



2024-25

District Disaster Management Plan



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DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN, DARRANG

FOREWORD

In presenting the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for Darrang, it is with great satisfaction that we share this meticulously crafted document, a result of thorough evaluation and analysis of data gathered from diverse sources. The DDMP serves as a strategic guide for our district administration, specifically tailored to address the intricate facets of preparedness and response during disasters.

Comprising a comprehensive framework, the DDMP encompasses crucial elements such as risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, identification of disaster-prone areas, response structure, resource inventory, mitigation measures, standard operating procedures, and a directory of institutions and key individuals. It is imperative that district-level officers across departments engage thoughtfully with the DDMP, fostering a collective commitment to effective disaster management.

In recognition of the global and national context, the DDMP aligns with key frameworks, integrating principles from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Prime Minister's 10-point agenda. This alignment not only fortifies our local strategies but also contributes to broader resilience and developmental objectives.

This foreword serves as a call to action for all field officers working in Darrang district to immerse themselves in the operational guidelines outlined in the DDMP. As we navigate the intricacies of disaster management, let us remain cognizant that the effectiveness of our plans is contingent on regular updates and practical application through mock exercises and simulations.

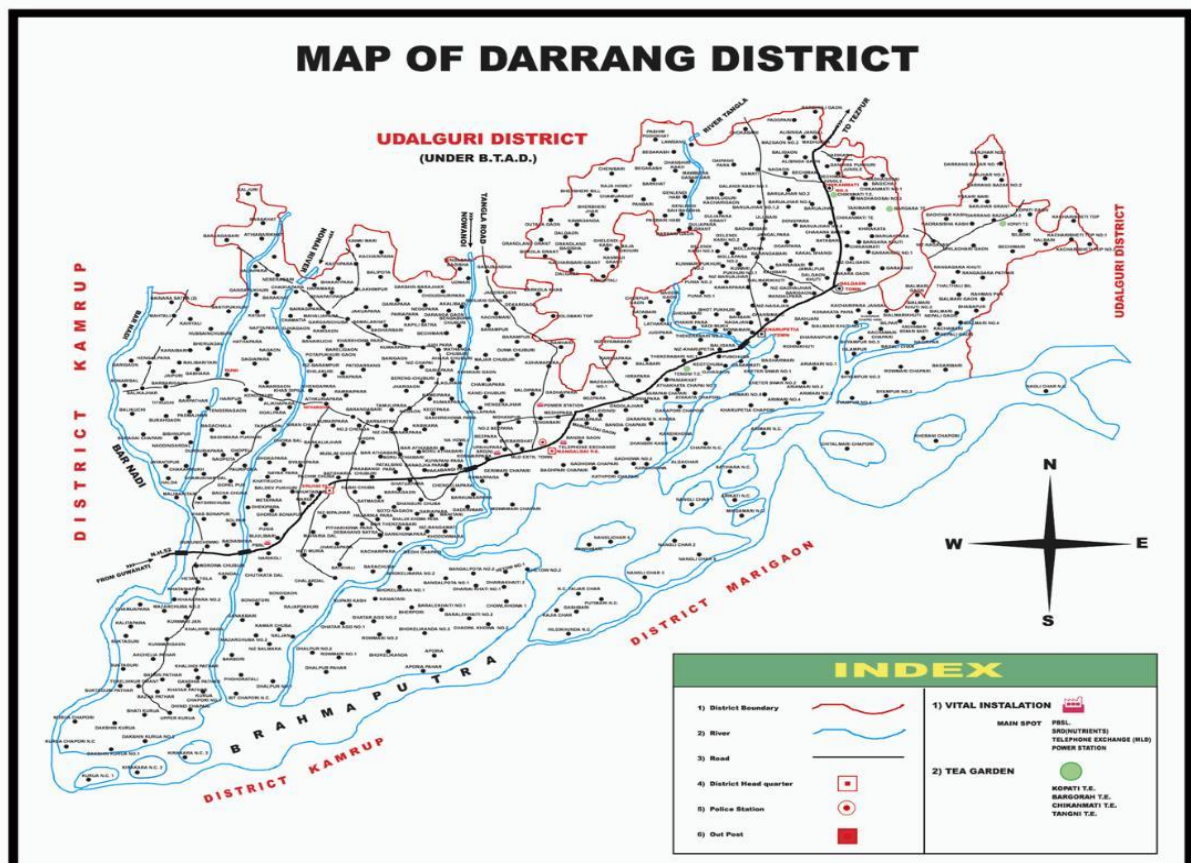
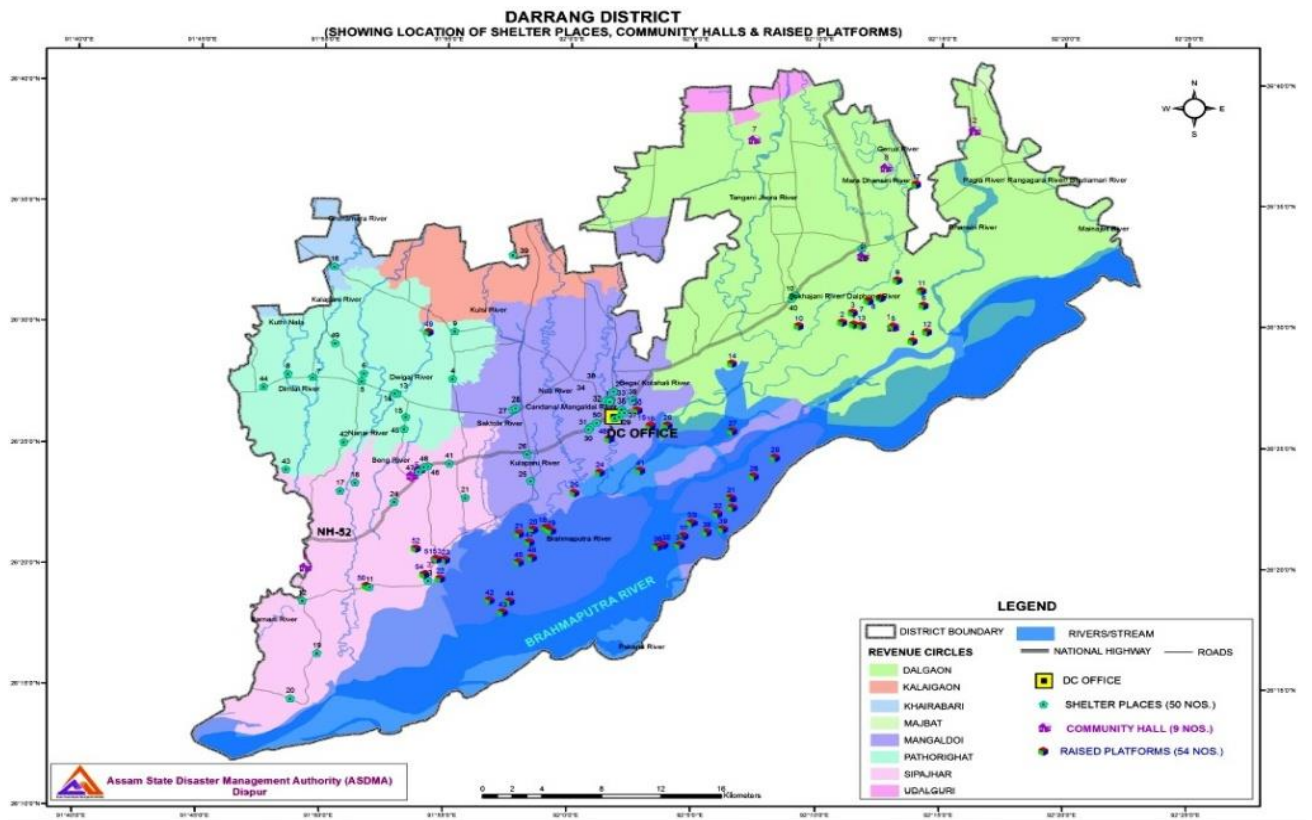
In essence, the DDMP is not merely a local initiative; it is a testament to our commitment to aligning with global and national priorities. The integration of principles from the Sendai Framework, SDGs, and the Prime Minister's Ten point agenda seeks to fortify our district's resilience, creating a sustainable and responsive community.

I extend my gratitude for your anticipated cooperation and proactive engagement in the implementation and periodic review of the DDMP. Together, let us strengthen our collective ability to respond effectively to any emergent situation.



(Sri Munindra Nath Ngatey, ACS)
District Commissioner & Chairman

DDMA, Darrang
District Commissioner
Darrang, Mandalai



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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

The term "disaster" draws its roots from the French word "Disaster," signifying a bad or evil star. However, the contemporary understanding of disasters extends beyond celestial connotations, encompassing situations where a sudden disruption of normalcy within a society results in widespread damage to life and property. This includes both natural calamities, such as rain, floods, cyclones, storms, landslides, earthquakes, and volcanoes, and man-made incidents like wars, biological threats, arson, sabotage, accidents (train, air, ship), industrial mishaps, fires (including forest fires), bomb explosions, nuclear incidents, and ecological disasters.

Pre-independence, droughts and famines posed significant threats to life in India. Over time, a combination of factors, including irrigation development and food security measures, has transformed the disaster landscape. Today, floods, cyclones, droughts, landslides, avalanches, and earthquakes are recurring natural disasters that increasingly impact the country.

The concept of vulnerability plays a pivotal role in disaster management, defining the extent to which a community, structure, service, or geographic area is susceptible to damage or disruption due to the impact of specific hazards. The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), proclaimed by the United Nations in 1989, emphasized the global need to reduce human suffering and developmental disruption caused by natural disasters. The Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safe World, developed in 1994, highlighted the importance of well-functioning warning systems and preparedness in minimizing the devastation wrought by natural hazards.

Darrang District, established in July 1983, has undergone transformations over the years, with reorganizations in 2003 and 2004 leading to the creation of new districts within the Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD). The district's name, derived from the Bodo language as 'Dourang' or the 'Playground of Gods,' reflects its historical and cultural significance dating back to the 16th century.

With six subdivisions—Bhergaon, Udalguri(S), Mangaldai(S), Tezpur(S), Gahpur, and Biswanath Chariali—Darrang is strategically located between the Himalayas and the Brahmaputra River. The district is not only agriculturally fertile, supporting the cultivation of crops like paddy, oilseeds, sugarcane, and jute, but also contributes significantly to the tea industry. Historical events, such as the Agrarian agitation of 1894 in the village of Patharughat, further enhance the district's importance.

However, Darrang faces the recurrent threat of floods, primarily due to the over flooding of the Brahmaputra River and flash floods originating from Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. Situated on the northern side of the Brahmaputra River, the district is particularly susceptible to flash floods during intense rainfall in these neighboring regions.

The flash floods in Darrang, unpredictable and uncontrollable, bring about significant devastation, washing away dwellings, embankments, canals, irrigation dams, and critical communication infrastructure. In response to this threat, the Darrang District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is being meticulously prepared, aligning with the Sendai Framework.

The Sendai Framework, a global commitment adopted in 2015, emphasizes the importance of reducing disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health. Aligning with the Sendai Framework underscores Darrang District's commitment to implementing strategies that focus on risk reduction, community resilience, and sustainable development in the face of disasters.

In essence, the DDMP for Darrang District is not just a strategic necessity but an integral aspect of good governance, aiming to safeguard lives, preserve property, and ensure the sustainable development of this historically rich and agriculturally vibrant region in harmony with the global principles outlined in the Sendai Framework.

The objectives of the District Disaster Management Plan is-

- 1) Enhance preparedness at local levels to mitigate natural and man-made disasters, aiming to prevent and reduce disaster risks.
- 2) Assist communities in developing disaster management skills, emphasizing local engagement and empowerment, with a focus on enhancing community resilience.
- 3) Establish a responsive system for timely information dissemination and support plans, ensuring inclusivity and confidentiality during disasters, thereby strengthening disaster response and coordination.

Chapter 2: Authority, Evolution, and Scope of Darrang District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

The District Authority, as mandated by the Disaster Management Act of 2005 (DM Act), serves as the pivotal planning, coordinating, and implementing body for disaster management in Darrang District. Aligned with the guidelines of the National and State Authorities, the District Authority plays a crucial role in formulating and executing measures to address disasters within the district.

District Plan Formulation:

According to the provisions outlined in the DM Act, every district is required to have a comprehensive disaster management plan. The District Plan, prepared by the District Authority, involves consultations with local authorities and aligns with both the National and State Plans. Key elements of the District Plan include identifying vulnerable areas, specifying preventive and mitigation measures, and outlining capacity-building initiatives for effective response and preparedness.

Plan Components and Updates:

The District Plan encompasses various components, including the identification of disaster-prone areas, preventive and mitigation strategies, capacity-building measures, and response plans. The plan is subjected to regular reviews and updates, ensuring its relevance and efficacy in addressing dynamic disaster scenarios. This iterative process, conducted half-yearly, allows for the incorporation of evolving insights and lessons learned.

Evolution of DDMP in Darrang District:

The inception of the DDMP dates back to 2004 during the implementation of the Government of India-United Nations Development Programme Disaster Risk Management Programme. With the enactment of the National DM Act in 2005, the DDMP evolved further, aligning its objectives and methodologies with the statutory requirements. Subsequently, it has undergone periodic updates and enhancements to maintain its effectiveness in disaster management.

Stakeholders and Responsibilities:

The DDMA, with the Deputy Commissioner as the RO, serves as the primary stakeholder in disaster management. Line departments at the district level, technical institutions, the community, local self-governments, and NGOs also play vital roles. The engagement of NGOs, exemplified by the 'Aapda Mitra' scheme, underscores the importance of community involvement and coordination in disaster response.

Scope of the Plan:

The DDMP's scope extends beyond post-disaster actions, encompassing a comprehensive realm of disaster-related activities. It covers prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases, emphasizing the importance of a holistic and proactive approach to disaster management.

Authority and Reference:

Under Section 31 of the DM Act, the District Plan is a statutory requirement, with specific guidelines for its formulation, approval, and periodic review. The DDMA, through the Deputy Commissioner, exercises authority over the plan's implementation, ensuring alignment with higher-level disaster management frameworks.

Plan Implementation and Coordination:

The DDMP provides a structured framework for implementation, involving various stakeholders and agencies. Coordination with surrounding districts, effective communication strategies, and collaboration with state and central agencies are integral components of the plan's operationalization.

The Darrang District Disaster Management Plan exemplifies a dynamic and evolving framework designed to effectively address the multifaceted challenges posed by disasters. By integrating local expertise, community engagement, and statutory guidelines, the DDMP stands as a testament to Darrang's commitment to proactive disaster management.

Chapter 3: DISTRICT PROFILE

A Historical Overview and Geographical Profile:

Darrang district, situated in the central part of Assam, holds a significant historical legacy. Originally part of the Hindu Kingdom of Kamrup, its incorporation into the kingdom was chronicled in the Mahabharata. Subsequently, Koch King Nor-Narayan included Darrang in the kingdom, setting the stage for a complex historical evolution. The Ahom Kingdom established its dominance in 1637 after the demise of Koch King Bali-Narayan. However, in 1792, Captain Welsh defeated the Darrang Raja, leading to British rule in 1826.

Formation of Darrang District:

The present Darrang district, covering an area of 1850.58 square kilometers, was officially formed on July 1, 1983. Over time, administrative changes saw the creation of Sonitpur district in 1983 and Udalguri district on June 14, 2004, stemming from parts of Darrang.

Geographical Features and Boundaries:

Darrang's geographical landscape spans a narrow strip between the Himalayas and the Brahmaputra River. Bounded by Udalguri district to the north, the district shares its borders with Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan. The Brahmaputra River flows along its southern boundary, while Sonitpur and Kamrup districts flank it to the east and west, respectively. The coordinates range from 20.9 N to 26.96 N latitudes and 91.45 E to 92.22 E longitudes.

Administrative Structure:

Administratively, Darrang is divided into one sub-division - Mangaldai (Sadar) Sub-Division. It comprises five revenue circles and five development blocks, facilitating effective governance and development initiatives. Those are-

SL NO	Name of Revenue Circle	Name of Development Block
A	MangaldaiRevenueCircle	Pachim-MangaldaiDevelopmentBlock
B	SipajharRevenueCircle	SipajharDevelopmentBlock
C	PatharighatRevenueCircle	BechimariDevelopmentBlock
D	DalgaonRevenueCircle	Dalgaon-SialmariDevelopmentBlock
E	PubMangaldaiRevenueCircle	Pub-MangaldaiDevelopmentBlock

Climate and Connectivity: Darrang enjoys a congenial climate, with average temperatures ranging from 10°C to 30°C. The district is well-connected to the rest of the country through National Highway 15, ensuring accessibility and communication.

Economic Significance and Water Resources: The district's economy benefits from its diverse physiographic variations, including plains, highlands, flood-prone regions, char lands, and swampy areas. The Brahmaputra River and its tributaries, such as Barnadi, Nanoi, Saktola, Nowanai, Mangaldai Nadi, and Dhansiri, play a pivotal role in supporting the agrarian economy by providing essential water resources.

STATISTICS DATA OF THE DISTRICT:

DistrictAres	1850.58sq.km.
CultivatedArea	153252(Croppedarea)Hect.
IrrigatedArea	Karif-6500Hect.,Rabi-972Hect.,PreKharif-7881.000Hect
TotalSub-Division	01no.
TotalCircle	04nos.
TotalDevelopmentBlock	06nos.
Totalno.ofMouza	18Nos.
TotalNos.ofRevenueVillages	563Nos.
No.ofLAC	04nos.
No.ofZilaParisod	01nos.
No.ofTownCommittee	01no.
No.ofGaonPanchayat	75nos.
Nos.ofPoliceStation	6nos.
Nos.ofPoliceoutpost	5nos
Nos.ofFireStation	04
No.ofHospitals	01
No.ofPHC	05
No.ofCHC	03
Nos.ofNursingHome	02
Nos.ofDegreeColleges	09
No.ofHSSchool	19
No.ofHighSchool(Provincial)	131
No.ofPrimarySchool	1350nos.
Population	908090
	Male 472134
	Female 435956
DensityofPopulation	491/Sq.Km
RuralPopulation	8,52,692
UrbanPopulation	55,398
Literacyrate	64.55%(Asper2011Census)
CirclewisePopulation	
MangaldaiCircle	261948
SipajharCircle	148946
DalgaonCircle	584584
PatharighatCircle	136927
AverageannualRainfall	1739.75mm
AnnualTemperaturerange	10 ⁰ C-39 ⁰ C

Chapter 4 : UNDERSTANDING THE DISASTER RISK

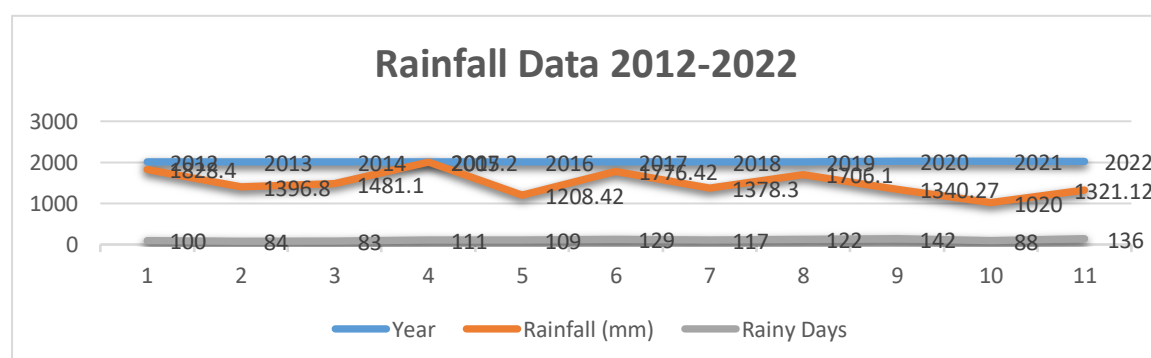
Darrang District in Assam is frequently susceptible to flash floods originating from the hills of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, particularly during heavy rainfall in those areas. The Brahmaputra, along with several smaller rivers and streams flowing from the north, poses a significant threat of flash floods. Although the duration of these flash floods is typically short, their impact can be severe, resulting in the destruction of dwellings, embankments, canals, irrigation dams, and communication infrastructure.

The region has a history of floods, with large areas being inundated and considerable land loss due to erosion each year. The peak monsoon season witnesses excessive water and silt discharges from the upper river regions, causing widespread flooding in the plains. The presence of a substantial forest cover, particularly along the northern fringe and riverbanks, could have mitigated flood-related problems. However, a shift in the course of rivers, attributed in part to seismic instability, has contributed to devastating floods and bank erosion.

The vulnerability of Darrang District to floods is influenced by factors such as annual rainfall, concentrated between June and September, with flood occurrences extending from May to August. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries, including Barnadi, Nanoi, Saktola, Nowanai, Mangaldai Nadi, and Dhansiri, play a crucial role in causing floods. The earthquake of August 15, 1950, further exacerbated the situation by disturbing river courses and beds, resulting in siltation and changes in river courses. Erosion is another significant challenge, with large areas being eroded annually by river currents. Notable flood events occurred in 1986, 1988, 2007, and 2008, with severe flooding in 1988 and 2004 affecting Assam, including Darrang District.

The 2022 flood, triggered by heavy rains and embankment breaches along the Saktola and Nonoir rivers, has severely impacted the district. As of the latest report, 459 villages across various revenue circles have been affected, impacting 469,241 villagers. Agricultural land, livestock, and infrastructure have been adversely affected, leading to the closure of roads, including a stretch of National Highway 15. Relief efforts, including the establishment of camps and distribution centers, are underway to assist the affected population. The flood situation in Darrang District remains challenging, requiring ongoing efforts for crisis management and support for the affected communities.

Analysis of Annual Rainfall and Rainy Days in Darrang District (2012-2022):

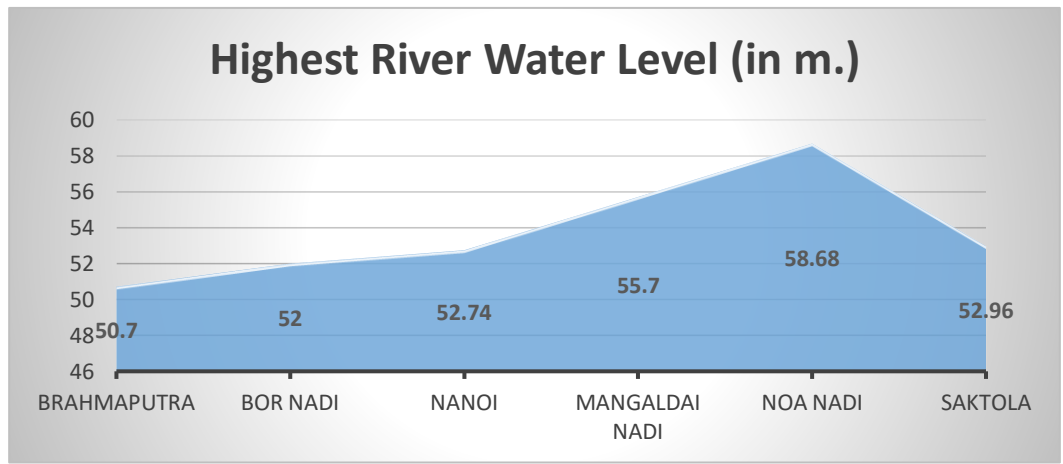


This analysis of annual rainfall in Darrang district by integrating the number of rainy days for each year. The combined chart provides a more nuanced understanding of precipitation patterns and their implications for the region. The record of rainfall datas are recorded by two stations are - District Agriculture Office, Mangaldai and Dalgaon Tangni Tea State.

Rainfall Intensity: The year 2015 recorded the highest rainfall intensity with 2007.2 mm, corresponding to 111 rainy days. The lowest annual rainfall occurred in 2021 with 1020 mm and 88 rainy days.

Rainy Day Distribution: Notably, 2020 had 142 rainy days, indicating a high frequency of rainfall despite a moderate total rainfall of 1340.27 mm. The years 2017 and 2019 also had a substantial number of rainy days (129 and 122, respectively), contributing to the overall precipitation.

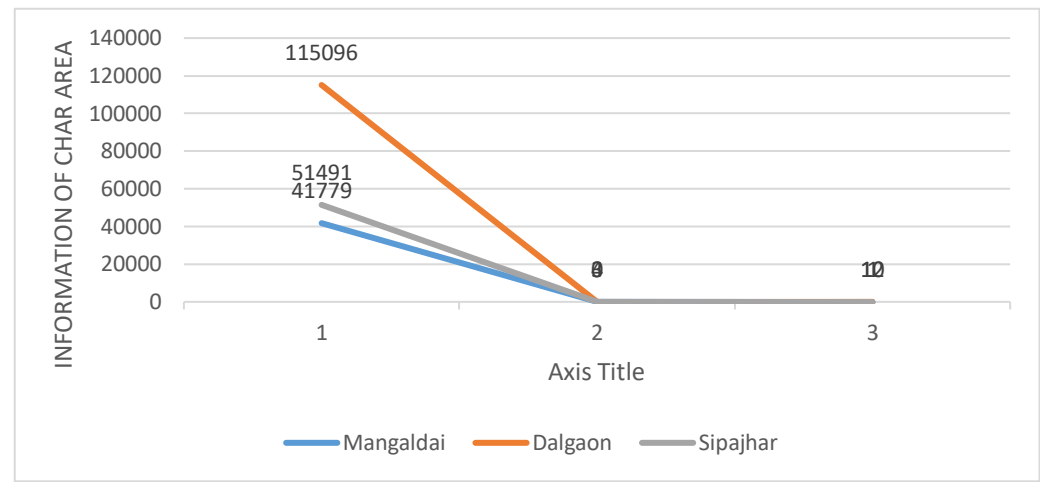
Overview of River Water Level:



The river water level readings obtained from the gauge stations in Darrang district provide critical information on the potential risks associated with rising water levels. The data, meticulously collected by the Water Resource Department of Darrang, highlights the danger levels for various rivers in the region.

The Brahmaputra River, a lifeline for the area, indicates a danger level at 50.70 meters, while other significant rivers such as Bor Nadi, Nanoi, Mangaldai Nadi, Noa Nadi, and Saktola exhibit danger levels at 52.00m, 52.74m, 55.70m, 58.68m, and 52.96m, respectively. These readings serve as crucial indicators for the community, authorities, and emergency services, enabling timely and effective responses to potential flood threats. The vigilance and monitoring provided by the Water Resource Department play a vital role in ensuring the safety and well-being of the residents in Darrang district during periods of heightened water levels.

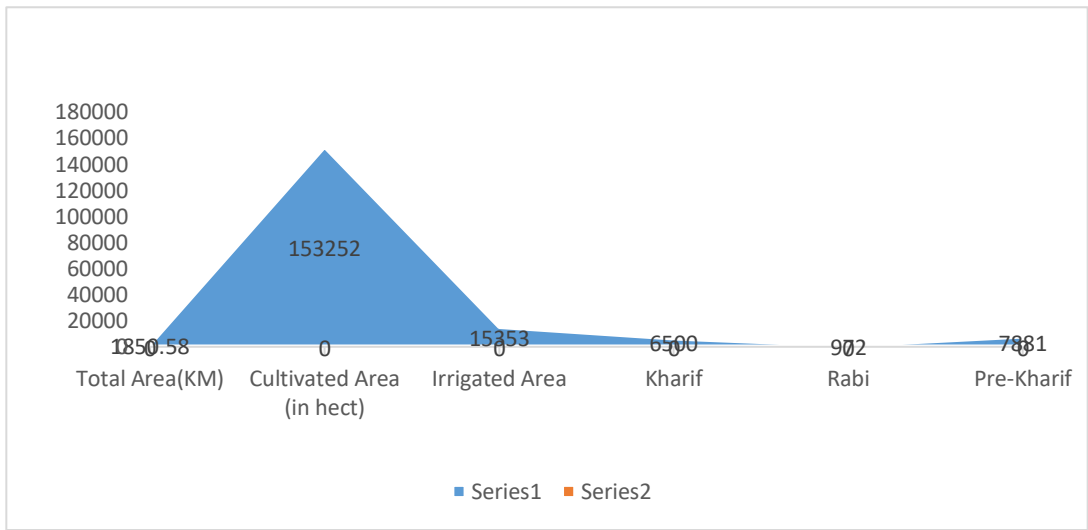
Comprehensive Circle-wise Analysis: Evaluating Vulnerability and Resources: In the context of the provided data reveals varying extents of land area across different circles. Mangaldai, Dalgaon, and Sipajhar exhibit distinct areas, yet information for Patharighat is nill. The total district area is calculated at 208367 Bighas 03 Kottah 03 Lecha. This data forms a crucial basis for vulnerability assessment, resource



allocation, and evacuation planning. Recognizing the distinctiveness of each circle, the plan should address the unique geographical features, population density, and

infrastructure, thereby ensuring a well-coordinated response to potential disasters. Collaborative efforts, community engagement, and a meticulous risk assessment will further enhance the resilience of Darrang district in the face of diverse and unpredictable challenges.

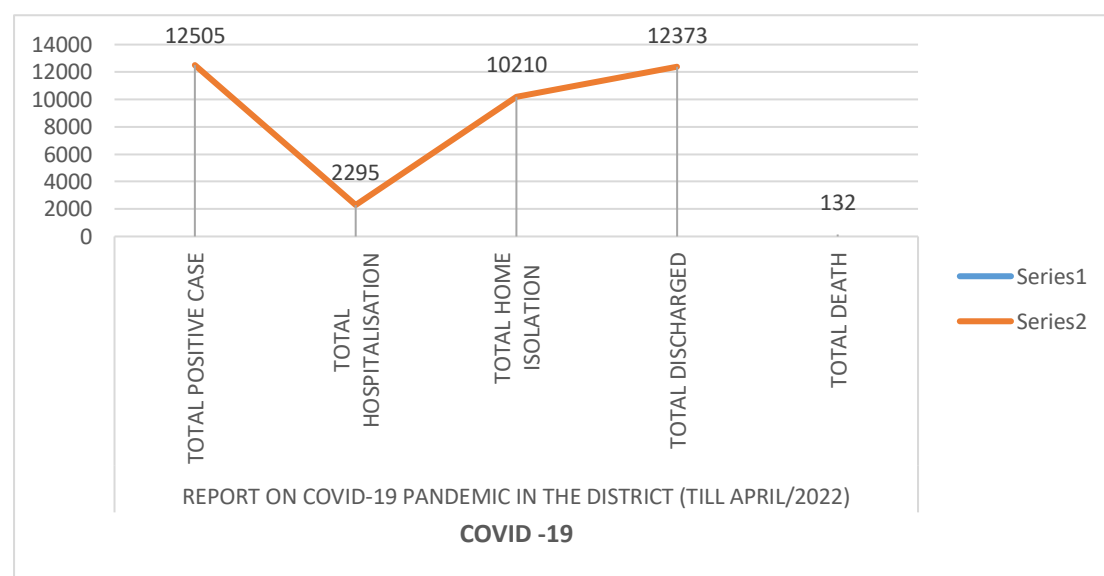
Agricultural Landscape of Darrang: Understanding Land Use Dynamics and Seasonal Vulnerabilities:



The land use pattern in Darrang district provides valuable insights into the district's agricultural landscape. With a total area of 1850.58 square kilometers, agriculture plays a significant role, occupying 153252.00 hectares of land. Notably, 15353.00

hectares are under irrigation, underscoring the importance of water management in sustaining agricultural practices. The breakdown of cultivated areas into Kharif (6500.00 hectares), Rabi (972.00 hectares), and Pre-Kharif (7881.00 hectares) seasons offers a nuanced understanding of seasonal dynamics. This information is crucial for devising a District Disaster Management Plan that accounts for the vulnerabilities associated with each cropping season, from potential floods during Kharif to unforeseen challenges during Rabi. Attention to irrigation infrastructure, crop diversity, and early warning systems will be essential components of a comprehensive strategy to safeguard the district's agricultural sector from the impacts of natural disasters. Additionally, assessing the resilience of agricultural infrastructure will contribute to building a more robust and adaptive agricultural landscape in Darrang district.

COVID -19 in the District



The district's COVID-19 situation, as of April 2022, is characterized by a notable total of 12,505 positive cases, reflecting the widespread impact of the pandemic on the local population. Among these cases, 2,295 individuals required hospitalization, underscoring the strain on the healthcare system. A positive aspect is the substantial number of individuals (10,210) who opted for home isolation, indicating a degree of confidence in managing milder cases outside a hospital setting. The district's healthcare system has shown effectiveness in patient care, as evidenced by the significant number of discharges. However, the alarming figure of 12,373 deaths highlights the severity of the situation. Further investigation into the mortality rate, along with a detailed analysis of demographics and commodities, is imperative for a comprehensive understanding. While the district's response and public compliance with guidelines are commendable, ongoing monitoring and potential reinforcement of healthcare resources are crucial to addressing the remaining challenges in the fight against COVID-19.

Managing flood relief camps in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak in Assam requires a comprehensive approach to ensure the safety and well-being of the affected population. The addendum to the existing Relief Camp Management Guidelines

provides key highlights to address the challenges posed by the concurrent flood and pandemic situations.

Relief Camps: Identify additional relief camps based on population density to ensure social distancing. Allocate 7 sq. m. per person instead of 3.5 sq. m. to maintain a distance of at least one meter between camp inmates.

Capacity Calculation: Calculate intake capacity of relief camps based on the revised space allocation. This information should be included in the Relief Camp Management Guidelines.

Sanitation Facilities: Ensure sufficient toilet facilities in proportion to the camp's capacity. Coordinate with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHE Deptt.) for proper planning and implementation.

Hygiene Measures: Provide hand-wash, soap, sanitizers, and masks for camp inmates. Designate the relief camp premises as a no-spitting and no-tobacco zone.

Health Surveillance: Increase the frequency of health monitoring to daily checks. Health teams should use basic personal protective equipment (PPE) for screening during registration.

Isolation Facilities: Pre-identify medical facilities like ambulances and isolation units for suspected or confirmed COVID-19 cases. Follow COVID-19 norms and regulations for managing individuals with symptoms.

Operational Relief Camps: Set up e-help desks in all relief camps with the assistance of Pratirodhi Bondhu as counselors/facilitators. Emphasize the availability of services on the e-help platform, including telemedicine and other support.

Pratirodhi Bondhu and AAPDA Mitra Engagement: District authorities should engage Pratirodhi Bondhu and AAPDA Mitra volunteers as per guidelines. Their roles should be clearly defined in supporting relief efforts.

SOP for Relief Distribution: Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the distribution of relief items and cooked food in collaboration with ASDMA. Ensure adherence to COVID-19 precautions and regulations.

Livestock Fodder: Identify highland areas such as tea gardens with green grass for arranging fodder for livestock. This is crucial for farmers and camp inmates with livestock.

Implementing these guidelines will help in effectively managing flood relief camps in Assam, taking into account the challenges posed by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Regular updates and coordination among relevant authorities will be essential for a successful response.

CHAPTER 5: Fortifying Darrang - Strengthening Governance for Building Resilience

The disaster management institutional framework in Darrang district, Assam, intricately aligns with the principles of the Sendai Framework, specifically its second priority - "strengthening governance to manage disaster risk." Enacted on December 23, 2005, the Disaster Management Act established a hierarchical structure from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) down to the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) at the local level. Darrang district places significant emphasis on robust governance structures as a cornerstone in disaster preparedness and response.

In accordance with the Sendai Framework, the DDMA, under the leadership of the District Collector (DC), plays a pivotal role in planning, coordinating, and implementing disaster management strategies. The DDMA, guided by a meticulous risk and vulnerability assessment, is the primary institution responsible for building resilience at the local level. This aligns seamlessly with the Sendai Framework's emphasis on "ensuring a targeted and efficient approach."

Empowered by Section 30 of the Disaster Management Act, the DDMA formulates the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), which becomes a critical tool in aligning strategies with the overarching goals of resilience-building. The DDMA actively engages in coordinating and monitoring the implementation of national and state policies, ensuring compliance with guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response measures. It serves as the linchpin in integrating disaster management into local development plans and projects, reflecting the Sendai Framework's call for "inclusive and integrated risk governance."

The governance-focused approach of the DDMA extends to collaborating with various committees and teams, including the District Hazard Safety Committee, Relief & Coordination Committee, Incident Response System (IRS), Incident Response Team (IRT), and Local Authorities. This collaborative effort mirrors the Sendai Framework's principle of "whole-of-society engagement and partnership."

Outsourcing in Disaster Management Governance:

The district recognizes the importance of outsourcing certain functions to enhance overall governance. Strategic collaborations with governmental and non-governmental organizations bring specialized expertise and resources to the table. This approach aligns with the Sendai Framework's emphasis on "multi-hazard early warning systems," ensuring a diverse set of capabilities in disaster risk governance.

The formation of the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) serves as a testament to the district's commitment to effective governance during disasters. This central hub facilitates coordination with higher-level centers and field offices, echoing the Sendai Framework's call for "effective coordination across all levels of government."

Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster Management Governance:

District Collector (DC) - Chairing Resilience:

- Oversee the DDMA.
- Guide risk and vulnerability assessments.
- Lead planning, coordination, and implementation of disaster management strategies.
- Collaborate with the Additional Deputy Commissioner for effective mitigation and prevention.

DDMA Functions - Pivotal Governance Roles:

- Formulate the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).
- Monitor policy implementation, ensuring adherence to NDMA and SDMA guidelines.
- Coordinate and monitor national, state, and district-level policies and strategies.
- Identify vulnerable areas, undertake preventive measures, and ensure compliance.

Committees and Teams - Collaborative Approach:

- Form District Hazard Safety Committee, Relief & Coordination Committee, Incident Response System (IRS), Incident Response Team (IRT), and Local Authorities.
- Contribute to a comprehensive and integrated disaster management approach.

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) - Hub of Coordination:

- Serve as the central hub during disasters.
- Connect with higher-level coordination centers and field offices.

Outsourcing in Disaster Management Governance:

- Collaborate with governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- Leverage specialized expertise and resources for enhanced disaster risk governance.

Integrated Knowledge Management Strategies:

In fortifying disaster risk governance, Darrang district employs robust knowledge management strategies. This proactive approach ensures that the community is well-informed and equipped to deal with disaster situations effectively.

Documentation of Disasters:

- Maintain comprehensive documentation in easily accessible formats.
- Record historical disaster data for future reference and analysis.

Research Studies and Practical Application:

- Conduct research studies to understand local vulnerabilities.
- Apply research outcomes in disaster management practices.

Community Involvement and Indigenous Knowledge:

- Document indigenous technological knowledge from the local community.
- Encourage community participation in disaster preparedness and response.

Utilization of Information Resources:

- Develop plans using available resources like the Incident Data and Resource Network (IDRN).

- Share data, information, reports, and proceedings through consultation meetings and seminars.

●

Command and Coordination Mechanisms: Governance in disaster management is further strengthened through effective command and coordination mechanisms.

Regular Coordination Meetings:

- The District Collector ensures regular coordination meetings with stakeholders, including NGOs.
- Enhance disaster management preparedness for events like the South West Monsoon and Cyclone seasons.

Incident Response System (IRS) and Activation:

- The District Collector, as the head of the district and chairman of the DDMA, holds the role of the RO.
- Delegating some functions to the Additional Deputy Commissioner, the RO stays fully briefed on response activities.

Roles and Responsibilities of District Magistrate as RO:

- Establish IRTs at various levels and integrate IRS into the District DM Plan.
- Establish web-based Decision Support System (DSS) for seamless communication and support.
- Link emergency numbers to the EOC for a comprehensive response.

Incident Response Team (IRT) Governance:

The IRT, encompassing positions of the IRS organization, is led by the IC. Hierarchical representation and roles within the IRT reinforce governance structures in incident response.

Triggering Mechanism for Deployment of IRT:

- Governance in incident response is strengthened through a well-established triggering mechanism based on early warning systems.
- The RO activates the IRT, ensuring a prompt and scaled deployment based on the incident's magnitude.

Incident Commander (IC) - Roles and Responsibilities:

The IC, appointed by the RO, takes charge of onsite response. Governance is evident in the IC's responsibilities:

- I. Obtaining information on the situation, resources, and future weather behavior.
- II. Determining incident objectives and strategies.
- III. Assessing law and order requirements and briefing higher authorities.

Roles and Responsibilities of Information and Media Officer (IMO): The IMO, operating under the IC, strengthens governance in incident response through:

- Preparation and release of incident information to media agencies.
- Coordination with various agencies, monitoring media reports, and organizing Incident Action Plan (IAP) meetings.

Roles and Responsibilities of Safety Officer (SO):

- Governance in safety is upheld through the SO's role in developing safety measures, assessing hazardous situations, and stopping unsafe acts.
- The SO reviews safety implications in the IAP, contributing to a secure operating environment.

Operations Section (OS) - Roles and Responsibilities:

- Under the governance-focused approach, the OS, led by the OSC, emphasizes coordination, safety, and effective field operations.
- The OS interfaces with activated Section Chiefs and ensures the overall safety of personnel and affected communities.

Roles and Responsibilities of Field Officer (FO):

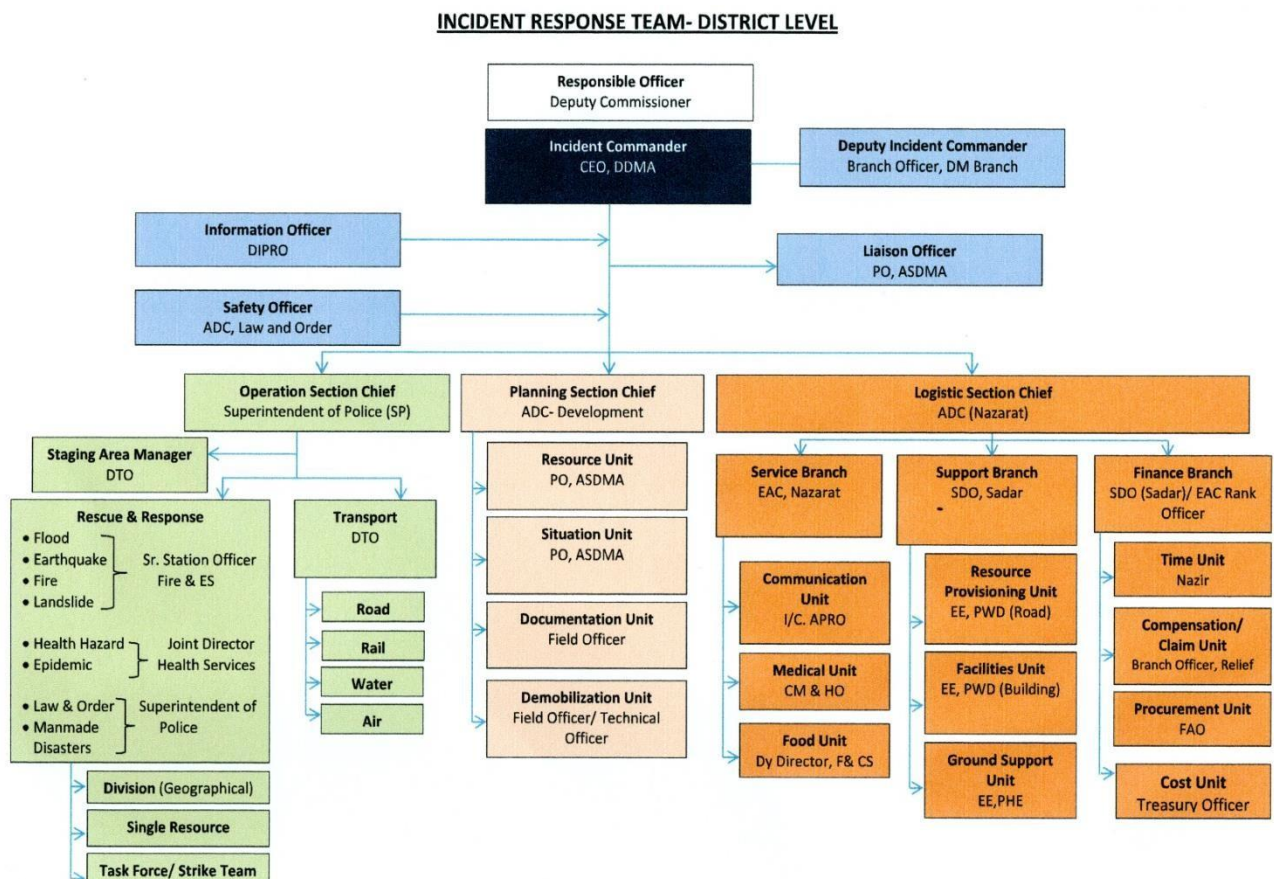
- In the governance framework, the FO's responsibilities include reporting on observed situations, gathering intelligence, and maintaining records, contributing to effective incident response.

Logistics Section (LS) - Roles and Responsibilities:

- Governance in logistics is evident in the LS's responsibilities, including coordinating with Section Chiefs, providing logistic support, and ensuring safety.
- The LS, led by the Logistics Section Chief (LSC), supervises activated units and collaborates with the RO, EOC, and IC.

Roles and Responsibilities of Service Branch Director (SBD):

- The SBD, operating under the LSC, manages service support, coordinates with unit leaders, and ensures resources are efficiently utilized.



of investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, the district is transitioning from a reactive relief-centric approach to a proactive, holistic disaster management strategy that encompasses prevention, preparedness, and mitigation.

Evolution in Approach: Shifting from Relief-Centric to Comprehensive Disaster Management

The evolution in the district's approach signifies a paradigm shift, acknowledging the paramount importance of actions taken before disasters strike. This strategic transformation is characterized by a renewed emphasis on capacity building for all stakeholders. Long-term planning initiatives are being tailored to the district's unique characteristics, emphasizing mitigation, preparedness, and prevention as integral components. This shift is not merely procedural; it represents a cultural change, recognizing that proactive measures are instrumental in reducing risks stemming from both natural and human-induced calamities.

Strategic Mechanisms for Risk Reduction and Vulnerability Mitigation

The district has adopted four key mechanisms to systematically address and reduce risk and vulnerability. Long-term planning initiatives, intricately woven into the fabric of the district's development plans, focus on targeted mitigation, preparedness, and prevention efforts. The enforcement of building codes and land-use regulations serves as a critical pillar, forming a protective shield against potential disasters. Regular and continuous review and evaluation of development plans enable the district to identify opportunities for risk reduction and recalibrate its strategies dynamically. Additionally, the emphasis on comprehensive capacity building serves as the linchpin of disaster resilience, covering training, awareness, early warning systems, relief provision, and active community engagement in risk identification.

Mitigation and Prevention Focus Areas: A Proactive Stance

Darrang's strategic outlook towards mitigation and prevention embodies a proactive stance. The district is strategically investing in enhanced early warning systems to provide timely alerts for flash floods and storms, thereby significantly enhancing the overall preparedness of the community. Recognizing the critical role of lifeline systems, concerted efforts are underway to strengthen water, power, and communication infrastructure to ensure their resilience in disaster scenarios. Specialized measures are being implemented to safeguard critical facilities such as healthcare institutions, schools, and roads, aiming to minimize the potential fallout of disasters on these essential services. Specific strategies are also in place to address earthquake vulnerability, including strict adherence to building codes and safety audits.

Holistic Approaches to Agricultural Challenges: Drought, Pest, and Disease Management

Recognizing the interdependence of agriculture and disaster resilience, the disaster management plan extends its purview to include holistic approaches to agricultural challenges. The emphasis on drought management involves multifaceted strategies, including soil and moisture conservation, water and crop management, and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. In pest and disease prevention, the district prioritizes non-chemical practices, promoting environmentally friendly and sustainable farming methods.

Protection Strategies Against Unpredictable Weather Patterns

In response to the unpredictable nature of weather patterns, the district has developed comprehensive protection strategies against frost, cold waves, and hail. These strategies encompass agronomic and engineering measures, such as the use of protective structures and crop diversification, alongside innovative insurance mechanisms. This proactive stance aims not only to safeguard the agricultural sector but also to

enhance the overall resilience of the community to the vagaries of nature.

Sectoral Integration for Comprehensive Resilience

The disaster management plan underscores the imperative of integrating disaster resilience into various sectors, creating a comprehensive tapestry of resilience woven into the fabric of developmental efforts. This involves specific schemes and initiatives within each sector, meticulously aligned with disaster risk reduction principles. From housing and infrastructure to education, rural employment, health, and the environment, the integration of disaster resilience ensures that every facet of the district's development is inherently disaster-aware and responsive.

Operationalizing the Disaster Management Plan: Logistics, Equipment, and Operational Check-ups:

Ensuring the practical implementation of the disaster management plan requires robust logistical foundations. To this end, mechanisms for checking and certifying logistics, equipment, and stores have been instituted, overseen by the Logistic Section Chief. Regular operational check-ups of warning systems and Emergency Operation Centers (EOC) are mandated, ensuring that the district's preparedness remains dynamic and responsive to evolving challenges.

Information Dissemination and Media Management:

Recognizing the indispensable role of media in preventing panic and rumors during crises, the plan underscores the importance of effective media management and information dissemination. The Information and Public Relations Department takes a leading role in coordinating media efforts, ensuring that accurate and timely information is disseminated to the public.

Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management:

Guided by the District Medical & Health Officer, the disaster management plan outlines comprehensive medical preparedness and mass casualty management. This includes the preparation of authentic medical databases, resource management covering manpower, logistics, medical equipment, medicines, antidotes, and personal protective equipment. It also involves the identification of medical infrastructure response sites and the formulation of medical management plans. Training and capacity-building initiatives encompass hospital preparedness, per-hospital care, mass casualty management, and specific preparedness for chemical emergencies.

Building a Resilient Future:

Darrang district's disaster management plan is not merely a document; it is a roadmap for building resilience and ensuring a safer, more sustainable future. Aligned with the Sendai Framework's third priority, the plan emphasizes foresight, planning, and collaboration as the cornerstones of creating a resilient community that can withstand and recover from the challenges posed by disasters. Through preventive and mitigation measures, sectoral integration, and hazard-specific strategies, the district aspires not only to endure but to emerge stronger, more resilient, and better prepared for an uncertain future.

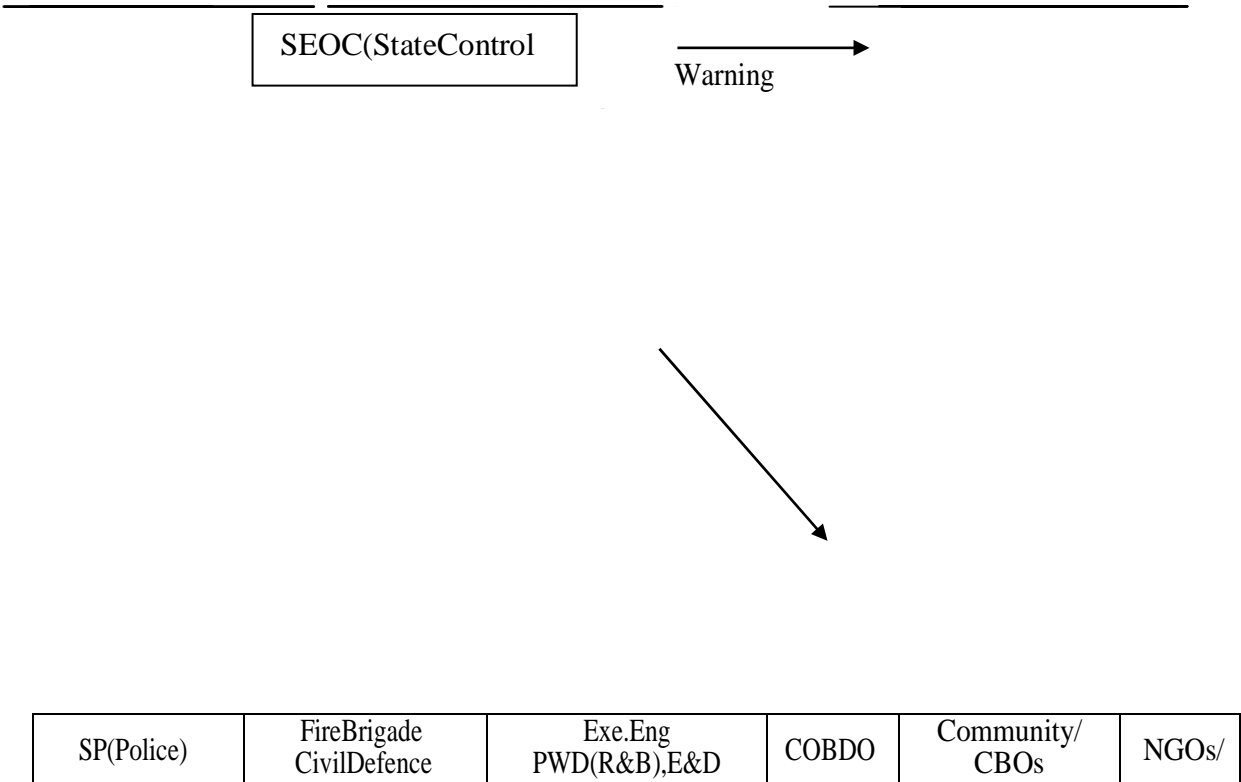
Chapter 7- Early Warning Signals and Incident Reporting: A Path Towards Recovery, Rehabilitation, & Reconstruction

Early Warning Signals and Incident Reporting

The foundation of disaster resilience lies in the precision and timeliness of early warning signals. In our district, the robust early warning system serves as the first line of defense against potential disasters. The intricate network involves a vigilant group of monitoring authorities who interpret meteorological data, ground-level incident reports, and other critical information. Their collaboration with relief agencies ensures the rapid dissemination of these signals, activating the disaster response structure promptly.

The efficacy of this system is underpinned by the proactive approach of monitoring authorities. These entities possess the expertise to distinguish between routine fluctuations and potential disasters, ensuring that every warning signal is treated with the gravity it deserves. The collaborative effort ensures a seamless transition from monitoring to response, a critical factor in minimizing the impact of disasters.

Early Warning Dissemination



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY DARRANG		
Sl.No.	Designation	
1	The Deputy Commissioner, Darrang	Chairman
2	The ADC, DM,Darrang	CEO, DDMA, Darrang
3	The Superintendant of Police, Darrang	Member
4	The Joint Director of Health Services, Darrang	Member
5	The Executive Engineer, PWD State Roads, Darrang	Member
6	The Executive Engineer, PWD Rural Roads, Darrang	Member
7	The Executive Engineer, PWD, Building, Darrang	Member
8	The Executive Engineer, Water Resources, Darrang	Member
9	The Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Darrang	Member
10	The Executive Engineer, PHE, Darrang	Member

EARLYWARNINGTEAM:

Sl.No.	Designation	Department/Agency
1	ADC,D.M.	District Administration
2	S.P.,Darrang	Police
3	PO,DDMA,Darrang	DM
4	ExecutiveEngineer	Water Resource Department
5	DIPRO,Darrang	DIPRO
6	C.O.,Mangaldai Revenue Circle	Revenue
7	C.O.,Sipajhar Revenue Circle	Revenue
8	C.O.,Patharighat Revenue Circle	Revenue
9	C.O.,Dalgaon Revenue Circle	Revenue
10	C.O.,Kalaigaon Revenue Circle(Part)	Revenue
11	O/C APRO, Darrang	APRO

Activation Protocols for Timely and Coordinated Response

Once early warning signals are received or a disaster unfolds, the activation protocols become the lifeline of disaster response. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) spearhead this phase. Their issuance of comprehensive instructions to relevant departments outlines the required resources, type of assistance, coordination details, and the deployment of specialized task/response forces.

At the district level, the District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) and other control rooms mirror this activation, ensuring seamless communication and coordination. The adaptability of these protocols to various disaster scenarios is a testament to the meticulous planning involved. Understanding the nature of the incident, predicting its potential impact, and determining the necessary resources form the crux of this stage.

Seeking Assistance from External Agencies: Coordinated Resource Mobilization

External assistance plays a pivotal role in bolstering local capabilities during disasters. The district's systematic approach to seeking support involves formal requisitions to agencies such as the Army, Air Force, Central Paramilitary Forces, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), and State Disaster Response Force (SDRF). This process ensures not only the specific articulation of needs but also strategic collaboration with respective authorities for rapid deployment.

The success of this coordination lies in the creation of clear communication channels between the district and external agencies. This ensures that the external support dovetails seamlessly with local capabilities, maximizing the impact of assistance. It's a testament to the district's commitment to establishing a collaborative framework that enhances its overall disaster resilience.

Logistics Certification and Operational Check-up: Ensuring Preparedness

Preparedness is not only about strategic planning but also about the tangible readiness of logistics, equipment, and operational centers. The Logistic Section Chief (LSC) emerges as a key player in certifying the quality and readiness of these vital components. Rigorous operational check-ups, conducted semi-annually, ensure the reliability of warning systems and Emergency Operation Centers (EOC). The collaboration with the Maintenance, Procurement, and Repair Officer (MPRO) guarantees the continuous functionality of communication equipment.

This meticulous certification process is designed to address potential points of failure. It encompasses not only ensuring that the equipment is in working order but also that it meets the required standards. This commitment to quality assurance is fundamental to the district's ability to respond swiftly and effectively in the aftermath of a disaster.

Command and Coordination: Achieving Unity in Disaster Response

Unity in command and coordination stands as the linchpin for effective disaster response. The District Collector/Relief Officer (DC/RO) takes the lead in convening regular coordination meetings with all stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These meetings strategically focus on the upcoming South West Monsoon and Cyclone seasons, aligning efforts for a unified approach to disaster management.

These coordination meetings serve as a crucial forum for aligning the diverse efforts of various stakeholders towards a common goal – effective disaster management. The involvement of NGOs adds a layer of community engagement, ensuring that the response strategies are not only comprehensive but also inclusive. The proactive approach of these meetings contributes significantly to the district's overall disaster resilience.

Community Preparedness: Empowering the First Responders

Communities are the backbone of disaster response, standing as the first responders during crises. Empowering them to become effective responders involves the establishment of a robust community warning system. Regular awareness and education programs, supervised by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and Block Development Officers (BDOs), form an integral part of community engagement at the village level.

Empowering communities to respond effectively is a multifaceted endeavor. It extends beyond providing information to building their capacity to understand, assess, and respond to potential threats. The village-level programs conducted by DDMA and BDOs play a pivotal role in fostering this preparedness at the grassroots level. The goal is to create a resilient network where communities actively contribute to their

own safety.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): Ensuring Uninterrupted Operations

In times of crisis, maintaining operational continuity is paramount. Well-defined Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) ensure that relief and response operations remain unaffected during VIP visits. Additionally, adherence to procurement protocols, aligned with Section 50 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is crucial for acquiring necessary resources efficiently.

The development and adherence to SOPs contribute significantly to the district's overall disaster resilience. They provide a framework for uninterrupted operations even in challenging circumstances. The meticulous planning and execution outlined in these procedures showcase the district's commitment to ensuring that every aspect of disaster response is streamlined and efficient.

Knowledge Management: Informed Decision-Making for Enhanced Preparedness

Knowledge management is the bedrock for continuous improvement in disaster management practices. This involves comprehensive documentation of past disasters, engaging in research studies, and leveraging outcomes for informed decision-making. Active collaboration with the Integrated Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) ensures the effective utilization of available knowledge resources.

The process of knowledge management is not a one-time effort but a continuous cycle of learning and improvement. The documentation of past disasters provides valuable insights into the district's vulnerabilities and strengths. Research studies contribute to a deeper understanding of emerging threats, allowing for proactive measures in preparedness and response.

CHILD FRIENDLY SPACES (CFS)

Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are established safe spaces in emergency settings to provide support and protection for children, aiming to restore a sense of normality and continuity in their lives disrupted by natural disasters or other emergencies.

Widely utilized as a first response to children's needs in emergencies, CFSs serve as an entry point for engaging with affected communities. Due to their quick setup and ability to address children's rights to protection, psychosocial well-being, and non-formal education, CFSs are typically employed as temporary measures contributing to the care and protection of children. Moreover, they serve as transitional structures, acting as a bridge to early recovery and long-term support for vulnerable children.

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

CFSs extend beyond sites for recreational activities; they serve as means of supporting holistic development, encompassing physical, cognitive, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects of children's growth. To manage workload, CFSs often initially focus on relatively simple play and recreation activities linked to family and community support. Over time, more advanced activities, such as establishing referral mechanisms or organizing specialized activities for individual or small groups of children needing extra support, can be implemented.

In Darrang District, the coordination of Child Friendly Spaces is undertaken collaboratively by the Education Department and DDMA, along with the active involvement of other crucial departments. Departments such as Social Welfare, Police, and Health play pivotal roles in managing CFS, ensuring a

comprehensive and effective approach to supporting children in times of emergencies.

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. They can contribute to identifying and analyzing risk, communicating about those risks, and mobilizing their peers, families, schools, and communities. Children have proven to be agents of change, both independently and as a direct function of DRR education programs.

Through involvement in Child Centric DRR, children develop skills in negotiation, debate, cooperation, communication, compromise, and decision-making. They can also develop a sense of self-efficacy and 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 become an inherent part of adult life.

In Darrang District, various activities are consistently carried out at school and community levels, focusing on children. Children are always the first priority in any awareness program, considering them as torchbearers of society. With a centralized Child Centric DRR process, the top priority is to prevent the loss of any children to disasters. Peripheral activities such as school mock drills, AMRUT City, identification of CFS, etc., have already been implemented or initiated in this district.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Given the heightened vulnerability of Darrang District to various hazards, it becomes paramount for all government departments, agencies, and the local community to collaboratively devise and implement planned and integrated strategies to mitigate the associated risks. Achieving a comprehensive approach hinges on the clear delineation of roles during distinct phases of Disaster Management: the pre-disaster phase, disaster phase, and post-disaster phase. Thus, each government department is tasked with formulating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for different stages of the disaster management cycle, incorporating them into their respective departmental plans.

The SOPs, crafted by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, in conjunction with the Assam State Disaster Management Authority, and executed by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), serve as a guiding framework. DDMA's roles during various phases are delineated as follows:

DDMA, Darrang:

PREPAREDNESS FUNCTION

- Establish and maintain the District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) infrastructure in a constant state of readiness 24x7.
- Conduct training programs for DEOC personnel to ensure round-the-clock effectiveness.
- Guarantee basic facilities for DEOC personnel.

- Coordinate the preparedness functions of all departments.
- Submit annual plans and reports to DDMA and ASDMA.
- Establish communication links with stakeholders at all levels through DEOC.
- Maintain communication with the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).
- Implement a daily reporting system for river water levels.

MITIGATION

- Ensure structural and non-structural measures are taken by all departments using disaster-resistant technologies.
- Oversee proper utilization of funds allocated under the State Disaster Response Fund.
- Establish a warning system between DEOC and high-risk zones.
- Monitor the implementation of construction norms (Disaster Resistant Technology).
- Ensure departmental plans at the district level are prepared and updated.

ALERT AND WARNING

- Maintain contact with warning agencies and disseminate information promptly
Activate DEOC.
- Activate all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and advise them to remain in a state of readiness.
- Prepare and send assessment reports to SDMA.

RESPONSE

- Activate DEOC during emergency situations.
- Ensure the presence of all departments in DEOC.
- Declare a disaster as District Level based on damage assessment reports.
- Distribute relief to affected families and coordinate rehabilitation in shelter homes.
- Coordinate with SDRF/NDRF, Army, and NGOs for search and rescue operations.

RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

- Prepare recovery and rehabilitation plans as per SDMA guidelines.
- Keep SDMA informed through DEOC.
- Disburse the State Disaster Response Fund for regenerating resilient infrastructure.
- Provide Rehabilitation grants and Ex gratia as per Assam Disaster Management Manual.

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

(This SOP is valid for all government officials within the Darrang District Jurisdiction only.)

Relief Camp Management: Camp management is dynamic, aiming for the holistic well-being of camp inhabitants. The following guidelines assist district and sub-divisional civil administration, non-state sectors, and civil society in managing relief camps effectively and smoothly within the broader framework of guiding principles incorporated in the manual.

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

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. One Assistant Camp Officer should be designated to help the camp officer. Administrative structure of the camp should be as follows:

(a) 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) Deputy Commissioner 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.

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.

(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 will maintain a Master Register in the Relief Camp in the prescribed format .

(p) 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 .

(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 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 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 analyzed 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 food 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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, mekhla chadar etc may be provided to the people in the camp.

(g) 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 helpful, but may even create unpleasant experiences or memories for vulnerable person.

h) 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.

i) 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.

j) 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.

GO-NGO COORDINATION:

In an effort to enhance disaster management capabilities in Darrang District, Assam, a significant NGO Coordination Meeting was recently conducted. Recognizing the invaluable contributions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in diverse areas such as humanitarian assistance, gender inclusivity, and sustainable development, the meeting aimed to strengthen collaboration and streamline efforts in disaster risk reduction.

The meeting yielded crucial outcomes aimed at fortifying the coordination mechanisms between NGOs, CBOs, and the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). Firstly, a District Level Inter-Agency Coordination "WhatsApp Group" was established. This real-time communication platform serves as a vital tool for seamless information exchange and day-to-day coordination, enhancing the efficiency of disaster response efforts.

Moreover, it was unanimously agreed upon that NGOs and CBOs would play a pivotal role in supporting

DDMA Darrang in implementing district-level disaster management activities. This includes active involvement in preparedness measures and response strategies during any future disaster situations. This collaborative approach harnesses the collective strength and expertise of both governmental and non-governmental entities.

The significance of this coordination mechanism extends beyond the immediate response to disasters. It aligns with global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), emphasizing a proactive and inclusive strategy for building resilience within the community. By integrating these collaborative efforts into the District Disaster Management Plan, Darrang District aims to create a comprehensive and adaptive approach to disaster management.

External data supports the efficacy of such collaborative models. Studies have consistently shown that a multi-stakeholder approach involving government bodies, NGOs, and local communities enhances the overall effectiveness of disaster response and recovery. The shared resources, varied expertise, and community engagement facilitated by NGOs contribute significantly to building resilient communities capable of mitigating and recovering from the impact of natural disasters.

The NGO Coordination Meeting in Darrang District marks a crucial step towards a more integrated and effective disaster management strategy. The established coordination mechanisms are not only instrumental in immediate response efforts but also contribute to the long-term goal of building a resilient community capable of withstanding and recovering from the diverse challenges posed by natural disasters.

In conclusion, the district's comprehensive approach to disaster resilience, aligned with the fourth priority of the Sendai Framework, encompasses early warning systems, coordinated response activation, resource mobilization, logistics certification, command and coordination, community empowerment, SOP adherence, and knowledge management. These elements collectively contribute to building resilience, ensuring swift and effective response, and minimizing the impact of disasters on communities.

ANNEXURE-1

District Disaster Management Authority/District Emergency Operation Centre-1077/03713-222723/9435844400

Sl. No.	Name	Designation & Address	Contact	E-mail
1	Shri Munindra Nath Ngatey, ACS	District Commissioner, Darrang	03713-222153 03713-222800 94351-43050 03713-222135 (O)	dcdarrang@gmail.com
2	Pankaj Deka, ACS	DDC, Darrang	94351-19326	-
3	Gopal Sharma, ACS	ADC, Darrang	75768-99747	-
4	D. Barthakur, ACS	Election Officer	86382-54292	-
5	Jonti Deka, ACS	ADC, Darrang	91010-40208	-
6	Upasana Dutta, ACS	ADC, Darrang	86380-15290	-
7	Nabadeep Changmai, ACS	ADC, Darrang (CEO-DDMA)	88128-01727	nava07296@gmail.com
8	Ihsanul Hussain, ACS	AC, Darrang, CEO MMB	70020-20956	
9	Gauri Priya Deori, ACS	SDO (Sadar)	69007-52047	
10	Akangshi Bhattacharjee, ACS	AC, Darrang cum DSWO	96433-95253	
11	Sunayana Baruah	Asstt. Planning Officer	97063-01954	
12	Mandip Das, AFS	FAO	98644-54901	
13	Shri Gauranga Choudhury	Excise I/C, Supdt.	78968-72457	
14	Shri Pallash Baruah	I/c, Deputy Controller, MHD, (Civil Defence), Darrang	94353-85663	
15	Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya	Project Officer, DDMA, Darrang	98641 – 16646 03713 – 222723 03713 - 280000	
16	Jayanta Deka	DIO, NIC	91014-26806	
17	Shri Jiten Sahariah, PA	DC's Office, Darrang	94353-85109	
18	Mriganka Sahariah	Jr. Asstt. CA to DC	70027-18448	
19	Litul Boro, Sr. Asstt. DM Branch	DC's Office, Darrang	70025-08175	

\CONTACT LIST::DARRANG

Sl. No.	Revenue Circle	R.C.O Name	Contact	E-mail
			Mobile	
1	Nayanjyoti Pathak, ALRS	Circle Officer, Mangaldai Revenue Circle	70865-21731	dmmangaldaicircle@gmail.com
2	Debangan Sama, ALRS	Attached Circle officer, Mangaldai Revenue Circle	70025-77963	
3	Sameer Choudhury, ALRS	Circle Officer, Dalgaon Revenue Circle	97063-39110 03713-270235 (O)	dalgaoncircleoffice@gmail.com
4	Kamaljeet Sama, ACS	Circle Officer, Sipajhar Revenue Circle	86383-75323	circleofficesipajhar@gmail.com
6	Manisha Nath,	Circle Officer, Patharighat Revenue Circle	88118-05649	dmpatharighat@gmail.com

8	Debangana Sama, ALRS	Circle Officer, Pub Mangaldai Rev. Circle	70025-77963	
11	Manash Pratim Sama	Field Officer, Patharighat Revenue Circle	60022-45829 84728-38260	<i>mikusarma1@gmail.com</i> <i>manashpratim0089@gmail.com</i>
12	Partha Pratim Deka	Field Officer, Sipajhar Revenue Circle	70026-50714	<i>ppdeka85@gmail.com</i>
13	Kamruz Zaman	Field Officer, Mangaldai Revenue Circle	70027-68323	<i>kamrozz@yahoo.in</i>
14	Jyotirmoy Narayan Konwar	Field Officer, Dalgaon Revenue Circle	88763-06441	<i>konwardnkjyoti@gamil.com</i>

Sl. No.	Name	Designation & Address	Contact
			Mobile
1	Pradip Boro, Station Officer	Fire & Emergency Services, Mangaldai	7002579489/ 03713-222133
2	Keshab Kalita, Sub-Officer	Fire & Emergency Services, Kharupetia	8822021243/ 03713-254360
3	Kamal Boro, Sub-Officer	Fire & Emergency Services, Kharupetia	9365882161/ 03713-254360
4	Naren Ch. Boro, Sub-Officer	Fire & Emergency Services, Sipajhar	7637045356/ 03713-266433
5	Karuna Saikia, Station Officer	Fire & Emergency Services, Duni	9101427152/ 03713-240033
6	SDRF	Mangaldai	7002579489/ 03713-222133
7	Santosh Kumar	NDRF Control Room GHY	94351-17246
8	Anil Kumar	NDRF	81688-50796

Sl. No.	Name	Designation & Address	Contact	
			Mobile	Office
1	Police Control Room	SP Office, Mangaldai	60269-00338 88766-03074	03713-222-222
2	Prakash Sonowal, APS	SP, Darrang	99573-90244 60269-00320	03713- 222214 Fax: 03713-222198 sp-darrang@assampolice.gov.in
3	Ima Das, APS	Addl. SP, HQ	97069-26910	
4	Nipul Kr. Ranghang, APS	DSP, HQ	87618-95229	03713-222122 03713-222175
5	Kunjalal Pator, APS	DSP (SB)	84040-17925	
6	Pranjit Kakaty	Commandant, Home Guard	86381-02223	
7	Mukut Kakoti	OC, Mangaldai PS	9435171636 6026900326	03713-222136
8	Niranjan Baruah	OC, Sipajhar PS	9435012343 6026900327	
9	Manoranjan Gogoi	OC, Dalgaon PS	9954012308 6026900329	

10	Madhav Hira	OC, Kharupetia PS	7005129732 6026900331	
11	Sanjay Sanyal	OC, Dhula PS	8453894030 6026900328	
12	Mukutar Rahman	OC, Shyampur PS	9101768162 6026900330	
13	Hitesh Baruah	I/c, Daipam OP	9854258105 6026900332	
14	Sashanka Saha	I/c, Silbori OP	9365052217 6026900334	
15	Mintu Baishya	I/c, Patharighat OP	6002624475 6026900337	
16	Madan Newar	I/c, Panbari OP	9706972405 6026900335	
17	Mahendra Sarma	I/c, Burha OP	9954241261 6026900336	
18	Kanak Sarma	I/c, Kurua PP	98544-56932	
19	Najrul Hoque	I/c, Bhakatpara WP	93654-54865	
20	Jogendra Nath Sarma	I/c, Namkhola PP	69006-85381	
21	Sukleswar Nath	I/c, Dalang Ghat	87499-42557	
22	Sarat Das	I/c, Bechimari PP	96784-22109	
23	Komfort Daimari	I/c, Dhalpur WP	95776-83774	
24	Anil Deka	RO cum ABI	86387-59580	
25	Dulu Moni Medhi, ASI	Police Reserve, Darrang	98547-35790	03713-222219
26	Gakul Deka, ASI	I/c, Traffic, Mangaldai PS	86385-69034	
27	Prafulla Deka	PSI Court, Mangaldai	98541-14312	
28	Hamen Kalita	I/c, Cyber Cell	97079-11694	
29	Akan Sarma	MTO	70027-98534	
30	Insp. Aswini Sarma	OC, APRO, Mangaldai	99540-31944	03713-222162
31	J. Choudhury, Jailer	District Jail	97069-17331	03713-222126

32	Lt.COL Uday Barote 281F	Army Camp Kharupetia & Chapai	96372-32536	03713- 222104/ 222255/224410
33	Army Control Room	Kharupetia		03713-254186
34	Jitesh T.M Deputy Commdt	210 CRPF Dalgaon	94466-65794	
36	Manoj Kumar Ram	Dy Comdt SSB, Mangaldai	80166-02828	
37	Susanta Sarkar	3rd I.R. (MIZO) BN Mangaldai	94361-96949	

Sl. No.	Name	Designation & Address	Contact	E-mail
1	Kanchan Mahanta	Deputy Director, Town & Country Planning	9864136767	
2	Sandilya Sarma	DIPRO	8471930759	
3	Shri Gautam Das, DTO	District Transport Officer, Mangaldai	9706069697 9531107492	
	Dr. Jagendra Nath saharia	DVO, A. H. & Vety Officer. , Darrang	91013-23613	
4	Dhruba Jyoti Deka	Deputy Director, Food & CS, Mangaldai, i/c	99544-63014	
5	Samima Yesmin Ara Rahman	DEEO, Darrang	88110-46331	
6	Semina Yasmin Ara Rahman	Inspector of Schools, Mangaldai	88110-46331	
7	Kiriti Bora	Sr.Asstt. DEEO,Darrang	99547-87092	
8	Bipul Khataniar	District Fishery Officer (DFDO)	94010-39586	
9	Manoranjan Das	Sr.Sub-Registrar, Mangaldai	94351-94362	
10	Sri P. Bora,	Sub-Registrar, Dalgaon	94353-06181	
11	Prafulla Choudhury	Employment Officer, I/c	98649-63621	
12	Dr. Girish Ch. Saikia	R.A.I.O, Darrang	94351-80402	
13	Sajida Choudhury	DO, A.K.V.I.B	881129-62872	
14	Shri Ananta Kalita	Superintendant, Exice	70025-43690	
15	Kukheswar Bora	District Social Welfare Office. Darrang	8638010484	
16	Prasanna Mudoi	Divisional Officer, Soil Conservation Office, Mangaldai	94355-78463	
17	Gunjan Kalita	Asstt. Director,Handloom& Textiles	7002074772/7 002089325	
18	Tapan Dutta	I/C Supdtt.,Food & Civil Supply	94350-44477	
19	Nagen Ch. Das,	Inspector,Food & Civil Supply	94351-92577	
20	Hemanta Talukdar	GM, DI&CC, Mangaldai	76368-79240	
21	Tarini Nath, I/c	DI of Schools	88762-69427	

22	Kalyan Deka	Dy. Director of Eco & Statistics, Mangaldai	94353-46906	
23	Gunajit Kalita	Asstt. Controller of Legal Metrology, Mangaldai	94351-26073	
24	Jogesh Ch. Talukdar	Asstt. Director of Sericulture, Darrang	91014-27835	
25	Nripendra Nath kalita	ACF, NK Divn Rangia	94017-27198	
26	Ajoy Kumar	ACIO, SIB	78968-10205	
27	M. Dolay	FCI, Tangla	80111-82293	
28	C Suklabaidya, Coordinator	NYK	70022-04456	
29	Dhrubajyoti Nath	Dist. Project Engineer, RMSA, Darrang	98649-30333	
30	Jayanta Sarma	Red cross, Mangaldai	94350-87345	
31	Surendra Ch. Nath	Dist. Librarian, Darrang	9954645543	
32	Jitendra Baruah	Dist. Sports Officer, Darrang	99549-59158	
33	P.K.d Goswami	LDM, Darrang	94351-56890	
34	Gunajit Kalita	Asstt. Controller of Legal Metrology, Mangaldai	82560-78341	
35	Ainul Haque	CA, DRDA, Darrang	97066-28388	
36	H.K Gayan	DRCS, Mangaldai	70024-60523	
37	Himani Saikia	Dist. Housing Officer	99548-30395	
38	Jitendra Baruah	DSO, Darrang	88768-68576	
39	Dr.K. Ch. Chamua	Manager, Govt. Duck cum Fish Farm	81339-93779	
40	N. Ahmed	AGM, Re Monitoring	94351-05933	
41	Dipjyoti Baishya	DPM, Skill Development	78965-15595	
42	Akanshi Bhattacharyya	DSWO	96433-95253	
43	B.P. karmakar	LDM, Darrang	97060-66576	
44	Abhijit Deory	Dist. Manager, NABARD	9717739562	
45	Kabina Warisha	Dist. CDPO, Mangaldai	70025-97047	
46	Rantu Deka	Nazir, DC's Office Darrang	91270-50518	
47	Gauranga Das	Dist Labour Officer	9435151181	
49	Dhanada Das Hazarika	District Cultural Officer	8638962413	

ANNEXURE-2
Resource Inventories

RESOURCE INVENTORY MAN POWER & VEHICLES									
Sl. No	Department	Manpower			Total	Vehicles			Total
		Officer	Office Staff	Field Staff		LMV	HMV	Others	
1	Water Resource Divn.	11	39	69	119			02 Bollero	02
2	Fire & Emergency Services	03	25	28	56	02	04	01	07
3	Darrang Zila Parishad	07	34	05	46	03			03
4	Food & Civil Supplies	01	06	10	17				00
5	District Industries & Commerce Centre	11	19	Nil	30	01			01
6	Town & Country Planning	02	21	04	27				00
7	Soil Conservation	03	10	49	62				00
8	PHE	15	24	28	67	02	02	01	05
9	Irrigation	08	57	252	317				00
10	APDCL	23	42	145	210			01	01
11	Home Guards	01	06	00	07	01			01
12	Health Services	114	54	522	690	04	02		06
13	PWD Rural Roads	06	06	204	216				00
14	Fishery Development Office	05	13	17	35				00
15	A.H & Vety Office	21+25 (Doctors)	31	75	152			01	01
16	Agriculture Office	22	48	78	148	02			02
17	S.P. Office, Mangaldai	44	25	682	751	21	01	51	73
18	Divisional Forest Office, Nalbari	03	04	04	11				00
19	Social Welfare Office	01	05	02	08				00
20	DRDA	05	17	00	22	03			03
21	PWD State Roads	13	23	77	113				00
22	Kharupetia Town Committee	01	28	19	48			04	04

ANNEXURE-3
List of NGO, Darrang District:

Sl	Name of NGO/CBO	Name of Block	Name of Chief	Contact No
1	Nava Jagaran Vill. Tengabari, P.O-Tengabari	Kalaigaon	Hrinmoy Kr. Baruah/Apurba Deka	9854343056/ 9854657389
2	Shristi NGO Vill. Kuyapani, PO-Aulachowka	Pachim Mangaldai	Tamijdur Rahman/ Mochan Ali	9864191817
3	Jyoti NGO, Vill. Bar Athiabari, PO-Janaramchowka	Pachim Mangaldai	Abul Hussain/ Tankeswar Bodo	9864454909
4	Aragami NGO Vill. Mangaldai, PO-Mangaldai	Pachim Mangaldai	Ananda Kr. Saha/ Nripen Sarma	9854086244/ 9854465550
5	Darrang Sunlight NGO, Vill. Dekargaon, PO-Barampur	Pachim Mangaldai	Ronjoy Das/ Tasiruddin Ahmed	9859415897/ 9859213893
6	Banashree NGO, Vill. Bhebarghat, PO-Mangaldai	Pachim Mangaldai	Binanda Deka Das/ Bhanita Devi	9435519307/ 9707661180
7	Mahabahu NGO, Vill. Kumarpara, PO-Deomornoi	Sipajhar	Hiranya Deka/ Kirti Mohan Deka	9707920953/ 9957935072
8	Pratishuti NGO Vill. Deomornoi, PO-Deomornoi	Sipajhar	Niranjan Saikia/ Sashanka Kr. Kashyap	9707624527/ 9613076336
9	Chaya NGO Vill. Koikara, PO-Patidarrang	Sipajhar	Rabindra Deka/ Hemanta Baruah	7399302035/ 9707624360
10	Sheets NGO, Vill. Devananda, PO-Hazarikapara	Sipajhar	Mukut sarma/ Bulen Kalita	8876903883/ 9854972196
11	Luitvelly Welfare Group NGO Vill. Rupahkash, PO-Satkhali	Sipajhar	Kriti Bora/ Manjur Hoque	9864248035/ 9864190927
12	Transformation and Advancement in Rural Areas (SATRA) Vill. Sipajhar, PO-Sipajhar	Sipajhar	Prasanna Kr. Nath/ Nani kr. Saikia	9435385850/ 9435185878
13	Jagaran NGO Vill.Manitari, PO-Rangamati	Pachim Mangaldai	Ramesh Deka/ Milan Deka	9864728699/ 9577006630
14	Ramdhenu NGO Vill.Panbari Road, Ward No-7 PO-Kharupetia	Dalgaon	Ranjit Sarkar/Prabin Kr. Saha	8876969529/ 9435385622
15	Ashajyoti	Sipajhar	Jiaur Rehman	9864422957
16	Sanskar, Aulachowka, Darrang	Aulachowka	Gautam Sarma	9101335560
17	Unnayan Mancha, Maharipara	Duni	Binay Sarma	9101051557
18	Mahila Kalyan Samaj, Mangaldai	Mangaldai	Rashmi Rekha Sharma	9954229749
19	Gramin Vikash Parishad, Block, Mangaldai	Mangaldai	SK Sarma	9864330389
20	SEED, 3rd Colony, Mangaldai, Darrang	Pachim Mangaldai	Amarendra Bordolai	6001441455/ 9864022202

Annexure-4: Darrang District: Circle Wise Map

