



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

DZONGKHAG DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SAMDRUP JONGKHAR

(December-2019)

Executive Summary

According to Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act of Bhutan 2013, *Dzongkhag* Administrations are mandated to develop Disaster Management and Contingency plans (DMCP), in consultation with the Dzongkhag sectors, Gewogs and other relevant agencies. Further, Section 78 mandates the Dzongkhag Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) to submit the Dzongkhag's disaster management plan to the National Disaster Management Authority.

With the changing risk patterns and frequency of disasters, formulation of Dzongkhag specific Disaster Management Plan is an important strategy to strengthen local level disaster management systems and as to reduces disaster risks. Therefore, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag has developed Dzongkhag disaster management and contingency plans through the community based disaster risk management planning process. The successful completion of this plan is due to unwavering support from Department of Disaster Management upon the instruction of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) which is in pursuance to the Act.

The Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhg DMCP presents the hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in terms of disaster risk reduction and management for the Dzongkhag. The plan also outlines priority disaster risk reduction, awareness raising and capacity building activities for Samdrup Jongkhar and spells out the contingency procedures and arrangements for the Dzongkhag. An implementation and monitoring process for the plan is also included to ensure effective response during the contingency period.

The DMCP for Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag is to be referred by Dzongkhags, Gewogs and sectors while planning and implementing their annual and five year plan activities to ensure as much integration of disaster risk management and preparedness concerns as possible. It is expected that every stakeholder within Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag Administration and relevant national disaster management institutions and agencies would take ownership and fulfill their own roles and responsibilities to make Samdrup Jongkhar a disaster resilient Dzongkhag.



(Tharchin Lhundrup)
DZONGDAG

Acknowledgements

The Dzongkhag Administration, Samdrup Jongkhar would like to thank all stakeholders and participants for giving feedback and rendering continuous support and cooperation from government agencies and Gewog Administrations. We also would like to thank Dasho Dzongda and Dzongrab as well as head of the agencies to forthcoming your best ideas for managing Disasters in Samdrup Jongkhar.

The Dzongkhag also would like to extend our appreciation to the all 19 Dzongkhag Disaster Management Officers for sharing your experiences and feedbacks. Also, Department of Disaster Management for their technical and facilitation support throughout the process.

Contents

ACRONYMS	5
Disaster Terminology.....	6
Capacity	6
Preparedness	7
Prevention	7
Recovery	8
Response	8
Chapter 1: Overview of the Dzongkhag	10
Weather and Climate.....	13
Chapter 2: Dzongkhag Disaster Management System.....	13
2.1Dzongkhag Disaster Management Committee (DDMC).....	13
2.2Functions of DDMC	14
Chapter 3: Disaster Risk Profile of Dzongkhag.....	16
3.1 Hazard Assessment	16
3.3 Capacity Assessment	23
Chapter 4: Disaster Management Action Plan (2018 – 2023)	27
Chapter 5: Contingency Plan.....	33
1.1 Standard Procedures for Response at Dzongkhag level	33
Chapter 5: Implementation Mechanism.....	42
Annexes	43
I. Contact details of DDMC members	43
II. Emergency Contact details of responsible Officers from Dzongkhag	44
III. Fire fighting (trucks, equipment, location, capacity)	45
V. Medical.....	45
VI. Contact details of Des-sups.....	46

ACRONYMS

CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DM Act, 2013	Disaster Management Act of Bhutan, 2013
DM	Disaster Management
DDMC	Dzongkhag Disaster Management Committee
DT	Dzongkhag Tshogdue
GNH	Gross National Happiness
GT	Gewog Tshogdey
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

Disaster Terminology

Capacity

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.

Capacity development

The process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals, including through improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, and institutions.

Coping capacity

The ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions, emergencies or disasters.

Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Disaster risk

The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

Disaster risk management

The systematic process of using administrative, directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.

Disaster risk reduction

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Disaster risk reduction plan

A document prepared by an authority, sector, organization or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives.

Early warning system

The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

Mitigation

The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters is called mitigation.

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

Prevention

The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

Recovery

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

Response

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Retrofitting

Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.

Scope& Objectives

The Disaster Management and Contingency Plan for Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag are prepared, as mandated by Disaster Management Act, 2013. The draft plan therefore will be put forward in the Dzongkhag Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) for its endorsement and will hereafter serve as a document for reference by all relevant stakeholders – Dzongkhag Sectors and Gewog Administrations - for implementation of prioritized disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities. The contingency arrangements and procedures within the plan will serve as a guide for Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag's response activities.

The objectives of the Dzongkhag Disaster Management Plan are:

- To facilitate planning for an implementation of disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag;
- To ensure required capacities for risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness and response;
- To increase awareness on disaster risks and risk reduction and preparedness measures within Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag;
- To establish contingency arrangements for provision of effective response and relief and to enable quick recovery after a disaster.

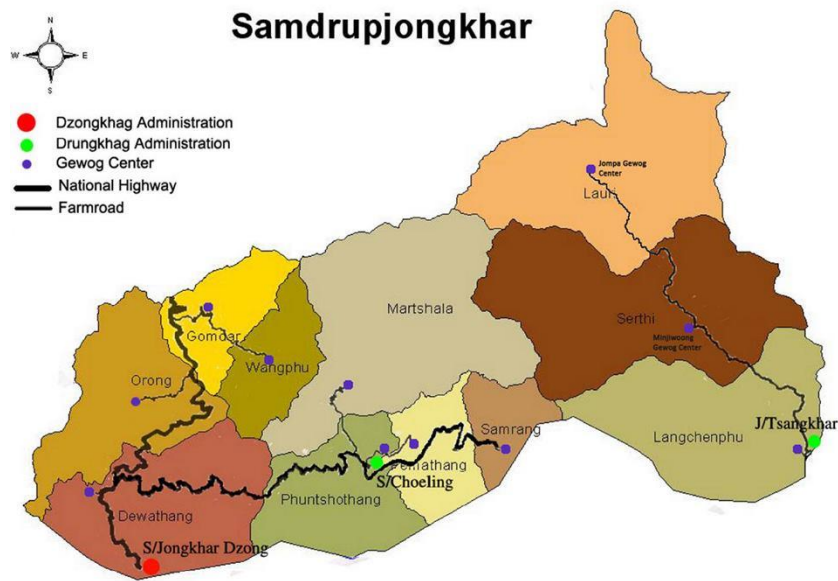
The Dzongkhag disaster management and contingency plan will be updated on a yearly basis and reviewed every five years as mandated by Section 79 of the Disaster Management Act.

Chapter 1: Overview of the Dzongkhag

Geography

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag is situated in the southeastern corner of the country, sharing its southern and northern borders with the Indian states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh respectively. To its west lies Pemagatshel Dzongkhag and to its north Trashigang Dzongkhag. It has a population of 35,079 (18329 male and 16750 female), with 7786 households and an area of 1877.94 sq. km constituting around 4% of the country's total land area. More than three quarters of its area is under forest cover - higher than the national coverage and of mostly the broad leaved sub-tropical evergreen type. The Dzongkhag is located in the sub-tropical climate zone, extending from an elevation of 200 meters to 3600 meters with major portion of the land within 600 meters to 1200 meters. Its southern strip extending across four Gewogs consists of fertile plain lands. The temperature ranges from a minimum of 14 degree centigrade to a maximum of 36 degree centigrade during the peak summer of the year. Its average annual rainfall is 5309.4 millimeters (as recorded at Aerong). The average annual temperature is 23.8 °C. About 2749 mm of precipitation falls annually.

Figure 1 – Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag Map solicited



Economy

The Dzongkhag serves as a hub of business for the five other eastern Dzongkhags of Pemagatshel, Trashigang, Trashiyangtse, Lhuentse and Mongar. The Dzongkhag administration headquarters and towns of the eastern region are all connected by the national highway. SamdrupJongkhar Town's location at the border with India provides access to the Indian market, not only for Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag but also for the other eastern Dzongkhags. It has a potential to serve as Bhutan's gateway to Assam and North Eastern states. However, a major threat to economic opportunities for the region's households is posed by the cheaper products available across the border and the control over wholesale market by the Indian ethnic community.

The town has a FCB warehouse under construction and an auction yard particularly for mandarin, potatoes and ginger storage and auctioning from different parts of the whole of the eastern region, with the first and third products being the main cash crops of the Dzongkhag. However, frequent strikes in Assam State hinder the movement and transportation of goods. In addition, its long stretch of porous border exposes huge forested areas to the increasing population of Assam with corresponding increase in the illegal extraction of the forest resources. Moreover, the construction of Nganglam-Gyalpozhing highway has drastically slowed down economic progress.

Geography and Administration

Administratively, the Dzongkhag is divided into two Dungkhags – Jomotsangkha (Daifam) and Samdrupchoeling (Bhangtar) – and sub-divided further into 11 Gewogs – Dewathang, Gomdar, Langchenphu, Lauri, Martshalla, Orong, Pemathang, Phuntshothang, Samrang, Serthi and Wangphu. There are total of 191 villages and 58 Chiwogs spread across 11 Gewogs. In addition, there is one Thromde (Samdrupjongkhar) and two Satellite town (Samdrupcholing and Jomotsangkha) spread across three Gewogs.

As mentioned in the background, SamdrupJongkhar Dzongkhag lies to the south eastern corner of the country, sharing its border with the Indian states of Assam State and Arunachal Pradesh to its south and east respectively and the two Dzongkhags of Pemagatshel and Trashigang to its west and north respectively.

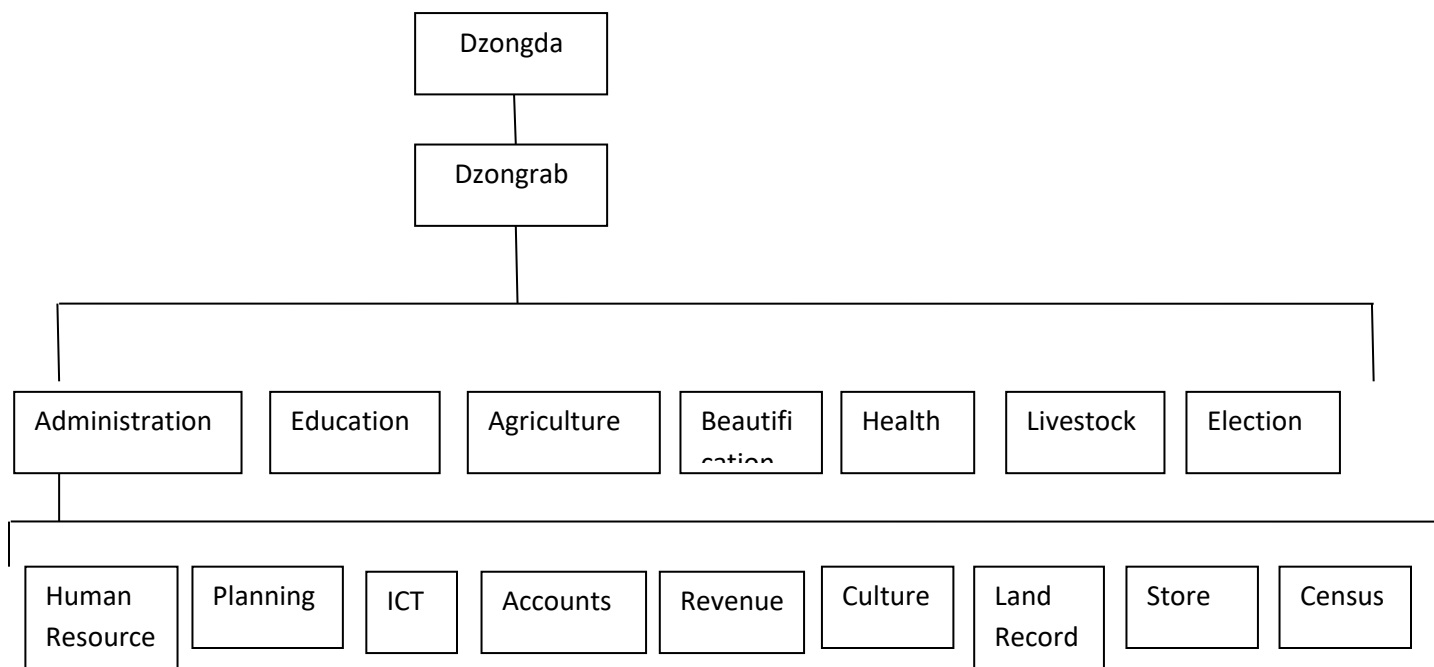
Table 1 – Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag’s Key Demographics

Sl No.	Gewog	Area (Sq. km.)	No. of Households	Population		Health Facilities			Schools				
				Male	Female	Hospital	BHU	ORC	HSS	MSS	LSS	PS	ECCD
1	Dewathang	174.88	336	1599	1315	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	3
2	Gomdar	80.87	614	1578	1628	0	1	3	0	1	Nil	2	3
3	Lauri	273.4	545	830	884	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	5
4	Serthig	306	373	1099	991	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	2
5	Martshala	308.49	501	1381	1208	0	1	5	0	1	0	2	1
6	Pemathang	76.54	448	718	750	Nil	1	1	0	0	1	Nil	1
7	Samrang	51.25	44	209	101	Nil	Sub post 1	Nil	0	0	Nil	Nil	1
8	Phuentshogthang	130.2	684	1557	1471	Nil	1	4	1	1	nil	nil	6
9	Orong	163.824	501	1428	1387	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	3
10	Wangphu	79.79	430	898	905	Nil	1	4	nil	nil	nil	2	3
11	Langchenphu	222.43	284	514	454	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	1

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag Administration, similar to the administrative setup in other Dzongkhags, is headed by the Dzongda with various sectors representing line Ministries working under the Dzongkhag’s administrative jurisdiction. The Dzongdag and the Dzongkhag Administration work in close collaboration with the elected local bodies – the Dzongkhag Tshogdu and the Gewog Tshogde.

The other institutions in the Dzongkhag are the Dzongkhag’s judicial system headed by the Drangpon and the Dzongkhag Monastic body headed by the Lam Neten.

Figure 2 – Organogram of Dzongkhag Administration



Weather and Climate

The Dzongkhag experiences wet, hot and humid summer from May to September with the onset of south-east monsoon in mid of June, and cold winter from November to February.

Chapter 2: Dzongkhag Disaster Management System

2.1 Dzongkhag Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) is constituted as below as mandated by the DM Act of Bhutan, 2013:

- a) Dasho Dzongdag, Chairperson (ex-officio)
- b) Dzongkhag Welfare Officer, member
- c) Chairperson of Dzongkhag Tshogdu (DT), member
- d) Gups of all Gewogs, member
- e) Thromde Thuemi, member
- f) Superintendent of Police/Officer-in-Charge, RBP, Samdrup Jongkhar, member
- g) Drungchen, Samdrup Jongkhar Rabdey, member
- h) Dzongkhag Disaster Management Officer, Member Secretary

i) Any other member as may be co-opted in accordance with the rules framed under the Act On the expiry of the term of the Gup/Thromdey Thuemi or in the event of resignation, the Chairperson of the Dzongkhag Disaster Management Committee shall designate the most appropriate official in the Gewog/Thromdey who shall represent in the DDMC during the interim period.

2.2 Functions of DDMC

The DDMC shall be responsible for coordinating and managing all disaster management operations in the Dzongkhag under the direction and supervision of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

According to clause 31 of DM Act 2013, the DDMC shall:

- a) Prepare, review, update and implement the Dzongkhag Disaster Management plan
- b) Monitor and evaluate measure taken for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and capacity building by each sector in the Dzongkhag
- c) Ensure establishment and functioning of the Dzongkhag Emergency Operation Center
- d) Ensure mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into the development plan, policy, program and project
- e) Ensure compliance of the approved hazard zone and vulnerability map
- f) Ensure the enforcement of structural and non-structural measures
- g) Ensure that information about an event or a disaster is promptly communicated to the NDMA, DDM and all concerned.
- h) Ensure that the damage assessments in the field are carried out professionally and efficiently without fear of favor
- i) Coordinate and support disaster response and relief operation including recovery and reconstruction
- j) Ensure that detailed reports and regular updates on disaster event is provided to the DDM upon completion of field assessment of the situation
- k) With the support of the DDM promote education, awareness, capacity building and community training on hazard, risk, vulnerability and measures to be taken by the community to prevent, mitigate and respond to disaster
- l) Conduct regular mock drill

- m) Report on a quarterly basis to the NDMA on the progress of implementation of its DM plan
- n) Direct Dungkhag, Thromde and Gewog Disaster Management subcommittee, if any, on such matters as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Act
- o) Perform such other function as may be prescribed under the Act or any law in force or as directed by the NDMA

In the case of disaster, the Chairperson of the DDMC may exercise all or any of the functions of the DDMC, subject to ex post facto ratification of the Committee.

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.

The DDMC is mandated to meet at least twice and to frame rules and regulations concerning the conduct of its meeting.

2.3 Functions of Chairperson

1. The Chairperson of the DDMC shall exercise and discharge such functions of the DDMC as the committee may delegate
2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provision contained in section 37 of this Act, the Chairperson of the DDMC shall:
 - a) Regularly review and assess the effectiveness of DM Plan
 - b) Ensure decision and policy formulated by the DDMC is implemented
 - c) Ensure that disaster risk reduction and disaster management activities are consistent with Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework.
 - d) Provide prompt information on a disaster or an impending disaster situation to the DDM
 - e) Provide regular updates and detailed reports on a disaster event to the DDM upon completion of filed assessment of the situation
 - f) Coordinate delivery of services and resources to disaster affected communities

Chapter 3: Disaster Risk Profile of Dzongkhag

3.1 Hazard Assessment

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag has the Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) as presented below:

HAZARD ASSESSMENT TABLE					
Hazard	Secondary Hazard	When it could occur	Probability of occurrence	History of past Disaster	Possible Impact
Flood	Malaria & Dengue outbreak	May - September (Summer)		Yearly	Loss of lives, service disruption & displacement of human & cattle
Earth Quake	Forest Fire, disease outbreak, Structural Fire, Landslides & flood	Any time		2011 & 2016	Loss of lives, service disruption & displacement of humans & cattle
Fire	Landslide, loss of wild lives life & Erosion	June –September		2012,2013, 2017	Structure damage, economic loss
Human Wild-life Conflict	Loss of lives & economy loss	Un-predictable		2018, 2019	Loss of lives, crops, animals & houses
Bio-Terrorism	Social disruptions, kidnap	Un-predictable		201,520,16 2,017	Abduction & lives & economic losses
Wind-Storm	Economy loss, displacement & disease outbreak	During summer seasons		2014-2019	Loss of lives, service disruption, economic loss & displacement

					t
Mechanical	Loss of lives, environment pollution.	Un-predictable		Unknown	Health hazard, lives loss & economic loss & disruption of services.
Chemical	Loss of lives, environment pollution.	Un-predictable		Unknown	Health hazard, lives loss & economic loss & disruption of services.
Social Conflict	Divorce, Suicide, school dropout, disruption to children, thieves, drug, under-age marriage, workers & baggers, prostitution, ...	Un-predictable		Frequently	Separation of family members, destitute children
Religion Conflict	Policy disruption, groupism, disintegration, ...	Un-predictable		Unknown	Displacement & disruption to local deities, economy loss,
Keys:					
<i>High</i>					
<i>Medium</i>					
<i>Low</i>					

As per the Gewog hazard assessment findings – Earthquake has been ranked the priority hazard, followed by Windstorms, Forest Fire, Flood and Structural Fire. The other perceived hazards were Pest & Diseases, Hail storm, Thunder storm and Landslide.

Table 14 – Hazard Risk Profile

Sl	Gewogs	Hail – storm/W indstorm	Earth - quake	Flood	Land- slide	Terroris m	Crop destruction by wild animals	Pests/ disease s	Fire	Lightenin g
1	Dewathang	M	H	L	H	L	M	M	L	M
2	Gomdar	H	H	L	H	L	L	M	L	L
3	Langchenphu	M	H	M	M	M	H	M	L	H
4	Lauri	H	H	L	H	M	L	M	L	L
5	Martshalla	H	H	L	H	M	H	M	L	H
6	Orong	H	H	L	H	L	L	M	L	L
7	Pemathang	M	H	M	L	M	H	M	L	H
8	Phuntshothan g	M	H	H	L	M	H	M	L	H
9	Samrang	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	L	H
10	Serthig	H	H	L	H	M	M	M	L	L
11	Wangphu	H	H	L	M	L	M	M	L	L
High (H), Medium (M), Low (L) or Zero (0)										

Most of hazards are seasonal and can be expected at the particular time of the year. November-February months are dry season and fires and wind storms can be expected. Similarly, the flood

occurs mainly during the rainy season in the months of May-July. Therefore, fire awareness and flood safety and advisories should be made accordingly.

Extra precaution should also be taken during busy agricultural activity periods and during festivals when people are completely engaged and may not be able to respond to a disaster/emergency immediately.

SEASONAL CALENDAR-Dzongkhag

Events	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Rainfall with hail storm												
Flood												
Windstorms												
Thunderstorms												
Epidemics (eg. Malaria, dengue)												
Water shortage												
Plantation												
Harvesting												
Dzongkhag Annual Tshechu												

3.2 Vulnerability Assessment

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT TABLE			
Hazard	Element at Risk	Why they are at Risk?	
		Physical/Material	Social/Organizational
Flood	Malaria & Dengue outbreak	In adequate river protection wall, temporary settlement along the river bank, poor quality of constructions	Absence of early warning system, lack of community awareness on its vulnerability, absence of hazard identification maps.
Earth Quake	Forest Fire, disease outbreak, Structural Fire, Landslides & flood	Poor methods of construction lack of does & don'ts	Absence or weak community or organizations

Fire	Landslide, loss of wild lives life & Erosion, House, Lhakhang, Livestock, disable, forest	Use of poor quality electrical items, BoD located in prime area, inadequate fire extinguishers, inadequate fire fighting brigades.	Lack of awareness on fire safety and fire toll number.
Wild-life	Loss of lives, crops & properties	Town located within their habitat.	Lack of protective fencing and walls.
Bio-Terrorism	Human & domestic animals	Proximity to the porous border	Free/frequent movement of human & animals, communal divide in other side.
Wind-Storm	Human and wild lives, properties, roads, bridges, buildings, houses	Poor construction methods/materials, economically poor background	Lack of early warning system/awareness.
Mechanical	Human lives, properties	Increasing trend of motor vehicles and construction industries, poor road conditions	Inadequate awareness on occupational health safety, reckless driving, drunk driving.
Chemical	Human, aquatic/wild animals, crops	Increasing factories, plantation	Unaware of health hazard
Social Conflict	Divorce, Suicide, school dropout, disruption to children, thieves, drug, under-age marriage, workers & beggars, prostitution, ...	Living standard	No restriction on use of social medias, reliability available of alcohol in the markets with cheap rates.
Religion Conflict	Policy disruption, groupism, gang fight, ...	Un-aware of religion in depth,	Social & political errors

Vulnerability Profile

The following table shows the severity and frequency of different hazards.

Vulnerability level of the Dzongkhag									
	Earth- quakes	Fires	Flood s	Pests/ diseases	Wind storm	Terrori sm	Land- slide	Crop destruction by wild animals	Lightenin g
Severity	H	M	M	M	H	L	H	H	H
Frequency	M	M	M	M	H	L	H	M	H
	High (H), Medium (M), Low (L) or Zero (0)								

Vulnerabilities can be physical/ environmental, economical and social/institutional. Vulnerabilities as per the top-five priority hazards in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag are summarized as follows:

1. Earthquake

Some of the underlying vulnerabilities identified during the HVCA process in the communities in terms of the earthquake hazard were:

- Traditional Bhutanese homes without disaster (especially earthquake) resilient features and have witnessed significant damages even in past moderate earthquake events;
- Cultural structures were highly vulnerable to earthquake damage and presented unique challenges in terms of - their age-old cultural heritage requiring strengthening and conservation; being built with traditional building materials (mud rammed, high use of timber, etc.); being built in remote inaccessible locations; and being used as monastic schools, institutions and places of worship and congregation.
- In case of earthquakes, roads and bridges (especially in the rural areas) are highly vulnerable to landslides, damage, etc. and make accessibility more difficult to remote communities. It is therefore important for communities to be able to respond and be prepared on their own during disasters. Also, in such cases vulnerabilities and disaster risk increases when there are no immediate response and relief capabilities such as – emergency stockpiles, standard emergency procedures, safety of critical facilities including skilled responders (SAR, first aid/medical responders, counselors etc.).

- Another significant factor increasing the earthquake hazard risk is in terms of vulnerable structures built owing to many factors - lack of knowledge on resilient construction, inability to factor in disaster resilience during construction designing and planning, lack of resources (skilled workers, financial, technical expertise, etc.), and a lack of monitoring to ensure adherence to standards and codes during construction.
- Lack of awareness on earthquakes (and other hazards) and on safety measures and measures reduce risk is also an important underlying factor.

2. Windstorm

Windstorms have been recurring over the last decade and have caused damages to hundreds of rural homes and to schools, lhakhangs and other structures, especially to roofs, on an annual basis. Some of the factors contributing to structures being vulnerable to windstorms are:

- Traditional roof types not being secured/ anchored in correct and safe manner;
- Use of inappropriate roofing materials and roofing techniques;
- Homes, schools, lhakhangs and other structures being constructed on high cliffs/mountains and in storm prone areas;
- Lack of insurance for windstorm damages; and
- Lack of awareness and knowledge on how to mitigate windstorm risks.

3. Forest Fire

Forest fires are largely man-made and every year during dry, windy winter months, hundreds of acres of forest are lost to forest fires leading to deforestation and also drying up of water sources. Similarly in Samdrup Jongkhar there is increasing vulnerability of fire hazards due to:

- Unsafe farming practices such as burning agricultural debris; slash and burn for farming ;
- People's carelessness with fire and general lack of awareness on how to reduce and be prepared for forest fires;
- Lack of insurance.

4. Flood

Following are the underlying causes for vulnerability to floods:

- Having settlements in - low lying and flood prone areas near river banks, in storm water/ natural drainage pathways, etc.;
- Absence of storm water drainage system, unplanned development;

- Lack of insurance in case of flood damages;
- Lack of awareness and education on flood risks, safety and mitigation measures.

5. Fire

Due to the heavy use of timber in Bhutanese constructions, fire hazard is ever-present in the communities in Samdrup Jongkhar. Some other factors contributing to fire hazard vulnerabilities are:

- Poor/ unsafe electrification in homes and in public facilities and electric power transmission lines running overhead;
- Unsafe practices such as -incorrect use and storage of fuels for heating; unsafe use of butter lamps; placement of cooking utensils; in correct use of electrical appliances, etc.;
- Incorrect farming techniques such as slash and burn;
- No knowledge and awareness on fire safety and risk reduction measures and use of fire protection/ fighting equipment, etc.;
- Inaccessible and remote location of monasteries;
- Lack of insurance

3.3 Capacity Assessment

Various kinds of capacities exist in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag corresponding to different hazards which have been outlined below. Physical capacities (including environmental capacities) are those that are present in the Dzongkhag which can withstand or reduce the impact of the hazard up to certain extent. Economic capacities include resources households and communities can rely on for recovery and re-construction in the aftermath of a disaster. Social capacities include strengths inherent in the community in terms of community cooperation or knowledge that would be useful during disasters.

CAPACITY ASSESSMENT TABLE				
Sl.#	Hazard	Physical	Economic	Social/Organizational
1	Earth Quake	Open ground for evacuation, Locate nearby BHU, Ensure ply able road & mobile connectivity & Ensure recitation & conduction of	Rural house & life insurance	Traditional knowledge taking cover under doorway. Instant support from Arm personnel, Desuups & communities.

		Kurims, seek help at 119/999		
2	Flood	Safer areas for evacuation, Locate nearby BHU, mobile connectivity & seek helpline at 119	Rural house, land replacement & life insurance	Seek support from Arm personnel, Desuups & local communities/NGOs, dial 110, proper planning/ mapping
3	Fire	Safer/open areas for evacuation, mobile connectivity,	Rural house & life insurance	Dial 110 for support, mock drill,
4	Wild-life	Construction of houses in group,	Rural house & life insurance	Safety Education,
5	Bio-Terrorism	Safer areas for evacuation.	Rural house & life insurance	Safety Education,
6	Wind-Storm	Safer areas for evacuation,	Rural house & life insurance	Safety Education, mock drill,
7	Mechanical	Safer areas for evacuation.	Rural house & life insurance	Safety Education,
8	Chemical	Safer areas for evacuation.	Rural house & life insurance	Safety Education,
9	Social Conflict	Safer areas for evacuation.	Rural house & life insurance	Safety Education,
10	Religion Conflict	Safer areas for evacuation.	Rural house & life insurance	Safety Education,

CAPACITY ASSESSMENT				
Hazard	Resources	Existing	Required	Remarks
Any Disaster	Arm Force, Dewathang, Samdrupchoeling and Jomotshangkha			
	FCB			
	Stretcher	1	2	
	First Aid Kids Boxes	0	1	
	Ladders	0	2	
	Whistle	7	10	
	Rope (Dynamic)	2 (100&50m)	0	Meter
	Rope (Static)	2 (100&50m)	0	Meter
	Tent	25	0	
	Hand Mick	1	0	
	Helmet	20	30	

	Torch	4	5	
	Raincoat	0	5	
	Tarpaulin	6	0	
	Gloves	3	20	

Overall, there are certain capacities and some level of awareness on prevailing hazards and some knowledge on the measures to take to reduce risk before and during disasters. Following is a summary of capacity needs in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag:

1) For Risk Reduction and Mitigation

There is need to build capacities in the Dzongkhag engineering cell and in the Dzongkhag DM Officer to lead both structural and non-structural mitigation activities in the communities, schools, health facilities, etc. Rural homes, schools structures, health facilities and cultural structures have been particularly vulnerable in past earthquake events. Therefore vulnerability assessment of old and important/ public structures is important to determine strengthening needs or replacement decisions. In terms of earthquake, and also other hazards, there is need to strengthen the construction quality monitoring system to ensure constructions adhere to standards and building codes.

Windstorm and landslides are priority hazards for Samdrup Jongkhar and there is need to build capacities in the Dzongkhag to raise awareness in the community on ways of securing roofs and carrying out mitigation in structures such as schools, lhakhangs, roads etc.

Community groups such as community forest groups and system of having Ressups, Messups, Chussups, etc. need to be encouraged. Also there is still need to raise awareness within the Dzongkhag and in the communities on key messages for risk reduction and preparedness.

2) For Preparedness

For preparedness there is need to ensure early warning capacities for heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, hailstorms, and other such extreme weather conditions and has systems in place to provide the early warning/ advisory to the affected communities in time. Capacities also need to be built in terms of raising community awareness on risks and family preparedness. Similarly preparedness capacities need to be developed in important public institutions such as schools and health facilities.

3) For Response

In term of response capacities for - Search and Rescue, First Aid, conducting various assessments (rapid, damage, safety etc.) – need to be built. There is also need to support and organize volunteers for response and coordinate with existing volunteer organizations such as Deesuups. For effective response contingency arrangements also need to be established and contingency/ response procedure simulations and drills carried out along with the establishment of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) with related Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS).

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Chapter 4: Disaster Management Action Plan (2018 – 2023)

Priority Area	Key Activities	Target	Lead Agency/Person	Supporting agencies	Timeline	Budget estimate (Nu. in M)
Awareness and Education	1.1 Raise awareness on top priority hazards – Landslide, earthquake, windstorm and fire	All 11 Gewogs, Dratshang, Monasteries Schools Business Community	DDMC	Gewog Administration DDM RBP	2018-2019	0.300 0.500
	1.2 Distribute posters with key messages on risk reduction and disaster preparedness prepared by the DDM	Both to urban and rural public	DDMO	DDMC DDM Gewog Adm. Relevant sectors	2018	0.060
	1.3 Encourage contractors to incorporate risk reduction features in the farm road,	Both rural and urban communities	DE, Gups, DDMO	DDM Gewog Adm.	2018–2020	0.010

	irrigation and other infrastructural development projects			DDMC		
	1.4 Dzongkhag observes International disaster day and Annual school preparedness drill day	Schools communities, Rabdey, Business community	DDMO	DDMC, DDM, Gewog Adm. MoE Dratshang	Annually	0.300
	1.5 Raise awareness on family preparedness	All Gewogs/ Communities	DDMO/GAOs	DDM, Gewog Adm.	2018-2019	0.200
	1.6 Conduct awareness programs on insurance benefits and encourage families to insure their property against various hazards	All Gewogs Communities	DDMO/GAOs	Insurance companies, DDM, Gewog Adm.	2018 – 2019	0.200
Enhance	2.1 Conduct training on good	Engineers, carpenters,	DDMO/ DE	DDM,	2018 -	0.75

risk reduction and mitigation	construction practices	Masons and house owners		DES, MoWHS	2019	
	2.2 Carry out vulnerability assessment of old/ existing government buildings – schools, health facilities, cultural buildings, office buildings	Engineers	DDMO/DE	DDM, DES, MoWHS, MoE, Gewog Adm. Dratshang	2018 - 2021	2.00
	2.3 Implement structural mitigation measures or replacement as per vulnerability assessment recommendations on a prioritized basis	Mitigation for priority structures	DE/ DDMO	DDM, DES, MoWHS, MoE, Gewog Adm. Dratshang	2020 onwards	Based on assessment
	2.4 Institute construction quality control and monitoring mechanism for materials and adherence to standards and	Engineering Division	DE/ DDMO	DES, MoWHS, DDM Other	2018 – 2019	0.200

	designs			relevant sectors		
	<p>2.5 Implement mitigation measures on a prioritized basis in the Gewogs as per HVCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire safety training in Orong and Gomdar gewog - Landslide mitigation in Jomotshangkha - Encourage anchorage of roofs and other mitigation for Windstorm in Geogs 	Gewogs, Respective Sectors.	Gewogs/ Sector heads/ DDMO	DDM, GNHC, MoF, concerned sectors	2018 – 2021	Based on identified priority mitigation activity
	2.6 Retrofitting, bring down and assess of old and damaged structures in the Dzongkhag	Gewogs, communities	DDMO/DE	DDM, DES	2018–2019	0.100
	2.7 Training of Engineers, Sector heads and GAOs on Rapid Damage Assessment skills	Engineers, Sector heads and GAOs	DE/DDMO	DES, MoWHS, DDM, DDMC	2018	0.500

	2.8 Refresher course for the Dzongkhag SAR Team	Dzongkhag SAR team, RBP	DDMO	DDM, RBP	Yearly	0.500
	2.9 Hands on training on use of fire-fighting equipment	DDMC/Lhakhang caretakers/Business Community and Communities	DDMO	RBP DDM Dratshang Relevant sectors	2018-2019	0.500
	2.10 Ensure fire preparedness measures is put in place in the BODs	BOD	DDMO	DDMC RBP	2018-2019	
3. Enhance preparedness, response and recovery levels	3.1 Establish Dzongkhag Emergency Operation Center	Dzongkhag	DDMO	DDMC, DDM NDMA, Relevant sectors	2018-20	5.00 (for furnishing only)
	3.2 Raise awareness and sensitize on Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag DM and Contingency plan other response	Dzongkhag, Gewog, Dratshang, RBP, RBA, Judiciary, Regional Offices, Desuups,	DDMO	DDM	2018-2020	0.500

measures	Communities				
3.3 Stockpile materials required for emergency response and immediate recovery at strategic locations	Dzongkhag	DDMC	DDM, MoF, relevant sectors	2018-23	0.900
3.4 Establish and institute pre-arrangements for emergency procurement and requirements	Dzongkhag	Procurement Officer DDMO/ Finance Officer	DDMC, DDM, MoF	2019-2020	0.200
3.5 Coordinate with Nyera Amari Hydro Project to establish Flood early warning for low lying gewogs	Dzongkhag	DDMC	DDM, DHMS, Dagachhu Project, RBP, Gewog Adm.	2019-2020	1.500

Chapter 5: Contingency Plan

As per the Contingency Planning Guidelines for Bhutan 2014, a contingency plan “aims to prepare an organization to respond well to an emergency and its potential humanitarian impact. The Developing a contingency plan involves making decisions in advance about the management of human and financial resources, coordination and communication procedures, and being aware of range of technical and logical response”

The contingency procedures and arrangement will cover the response and early recovery phases:

- Immediately before a disaster when/if early warning of an impending situation or an event is received;
- During a disaster when immediate response and relief measures need to be implemented; and
- After a disaster for measures to be taken in terms of relief and setting the recovery process in motion.

1.1 Standard Procedures for Response at Dzongkhag level

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

For isolated local incidents, such as fire affecting single house or windstorm blowing off roof of one structure in a locality, and cases which do not qualify under Disaster Types I - III of the Disaster Management Act of Bhutan 2013, the following standard procedure shall be followed.

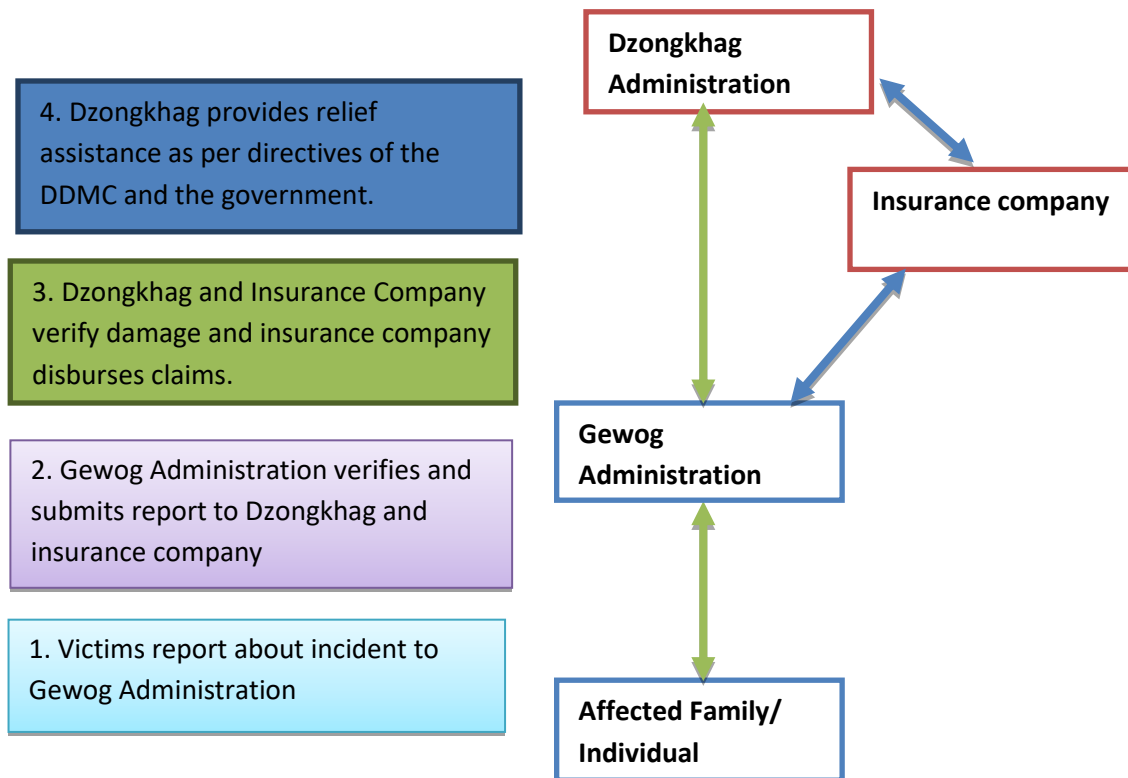


Figure 1: Standard procedure for isolated local incidents

b. Disaster Types

As per the DM Act of Bhutan 2013 and the DM rules and regulations standard procedures for response at the Dzongkhag level for different Disaster Types will be as follows:

1. In case of Type I

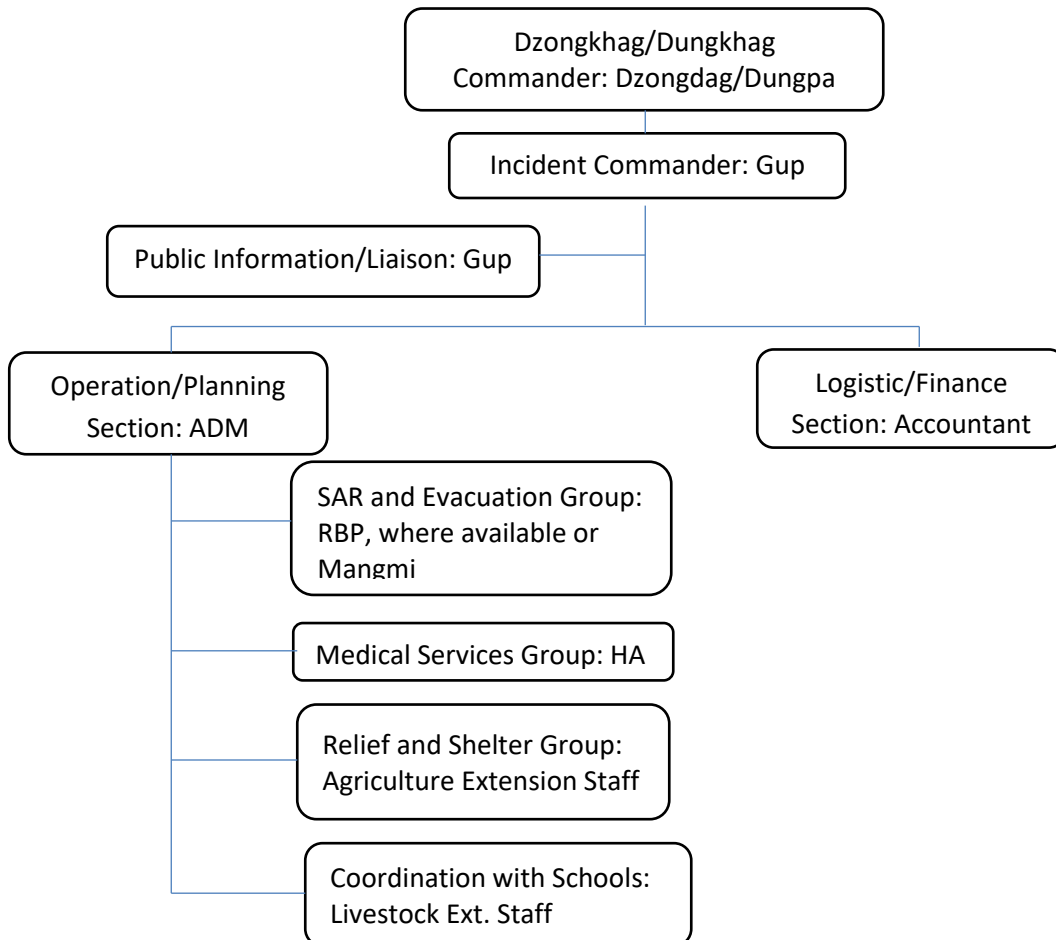
Disaster Type I - A disaster shall be classified as Type I if it can be managed with available resources and is within the coping capacity of the Gewog/Thromde concerned

- a. In case of an impending disaster situation, Gewog/ Thromde administration will be responsible for establishing immediate contact with likely affected areas as soon as there is early warning information and provide orders for evacuation and immediate response.
- b. In case of an incident/disaster situation:
 - a. Gewog/Thromde shall immediately submit “First Information Report” (FIR) to the DDMC/ Dzongkhag Disaster Management Officer (DDMO) along with

request for declaration (Form I) of Type I Disaster. The DDMC chairperson shall declare Type I Disaster using Form II.

- b. Gewog/Thromde shall provide immediate response and relief within their capacity and submit for SAR and other response needs to the DDMC, if required.
 - c. The DDMO shall submit the FIR to the DDM within 24 hours of the incident.
 - d. Gewog/Thromde shall conduct rapid needs assessment as per Bhutan Disaster Assessment (BDA) tool within 72 hours.
 - e. Gewog/Thromde shall conduct detailed damage assessment along with insurance companies for relief and early recovery and submit report to DDMC.
 - f. Gewog/Thromde shall provide relief and early recovery support as per damage assessment using available funds at Gewog/Thromde level and submit expenditure report and bills to DDMC for further submission to Ministry of Finance, with a copy to DDM, for reimbursement.
 - g. Gewog/Thromde shall seek for extension of Type I Disaster as per Form III.
- c. In case the incident is beyond the coping capacity of the Gewog/Thromde, request for up-gradation of disaster from Type I to Type II shall be submitted to DDMC.

Incident Command System at the Gewog Level

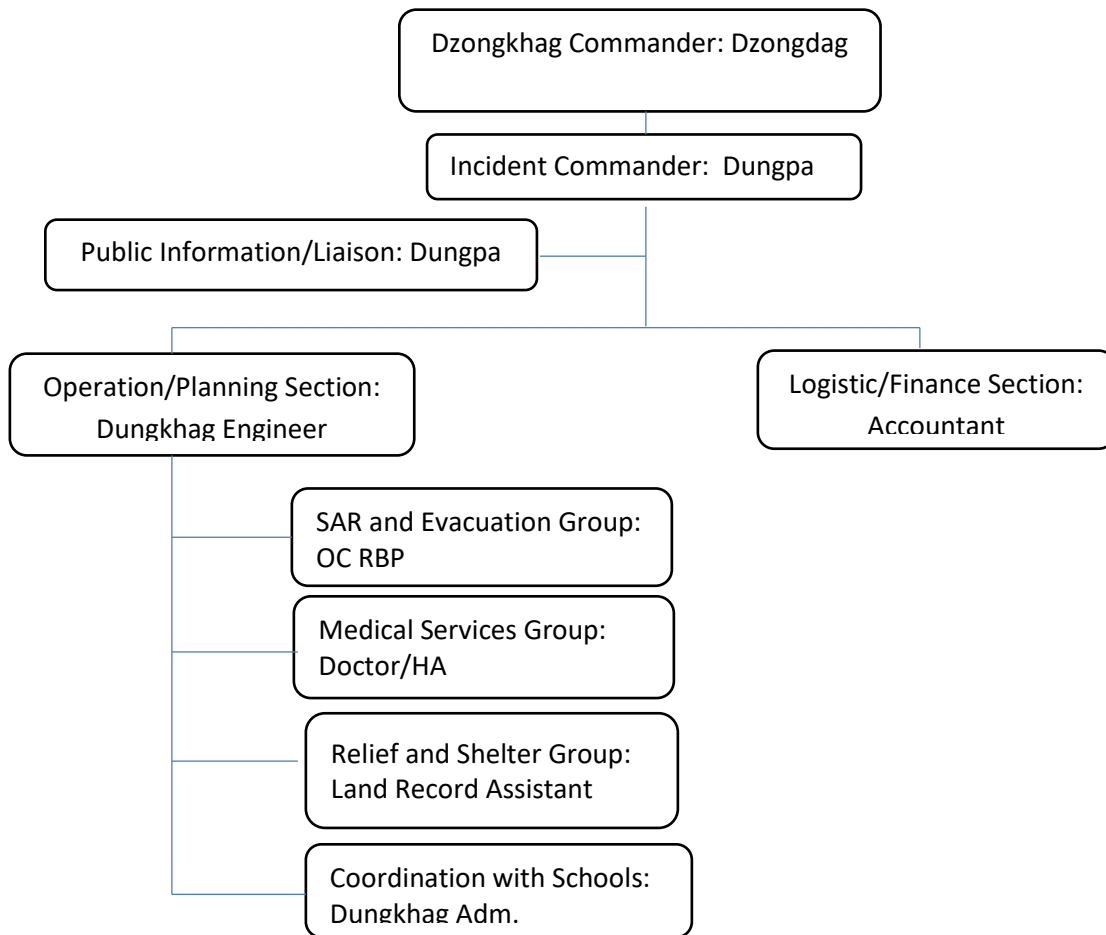


2. In case of Type II

Disaster Type II - A disaster shall be classified as Type II if it can be managed with available resources and is within the coping capacity of the Dzongkhag concerned.

- a. In case of receiving early warning of an impending disaster situation, the DDMC Chairperson shall immediately activate the Dzongkhag Emergency Operation Centre and relay the early warning to all the Gewog/Thromde offices along with orders for evacuation, deployment of Search and Rescue Teams or any other response as required.
- b. In case of an incident/disaster situation:
 - a. The DDMC Chairperson shall activate the DEOC and be in contact with the National Emergency Operation Centre. NEOC shall supervise the functioning of the Dzongkhag Emergency Operation Centre as per clause 107 of the DM Act of Bhutan 2013.
 - b. DDMC shall establish contact and line of communication with disaster site and provide immediate response and relief within their capacity and submit for SAR and other response needs to NEOC, if required.
 - c. The DDMO shall submit the FIR to the DDM within 24 hours of the incident.
 - d. DDMC shall direct evacuation of disaster-affected communities to safe areas and temporary shelters.
 - e. DDMC shall manage national and international assistance and human resources in the field for response, relief and early recovery.
 - f. DDMC shall immediately submit “First Information Report” (FIR) to the DDM along with request for declaration of Type II Disaster (Form I). The DDMC chairperson shall declare Type I Disaster using Form II.
 - g. DDMC shall conduct rapid needs assessment as per Bhutan Disaster Assessment (BDA) tool within 72 hours.
 - h. DDMC shall conduct detailed damage assessment along with insurance companies for relief and early recovery and submit report to DDMC.
 - i. DDMC shall provide relief and early recovery support as per damage assessment using available funds at Dzongkhag level and submit expenditure report and bills to DDM for further submission to Ministry of Finance for reimbursement.
 - j. Dzongkhag shall seek for extension of Type I Disaster as per Form III.
- c. In case the incident is beyond the coping capacity of the Dzongkhag, request for up-gradation of disaster from Type II to Type III shall be submitted to the NDMA.

Incident Command System at the Dungkha Level



3. In case of Type III

Disaster Type III - A disaster shall be classified as Type I if severity and magnitude is so great that it is beyond available resources and coping capacity of the Dzongkhag concerned.

A disaster Type III is at national scale and will be managed by the NDMA and the DDMC shall follow the directives of the NDMA.

DISASTER TYPES AND DECISION MAKING CHART

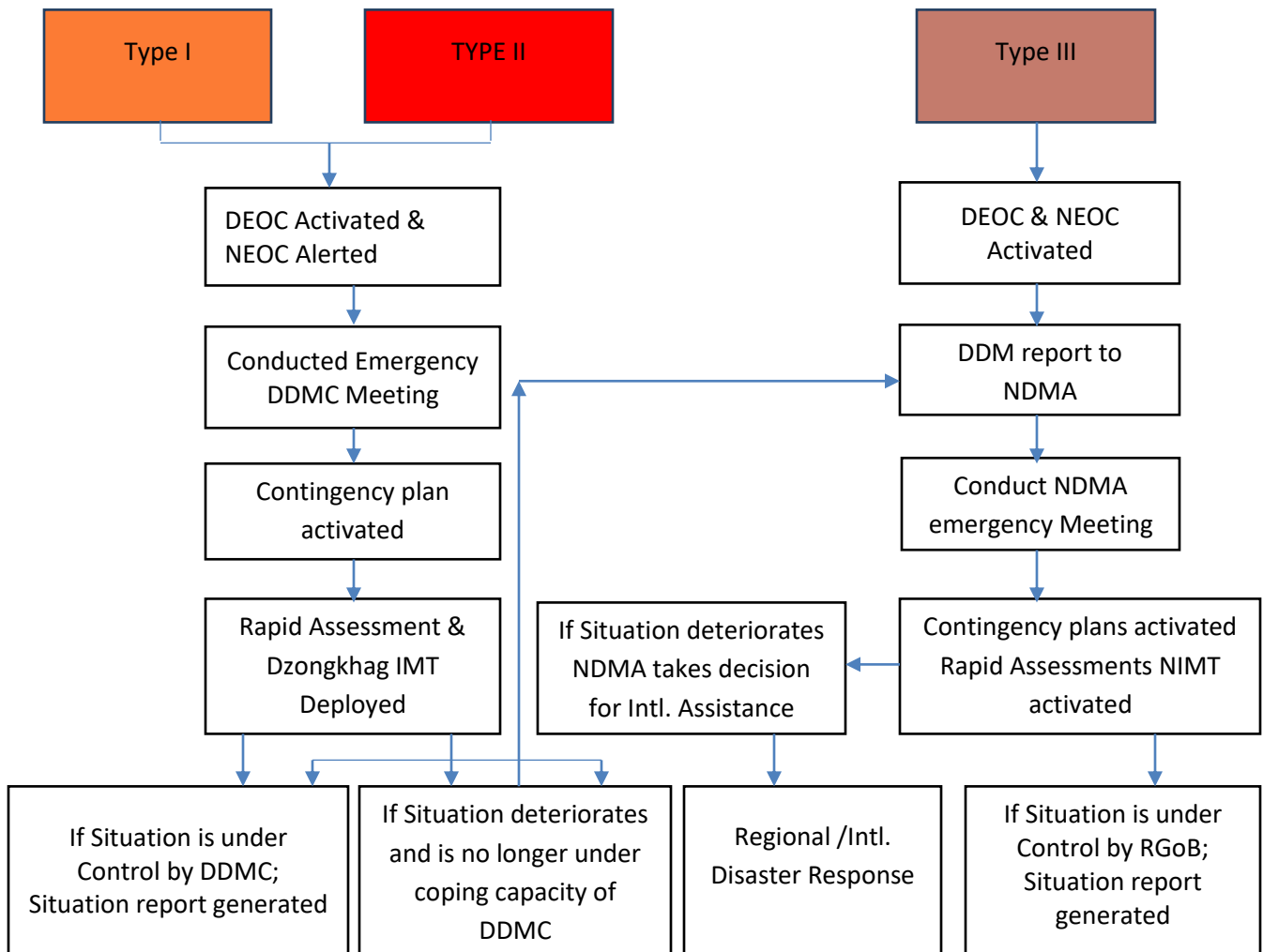
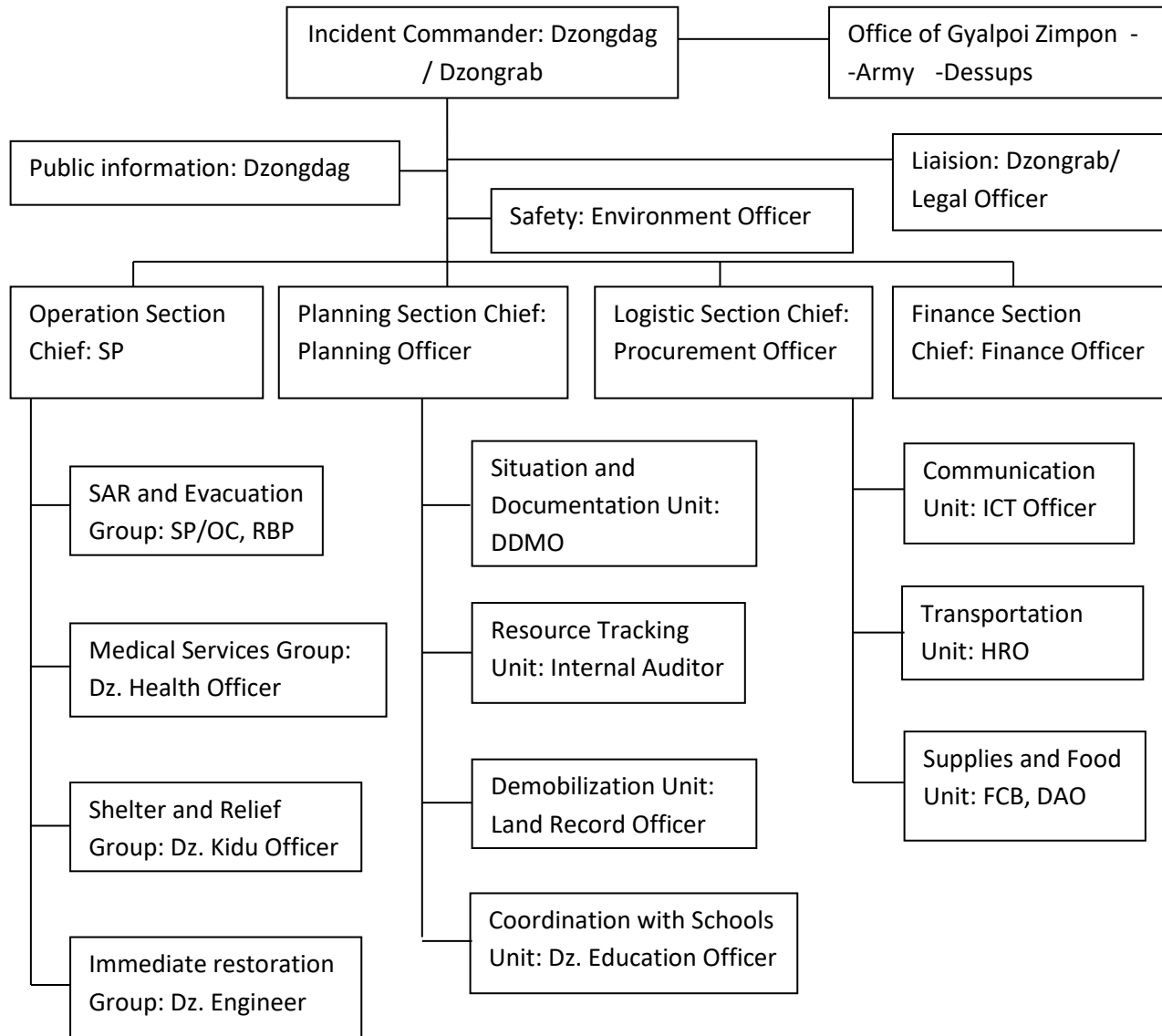


Figure 2: Coordination Mechanism for Response at Dzongkhag level

At the Dzongkhag level, under the DDMC, during a disaster, the following Incident Command System shall be instituted and activated during Type II and III disasters. The following teams shall be formed under the Incident Commander:

Figure 3: Response System at Dzongkhag Level



1. **Responsible Officer** – The Dzongdag, as the head of the Dzongkhag, shall be the overall Responsible Officer in the Dzongkhag during a disaster and will provide overall directives.
2. **Incident Commander** - Dzongrab shall be the IC and he/she shall oversee all the operation, logistics and planning sections.
3. **Operation Section**
 - a. Chief of the Operations Section - Depending on the nature of the disaster the Chief will be from the relevant sector. For example in case of a natural disaster it

will be the DDMO; in case of forest fire it will be the Dzongkhag Forest Officer; in case of a livestock hazard it will be the Dzongkhag Livestock Officer.

- 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 and RBA along with the Dzongkhag 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 DHO and provide first aid, triage, trauma management and other emergency medical services.
 - iii. **Rapid Assessment Team** – The DDMO shall lead the BDA while the DE shall head the damage assessment, by forming a committee.

4. Logistic Section

- a. The Chief of the Logistic section will be the Dzongkhag Procurement Officer.
 - i. **Relief Team** – The Relief team will be headed by the Dzongkhag Administrative Officer with support from RBA/RBP and Desuup volunteers. The relief team shall be responsible for providing temporary shelter, WASH and food supplies for both responders and affected families.
 - ii. **Procurement Team** – The procurement team shall assist the procurement officer in mobilizing resources and carrying out emergency procurement.
 - iii. **Transportation Team** – The MTO of the Dzongkhag in close collaboration with RSTA shall ensure transportation arrangements, including helicopter services, as required.

Details of IMT Positions and Functions

INCIDENT COMMANDER(IC)

Responsible for determining incident objective, development of strategies and tactics, establishing immediate priorities, approve and authorize implementation of Incident Action plan and schedule meetings.

Command staff:

Public Information: responsible for advising the incident commander on information dissemination and media relations. He/she also need to obtain information from and provides information to the planning section, the community and the media.

Liaison: responsible to assist the IC as a point of contact for representatives from other response organizations and also provide briefings to and answers questions from supporting organizations.

Safety: Advice IC on issues regarding incident safety; work with operations to ensure safety of field personnel.

General Staff:

Operation section: responsible for all tactical operations at the incident such as search and rescue, medical, infrastructure, and shelter/relief.

Groups under the Operation Section

- a. **SAR and Evacuation Group:** will be responsible for conducting the SAR and providing evacuation at the incident site. Also responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations.
- b. **Medical Service Group:** will provide medical assistance to the victim
- c. **shelter and relief group:** provide shelter and relief to the affected families
- c. **Immediate Restoration of Essential Public Services Group:** restore essential public services

Planning Section: prepare incident action plan, develop alternative strategies, maintain status of resources, and provide document services.

Units under Planning Section

- a. **Situation and Documentation Unit:** Responsible for collection, organization and analysis of incident status information. Responsible for collecting, recording and safeguarding all documents relevant to the incident
- b. **Resource Unit:** Responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned resources at an incident.
- c. **Demobilization Unit:** responsible for assuring orderly, safe and efficient demobilization of incident resources.

Logistic Section: to request, obtain, maintain and accounting for essential personnel, equipment and supplies. To set up food services for responders, support transportation and provide medical services.

Units within Logistic Section

- a. **Communication Unit:** provide communication services at an incident
- b. **Transportation Unit:** for refueling, maintaining and repairing of vehicles and the transportation of personnel and supplies
- c. **supplies and Food Unit:** ordering equipments and supplies required for incident operations.

Finance Section

- a. Responsible for all incident costs and financial considerations.
- b. responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates and recommending cost saving measures
- c. responsible for financial concerns resulting from property damage, injuries or fatalities at the incident
- d. responsible for fiscal matters involving hiring, purchasing goods and services and establishing local sources for obtaining equipment and supplies.

Chapter 5: Implementation Mechanism

As per the DM Act, the DDMC will be responsible for the formulation, endorsement, implementation, monitoring and updating of the Dzongkhag DM and Contingency plan. The DDMC shall meet at least twice a year to review and update the plan's implementation progress.

Dzongkhag and Gewog administrations will be responsible for implementation of the prioritized plan activities and ensure that the activities are mainstreamed into their annual and five year plans. The Dzongkhag Disaster Management Officer will facilitate mainstreaming of priority disaster risk reduction, preparedness, awareness and capacity building activities in annual and five year development plans of the Dzongkhag.

In the event of disaster, DDMC will activate the Dzongkhag Contingency Plan. DDMC will, as an emergency measure, meet the expenses for response and relief operation from the annual budget of the Dzongkhag in accordance with the financial guidelines.

For immediate restoration of critical disaster management facilities, DDMC 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 DDMC 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 to NDMA for further submission to MoF.

The DDM, as the national coordinating agency for disaster management and the executive arm of the NDMA, shall ensure support of the NDMA and of concerned sectors and agencies. The DDM will also provide technical and monitoring support and help in mobilizing resources for the plan.

As member secretary, the DDMO will keep record, maintain data, and assist the chairman of the DDMC in monitoring the Dzongkhag DM plan activities. The DDMO shall present the plan's progress during DDMC meetings and update DM plan activities and budget annually. DDMO will also ensure that reports are submitted to the DDM and the NDMA, as required.

Annexes

I. Contact details of DDMC members

Sr.	Name	Designation	DDMC	Contact No
1	Tharchin Lhendup	Dzongdag	Chairperson	07-251131
2	Pema Dorji	Dzongrab	Member	07-251132
3	Lt col. Rinzin Dorji	Superintendent of Police	Member	113/07-251156
4	Cheku Dorji	Drungchen, Rabdey	Member	17674530
5	Leki Wangchuk	DT Chairman	Member	17940956
6	Sonam Tshering	Gomdar Gup	Member	77700323
7	Jigme	Orong Gup	Member	17968739
8	Gunman Singh Gyal	Langchenphu Gup	Member	17286615
9	Tenpa Gyeltshen	Lauri Gup	Member	17507790
10	Sangay Wangchuk	Martshala Gup	Member	17674900
11	Madhukar Subba	Pemathang Gup	Member	17969636
12	Jamyang Gyeltshen	Phuentshogthang Gup	Member	17387528
13	Tara Bir Bista	Samrang Gup	Member	17887005
14	Pema Chopel	Serthi Gup	Member	17860040
15	Sangay Tenzin	Wangphu Gup	Member	17111039
15	Ugyen Tshering	Offtg. Kidu Officer	Member	17787813
16	Yonten Phuntsho	Offtg. Disaster	Member	17720579

		Management Officer	Secretary	
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II. Emergency Contact details of responsible Officers from Dzongkhag

Sr.	Name	Designation	Contact No
1	Pema Dechen	Chief District Engineer	77405602
2	Sangay Dorji	CFO	17131897
3	Pema Wangda	Cultural Officer	17676408
4	Chorten Gyeltshen	DAO	17668400
5	Kelzang Wangmo	ADM Asst.	17711525
6	BN Sharma	DLO	17732032
7	Sonam Tobgay	Procurement	17512577
8	Chimi Tenzin	HRO	17434363
9	Kezang Jigme	Internal Auditor	17476138
10	Sachin Limbu	Environment Officer	17774440
11	Yeshey Wangchuk	Legal Officer	17464015
12	Wangchuk	Planning Officer	17801734
13	Rinchen Gyeltshen	CDEO	17967002
14	Pema Tshewang	CDHO	17670879
15	Tenzin Phuntsho	Finance Officer	17715496
13	Kezang Yuden	ICT Officer	17567433
14	Regzin Lhundrup	Election Officer	17987775

III. Fire fighting (trucks, equipment, location, capacity)

Sr.	Facilities/equipments/ personnel	Location	Capacity	Contact person	Phone
1.	Fire Fighting Truck	RBP, S/Jongkhar	4500 L	Yangyel Tshering	110/17686334

V. Medical

Sr.	Name of hospital/ BHU	Location	Capacity/ number of patient that can be treated	Contact person	Phone
1.	District Hospital	S/Jongkhar Thromde	20 bedded	Chief Medical Officer	77232566
2	Dewathang Hospital	Dewathang	40 bedded	Chief Medical Officer	77471797
				Ambulance	112
2.	BHU Grade I	Jomotshangkha	10 bedded	Dr. Narayan	17286393
3.	BHU Grade I	Samdrupchoeling	10 bedded	Dr. Tshering Y Choden	17660502
4.	BHU Grade I	Gomdar	10 bedded	Dr. Kezang Dorji	77875750

VI. Contact details of Des-sups

Sl.no	Desuup ID	Name	CID No.	Designation	Agency/Firm	Contact #
1	DS(1)11-101	Ngawang Gayley	11512003352	Personal officer	SDEBFS Pvt.Ltd	7728261 4
2	Ds(5)11-529	Kinzang Gyeltshen	10808000656	Evn. Officer	SDEBFS Pvt.Ltd	7726578 3
3	Ds(07)-13-773	Manoj Tamang	11810002905	Asst. Collector	RRCO	1755252 8
4	Ds(08)13-850	Tandin Gyeltshen	11410006856	Sr.MVI IV	RSTA	1783945 0
5	Ds(12)14-1372	Karma Wangdi	11214001914	Driver	NHDCL	1776007 2
6	Ds(12)14-1339	Pema Dema	10712001069	Technican I	MoWHS	1774082 9
7	Ds(14)15-1634	Phuntsho Choden	11508002251	Manager	MoE	1795847 6
8		Chime Tenzin	10715000236	HRO	RCSC	1743436 3
9	Ds(15)15-1671	Thinley Tobgay	11512004402	RTO	RSTA	1772128 9
10	DS(16)15-1768	Changala	12004004417	Sr. Tech.		1732525 4
11	Ds(16)15-1790	Kinley Tshering	12007003223	Sr. Tax Inspector	RRCO	1763381 1
12	DS(16)15-1770	Choni Dorji	11508000076	Acoountant Asst. III	RAA	1766903 2
13	Ds(17)15-	Pema Tshering	12006001444	Dy. Chief	MoE	1734096

	1999			DEO		1
14	Ds(17)15-1897	Bir Bahadur	10303001331	Drangpon	Judiciary	17765559
15	Ds(17)15-1924	Anok Kr. Rai	11306000976	Regional Director	RRCO	17150218
16	Ds(18)16-2025	Sonam Rinchen	10104001029	Teacher	MoE	17826373
17	Ds(19)16-2215	Dorji	10902001036	Asst. Collector	RRCO	17634798
18	DS(19)16-2187	Rinchen Dorji	10601000879	tax collector	RRCO	17839894
19	Ds(19)16-2150	Dawa Dem	10505000494	Pvt. Employee	Labour Agent	17812099
20	Ds(19)16-2249	Karma Lodroe	11515000237	Sr. Labour Officer	Regional Office, MoLHR	17655045
21	DS(20)16-2291	Sherab	11514000225	Vclinical officer	MoH	17689422
22	Ds(21)16-2415	Jurme Wangmo	11505004939	Bench Clerk	Judiciary	17834690
23	Ds(24)17-2815	Buddham Rai	11309001847	Laison Officer	NDHCL	17973760
24	Ds(25)17-2918	Dechen Zangmo	11103001194	Accountant	Dechen Sales	17958558
25	DS(25)17-2992	Rinchen Dhendup	1130201608	Medical record Tecnician	MoH	77443623
26	Ds(25)17-2937	Pema Gyelpo	11107006906	Mangmi	DLG	17765778
27	DS(26)17-	BN Sharma	11213000224	Dy. Chief Dz.	Samdrup Jongkhar	1773203

	3091			Livestock Officer	dzongkahg	2
28	DS(26)17-3129	Tharchin Lhendup	10102000279	Dzongdag	Dzongkhag	17760188
29	Ds(30)18-3500	Tashi Dema	11001001255	Pharmacist	MoH	77637477
30	Ds(30)18-3523	Namgay Wangdi	10906000049	Land Registrar	National Land commission	17915302
31	DS(31)18-3701	Nima Dorji	10704002493			17348983
32	Ds(15)15-1658	Karma Choda	11602002546	Sr. Labour Officer	RO, MoLHR	17609545
33	DS(16)15-1862	Sonam Choden	10905005487	Lab Asst		17987776
34	DS(33)19-3962	Kuenzang Namgyel	11008000653	Regional Director	Immigration	17673797
35	DS(34)19-4036	Pema Jamtsho	11512002999	Dpty. Collector	RRCO	77349191
36	DS(34)19-4100	Yeshey Jatsho	10101004467	LPO	Dept of Livestock	17906350

VII. Contact details of Gewog Administrative Officers

Sl No	Name	Designation	Contact Number
1.	Sonam Wangdi	GAO, Dewathang	
2.	Sangay Choezom	GAO, Gomdar	17575697
3.		GAO, Orong	

4.	Tenzin Dorji	GAO, Langchenphu	17471199
5.	Wangchuk Norbu	GAO, Lauri	17436532
6.	Thukten Tashi	GAO, Martshala	17996088
7.	Leki Tshering	GAO, Pemathang	17958360
8.	Rinchen Dorji	GAO, Phuentshogthang	17660280
9.	Leki Phuntsho	GAO, Samrang	17356998
10	Jambay Dorji	GAO, Serthi	17120928
11	Ugyen Norbu	GAO, Wangphu	17655529