



S/Jongkhar Thromde Disaster Management and Contingency Plan

Thromde Administration, S/Jongkhar

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

2024

Acronyms

CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
DLGDM	Department of Local Governance Disaster Management
DM Act, 2013	Disaster Management Act of Bhutan, 2013
DM	Disaster Management
TDMSC	Thromde Disaster Management Sub-Committee
GNH	Gross National Happiness
TT	Thromde Tshogde
HVCA	Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
NASART	National Search and Rescue Team
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
RBP	Royal Bhutan Police
SDMP	School Disaster Management Plan

Table of Contents

Purpose and Scope	4
OBJECTIVE.....	5
Chapter 1: Overview of the Thromde	6
1.1 Geography	6
1.2 Administrative Profile.....	1
1.3 Demography.....	1
<i>Table 1: Key Demographics</i>	<i>1</i>
1.4 Weather and Climate.....	2
1.5 Economy	2
Chapter 2: Thromde Disaster Management System.....	3
2.1 Disaster Management Subcommittee	3
<i>Figure 1: Dzongkhag/Thromde Disaster Management System.....</i>	<i>3</i>
Chapter 3: Disaster Risk Profile of Thromde.....	4
3.1 Hazard Assessment	4
<i>Table 2: S/Jongkhar Town Hazard Assessment Table.....</i>	<i>4</i>
3.2 Dewathang town	5
<i>Table 3: Hazard Assessment Table.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Table 4: Hazard ranking by town</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Table 5: Seasonal Calendar of two towns</i>	<i>7</i>
3.3 Vulnerability Assessment	7
3.4 Capacity Assessment	7
3.4 Risk Reduction and Mitigation	8
3.41 Preparedness.....	8
3.42 Response	8
3.5 Disaster Management Action Plan (2024 – 2028).....	9
Chapter 4: Contingency Plan	12
4.1 Standard Procedures for Response at Thromde Level.....	12
a. Isolated local incidents	12
b. Disaster Types.....	14

1. In the case of Type I.....	14
Figure 5: Response System at Thromde Level.....	16
4.2 Stakeholders' Roles and Responsibilities.....	18

Chapter 5: Implementation Mechanism	24
--------------------------------------------------	-----------

Annexure	26
1.Evacuation center	26
2.Contact details of TDMC members	26
3.Firefighting (trucks, equipment, location, capacity).....	28
4. Medical Capacity	28
5. Contact details of heads from external agencies- Coordinators.....	29
6. Contact details of Responsible Officers from Dzongkhag	30
7. Contact details of Thromde Search and Rescue Team	31
8. List of items available for Search and Rescue	32

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Disaster Management and Contingency plan is basically to prepare, mitigate and respond effectively and efficiently for all types of disasters within Thromde. The initial planning processes on the compilation of geotechnical data and analysis of information on Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment of the area portrays community hazard scenarios and involvement of grass root communities and stakeholders had led towards realistic development of integrated risk management plans. Moreover, the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and action plans will guide preparedness measures, mitigation, and response methodologies for different disasters to minimize risk and create disaster-resilient Thromde.

The undeniable fact about the hazards is that the frequency of occurrence and intensity of disasters are neither predictable nor preventable. Even more problematic is the recent climate change, global warming, and urbanization, which have further increased the vulnerabilities and exposure to disaster. Thus, it's crucial to develop a plan to minimize the impact and respond on time to save lives and properties. A comprehensive plan will ultimately reduce the risk and its impact by implementing mitigation measures and building disaster-resilient infrastructures.

Thromde Disaster Management and Contingency Plan is developed in line with its core vision and mission of Thromde. It's also aligned with the ideals of GNH and formulated annual and five-year plans. As such the plan will guide in mobilization of resources, and stakeholder coordination and create disaster-resilient Thromde. The DM and CM plan covers three Demkhongs at Dewathang Throm and three demkhongs at Samdrup Jongkhar Throm.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure the safety of residents and create disaster-resilient Thromde, the following are the objectives:

- Safeguard and reduce the critical/ basic infrastructural damages of both private and public properties
- Provide Immediate and timely relief/ aid to the affected victims
- Deploy search and rescue teams during an emergency
- Coordination of relevant stakeholders and involvement of the grass root community
- Proper resource mobilization and budget utilization
- Inclusion of disaster activities in annual plan/five-year plan
- Immediate Reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical infrastructures

Chapter 1: Overview of the Thromde

1.1 Geography

Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde is one of the class A Thromde in Bhutan. The Thromde encompassing an area of 4.47 square kilometers includes the Samdrup Jongkhar town and also a settlement of Dewathang which is located 18 kilometers uphill along S/Jongkhar-Trashigang Highway.

The town is located in the eastern part of the country bounded by the Indian state of Assam in the south and east, Trashigang in the north, and Pemagatshel in the west. S/Jongkhar Thromde falls within sub-tropical regions with elevation ranging from 200-4000 mts above mean sea level.

The average monthly mean maximum temperature ranges between 19 degrees Celsius in the months of winter to 27 degrees Celsius in the months of summer while the average monthly minimum temperature varies from 10 degree Celsius during winter and 22 degrees Celsius during summer.

The Thromde has 6 Demkhongs (Constituencies) (3 in Dewathang and 3 in S/Jongkhar)

1. *Kipse*
2. *Bangtsho*
3. *Samdrup Gatshel*
4. *Toed*
5. *Maed*
6. *Bar*

1.2 Administrative Profile

The Thromde Administration is headed by the elected Mayor (Thrompon), the Executive Secretary supported by the various Division and Sections representing Ministries and Agencies work towards delivering public services to its residents.

Thromde Tshogde is the highest decision-making body represented by Thuemis from six constituencies and chaired by Thrompon. The Executive Secretary is a member secretary to the Tshogde.

1.3 Demography

The Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde has a population of 9,325(Male-5016, Female-4,309) with a density of 2,086 persons per sq. km and a sex ratio of 116.4 males per 100 females according to PHCB 2017.

Table 1: Key Demographics

	Town	Area (Sq. Km.)	No. of HH	Population		Health Facilities			Schools					
				Male	Female	Hosp	BHU	ORC	HS S/CS	M SS	LS S	PS	EC R/ E CC D	Collg e
1	S/Jongkhar Thromde	4.47				1			1			1	2	
2	Dewathang (rural and urban)			5,016	4,309	1			1			1	2	1
Total		2,379		9,325		2			<u>2</u>			<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	1

BHU – Basic Health Unit; ORC – Outreach Clinic; HSS – Higher Secondary School; MSS – Middle Secondary School; LSS – Lower Secondary School; PS – Primary School; ECR – Extended Classroom

1.4 Weather and Climate

As per the monthly report of National Center Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM) 2023 & 2024, temperature for summer ranges from 36.0 degree celsius to 21.0 degree celsius while the temperature for the winter varies from 26.0 degree celsius to 7.0 degree celsius.

According to the annual report of daily data recorded at Dewathang meteorological station, the highest daily rainfall was received in June 2023 with **153.4 mm per day** and the average annual rainfall received for 2023 was 3,073.3 mm (Summer-2,463.2mm, Winter-4.0mm, Autumn-157.0mm and Spring-437.5 mm). The Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde is the fourth highest annual rainfall received in the Bhutan

1.5 Economy

Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde serves as an entry and exit point for six eastern dzongkhags through the Indian state of Assam. Due to its strategic location, near the border of Assam, the town is a commercial hub for business between India and Bhutan. The six Dzongkhags of Pemagatshel, Trashigang, Trashiyangtse, Mongar, Lhuntse, and Samdrup Jongkhar had an ancient trade relationship with the Indian state of Assam and West Bengal and still is a center for commercial business.

Apart from serving as a trading town, the eastern Dzongkhags also commute Via S/Jongkhar town through the Indian highway to other parts of the country. As such the town also accommodates the commuters entering and exiting to different parts of the country.

Chapter 2: Thromde Disaster Management System

2.1 Disaster Management Subcommittee

The DDMC may, if it considers necessary, constitute a subcommittee at the Dungkhag, Thromde, or Gewog level to assist the DDMC in the performance of its functions under the DM Act of Bhutan 2013.

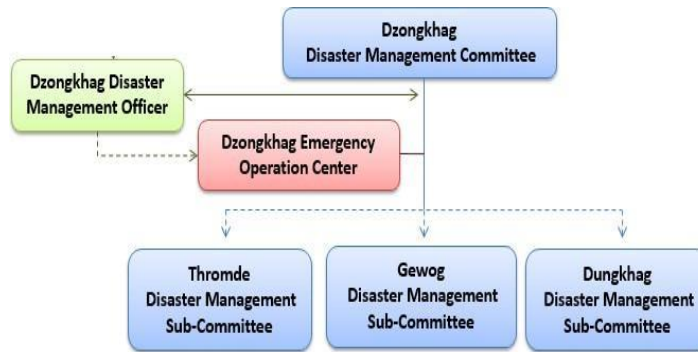


Figure 1: Dzongkhag/Thromde Disaster Management System

Thromde Disaster Management Sub Committee comprises the following members

- 1) Thrompon (Chairman)
- 2) Executive Secretary (Deputy Chairman)
- 3) Head, Environment Section (member secretary)
- 4) Head, DRD (Member)
- 5) Head, ID (Member)
- 6) Planning Officer (Member)
- 7) Urban Planner (Member)
- 8) Finance Officer (Member)
- 9) Human Resource Officer (Member)
- 10) Adm. Officer (Member)
- 11) ICT Officer (Member)
- 12) Six Theumis (Member)
- 13) Land Registrar (Member)
- 14) Procurement (Member)

Chapter 3: Disaster Risk Profile of Thromde

3.1 Hazard Assessment

S/Jongkhar had experienced different types of disasters in the past years. The most frequent and devastating was flash floods which caused serious damage to infrastructures. Other hazards are windstorms, and structural fires which have also caused several destructions in the past years. The Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) process carried out in S/Jongkhar and Dewathang town also identified other hazards such as – earthquakes, forest fires, landslides, thunderstorms, pests, and diseases. The hazard assessment of each town is as:

1. S/Jongkhar town

Table 2: S/Jongkhar Town Hazard Assessment Table

Sl.No.	Hazard	Secondary Hazard	History	Major Impact
1	Flash Flood/Flood	Landslide/ Soil erosion	2015, 2016	Suspension bridge, flood protection wall, roads, water pipes, drains, one truck carried away, wooden bridge
2	Earthquake	Landslide, flood, structural fire	2009	Roads, houses, walls, water pipes, loss of human lives
3	Windstorm/Thunderstorm	Landslide, soil erosion	2015, 2017	Houses, government buildings, Service line
4	Structure fire and forest		2013, 2014, 2016	

3.2 Dewathang town

Table 3: Hazard Assessment Table

Sl.No.	Hazard	Secondary Hazard	History	Major Impact
1	Flood	Landslide and Soil erosion		Damaged to land and crops Damaged to road, drains
2	Windstorm	Structure fire, forest		HHs roof damaged
3	Earthquake	Landslides, structure fire, forest Fire		HH damaged
4	Pest and diseases			Crops damaged

As per the hazard assessment findings –

Flash floods had been ranked the top priority hazard, followed by earthquakes, landslides, windstorms & fires. The other perceived hazards were human-wildlife conflict and pests/diseases.

Table 4: Hazard ranking by town

Sl. No	Town	Eart h-qua ke	Wind-storm/ Rainst orm	Forest Fire	Pest & Diseas e es	Structur al Fire	Flo od	Hail - stor m	Thund er/Lig then g	Lan d-slide
1	S/Jongkhar	6	6	5	4	8	10	3	2	7
2	Dewathang	6	7	5	3	9	9	3	2	9
	Total	12	13	10	7	17	19	6	4	16
	Overall Rank	5	2	6	7	3	1	8	9	4

(Score; 1 to 10 (10 highest, 1 lowest, 0 unknown), Rank: (1 = highest and 9= Lowest))

Most hazards are seasonal and can be expected at a particular time of the year. Fires and windstorms are expected during the dry season from November to April. Similarly, floods occur mainly during the rainy season in June - August. Therefore, fire awareness and flood safety notifications and advisories should be made accordingly.

The table below shows the seasonal activities of 2 towns under S/JongkharThromde. The seasonal calendar may also be used by the Thromde and relevant agencies to plan for awareness/ training activities in the community.

Table 5: Seasonal Calendar of two towns

SIN	Towns	Months and Activities											
		J	Fe	Mar	Apr	Ma	Ju	Jul	Au	Se	O	No	De
o		a	b			y	n		g	p	ct	v	c
1	S/Jongkhar	F	F	W/S/ T	W/S/ T	M/ S/T	M	M	M	M	M		F
2	Dewathang	F	F	W/S/ T	W/S/ T	M/ S/T	M	M	M	M/ H	M/ H	H	F
		S= Hail Storm, P=Plantation/Sowing, F= Festival, M=Monsoon, W: Windstorm, H=Harvesting. T: Thunder/Lightning											

3.3 Vulnerability Assessment

A Vulnerability assessment for the S/Jongkhar is carried out based on the underlying vulnerabilities identified during the HVCA process as follows based on the hazard priority.

S/Jongkhar Thromde is very vulnerable to different kinds of disasters. This is mainly because the settlement situated near river banks, old structures without disaster resilient features, lack of proper drainage systems and construction boom, etc. possesses a greater threat of severe destruction if the disaster strikes.

In Dewathang the old traditional houses lack disaster-related knowledge, and topography is most susceptible to disasters.

3.4 Capacity Assessment

Various kinds of capacities existing in towns with relation to different hazards are expressed and understood as Physical capacities (including environmental capacities) are those that are present in the Thromde are location of dzongkhag administration, regional offices, RBP, business communities, general public and volunteers within the Thromde jurisdiction are added advantages and can respond to hazard immediately. Economic capacities are private firms, business communities, civil servants, and general public human resources and rely on for recovery and reconstruction anytime as deemed necessary during different phases of disaster. Social capacities are strong traditional relationships within communities, personal bonds of friendship/relatives, faith, and trust in the administration, which are very helpful at the time of disaster

Generally, in the Thromde there are certain capacities as most of the officials are trained in basic search and rescue training, first aid, key safety messages along with other relevant offices including the general public. Moreover, Thromde has reserved a budget particularly meant for the purchase of equipment and liaising with Dzongkhag and other stakeholders

3.4 Risk Reduction and Mitigation

It is paramount to increase professional skills and experience in ID, DRD, and DM Office to handle structural and non-structural mitigation activities in various fields. The existing towns are private and government buildings are built with poor construction materials and without any disaster-resilient features. As such those structures have experienced the destructive impact of disasters.

So, the vulnerability assessment of all structures is a prerequisite tool for the preparation of a plan and intended action. The data acquired can be used in checking and verifying quality materials, the adaption of building codes, and the inclusion of safety measures.

Flash floods are most common in Thromde and the protection wall has proven less effective in preventing flash floods. Therefore, thorough research is required to plan and develop flood protection walls and likewise an integrated plan for the resettlement of the town. Besides, the early warning system is necessary for flood monitoring and warning.

Landslide is also a priority hazard and there is a need for professional skill development of Engineers and builders. Other options are adaptation of land management methodology, plantation, and quality construction of protection walls and roads.

The general public and settlement had to be constantly informed and create awareness regarding different disasters. The people had to be aware of preparedness, mitigation, and safety measures before, during, and after disasters.

3.41 Preparedness

As for preparedness there is an urgent requirement for a reliable weather forecast station for gathering accurate and authentic information on rain, thunderstorms, and hailstorms, so as to equip and combat a particular type of disaster. Moreover, it is important to procure tools and equipment to respond during the time of emergency.

Social capacities like raising community awareness of risks and family preparedness are vital for risk reduction and prevention.

3.42 Response

For fast response, well-versed knowledge in basic Search and Rescue, First Aid, and assessment procedures (as per the prescribed format of DDM) has to be in place and followed by the public and government, institutions/corporations, etc.

Community participation should be encouraged and create a platform for sharing responsibility. One of the best methods for an effective response system is to develop and implement SOP for each demkhong. However, SOP has to be reviewed by TDMSC and constantly practiced in the form of mock drills.

3.5 Disaster Management Action Plan (2024 – 2028)

Priority Area	Key Activities	Target	Lead Agency/Person	Supporting Agencies	Timeline	Budget estimate (Nu. M)
Awareness	1.1 Organize awareness programs to educate on Dos & Don'ts for top priority hazards –Flash Flood, Windstorm, Earthquake, Landslides, and fire	Communities of all six Demkhongs	TDMSC	Dzongkhag DDM RBP	2024-2025	0.05
	1.2 Enforce house owners and proposals to construct new homes to incorporate DRR features mandatory (Earthquake resilient features)	Communities of all six Demkhongs	ID, DRD	DDM DDMC TDMC	2025-2026	0.05
	1.3 Raise awareness of family preparedness	Communities of all six Demkhongs	DMO/SART	DDMO Thromde	2024-2025	0.05
Enhance Risk Reduction & mitigation	2.1 Carryout vulnerability assessment of old/ existing government	All Demkhongs	DRD/ID	DDM, DES, MoWHS, MoE	2025-2026	0.1

	buildings – schools, health facilities, cultural buildings, office buildings					
	2.2 Training on ICS and DMIS to TDMSC	TDMSC members	DMFP	DDM, DDMC	2024	0.9
	2.3 Organize Hands-on training on use of fire-fighting equipment	Regional Offices, Business Community and Communities	TSAT	RBP DDM Relevant sectors	2024-2025	0.05
	2.4 Issue orders for compliance of fire preparedness measures (BODs and other vulnerable sectors)	BODs and relevant sectors	Dzongkhag and Thromde	DDMC TDMSC RBP	2024-2025	NA
3. Enhance preparedness, response and recovery levels	3.1 Establish Thromde Emergency Operation Center	Thromde	TDFP	DDMC DDM NDMA Relevant Sectors	2025	10
	3.2 Raise awareness, review and update and check the functionality of the DM and Contingency plan	Thromde, Dratshang, RBP, Dzongkhag, RBA, Judiciary	Thromde	DDM	2024-2025	0.025
	3.3 Stockpile materials required for emergency	Thromde	TDMSC	DDM, MoF, Relevant Sectors	2024-2028	2

	response and immediate recovery at strategic location and all the Demkhongs					
	3.4 Establish and institute pre-arrangements for emergency procurement and requirements	Thromde	Procurement Officer	TDMSC	2024-2028	2
	3.5 Conduct a refresher course for the Thromde SAR Team	TSAR Team, RBP	TDMFP/Finance Officer TDMFP	DDM, MoF DDM	2024-2025	

Chapter 4: Contingency Plan

A Contingency Plan is necessary for Thromde to respond well at times of emergency and reduce widespread impact. S/Jongkhar Thromde's some existing structures are built without any disaster-resilient features, or improper setbacks, and the settlements are situated near the river banks which are considered as risky and prone areas.

Therefore, a Contingency plan is necessary for response mechanisms during pre-disaster, during a disaster, and post-disaster time.

4.1 Standard Procedures for Response at Thromde Level

As per the DM Act 2013, Thromde is mandated to manage disaster type I only.

a. Isolated local incidents

Isolated Local Incident - An isolated local incident is an incident which does not have a widespread effect on people and property and can be managed within the normal operations of the agencies concerned, and such incident shall not require emergency procurement and funding

Isolated local incidents mean single structure fire incidents or minor damages like blowing off the roof of one house. Such an incident doesn't qualify under Disaster Types II - III of the Disaster Management Act of Bhutan 2013, the following standard procedure shall be followed.

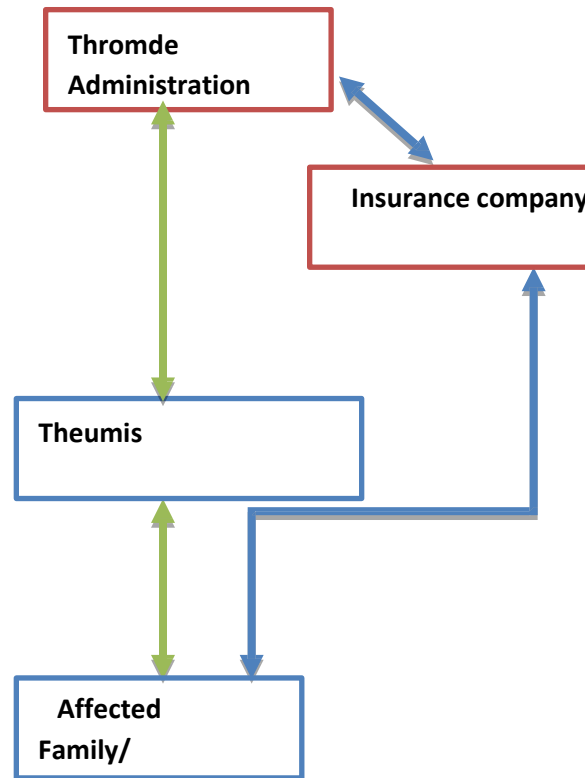
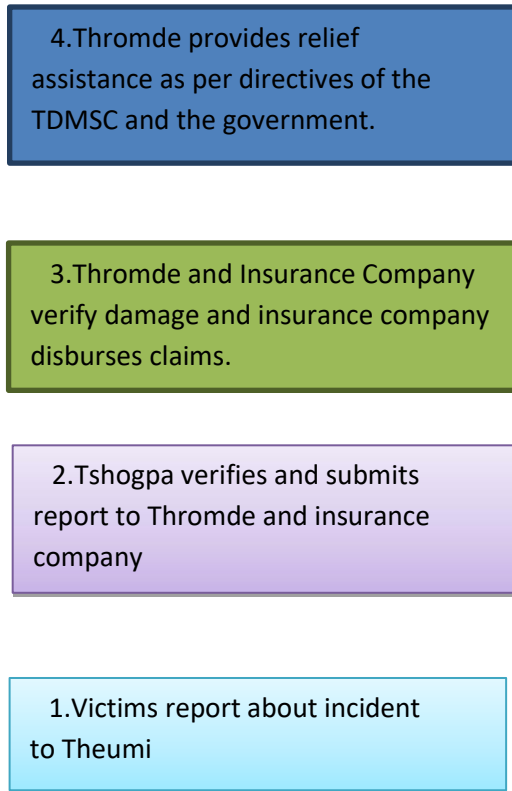


Figure 4: Standard procedure for isolated local incidents

b. Disaster Types

As per the DM Act of Bhutan 2013 and the DM rules and regulations, standard procedures for response at the Thromde level for different Disaster Type 1 are as follows

Disaster Type I - A disaster shall be classified as Type I if it can be managed with available resources and is within the coping capacity of the Gewog/Thromde concerned

1. In the case of Type I

At the Thromde level, under the TDMSC, during a disaster, the following Incident Command System shall be instituted and activated during Type I disasters. The following teams shall be formed under the Incident Command

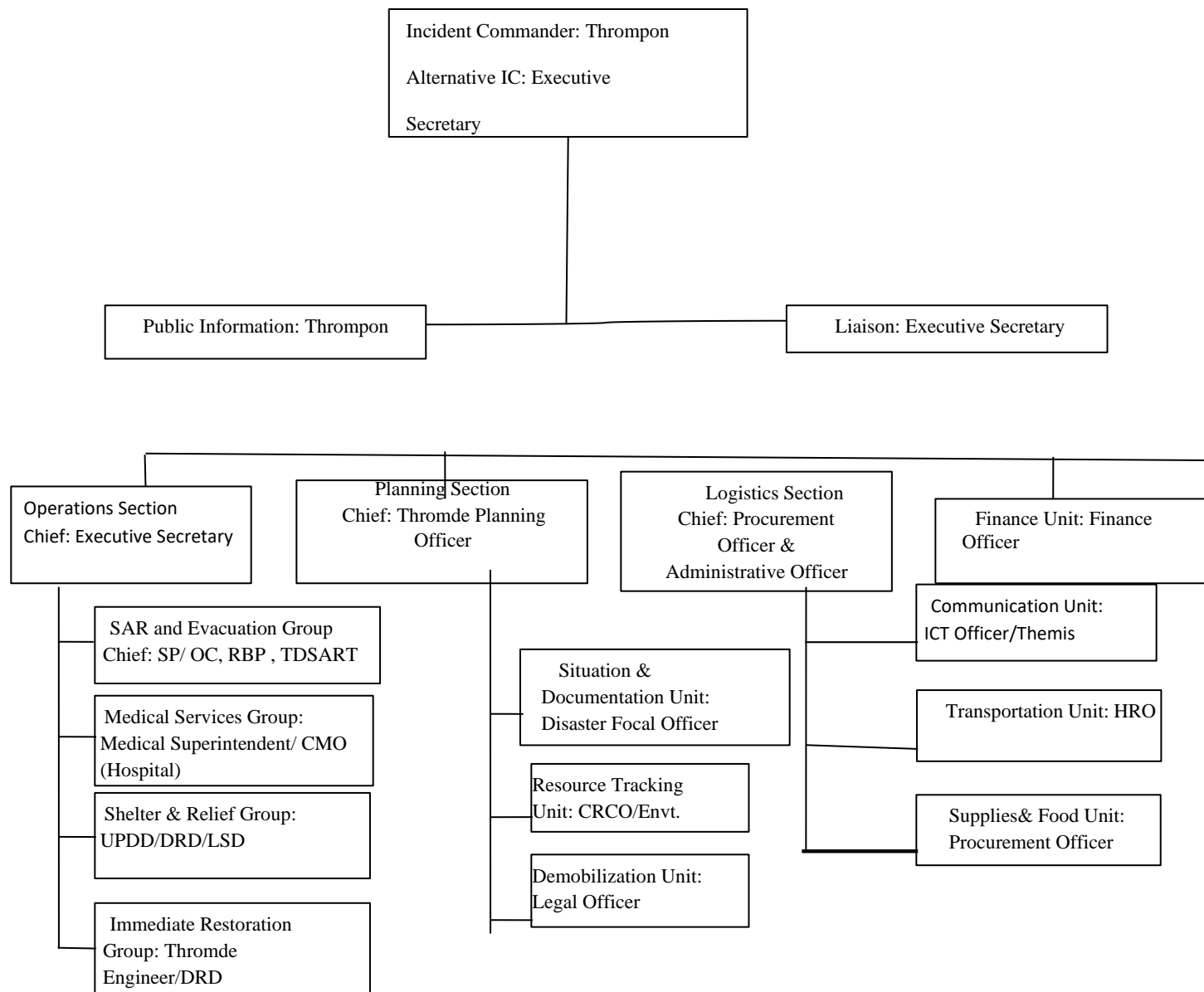


Figure 5: Response System at Thromde Level

1. Incident Commander

Thrompon, as the head of the Thromde, shall be the overall Incident Commander in the Thromde area during a disaster and will provide overall directives.

2. Alternative Incident Commander

ES shall be the alternative IC and he shall oversee all the operation, logistics, and planning sections.

3. Operation Section

- a. Chief of the Operations Section - SP/OC of RBP will be the overall coordinator
- b. The following teams shall be formed under the operations section:
 - i. Search and Rescue (SAR) Team - SAR shall be carried out by the RBP along with the Thomde SAR Team. They shall perform search and rescue operations and assist in evacuation. They will also be responsible for the provision of site security and maintenance of law and order.
 - ii. Medical Team - The medical team shall be headed by the CMO and provide first aid, triage, trauma management, and other emergency medical services.
 - iii. **Relief Team** – The Relief team will be headed by the head, UPDD with support by DRD and LSD. The relief team shall be responsible for providing temporary shelter, WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene), and food supplies for both responders and affected families.
 - iv. Restoration Team- The ID shall head the immediate restoration

4. Logistic Section

- a. The Chief of the Logistics section will be the Thomde Administration Officer.
 - i. **Procurement Team** – The procurement team shall assist the procurement officer in mobilizing resources and carrying out emergency procurement.
 - ii. **Transportation Team** – The MTO of the Thomde in close collaboration with RSTA shall ensure transportation arrangements, including helicopter services, as required.

4.2 Stakeholders' Roles and Responsibilities

The different stakeholders involved in Thromde disaster management are all government and nongovernment offices, private companies, the general public etc. The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder for disaster risk management during pre-disaster, *during disaster and post-disaster* in the Thromde are provided below Table.

Table 6.0 Stakeholders' roles and responsibilities

Agency	Role
Thromde Disaster Management Sub-Committee	<p>Non-Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incorporate policy of risk management into Disaster Management programs as well in development activities. ● Prepare, analyze and review the Thromde Disaster Management Plan yearly and inform different departments, agencies, volunteers and community groups. ● Identification of safe place for evacuation ● Initiate multi agencies disaster risk reduction plans at the Thromde level and build capacities to combat disaster. ● Efficient utilization and management of Thromde disaster budget ● Establish Thromde Emergency Operation Centre. ● Organize TDMSC Meetings on a yearly or bi-yearly basis ● Encourage timely Training of SAR Teams ● Proper data compilation of disasters and assessment ● Install Early warning systems* ● Procurement of essential emergency materials ● Impart awareness programs, preparedness methodologies and other mitigation plans <p>-Advisory and safety messages to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work closely with DDMC and DLGDM Centre <p>During a Disaster</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide full support to the Incident Commander (Thrompon). ● Coordinate and communicate with DDMC and DDM. ● Arrange and mobilize resources and manpower <p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid damage assessment and reporting system - Immediate Supply of relief, food, and other essential items to those affected. - Initiate reconstruction and rehabilitation plans <p>Report to the DDMC and DLGDM.</p>
Royal Bhutan Police	<p>Non-Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Officer incharge is overall in charge during the disaster ● Organize and provide training on Search and Rescue, first aid, Incident Command Systems and SOPs. ● Identification of most vulnerable and Risky areas of disaster-prone areas for fast and effective response mechanism. ● Initiate communication network with relevant stakeholders ● Organize and execute mock drills for the fire fighting, rescue , evacuation and practice chain of command with concerned relevant offices/public. ● Establish reliable communication network within the police and with Thromde ● Keep an immediate response team at standby and equipment for response. <p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First responder and prompt Search and Rescue operations. ● Help to establish emergency evacuation shelters and situation control ● Engage firefighting response and safety measures ● Check and enforce law and order <p>After Disaster</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide security of government and private properties ● Monitor damage assessment and relief operations ● Crowd control and traffic management ● Ensure smooth reconstruction and rehabilitation programs by maintaining a safe environment.
Health Sector	<p>Non-Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constant monitoring and risk evaluation of the population ● Prepare a plan for emergency cases ● Keep stock of Emergency Health Kits ● Provide training to Public and relevant officials on emergency first aid and basic medical measures. ● Identification and nomination of medical personnel ● Sufficient Emergency Health Kits and Personnel ● Monitoring and assessment of health facilities/faculty and patients. ● Liaise with Thromde Disaster Management Sub-Committee for disaster related planning and management <p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deployment of medical teams ● Provide medical assistance to the affected ● Evaluation of medical services and facilities <p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Timely intervention and monitoring of outbreaks of any epidemics and activate medical intervention ● Compiling and reporting of health related activities
Finance and Accounts Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Keep enough emergency funds ● Equitable and fair distribution of budget ● Maintain proper accounts and records ● Utilization and channelization of funds on a priority basis

Thromde Education Sector	<p>Non-Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nomination of disaster focal person at schools ● Organize teacher and student training on disaster response mechanisms, dos and don'ts and mock drills. ● Ensure quality construction of schools building/disaster-resilient infrastructures <p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kickstart the mock drill ● Guide students to the safe evacuation center ● Students and teachers participate in relief response and reconstruction <p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluation and assessment of the students and the infrastructure ● Conduct training on Disaster response preparedness, safety measures and do's and don'ts. ● Create awareness and lessons on different disasters.
Thromde Engineering Sector	<p>Non-Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incorporate and encourage disaster resilient materials for construction ● Prepare and formulate legal guidelines for safe construction ● Keep note of bulldozers and earth moving machines for emergency operation (Government and public) ● Organize training of engineers/technicians/local public on disaster resilient construction features and materials. ● Assessment and Evaluation of the quality of roads, drainage, houses, and other structures ● Deploy manpower and materials for maintenance and reconstruction <p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assist in compilation of damage assessment and report preparation ● Technical and manpower supply in reconstruction and rehabilitation of

	<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impart safety information of affected and non-affected areas for travel, evacuation and relief operation ● Initiate immediate reconstruction of affected important infrastructure, roads, walls, drains etc <p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compile detailed assessment of damaged properties ● Involve in constructing temporary shelters. ● Lead role in reconstruction of structures/infrastructures (government/non-governmental properties) ● Plan and enforce detailed rehabilitation and reconstruction programs ● Provide technical guidance and support for reconstruction works
In charge, Telecom	<p>Non-Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish uninterrupted mobile networks coverage in the affected place ● Provide reliable different communication with all parts of the country ● Make necessary arrangements for an emergency power failure to support communication at times of emergency ● Precautionary arrangements for very advanced facilities to withstand disasters to enhance effective communication systems. ● Render full support to the Thromde Disaster Management Sub-Committee ● Inform beforehand of the technical problems for further preparations and alternative solutions. ● Plan and equip with the most reliable facilities to function all the time. <p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain proper communication network for all the times (24 hours) ● Facilitate other options for communication during emergency ● Provide communication facilities for the affected palace ● Keep provision for satellite phones and other wireless communication ● Rapid Assessment for damaged telecommunication infrastructure and

	<p>measures to restore it</p> <p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Initiative to restore damaged communication infrastructure at earliest
Incharge, RSTA	<p>Non-Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disseminate the right information about the transport network ● Provide data of the required information for planning and other preparedness measures ● Listing and recording of transport facilities ● Fast delivery of transportation <p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arrangements of transportation of relief personnel, material to affected areas and evacuation ● Identification of safe routes for the movement of search and rescue teams and also to transport victims to safer areas ● Carry out the ways to save different vehicles that are struck in the affected areas <p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of the damaged transportation vehicles and other motor vehicles affected ● Restoration of transport facilities, insurance claim, and other documentation preparation
In Charge, Bhutan Power Corporation Limited	<p>Non-Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of electrical facilities likely to be affected and rectification of infrastructure ● Provide uninterrupted power supply ● keep backup power supply facilities

	During Disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide alternative power supply
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Chapter 5: Implementation Mechanism

The TDMSC has to develop, endorse, activate, review, and update the Thromde DM and Contingency plan.

Thromde administration is responsible for the implementation of the prioritized plan activities and ensuring that the activities are mainstreamed into their annual and five-year plans. The Thromde DMSC will facilitate the mainstreaming of priority disaster risk reduction, preparedness, awareness, mitigation, and capacity-building activities in annual and five-year development plans of the Thromde.

In the event of a disaster, TDMSC will activate the Contingency Plan. TDMSC will, as an emergency measure, meet the expenses for response and relief operations from the annual budget of the Thromde by the financial guidelines.

For immediate restoration of critical disaster management facilities, TDMSC will submit the fund request to DDM, secretariat to NDMA as per financial guidelines.

The budget requirement for the recovery and reconstruction works should follow the normal budgetary process. The TDMSC and concerned sectors shall, for the purpose of recovery and reconstruction of public assets and infrastructure, undertake detailed damage assessment within its area of responsibility as per the post-disaster assessment framework endorsed by the NDMA.

The detailed damage assessment along with the work program and cost estimate will be submitted to DDM who will review and forward it to NDMA for further submission to MoF.

As member secretary, the Thromde Disaster Focal Person will keep records, maintain data, and assist the chairman of the TDMSC in monitoring the Thromde DM plan activities. The Thromde DMFP shall present the plan's progress during TDMSC meetings and update the DM plan activities and budget annually. The Disaster Focal Person will also ensure that reports are submitted to the DDM and the NDMA, as required.

Annexure

1. Evacuation center

Sl.No	Gewog/Town/Constituency	Open Spaces and area	Remarks
1	Core (LAP-1)	Indo-Bhutan Park- 1 acre	
2	Service Center (LAP-2)	Football Ground	
3	Football ground (LAP-3)	TendrelThang	
4	(LAP-4)	Primary school ground	
5	Dewathang town	RBA ground-1 acre	
		Craft Bazar	

2. Contact details of TDMC members

Designation	Phone - (Office)	Mobile no
1. Thrompon, Chairman		17773732
2. Executive Secretary		17708120
1. Head, DRD		17924841
2. Head, ID		17614225
3. Planning Officer		17806345

4. ICT Officer		17871153
5. Adm Officer		17602655
6. Finance Officer		17394121
7. Toed Theumi		17529660
8. Baar Theumi		17596607
9. Maed Theumi		17615949
10. Urban Planner		77359656
11. Bangtsho Theumi		17318661
12. Disaster Focal person		17637716
13. Dessup Coordinator	-	77471115
14. Samdrupgatshel Theumi		17713346
15. Kipsi Theumi		17450975
16. Procurement Officer		17978647
17. Human Resource Officer		17727151
18. Land Register Officer		17464980

3. Firefighting (trucks, equipment, location, capacity)

Sl. No	Facilities/equipment/personnel	Location	Capacity	Contact person	Contact
1	Fire Fighting Truck	RBP, S/J	4500 L	Yangyel Tshering, Fire Incharge	110/17686334
2	RBP personnel	S/J	SAR Team,	Sangay Tenzin	17690200
3	Desuup	S/J	First Responder Team (SAR)	Karma Loday, Gojay Thinley Jamtsho, Desuup	1765045 77471115
4	Bhutan Red Cross Society	S/J	Death Body Management Team, Bhutan Taxi Association	Norbu Zangpo, Coordinator	17532103

4. Medical Capacity

Sl.No	Name of Hospital/BHU	Location	No. of Beds	Focal Person	Contact
1	Hospital	S/Jongkhar Thromde	20	CMO	77232566
2	Hospital	Dewathang	40	CMO	1756262

5. Contact details of heads from external agencies- Coordinators

SN	Name	Designation	Agency/Firm	Contact
1	Sangay Dorji	CFO	DoFPS	17131897
2	Kinley Wangchuk	RTO	BCTA	17771020
3	Tshewang Dorji	Manager	BPC	17131147
4	Chador Wangdi	Manager	Telecom	17113231
5	Ugyen Wangdi	Supervisor	Tashicell	77732854
6	Ugyen	Regional Director	FCB	17462475
7	Deo Kumar Gurung	Disaster Focal, EMT	Hospital, SJ	17932803
8	Drupchu Dorji	Regional Director	Regional Immigration Office	17807118
9	Pema Dema	Chief Engineer	DoST	17883968
10	Aiman Mahat	Regional Director	RoICE	17729513

6. Contact details of Responsible Officers from Dzongkhag

Sl.No.	Dzongkhag		Contact No.	
	Name	Designation	Office Number	Mobile Number
1	Tashi Wangmo	Dzongda	–	17614080
2	Sonam Dendup	Dzongrab	–	17240240
3	Tendi Zangmo	DDMO	–	17917320

7. Contact details of Thromde Search and Rescue Team

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number	Remarks
1	Dorji Gyeltshen	AMCO	17628505	
2	Buddhiman Darjey	Asst. Engineer	17358825	
3	Rinzin Dorji	Sr.Driver	17525662	
4	Cheki Dorji	Driver	17567633	
5	Pema Lektsho	SFA	17958574	
6	Tandin Dorji	HR.Assistant	17681718	
7	Jigme Rinzin	Driver	17493204	
8	Sonam Tashi	Driver	17709491	
9	Tashi Tshewang	Store Incharge	17366018	
10	Tashi Rinzin	Technician	17818426	
11	Ugyen Dorji	Electrical Engineer	77687910	
12	Ugyen Sonam	Surveyor	17594715	
13	Tshering Samdrup	ICT Officer	178735113	
14	Sangay Tshering	Technician	17709087	
15	Santosh Subba	Engineer	17709171	
16	Ngawang Tshering	JE	77885552	
17	Sangay Wangyel	ICT Associate	17259598	

8. List of items available for Search and Rescue

Sl.No	Items	Quantity	Remarks
1	Fire Extinguisher CO2	15 nos	
2	Telescopic ladder	1 no	
3	Safety Boots	25 nos	
4	Safety Helmets	14 nos	
5	Reflective Jacket	15 nos	
6	Search light (Trough)	1 no	
7	Rosenberg backpack	1 no	
8	Helmelt hard hat light design	3 no	
9	Figure of 8	1 no	
10	Screw carabiner	10 nos	
11	Search light (Touch)	1 no	
12	Stracher easy EVA ordinary	3 nos	
13	Static rope 200 m	2 rolls	
14	Gloves	3 nos	
15	Life Jacket	3 nos	
14	Tape sling (100m roll)	1 no	
15	Prusik tandem loop	2 no	
16	Double shelve pully	2 nos	
17	Easy anchor webbing	2 nos	
18	Anchor cable	2 nos	
19	Ambu bag manual resuscitator	2 nos	
20	D Carabinner	5 rolls	

21	Ascend descend fall arrester and belly device	1 no	
22	Jummer ascend pair	1 no	
23	Seat harness	4 nos	
24	Screw carabiner	10 nos	
25	Dynamic rope	1 no	
26	Dynamic rope 100m	2 rolls	
27	Figure of 8	9 nos	
28	Helmet hard hat light design	5 nos	
29	Pully double	4 pcs	
30	Pully single	5 pcs	
31	Harness	5 pcs	
32	Gloves	6 pcs	