadar	Rashbihari Govt Jr Basic School
18.	Silchar Sadar	36 No Baghadohor Lp School
19.	Silchar Sadar	785 No Cd Home Lp School
20.	Silchar Sadar	Berenga Girls My School
21.	Sonai	662 No. New Bagbahar Lps
22.	Sonai	Netaji Prathomic L.P. School
23.	Sonai	1459 No. Nuharband Lps
24.	Sonai	Borjalenga Mvs

25.	Sonai	174 No. Bhagabazar Iliasali Lps
26.	Sonai	557 No. Rangauti L.P. School
27.	Sonai	2 No. Bhunbandar LPS
28.	Sonai	1387 No. Janta LPS
29.	Sonai	469 No. East Kajidahar LPS
30.	Sonai	1292 No. Dakshin Channighat LPS
31.	Sonai	1451 No. Uttar Lailapu LPS
32.	Sonai	Channighat MVS
33.	Sonai	593 No. Goloknath LPS
34.	Sonai	Nutanbazar Gandhiji Govt. SBS
35.	Sonai	5 No. Basti Harizon Te LPS
36.	Sonai	Blurney Te Lps
37.	Sonai	771 No. Shuroshi Bala Dey LPS
38.	Sonai	998 No Kalyanpur LPS
39.	Sonai	1296 No. Ramprasadpur F.V. LPS
40.	Sonai	558 No. Dhalai Basti LPS
41.	Sonai	Ramkrishna Bidyapith MES
42.	Sonai	46 No.Rose Kandy LPS
43.	Sonai	Irongmara MES
44.	Sonai	1050 No Shyama Charnapur LPS
45.	Sonai	Jamalpur MVS
46.	Sonai	169 Debipur Lp School
47.	Sonai	Bam Premananda Me School,
48.	Sonai	1391 No. Mathurapur LPS
49.	Sonai	Jibangram MES
50.	Sonai	1314 No. Salepur LPS

51.	Sonai	862 No. Bakrapar Lps
52.	Sonai	1226 No. Binodnagar Te Lps
53.	Sonai	1425 No. Fulmani LPS
54.	Sonai	1657 No. Ananadakhil Basti LPS
55.	Sonai	361 No. Nagdigram LPS
56.	Sonai	Kabuganj Me Madrassa
57.	Sonai	141 No. Ram Charan LPS
58.	Sonai	145 No Bekirpar LPS
59.	Sonai	393 No Galuram Kissan LPS
60.	Sonai	135 No Nutan Ram Nagar LPS
61.	Sonai	Mohon Lala MES
62.	Sonai	148 Palonghat Girls MES
63.	Sonai	Prabhuram MES
64.	Sonai	794 No Madya Paniborah LPS
65.	Sonai	Paniborah Girls MVS
66.	Sonai	483. No Phutikhal LPS
67.	Sonai	Gandhi MES,
68.	Sonai	849 Kanakpur LPS
69.	Sonai	Budhan Chowhan MES
70.	Sonai	175 No. Bidya Ratanpur LPS
71.	Sonai	Bidya Ratanpur MES
72.	Sonai	Palonghat MVS
73.	Sonai	Rukni Te LPS
74.	Sonai	1501 No Kamrul Isalm LPS
75.	Sonai	Saptagram MVS
76.	Sonai	332 No Aradhanpur LPS

77.	Sonai	499 No Kulicherra LPS
78.	Sonai	1606 No Jaynagar Tribal LPS
79.	Sonai	824 No Suaka Punji LPS
80.	Sonai	Janata MES
81.	Sonai	Dakshin Mohanpur Manipuri LPS
82.	Sonai	1111 No Baramamda LPS
83.	Sonai	Kaptanpur J. Singha (M) MES
84.	Sonai	600 No Nutan Hailakandi LPS
85.	Sonai	Nutan Hailakandi High Madrassa
86.	Sonai	S Gulezor Ali Mazumder MES
87.	Sonai	1274 No Sonai Block Model LPS
88.	Sonai	Nutan Ram Nagar Mn MES
89.	Sonai	135 No Nutan Ram Nagar LPS
90.	Sonai	Swadhin Bazar High School,Barabhaury MEM
91.	Sonai	Dakshin Mohanpur MES
92.	Sonai	1276 No Dakshin Mohanpur LPS
93.	Sonai	Tundurkandi New LPS
94.	Sonai	Sonabarighat MVS
95.	Udharbond	Japhirbond Assames MES
96.	Udharbond	Larsingpar Govt. JBS
97.	Udharbond	553 Madhura LPS
98.	Udharbond	563 Brojogobindo LPS
99.	Udharbond	Khumbirgram T.E LPS
100.	Udharbond	57 No Line LPS
101.	Udharbond	1102 Endowgram LPS
102.	Udharbond	57 Tikalpar LPS

103.	Udharbond	Dumurghat Govt. JBS
104.	Udharbond	1107 Arunabond LPS
105.	Udharbond	Pangram Pt-I Govt. JBS
106.	Udharbond	1338 Deshbandhu Nagar LPS
107.	Udharbond	56 Kumbhirgram LPS
108.	Udharbond	Ainacherra T.E. LPS
109.	Udharbond	Ichacherra T.E. MVS
110.	Udharbond	Practising Govt. SBS
111.	Udharbond	Dolugram T.E. LPS
112.	Udharbond	1266 Chappanhal LPS
113.	Udharbond	New Chandmari LPS
114.	Udharbond	883 Arkatipur LPS
115.	Udharbond	Arkatipur Govt. SBS
116.	Udharbond	828 Radhanagar LPS
117.	Udharbond	1069 Dayapur Colony LPS
118.	Udharbond	Doyapur MES
119.	Udharbond	900 Dayapur Hindi LPS
120.	Udharbond	1363 Tamacherra LPS
121.	Udharbond	Dudhpatil Pt-8 LPS
122.	Udharbond	1252 Bagkhal LPS
123.	Udharbond	Sawtal Tilla LPS
124.	Udharbond	804 Srinagar LPS
125.	Udharbond	Sastrinagar MES
126.	Udharbond	902 Radhanagar LPS
127.	Udharbond	1002 Harinagar LPS
128.	Udharbond	953 Pticherra LPS

129.	Udharbond	62 udhpatil LPS
130.	Lakhipur	1042 Chandrapur Lps,
131.	Lakhipur	Madripur S A Laskar Mes,
132.	Lakhipur	0388 Madri Par Lps,
133.	Lakhipur	1027 No Gandhi Pathsala,
134.	Lakhipur	0789 No Chandrapur Part-2 Lps,
135.	Lakhipur	0360 No Ramsundar Girl's Lps,
136.	Lakhipur	96 Khedu Jamidar Lps,
137.	Lakhipur	19 No Chur Punjee Lps,
138.	Lakhipur	910 No Budon Chirupunjee Lps,
139.	Lakhipur	Digli Chur Punjee New Lps,
140.	Lakhipur	907 No Joypur Muolkoy Hmar Lps,
141.	Lakhipur	1053 Uttar Digli Lps,
142.	Lakhipur	1224 Digli Rieng Punjee Lps,
143.	Lakhipur	1473 No Nutan Chandrapur Lps,
144.	Lakhipur	1081 No Nagar Bosti Lps,
145.	Lakhipur	Hari Nagar Govt. Jbs,
146.	Lakhipur	525 No Hari Nagar Assamese Lps,
147.	Lakhipur	Maharani Ch Prova Tribal Mes,
148.	Lakhipur	1219 No. Modi Basti Hindi Lps,
149.	Lakhipur	Baladhan New Lps,
150.	Lakhipur	3 No Ledyachara Bosti Lps,
151.	Lakhipur	71 No Kamranga Lps,
152.	Lakhipur	Karno Chasa Lp School,
153.	Lakhipur	H.B.D.S. Raja Bazar Mvs,
154.	Lakhipur	Balladhan Mura Para Lps,

155.	Lakhipur	Burtoll 7no Bosti Lps,
156.	Lakhipur	287 Laduma Lps,
157.	Lakhipur	Sibasthan Middle School,
158.	Lakhipur	Uttar Bren Nagar Lps,
159.	Lakhipur	1024 No Joypur Monipur Lps,
160.	Lakhipur	1392 Uttar Sibasthan Lps,
161.	Lakhipur	0189 No Langlachera Lps,
162.	Lakhipur	Bhumij Gour Para New Lps,
163.	Lakhipur	Kanakpur Govt Jbs,
164.	Lakhipur	1393 No Kalapur Lps,
165.	Lakhipur	1348 No Kanakpur East Hindi Lp,
166.	Lakhipur	1622 No Karaibil Lps,
167.	Lakhipur	788 Karaibill Lps,
168.	Lakhipur	Dalaichera Coloney Lps,
169.	Lakhipur	Bundoo Punji Line New Lps,
170.	Lakhipur	Labac Bagan Lps,
171.	Lakhipur	Bundoo Te Lps,
172.	Lakhipur	925 Debipur Lps,
173.	Lakhipur	653 Labac Bazar Jr.Bs,
174.	Lakhipur	Lallong Garden Lps,
175.	Lakhipur	Pearson Institution Mes Dewan,
176.	Lakhipur	1544 Diglang Lps,
177.	Lakhipur	1023 No Lakshmichera Lps,
178.	Lakhipur	502 No Lakshmichera Lps,
179.	Lakhipur	Dakhin Rakhal Tilla Lps,
180.	Lakhipur	1479 No Rakhal Tilla Lps,

181.	Lakhipur	734 No Phaijol Govt. Lps,
182.	Lakhipur	802 Baigagin Lps,
183.	Lakhipur	432 No Dipuchera Lps,
184.	Lakhipur	822 No Borokumpi Lps,
185.	Lakhipur	Muoltluong Hmar Mvs,
186.	Lakhipur	Tarapur Garden Lps,
187.	Lakhipur	992 Ujan Tarapur Nagapungi Lps,
188.	Lakhipur	1020 Kadarpar Lps,
189.	Lakhipur	626 No Ramananda Dubey Mvs,
190.	Lakhipur	1520 No Kalachand Lps,
191.	Lakhipur	107 Ujan Tarapur Lps,
192.	Lakhipur	Narayanpur Kalabil Lps,
193.	Lakhipur	0334 No. Manipur Maktab Lps,
194.	Lakhipur	Durganagar Indiraji Lps,
195.	Lakhipur	0105 No Monipur Lps,
196.	Lakhipur	1359 Ujan Tarapur Manipur Lps,
197.	Lakhipur	Pallorbond T.E Lps,
198.	Lakhipur	0778 No Alipur Lp School,
199.	Lakhipur	1217 No Doloo Gram Memffari Lp,
200.	Lakhipur	1396 Chirirpar Kachari Lps,
201.	Lakhipur	899 No Tahilu Coloney Lps,
202.	Lakhipur	Goltilla Lps,
203.	Lakhipur	Joypur Girls Mes,
204.	Lakhipur	Burtoll Garden Lps,
205.	Lakhipur	Thailu Garden Lps,
206.	Lakhipur	1485 Jananath Barman Lps,

207.	Lakhipur	Digli Grant Lps,
208.	Katigora	Baleswarh.S.School,
209.	Katigora	Digarkhal High School
210.	Katigora	Gumrah Public M.E.School
211.	Katigora	Kalain H.S.School
212.	Katigora	Jyodishtirsahah.S.School
213.	Katigora	Hilara Block Head Quarter MES
214.	Katigora	17 No. Haritikal.P.School
215.	Katigora	Siddeswarh.S.School
216.	Katigora	Public MES Gonirgram
217.	Katigora	Gonirgram Boys M.V.School
218.	Katigora	Sripur-Kadamtalam M.E.School
219.	Katigora	Navakallol M.E.School
220.	Katigora	Tarinipur MES,
221.	Katigora	Tarinipur High School
222.	Katigora	West Gobindapur ME School,
223.	Katigora	Burunga MES,
224.	Katigora	Janata High School, Saidpur
225.	Katigora	National MES
226.	Katigora	Dudpur Devananda MES
227.	Katigora	Sonapur Public MES
228.	Katigora	508 Mohonpur LPS
229.	Katigora	Behara Bazar MVS
230.	Katigora	751 Modurpar LPS
231.	Katigora	Bikrampur Golaknath
232.	Katigora	J.D.Idgha MEM

CHAPTER-16

CHILD CENTRIC DRR

Children are often perceived as passive or helpless “victims” in times of disasters, with limited potential to help safeguard themselves, their families and communities against natural hazards, including those associated with climate change, and other shocks and stressors. Consequently, DRR, including climate change adaptation (CCA), often excludes children. Instead, it focuses on “top-down” efforts targeted at adults, with the assumption that they are appropriate to the needs and priorities of their families, including children and young people.

In Child Centric DRR, children are acknowledged as actors whose perspectives, ideas and knowledge – as well as their active efforts – contribute meaningfully before, during and after disasters, including those associated with climate change, both in DRR programming and beyond. Children can both design and implement initiatives to reduce risk. Children can contribute to identifying and analysing risk, communicating about those risks, and mobilising their peers, families, schools and communities. Children have proven to be agents of change, both by themselves and as a direct function of DRR education programs.

Through being involved in Child Centric DRR children develop skills in negotiation, debate, co-operation, communication, compromise and decision-making. Children can also develop a sense of self-efficacy and develop self-esteem from having their views and ideas acknowledged. Learning and participating in DRR, including climate change adaptation, at an early age can develop knowledge, awareness and skills in understanding and addressing the root causes of disasters. Such knowledge, awareness and skills can go on to become an inherent part of adult life.

Here in Cachar District we always carry out various activities at school level and community level focussing on the children. Children are always our first priority in any sort of awareness program as we consider them to be torch bearers of society. With a centralized Child Centric DRR process it is always our top priority to not lose any children to any sort of disaster and for this peripheral activities like school mock drill, AMRUT City, Identification of CFS etc has already been implemented or initiated by this district.

RELIEF CAMP MANAGEMENT

RELIEF CAMP MANAGEMENT IN CACHAR DISTRICT

In Cachar district there are five revenue circles and each of these circles have figured out their pre-identified relief camps. Apart from these during severe emergency *some* high raised lands or places are also identified as relief camps or centres from which the people in distress can be benefited. Relief camps are maintained by concerned circle under DDMA Cachar and in all relief camps the role of various line departments like PHE, Social Welfare, and Police is also very prominent and each one has to look after their respective jobs. Relief Camp Management always runs on the guidelines as provided by government and these are enlisted later in this section.

Guideline for Relief Camp Management

Relief Camp Management: Camp management is dynamic in nature and strives for Promoting a holistic approach for physical, psychological, cultural, social and emotional well-being of camp inhabitants by establishing and maintaining an inclusive overview of many aspects and stakeholders involved in the life of a camp.

Therefore the following guidelines have been formulated to assist district and sub divisional civil administration and also to non-state sector and civil society for effective and smooth management of relief camps. These guidelines are illustrative and decisions may be taken by the Camp Authorities as per demand of the situation, within the larger framework of guiding principles incorporated in the manual.

Setting up of a Relief Camp:

(a) On receipt of report from Revenue officials, the DC/SDO(C) will order to setup a relief camp at pre-decided location as per District/ Sub-divisional disaster management plan. As far as possible, relief camps should not be set up in educational institutions.

(b) In case new location is to be selected for the camp due to unavoidable circumstances, following points should be considered for arriving at a decision.

- Camp should preferably be set up in an existing built up accommodation like a community hall.
- It should be located at a safe place which are not vulnerable to landslides, flood etc.
- It should be accessible by motor vehicles, if possible.
- Adequate space for roads, parkings, drainage, should also be there.
- The area should not be prone to endemic disease like malaria.

(c) Wide publicity should be given about the location of the camp and affected peoples should be evacuated and brought to the camp directly.

(d) Emergency relief materials which include drinking water, food, bedding (mattress, sheets & blankets), baby food, mosquito repellents etc should be arranged as early as possible.

(e) Control room/ help desk should be setup in the relief camp immediately.

(f) Proper planning and preparedness to make the arrangement smoother.

Shelter

- (a) The shelter should be such that people have sufficient space for protection from adverse effects of the climate.
- (b) Ensure sufficient warmth, fresh air, security and privacy for their health and well being. The covered area available per person should be on an average 3.5 to 4.5 square meter.
- (d) Each family should be provided separate tent, if possible.
- (e) In warm & humid climates, proper ventilation & protection from direct sunlight must be ensured.
- (f) If plastic tents or sheeting are available, provision of an insulating layer or a double skinned roof may be considered.
- (g) Tents should not be constructed too closely together and reasonable distance should be kept between the camps to provide some form of privacy.
- (h) Priority should be given to widows and women headed households, disabled and elderly people in tent/room distribution.
- (i) Temporary shelter should neatly be planned and made.
- (j) Tents with slanting sides should be avoided as they leave no space for mobility.
- (k) Tents with ventilation facilities may be provided to the people.

General Administration of the Camp

- (a) One responsible officer preferably ADC, SDO or CO should be designated as Camp Officer by the DC/SDO(C) who will ultimately be responsible for general management of the Relief Camp. He will co-ordinate & supervise the works of other officers in the camp.
- (b) One Assistant Camp Officer should be designated to help the camp officer.
- (c) Administrative structure of the camp should be as follows:
Camp Officer (ADC/SDO/CO) ,Assistant Camp Officer, All relevant line departments for camp management like PWD (B),PHE, Health, ASEB etc
- (d) Camp Officer will co-ordinate with all the officers detailed for management of various facilities in the camp.
- (e) A separate order should be issued by DC/SDO(C) to detail the above officers in the camp with clear defined roles & responsibilities.
- (f) Officer of line department detailed in the camp may be allowed to further engage the assistants from their Officer to help them.
- (g) An inspection and observation register should be maintained in the camp and it should invariably be made available to visiting team of the senior authorities.
- (h) District Commissioner/SDO(C) should visit the camp as frequently as possible and hold meeting with all the Officers responsible for management of the camp. They should record their observation about management of the Camp in inspection register for future reference.
- (i) As per Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005, district authority can direct any Government Officer to assist in providing relief to the person affected by natural calamities. If the Officer fails to comply the order he may be prosecuted and punished as per provision of the Act.
- (j) District Authority as per DM Act 2005 can requisition any resources, premises & vehicles needed for rescue & relief of disaster affected persons and suitable compensation may be provided to the owners of the same.
- (k) Negligence in assigned work should not be tolerated and immediate action should be taken against the erring Officer.
- (l) One spare vehicle should be kept on standby basis for 24 hrs in the camp.
- (m) One help desk/ control room/ Officer room should be designated where inhabitants can register their complaints

- (n) Loudspeaker system should be installed in the camp. Announcement may be made from camp office regarding distribution of relief aid, food, arrangement of medical and other facilities etc.
- (o) BSNL may be asked to arrange offer telephone/ mobile facilities in the camp for inhabitants.
- (p) Camp Officer will maintain a Master Register in the Relief Camp in the prescribed format
- (q) Gaon Burah, School Teacher, Lot Mondal or any trust worthy local person may be asked to prepare the preliminary list which can be scrutinized and cross checked by the camp Officer
- (r) Each head of family should be given a ticket as prescribed in Annexure B, at the time of entry/ registration of the family in the relief camp. Any adult member of the family will have to produce the Ticket to receive any article or aid of relief. Distribution Officer will enter the amount given along with date of issue in the Ticket and put his signature on it.
- (s) All the Expenditures for setting up Relief Camp and providing facilities to the camp population is admissible under the norms prescribed by the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Guiding principles for Management of the Camp

- a) Camp Officer should easily be accessible to the camp inhabitants.
- b) Treat every inhabitant of the camp with dignity and respect.
- c) Ideally camp management should strive to provide facilities so that inhabitants feel comfortable
- d) Make effective arrangement for distribution of food and aid to the people in the camp
- e) Special care should be taken to ensure that vulnerable people like disabled, elderly, pregnant women and children get adequate aid and supply of food another facility.
- f) Sufficient nos. of women Officers should be engaged in management of the camp and they should interact with women inhabitants to assess their special needs.
- g) Arrangement should be made to prevent abuse against women and children in the camp.
- h) Voluntary Organization & leading citizens may be encouraged and involve in management of relief camp.
- i) Psychological counselling must be arranged for the families who have lost their family members.
- j) Inhabitants should be involved in management of camp.
- k) Inhabitants should be kept engaged by arranging for TV, Books, News Papers, Carom Board and other means of entertainment.
- l) It should be ensured that no of Officer is required to work for unreasonably long Hours.
- m) Officer responsible for management may be made aware that misappropriation of money or materials meant for the relief will invite prosecution and
- n) Special drive should be taken against illicit liquor sale in and around the camp.
- o) Press Release should be issued by giving contact nos. of Nodal Officer who will accept and co-ordinate with NGOs & public regarding donation in cash & kind.
- p) People should be made aware about rehabilitation program, financial support and other compensation to be provided against the loss of house, crop, cattle etc.
- q) People should also be educated about NREGA & other employment generating schemes which are available in their locality as they need not migrate to cities for Job opportunities.

Basic Facilities

(a) Lighting Arrangement and Generator Set

- A technical person, preferably from electricity or PWD (E) department should be detailed to supervise the proper lighting arrangement in and around the camp and operation and maintenance of the generator set.
- One big candle and one match box should be provided in every room/tent.
- Petromax or emergency light should be arranged in sufficient numbers in the camp.
- Approach to toilet and water source should properly be illuminated.
- Generator set of required capacity should be installed in the Relief Camp and operator must be detailed for 24 hours.
- A register should be maintained by the operator in the prescribed Format
- Adequate arrangement for illumination inside and outside of camp should be made.

(b) Water Facilities

- Total requirement of drinking water, water for toilets, bath & washing of clothes and Utensils should be assessed and proper arrangement should be made accordingly.
- Most of the diseases in the camps spread due to lack of purified and sufficient drinking water. Therefore serious effort should be made to ensure to supply adequate clean & purified water to the camp population. Permissible standard of TDP & other parameters for water must be maintained at any cost. 20 Ltrs of water should be provided to per person per day.
- One Sr. Officer of PHE Deptt. Should be detailed for maintaining water supply in the camp.
- One bucket, one Jeri can or water container and one mug should be provided to every family to store the water for drinking, cooking etc.
- Ideally one hand pump should be installed for every 200 persons.
- Hand pumps or water tanks should be minimum 20 ft away from the toilets.
- Daily sample of water from tanks, taps & other sources should be collected and analysed in the district lab of PHE Deptt. Corrective measures should be taken as per result of water analyses.
- Commercially available water filter should preferably be installed. Makeshift arrangement for water purification may be avoided.
- Separate bathing units must be constructed for male & female.

(c) Sanitation:

- Ideally there should be one toilet for 20 persons.
Toilet should be minimum 10 mtrs and maximum 50 mtrs away from shelter/tent/ room.
- For waste disposal, one communal pit of 2mX5mX2m of size should be dug for 500 persons.
- Each family should be provided one soap of 100 gram per week.
- Separate toilets should be constructed for men & women and these toilet blocks should be separately be located at reasonable distance.
- Sufficient light arrangement should be made in toilets.
- Approach from camp to toilets should be also properly illuminated.
- Sufficient stock of bleaching powder, harpic and others item should be maintained.
- One officer must separately be detailed to supervise regular cleaning and Maintenance of the toilets.

- Requirement of disinfectants should be assessed regularly & sufficient stock of it week should be maintained in the camp.

d) Food- Storage & Distribution

- Initially for few days, cooked should be provided to the camp inhabitants. Utensils and cook may be hired from open market for cooking of the food.
- Preferably disposable plates and glasses may be used to serve the food and water for hygienic reasons.
- As far as practicable and as per available space cooked food may be served in hall or at one place for convenience of cleaning, hygiene, disposal of waste and smooth arrangement.
- Distributed food must be of appropriate quantity for human consumption.
- Food must meet nutritional needs and include pulse, cereals, egg & fats sources.
- Food should be culture specific and as per food habits of the community. People of rural area may not like bread & butter.
- Packed food like biscuit, tinned food, ready to eat meals, noodles etc. Should be properly checked that they are not expired before distribution.
- As far as practicable Food Inspector must be detailed to certify the food items before they are served.
- Reputed and trusted Voluntary Organizations may be allowed to assist in cooking and distributions of meals but the relief Officer / Camp Officer will remain ultimately responsible for all arrangements.
- If cooked meal is not served, dry food like, rice, salt, pulse etc. may be distributed for one week at a time as per prescribed scale
- Even if cooked meal is provided to the inhabitants, above mentioned scale may be maintained.
- Sufficient counters with strong barricade may be made for distribution of relief articles and dry food like rice pulse, salt, etc. as it is made during general election for distribution of election materials.
- Display board should be hanged on each of the counter showing village name or ticket serial numbers of Ticket already distributed to the families during the registration.
- Separate queue may be allowed for women & elderly people to collect relief aid.
- For storage of food items following guidelines should be followed-
 - ☐ Dry and well-ventilated area may be designated in the Relief Camp for storage of Food items.

Storage should be free from rodents and insects.

- ☐ Boxes/ bags must not lie directly on floor. Use pallets, boards or heavy branches, or bricks underneath piles.
- ☐ Keep products at least 40 cm away from the wall and do not stock them too high.
- ☐ Pile the bags/boxes two by two crosswise to permit ventilation. In this way, they are steadier and easier to count.
- ☐ Keep damaged boxes/bags away from the undamaged ones.
- ☐ Observe First In-First out Expiry First out Principle.
- ☐ Food stock and storage should personally be inspected by the Camp Officer on alternate days.
- ☐ Updated stock register should be maintained in a format as prescribed.

c) Clothing

- People in the camp should be provided sufficient clothing to protect themselves from the adverse effects of the climate.
- People should have one full set of clothing in roughly the correct size, appropriate to the season and the climate.

- Culturally appropriate clothing should be made available.
- Women and girls should be provided necessary sanitary protection.
- Mattress, bed sheet, gamosha, dhoti, lungi, mekhlachadar etc may be provided to the people in the camp.

(f) Medical Facilities & Psycho-social Support

- One Doctor along with team of paramedical staff should be detailed on roster system around the clock in the camp.
- A proper register should be maintained for roster of the duties of Doctors, Nurses & Paramedical staff as prescribed
- A separate room or tent should be made available for the medical team.
- Highest standard of hygiene must be maintained at camp to minimize the chances of people falling sick.
- As far as possible each and every inhabitant of the camp should be screened for presence of any disease immediately upon his arrival or within 24 hrs of his arrival in relief camp without fail.
- A rapid health assessment of all the inhabitants in the camp should be done on weekly basis. They may be divided in 7 groups and weekly rapid health assessment should be done of one group on a fixed day of a week.
- Diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, conjunctivitis, allergies, malaria, viral fever are diseases in the camp. Preventive measures must be taken in camp and sufficient store of medicine must be maintained to treat them timely.
- If the camp continues for more than a month the regular health services like maternal & childcare services including immunization should be stored in the camp.
- Jt. Director, Health Services should be directed to arrange adequate stock of medicine from district store.
- Detail inventory & stock register of medicine available within store at camp should be maintained.
- No prescription will be given to the patient to purchase any medicine from outside the camp. All the medicines should invariably be provided free of charge to the inhabitant. If medicines are not available in the camp these may be purchased from outside by the Medical Officer & Expenditure may be reimbursed from relief fund.
- Some advance fund may be given to the medical team for purchase of medicine from outside, if required. The team will maintain proper accountant keep all the vouchers, bills etc for record.
- If there are more than 500 persons in the camp, one ambulance with adviser should be stationed for 24 hrs in the camp.
- Cases of snake bites are also reported from relief camp. Necessary arrangement should be made in nearest health institution for adequate stock of anti venom injection.
- Everyone who experiences disaster is affected in one way or another physically, emotionally and mentally. Children are among those who are affected most. It is in this regard that psychological support is an important part of response in any disaster situation.
- Psychological support is best obtained from the family. Therefore, even in abnormal conditions, family should be kept together. As a means of psychological support, activities like religious activities, entertainment and recreation etc. should be arranged for the inhabitants of the camp.
- Professional Psycho-social Therapist should be arranged to provide counselling to the affected person. It should be ensured that follow up sessions are conducted, as a onetime session is not be helpful, but may even create unpleasant experiences or memories for vulnerable person.

g) Special Arrangement for women, Children, and Physically Challenged and Elderly persons

- Since women are more vulnerable during disaster, their specific needs must be identified and taken care of.
- Female gynaecologist and obstetrician should be available at hand to take care of maternity and child related health concern.
- Ensure that children inoculated against childhood disease within the stipulated time period.
- For safety and security of the women and children vigilance committees should be formed consisting of women.
- Women Police Officer should be stationed within the camp to record and address any complaints made by women.
- Security measures should be taken in the camps to prevent abduction of women, girls and children.
- Widows and women headed household usually are unable to access food & other relief aid; therefore special volunteers may be engaged to take care of such families.
- Self-Help-Groups may be formed among the affected women to give emotional support to each other.
- Women participation in the management of camps is important to ensure that women's needs are met.
- Sanitary pads should be provided to the women and girls. Some women of rural areas may not be used to commercially manufacture sanitary pads therefore clean white cloths & towels may be arranged for them.

h) Vermin control

- Insect and rodents are the unavoidable pests in the relief camp. They spread diseases, spoil foods and other materials. They cannot be totally eliminated but there are measures to minimize the increase in their population and their effects on the lives of the displaced community in the camp.
- Fogging may be arranged to prevent mosquitoes and other flying insects.
- Traps may be placed for rodents.
- Waste segregation should be promoted and collected on daily basis.
- Enough dustbins should be provided in the camp.
- Breeding places of mosquitoes and rodents should be eliminated by keeping the surrounding clean, dry & free of stagnant water.
- Pits should be dug and waste & garbage food should be disposed of their daily.

i) Security

- Security, peace and order must be maintained in the relief camp. The youths in the camp may be involved for providing better security environment. Police personnel should be detailed on roster basis.
- Adequate employment of force should be ensured on the boundary and gate of the camp.
- Police should keep vigil on anti-social elements & criminal around the camp.
- Special police officers (SPO) may be appointed in the camp.
- Special police arrangement should be made during distribution of the relief materials.
- Home guards may be detailed for patrolling & night watch.
- Store room should properly be guarded by the police.
- Anti-Riot squad with teargas, lathi, body protection etc. should be kept ready in nearest Police station.

Media Management and Documentation

- Camp officer should prepare a daily report and submit to District Commissioner/SDO (C) by 5.00 PM every day.
- District Commissioner/SDO (C) will issue press release to prevent any rumour.
- DIPRO/SDIPRO will visit the camp regularly and take photographs for record. Some of the photographs may be released to the media also.
- DIPRO may arrange conducted tour of media persons to the camp and explain about the facilities and arrangement made there.
- DIPRO should be provided basic information by DC/SDO (C) about the management of the camps and he may provide them to media person on daily basis.

Entertainment, Recreation & IEC Programme

- All the activities in the relief camp will succeed only if inhabitants of the camps are meaningfully involved in the management of the camp.
- Camp Officer should chalk out an IEC to campaign among the inhabitants on:
 - ☐ How to maintain hygienic in the camp, how to prevent breeding of flies, Mosquitoes, insects, rodents etc.
 - ☐ Information about arrangement in the camp, scale of the relief items, health facilities, helpdesk etc.
 - ☐ Rehabilitations schemes and entitlement of affected families.
- Literary clubs/ Organizations may be promoted to arrange books & magazines for camp populations.
- Camp population may be kept engaged by providing entertainment & recreational facilities to them.
- Temporary Anganwadi centres may be opened in the camp with the help of ICDS project officers for small children.
- Temporary schools may be setup in the camp involving volunteers from the camp inhabitants. SSA may provide free textbook, stationary, Siksha Mitra etc. Reputed NGOs may also be allowed to run temporary schools in the camp.
- SIRD & DRDA may be asked to arranged training for women on tailoring, soft toy making, pickle & papad making etc. and for youths on piggery, goatary, poultry, fishery, cane & bamboo items etc.

Closure of the Camp

- People in the camp should be encouraged to return to their homes, as the situation improves in the field. Transport facilities may be provided for the purpose.
- Family as a whole should leave the camp. No member of such family should be allowed to stay back in the camp.
- A final report may be prepared and sent to the govt with recommendation to amend the guidelines if required.
- All the registers, reports, bills, vouchers etc should be kept in a box under lock and key and should be shifted to the office of the DC/SDO (C).
- Best practices and innovative interventions should be documented and submitted to the govt

CHAPTER-17**INCLUSION OF INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS**

The details of all Major Accident Hazards(MAH) units under Cachar District are as follows-

Sl No.	Name & Address of the Factory	Contact Person name, Contact No., Email ID	Details of Hazardous Chemical being used	Quantity of Hazardous chemicals	Type of storage (Bullet, Tanks, spheres etc) Storage (Solid, Liquid, etc)
1.	P.O.L Storage Depot. I.O.C (A.O.D), Moinarbond Cachar, Assam	Sri. Keisham Tomasu (9435402732) Email ID- keisham@indianoil.in	MS, HSD, SKO	Max Product handled: MS-1855 KL HSD-8695 KL SKO-5190KL	Over ground and underground tank product stored in liquid state
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd(MD) Aviation Fuel Station, Kumbhirgram, Cachar, Assam	Sri. Sibanu Baruah, 8638885484/03841-282123 Email ID – sibanubarua@ indianoil.in	Aviation Turbine Fuel(ATF) Grade JetA1	420KL	Underground storage Tanks in liquid state
3.	Indane Bottling Plant I.O.C.L, P.O: Jarailtola Bazar, Cachar, Assam	Sri Dayamoy Biswas 9435909360 Email ID- biswasd@indianoil.in	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	Maximum capacity 1800 M.T (Storage of L.P.G in Mounded Storage vessels)	Mounded Storage Vessels (Total=3 Nos.) Product is stored in liquid state,

ALIGNMENT OF DDMP WITH PRIME MINISTER'S 10 POINT AGENDA ON DRR

Agenda Point No. 1: All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management

Development and Disasters are two sides of a coin. While a planned development can reduce the risks of disasters, the absence of proper planning can aggravate them. It is, therefore, essential to imbibe disaster risk reduction approach in all development schemes. Development should focus on reducing disaster risks and not create them.

DDMA, Cachar is constantly working on encircling all the departments to implement their departmental tasks keeping in line disaster management as an important pillar. Here, some changes are also being planned in the existing system so that every development tasks undertaken by any department is done keeping in mind what hazards and vulnerabilities would pose threat and how to mitigate them.

Agenda Point No. 2- Risk coverage must include all, starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to nation states

Disasters result in loss of lives and damages to properties and assets. Those who survive face the challenges of their rehabilitation. This applies to all from poor households to SMEs to multi-nationals. It is necessary to think big and innovatively to widen the risk insurance cover.

DDMP, Cachar focuses on all sectors of people and institutions and act as per roles and responsibilities assigned in NDMP/SDMP for different disasters. Involvement of SMEs, Private sector, Public Private Partnership, involvement of corporate sector in capacity building and resource development, knowledge management etc. is focused on.

Agenda Point No. 3-Women's leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster risk management.

It is necessary to encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management to support special needs of women affected by disasters. Women are generally seen as vulnerable to disasters. But women can play an important role in disaster risk reduction at the household, society, community and beyond.

DDMA, Cachar encourages the participation of large number of women volunteers, others to participate in post-disaster reconstruction and also promotes women self-help groups which can assist in livelihood recovery. DDMA, Cachar also understand that there is a need to include women in Disaster Management and hence encouragement is given for addition of women in AAPDA Mitra and Protirodhi Bondhu at the local level. The Plan also emphasises that as the disaster impacts are not gender neutral, hence adequate attention must be paid to promote gender justice and equity in post disaster recovery programs

Agenda Point No. 4-Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks

Disasters know no boundary. Many natural hazards impact across countries, so there is a need for better understanding of such risks at global level. With a shared understanding of the nature and severity of disaster risks globally, their impacts can be mitigated with better planning and preparedness. This requires undertaking multi-hazard risk assessments and developing maps for all major hazards in a standardized format to facilitate disaster risk reduction.

Agenda Point No. 5-Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts

Efforts must be made to leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of our disaster risk management efforts. This requires use of technology in resource planning, e.g., India Disaster Resources Network (IDRN), creation of e-platform to map expertise and resources on highly specialized aspects of disaster response and to increase the efficacy of early warning systems for all major hazards through the application of technology.

Understanding Risk is one of the six thematic areas in NDMP for all disasters, which includes risk mapping / zonation etc. Here DDMA, Cachar constantly keeps a track and updates the inventory of all departments, organizations, offices, others of this district so as to remain updated about the emergency resources available at this end.

Agenda Point No. 6-Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues.

It will be helpful to develop a network of universities and academic institutions to work on disaster-related aspects. As part of this network, different universities could specialize in multi-disciplinary research on disaster issues most relevant to them

DDMA, Cachar encourages any study or research that is done considering Disaster Management aspect and here time to time collaboration is done with various knowledge institutions for various programs, seminars, others where a chance to understand Disaster Management from a different and detailed perspective comes around.

Agenda Point No. 7-Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction

Utilize the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies to develop a social media strategy for Disaster Risk Management in the country. Social media is transforming disaster response. It is helping response agencies in quickly organizing themselves and enabling citizens to connect more easily with authorities.

DDMA, Cachar always goes into extensive IEC campaigns to create awareness through print, electronic and social media. It has a separate facebook account, page and twitter handle for the same.

Agenda Point No. 8-Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction.

Disaster management must build on local capabilities and initiatives. The task of disaster risk management, particularly in rapidly growing economies, is so huge that formal institutions of the state can at best be instrumental in creating the enabling conditions. Specific actions have to be designed and implemented locally. Such efforts reduce risk and create opportunities for local development and sustainable livelihoods. Localization of disaster risk reduction will also ensure that good use is made of the traditional best practices and indigenous knowledge

DDMA Cachar is constantly trying to make Cachar disaster resilient across all sectors, achieve substantial and inclusive disaster risk reduction by building local capacities starting with the poor and decreasing significantly the loss of lives, livelihoods, and assets in different forms including economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental while enhancing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels. 'Strengthen disaster risk governance at all levels and 'Empower both local authorities and communities as partners to reduce and manage disaster risks'. Emphasis on building and strengthening local capacities with a focus on local issues, resources and people.

Agenda Point No. 9-**Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster**
Ensure that the opportunity to learn from a disaster is not wasted. After every disaster there is a need to undertake research studies to understand the best practices and learn lessons to improve the policy and disaster governance

DDMA, Cachar always look forward Documentation of lessons learnt, best practices, success stories from central and state agencies involved in Disaster Management.

Agenda Point No. 10-**Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.**
Disasters' impacts are huge and so are the needs to be prepared for and respond strategically. Across the globe, countries face disasters similar in nature and sometimes across the countries. It requires coordinated and unified response by affected countries. Pre-disaster planning and preparedness can result in effective and timely response, hence it is important to bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters. International forums and protocols should be used in addressing disaster risks for effective and coordinated response. Participation in international efforts and fostering partnerships.

ANNEXURE - A

In pursuance of Notification No.RGR/ASDMA/08/2014/02, dated 20/05/2014 issued by the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Dispur Guwahati-6, the District Level Incident Response Team (IRT) under Incidence Response System in respect of Cachar District is hereby re-notified for dealing with a situation in the event of occurrence of any major emergencies/disasters by the Responsible officers mentioned below with immediate effect for the year 2024-25.

SL. No	Incident Response Team(Designation)		Name of the officer	Designation
1.	Responsible Officer		Rohan Kumar Jha, IAS	District Commissioner, & Chairperson DDMA, Cachar.
2.	Incident Commander		Yubaraj Barthakur, ACS,	Addl. District Commissioner cum CEO DDMA, Cachar
3.	Deputy Incident Commander		Kumar Gaurav Das, ACS	SDO (Sadar), Cachar
4.	Safety Officer		Rajib Roy , A.C.S	DDC, Cachar
5.	Liaison Officer		Shamim. Ahmed Laskar	Dist. Project Officer, DDMA, Cachar
6.	Information & Media Officer		Smt. Bonnykha Chetia, ACS	Deputy Director of Information Public Relation, Barak Valley region, Silchar
7.	Operation Section Chief		Numal Mahatta, APS	Superintendent of police, Cachar
	(a)Staging Area Manager		Angshuman Biswas	District Transport Officer, Cachar
	(b)Rescue & Response Branch	(i)Natural Disaster	Dilwar Hussain Choudhury	Sr. Station Officer, Fire & Emergency Service, Silchar i/c SDRF Silchar
		(ii)Epidemic & Health Wizard	Dr. Ashutosh Barman	Joint Director of Health Services, Cachar
		(iii)Man-Made Disaster	Subrata Kr. Sen, APS	Addl. Superintendent of Police (Hq.), Cachar
	(c)Transport Branch (Road, Rail, Water & Air Unit)		Rajoshree Borah	Executive Engineer (I/c), IWT, Division, Silchar
8.	Planning Section Chief		Khaleda Sultana Ahmed, ACS	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar
	(a) Situation Unit		Sujit Kumar Baishnab	AEE, PWRD, Katigorha Borkhola (TR) Division
	(b)Resource Unit		Biprajit Paul Choudhury	Field Officer (DM), DDMA, Cachar

	(c)Documentation Unit		Vishal Chakraborty	Field Officer (DM), DDMA, Cachar
	(d)Demobilization Unit		Ranabijoy Das	Field Officer (DM), DDMA, Cachar
9.	Logistic Section Chief		Van Lal Limpuia Nampui, ACS	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar
	(a) Service Branch		P. Chorie, ACS,	Asst. Commissioner, Cachar
		(i)Communication Unit	Satyajit Roy	Inspector. A.P.R.O Silchar
		(ii)Medical Unit	Dr. M. I. Barbhuiya	SDM & HO (O/o the JDHS)
		(iii)Food Unit	Smt. Jonali Devi	Superintendent, Food Civil Supply & Consumer Affairs
10.	(b)Support Branch		M. A. Mazumder, ACS	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar
		(i) Resource Planning Unit	Er. Aniruddha Nag	Executive Engineer, PWD, Udharbond Silchar Territorial Division, Silchar
		(ii)Facilities Unit	Er. Bishu Das	Executive Engineer, PWD (Building) Division, Silchar
		(iii)Ground Support	Er. Prodip Dey	Executive Engineer, PHE, Division-I, Silchar
			Er. Debdulal Das	Executive Engineer, PHE, Division-II, Silchar
	(c)Finance Branch		Tridib Kr. Konwar, ACS	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar
		(i)Time Unit	Prabir Kumar Kurmi	Nazir (Sadar), D. Cs Office, Silchar
		(ii)Compensation/Claim Unit	Shamim Akhtar, AFS	FAO, D.C's Office, Cachar
		(iii)Procurement Unit	Shamim Akhtar, AFS	Treasury Officer, Silchar.
		(iv)Cost Unit	Shamim Akhtar, AFS	Treasury Officer, New Silchar., Treasury

ANNEXURE - B**EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER OF CACHAR DISTRICT**

GOVT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER:: CACHAR::SILCHAR
(DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY)
(DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE)

Sl. No	Designation & Office Address	Name	Office Ph. No.	Mobile No.	E-Mail ID
1.	District Commissioner & Chairperson, District Disaster Management Authority.	Sri. Rohan Kumar Jha, IAS	03842-245056(O)	8179201381	dc-cachar@nic.in
			03842-233000(F)		
			03842-261054/232999(R)		
			03842-261705(F)		
2.	District Development Commissioner	Sri. Rajib Roy, ACS		7086653397	
3.	Addl. District Commissioner Cum CEO DDMA, Cachar.	Sri. Yubaraj Barthakur, ACS		9864211097	
4.	CEO, Cachar Zilla Parishad	Sri Ranjit Kumar Laskar A.C.S		9435070670	cacharzillaparisad@gmail.com
5.	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar	Sri. Tridib Kumar Konwar, ACS		9957015681	
6.	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar	Sri. Van Lal Limpuia Nampui, ACS		9365291599	
7.	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar	Sri. Mansur Ahmed Mazumder, ACS		8472971401	
8.	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar	Smti. Antara Sen, ACS		9435818886	
9.	Addl. District Commissioner, Cachar	Smti. Khaleda Sultana, ACS		9707346070	
10.	Addl. District Commissioner & SDO, (Civil), Lakhimpur, Cachar	Sri Sudeep Nath, ACS		9577381611	sdoclakhimpur@gmail.com
11.	SDO, (Sadar), Silchar, Cachar	Sri. Kumar Gaurab Das, A.C.S		9577140631	

12.	Election Officer, Cachar	Bivash Medhi		8876713841	
13.	Asstt. Commissioner, Cachar	Sri Anand Malhotra, IAS		9789966893	
14.	Asstt. Commissioner, Cachar	Sri. Phunlalngir Chorei, ACS		7664087533	
15.	Asstt. Commissioner, Cachar	Sri. Bidyashri Langthasa, ACS		8486544879	
16.	Asstt. Commissioner, Cachar	Smt. Jonali Devi, ACS		8486464027	
17.	Asstt. Commissioner, Lakhimpur, Cachar	Sri Lakhyajit Gogoi		6002136055	
18.	Circle Officer, Sadar, Silchar.	Sri. Arunjoyti Das, ACS		8011836027	
19.	Circle Officer, Udharbond	Sri. Rituraj Bordoloi, A.L.R.S		6003855809	
20.	Circle Officer, Sonai	Smti. Mariya Tanim, ACS		9101402817	
21.	Circle Officer, Katigorah	Sri. Robert Tuolor, ACS		8761903893	
22.	Circle Officer, Lakhimpur	Sri. Jonathan Vaiphei, A.L.R.S		7636979764	
23.	DPO, DDMA, Cachar	Sri. Shamim Ahmed Laskar	03842-239249/1077	9435374141	ddma-cachar@assam.gov.in
24.	FO, Silchar Sadar Revenue Circle	Sri. Ranbijoy Das		7002944938	
25.	FO, Sonai Revenue Circle	Sri. Biprajit Paul Choudhury		9707581280	
26.	FO, Katigorah Revenue Circle.	Sri. Vishal Chakraborty		9954082235	
27.	FO, Lakhimpur Revenue Circle.	Sri. Biprajit Paul Choudhury (I/c)		9707581280	
28.	FO, Udharbond Revenue Circle.	Sri. Karanjit Dhar		7002774125	

DISTRICT POLICE DEPARTMENT
Police Control Room 03842-246892/248744/100

Sl.No	Designation & Office Address	Name	Office Ph. No.	Mobile No.	E-Mail ID
1	S.P Cachar	Sri. Numal Mahatta, APS	03842-245866 03842-231525 (Fax)	9435227777/60 26900230	sp-cachar@assampolice.gov.in
2	ASP, (HQ), Cachar	Sri. Subrata Kr. Sen, APS		9706492009/60 36900231	asphq-slc@assampolice.gov.in
3.	ASP (Crime), Cachar	Sri. Renutkuntal Sheetal Kumar IPS		9701188738/86 38989187	
4.	District Police Control Room		03842 246892/248744	7086021473/60 26900266	

Fire & Emergency Service Station

Sl.No	Designation & Office Address	Name	Office Ph. No.	Mobile No.	E-Mail ID
1	Sr. Station Officer, Tarapur, Fire Service & SDRF Silchar	Sri. Dilwar Hussain Choudhury, Inspector	03842-245801	8638216218	NIL
2	Rangirkhari, Fire Station Silchar	Sri. Lonsing Timung, Station Officer	03842-225222	9365548524	NIL
3	Udharbond Fire Station Cachar	Sri. Sanjoy Singha, Station Officer		8099554371	NIL
5	Sonai, Fire Station	Sri. Y. Bajra Mohan Singha, Sub Officer		6001242044	NIL
6	Dholai, Fire Station	Sri. Basanta Sinha, Sub Officer		9854017167/8011971244	NIL
7	Lakhipur Fire Station	Sri. M. Taro, Station Officer	03841-287425	9101138752/9101298544	NIL
8	Katigora Fire Station	Sri. Bidesh Nunisa, Station Officer	03842-284071	8638347054	
9	Kalain Fire Station	Sri. Mdhu Ram Kalita, Sub Officer		6002846681	NIL
10	ONGC (Fire Services), Fire Officer, Machimpur		03842-254281 220596/229559/03842-229401	-	NIL
11	Indian Air Force		03841- 282175/		NIL

	Station Officer I/C Fire Services		237118		
12	Fire Station , Hailakandi		03844-222237		NIL
13	Fire Station I/C, Karimganj		03843-262101		NIL
14	Badarpur Fire Station		03843-268195		NIL
15	Patharkandi Fire Station		03843-254601		NIL

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

SL.N O	Name of the BDO's	Name of the Dev. Block	Contact Nos.
1.	Sri. M. Haloi	Razabazar	9854087930
2.	Sri. Samsol Alom Choudhury	Binnakandi	9127146291
3.	Smti. Paromita Deb	Borjalenga	7577919188/9365465106
4.	Sri. Ainul Hoque Molla	Borkhola	6002818990
5.	Smt. Antara Paul, ALRS	Kalain	8473038767/8638155497
6.	Smt. Antara Paul, ALRS	Katigora	8473038767/8638155497
7.	Sri. Bhaskar Jyoti Saikia	Lakhipur	8638695632
8.	Sri. Jatra Kanta Karmakar	i/c Narsingpur	9613330179
9.	Sri. Anand Malhotra, IAS	i/c Palonghat	9789966893
10.	Sri. Eusuf Ahmed	Salchapra	9859200678
11.	Sri. Abhinash Taye	Silchar	9706513631
12.	Sri. Kumar Gaurab, ACS	i/c Sonai	7002837791
13.	Sri. Sudip Gogoi, ACS	Tapang	8730874188
14.	Sri. Kubad Ahmed Choudhury	Udharbond	7002096190
15.	Sri. Jatra Kanta Karmakar	Banskandi	9613330179

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Designation & Office Address	Name	Office Phone No.	Mobile No.	E-Mail ID
1	Joint Director ,Health Services ,Silchar	Dr. Ashutosh Barman	03842-245735	9435071031	jointdhs.cachar@gmail.com
2	Silchar Medical College Hospital ,Principal	Dr. Bhaskar Gupta	03842-233832 229110 240492	9435071362	smc-asm@nic.in
3	Supdt. S M Dev. Civil Hospital	Dr. Arun Debnath, Superintendent	03842-245735	9435071808	

LINE DEPARTMENTS

Sl. No	Designation & Office Address	Name	Mobile No.
1.	Executive Officer, SMB Silchar.	Sri. Rajib Roy, ACS	7086653397
2.	Executive Engineer, Silchar & Udharbond (T) R.R Division	Sri. Aniruddha Nag	94355 58298
3.	Executive Engineer, PWD, Sonai & Dholai (T) R.R Division	Sri. Shakeel Ahmed	9435102849
4.	Executive Engineer, PWD, Borkhola & Katigorah (T) R.R Division	Sri. Kallol Baran Nath	9435072833
5.	Executive Engineer, PWD,Lakhipur, (T) Rural Road Division	Sri. Fakrul Alom (I/c)	9435174174
6.	Executive Engineer, PWD Building Silchar, Sonai, Dholai (T) Division)Division Silchar	Sri. Ikbl Ahmed Choudhury	9401431655
7.	Executive Engineer, (PWD Building Udharbond, Lakhipur, Borkhola, Katigorah (T) Division)	Sri Arif Rahman	8761891061
8.	Executive Engineer, PWD, (NH) Division Silchar	Sri. Aliur Huda	9435390261
9.	Executive Engineer, PHE, Division - I, Silchar	Sri Pradip Dey	9435074148
10.	Executive Engineer, PHE, Division - II, Silchar	Sri. Debdulal Das	9435322388
11.	The Executive Engineer ,Irrigation Department ,Cachar Silchar & Udharbond	Sri. Dipak Goswami	9435174370
12.	The Executive Engineer ,Irrigation Department ,Cachar Sonai &Dholai	Sri Arup Goswami	9435040092
13.	The Executive Engineer ,Irrigation Department ,Cachar Borkhola & Katigorah	Sri Azizur Rahman	6002466049
14.	The Executive Engineer ,Irrigation Department ,Cachar Lakhipur	Sri Abdul Matlib	9401404693
15.	District Social Welfare Officer, Meherpur, Silchar	Sri. Kumar Gaurab Das, ACS	9577140631
16.	District Transport Officer, Cachar	Sri. Romesh Shyam	9954652776
17.	Executive Engineer, WRD, Silchar Division	Sri. K. Zaman	8134075021
18.	Executive Engineer, WRD, (M) Division, Silchar	Sri. Sayed Nawaz Rezbi	8876107567
19.	Executive Engineer, WRD, Badarpur (Inv) Division	Sri. Bipul Choudhury	9435019294

20.	District Agriculture Officer	Sri Prashana Das	7086373244
21.	Divisional Forest Officer (T)	Sri Palve Vijay Trimbak, IFS	8097022065
22.	Deputy Director Town & Country Planning, Silchar, Cachar	Sri. Supriyo Deb	9435071789
23.	Executive Engineer, IWT	Smti. Rajoshree Borah	9706543510
24.	Dy. Director Information & Public Relations, Borak Valley Region. (I/C)	Smt. Bonnykha Chetia, ACS	8486786521
25.	Divisional Officer, Soil Conservation	Sri. Aktar Hussain	9435388668
26.	AGM, APDCL, SED – I	Sri. Arup Paul	7577822380
27.	AGM, APDCL, SED – II	Sri. Bappi Das	8876243435
28.	District Veterinary Officer	Dr. Jitendra Bhuiya	9127063803
29.	Inspector of School, CDC Cachar & I/c. DEEO, Cachar.	Smt. Bonnykha Chetia, ACS (i/c)	8486786521
30.	DMC, SSA, Cachar	Smt. Bonnykha Chetia, ACS	8486786521
31.	District Fishery Development Officer	Sri Himanshu Prakash Das	9854040482
32.	GM, DICC	Sri Seikholal DOUNGEL	9101531730

ANNEXURE – C

LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER HIGH AND VERY HIGH HAZARD CATEGORY
UNDER DIFFERENT REVENUE CIRCLES

SONAI R.C. (54 nos)			
Kaptanpur II	DakhinMohanpur- VI	NatunRamnagar- I	DakhinMohanpur- IV
Gobindapur III	Kachudaram pt.- II	NatunRamnagar – II	DakhinMohanpur- VII
Nizbanskandi pt.- II	Mohanpur	DakhinMohanpur – XI	Gobindanagar- I
Durgapur	Kachudaram Pt.- IV	DakhinMohanpur- X	Kaptanpur XVI
Near gram- II	Rukni – III	DakhinMohanpur- VIII	Badripar IV
Gobindapur II	Sundari- III	Kajidahar- III	Boalihowor
Gobindapur I	Rukni II	Kajidahar- II	Kaptanpur XV
Kaptanpur I	Dulal Gram	Kajidahar –I	Badripar II
Singerbond Pt.- II	Malugram	DakhinMohanpur- I	Bagpur II
Dhanehari – III	RakhalTilla	DakhinMohanpur- III	Kaptanpur XIII
Dhanipur	Rukni T.E.	Saidpur- III	Sonabarighat – II
Kaptanpur XVIII	Mohadebpur	Near Gram- I	Badripar – III
Kaptanpur – XVII	Islamabad	Kachudaram Pt- I	
Kaptanpur XIV	Rajghat	DakhinMohanpur- V	
SILCHAR R.C. (50 nos)			
Dupatali- II	Algapur	NizChatla	Salchapra Pt. I
Dupatali – I	Ambikapur- I	Tapang Pt. II	DiogorSrikona Pt. I
Gorerband- I	Ambikapur- VI	Tapang pt. I	Tarapur- VII
Jareiltala	Ambikapur- V	Tarutazabari pt. II	Tarapur- VIII
PuranadarPur	Ambikapur- IV	Claver house- IV	Dadisonapur
Raninagar	Ambikapur- II	Chibitabichia pt. IX	Tarapur- IV
Massimpur Pt- II	Ambikapur- III	Chibitabichia pt. II	Rongpur- III
Chesri	Baglaghat- I	Rosekandi Grant Pt.II	Rongpur- II
RakhalkhalaparPt.- I	Bariknagar- I	Rosekandi Grant Pt.I	Changkuri Grant
Dudpatil- III	Bharakhai Grant	Chotojallnga Pt. I	NatunKanchanpur
Dudpatil- V	Alambag	Silcooria grant	PachimBiroinHaor
Dudpatil – IV	Baglaghat-II	Nuharbond Grant	Changdowar Pt. I
Nichintapur	Badarpur pt.- I	SalchapraPt.II	Merua Grant
Patharigram	Badarpur Pt. II	Dudpatil- VI	Jaiforpur
Hatirhar pt. I	Hatirhar Pt. – II		
KATIGORAH R.C.(70nos.)			
Gonigram Pt. II	Digabar Grant	ChandinagarPt.V	Chandinagar Pt. III
Dudhpur Pt. II	Lakhipur Pt. III	Khelma PT. III	Biswambarpur
Dudhpur Pt. III	Kurkuri Pt. III	KhelmaPt.IV	Bhairabpur Pt. I
Dudhpur Pt. I	Tarapur	Niz- Leverputa Pt. I	Boraitali Pt. III

NizFulbari Pt. III	KurkuriPt.I	NizJalalpur Pt. I	Bhairabpur Pt. III
NizFulbariPt.I	KurkuriPt.II	Tarapur	Bhairabpur Pt. V
Tarinipur Pt. III	Pirnagar	Khelma pt. I	Boraitali Pt. IV
Sibnarainpur	Mougram	Khelma Pt. II	Boraitali Pt. II
Chandpur Pt. I	Lakhipur Pt. II	Saraspur	Boraitali Pt. V
TarinipurPt.II	Gorervitor Pt. I	Rajyeswarpur Pt. II	Burunga pt. IV
Tarinipur Pt. I	Harinagar Pt. II	Khelma Pt. VI	Boraitali Pt. I
Chandpur Pt. II	Kalinagar	Khelma Pt. V	Burunga Pt. I
Chandpur Pt. IV	Gonirgram Pt. I	Khelma Pt. VII	Chandinagar Pt. VI
Chandpur Pt. III	Bhangarpar Pt. IV	Chandipur	Chandinagar Pt. I
Sonapur Pt. III	BhangarparPt.II	Gobindakupa	Chandinagar Pt. IV
Sawtigram Pt. III	BhangarparPt.I	Rajyeswari Pt. I	Jagadishpur Pt. III
Siddheswar Pt. I	BhangarparPt.III	Jagadishpur pt. I	Jagadishpur Pt. II
Sawtigram Pt. IV	JagadishpurPt.IV	Chandinagar Pt. III	Jagadishpur Pt. V
Sawtigram Pt. II	Lathimara	Harinagar Pt. I	
UDHARBAND R.C. (4nos)			
Durganagar Pt. II		Dayapur Pt. III	
Durganagar Pt. III		DigorKhasipur T.E.	
LAKHIPUR R.C. (20 nos)			
NizBanskandi pt. I		Sibpur –II	
Chandrapur Pt. I		Durganagar	
Chandrapur Pt. II		Binnakandi grant	
Monipur- I		Binnakandi pt. II	
Singerbond Pt- V		Alipore- II	
Kaptanpur- III		Lalang- IV	
Kaptanpur XI		Lalang III	
Kaptanpur XII		Lalang II	
Kaptanpur IX		Sibpur III	
Kaptanpur- V		Monipur II	

CONTACT US

For more information on District Disaster Management Plan

Please contact:

**District Disaster Management Authority, Cachar,
O/O the District Commissioner, Cachar Silchar -788001
Tel: 03842-239249/ 1077 (Toll Free)/
9401624141(Mobile)
Email: ddma-cachar@assam.gov.in
Website: <https://cachar.gov.in>**