

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



**DIMAPUR DISTRICT
2018-2019**



FOREWORD

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) has been constituted in pursuance of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Plan envisions to strengthen the core area of the district in order to deal with any natural or man – made disaster.

All the Stakeholders in line with the DDMA have their responsibilities assigned to them as per the Norms of the Incident Response System (IRS). The plan deals with Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, Resource Inventory & Capacity Analysis, Preparedness & Mitigation, Response, Recovery and Standard Operating Procedures

It is my sincere appeal to all respective departments to make assessments and work out plan of action so as to be prepared to meet any eventuality that may befall.

6th June, 2019

Kevekha Kevin Zehol, NCS
Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,
DDMA, Dimapur.



FOREWORD

One often hears the words 'Unexpected' and 'Sudden' whenever a disaster is described after its occurrence. Such is the nature of most disasters - They are unexpected, unpredictable and cannot be prevented totally. We have also seen the catastrophic effects of their aftermath, the lives and communities that are affected by the occurrence of even one such unforeseen disaster.

Therefore, when dealing with a problem of this nature, the most logical solution becomes 'preparedness'. This means to have a coordinated plan in place long before the disaster strikes. Such disaster preparedness can help alleviate some of the chaos created by such unexpected crisis and can reduce the waste of resources, time, and efforts. Furthermore, it also means that the respondent departments and officials have in their hand, a set of instruction and a plan to follow when disaster strikes.

With that in mind, the District Disaster Management Plan has been drafted with contributions from line departments and taking into consideration the various disaster scenarios and the best possible manner to manage these disasters. The end result is a practical reference handbook for the Officers of District Administration and other respondents.

It is critical for all concerned to understand their role within the plan and hence it is hoped that the DDMP is revisited regularly to ensure complete understanding within our own organisations. With that hope let me also take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed towards the preparation of this DDMP for Dimapur District.

6th June 2019


SHARON LONGCHARI
Additional Deputy Commissioner
and CEO
DDMA, Dimapur.

DDMA MEMBERS CONTACT NO. & NAMES

SL. NO.	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NO.
1	D.C	DIST. ADMINISTRATION	9436005624
2	ADC, HQ DIMAPUR	DIST. ADMINISTRATION	9612160079
3	COMMISSIONER OF POLICE	POLICE	7085055001
4	ADMINISTRATOR	DMC	9862141351
5	AIRPORT DIRECTOR	AAI	8014265644
6	E.E	PWD (R&B)	8119895246
7	E.E	WATER RESOURCE	7005358435
8	CO 5 AR	5 AR	9419220371
9	D.H.O	HORTI	9436004486
10	D.A.O	AGRICULTURE	9862986767
11	C.V.O	VETERINARY	9436013231
12	ADC MEDZIPHEMA	DIST. ADMINISTRATION	9436871041
13	ADC NIULAND	DIST. ADMINISTRATION	8974938787
14	DPRO	DIPR	9436000524
15	ASSITANT DIRECTOR	ADS	7005202088
16	ASST.DIRECTOR	MEDICAL DEPTT.	9383383540
17	SDO (C) KUHUBOTO	DIST. ADMINISTRATION	8794939010
18	C.M.O	MEDICAL	9436267029
19	ADCP	COMMISSIONER OF POLICE	9436007598
20	DISTRICT COMMANDANT	CD & HG	9774418985
21	GEOLOGIST	GEOLOGY & MINING	9436066801
22	Officer in-charge	FIRE	9436017479
23	VICE PRINCIPAL	PTS (POLICE)	8415970144
24	DY.COMMANDANT OF POLICE	1 st NAP Bn	9436005057
25	DY.COMDT.	NAPTC	8974957782
26	DY.COMDT.	15 NAP(IR)	9612179908
27	ASSTT COMDT	CRPF 173 BN	8837353393
28	SDO (PHE)	(PHED)	9856914356
29	SDO	PWD(HOUSING)	9774209523
30	UDO	URBAN DEV	8970801953
31	Z. ENTOMOLOGIST	HEALTH & FAMILY WALFARE	9856448243
32	SDO(C)DHANSIRIPAR	DIST ADMINISTRATION	8974613519
33	EAC CHUMUKEDIMA	DIST ADMINISTRATION	9402831878
34	EAC NIHOKHU	ADMINISTRATION	8415085034
35	J.E	PWD (H)	9436832452

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The following abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this document are intended to mean the following:

DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
DDMA	District Disaster Management
Authority DC	Deputy Commissioner
SP	Superintendent of Police
ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
SDO (C)	Sub-Divisional
Officer (Civil)	EAC Extra Assistant
Commissioner	
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
ICP	Incident Command Post
MO	Medical Officer
CHC	Community Health Center
PHC	Primary Health Center
ICS	Incident Command System
HQ	Head Quarter ; that is Dimapur
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NDMA	National Disaster
	Management Authority
NSS	National Service Scheme

Continued...

ESF	Emergency Support Function
TCR	Task force Control Room
DMT	Disaster Management Team
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
NSDMA	Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority
AIR	All India Radio
BDO	Block Development Officer
IRS	Incident Response System
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
DIPR	Directorate of Information & Public Relations
FCI	Food Corporation of India
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
I/C	InCharge
SAR	Search and Rescue
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
ATI	Administrative Training Institute
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Phone

Continued...

EOC	Emergency Operations Center
DCR	District Control Room (Used interchangeably with EOC)
VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
NSDMA	Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority
GPS	Government Primary School
GMS	Government Middle School
GHS	Government High School
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Disaster A catastrophe, calamity, mishap or a grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, and degradation of, environment, and is of such nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.

Disaster Management A continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating & implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for prevention of danger or threat of any disaster; mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences; capacity building; preparedness to deal with any disaster; prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster; assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster; evacuation, rescue and relief; and rehabilitation and reconstruction.

District For all practical purposes here represents the Dimapur district of Nagaland.

Hazard A threatening event or the probability of occurrence of a potentially damaging phenomenon (e.g. Earthquake or cyclonic storm) within a given time period and in a specific area.

High Risk Areas They are geographically more susceptible or vulnerable to any type of Hazard / calamity / disaster.

Earthquake An earthquake is a series of vibrations on the earth's surface caused by the generation of the seismic waves due to sudden rupture within the earth during release of accumulated strain energy.

Fire Natural / accidental / man-made burning of any object or objects

Flood When the water flows or rises above and beyond its normal place or course, during the Rainy season due to which heavy and widespread inundation takes place it is called Flood. Normally flood occurs when a river over flows its bank and the water spreads on the surrounding land.

Heavy Rain Fall Heavy rain would mean three days or more of uninterrupted rainfall, the total amounting to atleast 3 times that of a month's average rainfall in the block area. In absence of supporting materials, rain amount from 64.5 mm to 124.4 mm per day for continuous three days or more and / or 124.5 mm and above for more than one day may be treated as heavy rain fall.

Cyclone The term "Cyclone" is derived from a Greek word meaning the coil of a snake. Cyclones are intense low-pressure systems that develop in the oceanic area surrounding Indian Sub-Continent. A tropical cyclone, when fully developed, is a vast violent whirl 150 to 800 Km. across, 10 to 17 km. high, spiraling around a center and progressing along the surface of the sea at a rate of 300 km a day or more. The low- pressure systems are termed depending on the intensity of this surface wind.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Depression – 32 – 50 km / hr | b. Deep Depression - 51-61km/hr |
| c. Cyclonic Storm - 62-68 km/hr | d. Severe Cyclonic Storm 89-117km/hr |
| e. Hurricane -117+km/hr | f. Typhoon: 200 kms + per hour. |

An associated wind with such storms is violent and causes heavy rainfall.

Hailstorm Consists of heavy rainfall with high wind velocity and falling hailstones.

State For all purposes State means the state of Nagaland.

1

THE CONTEXT

1.1 Mission

Preparing a Disaster Management Plan with fool proof communication systems and authentic & accurate data bases, documented and rehearsed to be activated in the shortest possible time with minimal simple orders and procedures ensuring active participation of the Government, Community and Volunteers at all levels and making optimal utilization of men, material and resources with no gaps or no overlaps to prevent loss of life and minimize loss to property ensuring fastest restoration of the situation.

1.2 Goal

“Sustainable reduction in Disaster Risks & Recovery in all the Sub-Divisions of Dimapur District through active participation of the Community and the Local Self government”

1.3 Backdrop

Post the Orissa-Super Cyclone in 1999 and the Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat in 2001, the Government of India realized the need for a Disaster Management authority and related planning at all levels of governance. Hence the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India and UNDP agreed to promote Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Programme in some of the most hazard prone districts of India including 11 districts of Nagaland. Dimapur district is covered under this. This DDRMP is a part of the DRM programme.

1.4 Rationale

In the past, Dimapur district has experienced both Natural and Man-made Disasters such as Fire, Earthquake etc., that has caused damage through disease, death and destruction. This fact provides rationale and underlines the need for an effective and realistic District Disaster Risk Management Plan. A comprehensive DDRMP will strengthen the efforts of the District Administration to mitigate the effect of disasters and restore normalcy within a short time frame.

1.5 Approach

The programme seeks to involve the community, NGOs, Educational Institutions and Govt. functionaries in this multi-stake holder disaster mitigation approach where by the community and all the concerned stake holders will come together to prepare a Disaster Management Plan and reduce the risks by strengthening the hands of the District Administration.

1.6 Objectives

Disaster causes, at times, sudden disruption to the normal life of a society and causes damages to property and lives to such an extent that normal social and economic mechanisms available to the society get disrupted. In such cases, the existence of a District Disaster Management Plan can make a crucial difference. A District Disaster Management Plan can:

- Provide effective support and resources to individuals and groups in disaster management.
- Assist the line departments, Sub-divisional administration & community in developing skills related to disaster management.
- Help disseminate factual information in a timely, accurate and tactful manner while maintaining necessary confidentiality.
- Help to develop immediate and long-term support plans for vulnerable people following

a disaster.

- Elicit the least possible disruption to the normal life process while dealing with individuals in disaster.
- Ensure active participation by the Government, community, volunteers and voluntary organizations at all levels thus making optimal utilization of material and human resources.
- Facilitate mitigation process & convergence.

2 DISTRICT PROFILE & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Inception

Under the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, Nagaland attained statehood as the 16th state of the Indian union comprising the erstwhile territory known as “Naga Hills Tuensang Area”. Naga Hills District, which was till 1956 one of the districts of Assam and Tuensang frontier division of the erstwhile North East Frontier Agency (now Arunachal Pradesh) was transferred in 1957 to form a new administrative area under the central government known as the Naga Hills Tuensang Area. The entire administrative area was then divided into three districts viz., Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. The Naga Hills Tuensang Area later came to be known as “Nagaland” on 18th Feb, 1961 under the provisions of Nagaland (Transitory Provision) Regulation of 1961. During the period 1971-81, per the state government's notification APA 15/12/71, dated 19.12.1973, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mon districts were formed. Dimapur was formed in 1997 by carving Niuland, Kuhoboto, Nihokhu, Dimapur Sadar, Chumukedima, Dhansiripar and Medziphema circles out of the district of Kohima vide Government of Nagaland, Home Department notification no. –GAB-5/29/78, dated 02/12/1997.

History

The district of Dimapur derives its name from the town of Dimapur, the place of Kachari Raja. In Dimasa dialect, Dimapur means “human settlement near big water”. The Raja after having established himself here, built temples and houses of bricks and reigned at Dimapur. The

most important ones are those at Kachari Rajbari, once the throne of the Dimasa Kachari dynasty situated at the bank of the Dhansiri river. It was the seat of power of the ancient Dimasa Kingdom. The exact length of time of the Kacharis in Dimapur is not known.

The Kachari Kingdom, also known as Dimasa Kingdom during the medieval times was said to be a very powerful kingdom in medieval Assam. The rulers belonged to the Dimasa people, part of the greater Kachari ethnic group. Remnants of the Kachari Kingdom existed till the advent of the British and gave its name to two present districts in Assam: Cachar and North Cachar Hills (which changed its name to Dima Hasao District on April 2010). They were once a very powerful and predominant race in the entire North-East India region particularly the Brahmaputra Valley dating back to the 13th century during which the Dimasa Kachari Kingdom extended along the southern banks of Brahmaputra river, from Dikho river to Kallang river and included the valley of Dhansiri and present day Dima Hasao district.

In 1490 AD, the Ahoms invaded Dimapur but the attack was repulsed at the Doyang valley. In 1536, during the reign of Kachari king, Detsing, Dimapur was again attacked by Ahoms and the king was killed. The Dimasa Kacharis fled to Maibong where they came in closer contact with the Zeliangrong Nagas. In course of time Nagas and the Kacharis formed alliances and later on even had matrimonial relations. During the 16th century, the Ahoms were obstructed by Naga warriors. A scribe who accompanied the expedition had put on record details about the forty lofty pillars and the two cisterns of water in Dimapur along with six other tanks scattered along the city outskirts.

The ruins of this kingdom can be said to be a major site of megalithic culture today. It is a tourist attraction and especially for those who have a romantic association with history. Even going by the remnants of the ruins one can see the influence of Hindu culture and architecture of those times. The ruins of the temples, mounds and tanks comprising of stone blocks and bricks with different designs are preserved till today near the Rajbari Park of Dimapur.

Dimapur became a vantage point to one of the most devastating battle in the history of World War – The World War II. On March 6th 1944, the Japanese had launched their U-Go

offensive from northern Burma. U-Go had two objectives: to prevent the Allies from retaking Burma and to break into India. The Japanese forces intended to exploit the capture of Imphal by capturing the strategic city of Dimapur because if this was achieved the lines of communication to General Stilwell's forces and the airbases used to supply the Chinese over the hump would be cut.

The Japanese who were confident of victory were taught a terrible lesson in a territory unknown to them. The immediate gateway to India, at the time, lay not only through Imphal but Kohima, 130 miles (210 km) to the north, with its railhead at Dimapur. Dimapur being connected by rail also became a strategic locale as the staging post for the Allied offensive through which the Japanese could reach Kohima where a siege was laid. Allied reinforcement came through Dimapur by rail and road for the push against the Japanese. An airport at Dimapur was also in use for supplies to the allied forces in Burma. Supplies are very integral aspect of any war and such supplies has to come through Dimapur Railway. For the Central (Assam) Front the river port at Guwahati could be used, but from there, supplies had to travel over the already congested metre-gauge railway to Dimapur in order to reach the mainland. Dimapur, thus became the centre of action between British India and Imperial Japan only to become the turning point for the Japanese defeat and subsequent retreat from South East Asia.

District at a Glance

Dimapur district extends from west to east and is situated in the south-west portion of Nagaland. The district of Dimapur occupies a total area of 927 square kilometers. According to the 2011 census, Dimapur district ranks 563rd out of 640 districts in India with a population of 379,769 (198163 male, 181606 female), of this 13.06% comprises of children below 6 years. With a population density of 410/sq.km, a leap from 333/sq.km (census 2001) it is the most densely populated district in the State. The district has a sex ratio of 916 females for every 1000 males, and literacy rate stands at 85.44% much higher than the national average of 59.5%. This district and specially Dimapur city has a heterogeneous mix of people from across India, and one can say that it is a 'mini India' in every sense of the word. Besides the dominant Naga tribes who comprise about 50% of

the city's population, other prominent groups include Dimasas, Bengalis, Assamese, Oriyas, Nepalis, Biharis, Marwaris, Punjabis, Tamils and Keralites besides Bangladeshi immigrants. Being a fast growing commercial hub, the last two decades have witnessed the inflow of Tibetan traders flocking into the city.

Topographically, Dimapur district can be classified into four categories: (i) Plain areas, (ii) Foot Hill areas, (iii) High hill areas and (iv) Plateau areas. A large area of the district is in the plains with an average elevation of 260 m above sea level excepting the Medziphema sub-division and a few villages of Niuland sub-division, which are located in the foothills. The district is bounded by Kohima District on the south and east; the Karbi Anglong and the DAB (Disputed Area Belt) stretch of Golaghat District of Assam in the west and the north 25° 54'45" N Latitude 93° 44'30" E Longitude.

Dimapur, being a plain area, is hot and humid during the summer (reaching a maximum of 36°C, with humidity of up to 93%) while the winter months are cool and pleasant. The average annual rainfall is 1504.7 mm.

Rice is the major crop of the district followed by maize, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables. Apart from the major crops, the following crops are grown on a commercial scale - pineapple, banana, cashew nut, citrus, mango, guava, coconut, flowers and aromatic crops. New Chumukedima, Bade Village, Kiyeto Village, Dabagaon village and Khughovi village are the villages from where these crops are mainly produced.

The climatic conditions favor rearing of silk moth, especially Vanya (Non Mulberry/wild silkworms) sericulture. There is a huge scope for expansion of silk production which will in turn become a very good source for revenue generation. The District has also earned the distinction of exploiting all the four known varieties of silkworm: Mulberry, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga.

Dimapur district has immense potential for fish production due to varied and unique fisheries' resources in the form of ponds/tanks, wet terrace fields, lakes, swampy/marshy areas, streams and rivers etc. The fish production in the district contributes about 50% to the total production of fisheries in the state.

Dimapur district consisting of 19.17% of the entire population of the state, the demand for animal produces and products has increased manifold. Moreover, being the commercial hub of the State and the main source of provider of needs of the state, of late it is noticed that the traditional method of animal rearing in the backyard for personal consumption has transformed to commercial enterprising and has spread to urban areas as well. Improvement of animal health care through various programmes initiated by the concerned departments have helped livestock farmers increase their production. This sector has played a commendable role in minimizing poverty by empowering the marginalized sections of people in the society and thus ensuring sustainable development.

Dimapur the district headquarter is aptly named the “Commercial hub” of the state as most of the 10,000 plus registered small scale industries in Nagaland is situated in the district, and all industrial and commercial activities involving producing, processing, manufacturing ,exchange of goods and services including all the activities that facilitate the exchange take place here. The informal sector is the major employer in the district: handloom weavers, cobblers, daily wage earners, housemaids, vendors, hawkers, blacksmith, goldsmith, sex workers, local wine sellers etc.

Health is one of the primary indicators when it comes to assessing human development. Dimapur with its heterogeneous mix of people and acting as an interstate transit point faces challenges in delivering good health care services. For delivery of health care services, the district has one district hospital, one district T.B Centre, two CHCs, eight PHCs, one Dispensary, one Homeopathy dispensary and forty seven sub-centres. Apart from the above mentioned government health service centres, in the private sector, there are six multispecialty hospitals, ten nursing homes and a good number of clinics. Many patients from other districts are referred to hospitals / clinics in the district for better treatment. It is pertinent to mention that 25% of the patients treated in different health centres in Dimapur are from adjoining areas of neighboring states. However, due to lack of adequate facilities and modern diagnostic equipments most patients are again referred outside the State for treatment.

The mark of any civilized society is defined by education and Dimapur holds the

distinction of having the largest number of schools and colleges in any district in Nagaland. Altogether there are 271 primary schools, 142 upper primary, 10 upper primary and secondary and 4 upper primary and higher secondary schools in the district. As far as higher education goes, there are altogether 23 Colleges with just one Government College, a Law College and 3 Colleges that train teachers. Except Patkai Christian College which is an Autonomous College, the rest are all affiliated to Nagaland University. There are also 13 theological seminaries/colleges in Dimapur. The National Institute of Technology, NIT, which had its campus in Silchar, Assam has shifted to its permanent campus in Chumukedima last year in 2012. There are 15 institutes in the district which provide diploma courses in various fields like computer, music, beauty, finance, hospitality and the like. Nagaland Mini Tool Room and Training Centre is one such institute initiated by the government of Nagaland. Institutes like Central Hindi Training Institute offer training and job placements. Women's Industrial Training Institute run by the Department of Employment offers vocational training. Besides the above mentioned colleges and technical institutes, the existence of SETAM (School of Engineering & Technology and Management), Nagaland University, Global Open University and ICFAI University only pave the way for a brighter Nagaland.

Dimapur was first electrified with small diesel generating units in the early '60s. According to the census 2001, 92% of villages have been electrified in the district. Dimapur district has 54, 439 consumers. Electricity and lighting do not come without a challenge and it is estimated that by 2020, the unrestricted maximum demand for the Dimapur load centre is expected to reach 140 MVA with an anticipated load growth to the tune of 55 MVA in the industrial sector.

Surface and ground water are the two sources of drinking water in Dimapur. As the population density and usage level are very high in urban areas, government agencies construct, operate and maintain huge surface water dams and reservoirs to take care of the water requirements throughout the year. Since ground water is the main source of drinking water, there have been new trends in ground water exploration, increased access to drilling rigs and accessories along with subsidized power supply to pump sets from the government have increased in the number of bore wells. As per official

laboratory report the water in some areas in the district have Nitrate concentration of more than the permissible limit of 45 mg/l.

The forest type in the district is mostly Northern Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest. The district forest cover can be broadly divided into four categories: Dense forest, Open forest, Scrub and Non-forests. The reserve forest covers an area of 57.56 sq.kms, purchased land 8.1238 sq. kms and zoological parks 4.7 sq.kms The natural resources are timber and non-timber forest produce like bally post, firewood, thatch, cane, reed, bamboo, charcoal, sand, boulders, clay and earth, bee wax and bark.

Geologically, Dimapur district occupies the eastern part of the southwestern extremity of the Belt of Schuppen. Minerals found in Dimapur are: Crude oil, quality clay, minor coal, dimension and crafting stones, construction materials like sand, boulders, lateritic caps, iron slag and groundwater resources. It may be mentioned that the first test drilling for petroleum and natural gas in Nagaland was done at Nichuguard by M/s. Whitehall Peter Corporation in 1926 and was followed by AOC in 1951 and 1953. ONGCL under PEL, took up test drill at Dimapur area from 1986 to 1994.

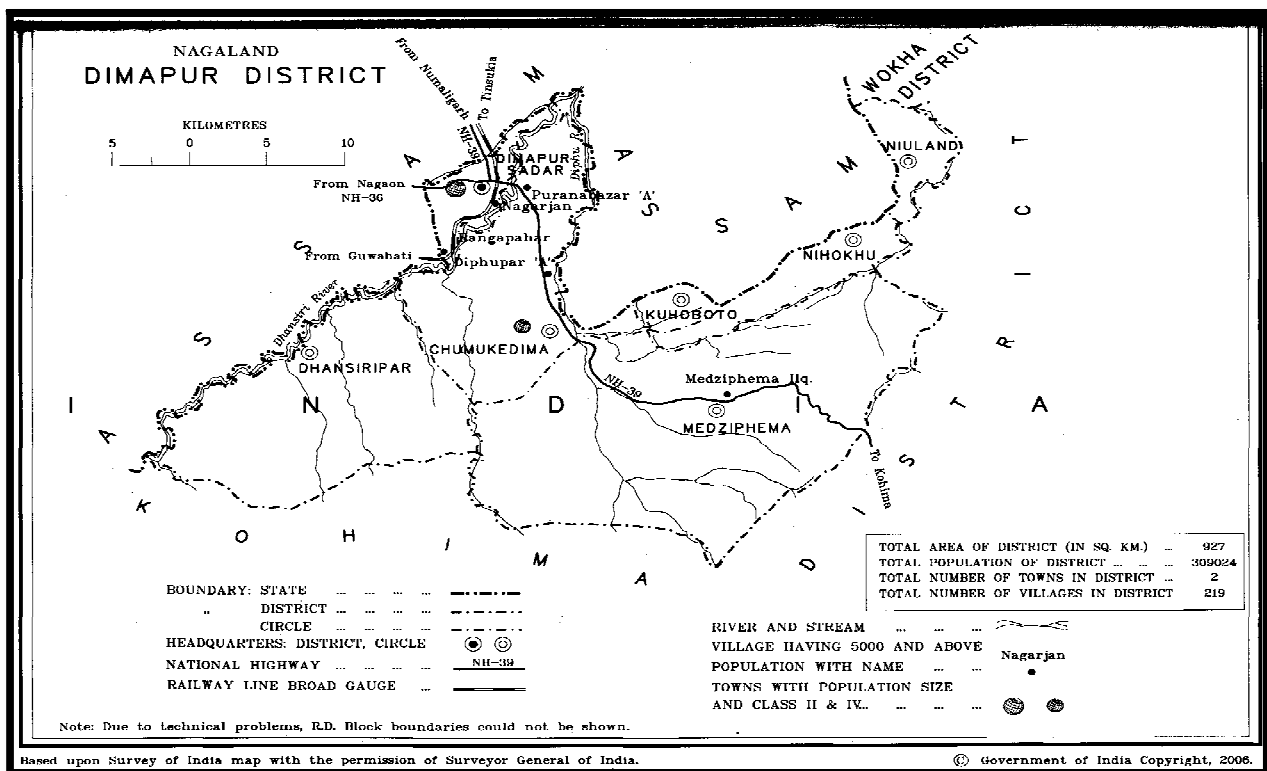
Dimapur is connected by two National highways viz., NH - 29 & NH - 36. The total length of roads under Dimapur division comes to a total of 883.68 km including both surfaced (706.20 km) and un-surfaced roads (177.48 km). Nagaland State Transport provides passenger transportation services from Dimapur to all the district headquarters and important towns of the State. The first bus service in the State was flagged off on 1st December 1964 from Dimapur to Kohima. Helicopter services for the public are available to almost all district headquarters on selected days of week.

Dimapur has had a railway connection since 1903 through the North-East Frontier railway line with Assam. The railway line covers only 5 miles of the Dimapur Mouza (revenue area). Dimapur is connected with major Indian cities like Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Kolkata, New Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Chandigarh, Amritsar and others by Railways.

Dimapur Airport is located at 3rd mile, thereby giving a rather cosmopolitan look to the city. It is the only civil airport in the state and has flights to New Delhi via Kolkata

and Dibrugarh. The Airport is maintained by the Airports Authority of India (AAI).

Dimapur has a huge potential for further harnessing tourism towards economic growth. This can be achieved by development of tourism and involving and empowering local people. This can be augmented through continued support to handicrafts and handloom and creation of markets outside the district and state so as to create market linkages. Dimapur has hosted a number of National level Expos in various industries and sectors. As per records, from April 2011 to March 2013, there were 2313 international tourists and 30000 domestic tourists in Dimapur. Most of those who visit Nagaland invariably pass through Dimapur.





A View of the Dhansiri River

Administration

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) at Dimapur heads the district. There are administrative revenue circles headed by either a Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC), Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) (SDO(C)) or an Extra Assistant Commissioner (EAC) under the DC. The district has four development blocks namely Niuland, Kuhoboto, Dhansiripar and Medziphema. The following are the Administrative Headquarters (HQs):

- DC's Office : Dimapur
- ADC's Office : Medziphema, Niuland
- SDO(C) Office : Dhansiripar, Kuhuboto
- EAC HQs : Nihokhu, Seithekema, Aquaghnaqua, Chumukedima

The district has two towns namely Dimapur and Chumukedima. It has 219 villages, out of which 216 are inhabited and 3 are uninhabited. Dimapur town is developing very fast and is the only town having a railhead in the whole of Nagaland. It caters to the needs of Nagaland, Assam and Manipur.

The following table gives some more details about the district

Dimapur	2001	2011*
Sub-divisions	7	8
Statutory towns	1	3
Census towns	1	4
Villages	219#	222#

*Provisional data from census 2011

Includes both recognized and unrecognized villages

Village Administration / Village Councils

Every village, big or small, has a village council. The village council members are elected or are chosen from amongst the villagers in accordance with the prevailing customs and practices. Every khel and clan is given a fair representation in the village council by allowing the khel /clan to nominate/elect its representatives in the council. Normally the village council consists of members composed of two representatives and one 'Gaonbura' from each clan and two women representatives and one representative of the youth front from the village. The tenure of the council is usually five years. After its tenure is over new members are elected to the village council through a notification by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The villages also have the 'Village Development Boards' (VDB), which consist of one representative from each clan and one women representative from the village. The secretary and members of the village council are also actively associated with the VDB. The VDB is the developmental agency for the village. All the development funds of the state government for the village, be it in the form of inter-village road construction, water supply schemes, construction of play grounds, etc. are handled by the VDBs. The VDB executes these works with labour drawn entirely from the villages without any outside help on the basis of 'for the village by the villagers'. The tenure of the VDB is generally three years. Within the village there is also the village court/ council judiciary committee board which has powers to try small and petty offences and can award minor punishments and fines. Major cases are referred to 'Dobashis' (who are government servants) attached to the judicial court of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) / Deputy Commissioner.

VULNERABILITY & RISK ASSESMENT OF DIMAPUR DISTRICT

Vulnerability Analysis

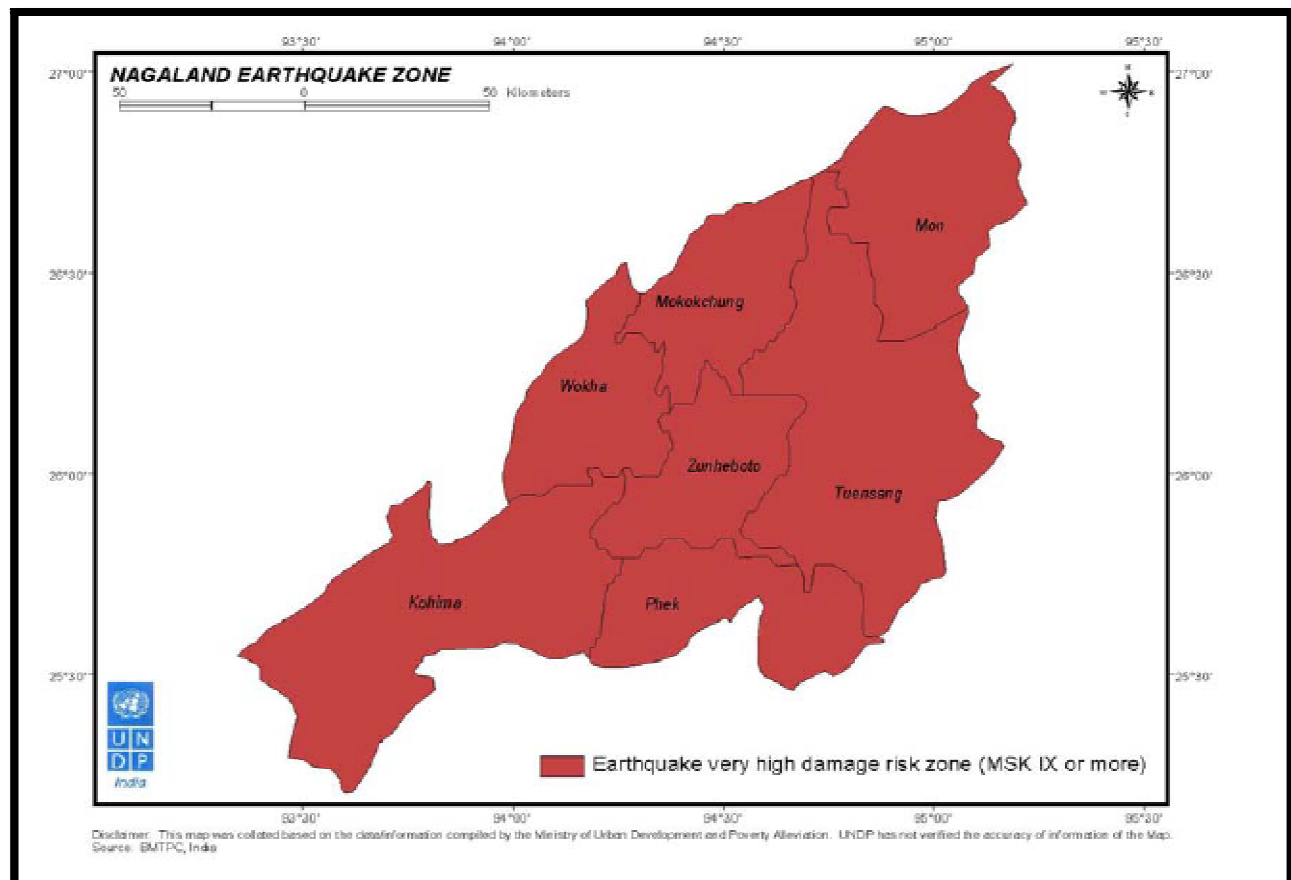
Dimapur District is highly vulnerable to various hazards and calamities. A good portion of the district is very hilly while a small part bordering Assam comprises a flat alluvial tract. Dimapur town is situated on the flat to gently undulating alluvial tract. The Naga thrust runs through part of the hilly section of the district, being mainly confined to the Paglapahar region. This is an area of severe crustal deformation. Due to tectonic activity the rocks have been weakened to a great extent. The area receives abundant rainfall during the monsoon. Hence, cloudbursts are not uncommon. Fire and floods in low lying areas of the district are common calamities. The history of some of the disasters has been tabulated and a seasonal risk assessment has been carried out based on the same.

NATURAL HAZARDS	MAN MADE HAZARDS
Floods Cloudbursts Landslides Cyclonic storms Hail storms Earthquakes	Fire Road Accidents

Earthquakes

Nagaland is an entirely hilly state that lies at the convergence zone of the Indo-Australian plate and the Eurasian plate. Hence, the region is seismically very active. The whole of Nagaland lies in Zone V which is the classification accorded to regions that face the highest

risks of an earthquake. A large number of moderate to large magnitude earthquakes have occurred within the State boundaries as well as within a range of 100 km around it. Altogether twelve major earthquakes have occurred in the region in the last 100 years. Earthquakes tend to induce landslides that have the potential to cause significant damage to infrastructure.



Fire

Fire occur frequently indifferent parts of the district which are mostly man-made. In Medziphema and Niuland subdivisions, forest fires usually spread during the Jhum cultivation. Incidents of accidental fire from the households are not rare. As most of the houses in these locations are thatched roof houses made out of timber, bamboo and straw, they catch fire easily. In February fire accidents becomes frequent; it destroys houses and properties and causes serious distress to the affected people.



Nagarjan Area, Dimapur, Nagaland on 23/04/2008

Heavy Rains / Floods

Dimapur receives heavy rainfall from June to October. Average annual rainfall is approximately 1500 mm. In Dimapur town the artificial drainage system is very poor. It is for this reason that floods are annual recurring problems in some of the low lying colonies where most of the cultivation happens. Floods are one of the major causes of concern during the monsoon season, which cause huge loss of property, damage to crops and displacement of people. With adverse global climatic changes taking place this could become a more serious problem in the near future with greater areas being inundated. This could also lead to loss of lives if appropriate measures are not taken. However, loss of property in the form of homes and business establishments may rise to unprecedented levels.

Cloudbursts & Landslides

Landslide is a major disaster that keeps affecting Nagaland especially in the monsoon season, when heavy downpour is experienced all over the state. Destructive landslides have been recorded in the hilly section of the district. However, most landslides are confined to the NH 39 and along the Chathe river.

Cloudbursts, though rare, cannot be ruled out. In August 2001, Dimapur area experienced a cloud burst that lasted almost for one hour. This gave rise to many landslides, particularly

the Paglapahar region which experienced heavy downpour.

Disruption of traffic is likely in the event of too much of rainfall during any given year or during extended cloudbursts. This can also cause the burying of vehicles and humans by hill slope debris. Water pipelines are also prone to damage.



Hailstorms

The district experiences hailstorms during the monsoon season. Although hailstorms rarely involve physical injury, their economic impact can be severe. Damage to cultivation is the main concern during hail storms. The damage appears to be a function of the intensity and duration of storms and the size of the hailstones, which these produce. The damage itself is often produced not only by the impact of falling hailstones, but also by high winds and torrential rains.

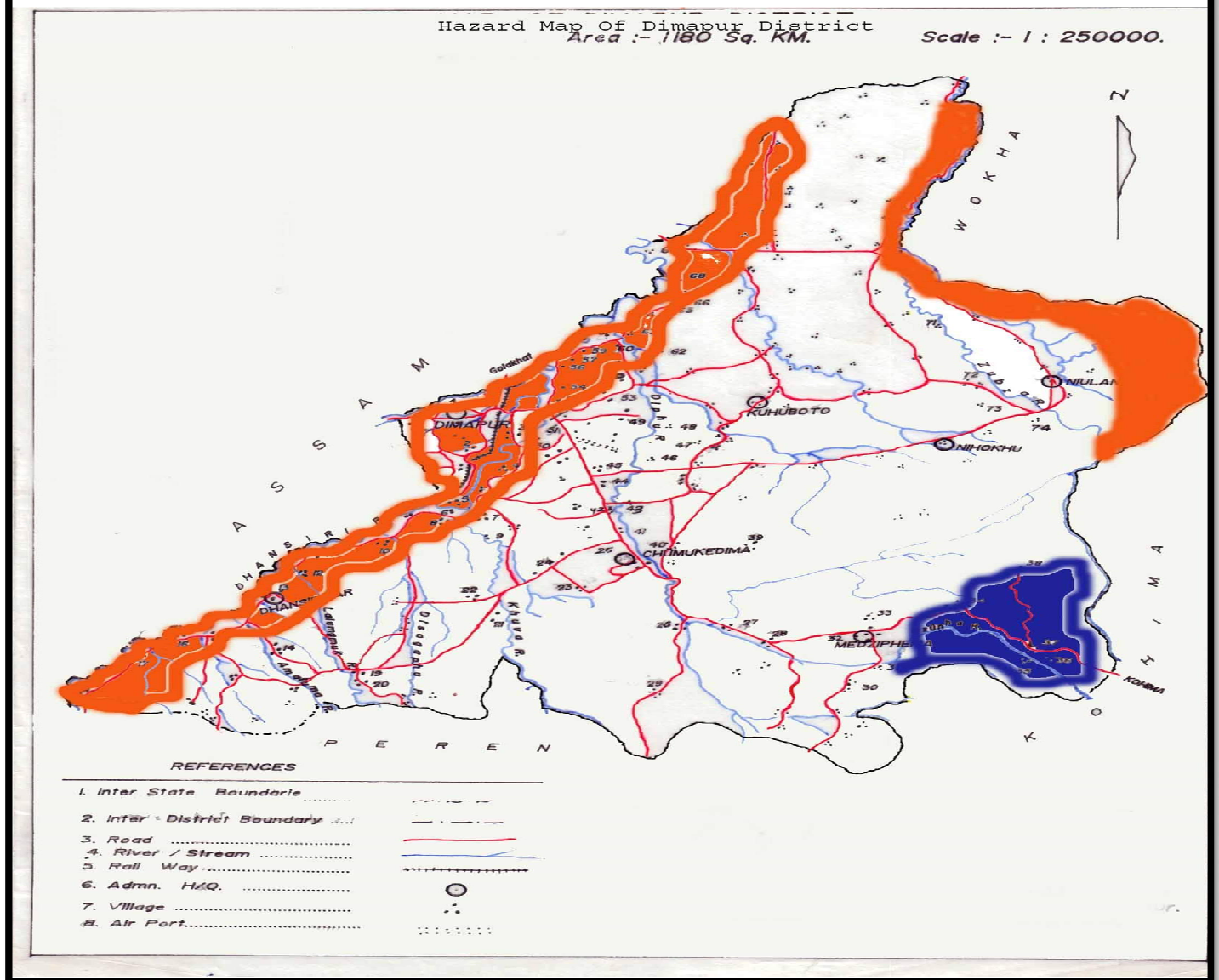
HISTORY OF MAJOR NATURAL DISASTER EPISODES IN THE DISTRICT

S No	Type of Hazard	Year	Area affected	Loss of Life / Injury	Loss of Property	Remarks
1	Cloudburst / Landslide	2001	Paglapahar region; NH 39	3 people killed and some injured	1 Tata Sumo crushed in a land slide; Damage to houses and pipes	In a stretch of just 4 kms on NH 39, seven major slides occurred which brought traffic to a standstill
2	Flood	2008	Dobhinalla, Super Market, Nagarjan, Burma Camp, Walford, Sachu Colony, Nagagaon, Khermahal, Netaji Colony, Naharbari and Airport Area	Data not available	Data not available	Different colonies of Dimapur Town remained submerged during 11th - 24th September 2008
3	Fire	2008	Golaghat Road	Nil	Property worth almost INR 1 Crore charred down	100 houses along with 8 garages burnt (29 January 2008)
		2008	Nagarjan	2 killed	Property worth upwards of INR 1 Crore damaged	Biggest fire disaster in memory; 310 houses burnt to ashes (23 April 2008)
		2009	Naharbari	Nil	Property worth INR 20,00,000 destroyed	On 6 Feb 2009, 52 houses were razed by fire in Naharbari Colony
		2009	Sachu Colony (Ward 14)	Nil	Property worth INR 31,00,000 burned	30 houses were burned in Sachu Colony and many families were rendered homeless (28 April 2009)

RISK ASSESSMENT

Type of Hazard	Time / Period of Occurrence	Potential Impact	Vulnerable areas
Earthquakes	Unpredictable	Loss of life, crops, livestock, property and other infrastructure	Whole of Dimapur
Fire	February/March/April & October/November	Loss of life, crops, livestock, property natural resources and other infrastructure	Habitations and forest areas
Landslides	April to September (Monsoons)	Damage to roads, fields, vegetation and water pipes. Loss of life, crops, community and livestock	NH-39
Floods	June to September	Damage to houses, roads, fields, vegetation and other infrastructure Loss of life, crops, community and livestock	Burma camp Area, New Market Area, Bank Colony, Areas neighbouring Dhansiri river
Epidemics	April to September	Loss of human life and livestock	Whole of Dimapur
Accidents	Unpredictable	Loss of life & property	Whole of Dimapur

DISTRICT PROFILE



Hazard Map of Dimapur District

3

ORGANISATION

In the first two chapters we had discussed about the context, vulnerability along with a brief account of the district. In this chapter the focus is on understanding the ability or capacity of the district and its administration to tackle the disasters and disaster like situations.

Structural Organization

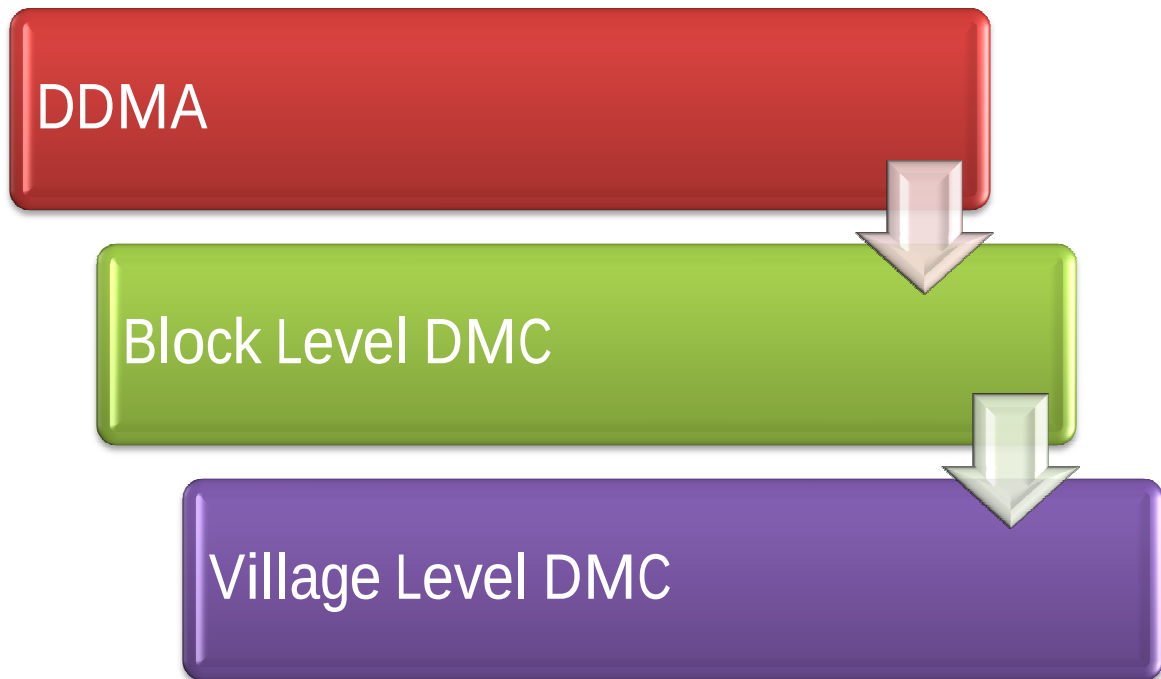
For effective and efficient disaster management we need to put the requisite machinery in place. That has been done by constituting disaster management committees at various levels starting from the village level right up to the district level.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The district administration accepting its primary and vital role has prepared this district disaster mitigation plan. For this purpose, a principal organ has been created in the form of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). It's a eighteen member body forming the basic human resource pool with the Deputy Commissioner as the Principal Co-ordinator and Chairperson.

The committee comprises of all important heads of government departments, army, paramilitary forces and representatives from NGOs. The list of members of the DDMA is given in Table 1 of this chapter along with their designation, status and addresses. This is the most crucial committee which controls and regulates disaster mitigation in addition to immediately responding to a disaster situation. There are various subcommittees which spring into action in the face of a disaster. They are guided and manned by members of the DDMA. Roles and responsibilities of different member officers and related subcommittees is discussed in

subsequent chapters. Block Level and Village Level Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) are constituted. These DMCs will work in coordination with and under the guidance of DDMA.



DIMAPUR DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner	Nodal Officer	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur
3	Superintendent of Police	Member	Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dimapur
4	ADCs / SDOs / EACs / PAs to DC	Member(s)	Dimapur District
5	General Officer Commanding (GOC) / Representative of the GOC, 3 Corps, Indian Army	Member	Office of the General Officer Commanding, 3 Corps, Rangapahar, Dimapur
6	Commandant, 29 Assam Rifles (AR)	Member	Office of the Commandant, 29 AR, Dimapur
7	Commandant, 37 Assam Rifles (AR)	Member	Office of the Commandant, 37 AR, Ghaspani, Dimapur
8	Commandant, 173 Battalion (Bn), CRPF	Member	Office of the Commandant, 173 Bn, CRPF, Dimapur
9	District Commandant, Home Guards & Civil Defence	Member	Office of the District Commandant, Home Guards & Civil Defence, Dimapur
10	Director, Food & Civil Supplies	Member	Office of the Director, Food & Civil Supplies, Dimapur
11	Medical Superintendent	Member	Office of the Medical Superintendent, Dimapur
12	Executive Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control	Member	Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control, Dimapur
13	Executive Engineer, PWD (R & B, Housing, Mechanical)	Member(s)	Office of the Executive Engineer, PWD (R & B, Housing, Mechanical), Dimapur
14	Executive Engineer, Power	Member	Office of the Executive Engineer, Power, Dimapur
15	Executive Engineer, PHED (Rural, Urban)	Member(s)	Office of the Executive Engineer, PHED (Public Health & Engineering Department) (Rural, Urban), Dimapur
16	Director, Geology & Mining	Member	Office of the Director, Geology & Mining, Dimapur
17	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)	Member	Office of the Chairman, Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)
18	President, Naga Council	Member	Office of the President, Naga Council

Sub Divisional Level Committees

Similar to the DDMA, at the sub divisional level, committees have been constituted under the administrative nodal officers and these nodal officers are required to act as master trainers in the respective jurisdictions

LIST OF SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL NODAL OFFICERS AND MASTER TRAINERS

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Additional Deputy Commissioner	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Medziphema
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Niuland
3	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Dhansiripar
4	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Kuhuboto
5	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chumukedima
6	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Medziphema
7	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Niuland
8	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nihokhu
9	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Nodal Officer & Master Trainer	Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Aghnuaqa

Team Based Approach

Task specific teams have been constituted in addition to the central teams for better mitigation of the hazards. Disaster Management essentially involves Planning, Preparation, Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation. The DDMA takes care of all these phases. Specifically Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation are the task oriented phases that require clear work distribution and task management. To achieve the best results in the shortest time possible, the following task specific committees have been constituted with members drawn from the DDMA:

1. Warning Dissemination Team
2. Search, Rescue & Evacuation Team
3. First Aid & Medical Management Team
4. Rehabilitation & Shelter Management Team
5. Sanitation Team
6. Dead Body & Carcass Disposal Team
7. Damage Assessment Team
8. Relief Team
9. Co-ordination / Linkages Team
10. Patrolling/ Vigilance Team
11. Counselling Team



SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF DIFFERENT TASK SPECIFIC TEAMS

Warning Dissemination Team

It is one of the most crucial teams and its importance lies in the fact that it is the last attempt to minimize the damages even before the disaster happens. Proper, adequate and relevant information dissemination helps reduce loss to life and other assets. The warning has to be disseminated to the common public in addition to the government officials. Immediate information disposal to the government officials helps in activating the disaster management machinery in the district as proposed in this plan. The composition of the team can be found in the table below.

WARNING DISSEMINATION TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Director, Geology & Mining	Leader	Office of the Director, Geology & Mining , Dimapur
2	Executive Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control	Member	Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control, Dimapur
3	Executive Engineer, PHED (Rural, Urban)	Member(s)	Office of the Executive Engineer, PHED (Rural, Urban), Dimapur
4	District Informatics Officer	Member	Office of the District Informatics Officer, Dimapur
5	District Public Relations Officer	Member	Office of the District Public Relations Officer, Dimapur
6	Director, Geological Survey of India (Dimapur)	Member	Geological Survey of India, Dimapur
7	Medical Superintendent	Member	Office of the Medical Superintendent, District Hospital, Dimapur
8	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), DMC	Member	Office of the Chairman, Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)
9	SDO or EAC or PA to DC	Member	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur
10	Superintendent of Police	Member	Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dimapur

Search, Rescue & Evacuation Team

After dissemination of warning, based on the extent of the disaster, Search, Rescue and Evacuation has to be started. It involves substantial training to handle a disaster situation, panic control, on the

spot management of the crisis at hand, specialized equipment and fast decision making. The team will have to reach and start work in the affected areas as soon as possible. Their role is extremely crucial and other teams need to back them up adequately.

SEARCH, RESCUE & EVACUATION TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Superintendent of Police	Leader	Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dimapur
2	Representative of the GOC, 3 Corps, Indian Army	Member	Office of the General Officer Commanding, 3 Corps, Rangapahar, Dimapur
3	Commandant, 29 Assam Rifles (AR)	Member	Office of the Commandant, 29 AR, Dimapur
4	Commandant, 37 Assam Rifles (AR)	Member	Office of the Commandant, 37 AR, Ghaspani, Dimapur
5	Commandant, 173 Battalion (Bn), CRPF	Member	Office of the Commandant, 173 Bn, CRPF, Dimapur
6	District Commandant, Home Guard	Member	Office of the District Commandant, Home Guards & Civil Defence, Dimapur
7	Ex - Servicemen	Member	Office of the Ex-Servicemen, Dimapur
8	Representatives from Indian Red Cross	Member(s)	Office of the Indian Red Cross, Dimapur
9	Representatives from National Cadet Corps (NCC)	Member(s)	Office of the National Cadet Corps, Dimapur
10	Medical Superintendent	Member	Office of the Medical Superintendent, District Hospital, Dimapur
11	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), DMC	Member	Office of the Chairman, Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)
12	SDO or EAC or PA to DC	Member	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur

Rehabilitation & Shelter Management Team

Search and evacuation operations need to be supported by rehabilitation and shelter management. Temporary protected shelters with adequate amenities need to be provided to the affected people immediately. Priority should be given to those most affected. Shelter needs to be arranged for

livestock as well. Having an inventory of school buildings and community halls ready will come in handy for providing immediate shelter to the affected population.

REHABILITATION & SHELTER MANAGEMENT TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Additional Deputy Commissioner	Leader	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur
2	Executive Engineer, PWD (R & B, Housing, Mechanical)	Member(s)	Office of the Executive Engineer, PWD (R & B, Housing, Mechanical), Dimapur
3	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), DMC	Member	Office of the Chairman, Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)
4	Superintendent of Police	Member	Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dimapur
5	District Education Officer (DEO)	Member	Office of the District Education Officer, Dimapur
6	Executive Engineer, Power	Member	Office of the Executive Engineer, Power, Dimapur
7	Executive Engineer, PHED (Rural, Urban)	Member	Office of the Executive Engineer, PHED (Rural, Urban), Dimapur
8	President, Naga Council	Member	Office of the President, Naga Council
9	President, Women Hoho	Member	Office of the Dimapur Women Hoho
10	President, Dimapur Naga Students Union	Member	Office of the Dimapur Naga Students Union

First Aid and Medical Management Team

The search, rescue and evacuation operations need to be supported by efficient medical services. It may range from providing simple first aid to carrying people severely hurt to the higher medical centers for emergency treatment. The medical services play a pivotal role in determining the quality of the disaster management exercise, at least in the short term.

FIRST AID & MEDICAL MANAGEMENT TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Medical Superintendent	Leader	Office of the Medical Superintendent, District Hospital, Dimapur
2	Representatives from Indian Red Cross	Member(s)	Office of the Indian Red Cross, Dimapur
3	District Commandant, Home Guard	Member	Office of the District Commandant, Home Guards & Civil Defence, Dimapur
4	President, Lion's Club	Member	Office of the Lion's Club, Dimapur
5	President, Rotary Club	Member	Office of the Rotary Club, Dimapur
6	Representatives from Bharat Scouts & Guides	Member(s)	Office of the Bharat Scouts & Guides, Dimapur
7	Representatives from National Cadet Corps (NCC)	Member(s)	Office of the National Cadet Corps, Dimapur
8	Doctors & Medical Personnel from 29 AR, 37 AR, 173 Bn CRPF, 3 Corps (Army)	Member(s)	Office of Commandant, 29 AR Office of Commandant, 37 AR Office of Commandant, 173 Bn CRPF Office of GOC, 3 Corps, Indian Army
9	Representatives from General Practitioners' Association	Member(s)	Office of the General Practitioners' Association, Dimapur

Sanitation Team

Disaster management not only includes prevention of epidemics but also focuses on sanitation, waste disposal and carcass management. These activities are not only critical from the point of view of disaster management but also go hand-in-hand and reinforce each other.

SANITATIONTEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), DMC	Leader	Office of the Chairman, Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)
2	President, Lion's Club	Member	Office of the Lion's Club, Dimapur

3	President, Rotary Club	Member	Office of the Rotary Club, Dimapur
4	Executive Engineer, PWD (R & B, Housing, Mechanical)	Member(s)	Office of the Executive Engineer, PWD (R & B, Housing, Mechanical), Dimapur
5	Executive Engineer, PHED (Rural, Urban)	Member(s)	Office of the Executive Engineer, PHED (Public Health & Engineering Department) (Rural, Urban), Dimapur
6	Director, Zonal Malaria Office (ZMO)	Member	Office of the Director, ZMO, Dimapur

Patrolling / Vigilance Team

During disasters, miscreants and opportunistic elements can run amok and hence need to be checked. They may try to steal property, provoke rioting or cause law& order problems. So close monitoring is absolutely essential. A Patrolling / Vigilance team is constituted for this very purpose. The respective SDPOs will execute the duties in their respective jurisdictions.

PATROLLING / VIGILANCE TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Superintendent of Police	Leader	Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dimapur
2	Representative of the GOC, 3 Corps, Indian Army	Member	Office of the General Officer Commanding, 3 Corps, Rangapahar, Dimapur
3	Commandant, 29 Assam Rifles (AR)	Member	Office of the Commandant, 29 AR, Dimapur
4	Commandant, 37 Assam Rifles (AR)	Member	Office of the Commandant, 37 AR, Ghaspani, Dimapur
5	Commandant, 173 Battalion (Bn), CRPF	Member	Office of the Commandant, 173 Bn, CRPF, Dimapur
6	District Commandant, Home Guard	Member	Office of the District Commandant, Home Guards & Civil Defence, Dimapur
7	SDO or EAC	Member	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur

Dead Body & Carcass Disposal Team

Alongside the Sanitation Team, the Carcass Disposal Team is responsible for the special task of disposal of dead bodies of humans and animals. This importance of this activity in the prevention of post disaster diseases and deaths cannot be emphasized enough.

DEAD BODY & CARCASS DISPOSAL TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), DMC	Leader	Office of the Chairman, Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)
2	Superintendent of Police	Member	Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dimapur
3	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Member	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur
4	District Veterinary Officer	Member	Office of the District Veterinary Officer, Dimapur
5	President, Lion's Club	Member	Office of the Lion's Club, Dimapur
6	President, Rotary Club	Member	Office of the Rotary Club, Dimapur
7	General Manager, Nagaland State Transport (NST)	Member	Office of the General Manager, NST, Dimapur
8	District Transport Officer, Dimapur	Member	Office of the District Transport Officer, Dimapur

Damage Assessment Team

As-compared to other tasks where the co-operation and involvement of the citizens is essential, damage assessment is implicitly different. It is the job of the government machinery and the revenue department in particular. It is controversial, rigorous and is likely to be highly contested. The whole exercise needs to strike a balance between sensitivity towards citizens' plight and the genuineness of the claims.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Executive Engineer, PWD (R & B, Housing, Mechanical)	Leader(s)	Office of the Executive Engineer, PWD (R & B, Housing, Mechanical), Dimapur
2	District Planning Officer (DPO)	Member	Office of the District Planning Officer, Dimapur
3	District Agricultural Officer (DAO)	Member	Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Dimapur
4	District Forest Officer (DFO)	Member	Office of the District Forest Officer, Dimapur
5	Project Director, DRDA	Member	Office of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Dimapur
6	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), DMC	Member	Office of the Chairman, Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)
7	Executive Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control	Member	Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control, Dimapur
8	ADCs / SDOs / EACs / PAs to DC	Member(s)	Dimapur District

Counselling Team

Disasters create panic, anxiety, mental breakdown, depression, post traumatic psychological disorders in both the people affected as well as those working on the field. To keep the moral of these men and women high, the psychological counseling and community support becomes necessary.

COUNSELLING TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Medical Superintendent	Leader	Office of the Medical Superintendent, District Hospital, Dimapur
2	Director, Resource Centre	Member	Office of the Resource Centre, Dimapur
3	Head, Baptist Churches Pastor Association	Member	Office of the Baptist Churches Pastor Association, Dimapur

Relief Team

Specialized tasks of maintenance of supplies and communication, restoration of connectivity, rebuilding infrastructure and providing logistical support need huge man power and administrative machinery resources. Hence the relief team would be one of the largest and a highly specialized team. It would comprise mainly of administrative officers from the respective jurisdictions.

RELIEF TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Director, Food & Civil Supplies	Leader	Office of the Director, Food & Civil Supplies, Dimapur
2	District Welfare Officer	Member	Office of the Social Welfare Department, Dimapur
3	President, Indian Red Cross	Member	Office of the Indian Red Cross, Dimapur
4	President, Lion's Club	Member	Office of the Lion's Club, Dimapur
5	President, Rotary Club	Member	Office of the Rotary Club, Dimapur
6	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), DMC	Member	Office of the Chairman, Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC)
7	President, Naga Council	Member	Office of the President, Naga Council
8	President, Women Hoho	Member	Office of the Dimapur Women Hoho
9	District Agricultural Officer (DAO)	Member	Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Dimapur
10	Executive, Food Corporation of India	Member	Office of the Food Corporation of India, Dimapur
11	President, Dimapur Chamber of Commerce	Member	Office of the President, Chamber of Commerce, Dimapur
12	Head, Hong Kong Market Welfare Society	Member	Office of the Hong Kong Market Welfare Society, Dimapur
13	Head, BOAD New Market BO Association	Member	Office of the BOAD New Market BO Association, Dimapur
14	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Member	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur
15	Superintendent of Police	Member	Office of the Superintendent of Police, Dimapur

Co-ordination / Linkages Team

This is the central monitoring and co-ordination team that would provide horizontal and vertical linkages among the teams detailed above. They need to identify the gaps or the loose ends and bridge them.

CO-ORDINATION / LINKAGES TEAM

SNo	Designation	Status	Address
1	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Leader	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur
2	Project Director, DRDA	Member	Office of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Dimapur
3	District Informatics Officer	Member	Office of the District Informatics Officer, Dimapur
4	District Planning Officer, Dimapur	Member	Office of the District Planning Department, Dimapur
5	District Public Relations Officer	Member	Office of the District Public Relations Officer, Dimapur

The teams need to perform their duties as the situation develops and the moment warrants. The impact and scale of the disaster will decide the challenges for these committees. These committees have to work in tandem with each other. Failure to deliver on the part of any of the task managing committees will derail the entire disaster management exercise. Therefore, sincere, timely and effective disposition of the duties is absolutely essential.

4

RESOURCE INVENTORY & CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Storage facilities with capacity

SNo	Type of Storage Structure	Location	Capacity in MT	Contact Person	Remarks
1	Brick Walling with CGI Roofing	Dimapur (HQ)	1500	Assistant Director of Supplies (ADS), Dimapur	Departmental
2	- do -	Niuland	50	Khetoli, SIS	Departmental
3	- do -	Dhansiripar	30	James Sema, SK	Hired
4	- do -	Medziphema	20	Shikaho, SK	Hired
5	- do -	Directorate	1500	DSNL	Departmental

Public Distribution System

SNo	Name of Fair Price Shop (FPS)	Location
1	M/s. Hukali	Naga Cemetery
2	M/s. Railway Co-operative Society	Railway Station Area
3	M/s. Hekato	Deluxe Point
4	M/s. Ezanbemo	Circular Road
5	M/s. K. G. Kamei	Burma Camp
6	M/s. Dorien M.	Dhobinala (Zeliangrong Village)
7	M/s. Allong Lkr	Signal Colony
8	M/s. Alimong	Golaghat Road
9	M/s. Ayangla	DC Office
10	M/s. B. Mapula	PWD Colony
11	M/s. N. Lotha	Duncan Bosti
12	M/s. A. S. Atula	Signal Angami
13	M/s. Pitoli	Dhobinala
14	M/s. Sara	Circular Road
15	M/s. Alemla Lkr	Circular Road
16	M/s. Yoyo Edward	Half Nagarjan
17	M/s. Yanger	Deliezhu Colony
18	M/s. Tosuho Tuccu	Marwari Patti

SNo	Name of Fair Price Shop (FPS)	Location
19	M/s. C. P. Gonmei	Vety Colony
20	M/s. I. Lovishe Awomi	DBS Junction
21	M/s. Loyang	Nepali Bosti / Forest Area
22	M/s. Merang	Circular Road
23	M/s. Aphuto Z. Swu	Circular Road
24	M/s. Benjamin	Lengrijan
25	M/s. Longpai	Sub Jail Area
26	M/s. Nokin	Circular Road
27	M/s. Khetovi Chopy	Dhobinala
28	M/s. Tali	New Market
29	M/s. Hokuto	Burma Camp
30	M/s. Poukolie Zumvu	Rio Colony
31	M/s. V. Pushika Awomi	Super Market Area
32	M/s. Ghoshiyi	Super Market Area
33	M/s. Shikuto Yeptho	LRC / IV Colony
34	M/s. Z. Nihoto	Walford Area
35	M/s. Jacob Achumi	Kevijau Colony
36	M/s. Hinoli	Half Nagarjan
37	M/s. Molu	Khermahal
38	M/s. L. C. Phom	Duncan Bosti
39	M/s. Shihovi Sumi	Metha Colony
40	M/s. Agapi Yeptomi	4th Mile
41	M/s. Zeneilie Angami	Chumukedima
42	M/s. Kepe Angami	Medziphema
43	M/s. Kahoi	Niuland

Medical Facilities in Dimapur District

SNo	Name of the Block / Sub Division	Name of the Health Centre	Category (Government / Private) with no. of beds	No. of Ambulances	Staffs Available		
					Doctors	Nurses	Others
1	Medziphema Block	Medziphema CHC	Government (17 Beds)	2	2	4	-
2	- do -	Piphema BD	Government	-	1	1	6
3	- do -	Pherima PHC	Government	-	1	2	8
4	- do -	Razephema PHC	Government	-	-	2	3
5	- do -	Zuikhu PHC	Government (2 Beds)	-	1	2	6
6	- do -	Molvom PHC	Government (3 Beds)	-	1	3	8

7	- do -	Jharnapani S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
8	- do -	Socunoma S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
9	- do -	Tsiepama S/C	Government	-	-	1	3
10	Chumukedima Block	Chumukedima PHC	Government	1	1	2	16
11	- do -	Police Referral Hospital, Chumukedima	Private	1	8	13	8
12	- do -	Christian Institute of Health Sciences & Research Centre	Private	2	33	120	22
13	- do -	Seithekema S/C	Government	-	-	1	3
14	- do -	Shozukhu S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
15	- do -	Samaguri S/C	Government	-	-	1	3
16	- do -	Aoyimti S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
17	- do -	Diphupar S/C	Government	-	-	2	3
18	- do -	Sovima S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
19	- do -	Tenyiphe S/C (Verazuma)	Government	-	-	1	-
20	- do -	Shukhuvi S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
21	- do -	7th Mile S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
22	- do -	Razaphe S/C	Government	-	-	3	3
23	- do -	Naga United S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
24	Urban Areas	Purana Bazar S/C	Government	-	-	1	8
25	- do -	Zion Hospital & Research Centre	Private	1	21	30	10
26	- do -	Nagarjan S/C	Government	-	-	1	3
27	- do -	Family Health Clinic	Private	-	1	7	2
28	- do -	Chekiye S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
29	- do -	Thilixu S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
30	- do -	Duncan S/C	Government	-	-	1	5
31	- do -	Fellowship Nursing Home	Private	-	1	6	2
32	- do -	Shamrock Hospital	Private	-	1	7	2

33	- do -	Town S/C	Government	-	-	1	9
34	- do -	Sanjay Surgicare	Private	-	1	6	4
35	- do -	Gilead Nursing Home	Private	-	1	6	2
36	- do -	Nagaland Multispecialty Clinic & Diagnostic Centre	Private	1	3	6	2
37	- do -	Oriental Nursing Home	Private	-	1	6	3
38	- do -	Metro Hospital	Private	1	2	12	5
39	- do -	JK Hospital	Private	1	2	3	2
40	- do -	Nagaland Nursing Home	Private	-	1	10	2
41	- do -	Dimapur Hospital	Private	-	5	20	4
42	- do -	Carewell Nursing Home	Private	-	2	6	5
43	- do -	Dr. Belho Clinic	Private	1	2	8	3
44	- do -	Faith Hospital & Research Centre	Private	1	8	20	5
45	- do -	Nikos Hospital & Research Centre	Private	1	9	25	8
46	- do -	Shalom Nursing Home	Private				
47	- do -	Sangtamtila S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
48	- do -	Rangapahar S/C	Government	-	-	1	3
49	- do -	Aoyimkum S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
50	- do -	Kacharigaon S/C	Government	-	-	1	3
51	- do -	Lingrijan S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
52	- do -	Sematila S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
53	- do -	Xuvihe S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
54	Niuland Block	Niuland PHC	Government(6 Beds)	1	1	3	8
55	- do -	Hovishe S/C	Government	-	-	1	4
56	- do -	Nihokhu S/C	Government	-	-	1	5
57	- do -	Nitozu S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
58	- do -	L. Vihoto S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
59	- do -	Hukai S/C	Government	-	-	1	3

60	- do -	Homeland S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
61	- do -	Khaghaboto S/C	Government	-	-	1	3
62	- do -	Zukihe S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
63	- do -	Sahoi S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
64	Kuhuboto Block	Kuhuboto PHC	Government (6 Beds)	-	1	3	8
65	- do -	Pukhato S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
66	- do -	Lotovi S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
67	- do -	Suhoi S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
68	- do -	Khehokhu S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
69	Dhansiripar Block	Dhansiripar CHC	Government (12 Beds)	1	2	5	26
70	- do -	Munglamukh S/C	Government	-	-	1	3
71	- do -	Daniel S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
72	- do -	Khekiho S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
73	- do -	Doyapur S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
74	- do -	Dezephe S/C	Government	-	-	1	-
75	- do -	Bade S/C	Government	-	-	1	1
76	- do -	Singrijan PHC	Government (1 Bed)	-	1	2	3
77	- do -	Pimla S/C	Government	-	-	1	5

Ref:

CHC - Community Health Centre

PHC - Primary Health Centre

S/C - Sub Centre / Subsidiary Health Centre

List of Hospitals

SNo	Name of the Hospital	Location
1	Faith Hospital & Institute of Medical Sciences	Old Sewak Road, Dimapur
2	Zion Hospital	Model Colony, Purana Bazar
3	Medicare Health Home	Kalibari Road, Dimapur
4	Carewell Nursing Home	Midland, Dimapur
5	Oriental Nursing Home	Khermahal, Dimapur
6	Fellowship Nursing Home	Duncan, Dimapur

7	JK Hospital	Burma Camp, Dimapur
8	Dr. Agarwal Nursing Home	Golaghat Road, Dimapur
9	Metro Hospital	Circular Road, Dimapur
10	City Hospital	Opposite SBI, Hospital Road, Dimapur
11	Health Spring Children Medical Care	Burma Camp, Dimapur
12	Nikos Hospital & Research Centre	Midland, Dimapur
13	Dimapur Hospital	Near West Police Station, Dimapur
14	Sanjay Surgicare	Old Market, Dimapur
15	Shamrock Hospital	Duncan Road, Dimapur
16	Nagaland Multispecialty & Diagnostic Centre	Midland, Dimapur
17	Family Health Clinic	Nagarjan Road, Dimapur
18	Dr. Belho's Clinic	Walford Road, Dimapur
19	Nagaland Nursing Home	Plaza Point, Near Holy Cross School, Dimapur

List of Clinics

SNo	Name of the Clinic	Location
1	Multicare Clinic	Circular Road, Dimapur
2	Doctors Chamber	N. L. Road, Dimapur
3	Mediscan Diagnostics & Clinic	Midland, Dimapur
4	Medicare Health Home	Kalibari Road, Dimapur
5	Holy Redeemer Health Centre	Chumukedima
6	Dimapur Children's Clinic	Chumukedima
7	R. N. Mission Medical Centre	Opposite SP Office, Dimapur
8	Paul's Dental Clinic	Church Road, Dimapur
9	Doctors Clinic	N. L. Road, Dimapur

10	Apollo Pharmacy Clinic	N. L. Road, Dimapur
11	Dr. Jain's Clinic	G. S. Road, Dimapur
12	Dr. Choudhury's Clinic	Burma Camp, Dimapur
13	Dr. S. K. Dey's Clinic	Kalibari Road, Dimapur
14	Dental Health Care	Setti Shopping Arcade, G. S. Road, Dimapur
15	Elite Dental Care	Purana Bazar, Dimapur
16	Dr. K. R. Dutta's Eye Clinic	N. L. Road, Dimapur
17	Lifeline Clinic	Dhobinala, Dimapur
18	Jain Medicos	Kalibari Road, Dimapur
19	Smile Dental Clinic	Circular Road, Dimapur
20	Mascot Medical & Clinic	Church Road, Dimapur

List of Laboratories

SNo	Name of the Laboratory	Location
1	Modern Diagnostic Lab	Circular Road, Dimapur
2	Gideon Diagnostic Centre	Hospital Road, Dimapur
3	Dr. Mohanty X. Lab	M. P. Road, Dimapur
4	Excel Laboratory	Church Road, Dimapur
5	Care Lab	Near Jain Temple, Dimapur
6	Lifecare Diagnostic Centre	Circular Road, Dimapur
7	Medizone Lab	Darogapathar, Dimapur
8	National Diagnostic Centre	Half Nagarjan, Dimapur
9	City Diagnostic Centre	Hospital Road, Dimapur
10	Medilab	Hospital Road, Dimapur
11	Diagnostic Centre	Circular Road, Dimapur
12	Health Lab	Midland, Dimapur

13	Nisha Lab	City Tower, Dimapur
14	Apollo Pharmacy	N. L. Road, Dimapur
15	Health Line Laboratory	Circular Road, Dimapur
16	Nagaland X-Ray & Ultrasound	Plaza Junction, Dimapur
17	Star Lab	N. L. Road, Dimapur
18	Charu Lifeline	M. P. Road, Dimapur
19	Khakhu's Clinical Laboratory	Plaza Point, Dimapur
20	Perfect Laboratory	Chumukedima
21	Cure Well Laboratory	Chumukedima
22	Grace Diagnostic	Chumukedima
23	Faith Laboratory	Chumukedima

Police Stations under Dimapur District

SNo	Name of the Police Station (PS)	Location	Contact Number
1	DIG (R/NAP), Dimapur	Near DC Office	+ 91 - 3862 - 234070
2	SP, Dimapur	Opposite Main SBI Branch	+ 91 - 3862 - 225519
3	Addl. SP, Dimapur	- do -	+ 91 - 3862 - 227129
4	SDPO, Dimapur	- do -	+ 91 - 3862 - 227191
5	SDPO, Niuland	- do -	+ 91 - 3862 - 227372
6	Deputy SP (Rural), Dimapur	- do -	+ 91 - 3862 - 229195
7	Deputy SP (Traffic), Dimapur	- do -	+ 91 - 3862 - 225588
8	FSL, Dimapur	Near DC Office	+ 91 - 3862 - 233340
9	Deputy SP (SB), Dimapur	Near East PS	+ 91 - 3862 - 229042
10	OC East Police Station	Near SP Office	+ 91 - 3862 - 227607
11	OC West Police Station	Near Landmark Colony	+ 91 - 3862 - 232181
12	OC Diphupar Police Station	Near Agri Expo Site	+ 91 - 3862 - 243194
13	OC Sub Urban Police Station	Near Bishop House	+ 91 - 3862 - 232198
14	OC Medziphema		+ 91 - 3862 - 247227

	Police Station		
15	OC GRPS	Railway Station	+ 91 - 3862 - 230645
16	OC Niuland Police Station		+ 91 - 3862 - 265325
17	OC Traffic Control	Below Flyover Bridge	+ 91 - 3862 - 232106
18	OC NPTO Dimapur		+ 91 - 3862 - 226849
19	OC Fire Brigade	Near Commerce College	+ 91 - 3862 - 232201
20	IC Airport	Dimapur Airport	+ 91 - 3862 - 243828
21	PCR Dimapur	Attached to East PS	100 / + 91 - 3862 - 228400
22	IC Women Cell	- do -	+ 91 - 3862 - 225211
23	PI, Dimapur Court	Attached to DC Office	+ 91 - 3862 - 238062
24	MTO	SP Office	+ 91 - 3862 - 232810

Fire Stations in Dimapur District

SNo	Name of the Fire Station	Telephone Number	Disposition of Vehicle & Pumps	No. of Personnel
1	Fire Station, Dimapur	+ 91 - 3862 - 232201	➤ Fire Tenders - 6 (Nos.) ➤ CO₂ Fire Extinguishers - 6 (Nos.) ➤ Foam Extinguishers - 20 Drums ➤ DCP - 10 (Nos.) ➤ Portable Pump - 1 (No.) ➤ HP Pump - 1 (No.) ➤ Iron Cutter - 1 (No.) ➤ Extension Ladder - 5 (Nos.) ➤ Fire Man Axe - 45 (Nos.) ➤ FP Suit - 1 (No.) ➤ Short / Long Branch - 12 (Nos.) ➤ Delivery Hose - 27 (Nos.) ➤ Ceiling Hook - 3 (Nos.)	1 Inspector 3 SIs 4 ASIs 1 Havildar 29 Firemen 9 Drivers
2	Fire Station, Chumukedima, Dimapur	+ 91 - 3862 - 282777	➤ Fire Tenders - 3 (Nos.) ➤ CO₂ Fire Extinguishers - 6 (Nos.) ➤ Foam Extinguishers - 4 Drums	1 Inspector 2 SIs 2 ASIs

			➤ DCP - 2 (Nos.) ➤ Extension Ladder - 3 (Nos.) ➤ Fire Man Axe - 22 (Nos.) ➤ FP Suit - 1 (No.) ➤ Short Branch - 3 (Nos.) ➤ Delivery Hose - 9 (Nos.)	1 Havildar 22 Firemen 8 Drivers
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Transportation (Road)

SNo	Type of Vehicle	No. of Vehicles	Contact Person & Address
1	Mini Bus	2	General Manager, Nagaland State Transport (NST), Dimapur
2	Semi Deluxe Bus	25	General Manager, Nagaland State Transport (NST), Dimapur
3	Super Deluxe Bus	13	General Manager, Nagaland State Transport (NST), Dimapur
4	Autorickshaws (Private)	-	President, Auto Union , Dimapur
5	Trucks / Pick-ups (Private)	-	President, Truck Union, Dimapur
6	Taxis (Private)	-	President, Taxi Union, Dimapur

5

PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

In the disaster management cycle, preparedness and mitigation are two important stages before the occurrence of a disaster. Together, the two play a very critical role in the reduction of loss of life and property if carried out properly.

Preparedness

This protective process embraces measures which enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations and cope with them effectively.

Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be at risk from a recurring disaster.

Preparedness therefore encompasses those measures taken before a disaster which are aimed at minimizing the loss of life, disruption of critical services, and damage as and when the disaster occurs. All preparedness planning needs to be supported by appropriate legislation with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

Mitigation

Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effect of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions that may lead to its occurrence, in order to reduce the scale of a future disaster. Therefore, mitigation activities can be focused on the hazard itself or the elements exposed to the threat. Examples of mitigation measures which are hazard specific include

modifying the occurrence of the hazard like water management in drought prone areas, avoiding the hazard by moving people away from the hazard and by strengthening structures to reduce damage when a hazard occurs. In addition to these physical measures, mitigation aims at reducing the physical, economic and social vulnerability to threats and the underlying causes for this vulnerability.

Proper preparedness and mitigation measures instantly help to respond to a disaster. So, disaster wise preparedness and mitigation is highly recommended and is indispensable. These are normal / non emergency time activities. A prepared community is the best community to minimize the loss and damage caused by disasters. Mitigation focuses on various ways and means of reducing the impacts of disasters on the communities through damage prevention. It is hazard specific including both structural and non-structural issues. It is also very strategic rather than the description of various methods of resistant construction technologies.

Preparedness and Mitigation Measures

Preparedness and mitigation measures towards various disasters certainly help to reduce the risks as well as loss and damage of the life and properties caused by different disasters. Let's discuss them in general as well as on an event basis.

General Preparedness Measures

1. Establishment of the Control Rooms

The district administration should ensure the operation of control rooms. Control rooms at the district and block level should be set up with the assistance of concerned line departments.

2. Plan Updation

The Disaster Management Plan needs updation at regular intervals. It includes skilled manpower, their addresses and contact numbers, necessary equipments, medicinal stock, daily necessities, list of flood prone villages and the like. All these things are liable to change over time and hence constant updation and maintenance is essential.

3. Communication System

Training is given to search and rescue teams, first aid teams and disaster management teams at village, block and district levels. These teams will provide timely help during any type of disaster. Provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and Block offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood warning is most important. When a disaster strikes, one of the first casualties is the communication system - all lines of communication including but not limited to fixed line and mobile networks will go down. It is during such times that a dedicated wireless network set up would help in disseminating information and co-ordinating rescue and relief. A holistic approach for Disaster Management calls for a dedicated fail-proof communication system to ensure seamless flow of value-added information products on GIS platform not only in the response phase but also for prevention, preparedness, mitigation and recovery, besides capacity building programmes.

4. Training for Disaster Management Team (DMT) Members

Each of the DMTs comprise groups of women and men volunteers and are assigned with a specific task. The Search and Rescue teams & the First Aid teams formed at three levels (District, Block & Village) should be provided training from time to time so that they could be of help during disaster.

5. Organization of Mock Drills

Mock drills are an integral part of a community based disaster management plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert and ready at all times. Mock drills are organized in all the villages of the district to activate the disaster management plan. A Mock drill should be organized once in six months as per the seasonality calendar of natural disasters that are likely to occur.

Disaster Specific Mitigation Measures

Floods and Cyclones

Flood is a very real threat in Dimapur district. Strict enforcement of flood zone regulations is needed to prevent constructions of any type within 200 m of the river banks.

Engineering solutions like building of flood embankments, small dams, deepening of the channels may be considered for specific localities.

Community awareness should be built up so that people respond effectively to the flooding. Persons living in the low lying parts of floodplains, areas below unsafe dams, low-lying shorelines, or river delta areas are vulnerable to flood hazards. Notable risk in flood plain settlements are buildings made of earth or with soluble mortar, buildings with shallow foundations or those that are non-resistant to water force and inundation. Infrastructural elements at particular risk are utilities such as sewer systems, power and water supplies, machinery and electronics belonging to industry and communications, livestock, vehicles, agricultural fields etc. Inhabitants of flood prone areas usually have a number of traditional methods at their disposal for coping with floods. Some aspects of flood planning and response are:

-  Issuing warnings at the local level
-  Participating in flood management by organizing work parties to repair
-  Creating embankments / clearing debris from drainage areas, piling sandbags
-  Stockpiling needed materials
-  Facilitating agricultural recovery
-  Planning emergency supplies of flood and clean drinking water
-  To conduct trainings on search and rescue for the Search and Rescue teams

There is a need for trained full time fire brigade personnel in each municipality who will help in search and rescue. The health department needs to be equipped with a lot of water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality during flood events.

The main mitigation strategies for floods and cyclones can be summarised as under:

1. Mapping of the flood prone areas is a primary step involved in reducing the risk of flood in the region. Historical records indicate the areas likely to be inundated by flood and the period of occurrence along with the extent of coverage. Warning can be issued based on the earlier marked / noted water levels in case of potential threats. Flood hazard mapping will give a proper indication of water flow during floods.
2. The onset of cyclones is extensive and often very destructive. A hazard map will illustrate the areas vulnerable to cyclone in any given year.
3. The hazard map is to be prepared with data inputs from past climatological records, history of windspeed, frequency of flooding and other similar parameters.
4. Land use control will reduce the danger to life and property when waters inundate the flood plains. In areas where people already have built their settlements, measures should be taken to relocate to better sites so as to reduce vulnerability. No major development should be permitted in the areas which are subjected to high flooding. Important facilities should be built in safe areas.
5. Construction of engineered structures in the flood plains and strengthening of structures to withstand flood forces and seepage is most important. The buildings should be constructed on an elevated area. If necessary, build on stilts or platforms. They should be wind and water resistant. Protect river embankments. Communication lines should be installed underground. Provide strong halls for community shelter in vulnerable locations.
6. Flood Control aims to reduce damage from floods. Measures such as reforestation, protection of vegetation, clearing of debris & conservation of ponds and lakes will go a long way in controlling the actual damage in times of flooding.
7. Structural measures include storage reservoirs, flood embankments, drainage channels, anti-erosion works, detention basins, etc. and non-structural measures include flood forecasting, flood proofing, disaster preparedness, etc.

Road Accidents

1. Setting up of a Highway Safety Patrol along all the highways in the district to tackle road accidents.
2. Provision of full time trained fire brigade personnel in all the fire stations in the district.
3. Provision of adequate signboards, speed breakers and guard stones near the accident prone spots.
4. If necessary, bypasses should be constructed wherever the highway passes through densely populated localities.
5. The risk at the accident-prone spots must be minimized by adequate construction / resurfacing / widening and other identical measures that would serve the purpose.

Epidemics

1. Health department needs to be provided with sufficient number of water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality principally during the monsoon months and also during flood events.
2. Bleaching powder should be adequately available with all the Village Councils.
3. Rural hospitals should be upgraded to include blood bank and surgical facilities.
4. Contingency plan for response should be prepared after identifying the epidemics that are likely to occur in the region.
5. Maps of all the health facilities in the region with an inventory of drugs and vaccines, laboratory set ups, list of number of doctors and supporting staff etc. needs to be kept ready and updated at regular intervals.
6. First aid training will help respond better during the emergency response period for epidemics.

7. Personnel protection through vaccination is an effective mitigation strategy and will protect the persons at risk. Other such strategies include improving the sanitary conditions, conducting a drive to check and fumigate breeding places of any vector, disinfecting the water sources, etc.

Fires

1. Provision of trained manpower and sufficient number of fire engines to all the fire brigades.
2. All fire tenders should be equipped with wireless sets.
3. Any procedural delay for fire engines to move outside the municipal limits should be removed.
4. The coordinating authority for this may be vested with a senior officer in the municipal administration.

6

RESPONSE PLAN

Contingency Plan for Early Warning, Relief & Recovery

The onset of an emergency creates the need for time sensitive actions to save life and property, reduce hardships and suffering, and restore essential life support and community systems, to mitigate further damage or loss and provide the foundation for subsequent recovery. Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks. A response plan essentially outlines the strategy and resources needed for search and rescue, evacuation, etc.

Considering all this points, this response plan has been developed. The **Incident Response System (IRS)** forms the core of the response plan. All responses to disasters in the district will be organized according to the IRS as adapted to conditions in Nagaland. In fact, during a disaster, the IRS will be an extremely effective to handle the situation in the best manner possible within a limited time. The argument for the IRS is that its fundamental elements - unity of command, clarity of objectives and efficient resource use are common to effective response to any disaster.

The disaster response is led from / by the District **Emergency Operation Center (EOC)** under the command and control of the **Deputy Commissioner** of the district.

At the Community Level

At the community level, the ADC or SDO/EAC shall appoint a Village Council Chairman (VCC) /Village Development Board Chairman(VDBC) as the Response Coordinator.

It shall be the responsibility of the Relief Coordinator to ensure that immediate relief provisions are made available and activate an emergency situation at the community level.

At the community level, the VCC /VDBC as the case may be, shall be the incident commander and shall regularly appraise the SDO/EAC or ADC and all the networking voluntary and assisting organizations through available channels of information. In case normal means of communication are rendered useless, he/she shall utilize facilities at the nearest Police Station /POP communication channels.

He/she shall inform the ADC or SDO/EAC of the magnitude of the disaster and whether the emergency/disaster situation can be controlled using only resources at his / her disposal.

At the Sub-Divisional Level

At the sub-divisional level, the Deputy Commissioner shall appoint an EAC/SDO as the Response Coordinator.

It shall be the responsibility of the Relief Coordinator to ensure that immediate relief provisions are made available and activate an emergency situation right from the sub-divisional level to the village level.

At the sub-divisional level to the village level, the EAC/SDO as the case may be, shall be the Incident Commander and shall regularly apprise the DC and all networking voluntary and assisting organizations through available channels of information. In case normal means of communication are rendered useless, he/she shall utilize facilities at the nearest Police Station /POP communication channels.

He/she shall inform the Deputy Commissioner of the magnitude of the disaster and whether the emergency/disaster situation can be controlled using only resources at his / her disposal.

At the District Level

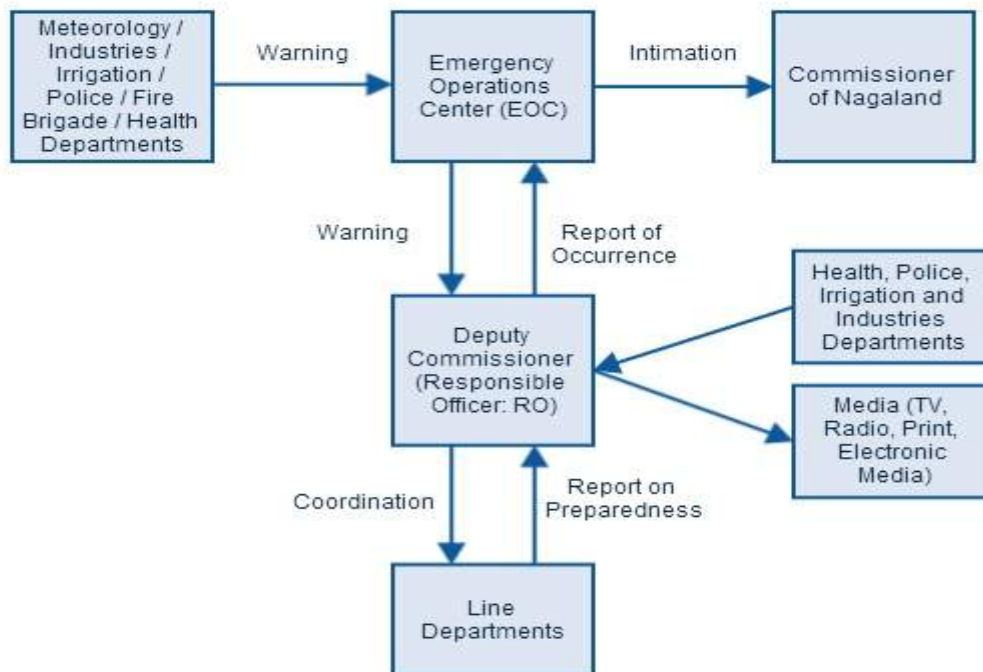
The Deputy Commissioner shall, on receiving the information, convene the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and also inform the State Commander. The Deputy Commissioner must mandatorily carry out an on- site inspection of the affected area and send an independent report to the State Commander.

The Deputy Commissioner shall be the District Response Coordinator and shall be called the Responsible Officer / District Commander. He / She shall:

- Be responsible for effective coordination of resources and services within the District
- In the event of uncertainty, determine which agency is to perform its statutory response role
- Ensure that an effective control structure is established in the District
- Arrange to provide requested resources to the control/support/operating agencies from within the district or outside the district
- Monitor the provision of emergency relief and supply
- Alert the public to existing and potential dangers arising from serious emergencies
- Assess need for declaration of an emergency area in consultation with the State Control Agency
- Notification of relevant Government and Non-Government agencies
- Record maintenance
- Provision of medical treatment/ first aid
- Notification to Hospitals
- Registration of persons evacuated or otherwise affected
- Provision of relief needs of evacuees, control and support agencies where necessary
- Co-operation and coordination with all participating Departments/Agencies/ Authorities

Response Structure during Warning Stage

At the district level, before the occurrence of disaster and immediately after the disaster, the district administration will activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) so that proper information will be provided to the concerned authorities.

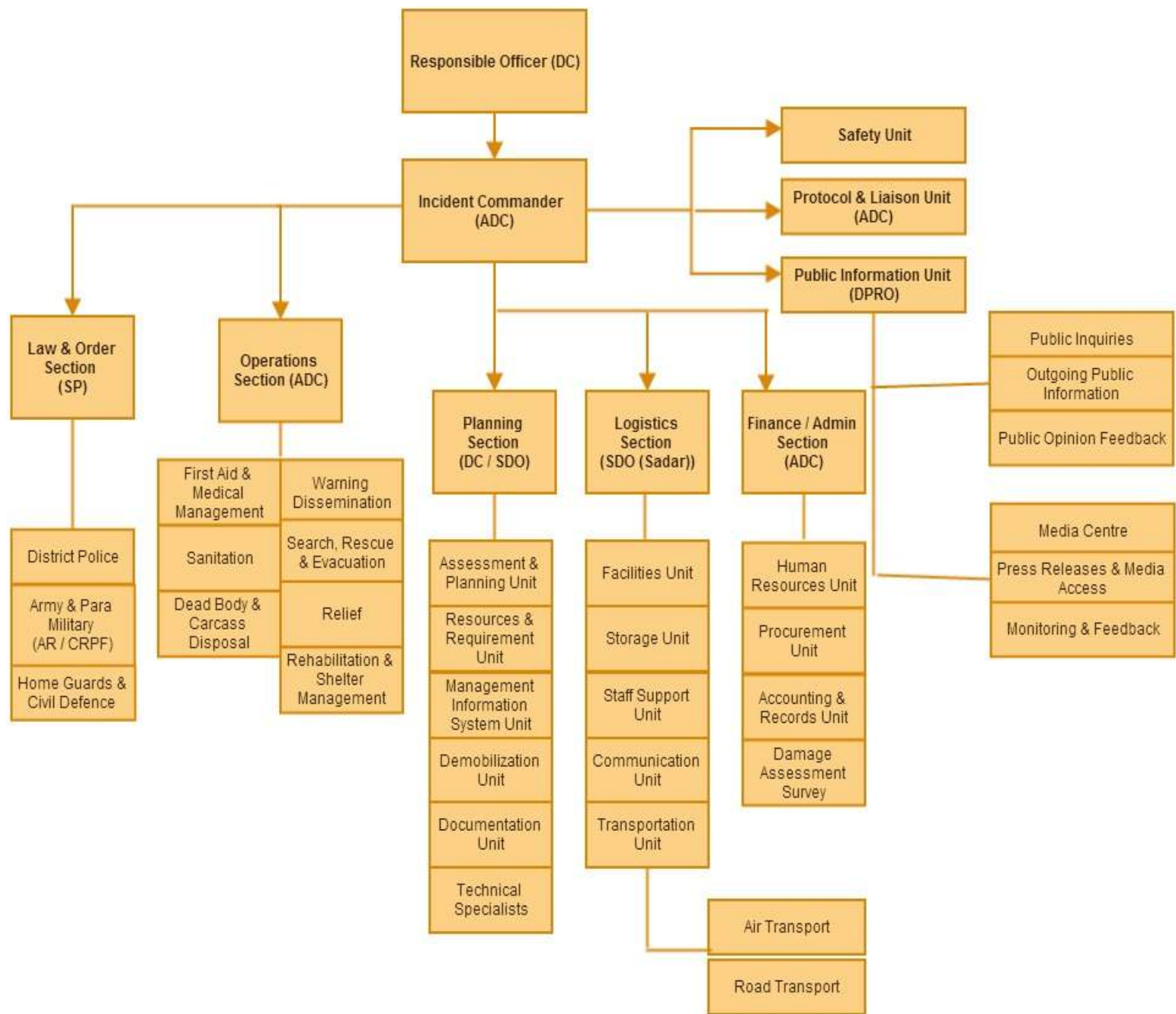


Incident Response System (IRS)

The Incident Response System (IRS) is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope for ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during DM irrespective of their level of complexity. It envisages a composite team with various Sections to attend to all the possible response requirements. The IRS identifies and designates officers to perform various duties and get them trained in their respective roles. If IRS is put in place and stakeholders trained and made aware of their roles, it will greatly help in reducing chaos and confusion during the response phase. Everyone will know what needs to be done, who will do it and who is in command, etc. IRS is a flexible system and all the Sections, Branches

and Units need not be activated at the same time. Various Sections, Branches and Units need to be activated only as and when they are required.

The organizational structure of the Incident Response System (IRS) of Dimapur district is as represented in the schematic below.



Basic Functions / Staff of the IRS

The basic functional descriptions for key elements in the District Incident Response System are described below. Not all these functions need to be filled / activated in every disaster. But the ensemble of these functions represents all the key tasks which need to be accomplished in a well planned and cost effective manner. These function form the crux of a successful disaster response effort execution.

Responsible Officer (RO)

In the IRS, a need was felt to clearly identify a designated authority responsible and accountable by law to respond to disasters. Therefore a position of Responsible Officer (RO) was introduced. Incident response management may however not always require the direct intervention of the RO. On the ground, the management will be done by the Incident Commander (IC) to whom powers will have to be delegated by the RO.

Incident Command

The Incident Command function is responsible for overall management of an incident based on clearly stated mandate from higher authority and based on focused objectives responding to the immediate impact of the incident.

The Incident Command is led by an Incident Commander (IC), who can be assisted by a Deputy Incident Commander. Each incident will have as many commanders and other staff as there are shifts in the incident operation. Shifts will normally not exceed 12 hours at a time and should be standardized to 8 hours each as soon as possible after the occurrence of the incident.

Command Staff Units

Safety Unit

Responsible for ensuring the safe accomplishment of all activities undertaken in response to the incident. This task is accomplished through developing incident specific safety guidance documents, reviewing and advising on the safety of plans and monitoring actual operations to ensure safety of personnel and survivors.

Protocol & Liaison Unit

Responsible for all official visits as well as liaison between the incident command and organizations providing personnel or material support being used to manage the incident. The first point of contact for NGOs and others helping out in responding to the disaster is the District Liaison Officer. The unit is also responsible for managing coordination meetings (some of which may actually be held by teams or sections)

Public Information Unit

Responsible for all media and public information tasks related to the incident. To accomplish this task, the unit can have the following subunits:

- *Public Inquiries* - to handle non media requests for information
- *Outgoing Public Information* - to handle public dissemination of information
- *Public Opinion Feedback*- to collect information from the public (incident survivors and non - affected people)
- *Media Centre* - to provide a single point of contact for all media involved in coverage of the incident
- *Press Release & Media Access* - to produce all releases and provide a single point of contact to arrange media access to the incident

- *Monitoring & Feedback*- to monitor media reports and provide feedback to the incident response team on coverage of the incident and to also take corrective measures and issue contradictions (if essential)

Law and Order Section

Responsible for assuring the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident. The law and order section incorporates law and order team / unit, which may be created to deal with a disaster

Operations Section

Responsible for assuring the execution of specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. Teams under the operations section will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search & rescue, rehabilitation & shelter management, sanitation, relief etc. The composition and size of these teams depends on the nature of the incident.

Planning Section

Responsible for collecting and analyzing information and developing plans to address the objectives set to tackle the incident. The overall work of the planning section will include efforts undertaken by any planning and coordination team / unit, which is established as part of the response to a disaster. Units under the section include

- *Assessment & Planning*
- *Resources & Requirement*
- *Management Information System*
- *Documentation*
- *Demobilization*
- *Technical Specialists*

Logistics Section

Responsible for all tasks and functions related to the provision of material and other resources needed for operations in addition to the physical and material support required by the incident management team. This section includes the transportation team / unit established to support disaster operations. The following units make up the section:

- *Storage*
- *Facilities*
- *Staff Support*
- *Communications*
- *Transportation*

Finance & Administration Section

Responsible for managing all financial and administrative tasks related to the incident field operations. These tasks may, but would not usually include disbursement of financial aid to those affected by an incident. The tasks of this section are accomplished through the following units:

- *Human Resources*
- *Procurement*
- *Accounting & Records*

Checklist for various teams performing Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

Warning Dissemination Team

Pre Disaster

- o Set up Control Rooms in at the level of District and Blocks with all necessary equipments and materials in place
- o Oversee the arrangements for local dissemination of information
- o Arrange training for volunteers who have been identified
- o Ensure that the communication network is in working condition
- o Ensure functioning of the warning system
- o Keep close contact with the District Administration / BDOs and alert officials to remain at the Head Quarters (HQ)
- o Prepare a list of important telephone numbers
- o Generate awareness among the target groups
- o Facilitate mock drills from time to time

During Disaster

- o Provide regular information about the conditions as they evolve
- o Disseminate information as and when received
- o Collate all information coming in from the villages and blocks
- o Closely monitor the situation
- o Ensure transmission of correct information to the control room
- o Assess the situation from time to time

Post Disaster

- o Provide information to the affected population regarding relief and rehabilitation
- o Ensure co-operation of the public during damage assessment
- o Ensure that no rumors are spread
- o Inform the public when it is safe to return to their homes

Search, Rescue & Evacuation Team

Pre Disaster

- o Co-ordinate and meet with other departments to plan search and rescue in the event of a disaster
- o Arrange vehicles and other means of transport for evacuation as per the risk assessment
- o Distribute work between officers and NGOs for rescue operations
- o Keep an updated list of all shelter places with a map indicating all possible routes
- o Prepare a list of volunteers and arrange training for them
- o Prepare a list of contact persons for vehicles and other means of transportation
- o Deploy police staff at risk prone areas
- o Arrange for the safety of people and property
- o Arrange for food and rescue materials / equipments for the rescue teams
- o Assign different areas to different officers and NGOs
- o Keep a record of all medicines and facilities available
- o Stock up on life saving medicines, ORS IV fluids and other necessary medicines / medical equipment
- o Arrange an emergency treatment room replete with necessary equipment and staff

During Disaster

- o Search groups to go around and rescue stranded people
- o Reach out to people with relief materials and other essential commodities
- o Arrange for a guide from local areas if the search teams are from outside the area
- o Deploy police personnel for peace keeping during evacuation
- o Evacuate people to places of safe shelter
- o Transport the injured to hospitals on a priority basis
- o Sweep the affected areas for possible diseases and epidemics
- o Propagate healthy practices in times of disaster
- o Have sufficient number of vehicles ready to be dispatched to the District / Block Administration on demand
- o Deploy fire brigade personnel to aid search and rescue

Post Disaster

- o Provide immediate shelter to the homeless
- o Find out the missing persons
- o Intimate family members about the missing persons
- o Arrange for treatment of the wounded
- o Distribute medicines among the affected population

First Aid & Medical Management Team

Pre Disaster

- o Prepare a list of staff with contact numbers and addresses
- o Take stock of the position of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Dispensaries
- o Prepare the plan indent for stock
- o Train the volunteers / task force / anganwadi workers to provide basic health services
- o Arrange for mobile health units for inaccessible areas
- o Conduct health awareness campaigns
- o Stock medicines for animals
- o Train volunteers for identification and use of medicines
- o Arrange an emergency treatment room replete with necessary equipment and staff
- o Delegate duty at PHC for continuous services 24 * 7
- o Co-ordinate between the various offices under the Health & Family Welfare and Medical Services Departments

During Disaster

- o Deploy staff and other medical personnel with medicines and halogen tablets at the various temporary shelters
- o Supervise medical operations
- o Carry out surveillance to detect any possible epidemic outbreak

Post Disaster

- o Treat the wounded
- o Transport injured to the hospitals
- o Carry out surveillance of disease / epidemic daily and transmit report to the concerned higher authorities
- o Vaccinate children and other injured persons
- o Provide safe drinking water at the temporary shelters
- o Arrange fodder and medicines for animals
- o Help in disposing dead bodies and carcasses

Dead Body & Carcass Disposal Team

Pre Disaster

- o Identify possible places that can be used for burning / burying dead bodies
- o Maintain a database of kerosene, petrol and firewood dealers
- o Establish contact with various dealers and find out the stock position
- o Inform the volunteers to be on stand by
- o Stockpile sufficient bleaching powder

Post Disaster

- o Mobilize the volunteers to complete the job of clearing corpses and carcasses at the earliest
- o Prepare a list of dead persons
- o Provide kerosene / petrol / firewood for proper disposal of the bodies

Rehabilitation & Shelter Management Team

Pre Disaster

- o Identify safe houses and cyclone shelters
- o Determine the safest routes to identify the aforementioned safe shelters
- o Arrange for basic necessities like food, water and medicines at the shelters
- o Provide identity cards for the evacuees
- o Keep a record of the shelters
- o Identify safe places for the animals
- o Repair shelters if necessary
- o Inform evacuees about the safe routes to the shelters
- o Arrange for electrification of the temporary safe shelters
- o Store fodder for animals
- o Alert the trained volunteers for work distribution as per needs
- o Maintain discipline in the shelters
- o Stockpile available materials like tarpaulin, plastic sheets, polythene sheets & CGI sheets
- o Prepare an inventory of places / shops where materials could be procured at short notice

During Disaster

- o Supply dry food and water to the residents of the shelters
- o Keep the surroundings (of the shelter) clean to prevent outbreak of diseases / epidemics
- o Provide fodder for animals
- o Arrange Police protection for the shelter as well as the relief material
- o Mobilize the task forces to remain alert
- o Get in touch with the higher officials should an emergency arise

Post Disaster

- o Distribute relief materials
- o Check the stock at regular intervals and collect required stock from the administration

Sanitation Team

Pre Disaster

- o Identify safe water sources
- o Arrange tankers for storage of drinking water
- o Identify groups / task forces
- o Train volunteers to clean infected water
- o Meet with all the groups / task forces
- o Arrange halogen tablets and bleaching powder (to avoid infection)
- o Store water tankers in safe places
- o Create awareness among the people about the usage of safe water in times of crisis

During Disaster

- o Arrange for water at the shelters
- o Mobilize the task forces and ensure that they remain alert
- o Deploy staff with halogen tablets at the safe shelters
- o Carry out surveillance for possible diseases / epidemics

Post Disaster

- o Ensure continuous provision of safe drinking water at the shelters
- o Clean ponds and other water sources
- o Motivate people to keep their surroundings clean and clear

Relief Team

Pre Disaster

- o Identify places for opening of site operation stations
- o Keep multiple vehicles on standby to be utilised on demand

- o Identify volunteers for running the sites
- o Develop a methodology (for instance, a card based system) for ensuring that the relief material reaches the intended beneficiaries
- o Arrange for transport of relief material to the shelters
- o Identify godowns for storing food materials
- o Requisition sufficient quantity of cattle feed / animal fodder from the concerned department
- o Update the list of children, pregnant and lactating women regularly
- o Stock baby food and double ration for women / elders with special needs
- o Provide training to the task force on relief distribution
- o Mobilize relief from as many sources as possible
- o Mobilize volunteers to help in relief distribution
- o Generate awareness amongst people about controlling epidemics

During Disaster

- o Provide dry food / cooked food packets to people at the shelters
- o Distribute relief material
- o Document the quantity of relief material received from various sources
- o Keep a record of the relief material being distributed
- o Maintain a beneficiary list along with the quantity given
- o Arrange feed and water for the animals
- o Distribute baby food and double ration to the mothers / elders
- o Identify the most vulnerable and ensure that they receive sufficient quantity of relief material

Post Disaster

- o Distribute uncooked food material to people returning to their homes
- o Identify gaps and intimate the concerned authorities accordingly

7 RECOVERY & RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Rehabilitation and reconstruction come under the recovery phase right after the relief and rescue operations. This post disaster phase continues until such time that the life of the affected people returns back to normal. This phase mainly covers damage assessment, disposal of debris, disbursement of assistance for houses, formulation of assistance packages, monitoring and review, cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses, relocation, town planning and development plans, awareness and capacity building, housing insurance, grievance redressal & social rehabilitation.

Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation should pay attention to the following activities for speedy recovery in disaster hit areas. The contribution of both the government as well as the affected populace is essential to deal with all issues rapidly in a comprehensive manner. An indicative list is as below:

- Damage assessment
- Disposal of debris
- Disbursement of assistance for houses
- Formulation of assistance packages
- Monitoring and review
- Cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses
- Relocation
- Town planning and development plans
- Reconstruction under the Housing Replacement Policy
- Awareness and capacity building
- Housing insurance
- Grievance redressal

Administrative Relief

The requisite resources to respond to any natural calamity is available primarily at the district level. These include issue of essential commodities, group assistance to the affected people, damage assessment capability and administration of appropriate rehabilitation and restoration measures.

The district level relief committee consisting of official and non-official members including the local legislators and the members of parliament typically review the relief measures. A district is sub-divided into sub-divisions and blocks. The head of a sub-division is called the Sub-Division Officer (SDO) while the head of a block is a Block Development Officer (BDO).

When a disaster strikes, the entire machinery of the district, including the officers of technical and other line departments, swings into action and maintains almost continuous contact with each village in the area that is within the disaster's strike envelope.

Reconstruction of Houses Damaged / Destroyed

Houses should be reconstructed in the disaster hit areas according to the following guidelines:

- Owner Driven Reconstruction
- Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis
- Under the PPP, houses are reconstructed by the NGOs for the beneficiaries.
These are to be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife
- All the houses should be insured
- Financial, technical and material assistance to be provided by the government
- The designs for seismic reconstruction of houses to be made available by the government
- Material assistance provided through material banks should be at subsidized rates
- Designs of a few model houses are to be provided to the public in order to enable them to make a choice

Military Assistance

If the district administration feels that the situation is beyond its control then immediate military assistance could be sought for carrying out the relief operations.

Medical Care

Specialized Medical Care may be required to help the affected population. Preventive medicine may have to be supplied for immediate consumption to prevent outbreak of diseases.

Epidemics

In the relief camps set up for the affected population, there is a likelihood of breakout of epidemics from a number of sources. The strategy should be to subdue such sources and immunize the population against them. Public health centres along with the health department can conduct vaccination drives. It should be ensured that the public boil water before consumption and use chlorine tablets to purify water sources.

Corpse Disposal

Disposal of dead bodies is to be carried out as a part of the operation to prevent outbreak of epidemics. The following points may be considered by the concerned authorities at the time of corpse disposal:

- Mass photographs of corpses
- Consent of the relatives or hand over to them
- Make a panchnama of the concerned localities

Salvage

A major effort is needed to salvage destroyed structure and property. Essential services like communications, roads, bridges, electricity would have to be repaired and restored for normalization of activities.

Outside Assistance

During disaster situations, considerable relief flows in from outside. Thus, there is an immediate

need to co-ordinate the relief flows so that maximum coverage is achieved and there is no duplication of work in the same area.

Special Relief

Along with compensation packages, essential items may have to be distributed to the affected population to provide for temporary sustenance.

Information

Information flow and review is an essential part of the relief exercise. Constant monitoring is required to assess the extent of damage, which forms the basis of further relief to the affected areas.

Social Rehabilitation

Disabled persons

- ✓ Artificial limbs for affected persons
- ✓ Modern wheelchairs, supportive devices provided

Children

- ✓ Orphaned children are fostered
- ✓ Day centers set up
- ✓ Orphanages established
- ✓ Child help lines established

Paraplegics

- ✓ Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics
- ✓ Physiotherapy under continuous supervision of doctors

Old Persons

- ✓ Aged persons given pensions
- ✓ Old Age Homes established

Women

- ✓ Pension sanctioned
- ✓ Women's Livelihood Restoration Project started
- ✓ Self-employment Schemes for Women

Infrastructure

- ✓ Power
- ✓ Water supply
- ✓ Public buildings
- ✓ Roads and Bridges
- ✓ Dams and Irrigation.

8

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Normal Time Activities

- o A map of disaster prone areas in the district along with the history of the district, geographical conditions, occupational details, settlements, rain, irrigation, industries and other relevant information to be collected and documented
- o Safe alternative routes to utilize during disaster in the disaster prone areas
- o List of key officers and staff of all the departments along with their contact details
- o Inventory of vehicles and buildings
- o Details of DCR & EOC arrangements
- o Details of geographical groups and assignment of Zonal Officers
- o Details of food grain storage places in the district and the Fair Price Shops
- o Details of vehicles, boats and equipments available in the district for rescue operation along with their location
- o Setting up of communication to relay messages from village to village
- o Details of operating guidelines for District Disaster Management Committee
- o List of NGOs and self help groups in the district along with their addresses and phone numbers
- o Orientation Training to various district level officers and departments for effective functioning of DCR & EOC, co-ordination and operations
- o Appoint specific personnel to be in charge of EOC & DCR
- o Hazard analysis, seasonal occurrence of disasters and review of disaster history
- o Review of disaster prone areas, risks, response plan, resources and equipments
- o Strategy for disaster management

- o Updation of the DDMP
- o To check the conditions of designated safe shelters periodically and if necessary get it repaired by co-coordinating with the local authorities and with the available financial resources. Help of voluntary organizations may be sought in this regard
- o Repairing of roads and ways leading to designated safe shelters by making use of the various development plans/schemes
- o Evacuation plan as a part of the DDMP
- o To undertake development projects like rural housing and rain water conservation & harvesting
- o To co-ordinate schemes for poverty eradication, self-employment and such schemes of other departments

On Receiving the Warning

- o Review the alarming situation in the meeting of the DDMC
- o Assign tasks that need to be carried out by various officials in case the disaster hits
- o Review and co-ordinate task allocation
- o Alert and activate the functionaries' responsible for early warning and communication. They would monitor the possibility of a disaster striking and see to it that the messages are passed on to the various stakeholders
- o Distribution of work for operations of round the clock EOC / DCR
- o Send vehicles equipped with microphones and sound systems for areas that are classified as top priority
- o Instruct all staff to remain present at their respective places of posting
- o Shift socially and economically backward and houseless families to safe places
- o Workout arrangements for search and rescue operations, shifting of people and utilization of human resources as per the requirements with the help of DMTs & the local communities through zonal officers
- o Arrange temporary shelters for those evacuated
- o Undertake forceful evacuation if people who are at risk are not ready to leave even after sufficient warnings have been issued

- o Ensure that there is sufficient food, drinking water & medicines at temporary shelters and relief camps. The help of local NGOs, doctors, industrial houses and similar such individuals / firms may be sought for this purpose
- o Make advance preparations for relief activities in co-ordination with local NGOs, industrial houses and donors over and above normal norms of the relief
- o Work out financial estimates for search & rescue operations and immediate relief

Post Disaster Activities

- o Segregate villages and areas affected by the disaster and activate the DMTs
- o Analyze the damage assessment and recovery package announced by the government
- o Ensure law and order in disaster affected areas to prevent theft and other possible mishaps
- o Start relief activities including emergency relief distribution and work out strategy of damage assessment and provide formats for the same
- o Explain the damage assessment strategy to all the staff members and stakeholders
- o Guide team members about the relief payments that need to be made to the affected people according to the current rules and policies of the government (before the start of duty)
- o Make arrangements for the transportation and distribution of relief amount and materials from the Government
- o Ensure that the relief materials reach all the beneficiaries
- o Arrange for food, drinking water & essential items at the community kitchen / relief camps as per the need in co-ordination with the Food & Civil Supplies Department
- o Work out primary estimates of the damage
- o Undertake rescue operations to save people trapped under the debris and elsewhere through DMTs, trained police personnel and swimmers
- o Place request for vehicles for rescue work, shifting people to temporary/permanent dispensary for treatment through DMTs, NCC, Home Guards, Local Police, and Para Military Forces
- o Arrange for identification of people who died. Maintain the dead bodies till the legal procedure is complete
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

The Superintendent of Police will co-ordinate the work of disaster management as a nodal officer. He will prepare a separate and comprehensive plan in the district for the Police Department and also prepare details of resources as a part of the DDMP. He will consider the following in it:

- o Details of contacts of all the police personnel and other staff members in the district to be collected and documented
- o Maps and statistical data pertaining to areas under the district
- o All resources (including human resources) that can be tapped / utilised on demand should a disaster strike
- o Details of all police personnel(including retired officers)
- o Details of functions of staff who are part of the DCR
- o Appointment of a nodal officer for the DCR
- o Assess the risk to law and order for any emergency situation
- o Ensure effective and adequate force is available to maintain the law and order in case of any emergency
- o Train the forces to tackle possible human rights violations that can occur during any emergency situation
- o Detect the extremist and anti national / social elements that can take advantage during a disaster situation and take preventive measures to combat such forces
- o Traffic arrangements in areas leading to and away from the disaster affected areas
- o Security arrangements at relief camps and food storage warehouses
- o Security for the transportation of relief material
- o Immediate police procedures for human death to be documented and understood by everybody concerned
- o Assistance that can be extended to the authorities for evacuation of people from disaster affected areas
- o Adequate equipments for communication
- o List of swimmers

- o Details of wireless stations in the district along with a comprehensive schematic of the communication networks
- o Updation of related details of the DMP
- o Assess the vulnerable areas and people (e.g. children are vulnerable to be recruited in armed groups by anti national elements) and make a action plan to safeguard them

On Receiving the Warning

- o Contact the district collector as soon as possible
- o Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA
- o Informing the relevant offices and people about law and order and also issuing the press bulletin on this matter
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas
- o Make advance preparations for implementing the action plan for search and rescue
- o Prepare a plan for police personnel to conduct search and rescue
- o Arrange to communicate the messages through all available equipments of communication and vehicles as per the need
- o Activate the wireless facilities to transmit the information related to disaster
- o Requisition vehicles after obtaining orders for the same from district authorities

Post Disaster Activities

- o Analyze the damage assessment and recovery package announced by the government
- o Ensure law and order in disaster affected areas to prevent theft
- o Co-ordinate search and rescue operations through all concerned departments / agencies including NGOs
- o Arrange for security at relief camps/ relief material storage facilities
- o Keep an eye on the anti national elements and support the local administration in operations against profit makers, black marketing and protecting the interest of the poor
- o Regularly monitor the security of the vulnerable groups against exploitation and violation of human rights

- o Ensure that there is no discrimination while distributing recovery packages
- o Make sure that there are no untoward incidents like loss of life due to stampede at the time of distribution of relief material
- o Assist authorities in evacuating people to safer places
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better than before
- o Make due arrangements for post-mortem of dead persons and speedy completion of legal procedures
- o Ensure that the departmental resources like equipments (weapons etc.), materials and finances used for emergency purpose are accounted for and recouped as soon as possible
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- o Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- o A separate plan for disaster management relating to health issues
- o Prepare an outbreak investigation and control response plan
- o Arrangements for exchange of information in the control room
- o Appointment of nodal officer(s)
- o Advance arrangements for life saving medicines, vaccines and insecticides
- o Maintenance of vehicles such as ambulance, jeep and other equipments such as generators (in sufficient numbers)
- o Distribution of work by forming groups of staff during emergency
- o List of private practicing doctors / medical facilities
- o Arrangement for survey of disaster affected areas
- o Mobile dispensary units
- o Identify sites for providing on the spot medical services in various villages during a disaster
- o Educate and mobilize the communities for communicable diseases (like tuberculosis,

diarrheal diseases, malaria and fever etc), prevention and control measures (Creating awareness about the Do's and Don'ts of diseases among the communities)

- o Dissemination of information among people regarding deaths and injuries
- o Details of disaster related relief activities needs to be provided to all concerned staff members
- o Training to Primary Health Centre (PHC) / Community Health Centre (CHC) / Subsidiary Health Centre (SHC) staff to prevent spread of diseases among people & animals and advance planning for the same
- o Blood group wise list of blood donors with contact telephone numbers and addresses
- o Training of DMTs on provision of first aid
- o An inventory of equipments available that can be used for medical treatment during a disaster related emergency
- o Co-ordination with various government agencies – schemes to meet the necessity of equipments in emergency

On Receiving the Warning

- o Get in touch with the DCR
- o Direct the officers at all levels in the department for high level preparedness for any required health response
- o Direct the officers at all level in the department to provide support and regular help to the administration and any agency associated with disaster management
- o Ensure availability of important medicines, vaccines & insecticides and if necessary contact the concerned department / agency for additional supplies
- o Ensure that important contacts numbers, transport means, first aid box, essential drug kits, delivery kits and medical equipment and supplies, stretcher etc are available in sufficient quantity
- o Support in dissemination of Early Warning Information once approved by DDMA
- o Ensure that all families including the families of under five children, pregnant and lactating women, and sick have received and understood the early warning information
- o Instruct the communities to be ready with their family level health kits
- o Round the clock control room to be run at the district level
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency

work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas

- o Send health staff for duty to pre-decided areas as per the DMP
- o Activate mobile health units for tackling the post disaster situation
- o Organize in advance to mobilize local doctors and voluntary agencies for carrying out emergency work
- o Get in touch with the blood donors for blood donation, on the basis of the lists prepared before hand

Post Disaster Activities

- o Provide first aid to the injured and shift the seriously injured to hospitals nearby
- o Send sufficient stock of medicines to the affected areas immediately
- o Make arrangements for ensuring the availability of additional health staff in the affected areas on a needs basis
- o Ensure to deploy trained health care staff and community health workers to detect and report potential outbreaks
- o Provide essential newborn care to all newborns according to Integrated Management of Pregnancy and Childbirth guidelines
- o Organize health camps and mass vaccination campaigns in affected areas
- o Implement disease specific prevention measures
- o Organize to get sufficient insecticides in time to prevent spread of diseases
- o Ensure purity of drinking water by testing the sources of water
- o Depute mobile units for providing first aid
- o Distribute chlorine tablets and other necessary medicines from house to house
- o Start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per the rules without any delay
- o Ensure that the departmental resources like medicines, vaccines, equipments, finances etc. used for emergency purposes are accounted and recouped as soon as possible
- o Take steps for the early restoration of health and nutritional service deliveries to the community
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- o Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- o Set up of control room and arrangements for a control room operator
- o Appointment of a designated nodal officer
- o Preparation of an alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of the regular water distribution system during a disaster
- o Detailed information of available water resources in the district
- o Arrangement of Government or Private tankers that can be immediately tapped to provide water supply on a temporary basis during times of a disaster
- o Preventive measures for water borne diseases and chlorination of water
- o Ensure all construction carried out by the department is earthquake resilient
- o Assess disaster risks due to any new construction or maintenance activity
- o Ensure natural drainage is not blocked by developmental activities / projects of other departments
- o Take measures to reduce erosion risks and blockage of these channels by new roads and other construction

On Receiving the Warning

- o Contact the DCR
- o Monitor the flows and levels of important rivers and channels to build information on flood and drought early warning. Share the information with DDMA for approval
- o Informing the relevant offices and people about daily weather and also issuing the press bulletin on this matter
- o Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA
- o Organize teams to check the sources of drinking water
- o Standby arrangements of tankers for supplying drinking water

- o Make chlorine tablets available in sufficient quantities for distribution through DMTs
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas

Post Disaster Activities

- o Implement the alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution systems during a disaster
- o Support with search and rescue, relief programs etc by connecting with nodal agencies for different essential support functions
- o The engineers of the department namely chief engineer, additional engineer, executive engineer, assistant engineer shall contribute their technical abilities to other services as required
- o Start repairing water pipes immediately in case of damage
- o Arrange to check water tanks, overhead tanks, pumps, reservoirs and other water resources
- o Regularly monitor the security of the embankments, irrigation channels, bridges, culvert, control centre etc. during the emergency time
- o Contact the electricity authorities to re-establish supply in case of failure
- o Provide chlorinated water either by activating group water supply schemes / individual schemes or through tankers
- o Provide drinking water to the relief camps / relief kitchens, shelters etc. through available resources
- o Ensure that the departmental resources like equipments (sandbags etc), materials, finances etc used for emergency purpose are accounted and recouped as soon as possible
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- o Contact addresses and phone numbers of all the staff / officers and swimmers in the district
- o Details of irrigation sources in the district such as rivers, pools, canals, large / medium / small dams and any other source(s)
- o Control room arrangements and appointment of a Nodal Officer
- o Details of damage prone areas
- o Location of water level gauge station for monitoring a flood situation
- o Details of immediate action to be taken in case of leakage(s) in large water storage reservoirs need to be chalked out
- o Supervision of major water reservoirs
- o Explain clearly the priorities during disasters to all the concerned personnel
- o Equipments for communication need to be identified
- o Periodic checking of dams, canals and other water storage reservoirs

On Receiving the Warning

- o Contact the DCR
- o Disseminate information / warning to the damage prone areas in case of a flood situation
- o Ensure that communication equipments like telephones, mobiles, wireless set and others are in working condition
- o Keep the technical and non-technical staff ready and alert
- o Get a report on the status of ponds, dams, canals and other reservoirs through qualified technical personnel
- o Make due arrangements to disseminate information about increasing / decreasing water level to the communities and media
- o Arrange to provide dewatering pumps, generators, trucks, bulldozers, excavators and boats for search and rescue operations wherever required
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas

Post Disaster Activities

- o Obtain a clear picture of the condition of all reservoirs through teams manned by technical personnel
- o Ensure that there is no overflow or leakage
- o If an overflow or leakage is found, take immediate action to avoid adverse effects to the reservoir as per a pre-conceived plan
- o If an overflow or leakage is found, immediately warn the people living in the low lying areas to move to elevated locations
- o Take due care for transportation of drinking water if drinking water is provided through an irrigation scheme
- o Assist the local administration with boats, dewatering pumps and other equipment useful for search and rescue operations
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- o Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- o Irrigation resources for agriculture in all the villages in the district
- o Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under the department's control along with a list of all the contractors (with vehicles and equipments used by them) of the department
- o Details of the agricultural resource laboratory, seed center, agriculture training school and any other relevant establishment
- o Data pertaining to production of crops in the district along with their respective yields
- o Action plan regarding the repair and alternative arrangements in case there are disruptions to agricultural production facilities
- o Prepare action plans to requisition technical, semi-technical and administrative

employees along with vehicles from near by districts

- o Inspect sub-ordinate offices, other centers and sub-centers under the department's control
- o Prepare a sub-plan for timely and speedy availability of machines and equipments for restoration of economic activities in case of loss of properties as well as crops
- o Proper maintenance of departmental equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generators, cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc. that can be used during an emergency. Inspect them once at least every 3 months
- o Prepare a list of public properties / facilities related to agriculture in the damage prone areas and make arrangements to minimize damage to these installations should a disaster strike
- o Agriculture extension centres must be flood and earthquake resistant
- o Ensure that seeds storage godowns / facilities are disaster resistant
- o Take measures to prevent soil erosion at all costs

On Receiving the Warning

- o Get in touch with the DCR
- o Monitor the situation as it develops and disseminate information on early warning
- o Direct officers of all levels in the department for high level preparedness to ensure the safety of buildings of the department and other assets
- o Ensure that all officers and staff are on duty at the headquarters
- o Assign work that needs to be carried out relating to agriculture (with reference to the DMP) to subordinate officers and staff & subsequently dispatch them to their respective sites
- o Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and take necessary action
- o Ensure the availability of resources included in the DMP and make due arrangements to procure / get those during emergency
- o Set up a temporary Control Room for dissemination of information related to emergency work and appoint a nodal officer
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas

Post Disaster Activities

- o Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- o Deploy the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster
- o Help the DMTs with necessary equipments in case the crop is washed away or if there is excessive water logging
- o Assessment of the damaged crops, dams, drainage system, water resource etc. and arrangement of the resources to make them functional. By doing this, the irrigation and cropping mechanism will start again
- o Make arrangements to avail external help to manage the disaster if necessary
- o Collect details of loss of crops and send it to the district administration as soon as possible
- o Prepare a primary survey report of crop damage in the area and send the same to the DCR and also to the administrative head
- o Ensure that the departmental resources like equipments, seeds, food, fertilizers, agriculture resource materials, finances etc used for emergency purpose are accounted and recouped as soon as possible
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

POWER DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- o Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- o Prepare maps showing the power stations, sub-stations, transformers and major electric lines with comprehensive data about the same
- o Other important details like water supply schemes that are dependent on electricity, drainage systems, railway station, bus-depots, strategically important places, army &

para military installations and major hospitals where continuity of supply in times of emergency is essential, need to be listed out

- o Prepare an action plan for repairs & alternative arrangements in case power supply is disrupted during a disaster
- o Carry out regular inspection at power stations and sub stations, especially the ones that are prone to damage
- o Ensure timely supply of electric poles, transformers and other electrical equipment in the event of damage to such instruments / equipments in order to restore supply at the earliest
- o Prepare an action plan for immediate procurement of required tools and equipments for restoration of power supply (at least on a temporary basis)
- o List out all public properties related to the Power Department and make advance arrangements to minimize damage in the event of a disaster
- o Ensure that all construction work carried out by the department is flood and earthquake resistant
- o Repair and retrofit the old power generation units and adopt disaster resilient technology in the process
- o Make use of modern technology suitable to the climate of the region
- o Take measures to prevent water logging and soil erosion due to the construction of power units

On Receiving the Warning

- o Contact the DCR
- o Ensure that all employees remain present on duty at the various offices
- o Assign work to all officers / employees in the department
- o Ensure that resources are made available and establish contacts for the same to be deployed at the time of emergency
- o Ensure availability of electrical and power generation equipments and resources at safe and comfortable places so that the damaged parts could be easily replaced
- o Consult the District Liaison Officer to discontinue the supply in case of damage to the lines for the safety of people and property

- o Divide your staff into different groups(with sufficient vehicles) for emergency work and assign different areas
- o Set up a temporary control room in the office for dissemination of information during the disaster and appoint a nodal officer from the department
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas

Post Disaster Activities

- o Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- o Perform duties assigned for search and rescue
- o Deploy available resources and manpower for disaster management
- o Dispatch task forces with necessary equipments to places where electricity supply is disrupted and ensure that the same is restarted at the earliest
- o Undertake emergency repair work as required as soon as possible
- o Prepare a primary survey report regarding damage in the area and send the same to the district control room and to the administrative head immediately
- o Make temporary arrangements for electric supply to important places and installations as identified by the department before hand
- o Ensure that the departmental resources like equipments, construction material, energy/ electricity resource material, finances etc used for emergency purpose are accounted and recouped as soon as possible
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- o Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- o List of buildings, vehicles & equipments as well as the names of contractors and the vehicles & equipments used by them
- o Maps of areas in the district with statistical data regarding available resources
- o Position of approach roads along with other roads of all the villages in the district including bridges and railway crossings
- o Strictly observe rules relating to use of earthquake and cyclone proof materials during construction
- o Inspect buildings (especially high rise ones) and residences under the department's control from time to time
- o Identify roads and bridges prone to damage and carry out periodic checks on the same
- o Prepare an action plan for emergency repairs
- o Appoint an officer of the rank of Assistant Engineer or above to coordinate during an emergency at the DCR
- o Proper maintenance of departmental equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generators, cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc. that can be used during an emergency. Inspect them once at least every 3 months
- o Adopt modern technology suitable to the climate of the place
- o Retrofit all the government buildings in the district
- o Ensure that construction of new buildings in flood prone areas are on high plinth and are flood resistant

On Receiving the Warning

- o Contact the DCR as soon as possible
- o Ensure that all the staff members remain on duty at their respective offices

- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas
- o Assigning specific duties to all the officers and staff
- o Undertake all the necessary steps to carry out instructions from the District Liaison Officer pertaining to work to be carried out by the Public Works Department

Post Disaster Activities

- o Follow instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- o Assist the DDMA and the various agencies in search and rescue activities
- o Provide all available resources and manpower for emergency relief work
- o Mobilize the service of technical personnel for survey work to assess the nature and magnitude of damage
- o Prepare a damage assessment report in the affected areas within 12 hrs / 24 hrs to help the administration plan the response effectively
- o Make arrangements for electricity, water, and latrines in the temporary shelters. Also inspect the approach roads leading to the temporary shelters and repair the same if needed
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED (BSNL)

Normal Time Activities

- o Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- o List of buildings, vehicles & equipments as well as the names of contractors and the vehicles & equipments used by them

- o Prepare comprehensive maps showing details of telephone exchanges, telephone lines, hotlines, telex lines and microwave towers along with relevant statistical data
- o List of telephone numbers of DCR, water supplies, hospitals, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army and Para Military installations / facilities, jails, police stations and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency, needs to be maintained
- o Action plan for repairs/alternative arrangements in case of disruption of telephone lines and microwave towers
- o Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub-exchanges once every 3 months at the least
- o Appoint an officer not below the rank of telephone inspector to co-ordinate with the DCR during an emergency
- o Proper maintenance of departmental equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generators, cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc. that can be used during an emergency. Inspect them once at least every 3 months
- o Ensure that the telephone lines at the DCR, shelters, hospitals, police stations and other important places, which can be used during a disaster, are not disrupted
- o Prepare a list of public properties related to the telephone department and make arrangements to lessen the damage should a disaster strike
- o Ensure that all BSNL offices and establishments are earthquake and fire resistant
- o Use earthquake and flood resistant technology in the construction of BSNL towers or setups
- o Procure and use fire resistant cables, instruments, switches and network devices
- o Assess disaster risks due to any new construction, installation or maintenance of towers or any other set up
- o Install alternate sources of energy for the power back up
- o Flood proof design for towers and poles located in areas prone to floods or in low lying areas

On Receiving the Warning

- o Contact the DCR as soon as possible
- o Ensure that all the staff members remain on duty at their respective offices

- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas
- o Assign specific duties to all the officers and staff and dispatch them to various sites as required
- o Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and do the needful
- o Ensure availability of resources included in the DMP and establish contacts for the same during an emergency
- o Setup a temporary control room for exchange of information in times of an emergency and appoint a nodal officer
- o Make provisions for sending alert messages during emergencies (including weather forecasts)
- o Provide setup for the web-conferencing or audio conferencing for the district administration

Post Disaster Activities

- o Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- o Perform the duties assigned in relation to search and rescue work
- o Deploy all available resources and manpower to manage the disaster effectively
- o Review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines and re-establish the communication network as soon as possible
- o Send the DMTs with the necessary equipments for speedy restoration of disrupted telephone lines with priority being given to places that are strategically important
- o Make arrangements to obtain external help (if required) to help manage the disaster
- o Prepare a primary survey report of the extent and nature of damage and send the same to the DCR and the administrative head within 6 hours
- o Arrange for temporary hotline services or temporary telephone connections at the DCR, hospitals, shelters, jails, police stations, airport, railway station, bus depots, army & para military installations / facilities and other important places
- o Provide and maintain the telegraph services
- o Immediately undertake emergency repair work

- o Prepare an action plan to urgently avail telephone poles, wires and other equipments / tools that are essential to re-establish communications
- o Make an action plan to temporarily avail technical personnel, staff and vehicles from nearby districts that have not been affected, in consultation with the district authorities
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

ANIMAL AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENTS (ALLIED)

Normal Time Activities

- o Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- o Maintain a list of veterinary centers, artificial insemination centers, veterinary dispensaries, veterinary colleges and other related establishments under the administrative control of the department
- o List of vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipments that belong to the department
- o Prepare a map showing the location along with relevant statistical data of animal breeding laboratories, animal vaccination centers and animal husbandry training school (if any)
- o Details of essential facilities to be provided at sensitive places such as important animal husbandry centers, veterinary college campuses, training centers and similar installations / facilities
- o Make a plan for repairs / alternative arrangements in case facilities related to animal husbandry and veterinary services are disrupted
- o Artificial Insemination Centres, Treatment Centres and all other facilities need to be earthquake and flood resistant
- o Renovate fish ponds and ox-bow lakes
- o Arrange to obtain necessary medicines, vaccines and other materials for treatment of animals in the event of a disaster

- o Collect details of cattle in each village along with details of safe places for the treatment of animals, milk dairies, private veterinary doctors and related facilities
- o Appoint an employee not below the rank of livestock inspector to co-ordinate with the DCR during an emergency
- o Maintain equipments available such as stands to keep animals, sharp instruments, insecticides, diesel generators, dumpers, generators, cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, cable wires, fire equipments, de – dusting equipments etc. that can be used during an emergency. Inspect these regularly and ensure working condition
- o Prepare a list of public properties related to the department and make advance plans to minimize damage during a disaster situation

On Receiving the Warning

- o Contact the DCR immediately
- o Ensure that the officers and staff are on duty at their respective offices
- o Assign work to be done by the various officers and staff and send them to various sites as needed
- o Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and do as directed
- o Ensure availability of resources included in the DMP and make necessary arrangements to obtain those during an emergency
- o Consult the District Liaison Officer to prevent a probable epidemic outbreak among the cattle and take necessary precautions
- o Identify water sources for animals in case of a drought situation
- o Ensure adequate supply of fodder and medicines for the animals
- o Construct shelters in safe places where animals can be evacuated to should a disaster strike
- o Set up a temporary control room for exchange of information and appoint a nodal officer
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas

Post Disaster Activities

- o Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- o Carry out duties assigned for search and rescue
- o Deploy available resources and manpower to manage the disaster
- o Review the situation to restart milk collection activity wherever it was closed for security reasons
- o Send DMTs with the necessary equipments for the disposal of cattle carcass in areas where there has been loss of cattle
- o Arrange to treat the injured cattle on a priority basis
- o Contact the State Director for additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel etc. as required to restore normalcy at the earliest time possible
- o Ensure that the departmental resources like equipments (medicines, fodder etc), materials, finances etc used for emergency purposes are accounted and recouped as soon as possible
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- o Contact details and addresses of all officers, drivers, conductors, mechanical and supervisory staff to be collected and documented
- o List the location of buses and other vehicles owned by the department throughout the district
- o Details of fuel arrangements for vehicles for emergency work
- o Staff to be adequately trained on Do's and Don'ts to be observed strictly during emergencies as well as details of priorities in case of a disaster
- o Make arrangements for additional buses and vehicles for evacuation of people from the affected areas during emergencies / disasters

- o List of buildings, vehicles & equipments as well as the names of contractors and the vehicles & equipments used by them
- o Prepare a map showing the location of all the fuel stations in the district along with their capacities
- o Construct a map showing transport depots, pick up points, control points, garages and important routes with equipments of communication, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone & amplifiers with the relevant data
- o List of telephone numbers of DCR, water supplies, hospitals, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army and Para Military installations / facilities, jails, police stations and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during an emergency / calamity, needs to be maintained
- o Prepare an emergency plan for the safety of staff, vehicles, drivers, conductors etc.
- o Prepare an action plan regarding repairs/alternative arrangements in case of disruption of transport services during a disaster
- o Make a map showing alternative transport network of roads
- o Inspect all transport depots, pick up points, control points, garages and important routes regularly and rectify any damages that may be found
- o Plan for restoration of goods transportation in case buses and parcel vans get damaged in the event of a disaster
- o Prepare an action plan to procure temporary buses and vehicles, technical personnel from nearby unaffected districts
- o Regular maintenance of all available equipments such as cranes, diesel generators, earth movers, de-dusting pumps, cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, etc. which can be used during an emergency. Ensure that these equipments are in perfect working condition so that they can be immediately deployed when the need arises
- o Take due care to see to it that the transportation facilities at shelters and emergency hospitals are not disrupted during calamities
- o Prepare a list of public properties related to the transport department and make advance plans to minimize damage during a disaster situation

On Receiving the Warning

- o Set up a temporary special control room and information center at the main bus

station / depot

- o Contact the DCR immediately
- o Ensure that staff are on duty at the respective offices
- o Assign transport related work to be done by the various officers and staff and send them to their sites
- o Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and do the needful
- o Ensure that passenger buses are not allowed to move out of the depots when there are warnings of flood or cyclone warnings. Take measures for the safety of stranded passengers
- o Make sure that the transport department specific resources included in the DMP are made available during an emergency
- o Consult the District Liaison Officer regarding closure of transportation in damage prone areas
- o Set up a temporary control room for the dissemination of information relating to emergency work and appoint a nodal officer
- o Make sufficient number of buses and other vehicles available to the district administration to evacuate people to safer places
- o Assist the administration in sending warning messages to remote areas through the drivers / conductors
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas

Post Disaster Activities

- o Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- o Carry out duties assigned for search and rescue
- o Deploy available resources and manpower to manage the disaster
- o Review the situation relating to movement of buses. If required, temporarily suspend services and re start as soon as the conditions are suitable
- o Send DMTs with the necessary equipments to help re start disrupted transportation

- o Prepare a primary survey report on the magnitude and extent of damage to the assets belonging to the transport department and share the same with the DCR and the administrative head as soon as possible
- o Make temporary transport arrangements for control rooms, hospitals, shelters and other strategically important places
- o Immediately undertake needed repairs at the bus stations, fuel stations, pick up / control points and garages
- o Collect the details of damaged roads. Get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authorities and restore bus services at the earliest time possible
- o Ensure availability of sufficient funds for repair and retrofitting of vehicles, motors etc. after proper assessment of the damage
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- o Contact details and addresses of all officers, staff including rangers to be collected and documented
- o Maps showing the details of forest areas in the district along with relevant statistical data
- o Data of approach roads under the forest department including bridges, causeways, railway crossings etc and their condition
- o Regularly inspect damage prone roads, bridges, check dams and causeways under the forest department
- o Regular maintenance of all available equipments such as cranes, diesel generators, earth movers, de-dusting pumps, cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, insecticide pumps etc. which can be used during an emergency. Ensure that these equipments are in perfect working condition so that they can be immediately deployed when the need arises
- o Take care of public shelters and other places to be used for evacuation with primary

facilities like water

- o Prepare a list of public properties related to the forest department and make advance plans to minimize damage during a disaster situation

On Receiving the Warning

- o Contact the DCR immediately
- o Ensure that staff are on duty at the respective offices
- o Assign work to be done by the various officers and staff and send them to their sites
- o Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and do the needful
- o Arrange for wireless sets, telephones, forest guards and other manpower in advance to disseminate information about the disaster especially in the damage prone and remote areas
- o Make advance arrangements for fuel wood and bamboos for use in pre-identified priority areas
- o Divide work among the current staff to take care of normal time work and emergency work. In particular do not compromise preventive and preparedness actions in non emergency areas

Post Disaster Activities

- o Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- o Carry out duties assigned for search and rescue
- o Deploy available resources and manpower to manage the disaster
- o Prepare a survey report of the extent and magnitude of damage in the affected areas
- o Take actions to provide electricity, water and latrine facilities in the temporary shelters constructed in the forest areas
- o Send task forces with vehicles, tree cutters, ropes, flood lights and generators in case of closure of roads due to felling of trees
- o Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- o Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

PREPAREDNESS CHECKLISTS FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION / DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

- Preparation of the DDMP with the assistance of the DDMA
- Setting up of the District Control Room (DCR) / Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)
- Under the DDMP, district level agencies would be responsible for directing field interventions through various agencies right from the stage of warning to relief and rehabilitation
- At the disaster site, specific tasks to manage the disaster will be performed
- Deputy Commissioner will be an integral part of the DCR
- Deputy Commissioner will be assisted by the Incident Command Post (ICP)
- ICP will be headed by a Site Manager
- The Site Manager will co-ordinate the activities at various camp sites and affected areas under its operational jurisdiction
- The ICPs will report to the DCR / EOC
- The Deputy Commissioner will co-ordinate all the field responses which include setting up of Transit Camps and Relief Camps

POLICE DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- Adequate warning mechanisms established for evacuation
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- A hospital plan for the facilities, equipment and staff of that particular hospital has been developed
- Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage-proof
- All the staff of the hospital has been informed about the possible disasters in the district, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property
- An area within the hospital has been identified for receiving a large number of casualties
- Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed
- Field staff oriented about DDMP, standards of services, and procedures for tagging
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

POWER DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- Adequate warning mechanisms for informing people to store an emergency supply of water have been developed
- Procedures established for the emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- Flood monitoring mechanisms can be activated in all flood prone areas just before monsoon sets in
- All staff is well aware of the precautions to be taken to protect their lives and personal property
- Each technical assistant has instructions and knows operating procedures for disaster conditions
- Methods of monitoring and impounding the levels in the tanks / canals evolved

- Mechanisms evolved for forewarning settlements in the downstream / low lying areas & evacuation if needed, in co - ordination with other authorities
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED (BSNL)

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- All officers are familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- Information provided to all concerned officers about the disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same
- The NGOs and the other relief organizations are informed about the resources of the department
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

ANIMAL AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENTS (ALLIED)

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- All the staff of the veterinary hospitals and centers have been informed about the possible disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about the ways to protect life, equipment and property
- An area of the hospital has been identified for receiving a large number of affected livestock
- Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- All officers are familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

FOREST DEPARTMENT

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment & the post-disaster procedures to be followed
- All officers are familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified

9

MONITORING, EVALUATION & FUNDS

The existence of a disaster-preparedness plan plays a vital role during disasters. The officials then have at their hand, a complete set of instructions which they can follow and also issue directions to their subordinates and the affected people. This has the effect of not only speeding up the rescue and relief operations, but also boosting the morale of affected people.

Disaster plan is also useful at pre-disaster stage, when warnings could be issued. It also proves as a guide to officials at a critical time and precious time is saved which might otherwise be lost in consultations with senior officers and getting formal approval from the authorities.

Keeping all these points in mind the DDMP (District Disaster Management Plan) must be evaluated and updated by the district administration in normal time.

Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation of the DDMP is to determine

- Adequacy of resources
- Co-ordination between various agencies
- Community participation
- Partnership with NGOs

The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in

- Organizational structures
- Technological changes render information obsolete
- Response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises
- Assignments of state agencies

Individuals and agencies assigned specific responsibilities within this Plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related standard operating procedures, periodically review and update alerting procedures and resource listings, and maintain an acceptable level of preparedness.

Plan Update

The DDMP is a “living document” and the Deputy Commissioner along with all the line departments will update it every year taking into consideration

- The resource requirements
- Update of human resources
- Technology to be used

Co-ordination issues

An annual conference for DDMP update will be organized by the Deputy Commissioner. All concerned departments and agencies would participate and give recommendations on specific issues. The new plan is handy and precise. It is so designed that it will definitely help the officials to take quick actions during the disaster.

Budget and other financial allocations

(According to ACT No. 53 of 2005 – the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit)

48 - Establishment of funds by the State Government

The State Government shall immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:

- a) the fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund;
- b) the fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund;

50 – Emergency procurement and accounting

Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or materials or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief:

a) it may authorize the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived;

b) a certificate about utilization of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorized by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions or materials.

Linking with Developmental Plans

Disaster management is no more confined to just the revenue department. It is a subject matter that concerns all the departments and agencies operational in the district. The following activities have been considered for mainstreaming it into development related activities:

- Disaster Management has been included in school curriculum of the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE) / Nagaland Board of Secondary Education (NBSE)
- Disaster Management is also made compulsory for NSS / NCC students at the college level. So that trained volunteers would be readily available during disasters
- Various Disaster Management courses have been offered in different institutions, colleges and universities taking its significance into account
- In construction work, civil engineers have to follow the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to construct structures that are resistant to earthquakes and other hazards
- Special budget at district, block and village levels should be allocated for training of various teams for disaster management, purchasing of equipments to save the life and property of people, organizing mock drills to create awareness among the people,

updating the disaster management plans and any other activity that may seem desirable from a disaster management standpoint

- Government officials and staff are also trained to manage disasters, so that the skills they acquire would come in handy when disaster strikes and rescue & relief have to be organised
- Earthquake resistant principles may be followed for construction of structures under Indira Awas Yojana. All buildings / structures may also be insured with banks and other private firms
- The plan should be adopted at the district, block and village (council) level to reduce the risk and vulnerability associated with various activities
- Fund allocation should be made at multiple levels to carry out the following DRM activities:-
 - ✓ To train Search and Rescue & First Aid groups
 - ✓ To create awareness among people
 - ✓ To procure search and rescue materials / equipments / gears
 - ✓ To evacuate and set up temporary shelter for disaster victims

10 CHECKLIST: DO's & DONT's

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES OF WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF DISASTER

FLOOD

Pre-Disaster

Individual

- Know the route of the nearest safe shelter
- First Aid Kit should be ready with extra medicines for snake bite and diarrhea
- Tie up all valuables at the top of the roof
- Radio with extra batteries, torch, ropes to be kept ready
- Store dry ration, kerosene, biscuits, baby food for at least 7 days
- Water proof bags, polythenes to store clothes and valuables
- Be ready with umbrella & bamboo sticks (To protect yourself from snakes)
- Identify a highland/mound for the cattle & have sufficient fodder for them
- As soon as you receive warning tune to the local news in the radio/TV for the latest update
- Check your emergency kits
- If you have to evacuate, pack clothes, essential medicines, valuables, personal papers in water proof bags
- Inform a Disaster Management Team member to the place about the place you are shifting to
- Raise furniture and appliances to a higher place
- Switch off all electrical appliances

- Put sandbags in the toilet bowl and cover all sewage backflow
- Lock your house and take the route suggested
- Don't go into water of unknown depth and current
- Don't spread rumors. Get authentic data and then announce it
- Don't go into water of unknown depth and current

Government

- Update all the resource inventory
- Control room should be functional for 24 hours
- Identify all the shelter places where people could be made to stay temporarily
- Activate all the First Aid and the Rescue & Evacuation teams
- See to it that there is no blockage in the flow of the river
- Ascertain the availability of dry food, drinking water & medicines
- Ascertain the availability of fodder for cattle
- Mobilize boats, vehicles which will help in evacuation and rescue operation and also in the distribution of relief
- Prior storage of food grains especially in the vulnerable pockets
- Identify the relief centers
- Inspect, strengthen and repair all the approach roads and culverts
- Provide mobile wireless sets for use in the villages likely to be cut off
- Arrange adequate hand pumps where wells are likely to be inundated
- Liaison with Army, Navy, Air Force & Paramilitary and other Specialist Forces like the NDRF
- Prepare maps of alternate routes and resources available

During - Disaster

Individual

- Drink boiled water or put halogen tablets in water before drinking the same
- Keep food covered. Don't take heavy meals and eat food that is hot
- Use raw tea, rice water, coconut water during diarrhea
- Be aware of possible snakebites
- Don't let children remain on an empty stomach
- Avoid entering flood water. Stay away from water which is above knee depth

Government

- Carry out rescue and evacuation
- Operation of control room and provide warning updates
- Provide relief materials
- Mobilizing resources like boat, dry food and temporary shelter
- Ensuring the availability of medicines, drinking water, tankers etc
- Coordination at various levels and with multiple agencies
- Mobile health units to be made available
- Damage assessment of life, livestock, crop and livelihood

Post -Disaster

Individual

- Listen to the latest flood bulletins before moving from the place of shelter
- Use recommended routes to return back
- Dry all electrical equipments before using it
- Avoid touching any loose wires
- Beware of snake bites
- Clean the house and disinfect the surroundings by using bleaching powder

Government

- Rescue people who are stranded
- Restore road connectivity and power supply
- Provide safe drinking water
- Check outbreak of any epidemics
- Mobile health teams to be mobilized
- Take the help of the NGOs
- Carry out damage assessment
- Ensure that adequate, timely and speedy credit is available to the farmers for purchasing agricultural inputs and cattle

CYCLONE

Pre-Disaster

Individual

- Listen to the weather report on radio/TV and if possible disseminate the information to the local people
- Move cattle to high land
- Store adequate food grains, water, medicines, kerosene, lantern, matchbox & dry cells
- Keep important papers in the emergency kit
- Keep doors & windows locked and if damaged get them repaired
- Make sure that proper diet is carried along for children and old people
- Keep the list of important addresses and phone numbers like the Police, Block Development Officer, relatives residing outside that particular place and any other numbers that you deem important
- Conduct a mock drill for yourself and remain calm

Government

- See to it that there is no blockage in the drainage system
- Make the Control room functional for 24 hours
- Keep sufficient food grains in the areas likely to be cut off
- Resource inventory mainly of boats, vehicles for evacuation and providing relief to be maintained
- Health departments to set up mobile health units in the vulnerable pockets that are likely to be cut off
- Identify the safe cyclone shelters and the route chart for evacuation
- Identify First Aid and Rescue teams
- Ascertain the availability of fodder for cattle
- Identify relief centers
- Inspect, strengthen and repair all approach roads and culverts

- Provide mobile wireless sets for use in the villages that are likely to be cut off
- Liaison with Army, Navy, Air Force & Paramilitary and other Specialist Forces like the NDRF

During - Disaster

Individual

- Listen to the radio/community warning system for further details
- Close all doors & windows and stay indoors
- Paste papers on the glass windows to prevent splints from flying into the house
- Keep food items and clothes in water proof bags
- Don't venture into the sea
- Wear warm clothes for protection
- Avoid being misled by rumors. Disseminate only information that is official
- Stay away from low lying areas, electric poles, trees
- Switch off all electrical appliances

Government

- Evacuate people to the cyclone shelters immediately
- Arrange a patrolling group who would take care of the property left by the people
- See to it that all vehicles are stopped
- See to it that there is enough food stock, drinking water and common medicines
- Announce the latest bulletin to the community at periodic intervals

Post - Disaster

Individual

- Don't move out until you have official confirmation
- Use the recommended route for returning
- Check whether there is a gas leak before using the stove
- Dry electrical appliances thoroughly before use
- Get oneself inoculated against diseases immediately at the nearest hospitals and seek medical help
- Beware of snake bites
- All debris should be cleared
- Damage assessment to be done as soon as possible
- Don't keep loose objects like cans and tins outside
- Don't spread rumors
- Don't stay indoors if asked by the authorities to evacuate
- Don't touch loose wires

Government

- Rescue and evacuation process to be initiated immediately for those who are stranded
- Restore roads and power supply
- Provide relief and safe drinking water to the affected population
- Check outbreak of any epidemics
- Mobile health units to be mobilized
- Help from voluntary organizations may be welcomed
- Damage assessment to be carried out

EARTHQUAKE

Pre - Disaster

Individual

- Shelves for bookcases etc. should be fixed to the walls. Remove heavy objects from shelves above head level as these can topple over and fall
- Locate beds away from the windows and heavy objects that could fall
- Secure applications that could move, causing rupture of gas or electrical lines
- Know the location of master switches and shut off valves
- Make sure that overhead lightening fixtures are well secured to the ceiling
- Replace glass bottles with plastic containers or move them to the lowest shelves
- Be aware that with a severe Earth Quake all services such as electricity and water will probably be down. Emergency services may be extremely limited for a few days
- Store emergency supplies like water, food, first aid kit, medicines, tools, portable radio, flash light, batteries, blankets, fire extinguisher and anything else that you may require

Government

- Ensure preparation of maps of earthquake prone areas is complete
- Analysis of seismic risk & zonings for general purposes to be carried out
- Development of seismic codes of design & construction of various structures to be enforced
- Train engineers & architects in earthquake engineering principles and use of codes
- Development of simple methods for upgrading the seismic resistance of traditional non - engineering construction and their dissemination to the

common builders and owners by mass communication media, demonstration and other suitable methods

- Build awareness among the community residing in the earthquake prone areas

During - Disaster

Individual

- Keep calm & help others to be calm
- Try to run safely to the nearest open space which is not surrounded by buildings, trees and other structures but do so with great cautiousness
- Do not use an elevator during an earthquake & do not rush to the roof of the house
- Choose your exit as carefully as possible
- Once you feel it not possible to get out of the house/building fast & safely, especially when you are inside a high rise building, stay inside calmly
- While inside the house/building, choose a safe place to protect yourself. Take shelter under a desk, table, bed or a stand below the doorway (in case of an Assam type house)
- If you are moving in a vehicle, move immediately to a place which is away from buildings, structures, bridges, electric lines etc. and stop the vehicle there. Remain inside the car till the Earth Quake stops
- Do not light candles, cigarettes or gas stoves (to prevent any fire from possible leakage of gas)
- Close your gas connection
- Free all your pets and domestic animals from their enclosures
- Though the shaking of the ground can be very frightening, do not panic and keep your calm
- Turn your radio on

Post - Disaster

Individual

- Check yourself for injuries
- Examine all sections of your building & ensure that your building is not in danger of collapsing
- Get everyone of your house if it is found unsafe
- Use a helmet or cover your head with a pillow or rubber sheet while moving around inside the building
- Be prepared for additional earthquake shocks called “after shock(s)”
- Stay away from hanging portions of buildings, power electric lines & poles
- Close the valve of the gas cylinder(s) and do not use open flames
- Do not switch on electric appliances if gas leakage is suspected
- Wear shoes while moving around
- Attend to injured persons and inform the medical authorities as fast as possible
- If you are trapped inside a collapsed building, wait patiently for help. Remain calm and try to develop confidence
- Use a pipe or bamboo to detect any life inside a collapsed building.
- Do not spread rumors
 - Turn on your radio

Government

- Areas affected should be cordoned off
- Affected people should be shifted to safe shelter places that have been pre-identified
- Make arrangement for burning dead bodies and animal carcasses
- Mobile health teams to be activated
- Clean the roads blocked and restore connectivity at the earliest time possible

FIRE

Pre - Disaster

- Install smoke alarms. Place smoke alarms on every level of a multi-storey building at spots close to fire-causing sources
- Test and clean smoke alarms once a month and replace batteries at least once a year
- Replace smoke alarm systems regularly as advised on the manufacturer's label
- Do not take illegal connections or tinker with power connections
- Review escape routes with your family
- Make sure windows are not nailed or permanently bolted
- Make sure security gratings on windows can be easily opened from the inside
- Consider escape ladders if your residence has more than one level and ensure that burglar bars and other anti-theft systems can be easily opened from the inside
- Teach family members to stay low on the floor (where the air is safer) when escaping from a fire
- Clean out storage areas. Do not let trash such as old newspapers/magazines and polythene bags accumulate

Flammable Items

- Store flammable liquids in safe containers in well-ventilated storage areas
- Never smoke near flammable liquids
- Discard all rags or materials that have been soaked in flammable liquids after you have used them. Safely discard them outdoors in a metal container
- Insulate chimneys and place spark arresters on top. The chimney should be at least three feet higher than the roof. Remove tree branches hanging above and around the chimney

Heating Sources

- Be careful when using alternative heating sources
- Place heaters at least three feet away from flammable materials. Make sure the floor and nearby walls are properly insulated
- Use only the type of fuel designated for your unit and follow manufacturer's instructions
- Store ashes in a metal container outside, away from your residence
- Keep open flames away from walls, furniture, drapery, and flammable items

Matches and Smoking

- Keep matches and lighters away from children, and, if possible, in a locked cabinet
- Never smoke in bed or when drowsy or medicated

Electrical Wiring

- Have the electrical wiring in your residence checked by a certified electrician
- Inspect extension cords for frayed or exposed wires or loose plugs
- Make sure outlets have cover plates and no exposed wiring
- Make sure wiring does not run under rugs, over nails, or across high-traffic areas
- Do not overload extension cords or outlets. If you need to plug in two or three appliances, get a unit with built-in circuit breakers to prevent sparks and short circuits
- Make sure insulation does not touch bare electrical wiring

Others

- Install fire extinguishers at your residence and read the instructions on the labels carefully. Teach family members how to use them
- Consider installing an automatic fire sprinkler system in your residence
- Ask your local fire department to inspect your residence for fire safety and prevention

During- Disaster

- If your clothes catch fire, you should stop, drop, and roll until the fire is extinguished. Running only makes the clothes burn faster
- Cover your nose / mouth, possibly with a moist cloth or in its absence with your hands, to prevent inhalation of smoke and asphyxiation
- While escaping from a burning house, it will help if you could cover yourself with a thick blanket
- Check closed doors for heat before you open them. If you are escaping through a closed door, use the back of your hand to feel the top of the door, the doorknob, and the crack between the door and door frame before you open it
- Never use the palm of your hand or fingers to test for heat - burning those areas could impair your ability to escape a fire (for ladders and crawling)
- The window is your best escape option. If you cannot escape, hang a white or light-colored sheet outside the window, alerting fire fighters to your presence
- Crawl low under any smoke to your exit - heavy smoke and poisonous gases collect first along the ceiling
- Close doors behind you as you escape if you can, to delay the spread of the fire
- Do not re-enter once you have escaped. Call the local fire department

Post- Disaster

- If you are with burn victims, or are a burn victim yourself, cool and cover burns to reduce chances of further injury or infection
- Go to the nearest medical doctor for help
- If you detect heat or smoke when entering a damaged building, evacuate immediately
- If you have a safe or strong box, do not try to open it. It can hold intense heat for several hours. If the door is opened before the box has cooled, the contents could burst into flames

LANDSLIDE

The primary cause of landslide is denudation of vegetation on hill slopes resulting in loose / unstable soil that cannot withstand the pressure of rainfall, snow or traffic. Clearance of vegetation for construction purposes or agriculture (jhum) has an adverse impact on the stability of soil. Tremor from earthquakes or explosion could also trigger landslide, apart from erosion as a result of floods and quarrying.

Pre - Disaster

- Investigate susceptible areas to identify factors of instability and carry out corrective measures to prevent / minimize instability
- Carry out re-forestation in barren areas as the roots of plants / trees will arrest slippage of soil. Plant trees in vulnerable areas
- Always be watchful on hill roads and try to note features like cracks on road surface and slopes
- Do not build houses near steep slopes, close to mountain edges, near drains or natural water outlets
- Construct embankment on high gradient slopes

During - Disaster

- Be alert during heavy rainfall and continuous damp weather
- Stay out of the path of a landslide or debris flow
- Listen for any unusual sound that might indicate moving debris, trees cracking or rolling boulders (large stones)
- Be alert when there is a sudden increase in volume of water in streams and a marked transformation from clear to muddy water
- Contact local rescue units

Post - Disaster

- Avoid the landslide area. There may be danger of subsequent slides
- Look out for flooding which may follow a landslide on debris flow
- Help persons who may require special assistance - infants, elderly persons and the disabled

What to do if you suspect an imminent landslide

- Alert local authorities
- Informing people around you about the potential threat may help save many lives
- Evacuation or getting out of the path of landslide or debris flow is the best protection
- Make yourself less vulnerable and protect your head if escaping is not possible

11.

Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities.

PROFORMA FOR BIODATA OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Name	
Type of Disability	
Age	
Gender	
Details of Parents/Guardian/Caretaker	
Address	
Contact Details	
Whether register at District Disability Rehabilitation centre (DDRC)	
Whether attending / enrolled in any schools/college/institutions, if yes mention the name	
Any Other details	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

The Right of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act mandates the participation of persons with disabilities in Disaster Management process. Article 8 (2) of RPWD Act 2016 state that NDMA and SDMA shall take appropriate measures to ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities in its DM activities as defined under clause (e) of section 2 of the DM Act 2005 for the safety and protection of persons with disabilities.

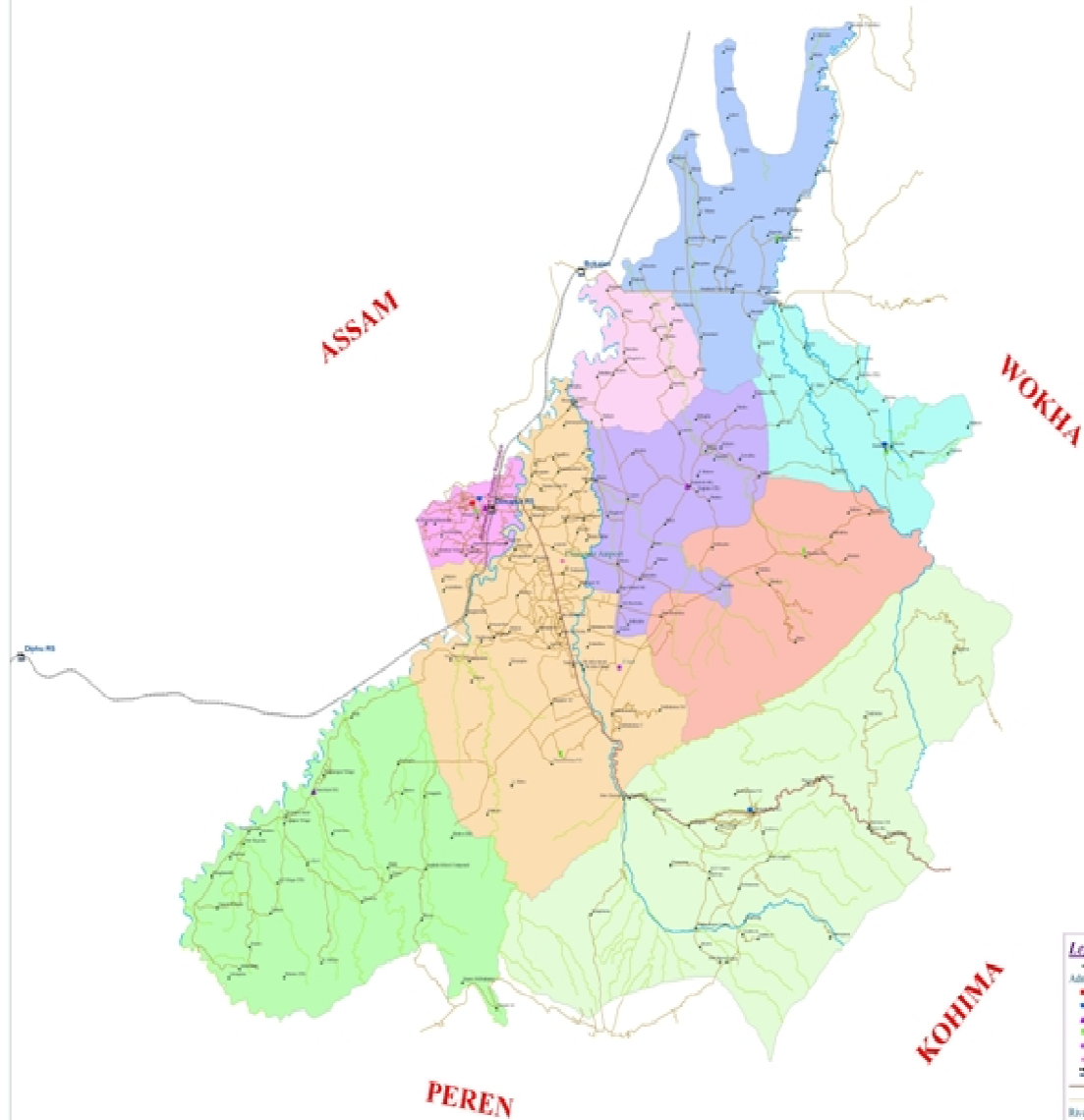
In compliance to the DM Act 2005 as enshrined in the section IV of National Disaster Management Guidelines 2018 and RPWD Act 2016 as mentioned above. The following measures should be adopted:

1. Identification, data and enumeration of people with disabilities and to identify disabilities resulting from disasters and to focus on the elderly, women, children and girls.
2. Facilitate vulnerability and capacity assessments to collate information on persons with disabilities and to identify existing risks.
3. Participation of persons with disabilities in Disaster Risk Management.
4. Include community, DRM and disability organizations and policy making institutions for community based disaster.
5. Temporary relief camps/shelters should ensure that wheelchairs should be able to access the doors and entrances and the approach to outdoor toilets is free of stones, rubble, steps, tree roots, mud and loose sands.
6. Mock drills / trainings:
 - a. Conduct regular drills and ensure participation of people with disabilities and activity limitations.
 - b. Conduct evacuation drills in communities and prepare persons with disabilities and their families, rescue and disaster management personnel and community volunteers for appropriate evacuation and rescue in different kinds of disasters and emergencies including crowd and crisis management.
 - c. Conduct workshops, consultations and seminars
 - d. Impart training to family members and neighbours on appropriate and safe methods for evacuation and rescue for persons with disabilities.
 - e. Appropriate evacuation, facilities and transportation should be accessible for persons with disabilities.
7. Search & Rescue:
 - a. Integrate disability aspects in the Search & Rescue Operations (for example, find the regular caregiver or family member; do not separate them from the assistive devices such as crutches/hearing aid/wheelchair.)
 - b. Allocate volunteers for search and rescue operations trained in handling the persons with disability.
8. Medical care/first aid, mental health and health be provided to those who may have acquired disability due to disaster.
9. Ensure disability inclusive WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities in relief centers, temporary and other shelters.
10. Collect and publish good practices for persons with disabilities.

Annexure I

DIMAPUR DISTRICT MAPS

GIS MAP OF DIMAPUR DISTRICT



"This map is without prejudice to the claims of Nagaland for re-drawing the Assam-Nagaland boundary on the basis of historical and traditional factor"

"The boundaries of Nagaland as shown on this map are subject to revision as provided in the 1969 Delhi Agreement"

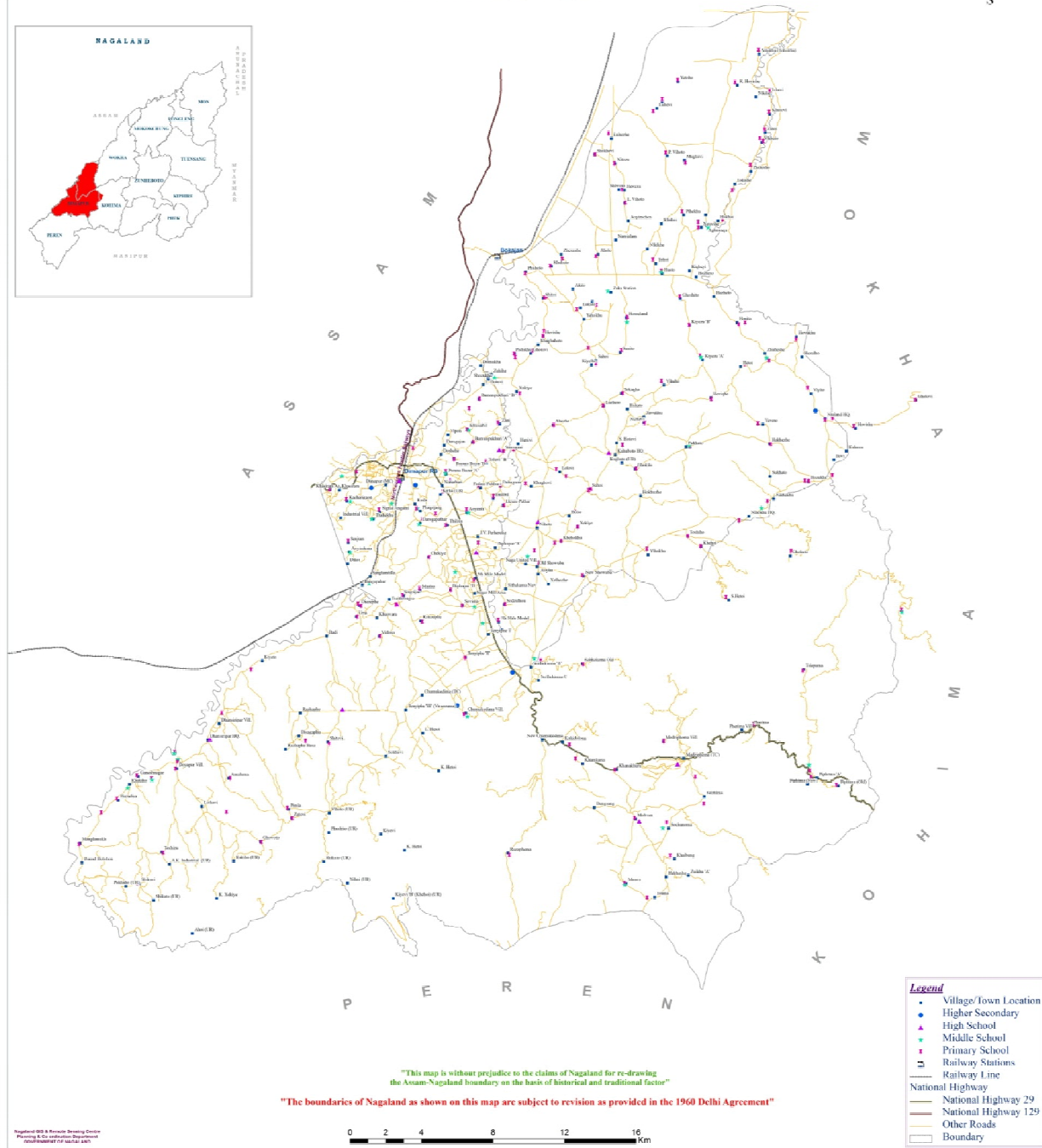
Copyright © 2015, Ministry of Panchayats, Planning & Coordination Department, Government of Nagaland

0 1 2 4 6 8 Kilometers

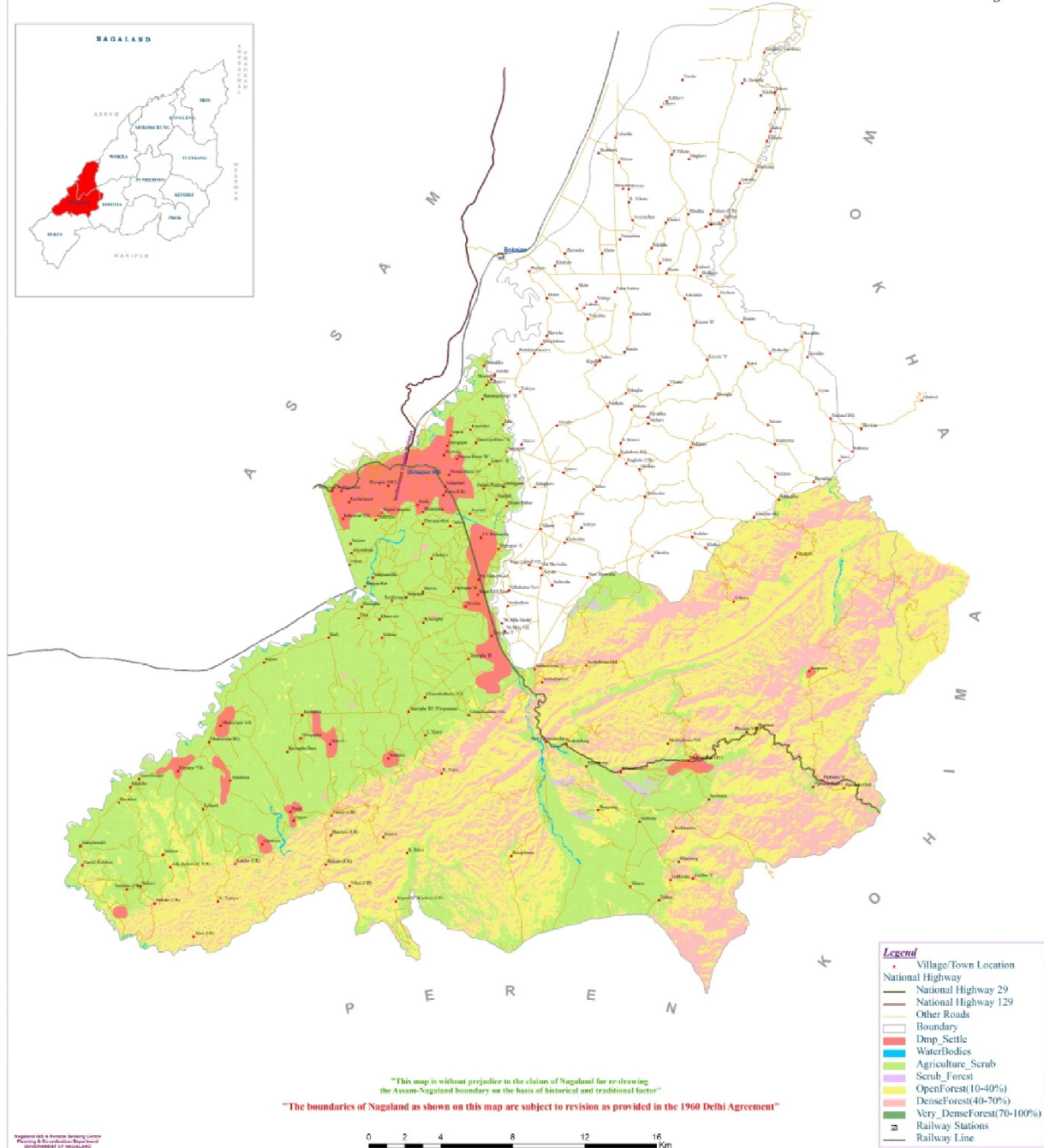
2017 (2020)

Legend	
•	Village/Town Location
•	Administrative HQ
•	DC
•	ADC
•	SDO
•	EAC
•	IT Park
•	Airports
•	Railway Stations
•	National Highway-59
•	Roads
•	Rivers
•	Minor
•	Railway Line
•	Cycle Boundary
•	CIRCLE
•	Aghemora
•	Chumukedima
•	Dimapur
•	Dimapur Sadar
•	Kohima
•	Kohima Sadar
•	Nisaland

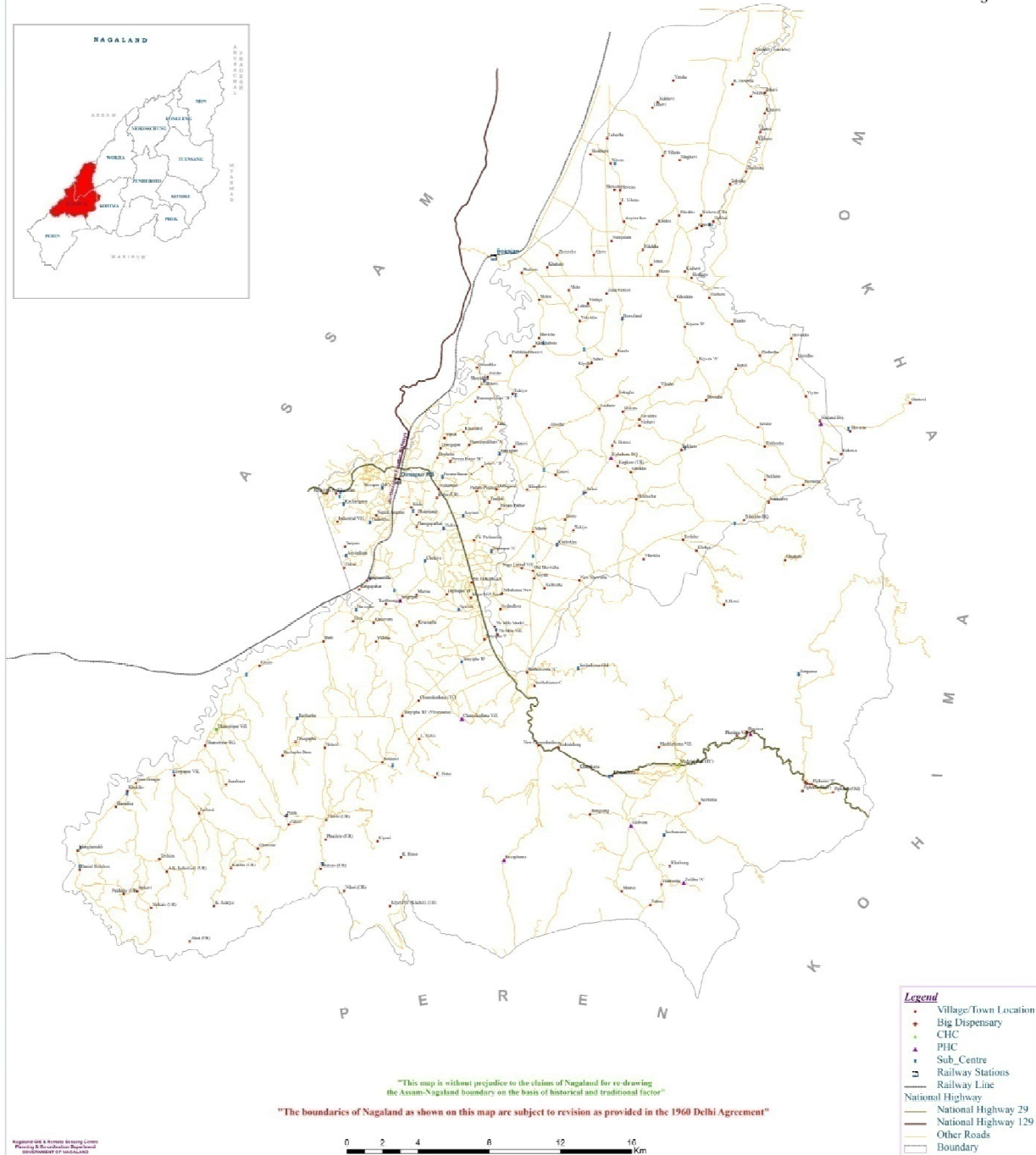
NAGALAND DIMAPUR DISTRICT EDUCATION MAP

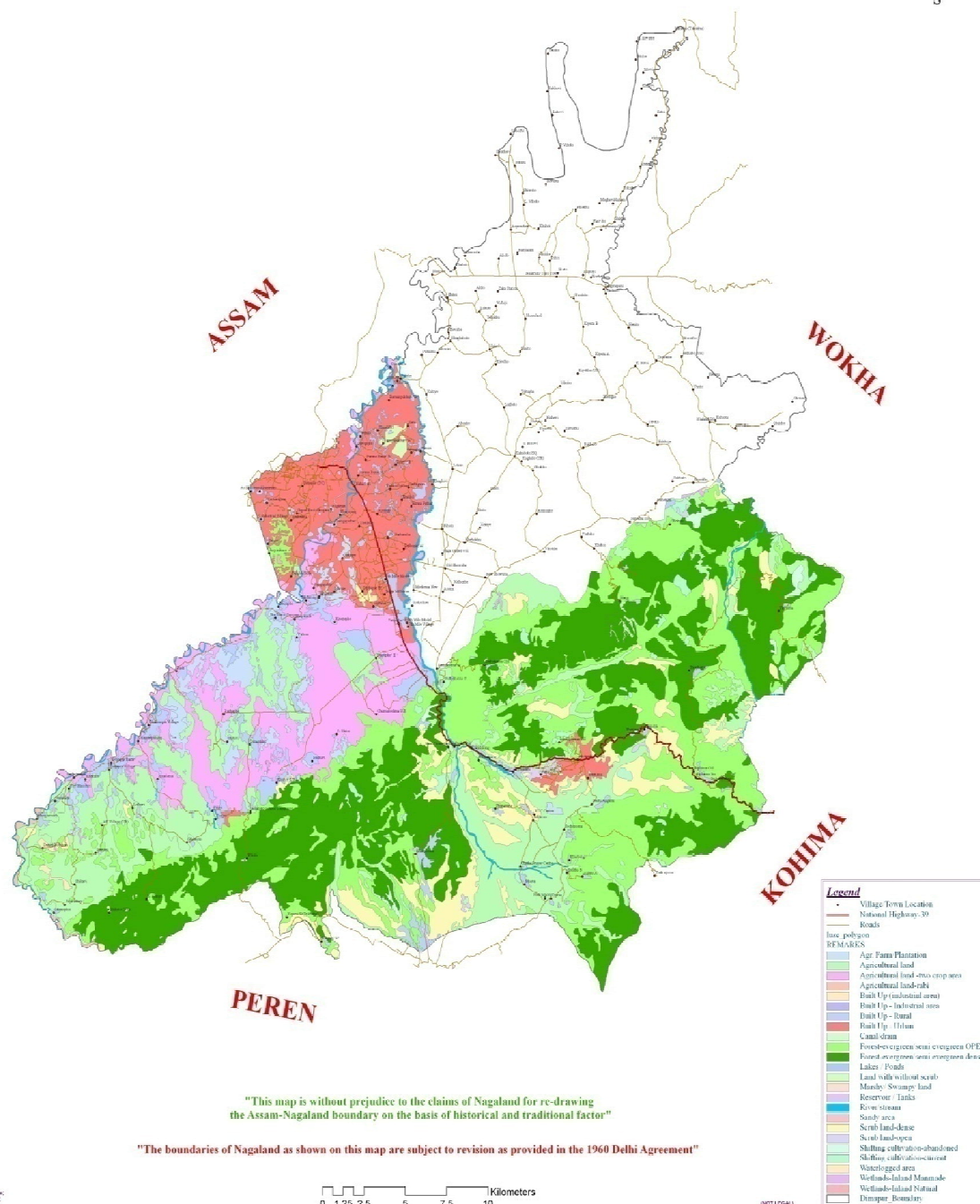


NAGALAND DIMAPUR DISTRICT FOREST MAP

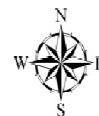


NAGALAND DIMAPUR DISTRICT HEALTH CENTRES





RIVER & DRAINAGE MAP OF DIMAPUR DISTRICT



"This map is without prejudice to the claims of Nagaland for re-drawing the Assam-Nagaland boundary on the basis of historical and traditional factor"

"The boundaries of Nagaland as shown on this map are subject to revision as provided in the 1960 Delhi Agreement"

0 1 2 4 6 8 Kilometers

Legend	
•	Village/Town Location
—	Dimapur_Drainage
—	Rivers
—	Major
—	Minor
—	Dimapur_Boundary

ROAD MAP OF DIMAPUR DISTRICT



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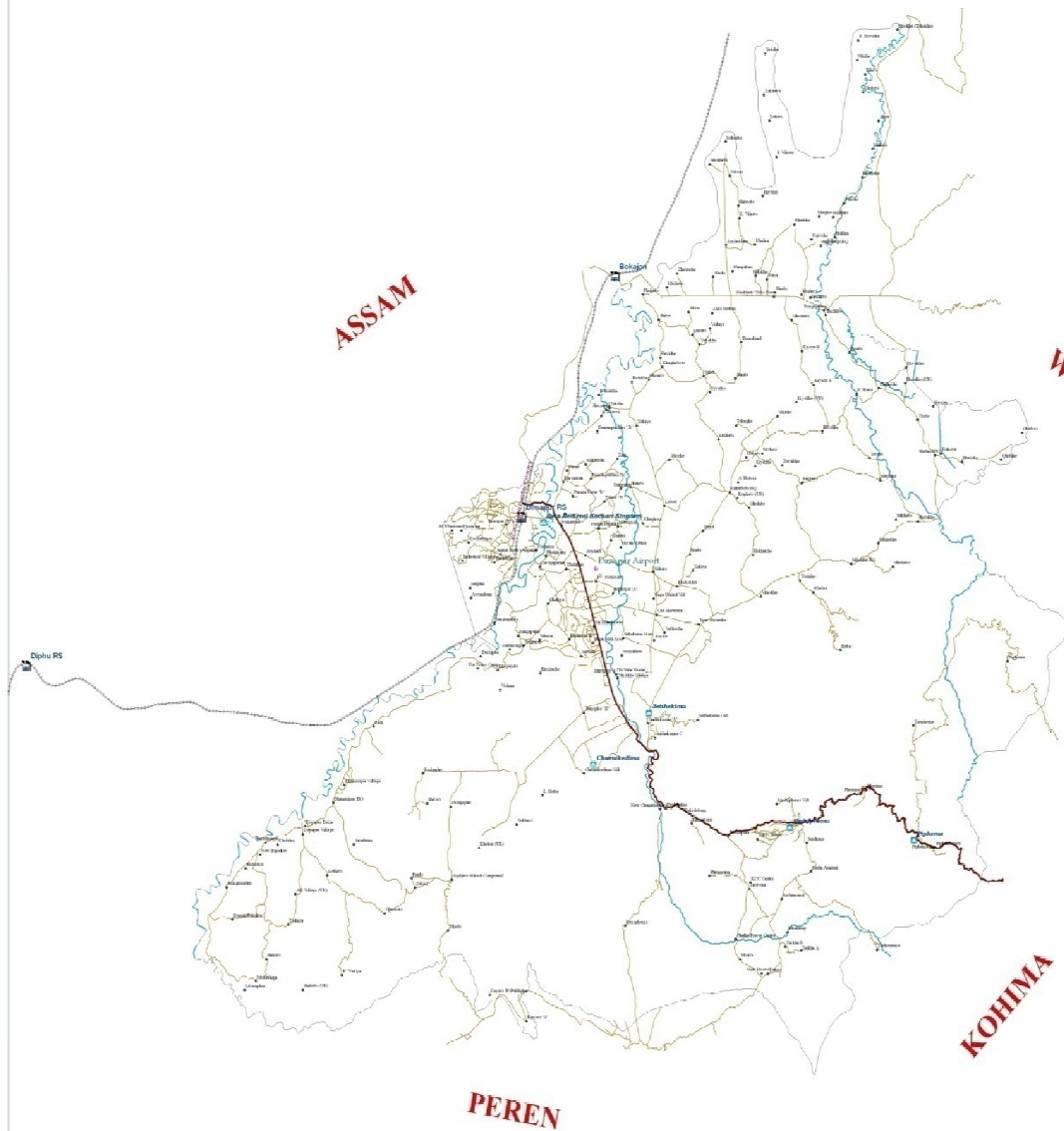
Nagaland GIS & Remote Sensing Centre,
Planning & Coordination Department,
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Kilometers

(NOT LEGAL)

Legend	
	Village/Town Location
	Railway Stations
	National Highway-39
	Roads
	Railway Line
	Major River
	Circle Boundary
	Circle N
	Aghunaga
	Chumukedima
	Dhansiripar
	Dimapur Sadar
	Khaghaboto
	Kuluboto
	Medziphema
	Nisukhu
	Niuland

TOURIST MAP OF DIMAPUR DISTRICT



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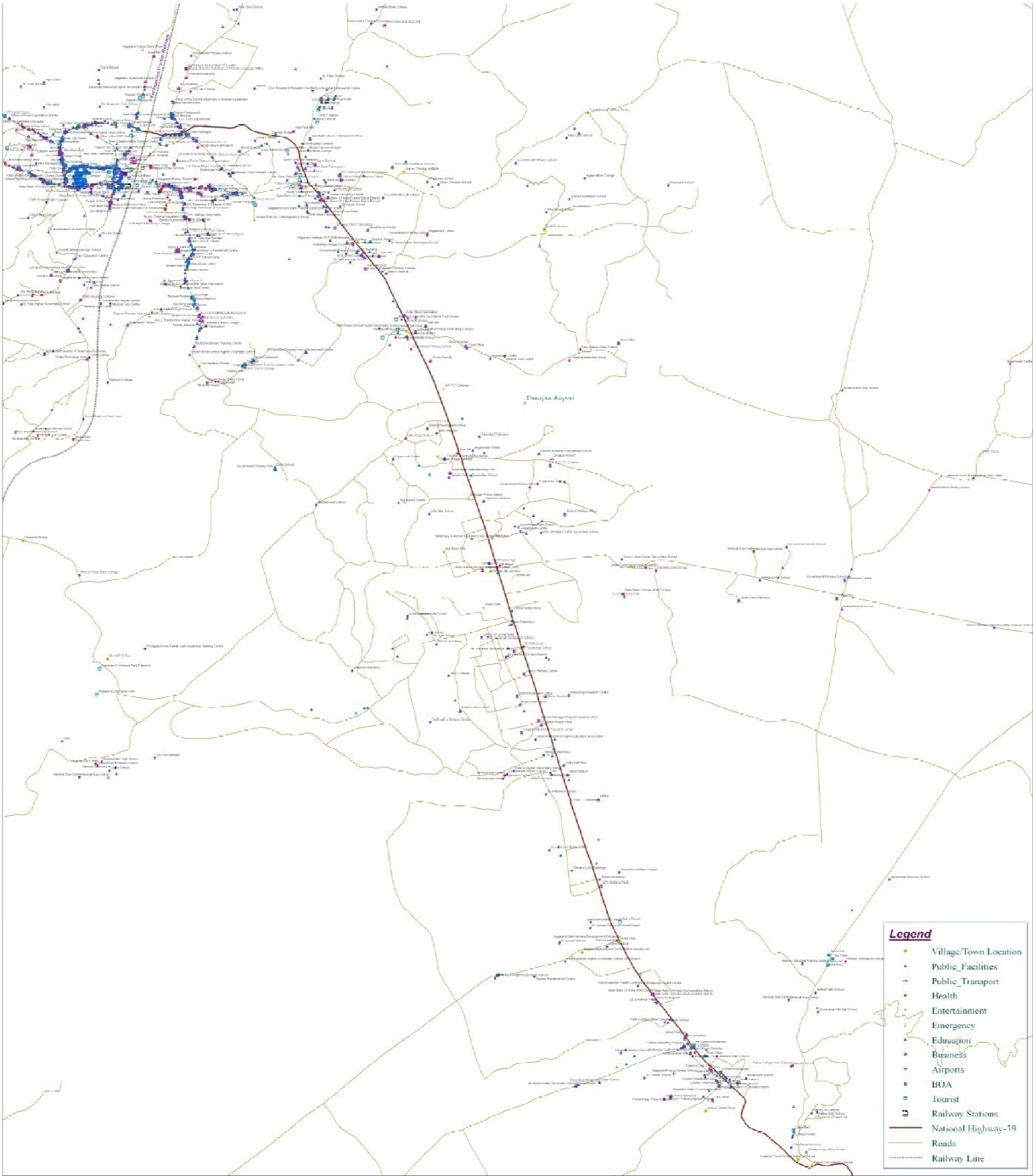
Prepared GIS & Remote Sensing Centre,
Planning & Information Department,
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

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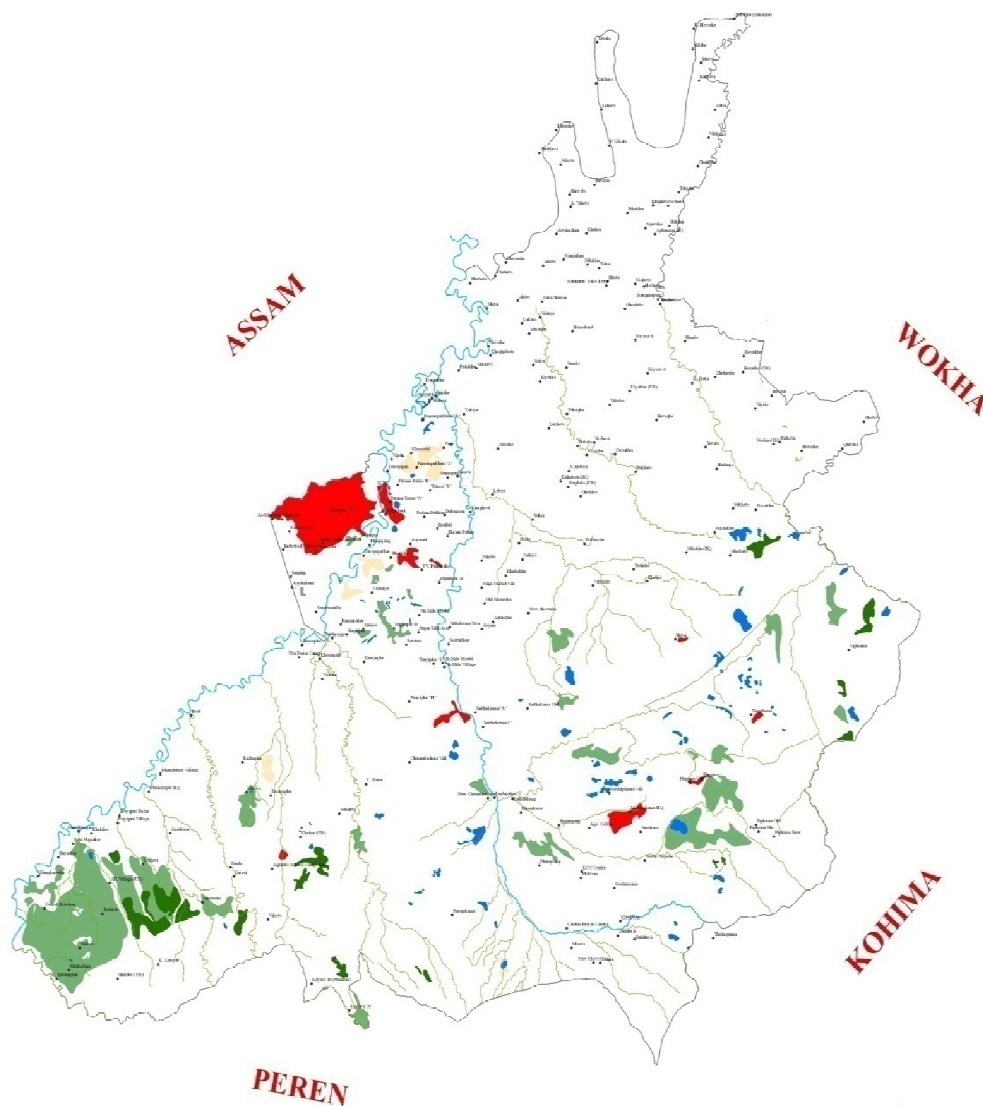
(NOT LEGAL)

Legend	
•	Village/Town Location
✈	Airports
★	Tourist Destination
■	Railway Stations
—	National Highway-39
—	Roads
—	Railway Line
—	Major River
—	Dimapur_Boundary

URBAN MAP OF DIMAPUR TOWN



WASTELAND MAP OF DIMAPUR DISTRICT



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Nagaland GIS & Remote Sensing Centre,
Planning & Infrastructure Department,
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Kilometers

(NOT TO SCALE)

Legend	
•	Village/Town Location
—	Rivers
—	Major
—	Minor
—	Waterbody
Area Type	
Green	Land with Scrub
Light Green	Land without Scrub
Red	Sands (Tank / River bed)
Yellow	Settlement
Dark Green	Shifting Cultivation-Fallow
Blue	Water Bodies (Ponds/Tank/Reservoir)
Light Blue	Waterbody
—	Dimapur boundary

Annexure II

FIRST AID TEAM FOR DIMAPUR DISTRICTDISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Team

1. Indian Red Cross Society
2. Bharat Scouts & Guides
3. Participation of all Officers & Staff of Medical Units in Dimapur District is mandatory
4. The staff of all medical units in Dimapur should know the basics of First Aid

All Officers & Staff shall acquaint themselves with the channels of **RED ALERT**

- **RED RIBBON** - for immediate treatment in the Operation Theater
- **YELLOW RIBBON** - for patients to be shifted to the ward
- **GREEN RIBBON** - for observation & then discharge
- **BLACK RIBBON** - for deaths

Medical Team

- Chief Medical Officer - Team Leader
- Medical Superintendent - Member
- Assistant Medical Superintendent - Member
- Deputy Chief Medical Officer - Member

Places of Treatment

1. District Hospital, Dimapur
2. CIHSR Hospital, Dimapur
3. Zion Hospital, Dimapur
4. Metro Hospital, Dimapur
5. Faith Hospital, Dimapur
6. Police Hospital, Dimapur
7. 165 Military Hospital, Dimapur
8. NIKO's Hospital, Dimapur
9. Olive Hospital
10. Eden Hospital

Annexure III

SOP FOR NAGALAND STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NSDRF)

Nagaland State Disaster Response Force (NSDRF)

For the purpose of specialized response to disasters / emergencies both natural and manmade, NSDRF has been constituted comprising of 5 Companies drawn from the existing 5 battalion India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) (9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th IRBs). Each NSDRF company has 5 Specialized Search & Rescue Teams and dog squad.

The general direction and control of NSDRF is vested with NSDMA while the command and supervision of the Force is vested in Commanding Officer (Ops. NSDMA) appointed by the Government of Nagaland.

Role of NSDRF during a Disaster / Emergency

Nagaland State Disaster Response Force (NSDRF) will be responsible for responding to Emergency and Disaster. During Disaster and Emergency, NSDRF will carry out the following tasks:

Emergency Response	Functions	Supporting Agencies
➤ During an Emergency / Disaster NSDRF will respond within 15 minutes of receiving the information ➤ Response Team will be dispatched in 15 minutes on receiving the information ➤ NSDRF will be in ready mode with equipments and adequate manpower / teams	• Search & Rescue • Evacuation • Removal of Debris	Home Guards & Civil Defense, Police and Fire & Emergency Services and Community First Responders / NGOs / Civil Societies

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Role of NSDRF during Normal Times

- Nagaland State Disaster Response Force (NSDRF) will be responsible for carrying out community awareness programs on disaster response
- NSDRF will assist NSDMA in conducting Mock drills at the State and District Levels
- NSDRF will maintain the equipments with periodic use to keep the equipments in working condition as part of preparedness for response to Disaster
- On a regular basis, NSDRF will practice disaster response methods and know-how as part of the regular drill. Periodically, NSDRF will be given a refresher course to upgrade their skills on disaster response methods and know-how as per the provision of the NSDMA

Requisitioning of NSDRF Teams

Each NSDRF Team has been assigned respective areas of responsibility in terms of Districts. The NSDRF Teams can be requisitioned by the State Government / District Administration directly in case of rapid onset of disasters where early warning /

alerts is not available and through the Commanding Officer (Ops. NSDMA) in cases where sufficient lead time is available. The State Government / District Administration will maintain close liaison with the NSDRF Commanding Officer and the NSDRF Commandant earmarked to the respective districts for rapid deployment in case of threatening disaster situation / disasters.

Training and Equipping of NSDRF

Training and equipping of Search & Rescue Teams of SDRFs shall be undertaken by the State Government in consultation with the NDMA and MHA. Each Search & Rescue (SAR) Team will be trained for search, rescue and evacuation in collapsed structure and medical first response. Some units of select SAR Teams will also be trained and equipped for deep-water rescue, slithering and industrial accidents. The Teams will also have dog squads and appropriate measures will be taken for procurement and training of dogs and dogs handlers.

Each of the SAR Teams will operate on a self-sustaining basis. The organizational structure, qualification requirements of personnel and lists of equipments for SAR Teams shall be similar to NDRF Teams.

Besides the SAR Teams, the Police / Armed Police / Forest Protection Force will also be imparted general training in search and rescue at the time of induction and as part of refresher training. This will cover gazetted officers, subordinate officers and other ranks.

Central Training Institute of Home Guards & Civil Defense at Toluvi has been selected as the training institute for NSDRF.

Annexure IV

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE (EOC) / DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM (DCR)

Set-up of EOCs

The EOC would be located both at the State and all district HQs. The organizational set-up of EOC is directly related to the role of EOCs. EOCs have both normal and emergency time activities / roles. During normal time, the EOC would be run and manned by the staff of the Secretariat responsible for disaster management. During emergencies and special occasions, the EOCs would be expanded to include branch arrangement by temporarily deputing officers from ESF departments. Their deployment would remain co-terminus with the disaster management phase i.e. till the emergency phase is not declared over by the Responsible Officer (DC at the district level).

Role of Emergency Operation Centre

EOC plays a vital role in the Emergency Operation activation. It coordinates the flow of information with respect to activities associated with relief operations. During normal times, it maintains a systematic database of the resources available, important phone numbers, names and addresses of important government and non-government officials, international bodies, NGOs. During crisis, it is expected to function as a center for decision-making and help flow of information horizontally and vertically to the respective departments for smooth relief operations.

The function of the control room is not only to control disaster but also to look after rehabilitation and mitigation. No one knows when a disaster will strike, so it's better to be prepared beforehand to reduce the loss of life. We can summarize the function of control room in three simple phases:

✚ Preparation

✚ Prevention

✚ Mitigation

Emergency Operation Center monitors different disaster mitigation programmes and co-ordinates with different organizations. It also conducts evaluation of the programmes and immediately takes up necessary measures. Besides, the EOCs may act as control rooms for various other purposes such as law and order problems, elections, VIP movements and other activities requiring coordination.

What would an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) do ?

Broadly speaking the EOCs would have the following roles:

- Collecting information about vulnerable areas
- Sharing data related to disasters and vulnerable pockets with all the line departments and other organizations & stakeholders
- Survey of disaster prone areas
- Coordination for preparation, mitigation and response with all the concerned parties
- Receive & process disaster alerts and warnings from nodal agencies and other sources and communicate the same to all designated authorities and stakeholders
- Monitor emergency operations
- Facilitate coordination among primary and secondary ESF

Departments/Agencies

- Requisitioning additional resources during the disaster phase
- Consolidate, analyse and disseminate data relating to damage, loss and needs assessment
- Information gathering and record keeping on disaster events
- Early warning dissemination

Role of EOC in Normal Time

During normal times, EOCs are envisaged to be run and manned by the existing staff of the NSDMA Ops Unit at the state level / disaster management cell at the district level. The existing staff would, however, need to be oriented and trained in handling and manning the EOCs. Training would have to be imparted to the staff in specialized institutions such as NIDM/National Civil Defense College, Nagpur which offer such courses. During normal times, the EOC can function coterminus with the official timings of the office concerned. However, the official on duty during off hours and on holidays would receive calls in the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC).

Normal Time Activities of EOC

The normal time activities of the EOC will be to ensure that:

- o DDMP is operationalized
- o Standard Operating Procedures for various departments are operationalized
- o Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are finalized and operationalized
- o SDRF is operationalized
- o Encourage preparation of area-specific plans for those areas prone to specific disasters

- o Receive and compile reports on preparedness from and submit a quarterly report to the Responsible Officer i.e. Chief Secretary at the State Level and Deputy Commissioner at the District Level
- o Identify and interact with central laboratories, research institutions within and outside the State for ongoing collaborations to evolve mitigation strategies
- o Serve as a data bank to all line departments and the planning department with respect to risks and vulnerabilities and ensure that due consideration is given to mitigation strategies in the planning process
- o Convey policy guidelines and changes if any in the legal and official procedures, eligibility criteria with respect to relief and compensation
- o Identification of agencies and institutions for locating inventory items for specialized services
- o EOC will also ensure the availability of the inventory items as and when required
- o Monitor preparedness measures undertaken at all levels including simulation exercises undertaken by various departments
- o Organize post-disaster evaluation and get updated DMPs accordingly
- o Prepare an actions-taken report for Responsible Officer on quarterly basis
- o Receive reports and documents on disaster events and submit the same to Responsible Officer
- o Ensure warning and communication systems and instruments are in working condition and inform the control room about the changes if any in legal and official procedures with respect to loss of life, injuries, livestock, crop, houses, to be adopted (death certificates, identification procedures, etc.)

Role of EOC during Emergencies / Disasters

- o During disasters, the DEOC would be expanded temporarily and Branch arrangements would be activated only on the occurrence of a major disaster. It

would provide for division of tasks, information gathering and record keeping and accountability of the Branch officer to the Responsible Officer for specific functions. Each Branch should have a Branch Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary at the State Level and Head of Office of the concerned department at the District level assigned

- o The Branch/Nodal Officers for Operations, Services, Logistics, Communication and Information Management, Resource Branches will be from the Home Department/Revenue Department/Rural Development/Department of Information and Public Relations /Transport Department and Social Welfare
- o For Health Branch, the officer will be from the Health and Family Welfare Department
- o For Infrastructure Branch, the officer will be from the Public Works Department
- o All Branch/Nodal Officers will work under the overall supervision and administrative control of the Responsible Officer. All the decisions taken in the EOC during emergency have to be approved by the Responsible Officer (DC at the district level)
- o During emergencies and special occasions the EOCs would be manned round the clock

Role of EOC on occurrence of Disasters

The EOC will function to its fullest capacity on the occurrence of a disaster. On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from Deputy Commissioner of the occurrence of a disaster, all community preparedness measures including counter-disaster measures will be put into operation. The Deputy Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations for Disaster Management at the district level. The occurrence of Level 1 and Level 2 disaster will be communicated to the following by means of telephone and subsequently fax:

- ✚ The Governor
- ✚ The Chief Minister
- ✚ All NSDMA Members
- ✚ The MPs and MLAs from affected areas
- ✚ The Joint Secretary, NDMA, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Desk Management

In the Emergency Operation Center, all the major activities will be distributed among different government officials of different department responsible for ESFs in order to ensure accountability, proper information flow, assimilation and record keeping. This will also help in easy coordination and reporting to the Responsible Officer.

Duties and Responsibilities of Desks

The EOC would activate the ESFs in the event of disaster and the desk systems would ensure the performance of various ESFs as per the need and requirement of the emergency through the nodal officers appointed to perform the ESFs by the respective departments. Suggestive list of duties which can be assigned to different desks is enumerated below.

Operations Desk

To be manned by the Revenue Department. The officers managing this desk will be responsible for:

- ✓ Ensuring adequate supplies of food and water
- ✓ Monitoring rescue and evacuation operations
- ✓ Monitoring salvage operations

- ✓ Monitoring disposal of dead / carcasses
- ✓ Transportation for medical aid to needy
- ✓ Proper function of transits and feeding centers
- ✓ Co-coordinating with NGO's, Civil Society members and other volunteers
- ✓ Dissemination of information
- ✓ Maintenance of records in the Emergency Operation Center
- ✓ Requisition of accommodation, transport and other necessary equipments for relief groups
- ✓ Providing badges and stickers for volunteers and vehicles &
- ✓ Regular updates to the Disaster Managers at various levels

Communication and Information Desk

The Desk would be handled by the Information &Public Relations Department. The officers of this desk will be responsible for:

- ✓ Monitoring the weather reports and sharing the information
- ✓ Keeping the Contingency plans along with all necessary maps in hand
- ✓ Maintenance of important telephone numbers, database on available resources, list of key persons
- ✓ Send and receive message in their respective records &
- ✓ Maintain information of damage, materials sent and ongoing activities for immediate sharing with District Emergency Operation Center

Logistics Desk

Logistics Desk would be jointly manned by the Transport and PWD Departments. The officers of the logistics desk will:

- ✓ Assess the need in terms of manpower and resources and ensure regular supply
- ✓ Ensure proper storage and transport facilities for relief materials
- ✓ Maintain adequate supply of necessary transport and equipment
- ✓ Coordinate with private transport associations and boat association for emergency requirement &
- ✓ Organize transportation for rescue party, evacuated people, medical teams and injured or sick people

Health Desk

The desk would be handled by the Health Department. The officers in the health desk are responsible to ensure:

- ✓ Organize treatment of injured and sick & take care of disposal of carcasses
- ✓ Preventive medical and anti-epidemic measures are taken
- ✓ Maintain record of all activities
- ✓ Assess and ensure setting up medical relief camps
- ✓ Maintain adequate supply of medicines, equipment and personnel &
- ✓ Monitor maintenance of health measures in all camps and provision of safe drinking water

Service Desk

The responsibility to man the desk will rest with the Revenue Department. The Service desk will be responsible for the following:

- ✓ Assessing the relief, search and rescue and cash compensation requirements

- ✓ Organize and co-ordinate setting up of transit, relief and cattle camps
- ✓ Ensure adequate supplies to these camps
- ✓ Maintain law and order
- ✓ Coordinate identified NGO activities to ensure community participation
- ✓ Reporting the procurement and disbursement of relief material received from all sources
- ✓ Organize and clear debris and temporary repair of communication facilities, power supply and water supply &
- ✓ Construction of temporary shelters and conversion of un damaged school buildings into temporary shelters as well
- ✓ Provision of medical facilities to the needy

Resource Desk

Resource Desk would also be manned by the Revenue Department. The officers working in this desk will be responsible for:

- ✓ Maintenance of cash and disbursements receipts, issue of relief materials, personnel T.A & D.A. of relief duty staff, daily wages, cash and credit vouchers, compensation paid and other relevant details
- ✓ Issuing of all cash and material receipts
- ✓ Reimbursement of all expenses approved

Communication Network of EOCs

Under the National Communication Plan being implemented by the Government of India, the EOCs at all the three levels (centre, state and district) shall have a fail proof communication network with triple redundancy of NICNET of NIC, POLNET of Police and SPACENET of ISRO

in addition to the terrestrial and satellite based communication to ensure voice, data and video transfer.

Under the network, the EOCs/Control Rooms of all the States will be directly connected with the NEOC (National Emergency Operations Centre)/Control Room of MHA at the National level. The district EOCs/Control Rooms will be connected with the respective State EOC/Control Room. All these control rooms will function on 24x7 basis and will be functional round the year.

Equipment for Emergency Operation Centre

Communication Equipment

Equipment	Basic Requirement
Network ➤ NICNET (NIC Network) ➤ POLNET (Police Network) ➤ SPACENET (ISRO)	
Telephones ➤ PSTN ➤ Internal ➤ VOIP	2 8 2
Mobile phones	4
Satellite phones ➤ INMARSAT Mini M or Global Mobile (Iridium / Thuraya)	2
Phone units connected to State Wide Area Network (SWAN)	4
FAX Machine	1

VSAT	1
Wireless / Very High Frequency (VHF) Central Unit / Switch	1
Handsets (Walkie Talkies)	4
Television Sets	2
High Frequency (HF) Ham Radio Sets	1
Marine Warning Radio	1
Video Conference Unit (to be compatible with NIC Video Conferencing Network)	1
Inverter for power backup	1
Portable Diesel / Petrol / Kerosene Oil Generator Set (Min. 15 kVA rating)	1

Computer & Peripherals

Equipment	Basic Requirement
Desktop Computers with UPS	5
Printer, Scanner, Fax (Multi functional printer)	1
Camera (Digital SLR / Compact)	1
GPS Unite (Handheld)	2
Projector / LCD Panel / Projector Screen	1

Software

Software	Basic Requirement (Licenses)
GIS (Geographic Information System) Software (Arc View)	1
Design Software (Adobe Photoshop, Corel Draw, 3D Max)	1

Other Office Peripherals

Equipment	Basic Requirement
Necessary Office Stationery	
Min - Max Thermometer	1
Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguisher	4
White Board (3 ft * 4 ft)	1
Soft boards for display of Maps & Charts (8 ft * 20 ft, 6 ft * 6 ft, 8 ft * 10 ft)	2
Wooden Cabinet (2 ft * 1.5 ft) with drawers / Steel Almirah	
Emergency Lighting Facilities ➤ Search Lights ➤ Torches ➤ LED Flash Lights ➤ Chemical Light Sticks ➤ Emergency Lightings	

Proforma for 'IN' Message Register

Sl. No	Date Time of receipt	In Message SLNo.	Received from	Address to	Message transferred to	Copies to	Mode (WL/ Tel/Message) of receipt	Instruction /follow up to be done

Proforma for 'OUT' Message Register

SL.No.	Date Time of receipt	Out Message SL.No.	Related in Message No. If any	Address from	Address to	Copies to	Mode (WL/ Tel/Message) of receipt	Instruction / follow up to be done

Annexure V

COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CBDM)

Introduction

It has been felt that a top-down approach to disaster management fails to concentrate on the specific local needs of vulnerable communities, as it does not take into account the potential of local resources and capacities. Though the approach of motivating individuals to understand disaster risks and taking action against the same has always existed streamlining it in the process of Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) has been very recent. The evolution of community based processes can be traced back to the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake of 1995. In the wake of this tragedy, the Hyogo Framework for Action was adopted in 2005. It promotes CBDM as one of the key lessons learnt from past disasters. Since then, the vitality of the community in the disaster management processes has been realized at various national and international forums like Delhi Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Third Asian Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction.

As the community is the first respondent in any emergency situation, there is a need to build the capacity of communities. By enhancing their skills and traditional coping mechanisms, the losses from disasters can be minimized. It is important to raise awareness in the community about the various hazards faced by people, and to encourage the community to assume a sense of responsibility to protect itself and to support public and institutional efforts geared towards disaster preparedness, management and mitigation. It is essential to help the community to take a lead in the disaster management process.

The planning and coordination of the disaster management process can be more effective if there is active involvement of the Government agencies as well as local NGOs. The district administration, in particular, plays a vital role as it acts as a critical link between communities and the state. With the adoption of the National Disaster Management Act, 2005 the Indian Government has displayed its commitment towards inducing disaster risk reduction into its policies and planning. The policies and programmes intended to develop mechanisms for an integrated approach towards disaster management activities are implemented at the micro level through the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The DDMA is the core body responsible for strengthening the capacities of grass root level officials, the community

and other stakeholders.

It is important to impart training to the community and other stakeholders on prevention, mitigation and response processes. These trainings are imparted through district government authorities involving local NGOs in the process. For sustaining the efforts, there is also a need to institutionalize the process by empowering Village Councils (VCs) / Village Development Boards (VDBs) to take measures for prevention, mitigation and response to the disasters. These efforts are sustained through continuous monitoring and evaluation on part of the officials as well as the community.

What is a Community ?

A community, in the context of disaster management, can be defined as a group of people that may share one or more things in common, like living in the same environment, similar disaster risk exposure or being affected by the same disaster. An example of a community can be a group of people residing in the catchment area of a river which is affected by floods every year.

Why is Community Involvement required ?

The key aspect of community involvement is the sustainability of community level initiatives for disaster reduction. It is important that community is involved in the risk reduction process as they are the best judge for assessing the local constraints and opportunities. It is also important that the information generated is produced at the local level in the language and manner which can be easily understood by the community. Also, the people must be involved in decision making on policies and strategies. External agencies like Non-Government Organizations along with the Government may organize and implement community level programs before and after disasters. However, such efforts are discontinued once the external support ends. In order to sustain risk reduction activities, partnership, participation and empowerment of local communities is essential.

What is the role of Community in risk reduction ?

As mentioned, a community is the best informant of their surroundings, opportunities and constraints. These may include knowledge on disaster warning signs, locally safe and vulnerable areas, experience of past disasters as well as traditional wisdom which plays an important role during, after, and before disasters. Hence, the role of community is seen as vital in risk reduction process such as:

- o A high level of disaster preparedness amongst community reduces disaster impacts
- o An active community helps to save, evacuate and mobilize people to safe shelters or locations, before external aid arrives
- o An active and organized community proves to be instrumental in organizing resources required for basic survival like food, clothing and shelter after a disaster

What is Community Based Disaster Management ?

The concept of putting the communities at the forefront gave rise to the idea of community based disaster management. CBDM is the process in which community at risk are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities. Community Based Disaster Management is a community driven, bottom –up approach. Adversely, the top bottom approach lead to greater dissatisfaction amongst the communities as the needs are identified as per the perception of the authorities. Under the CBDM approach, the local community not only becomes part of creating plans and decisions, but also becomes a major player in its implementation and further monitoring. Through CBDM, people's capacity to respond to emergencies is increased by providing them with more access and control over resources and basic social services.

In case of disasters, communities have more to lose because they are the ones who are directly hit by disasters. They are the first ones to become vulnerable to the effects of such hazardous

events. At the same time, the communities stand to gain when they can reduce the impact of disaster themselves. CBDM empowers the community to address the root causes of vulnerabilities by transforming social, economic and political structures.

Methodology for CBDM

The process of CBDM must commence with proper identification and participation of different stakeholders. It is crucial to engage representatives of different stakeholder groups in all decision making processes. A good governance system provides a favourable environment for stakeholders' participation. Hence, the authorities should facilitate networking and coordination within the community.

The ultimate goal of CBDM is to build upon communities' capability to manage disasters themselves. It is not advisable to have preconceived notions of what the community considers as vulnerable conditions. Due recognition must be given to the fact that people know about their locality and history and the “outsiders” might ignore a lot of important information. The participatory approach provides opportunity for a local community to evaluate their own situation based on their experiences. Local communities should be made to engage themselves in all aspects of disaster management. People must be involved in all phases of CBDM process to encourage responsibility and accountability over the intervention.

Risk assessment should be conducted incorporating people's perception of local vulnerabilities and capacities. Strategies must be developed that would ensure that voices of those who are most vulnerable, like women, the disabled etc, are heard and given importance. Although the community should be given a greater role in decision making and implementation processes, CBDM must not ignore the importance of scientific and objective risk assessment and planning.

The CBDM process can be followed according to these steps:



For more details, please refer the following document - "COMMUNITY as first responder - Building CBDM Capacity at a District Level" that can be accessed at

<http://www.seedsindia.org/pdf/cbdm%20manual%20low.pdf>

Annexure VI

FORMAT FOR PRESS BRIEFING

		Total	Affected	Remarks
1	Blocks/ towns			
2	Villages			
3	Population			
4	Severely affected areas			
5	Rescue measures			
	Army			
	Police/ Fire brigade			
	Other agencies			
	Exemplary events			
6	Relief measures	Qty/Beneficiaries	Villages covered	Days covered
	Free Kitchens			
	Rice			
	Chuda			
	Other dry food			
	Kerosene Oil			
	Polythene sheets			
	Tents			
	Cattle feed			
	Halogen tablets			
	Medicines			
7	Casualties			
8	Missing reports			
9	Bovine death			
10	Civil Society Organizations			
11	Damage to property	Number	Approx Value	
	I. Roads			
	II. Embankment breaches			
	III. Schools			
	IV. Other public buildings			
	V. House damage			
	VI. Electrical installations			
	VII. Others			
12	Prospects in next 24 hours			
13	Message for people			
14	Other details			

Annexure VII

LIST OF RECOGNIZED VILLAGES IN DIMAPUR DISTRICT

SNo	Name of Village	Sub-Division
1	Kacharigaon	Dimapur Sadar
2	Kashiram	Dimapur Sadar
3	Kashiram Ao	Dimapur Sadar
4	Kuda Village	Dimapur Sadar
5	Phaipijang	Dimapur Sadar
6	Signal Angami	Dimapur Sadar
7	Thahekhu	Dimapur Sadar
8	Senjum	Dimapur Sadar
9	Ao Yimkum	Dimapur Sadar
10	Dikoi (But no more in existence)	Dimapur Sadar
11	Sangtamtilla	Dimapur Sadar
12	Dhansiripar Village	Dhansiripar
13	Razhaphe	Dhansiripar
14	Kiyeto	Dhansiripar
15	Shitovi	Dhansiripar
16	Disagaphu	Dhansiripar
17	Razaphe Basa	Dhansiripar
18	Ganeshnagar	Dhansiripar
19	Doyapur	Dhansiripar
20	Amaluma	Dhansiripar
21	Khekiho	Dhansiripar
22	Hazadisa	Dhansiripar
23	Lhothavi	Dhansiripar
24	Pimla	Dhansiripar
25	Zutovi	Dhansiripar
26	Manglumukh	Dhansiripar
27	Daniel	Dhansiripar
28	Toshezu	Dhansiripar
29	Ghowoto	Dhansiripar
30	Shikavi	Dhansiripar
31	K.Xekiye	Dhansiripar
32	Kiyevi	Dhansiripar
33	Chumukedima Village	Chumukedima
34	Shokhuvi	Chumukedima
35	Tenyiphe-I	Chumukedima
36	Tenyiphe-II	Chumukedima
37	Singrijan	Chumukedima
38	Sovima	Chumukedima

SNo	Name of Village	Sub-Division
39	Chekiye	Chumukedima
40	7th Mile Model	Chumukedima
41	Diphupar 'A'	Chumukedima
42	Darogapathar	Chumukedima
43	Eralibill	Chumukedima
44	Naharbari	Chumukedima
45	Purana Bazar	Chumukedima
46	Padumpukhuri	Chumukedima
47	Toluvi	Chumukedima
48	Dubagaon	Chumukedima
49	Darogajan	Chumukedima
50	Khusiabill	Chumukedima
51	Shozukhu	Chumukedima
52	Khopanala	Chumukedima
53	Thilixu	Chumukedima
54	4th Mile Model	Chumukedima
55	Sodzulhou	Chumukedima
56	Aoyimti	Chumukedima
57	Ekranipathar	Chumukedima
58	Barnunpukhuri 'A'	Chumukedima
59	Bamunpukhuri 'B'	Chumukedima
60	Samaguri	Chumukedima
61	5th Mile Model	Chumukedima
62	Bade	Chumukedima
63	Naga United Village	Chumukedima
64	Murise	Chumukedima
65	Diezephe	Chumukedima
66	Urre	Chumukedima
67	Vidima	Chumukedima
68	Khriezephe	Chumukedima
69	Zani	Chumukedima
70	Tseithrongse	Chumukedima
71	Diphupar 'B'	Chumukedima
72	Domukhia	Chumukedima
73	L.Hotovi	Chumukedima
74	Doshehe	Chumukedima
75	Seithekema (New)	Chumukedima
76	Tenyiphe-III (Virazouma)	Chumukedima

SNo	Name of Village	Sub-Division
77	Seithekema 'A'	Chumukedima
78	Seithekema Old	Chumukedima
79	Seithekema 'C'	Chumukedima
80	Toulazouma	Chumukedima
81	Selouphe	Chumukedima
82	Kuhoxu	Niuland
83	Hovishe	Niuland
84	Itovi	Niuland
85	Hovukhu	Niuland
86	Yeveto	Niuland
87	Hakhizhe	Niuland
88	Hetoi	Niuland
89	Hevikhe	Niuland
90	Viyito	Niuland
91	Zuheshe	Niuland
92	Henito	Niuland
93	Rengma Pani	Niuland
94	Hezulho	Niuland
95	Kiyezu 'A'	Niuland
96	Kiyezu 'B'	Niuland
97	Ghotovi	Niuland
98	Khaghaboto	Niuland
99	Sunito	Niuland
100	Yehokhu	Niuland
101	Lukuto	Niuland
102	Vishiyi	Niuland
103	Phuhoto	Niuland
104	Shitoi	Niuland
105	Hevishe	Niuland
106	Ghonivi	Niuland
107	Pishikhu	Niuland
108	Zukihe	Niuland
109	Xukiye	Niuland
110	Kiyelho	Niuland
111	Sahoi	Niuland
112	Akito	Niuland
113	Nihokhu	Nihokhu
114	Nikheku	Nihokhu

SNo	Name of Village	Sub-Division
115	Hozukhe	Nihokhu
116	Sukhato	Nihokhu
117	Ghokuto	Nihokhu
118	S. Hetoi	Nihokhu
119	Khehoi	Nihokhu
120	Toshiho	Nihokhu
121	Showba New	Nihokhu
122	Hokhezhe	Nihokhu
123	Aghnuaqa	Aghnuaqa
124	Qhuhoi	Aghnuaqa
125	Luhezhe	Aghnuaqa
126	Shokhevi	Aghnuaqa
127	Ghoshito	Aghnuaqa
128	Pihekhu	Aghnuaqa
129	P. Vihoto	Aghnuaqa
130	L. Vihoto	Aghnuaqa
131	Nguvihe	Aghnuaqa
132	Hukhai	Aghnuaqa
133	Tokishe	Aghnuaqa
134	Zekishe	Aghnuaqa
135	Zutoi	Aghnuaqa
136	Izhevi	Aghnuaqa
137	Tohoi	Aghnuaqa
138	R. Hovishe	Aghnuaqa
139	Yetoho	Aghnuaqa
140	Tohokhu	Aghnuaqa
141	Xukhuvi	Aghnuaqa
142	Luhevi	Aghnuaqa
143	Khutovi	Aghnuaqa
144	Vikheto	Aghnuaqa
145	Hevuxu	Aghnuaqa
146	Shiwoto	Aghnuaqa
147	Aoyimchen	Aghnuaqa
148	Ahoto	Aghnuaqa
149	Namjalam	Aghnuaqa
150	Zhexuche	Aghnuaqa
151	Husto	Aghnuaqa
152	Kikheyi	Aghnuaqa

SNo	Name of Village	Sub-Division
153	Khehuto	Aghnuaqa
154	Mughavi	Aghnuaqa
155	Homeland	Aghnuaqa
156	Nitozu	Aghnuaqa
157	Nikihe	Aghnuaqa
158	Hozheto	Aghnuaqa
159	Nikikhe	Aghnuaqa
160	Nizheto	Aghnuaqa
161	Tsiepama	Medziphema
162	Piphema 'A'	Medziphema
163	Piphema Old	Medziphema
164	Piphema New	Medziphema
165	Pherima	Medziphema
166	Pherima 'B'	Medziphema
167	Medziphema Village	Medziphema
168	Sirhima	Medziphema
169	New Socunoma	Medziphema
170	Khaibung	Medziphema
171	Zhuikhu	Medziphema
172	Hekheshe	Medziphema
173	Tsuuma	Medziphema
174	Maova	Medziphema
175	Molvom	Medziphema
176	Bungsang	Medziphema
177	Jharnapani	Medziphema
178	Kukidolong	Medziphema
179	Khamkeria	Medziphema
180	New Chumukedima (Paglapahar)	Medziphema
181	Ruzaphema	Medziphema
182	Vihokhu	Kuhuboto
183	Xelhozhe	Kuhuboto
184	Showuba Old	Kuhuboto
185	Khehokhu	Kuhuboto
186	Hoito	Kuhuboto
187	Suhoi	Kuhuboto
188	Khughovi	Kuhuboto
189	Henivi	Kuhuboto
190	Ghokito	Kuhuboto

SNo	Name of Village	Sub-Division
191	Ahozhe	Kuhuboto
192	Tokugha	Kuhuboto
193	Luzheto	Kuhuboto
194	S.Hotovi	Kuhuboto
195	Nizhevi	Kuhuboto
196	Pukhato	Kuhuboto
197	Xekiye	Kuhuboto
198	Zuvukhu	Kuhuboto
199	Vikuho	Kuhuboto
200	Lotovi	Kuhuboto
201	Nihoto	Kuhuboto
202	Hukato	Kuhuboto

Annexure VIII

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN DIMAPUR DISTRICT

Government Higher Secondary Schools (GHSS)

1	GHSS DIMAPUR
2	GHSS NIULAND
3	GHSS CHUMUKEDIMA

Government High Schools (GHS)

1	GHS DHANSIRIPAR
2	GHS SINGRIJAN
3	GHS AKAHUTO
4	GHS PURANABAZAR
5	GHS DIPHUPAR
6	GHS MOLVOM
7	GHS MEDZIPHEMA TOWN
8	GHS CHUMUKEDIMA
9	GHS NIULAND
10	GHS NIHOKHU
11	GHS NAGA UNITED VILLAGE
12	GHS MOAVA
13	GHS SOVIMA
14	GHS SABURA
15	GHS KUHUBOTO
16	GHS LINGRIJAN

Government Middle Schools (GMS)

1	GMS RANGAPAHAR CROSSING
2	GMS SANGTAMTILLA
3	GMS DIPHUPAR-B
4	GMS THAHEKHU
5	GMS BURMA CAMP
6	GMS KHUSHIABILL
7	GMS DOYAPUR
8	GMS CHUMUKEDIMA
9	GMS SAKIPHETO
10	GMS RUZAPHEMA
11	GMS PIPHEMA
12	GMS NEW SOCUNOMA
13	GMS AGHNUAQA
14	GMS HOMELAND
15	GMS KHAGHABOTO
16	GMS NITO
17	GMS ZAKA
18	GMS ZUHESHE
19	GMS BAMUNPUKHURI B
20	GMS CHEKIYE
21	GMS PADUM PUKHURI
22	GMS SIGNAL ANGAMI
23	GMS THILIXU
24	GMS VIDIMA
25	GMS MEDZIPHEMA TOWN

26	GMS SETHEIKEMA BASA
27	GMS SIRHIMA
28	GMS 5th MILE MODEL VILLAGE
29	GMS MEDZIPHEMA VILLAGE
30	GMS NIYOZU
31	GMS NIKHEKHU
32	GMS PIHEKHU
33	GMS LOTOVI
34	GMS SUHOI
35	GMS ZUTOVI
36	GMS BADE
37	GMS ZELIANGRONG
38	GMS SHOKHUVI
39	GMS MURISE VILLAGE
40	GMS RAZHAPHE VILLAGE
41	GMS KHEHUTO

Government Primary Schools (GPS)

1	GPS SINGRIJAN-C
2	GPS GANESH NAGAR
3	GPS SHOXUVI
4	GPS SINGRIJAN
5	GPS KIYETO
6	GPS DOYAPUR
7	GPS DHANSIRIPAR

8	GPS URRA
9	GPS KHEKIYE/XEKIYE
10	GPS GHOWOTO
11	GPS HAZADISA
12	GPS PIMLA
13	GPS DIEZEPHE
14	GPS TSITHONGSE
15	GPS MANGLUMUKH
16	GPS DISAGUPHU
17	GPS KHEKIHO
18	GPS SHIKAVI
19	GPS AMALUMA
20	GPS LHOTHAVI
21	GPS DANIEL HOLLOHON
22	GPS SHITVI
23	GPS TOSHEZU
24	GPS AO YIMTI
25	GPS DIPHUPAR ANGAMI
26	GPS NAGA NEW MODEL LOTH
27	GPS DUNCAN LOTH
28	GPS DAROGAJAN
29	GPS CHAKHESANG COLONY
30	GPS LHOMITHI
31	GPS DIMAPUR TOWN
32	GPS BURMA CAMP
33	GPS LENGRIJAN

34	GPS PURANA BAZAR A
35	GPS BUNGSANG
36	GPS HEKHESHE
37	GPS CHUMU BL-1V
38	GPS SIRHI ANGAMI
39	GPS NIULAND TOWN
40	GPS DIPHUPAR SUMI
41	GPS CHUMUKEDIMA
42	GPS & GMS SARBURA
43	GPS BAMUNPUKHURI A
44	GPS DIPHUPAR B
45	GPS DIPHUPAR RONGMEI
46	GPS KASHIRAM AO
47	GPS DIPHUPAR LOTH A
48	GPS DIPHUPAR TANGKHUL
49	GPS TENYIPHE-1
50	GPS DOMOKHIA
51	GPS K HOLLOHON
52	GPS NAGA NEW MODEL SUMI
53	GPS NAHARBARI
54	GPS DOBAGAON
55	GPS THAHEKHU
56	GPS MIDLANE
57	GPS DUNCAN AO
58	GPS KHUSHIABILL
59	GPS VETERINARY

60	GPS ZANI
61	GPS SANGTAMTILLA
62	GPS TOLUVI
63	GPS NAGARJAN
64	GPS SEITHEKIE OLD
65	GPS DIPHUPAR CHAKHESANG
66	GPS NAGA NEW MODEL ANGAMI
67	GPS DAROGAPATHAR
68	GPS DIPHUPAR AO
69	GPS SAMAGURI
70	GPS ERALIBIL
71	GPS PURANA BAZAAR-B
72	GPS SHOZUKHU
73	GPS NAGA NEW MODEL AO
74	GPS AO YIMKUM
75	GPS NEW CHUMUKEDIMA
76	GPS PIPHEMA BAZAAR
77	GPS PIPHEMA - NEW
78	GPS SOVIMA
79	GPS THEKREJUMA
80	GPS KHAIBUNG
81	GPS TSUUMA
82	GPS KHUTOVI
83	GPS LUKUTO
84	GPS AHOTO
85	GPS AHOZHE

86	GPS GHOKITO
87	GPS GHOSHITO
88	GPS HOITO
89	GPS HOVUKHU
90	GPS KHEHOKHU
91	GPS K HETOI
92	GPS KIYEZU 'A'
93	GPS MOAVA
94	GPS NEW MOAVA
95	GPS SUGARMILL
96	GPS IZHEVI
97	GPS TENYIPHE-11
98	GPS ZHUIKHU
99	GPS SEITHEKIE-C
100	GPS 7TH MILE
101	GPS MEDZIPHEMA-KUKI
102	GPS KHRIEZEPHE
103	GPS JHARNAPANI
104	GPS NAGA UNITED
105	GPS PIPHEMA - OLD
106	GPS CHUMUKEDIMA TOWN
107	GPS KUKIDOLONG
108	GPS KIKHEYI
109	GPS PHUHOTO
110	GPS KHEHOYI
111	GPS PUKHATO

112	GPS TSIEPAMA
113	GPS SEITHEKIE -A
114	GPS KHAMKARIA
115	GPS PHAIPJANG
116	GPS SAKIPHETO
117	GPS RUZAPHEMA
118	GPS NEW SOCUNOMA
119	GPS SODZULHOU
120	GPS MOLVOM
121	GPS NAGA UNITED
122	GPS SAKIPHETO
123	GPS LUHEZHE
124	GPS MUGHAVI
125	GPS S. HETOI
126	GPS GHOKUTO
127	GPS KIYEZU 'B'
128	GPS KHUGHOVI
129	GPS R HOVISHE
130	GPS HOZUKHE
131	GPS P.HUSTO
132	GPS HENITO
133	GPS HEVIKHE
134	GPS HAQHIZHE
135	GPS KIYELHO
136	GPS LOTOVI
137	GPS SUNITO

138	GPS LUHEVI
139	GPS SHOWBA-OLD
140	GPS HOVISHE
141	GPS LUZHETO
142	GPS S HOTOVI
143	GPS NGUVIHE
144	GPS HENIVI
145	GPS NIZHEVI
146	GPS HUKHAI
147	GPS NIKHEKHU
148	GPS GHOTOVI
149	GPS NIHOTO
150	GPS GHONIVI
151	GPS NIHOKHU
152	GPS PISHIKHU
153	GPS KUHOXU
154	GPS PIHEKHU
155	GPS QHUHOI
156	GPS SAHOI
157	GPS SHIWOTO
158	GPS SHOWBA-NEW (LOYIR)
159	GPS SHITOI
160	GPS SUKHATO
161	GPS TOSHIHO
162	GPS TOKUGHA
163	GPS TOHOI

164	GPS TOHOKHU
165	GPS TOKISHE
166	GPS VIHOKHU
167	GPS VISHIYI
168	GPS VIKHETO
169	GPS VIYITO
170	GPS P VIHOTO
171	GPS L VIHOTO
172	GPS VIKUHO
173	GPS XUKHUVI
174	GPS XEKIYE
175	GPS XUKIYE
176	GPS YETOHO
177	GPS YEVELO
178	GPS ZUKIHE
179	GPS ZUHESHE
180	GPS ZHEXUCHE
181	GPS ZHEKISHE
182	GPS ZUTOI
183	GPS HOMELAND
184	GPS HEVIKHE
185	GPS HEZULHO
186	GPS DOSHEHE
187	GPS SENJUM
188	GPS TENYIPHE III (VIRUZOMA)
189	GPS XELHOZHE

190	GPS PAGLAPAHAR (NEW CHUMUKEDIMA)
191	GPS HOZHETO
192	GPS HOKHEZHE
193	GPS HUKATO
194	GPS AOYIM
195	GPS ZUVUKHU
196	GPS AOYIMCHIN
197	GPS NAMJALAM
198	GPS HEVUXU
199	GPS KHITOHE (GHOTOYI)
200	GPS RAZAPHE BASA
201	GPS DIMAPUR 2
202	GPS DIMAPUR 4
203	GPS DIMAPUR 13
204	GPS DIMAPUR 20
205	GPS DIMAPUR 23

Annexure IX

LIST OF POST OFFICES UNDER DIMAPUR DISTRICT

Post Offices in Dimapur District

SNo	Post Office Name	Pincode
1	Agri College B.O	797106
2	Aoyimti B.O	797115
3	Artc S.O	797115
4	Chumukedima S.O	797103
5	Circular Road S.O	797117
6	Daroga Pathar B.O	797115
7	Dimapur Bazar S.O	797116
8	Dimapur S.O	797112
9	Diphupar B.O	797115
10	Doyapur B.O	797112
11	Duncan Basti B.O	797113
12	Eralibill B.O	797115
13	Hening Kunglwa B.O	797112
14	Industrial Estate B.O	797113
15	Jalukiekam B.O	797112
16	Jharnapani B.O	797106
17	Khaibung B.O	797106
18	Khehekhu B.O	797116
19	Khermahal B.O	797112
20	Khopoanaula B.O	797103
21	Kuda B.O	797112
22	Kuhuboto B.O	797116
23	Kushiabill B.O	797116
24	Lengrijan B.O	797113
25	Maova B.O	797106
26	Medziphema S.O	797106
27	Moaikam B.O	797103
28	Molvom B.O	797106
29	New Nepaligaon S.O	797113
30	Nihekhu B.O	797103
31	NST Colony B.O	797113
32	Niuland B.O	797112
33	P C College B.O	797103
34	Padampukhuri B.O	797116
35	Phaipijan B.O	797112
36	Pherima B.O	797106

SNo	Post Office Name	Pincode
37	Pimla B.O	797103
38	Piphema B.O	797106
39	Punglwa B.O	797106
40	PWD Colony B.O	797117
41	Ralan B.O	797112
42	Rangapahar B.O	797117
43	Razaphima B.O	797112
44	Showba Old B.O	797115
45	Singal Village B.O	797117
46	Singrijan B.O	797112
47	Sirhima B.O	797106
48	Sugar Mill B.O	797115
49	Sukhovi B.O	797115
50	Tenyiphe B.O	797103
51	Thahekhu B.O	797117
52	Vihokhu B.O	797116
53	Yampha B.O	797112
54	Zeliangrong B.O	797117

Ref:

BO - Branch Office

SO - Sub Office

Annexure X

LIST OF NGOs IN DIMAPUR DISTRICT

NGOs in Dimapur District

SNo	Name	Address
1	Prodigals Home	NSCB Complex, Khermahal, Dimapur
2	Akimbo Society	Supply Colony, Dimapur
3	Indigenous Cultural Society	City Tower Junction, Dimapur
4	DK Enterprise Society	Medziphema
5	Ebenezer Orphanage Home	Razhuphe, Near DC Court, Dimapur
6	Community Development Society	Sematilla Colony, Dimapur
7	Community Awareness And Development Foundation	Supply Colony, Opposite West PS, Dimapur
8	Faith Welfare Society	Faith Hospital, Zeliangrong Colony, Dimapur
9	Yingli Mission Society	Naga Shopping Arcade, Dimapur
10	Windfall Welfare Society	Purana Bazar, Dimapur
11	Longkumer Reju Society	Khel Notun Bosti, Dimapur
12	Social Welfare Society	Near Lion's Club, Circular Road, Dimapur
13	Katinimi Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Referral Village, Dimapur
14	Women And Child Welfare Centre	Railway Bazaar, Dimapur
15	Abiogenesis Society	Nuton Bosti, Dimapur
16	Sharon Welfare Agency	Chumukedima, Dimapur
17	Centre For Legal Aid And Action	Duncan Junction, Dimapur
18	Good Samaritan Welfare Society	Sematilla Colony, Dimapur
19	Three Sisters Welfare Society	Sematilla Colony, Dimapur
20	Hope Production Society	Kuda Village, Nagarjan, Dimapur
21	Welfare Agency Of Nagaland	Sachu Colony, Dimapur
22	Galilean Outreach	Kuda Village, Nagarjan, Dimapur
23	Pro Rural	City Tower Junction, Dimapur
24	Molung Women And Child Welfare Society	Diphupar, Dimapur
25	Dreamers Education Foundation	7 Mile Village, Chumukedima, Dimapur
26	Development Support Services Organisation	Duncan Bosti, Besides SM College, Dimapur
27	Impact Counselling Centre	Opp. Hotel Saramati, Bank Colony, Dimapur
28	Dimapur Network For People Living With HIV AIDS	United Colony, Nagarjan, Dimapur
29	Franciscan Clarist Society Of North East	Kacharigaon, Dimapur
30	Nagaland Development Outreach	NBCC Building, N. L. Road, Dimapur
31	Z Kheholi Multipurpose Society	Sematilla Colony, Dimapur
32	Development Action Network	3rd Mile, Dimapur
33	Lelung Welfare Society	Diphupar, Dimapur
34	Phishumi Welfare Society	PO Box No 65, Dimapur
35	Community Educational Centre Society	Grace Colony, Kuda Village, Dimapur
36	Bacays Women And Child Welfare Society	4th Mile, Diphupar, Dimapur
37	Helping Hands	City Tower, Dimapur
38	Metamorphosis Society	Kashiram Village, Dimapur

SNo	Name	Address
39	Youth Life Moulding Centre	PO Box No 161, Bank Colony, Dimapur
40	Rural Self Employment Society	PO Box No 65, Dimapur
41	Aier Education Trust	Nagarjan, Dimapur
42	Chakre Rural Development Society	Kuda Village, C-Khel Nagarjan, Dimapur

References

- Nagaland State Disaster Management Plan
- Kohima District Disaster Management Plan
- Mon District Disaster Management Plan
- Sindhudurg District Disaster Management Plan
- Karbi Anglong District Disaster Management Plan
- Dhalai District Disaster Management Plan
- Madhubani District Disaster Management Plan
- Model Framework for District Disaster Management Plan, NDMA
- Incident Response System, NDMA