

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
HOME DEPARTMENT
NAGALAND STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
MOKOKCHUNG



PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
MOKOKCHUNG : NAGALAND



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

ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
AIR	All India Radio
ATI	Administrative Training Institute
BDO	Block Development Officer
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFR	Community First Responder
CHC	Community Health Center
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCR	District Control Room (Used interchangeably with EOC)
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
DIPR	Directorate of Information & Public Relations
DMT	Disaster Management Team
EAC	Extra Assistant Commissioner
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCI	Food Corporation of India
GHS	Government High School
GMS	Government Middle School
GPS	Government Primary School
HQ	Head Quarter; that is Mokokchung
I/C	In-Charge

ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IRS	Incident Response System
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MO	Medical Officer
MP	Member of Parliament
NBSE	Nagaland Board of School Education
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NSDMA	Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority
NSS	National Service Scheme
PHC	Primary Health Center
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
SAR	Search and Rescue
SDO (C)	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SP	Superintendent of Police
TCR	Task force Control Room
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
VOIP	Voice over Internet Phone

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 Mokokchung district of Nagaland.
Hazard	A threatening even to 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 the any objects 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 wide spread inundation takes place it is called Flood. Normally, flood occurs when a river overflows its bank and the water spreads on the surrounding land.

Heavy Rainfall

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

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.

Sl. No	Type	Km/hr
1	Depression	32-50km/hr

2	Deep Depression	51-61km/hr
3	Cyclonic Storm	62-68km/hr
4	Severe Cyclonic Storm	89-117km/hr
5	Hurricane	117+km/hr
6	Typhoon	200kms +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 hail stones.

State

For all purposes State means the State of Nagaland.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Mission

Disasters occur with unfailing regularity causing immense loss of life, assets and livelihood. Natural disasters are the manifestation of nature trying to maintain equilibrium; manmade disasters are a fall out of modern developmental activities, level of human inefficiency and the man's intense desire of being the supreme and unchecked.

As a part of the overall preparedness of the state, the Government of Nagaland has a State Disaster Management Action Plan to support and strengthen the efforts of the district administration. In this context, Mokokchung district has evolved its own District Disaster Management Action Plan (DDMAP). It is expected that these multi-hazard response plans would increase the effectiveness of administrative intervention.

1.2 Goal

“Sustainable reduction in Disaster Risks & Recovery in all the Sub-Divisions of Mokokchung 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. Mokokchung district was covered under this. Now it is under the Home Department, Nagaland State Disaster Management Branch.

1.4 Legislation

The Government has enacted the National Disaster Management Act (NDM Act), 2005 on December 26, 2005 to provide for institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the

Implementation of the Disaster Management plans ensuring measures by various wings of Government for preventing and mitigating effects of disaster and for undertaking a holistic Coordinate and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Act provides for setting up of a National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. The Act further provides for constitution of National Executive Committee (NEC), National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It also provides for the concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up department-wise plans in accordance with the national Disaster Management Plan. In addition, the Act contains provisions for constitution of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It also provides for the concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up department-wise plans in accordance with the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMA). In addition, the Act contains provision for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund and similar funds at the state and district levels.

The Act also provides for specific roles to local bodies including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in disaster management. The NDMA, NEC and NIDM have since been constituted, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to discharge the powers and function envisaged for them under the Act. At the district level, the DM Act 2005 provides for the constitution of District Disaster Management Authorities under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate/ Collector while the elected representative of the local authority would be the co-chairperson. The District Authority shall act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management in

the district and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by National and State Authorities.

1.5 Rationale

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

1.6 Approach

The programme seeks to involve the community, NGOs, Educational Institutions and Govt. functionaries in this multi stakeholder disaster mitigation approach whereby 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.

1.7 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. The plan identifies the roles and responsibilities of all the organizations by incorporating them:

- ❖ To improve preparedness at the district level, through risk and vulnerability analysis to disasters and to minimize the impact of disasters in terms of human, physical and material loss.

- ❖ To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available with the various agencies involved in the management of disasters in the district and make it an exercise in capability building of district administration. This enables the district to face a disaster in a more effective way and builds confidence across different segments of society. It will be a positive factor for long term development of the district.
- ❖ To develop a framework for proper documentation of future disasters in the district, to have an update on critical information essential to a plan, to critically analyze and appraise responses and to recommend appropriate strategies
- ❖ To evolve PDDMAP as an effective managerial tool within the overall policy framework of Government of Nagaland. Response to disasters, in the absence of a defined plan, would be arbitrary leading to overemphasis of some actions and absence of other actions which could be critical. The objectives of any Disaster Management Plan should be to localize a disaster and to the maximum extent possible contain it so as to minimize the impact on life, the environment and property. A formal plan for managing disasters is therefore necessary. This would include:
 - ❖ Pre-planning a proper sequence of response actions
 - ❖ Allocation of responsibilities to the participating agencies
 - ❖ Developing codes and standard operating procedures for various departments and relief agencies involved
 - ❖ Inventory of existing facilities and resources
 - ❖ Mechanisms for effective management of resources

- ❖ Co-ordination of all relief activities including those of NGOs to ensure a coordinated and effective response
- ❖ Co-ordination with the State response machinery for appropriate support
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation of actions taken during relief and rehabilitation.

2 DISTRICT PROFILE

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.

HISTORY

Mokokchung one of the districts in Nagaland, the home of the Ao Naga tribe. It covers an area of 1,615 sq km. It is bounded by Assam to its North, Wokha to its West, Tuensang to its East, and Zunheboto to its South.

The Physiographic of the district shows six distinct hill ranges. The ranges are more or less parallel to each other and run southeast direction. Mokokchung District is bounded by the state of Assam to its north, Tuensang to its east, Zunheboto to its south and Wokha and Assam to its west, and lies between 93.53° and 94.53° Longitude and 25.56° Latitude.

There are several Ranges that run more or less parallel to each other in North-east or South-west direction. Between the Ranges, there are glens and gorges through which flow the hill streams. There are only two small valleys namely Changki and Tuli, and both of them are on the western side of the district adjoining the plains of the Sibsagar district of Assam. The entire District of Mokokchung is conveniently sub-divided into Ranges. They are:

- **Ongpangkong Range**

It is the southernmost range forming an irregular boundary of the Ao area with that of the Lothas and Semas to the south and with the Sangtams to the east. It is called Ongpangkong as the land is higher and cooler than the other ranges. (Ongpang means higher)

- **Langpangkong Range**

It is the easternmost range skirting along the course of Dikhu river. The river forms a natural boundary line of Mokokchung with Tuensang and Mon districts. This range is spread like a bed and so the name has been aptly given to this range. (Langpang means bed).

- **Changkikong Range**

This is a parallel Range east of Japukong Range. Changki village was said to be founded by a man named Changki, and so the Range too was named after him as Changkikong.

- **Tzurangkong Range**

These are actually pimples of hillocks thrown at random adjoining the plains of Assam mostly along the valley of Dissai and Jhanzi Rivers just before they flow into the plains of Assam. These hillocks are densely covered with bamboos and the climate of the entire range is warm.

- **Japukong Range**

It is the outermost Range stretching from North-east to South-west lying to the interior south of Tzurangkong Range.

- **Asetkong Range**

It is a Central Range running from east to west but compared to the other ranges, it is the shortest one. This range lies between Melak and Menung rivers, and therefore, it resembles an island. Hence the name Asetkong (A set means Island)

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung



- Name of the District - Mokokchung, Nagaland
- Administrative Centers - Mokokchung
- No. of Blocks - 10 (Ten)
- No. of Villages - 88 (Eighty eight)
- No. of Assembly Constituencies - 10 (Ten)
- No. of MLAs - 10 (Ten)
- No. of Hospitals - 2 (Two)
- Total Area of the District - 1,615 Sq. Km.

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

- Average temperature - (Hill sector)
(Valley sector)
(Plain sector)
- Population (as per 2011 Census) - 1,93,171
- Sex ratio - 927 females/1000 males
- Literacy - 92.68% (Census 2011)
- Important festival - (1) Moatsu (2) Tsungremmong
- District Headquarters - Mokokchung

Tuli
Mangkolemba
Changtongya
Longchem
Alongkima
Kobulong
Ongpangkong
Chuchu town

- Important urban- centers - Alichen-Mokokchung-DEF

Tuli town
Mangkolemba
<u>Changtongya</u>

- Semi-urban Settlement - Alongtaki

▪ Waromung Compound
▪ Dibuaia Compound
▪ Longjang Compound
▪ Mokokchung Compound

- Industrial Region - Changki Valley
 - Tsurang Valley
 - Lower Milak-Tuli Region
 - Dikhu-Chichung Valleys

- Blocks -

▪ Ongpangkong North
▪ Ongpangkong South
▪ Kobulong
▪ Changtongya
▪ Tuli
▪ Mangkolemba

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Sl.No	Name of Sub-Division	No. of Households	Total Population
Mokokchung			
1	S.D.O (civil) Sadar Mokokchung	7999	34,432
2	A.D.C Tuli	1959	12,146
3	A.D.C Mangkolemba	3268	12955
4	S.D.O (Civil) Changtongya	1499	9818
5	E.A.C Ongpangkong	31071	47624
6	E.A.C Kobulong	1344	12330
7	E.A.C Chuchuyimlang	3240	17790
8	E.A.C Alongkima	1623	11957
9	E.A.C Longchem	1559	8581
10	E.A.C Merangmen	1442	6043

NAME OF MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

1	Shri Amenba Yaden (21A/c)
2	Shri Imnatiba (22 A/c)
3	Dr. Imtiwapang Aier (23 A/c)
4	Shri Tongpang Ozukum (24 A/c)
5	Dr. Ngangshi K. Ao (25 A/c)
6	Shri Imtikumzuk (26 A/c)
7	Shri Metsubo Jamir (27 A/c)
8	Shri Imkong L.Imchen (28 A/c)
9	Dr. Longrinuken (29 A/c)
10	Shri Temjen Imna Along (30 A/c)

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES UNDER MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

1	21 Tuli Assembly Constituencies
2	22 Arkakong Assembly Constituencies
3	23 Impur Assembly Constituencies
4	24 Angetyongpang Assembly Constituencies
5	25 Mongoya Assembly Constituencies
6	26 Aonglenden Assembly Constituencies
7	27 Mokokchung Town Assembly Constituencies
8	28 Koridang Assembly Constituencies
9	29 Jangpetkong Assembly Constituencies
10	30 Alongtaki Assembly Constituencies

**FO
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INDIGENIOUS TREE SPECIES IN MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

Major Natural Tree Species Found In Mokokchung District		
Sl.no	Local Name	Scientific name
1	Kisamen/Khokon	Duabanga Grantiflora
2	Bolong/Jackfruit	Artocarpus Heterophyllus
3	Charak/Amsilika or Wax Tree	Rhus succedanea

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4	Tangpo, Tangmo/Nutgall	Rhus semialada
5	Lozu/Goseberry	Amblica officinalis
6	Tzujemijang/Black thup	Canarium resiniferum
7	Hollong	Dipderocarpus macrocarpus
8	Meset/dapering leaf eurya	Eurya scuminata
9	Mangi/nahor	Mesua ferrea
10	Kapusang/Parasol leaf tree	Macaranga indica
11	Mediyong/Box myrtle	Myrica esculenta
12	Chirem/Breadfruit	Artocarpus Chaplasha
13	Sungshi/Dalchini	Cinnamomum/Zeylanicum
14	Sungsa/Indian chestnut	Castanopsis indica
15	Ningkha/Chepolic Myrobalan	Terminalia chebula
16	Mesang/Needlewood	Schima wallichii
17	Longchen/Jamun, Java plum	Syzygium cumini
18	Mokok/Saukoro	Albizia Chinensis
19	Bogipoma/Aichangtong	Chukrasia tabularis
20	Pachet/Beauty berry tree	Callicarpa arborea
21	Tangshi/Burmese grape	Baccaurea ramiflora
22	Asa/Ghora neem	Melia Composita
23	Alter Alnus	Alnus nepalensis
24	Ait/Nepali hog plum	Choerospondias axillarias
25	Titi/Wild mango	Mangifera indica
26	Arensung	Persea/Fructifera
27	Awa/Hollock	Terminalia myriocarpa
28	Entsung, ongtong/birch	Betula alnoides
29	Chichi/Raisin tree	Hovenia Dulcis
30	Sazu/Red cedar	Tonna Ciliata
31	Jali/bishop wood	Bischofia javanica
32	Akutong/Banyan	Ficus benghalensis
33	Akhatong/Large Leaf Rosemallow	Hibiscus Macrophyllus
34	Ari/Titachap	Michelia Champaca
35	Sungpetsung/Baroli	Stereospermum chelonoides
36	Moojang	Phoepe sp
37	Hokisungsa/Gonsoroi	Cinnamomum cecidodaphne

**PLANTATION
TIMBER
SPECIES :**

Sl.no	Local name	Scientific name
1	Kisamen/Khokon	Duabanga Grantiflora
2	Chirem/Breadfruit	Artocarpus Chaplasha
3	Mokok/Saukoroi	Albizia Chinensis
4	Aichangtong/Bogipoma	Chukrasia tabularis
5	Asa/Ghora neem	Melia Composita
6	Ait/Nepali hog plum	Choerospondias axillarias
7	Awa/Hollock	Terminalia myriocarpa
8	Chichi/Raisin tree	Hovenia Dulcis
9	Sazu/Red cedar	Tonna Ciliata
10	Ari/Titachap	Michelia Champaca

(Courtesy: District Forest Office, Mokokchung)

COMMON FOREST TYPE IN MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(1) Northern Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest (2 B)

CLIMATE

1	Moderate
2	Sub Tropical

SOIL

1.	Back Soil (Ongpangkong Circle)
2.	Sandy Loam (Manakolemba Area)
3.	Claying Loam(Tuli Area)
4.	Laterite Over All

MAJOR RIVERS

1.	Milak
2.	Dikhu
3.	Tsurang

CROPS

1	Paddy	
2	Maize	
3	Tapioca	
4	Pea	
5	Ginger	FIN
6	Potato	AN
7	Tomato	CIA
8	Chilly	L
9	Cucumber	INS
10	Carrot	TIT
11	Brinjal	UTI

ONS

1	S.B.I
2	Allahabad bank
3	Baroda bank
4	Axis bank
5	HDFC bank
6	ICICI bank
7	Nagaland State Co- Operative Bank
8	Rural bank
9	IDBI

HYDRO PROJECTS: NIL

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Major highways passing through Mokokchung

▪ NH61 (Kohima-Wokha-Mokokchung-Changtongya-Tuli-Amguri)
▪ NH155 (Pfutsero-Kiphire-Tuensang-Mokokchung)
▪ Mokokchung-Mariani Highway
▪ Mokokchung-Lumami-Zunheboto-Kohima Highway
▪ Mokokchung-Chare

- Mokokchung- Noksen

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Status	Contact Nos.
1	Shri Thsuvise Phoji	Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson/ Ex-officio	03692226231(0) 03692226163 (R)
2	Shri Chumlamo Humtsoe	ADC/Administrator MMC	Co. Chairman	03692226238 (0) 03692226237 (R)
3	Shri Manojkumar IPS	Superintendent of Police	Member	03692226207(0) 03692226206 (R) 9676376923(M)
4	Col.	Commandant 12 Assam Rifles	Member	03692229763(0) 03692228775
5	Dr. Kibang	C.M.O	Member	03692226393(0) 9436439389 (M)
6	Shri P.Imti Tzudir	District Agriculture Officer	Member	8729928024
7	Er. Toshikaba	E.E (PWD R&B)	Member	03692223662(0) 03692227518 (R)
8	Shri Khronyilo Mero	District Commandant HG& CD	Member	033692226208(0) 9612373575 (M)
9	Shri Temsuwangshi	Assistant Manager Research & Planning (AMR&P)/District Nodal officer Mokokchung	Member	7005403886
10	Shri Imotemjen	District Horti Officer (DHO)	Member	9436064410 (M)
11	Er. Nungsang Jamir	EE PWD Housing	Member	7005701406 (M)
12	Smti. Sentinenla	District Education	Member	9436446223 (M)

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

		Officer (DEO)		
13	Dr. Sentitula IFS	District Forest Officer (DFO)	Member	8575209378(M)
14	Dr. B.M. Sunep	Chief Vet. Officer (CVO)	Member	9436012133 (M)
15	Er. Nribemo Mozhui	S.E Power Dept.	Member	7005621765 (M)
16	Shri Kelesho Stephen	Fire & Emergency Services (F&ES)	Member	9612297202 (M)
17	Shri Jamonger Ao	ADS	Member	9862563957 (M)
18	Er. Sutemo Kikon	EE, Water Resource Department	Member	9402826121 (M)
19	Er. Hebo Zhimomi	EE (PHED)	Member	9862160610 (M)

LIST OF HEALTH UNITS IN MOKOKCHUNG

SL.NO	HEALTH UNITS
1	IMDH
2	Changtongya CHC
3	Tuli CHC
4	Mangkolemba CHC
5	Longsa PHC
6	Longkhum PHC
7	Mangmetong PHC
8	Sapangya PHC
9	Ungma PHC
10	Alongkima PHC
11	Lakhuni PHC
12	Longchem PHC
13	Tsurangkong PHC

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14	Kangtsung PHC
15	Merangkong PHC
16	Chuchuyimlang PHC
17	Longjang PHC
18	Mongsenyimti PHC
19	Chungliyimti BD
20	Chuchuyimpang BD
21	Alempang S/C
22	Aliba S/C
23	Aongza S/C
24	Aosetsu S/C
25	FAC S/C
26	Kumlong S/C
27	Kupza S/C
28	Khensa S/C
29	Linunger S/C
30	Mokokchung Village S/C
31	Mokokchung Town S/C
32	Marepkong S/C
33	Meyilong S/C
34	Moalenden S/C
35	Workshop Block S/C
36	Chakba S/C
37	Changtongya Village S/C
38	Kelingmen S/C
39	Khanimo S/C
40	Kubolong S/C

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

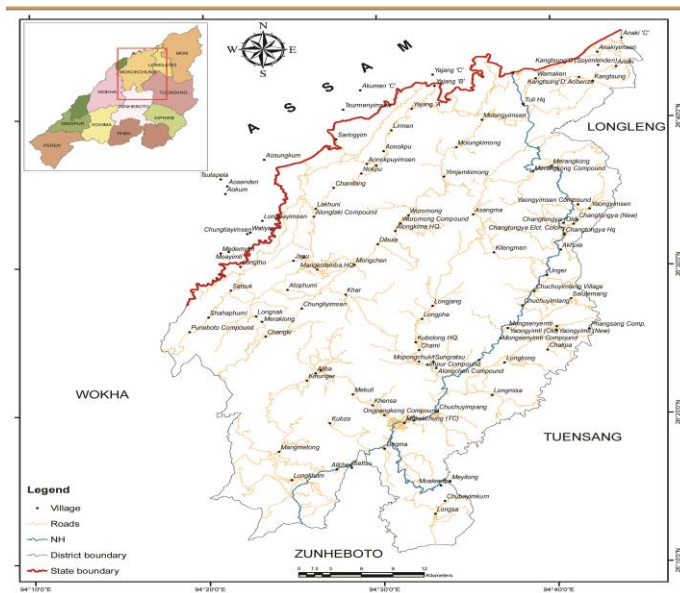
41	Longkong S/C
42	Longmisa S/C
43	Longpha S/C
44	Mopungchuket S/C
45	Pangsang S/C
46	Salulemang S/C
47	Sungratsu S/C
48	Unger S/C
49	Yaongyimti S/C
50	Yaongyimsen S/C
51	Asangma S/C
52	Molungkimong S/C
53	Molungyimsen S/C
54	Yisemyong S/C
55	Tsutikong S/C
56	Yajang A S/C
57	Yajang A S/C
59	Yimchenkimong S/C
60	Aosenden S/C
61	Changki S/C
62	Dibuia S/C
63	Japu S/C
64	Khar S/C

65	Lirmen S/C
66	Longphayimsen S/C
67	Longnak S/C
68	Mongchen S/C
69	Nokpu S/C
70	Puniboyo S/C
71	Saring S/C

LIST OF POLICE STATIONS/OUT POSTS

POLICE STATIONS

1	PS I
2	PS II
3	PS Changtongya
4	PS Kubolong
5	PS Mangkolemba
6	PS Tuli
7	PS Longchem



CHECK POST

1	Watiyongpang (Tuli)
2	Tsutapela (Merangmen)

BEAT POST

1 Longthu

LIST OF SCHOOLS UNDER MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

Sl. No.	EBRC Under	Village/Town	Name of the School
1	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	GPS ARJUMA
2	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	GPS YIMTSUNGDA
3	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	GHS MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE
4	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	SETTSU VILLAGE	GMS SETTSU
5	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	UNGMA VILLAGE	GPS MANGKUSONG
6	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	UNGMA VILLAGE	GPS UNGMA OLD
7	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	UNGMA VILLAGE	GPS SHINGANGRIJU
8	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	UNGMA VILLAGE	GHSS SENAYANGBA
9	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	UNGMA VILLAGE	MT. MORIAH SCHOOL
10	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	UNGMA VILLAGE	GMS IMRONG
11	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	UNGMA VILLAGE	GPS LIDEN, ELECTRICAL COLONY
12	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGMISA VILLAGE	GPS RESONGKONG
13	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGMISA VILLAGE	GPS TSUMAMENDEN
14	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGMISA VILLAGE	GPS LONGMISA OLD
15	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGMISA VILLAGE	GPS JANGJANG
16	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGMISA VILLAGE	GHS LONGMISA
17	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGMISA VILLAGE	BAPTIST SCHOOL
18	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	CHUCHUYIMPANG VILLAGE	GPS ALIDONGDONG
19	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	CHUCHUYIMPANG VILLAGE	GPS LIDEN

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20	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	CHUCHUYIMPANG VILLAGE	GHS CHUCHUYIMPANG
21	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	CHUCHUYIMPANG VILLAGE	DEF SCHOOL
22	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	CHUCHUYIMPANG VILLAGE	GPS NEW POLICE RESERVE
23	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGSA VILLAGE	GPS LONGMENDEN
24	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGSA VILLAGE	GPS LONGSALONG
25	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGSA VILLAGE	GHS LONGSA
26	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGSA VILLAGE	CHRISTIAN DAY ENGLISH SCHOOL
27	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGSA VILLAGE	GPS SALANG
28	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LONGSA VILLAGE	GMS IMNATSUNGDA
29	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MEYILONG VILLAGE	GPS MEYILONG
30	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	CHUBAYIMKUM VILLAGE	GPS CHUBAYIMKUM
31	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	KUPZA VILLAGE	GMS KUPZA
32	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MOALENDEN VILLAGE	GPS MOALENDEN
33	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	SANGTEMLA WARD	TOWN HR. SEC. SCHOOL, MOKOKCHUNG
34	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	DILONG WARD	GHS DILONG
35	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	DILONG WARD	HILL VIEW HR. SEC. SCHOOL
36	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ALISUNGKUM WARD	GMS ALISUNGKUM
37	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	AONGZA WARD	GMS PONGENTOLA
38	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	AONGZA WARD	CHILDREN SCHOOL
39	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARTANG WARD	NAGALAND CHRISTIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
40	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARTANG WARD	ASSAM RIFLES SCHOOL
41	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARTANG WARD	CANAAN CHRISTIAN HR. SEC. SCHOOL
42	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARTANG WARD	STRAIGHTWAY SCHOOL

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43	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARTANG WARD	GMS ARTANG
44	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	SALANGTEM WARD	EDITH DOUGLAS HR. SEC. SCHOOL
45	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	SALANGTEM WARD	JUBILEE MEMORIAL SCHOOL
46	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	SALANGTEM WARD	GMS SALANGTEM
47	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MAJAKONG WARD	GPS MEDICAL
48	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MAJAKONG WARD	GHS SUMI, MAJAKONG WARD
49	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MAREPKONG WARD	GMS MAREPKONG
50	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	KICHUTIP WARD	GPS KITCHUTIP
51	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ALEMPANG WARD	LADY BIRD SCHOOL
52	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ALEMPANG WARD	GMS ALEMPANG
53	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	TONGDENTSUYONG WARD	QUEEN MARY HR. SEC. SCHOOL
54	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	TONGDENTSUYONG WARD	GMS TONGDENTSUYONG
55	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	SUNGKOMEN WARD	GMS SUNGKOMEN
56	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARKONG WARD	GMS MOKOKCHUNG TOWN
57	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARKONG WARD	IMSUTEMJEN MEMORIAL HR. SEC. SCHOOL
58	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARKONG WARD	MODEL HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
59	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARKONG WARD	HILLS NIGHT SCHOOL
60	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	ARKONG WARD	GMS SENKALEMBA
61	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	KUMLONG WARD	GHSS MAYANGNOKCHA
62	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	KUMLONG WARD	GMS KUMLONG
63	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	KUMLONG WARD	EDEN ACADEMY KUMLONG
64	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	PENLI WARD	GPS SUNRISE
65	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	PENLI WARD	GMS A & B SECTOR

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66	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	MONGSENBAI WARD	GPS MONGSENBAI
67	MOKOKCHUNG VILLAGE	LIJABA LIJEN WARD	GPS LIJABA LIJEN
68	KHENSA	LONGKHUM VILLAGE	GPS TONGPANGRIJU
69	KHENSA	LONGKHUM VILLAGE	GPS LONGMARIJU
70	KHENSA	LONGKHUM VILLAGE	GPS PONGENSALANG
71	KHENSA	LONGKHUM VILLAGE	GHS LONGKHUM
72	KHENSA	CHUNGTIA VILLAGE	GPS CHUNGTIA 'A'
73	KHENSA	CHUNGTIA VILLAGE	GPS CHUNGTIA 'B'
74	KHENSA	CHUNGTIA VILLAGE	GPS CHUNGTIA 'C'
75	KHENSA	CHUNGTIA VILLAGE	JUBILEE MEMORIAL SCHOOL
76	KHENSA	CHUNGTIA VILLAGE	CHRIST KING SCHOOL
77	KHENSA	SAPANGYA COMPOUND	GMS SAPANGYA COMPD.
78	KHENSA	LONGJONGKONG COMPOUND	GPS LONGJONGKONG
79	KHENSA	MEKULI VILLAGE	GPS MEKULI
80	KHENSA	YIMYU COMPOUND	GMS YIMYU
81	KHENSA	YIMYU COMPOUND	GHSS N.I.JAMIR
82	KHENSA	YIMYU COMPOUND	JOHN DOUGLAS
83	KHENSA	YIMYU COMPOUND	JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA
84	KHENSA	ALIBA VILLAGE	GMS ALIBA
85	KHENSA	KINUNGER VILLAGE	GPS KINUNGER
86	KHENSA	MANGMETONG VILLAGE	GPS MANGLALEPDEN
87	KHENSA	MANGMETONG VILLAGE	GPS LANGA
88	KHENSA	MANGMETONG VILLAGE	GPS SUNKUM

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89	KHENSA	MANGMETONG VILLAGE	K.G.SCHOOL
90	KHENSA	MANGMETONG VILLAGE	GHS MANGMETONG
91	KHENSA	ALICHEN COMPOUND	2 ND NAP HSS
92	KHENSA	ALICHEN COMPOUND	ST. MARY'S RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
93	KHENSA	ALICHEN COMPOUND	GMS ALICHEN
94	KHENSA	ALICHEN COMPOUND	GREENWOOD KINDERGARDEN SCHOOL ALICHEN
95	KHENSA	KHENSA	GPS KHENSA (OLD)
96	KHENSA	KHENSA	GPS KONGROKONG
97	KHENSA	KHENSA	GPS AMENYONG
98	KHENSA	KHENSA	GPS PUTIRMENDEN
99	KHENSA	KHENSA	GMS KHENSA
100	KHENSA	KHENSA	ST.JOSEPH SCHOOL
101	KUBOLONG	LONGPA VILLAGE	GMS LONGPA
102	KUBOLONG	KUBOLONG COMPOUND	GHS KOBULONG
103	KUBOLONG	KUBOLONG COMPOUND	CLARK MEMORIAL HR. SEC. SCHOOL
104	KUBOLONG	SUNGRATSU VILLAGE	GPS ALONGMEN
105	KUBOLONG	SUNGRATSU VILLAGE	GHS SUNGRATSU
106	KUBOLONG	SUNGRATSU VILLAGE	BETHEL ENGLISH SCHOOL
107	KUBOLONG	SUNGRATSU VILLAGE	GMS SUNGRATSU
108	KUBOLONG	MOPUNGCHUKET VILLAGE	GPS MOPUNGCHUKET 'A'
109	KUBOLONG	MOPUNGCHUKET VILLAGE	GPS MOPUNGCHUKET 'B'
110	KUBOLONG	MOPUNGCHUKET VILLAGE	YAJEN AIER GHS MOPUNGCHUKET
111	KUBOLONG	MOPUNGCHUKET VILLAGE	GPS MANGKOLONG

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112	KUBOLONG	CHAMI VILLAGE	GPS CHAMI
113	KUBOLONG	LONGJANG VILLAGE	GPS AONGREJU
114	KUBOLONG	LONGJANG VILLAGE	GPS PUJONGMEN
115	KUBOLONG	LONGJANG VILLAGE	GPS IMRONGREJU
116	KUBOLONG	LONGJANG VILLAGE	GHS LONGJANG
117	KUBOLONG	LONGJANG VILLAGE	BAPTIST MISSION SCHOOL
118	KUBOLONG	PHANGSANG COMPOUND	GHS PHANGSANG
119	KUBOLONG	YAONGYIMTI VILLAGE(OLD)	GPS YAONGYIMTI (OLD)
120	KUBOLONG	YAONGYIMTI VILLAGE(NEW)	GMS YAONGYIMTI (NEW)
121	KUBOLONG	SALULAMANG VILLAGE	GMS SALULAMANG
122	KUBOLONG	CHUCHUYIMLANG VILLAGE	GPS MONGDA
123	KUBOLONG	CHUCHUYIMLANG VILLAGE	GPS IMPANG
124	KUBOLONG	CHUCHUYIMLANG VILLAGE	GPS IMLANG
125	KUBOLONG	CHUCHUYIMLANG VILLAGE	FRIENDSHIP SCHOOL
126	KUBOLONG	CHUCHUYIMLANG VILLAGE	GMS LONGZUNG
127	KUBOLONG	CHUCHU TOWN	GPS CHUCHU TOWN
128	KUBOLONG	CHUCHU TOWN	GPS HIGH SCHOOL COLONY
129	KUBOLONG	CHUCHU TOWN	GHS CHUCHUYIMLANG
130	KUBOLONG	CHUCHU TOWN	GREEN HILLS ACADEMY
131	KUBOLONG	MONGSENYIMTI VILLAGE	GPS IMRONGTEMA
132	KUBOLONG	MONGSENYIMTI VILLAGE	GPS SHITILONG
133	KUBOLONG	MONGSENYIMTI VILLAGE	ST MARY'S RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
134	KUBOLONG	MONGSENYIMTI VILLAGE	GHS MONGSENYIMTI

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135	KUBOLONG	YISEMYONG	GPS YISEMYONG
136	KUBOLONG	YISEMYONG	GHS YISEMYONG
137	KUBOLONG	YISEMYONG	GREEN HILL SCHOOL
138	KUBOLONG	LONGKONG VILLAGE	GMS LONGKONG
139	KUBOLONG	CHAKPA VILLAGE	GPS CHAKPA 'B'
140	KUBOLONG	CHAKPA VILLAGE	GMS SALUKONG
141	KUBOLONG	YIMCHALU	GPS YIMCHALU
142	KUBOLONG	KHANIMU VILLAGE	GPS KHANIMU
143	CHANGTONGYA-B	UNGER VILLAGE	GHS UNGER
144	CHANGTONGYA-B	AKHOYA VILLAGE	GMS AKHOYA
145	CHANGTONGYA-B	KELINGMEN VILLAGE	GMS KELINGMEN
146	CHANGTONGYA-B	ASANGMA VILLAGE	GPS DONGDONG
147	CHANGTONGYA-B	ASANGMA VILLAGE	GPS ONGJINA
148	CHANGTONGYA-B	ASANGMA VILLAGE	GHS ASANGMA
149	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	GPS TZUKMOKKONG
150	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	GPS CHANGTONGYA 'B'
151	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	GPS ELECTRICAL COLONY
152	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	GHS CHANGTONGYA
153	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	CHRISTIAN STANDARD HR. SEC. SCHOOL
154	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	GREEN RIVER VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
155	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
156	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	ORIENTAL SCHOOL
157	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	SPRINGFIELD PREPARATORY SCHOOL

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158	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	GMS CHANGTONGYA 'A'
159	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	GPS WINDY SECTOR
160	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA TOWN	GMS LONGCHARA
161	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA VILLAGE	GPS LONGDI
162	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA VILLAGE	GPS ONGPANG
163	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA VILLAGE	GPS LONGZUNG
164	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA VILLAGE	GHS CHANGTONGYA 'B'
165	CHANGTONGYA-B	CHANGTONGYA YIMSEN	GPS CHANGTONGYA YIMSEN
166	CHANGTONGYA-B	YAONGYIMSEN VILLAGE	GPS YAONGYIMSEN 'A'
167	CHANGTONGYA-B	YAONGYIMSEN VILLAGE	GPS ALIMANG
168	CHANGTONGYA-B	YAONGYIMSEN VILLAGE	SUYIM STANDARD SCHOOL
169	CHANGTONGYA-B	YAONGYIMSEN COMPOUND	GHS YAONGYIMSEN COMPOUND
170	CHANGTONGYA-B	MERANGKONG COMPOUND	GPS GATE
171	CHANGTONGYA-B	MERANGKONG COMPOUND	GPS AWATSUNG
172	CHANGTONGYA-B	MERANGKONG VILLAGE	GPS PONGENTENEM
173	CHANGTONGYA-B	MERANGKONG VILLAGE	GPS LONGMENDEN
174	CHANGTONGYA-B	MERANGKONG VILLAGE	GHS MERANGKONG
175	CHANGTONGYA-B	MERANGKONG VILLAGE	CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
176	CHANGTONGYA-B	MERANGKONG VILLAGE	GMS MOPONGSEN
177	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	GPS TULI 'B'
178	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	GPS LONGILI LENDEN
179	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	GHSS TULI
180	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	DON BOSCO SCHOOL

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181	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	LOGOS HOME ACADEMY
182	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	CHRISTAIN SCHOOL
183	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	LITTLE GARDEN SCHOOL
184	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	GPS TULI 'F'
185	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	GMS TULI 'A'
186	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	GMS TULI 'C'
187	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	TULI COLLEGE TULI
188	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, TULI
189	CHANGTONGYA-B	TULI TOWN	RAJESHWARI KARUNA SCHOOL, TULI
190	CHANGTONGYA-B	TZUDIKONG	ZION SCHOOL
191	CHANGTONGYA-B	TZUDIKONG	ST.JOSEPH SCHOOL
192	CHANGTONGYA-B	TZUDIKONG	GPS TZUDIKONG 'B'
193	CHANGTONGYA-B	TZUDIKONG	GHS TZUDIKONG
194	CHANGTONGYA-B	KANGTSUNG VILLAGE	GPS KANGTSUNG 'A'
195	CHANGTONGYA-B	KANGTSUNG VILLAGE	GPS KANGTSUNG 'B'
196	CHANGTONGYA-B	KANGTSUNG VILLAGE	GHS KANGTSUNG
197	CHANGTONGYA-B	KANGTSUNG VILLAGE	BETHEL ENGLISH SCHOOL
198	CHANGTONGYA-B	WAMAKEN VILLAGE	GPS WAMAKEN
199	CHANGTONGYA-B	ANAKI VILLAGE	GPS ANAKI 'A'
200	CHANGTONGYA-B	ANAKI YIMSEN VILLAGE	GMS ANAKIYIMSEN
201	CHANGTONGYA-B	ANAKI C	GPS ANAKI 'C'
202	CHANGTONGYA-B	AOPENZU	GPS AOPENZU
203	CHANGTONGYA-B	LUYIMLENDEN	GPS LUYIMLENDEN

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204	CHANGTONGYA-B	LIRO YIMTI	GPS LIRO YIMTI
205	MANGKOLEMBA-II	CHANGKI VILLAGE	GPS ATSUNGJUMA
206	MANGKOLEMBA-II	CHANGKI VILLAGE	GPS TEKONGKULEM
207	MANGKOLEMBA-II	CHANGKI VILLAGE	GPS AODANG
208	MANGKOLEMBA-II	CHANGKI VILLAGE	GHS CHANGKI
209	MANGKOLEMBA-II	CHANGKI VILLAGE	MISSION SCHOOL
210	MANGKOLEMBA-II	CHANGKI VILLAGE	GMS SANGPANGMEN
211	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MERAKIONG COMPOUND	GMS MERAKIONG
212	MANGKOLEMBA-II	CHUNGLIYIMSEN VILLAGE	GMS CHUNGLIYIMSEN
213	MANGKOLEMBA-II	KHAR VILLAGE	GPS IMRONGMEN
214	MANGKOLEMBA-II	KHAR VILLAGE	GPS ATU MEPU
215	MANGKOLEMBA-II	KHAR VILLAGE	GPS TONGPANGRIJU
216	MANGKOLEMBA-II	KHAR VILLAGE	GHS KHAR
217	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MONGCHEN VILLAGE	GMS MONGCHEN
218	MANGKOLEMBA-II	DIBUIA VILLAGE	GPS DIBUIA
219	MANGKOLEMBA-II	DIBUIA VILLAGE	GHS DIBUIA
220	MANGKOLEMBA-II	ALONGKIMA COMPOUND	GHS ALONGKIMA
221	MANGKOLEMBA-II	WAROMUNG VILLAGE	GPS IMRONGMEN
222	MANGKOLEMBA-II	WAROMUNG VILLAGE	GPS YIMSENKIONG
223	MANGKOLEMBA-II	WAROMUNG VILLAGE	GPS WAROMONG COMPD
224	MANGKOLEMBA-II	WAROMUNG VILLAGE	GMS WAROMONG
225	MANGKOLEMBA-II	YIMJENKIMONG VILLAGE	GMS YIMJENKIMONG
226	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MOLUNGKIMONG VILLAGE	GPS AONGLENDEN

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227	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MOLUNGKIMONG VILLAGE	GPS PONGENTENEM
228	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MOLUNGKIMONG VILLAGE	GHS MOLUNGKIMONG
229	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MOLUNGYIMSEN VILLAGE	GPS RONGPANG
230	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MOLUNGYIMSEN VILLAGE	GPS LIDANG
231	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MOLUNGYIMSEN VILLAGE	GHS MOLUNGYIMSEN
232	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MOLUNGYIMSEN VILLAGE	MARY MEAD GMS LUYONG
233	MANGKOLEMBA-II	LONGJEMDANG VILLAGE	GPS LONGJEMDANG
234	MANGKOLEMBA-II	JAPU VILLAGE	GPS JAPU
235	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MANGKOLEMBA TOWN	GPS IMSENCANG'I'
236	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MANGKOLEMBA TOWN	GPS MAGKOLEMBA'III'
237	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MANGKOLEMBA TOWN	GPS MANGKOLEMBA'IV'
238	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MANGKOLEMBA TOWN	GHSS MANGKOLEMBA
239	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MANGKOLEMBA TOWN	BAPTIST HR. SEC. SCHOOL
240	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MANGKOLEMBA TOWN	GMS MANGKOLEMBA'II'
241	MANGKOLEMBA-II	MANGKOLEMBA TOWN	ST. ANDREW SCHOOL
242	MANGKOLEMBA-II	LAKHUNI VILLAGE	GPS LAKHUNI
243	MANGKOLEMBA-II	LAKHUNI VILLAGE	TONGPANGRIJU SCHOOL
244	MANGKOLEMBA-II	ALONGTAKI COMPOUND	GHS ALONGTAKI
245	MANGKOLEMBA-II	CHANGDANG VILLAGE	GHS CHANGDANG
246	MANGKOLEMBA-II	AONOKPU VILLAGE	GMS AONOKPU
247	MANGKOLEMBA-II	LONGCHEM COMPOUND	GPS LONGCHEM
248	MANGKOLEMBA-II	LONGCHEM COMPOUND	GHS LONGCHEM
249	MANGKOLEMBA-II	LONGCHEM COMPOUND	PANGERCHIBA MEMORIAL SCHOOL

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250	MANGKOLEMBA-II	NOKPU VILLAGE	GMS NOKPU
251	MANGKOLEMBA-II	LIRMEN VILLAGE	GHS LIRMEN
252	WATYIM	WATYIM VILLAGE	GHS TSURANGKONG
253	WATYIM	WATYIM VILLAGE	TZURANG VALLEY SCHOOL
254	WATYIM	WATYIM VILLAGE	GPS WATYIM
255	WATYIM	ATUPHUMI VILLAGE	GPS ATUPHUMI
256	WATYIM	SATSUKBA VILLAGE	GPS SATSUKBA
257	WATYIM	SHIHAPHUMI VILLAGE	GPS SHIHAPHUMI
258	WATYIM	SHIHAPHUMI VILLAGE	SPRING BUDS PRIMARY SCHOOL
259	WATYIM	METHIHE VILLAGE	GPS METHIHE
260	WATYIM	ZUXUSHI VILLAGE	GPS ZUXUSHI
261	WATYIM	AKAHUTO VILLAGE	GPS AKAHUTO
262	WATYIM	KHAKUTHATO VILLAGE	GPS KHAKUTHATO
263	WATYIM	PUNHEBOTO COMPOUND	GMS PUNHEBOTO
264	WATYIM	PUNHEBOTO COMPOUND	DELANO MEMORIAL SCHOOL
265	WATYIM	LONGPHAYIMSEN	GMS LONGPHAYIMSEN
266	WATYIM	CHUNGTIAYIMSEN VILLAGE	GMS CHUNGTIA YIMSEN
267	WATYIM	MEDEMYIM VILLAGE	GPS MEDEMYIM
268	WATYIM	AKUHAIKA VILLAGE	GPS AKUHAIKA
269	WATYIM	AGHAUTITO VILLAGE	GPS AGHAUTITO
270	WATYIM	MOAYIMTI VILLAGE	GMS MOAYIMTI
271	WATYIM	MOAYIMTI VILLAGE	LABOURS HARBOUR
272	WATYIM	AOKUM VILLAGE	GPS AOKUM

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273	WATYIM	AOSENDEN VILLAGE	GPS AOSENDEN
274	WATYIM	AOSUNGKUM VILLAGE	GPS AOSUNGKUM
275	WATYIM	SARING VILLAGE	GHS SARING
276	WATYIM	TSUREMEN VILLAGE	GMS TZURMEN
277	WATYIM	AKUMEN VILLAGE	GPS AKOMEN
278	WATYIM	YAJANG 'A'	GMS YAJANG 'A'
279	WATYIM	YAJANG 'B'	GPS YAJANG 'B'
280	WATYIM	YAJANG C	GHS YAJANG 'C'
281	WATYIM	AONOKPUYIMSEN	GPS AONOKPUYIMSEN
282	WATYIM	LONGTHO	GPS LONGTHO
283	WATYIM	NOKON	GPS NOKON
284	WATYIM	NEC FARM	GPS NEC FARM
285	WATYIM	TZUTAPELA	GPS TZUTAPELA
286	WATYIM	AQAKITO	BAPTIST SCHOOL, AQAKITO

(Courtesy: District Education Office, Mokokchung)

TRADERS:

• Nos Of Shops Under MMC	-----	340 approx
• Nos Of Shops Under Mokokchung District	-----	2300 approx

Total: - 2350 (Two Thousand Three Hundred Fifty)

(Courtesy: Mokokchung Municipal Council)

LIST OF BDOs UNDER MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

Sl. No	BLOCK
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1	Ongpangkong South Ongpangkong North
2	Kubolong
3	Changtongya
4	Longchem
5	Mangkolemba
6	Tsurangkong
7	Tuli
8	Chuchuyimlang

NAME OF VILLAGE UNDER MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

ONGPANGKONG (UNDER E.A.C HQ)

	Name Of Village
1	Mokokchung
2	Ungma
3	Chuchuyimpang
4	Aosettsu
5	Longkhum
6	Chungtia
7	Kinunger
8	Aliba
9	Mekuli
10	Khensa
11	Longmisa
12	Longsa

13	Chubayimkum
14	Kubza
15	Mangmetong
16	Meyilong
17	Moalenden
18	Satsu

KOBULONG CIRCLE UNDER E.A.C HQ)

19	Sungratsu
20	Mopungchuket
21	Chami
22	Longpa
23	Longjang
24	Khanimo
25	Yimchalu

CHUCHUYIMLANG CIRCLE (UNDER E.A.C HQ)

26	Chuchuyimlang
27	Mongsenyimti
28	Chakpa
29	Salulangmang
30	Longkong
31	Yaongyimti(OLD)
32	Yaongyimti (NEW)

CHANGTONGYA CIRCLE (UNDER S.D.O. Civil)

33	Yaongyimsen
34	Changtongya(OLD)
35	Changtongya(NEW)
36	Akhoiya
37	Unger
38	Kilengmen

39	Liro Model village
40	Nukshiyim
LONGCHEM CIRCLE (UNDER E.A.C.)	
41	Lakhuni
42	Changdang
43	Nokpu
44	Aonokpu
45	Lirmen
46	Yajang”A”
47	Yajang”B”
48	Yajang”C”
49	Saring (Assingria)
50	Tsuremen
51	Akumen
52	Lizo Model Village
53	Alongtaki
TULI SUB-DIVISION (UNDER A.D.C.)	
54	Anaki
55	Kangtsung
56	Wameken
57	Merangkong
58	Asangma
59	Anakiyimsen
60	Anaki”C”
61	Aopenzu
62	Kangtsungyimsen
63	Chubarongpang

MANGKOLEMBA CIRCLE (UNDER A.D.C.)	
64	Changki
65	Chungliyimsen
66	Khar
67	Atuphumi
68	Japu
69	Longjemandang
70	Satsukba
71	Shahaphumi
72	Merayim
MERANGMEN CIRCLE (UNDER B/M TSURANGKONG)	
73	Aokum
74	Aosungkum
75	Medemyim
76	Aosenden
77	Longpayimsen
78	Watiyim
79	Moayimti
80	Chungtiayimsen
81	Vikuto
ALONGKIMA CIRCLE (UNDER E.A.C HQ)	
82	Mongchen
83	Dibuia
84	Warumong
85	Yimchenkimong
86	Molungkimong
87	Molungyimsen
88	Luyong

DISTANCES FROM MOKOKCHUNG HQ:

Sl. No	Destination	Distance in Kms
1	Kohima via Wokha	162
2.	Kohima via Mariani	286
3.	Dimapur	212
4.	Wokha	62
5.	Tuensang	115
6.	Zunheboto	72
7.	Phek	307
8.	Mon	210
9.	Mangkolemba	66
10.	Longchem	91
11.	Impur	17
12.	Kubolong	26
13.	Changtongya	42
14.	Longleng	76
15.	Merangkong	58
16.	Tamlu	76
17.	Jorhat	105
18.	Mariani	85
19.	Amguri	102
20	Tuli	90
21	Alongkima	70

IMPORTANT NAMES AND PHONE NUMBER

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Contact Nos.
1.	Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung		2226231(O) 2226263(R)

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

2.	ADC Mokokchung	Member	2226238(O) 2226237(R)
3.	Superintendent of Police, Mokokchung	do	2226207(O) 2226206(R)
4.	SDO Civil. Mokokchung	do	2226226(O) 2226227(R)
5.	Chief Medical Officer. Mokokchung	do	2226393(O)
6.	Executive Engineer PWD(R&B). Mkg	do	2223663(O) 2227581(R)
7.	District Agriculture Officer. Mkg	do	2226538(O) 2226193(R)
8.	Divisional Forest Officer. Mkg	do	2226167(O)
9.	Regional Transport Officer. Mkg	do	2226376(O) 2226196(R)
10.	District Education Officer. Mkg	do	2226478(O) 2228554(R)
11.	Executive Engineer Power. Mkg	do	2229037(O) 2226361(R)
12.	Administrator. MMC	do	2226296(O) 2226237(R)
13.	Commandant 44 AR. Mokokchung	do	2229262(O) 2228776(R)
14.	Commandant. CRPF	do	2228269(O) 2228406(R)
15.	District Commandant Home Guards.	do	2226208(O)
16.	District Information Officer(N.I.C) Mkg	do	9436439890
17.	OC Fire Brigade. Mokokchung	do	2226225(O) 2228632(R)
18.	President .MCC Mokokchung	do	2229678(O)
19.	ADC.(Planning) Mokokchung	do	2227686 (O)
20.	District Public Relation Officer Mkg	do	2228363(O)
21.	President. Watsu Mokokchung	do	9436006073
22.	President. Ao Senden Mokokchung	do	2227767 (O) 2228120(R)
23.	LRSO Mokokchung	do	2228838(O)
24.	Principal Fazl Ali College	do	2226382(O)
25.	Principal People College	do	2226435(O)
26.	Head Mistress Dilong High School	do	2227659(O)
27.	Principal Jubilee Memorial School	do	2225319 (O)
28.	Principal EDHSS	do	2229180 (O)
29.	President Rotary Club	do	9862150522
30	Shri L.B Namo Advocate	do	2227764
31	District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO) (NSDMA)	do	8974539125

32	Emergency Operation Centre	do	2225103
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OFFICE OF THE ALL WARD UNION MOKOKCHUNG

President	: Mr. Limanungsang	- 7085614768/9436006176
Vice President	: Mr. Lanuakum	-94360666431/8119043142
General Secretary	: Mr. Jongpongtemjen	-9862141515/8787631565
Asst/G.Secretary	: Mr. Tako Longkumer	-8732010950/8787756781
Finance Secretary	: Mr. M.Yanger Lkr	-9436016091/7630981145
Treasure	: Mr. R. Longritemjen Ao	-9436439809/7005017489

Sl.No	WARD	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
1	Alempang	9402488031	9612302487
2	Alongmen	7005054337	7005689064
3	Aongza	9436439809	8132914025
4	Arkong	8787492063	9862141515
5	Dilong	9615628976	9436016091
6	Kichutip	9615850785	9612542800
7	Lijaba Lijen	8794483002	9612868770
8	Mongsenbai	9862132449	9856468862
9	Marepkong	9612949576	9862126401
10	Penli	9862019142	9862868368
11	Sangtemla	9436006393	9615849847
12	Salangtem	9436006431	9436601763
13	Sungkomen	7085614768	9436436022
14	Tongdentsuyong	9383086143	9612491152
15	Yimyu	8974856373	8732010950
16	Artang	8132906759	8974635120
17	Majakong	8131869971	7005638013
18	Kumlong	8974742261	8014701547

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.

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

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.

VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

As per Nagaland State Disaster Management Rule, Section 31 clause (1) the District Authority shall establish a Village Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) for every Village in the District.

Clause (2) states the Village authority shall consist of the following members, namely:

- i. Village Council Chairman - Chairperson ex-officio
- ii. Village Development Board Secy - Chief Executive Officer
- iii. 2 members from communitized communities -Member
- iv. 2 members from Church, Women and Students Union -Member

Clause 34 states Powers and Functions of Village Authority of VDMA.

3 Hazard, Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

VULNERABILITY & RISK ASSESSMENT OF MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

Vulnerability Analysis

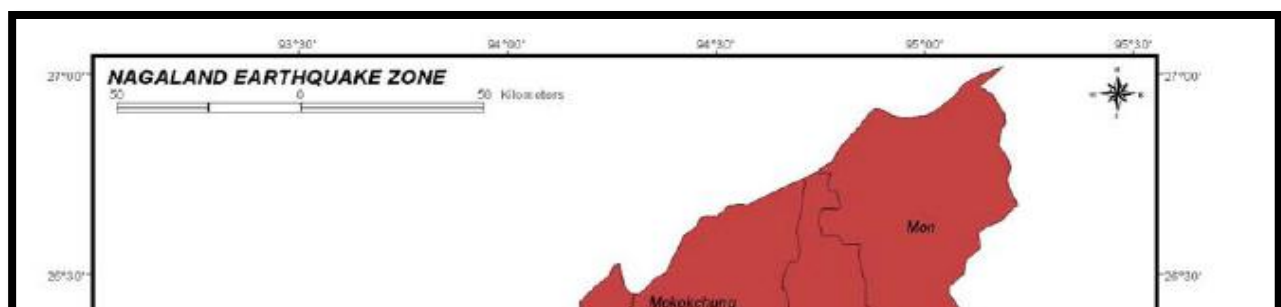
Mokokchung District is highly vulnerable to various hazards and calamities. A good portion of the district is very hilly while a small part bordering Assam comprises a flat Laterite tract. The Naga thrust runs through part of the hilly section of the district, being mainly confined to the Northern

Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest. 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	Fire
Cloudbursts	Road Accidents
Landslides	Electric short circuit
Cyclonic storms	Stone quarry
Hail storms	Coal mining
Earthquakes	Water Logging
Lightning	

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 occurs frequently in different parts of district and is mostly man-made. The 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. During the windy and dry season fire accidents becomes frequent. Destroys houses and properties and causes serious distress to the affected people.



Figure 1 Fire broke out at Lirmen Village under Mangkolemba on 04-05-2023.

**Rainfall data of Mokokchung from 2016-18
Heavy Rains / Floods (mm)**

Mokokchung receives heavy rainfall from June to October. Average annual rainfall is approximately

Month	2016	2017	2018
January	8.3	9.0	28.2
February	34.2	19.0	15.7
March	72.0	131.8	41.4
April	284.3	177.5	109.7
May	225.4	160.4	405.2
June	289.1	268.4	215
July	436.1	272.3	569.5
August	405	260	344.5
September	259.3	232.8	
October	77.0	203.6	
November	66.6	22.6	
December		22.2	

151.96cm in 2017 (source: **Soil & Water Conservation**). In Mokokchung 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.

Cloudbursts, though rare, cannot be ruled out. In August 2005, Mokokchung 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 hailstorms. 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.

Wind Storm

The district experiences Wind Storms during the month between May to July. It is a rare case at the district.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Type of Hazard	Time / Period of Occurrence	Potential Impact	Vulnerable areas
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District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

Earthquakes	Unpredictable	Loss of life, crops, livestock, property and other infrastructure	Whole of Mokokchung
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NH 61 (Kohima-Wokha-Mokokchung-Changtongya-Tuli-Amguri) ○ NH 155 (Pfutsero-Kiphire-Tuensang-Mokokchung) ○ Mokokchung-Mariani Highway ○ Mokokchung-Lumami-Zunheboto-Kohima Highway ○ Mokokchung-Chare ○ Mokokchung- Noksen
Floods	June to September	Damage to houses, roads, fields, vegetation and other infrastructure Loss of life, crops, community and livestock	Tuli, Alempang, Meyilong, Longsa, Chubayimkum, Moalenden

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

Epidemics	April to September	Loss of human life and livestock	Whole of Mokokchung
Accidents	Unpredictable	Loss of life & property	Whole of Mokokchung

4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The first two chapters were 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 19 (nineteen) member body forming the basic human resource pool with the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman DDMA.

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 are discussed in subsequent chapters. Sub- Divisional Disaster Management Authority (SDDMA) and Village Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) are

constituted. This Disaster Management Authorities (DMA) will work in coordination with and under the guidance of DDMA.



Sub Divisional Disaster Management Authority

Similar to the DDMA, at the Sub Divisional Disaster Management Authority (SDDMA) have been constituted under the concerned administrative officers and these officers are required to act as Nodal officers in their respective jurisdictions.

LIST OF SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL NODAL OFFICERS

Sl.No	Designation	Status	Address
1	Additional Deputy Commissioner	Nodal Officer	Office of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Mangkolemba
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner	Nodal Officer	Office of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Tuli
3	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Nodal Officer	S.D.O (civil) Sadar Mokokchung
4	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Nodal Officer	Office of the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Changtonya

5	Extra Commissioner	Assistant	Nodal Officer	E.A.C Ongpangkong
6	Extra Commissioner	Assistant	Nodal Officer	E.A.C Kobulong
7	Extra Commissioner	Assistant	Nodal Officer	E.A.C Chuchuyimlang
8	Extra Commissioner	Assistant	Nodal Officer	E.A.C Alongkima
9	Extra Commissioner	Assistant	Nodal Officer	E.A.C Longchem
10	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Officer	Nodal Officer	Border Magistrate Merangmen

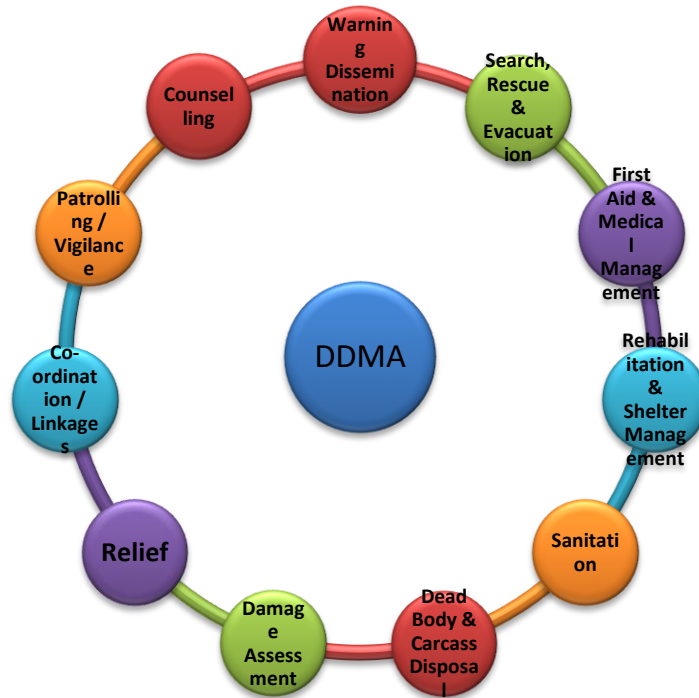
Team Based Approach

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 in accordance to the Incident Response System (IRS):

- 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/INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (IRS)

The Chairman DDMA (DC) will be overall in charge and will be at the DEOC monitoring.

The following sub-team will be as such:-

A. Registration Team: The team members will man the registration during the disaster

1.	Leader-- District Economic &Statistic Officer
2.	Member - District Employment Officer
3.	Member-- District Welfare Officer

B. Open Space Management Team: The team will look and arrange for open space in the district which is fit for construction of temporary shelter during the disaster

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

1.	Leader -- SDO(Civil) Mkg
2.	Member-- District Sports Officer
3.	Member-- Asst. Engineer CAWD
4.	Member-- SDPO Mkg

C. Materials Collector Team: They will assist in collecting the materials for construction of temporary shelter

1.	Leader - SDO (Civil) Sadar
2.	Member- District Sports Officer
3.	Member- Asst. Engineer CAWD
4.	Member- BDO Ong (North) BDO Ong (South)

D. Construction Team: The team will look after the construction of temporary shelter during disaster

1.	Leader - E.E (Housing)
2.	Member- EAC
3.	Member-SDO (R&B)
4.	Member- E.E (PHED)
5.	More Members maybe nominated by DC

1. The location for immediate shelter place shall be local ground at Mokokchung Town, or any nearby big open space
2. The shelter place shall be constructed by using the materials which are locally available like bamboo, wood, tarpaulin, mica etc.
3. For necessary arrangements, all the members are required to be alert during the time of emergency.

List of items/materials required for constructing emergency shelter.

District Disaster Management Authority Mokochung

1	Wood
2	Bamboo
3	Binding wire
4	Coconut rope
5	Tarpaulin
6	Mica
7	C.G.I sheet
8	Galvanized sheet
9	Bamboo rope
10	Clothes
11	Ladders
12	Spade
13	Machete (Dao)
14	Spike
15	Stove
16	Torch Light/ Emergency lamp

FORMAT FOR REGISTRATION OF CAMPERS IN TEMPORARY SHELTER

Sl No	Name	F/ Name	Village Town	Identification mark	Sex	Age	Date of registration	Date of departure	Residence No.	Sign
1										
2										
3										

ACTION PLAN – CARCASS DISPOSAL COMMITTEE

Disposal of carcass is also an important role to be played during disaster. The committee will identify and collect the carcass for disposal. They will dig the ground to a certain extend and must

apply disinfectant like phenyl, Bleaching, so that the bad smell does not come out and contaminate the air. They will identify the open place before hand for disposal of carcass.

1	Nodal department	Veterinary department
2	Convenor :	District Vety and AH. Officer
3	Co- Convenor	District Urban Development Officer.
4	Member	Medical Suptd

The Committee will be assisted by the MMC staff.

Suggestions:

1. The Committee will need one (1) mini-tata vehicle for transportation of carcass during disaster.
2. The committee will also need materials & medicine like Phenyl, DDT Sprayer, Bleaching powder, gloves, masks, Gum boots, Spade, jambol, Dao, Gaiti, Plougher, ropes, bamboo etc

ACTION PLAN – WATER & SANITATION

The period during and after disasters signifies a time of great risk in the transmission of infectious diseases due to disruption. Conditions are often unsanitary and conducive to disease outbreak. The associated risks to health are due to lack of safe drinking water, poor sanitation and hygiene practices. Early identification of appropriate, technically sound and sustainable water and sanitation (WATSAN) interventions is therefore critical, for a fast and effective response to disasters. Interventions that improve water supply; sanitation and hygiene practice will greatly reduce disease transmission, alleviate the suffering and save lives.

Water storage

Store a 72-hour supply of Water for each family member during an emergency. This means storing 1 gallon of water for each person per day for drinking, food preparation, and personal hygiene.

During the disaster:

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

The Convener of Water & Sanitation Committee will co-ordinate with all the sub-committee under him and also will tie up with the other teams for smooth and efficient management. All necessary materials and equipments will be kept under his custody in the PHED store. The storekeeper will maintain a register regarding about issue and receipt of materials.

Format for detail distribution of water:

Sl. No.	Name of head of the family	House No.	Water requirement	Water allotted	Total family members
1					
2					

Maintenance of detail water requirement list/ Identification of water distribution point

1	Leader : SE (PHED)
2	Member: EE Irrigation & Flood Control
3	Member: EAC (TPT)
4	Member: Head DB

This group will identify and designate a location in each ward for water distribution point. This team will also identify spring wells and other alternate sources at each ward for emergency alternate water supply.

Arrangement of water tanker:

Leader	: SDO, PHED, Mokokchung
Member	: J.E PHED
Member	: EAC (TPT)
Member	: Dobashi

This group will arrange water tankers to supply water to the affected during disaster. They will tie up with individual, departments & organization having tankers to be used during disaster.

Sanitation

For a number of reasons, such as a treated water supply and sanitary toilets, families may decide to stay in a campground rather than an emergency shelter. If, however, there is not a Treated water

supply at the campground, Sanitation and human waste pose greater challenges. Drinking or using untreated water increases the risk of contracting diseases. To reduce the risk of contracting microscopic, protozoan parasites that cause health problems in humans and some animals, boil water before using it for drinking, or for washing hands and washing dishes and utensils. Use 1 to 2 drops of chlorine bleach per gallon of boiled water. If there are no sanitary toilets and disposal of human waste is permitted:

- Identify a toilet area at least 200 feet from any lake, stream, or spring; avoid gullies where rapid runoff is likely.
- Dig a small hole and deposit feces. Cover with soil and leaves to enable slow decomposition (do not cover with a rock).
- Use biodegradable toilet paper or burn used toilet paper.

Toilet construction team:

1	Leader : Administrator MMC
2	Member : SDO (Housing)
3	Member : Dy. Suptd of police (Reserve)
4	Member : JE Urban Development
5	Member : JE DRDA
6	Member : JE Irrigation & Flood Control

Temporary pits & waste disposal construction team:

1	Leader : Administrator MMC
2	Member : Medical Superintendent
3	Member : SDPO Mkg

ACTION PLAN FOR RELIEF OPERATION & DISTRIBUTION TEAM:

TEAM LEADER: SDO (C), Sadar

I. Relief Collection Team

- This team will identify the place of storage in a safe location/ buildings

1	Leader: EAC Mokokchung
2	Member: PA to DC, Mokokchung
3	Member: Inspector Supply Mokokchung
4	Member: Head Dobashi Mokokchung
5	Member: Sadar Head Mokokchung
6	Member: EAC, Development Mokokchung

- This team should be able to identify the requirement on priority basis and received the consignment as per the need.
- They will reject/return any item which is not at all relevant to the demand of the affected people.

2. Needs Assessment Team:

1	Leader: EAC
2	Secretary: Asst. Director of Food & Civil Supply
3	Member: SDPO
4	Member: PA to DC

The team will assess:

- * affected families during the disaster
- * Required items like
 - Food- Rice, Dal, Oil, sugar, milk, salt etc
 - Clothing- Blanket, Pillow, Bed covers, dress etc
 - Utensils – Plates, Cups, Medicines, lamp, torchlight etc
- * Identify the resource point such as shop, FCI go down, hardware shops, ready-made garments shop etc.

- * Routine or daily checking/ or Visit to the relief camp to review additional needs or check anyone left out for relief.

Note: Above listed items will be assessed as per head and per family and finally relief items will be arranged in a form of package either per head or family.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION TEAM:

1	Chairman: Deputy Commissioner Mokokchung
2	Member: Addl. Deputy Commissioner& Administrator, M.M.C Mokokchung
3	Member: Superintendent of Police Mokokchung
4	Member: Executive Engineer PWD (Housing)
5	Member: Executive Engineer (Highway)
6	Member: Executive Engineer Power
7	Member: SDO (C) Sadar, Mokokchung

A standard format will be maintained by the team for distribution of items required

Sl. No	Date	Particulars	Items of relief/ Cash	Value/ Amount	Team leader Signature	Recipient signature	Name of recipient	Colony	H. No.	Head of Family

1. Measure to check duplication in relief distribution/ discrimination on caste, creed, colour/ sex etc should be taken care of by this team and ensure equal distribution to all affected people.
2. Maintenance of cash/material receipt coupons with counter files or in duplicate copies

5 RESOURCE INVENTORY & CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Storage facilities with capacity

Sl.No	Type of Storage Structure	Location	Capacity in MT	Contact Person	Remarks
1	Brick Walling with CGI Roofing	Mokokchung (HQ)		Assistant Director of Supplies(ADS), Mokokchung.	Departmental

Public Distribution System in Mokokchung Town

Sl. No	Name of Fair Price Shop (FPS)	Location/Ward
1	Purtoshi	Dilong ward
2	Sanglipong	Kichutip ward
3	Lanumeren	Kumlong ward
4	Tiakaba Pongen	Mongsenbai ward
5	Repabenba	Majakong ward
6	Imnalemba	Penli ward
7	R. Longritemjen Ao	Aongza ward
8	T. Imlimatsung	Lijaba Lijen ward
9	Repanenba	Marepkong ward
10	Alemwapang	Artang ward

11	Temsuyanger	Yimyu ward
12	Lanuwati	Salangtem ward
13	Rongsentemsu	Alongmen ward
14	Limawati	Alempang ward
15	Bendangsashi	Arkong ward
16	Aomeren	Tongdentsuyong ward
17	Toshilemla	Sungkomen ward
18	Tali Longkumer	Sangtemla ward

Fir

e Stations in Mokokchung District

Sl.No	Name of the Fire Station	Telephone Number	Disposition of Vehicle & Pumps	No. of Personnel
1	Fire Station, Mokokchung	+ 91 -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fire Tenders - (Nos.) ➤ CO₂ Fire Extinguishers - (Nos.) ➤ Foam Extinguishers - Drums ➤ DCP - (Nos.) ➤ Portable Pump - (No.) ➤ HP Pump - (No.) ➤ Iron Cutter - (No.) ➤ Extension Ladder - (Nos.) ➤ Fire Man Axe - (Nos.) ➤ FP Suit - (No.) ➤ Short / Long Branch - (Nos.) ➤ Delivery Hose - (Nos.) ➤ Ceiling Hook - (Nos.) 	1 Inspector SIs ASIs 1 Havildar Firemen Drivers

Transportation (Road)

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

6 IMPLEMENTATION OF PM TEN POINTS

AGENDA

1. Inter-Agency Group (IAG) Nagaland constituting of NGOs across the state as members has been constituted for Disaster Management. NGOs from Mokokchung district are members of IAG, Nagaland.
2. A Kids friendly disaster drill called Mithun Caravan is carried by the NSDMA in the district involving schools. This drill is as disaster prevention event adopted from Japanese IzaKaeru Caravan where children learn about disaster prevention playing with families.
3. NSDMIS: A technological intervention tool for interactive disaster Management has been developed by NSDMA for effective decision making in pre-disaster, during disaster and post-disaster scenario in the district. Components of NSDMIS include SDRF management, Damage report, Situation report, Weather report and contact management. The information system provides assessment of situation through integrated analysis such as type of disaster, nature of damage, extend of damage and frequency of disaster events which helps in effective decision making.
4. NSDMA Weather System: In order to make Nagaland resilient to disaster especially hydro-meteorological disaster. NSDMA through Skynet Weather Service Pvt. Ltd. has established a network of Automatic Weather Station (AWS) to generate vital weather data for taking timely action on disaster response planning and management. In Mokokchung 2 AWS with multiple parameters has been installed in DC Bungalow, Mokokchung Sadar and at the residence of ADC Mangkolemba.
5. For Nagaland School Safety Policy under NSDMA, Mokokchung DDMA has successfully conducted programme in 200 schools.
6. Encouraging volunteerism of the community in disaster Preparedness, Response & Mitigation
Since disaster are the first and foremost a local phenomenon, Disaster Risk Reduction should begin at local communities. In order to build up DM for DRR at local level, the state authority has a strong network of 2138 Community First Responder (CFR) from 208 villages throughout the state. CFRs have been trained since 2016, Mokokchung district has trained CRFs and 200 Trainers of Trainees (ToTs). This along with the formation of the Village Disaster Management Authority ensures capacity Building at the local level.

7. A statewide emergency exercise called Nagaland Emergency Preparedness Exercise (NEPEX) in association with line department, Civil Societies and the communities is organized annually to generate awareness among the communities and different agencies on how to establish mechanism for effective response to any disaster.

8. In the event of disaster, Post Disaster Needs assessment is carried out. Best practice is also shared among the DDMA and line department to improve policy and disaster governance.

9. Under the initiative of NSDMA, the district has successfully complete first phase of Geo-mapping identifying, vulnerable areas, drainages, landslide areas, risk areas etc.

Chemical action plan for disaster management

A chemical action plan for disaster management is essential to ensure the safety of individuals and communities in the event of a chemical-related emergency or disaster. Such a plan outlines strategies and procedures for preparing, responding to, and recovering from chemical incidents. Here is a general framework for a chemical action plan:

1. Risk Assessment and Hazard Identification:

- Identify potential chemical hazards in the area, including industrial facilities, transportation routes, and storage sites.
- Assess the risks associated with each chemical hazard, considering factors such as toxicity, flammability, reactivity, and potential exposure pathways.

2. Emergency Response Team:

- Establish an emergency response team with trained personnel responsible for managing chemical emergencies.
- Define roles and responsibilities for team members, including incident commander, safety officers, hazmat specialists, and communication coordinators.

3. Communication and Notification:

- Develop a communication plan to alert the public, first responders, and relevant authorities in the event of a chemical incident.
- Establish a clear chain of command for communication during an emergency.
- Coordinate with local media and social media outlets to disseminate information.

4. Evacuation and Sheltering:

- Identify evacuation routes and assembly areas for affected populations.
- Establish shelter locations for displaced individuals and provide necessary supplies.
- Develop plans for evacuating individuals with special needs, such as the elderly or disabled.

5. Hazmat Response:

- Procure and maintain appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for hazmat responders.
- Establish decontamination procedures and facilities for individuals and equipment.
- Train responders in hazmat response techniques and procedures.

6. Resource Management:

- Maintain an inventory of resources, including equipment, supplies, and specialized teams, such as hazmat and medical response teams.
- Establish mutual aid agreements with neighbouring jurisdictions to share resources during large-scale incidents.

7. Public Education and Outreach:

- Conduct public education campaigns to raise awareness about chemical hazards and emergency preparedness.
- Provide information on how to shelter in place, evacuate safely, and respond to chemical incidents.

8. Drills and Exercises:

- Conduct regular drills and exercises to test the effectiveness of the chemical action plan.
- Evaluate and update the plan based on the lessons learned from these exercises.

9. Coordination with Industry:

- Collaborate with local industries to ensure they have their own emergency response plans in place.
- Share information on potential hazards and response procedures with industrial partners.

10. Recovery and Rehabilitation:

- Develop strategies for long-term recovery and rehabilitation of affected areas.
- Assist in the cleanup and remediation of contaminated sites.
- Provide mental health and support services to affected individuals and communities.

11. Documentation and Reporting:

- Maintain detailed records of chemical incidents, response actions, and outcomes.
- Report incidents to relevant regulatory agencies and authorities as required by law.

12. Regulatory Compliance:

- Ensure compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal regulations regarding chemical storage, transportation, and disposal.

13. Plan Review and Update:

- Periodically review and update the chemical action plan to account for changes in risk, technology, and community demographics.

Remember that a chemical action plan should be tailored to the specific risks and resources of your community. Regular training and coordination with local agencies and stakeholders are essential for effective disaster management in chemical-related emergencies.

Biological action plan for disaster management

A biological action plan for disaster management focuses on preparedness, response, and recovery efforts related to biological hazards and disasters, such as pandemics, epidemics, bioterrorism events, or natural outbreaks. Developing a comprehensive plan is crucial to protect public health and minimize the impact of biological disasters. Here's a framework for such a plan:

1. Risk Assessment and Monitoring:

- Identify potential biological hazards, their sources, and their impact on public health.
- Establish a system for continuous monitoring of disease outbreaks, epidemics, and other biological threats.

2. Emergency Response Team:

- Formulate a dedicated team of experts in epidemiology, healthcare, logistics, and communication.
- Define roles, responsibilities, and communication protocols for team members.

3. Preparedness:

- Develop and regularly update an all-hazards response plan that includes biological threats.
- Identify and stockpile essential medical supplies, vaccines, antiviral drugs, personal protective equipment (PPE), and other necessary resources.
- Conduct drills and exercises to ensure that responders are familiar with their roles and can effectively coordinate during a biological disaster.

4. Surveillance and Early Warning:

- Establish a robust disease surveillance system to detect outbreaks early.

- Monitor global and regional health alerts and reports to identify emerging threats.

5. Communication and Information Dissemination:

- Develop a comprehensive communication plan for informing the public, healthcare professionals, and stakeholders during a biological disaster.
- Provide accurate, timely, and transparent information through various channels.
- Combat misinformation and rumors effectively.

6. Healthcare Infrastructure:

- Ensure that healthcare facilities have surge capacity to accommodate a sudden influx of patients.
- Develop guidelines for triage, patient isolation, and quarantine procedures.
- Coordinate with healthcare providers and hospitals to enhance their readiness.

7. Vaccination and Treatment:

- Establish vaccination and treatment centers.
- Plan for mass vaccination campaigns if necessary.
- Ensure the availability of vaccines, antiviral medications, and other treatments.

8. Infection Control and Personal Protective Equipment:

- Provide guidelines on infection control practices for healthcare workers and the public.
- Maintain a stockpile of PPE and distribute it to healthcare facilities as needed.

9. Travel Restrictions and Border Control:

- Implement and communicate travel advisories and restrictions.
- Enhance screening measures at borders and points of entry.

10. Public Education and Awareness: - Develop educational materials on disease prevention, symptoms, and hygiene practices. - Conduct public awareness campaigns through various media channels.

11. Psychosocial Support: - Offer psychological support services to affected individuals and communities. - Address mental health challenges arising from the disaster.

12. Recovery and Rehabilitation: - Plan for the long-term recovery of communities and healthcare systems. - Assess and address the economic and social impacts of the disaster.

A well-designed biological action plan is essential to effectively manage and mitigate the impact of biological disasters on public health and safety. Regular training, drills, and exercises are critical to ensure readiness and coordination among all stakeholders

Radioactive action plan for Disaster Management

A radioactive disaster management plan is crucial for addressing emergencies involving the release of radioactive materials. These plans are typically developed and implemented by government agencies, local authorities, and organizations responsible for nuclear facilities. Here is a general outline of a radioactive action plan for disaster management:

1. Preparedness Phase:

- a. Risk Assessment: Identify potential sources of radioactive contamination, such as nuclear power plants, research facilities, medical institutions, and transportation routes for radioactive materials.
- b. Public Awareness: Educate the public about radiation risks, safety measures, and evacuation procedures through public information campaigns and drills.
- c. Emergency Response Teams: Train and equip emergency response teams, including radiation experts, medical personnel, and first responders.
- d. Evacuation Plans: Develop evacuation plans for high-risk areas near nuclear facilities, considering factors like population density, transportation, and shelter locations.
- e. Communication Systems: Establish reliable communication systems for emergency notifications, public alerts, and coordination between agencies.

2. Response Phase:

- a. Immediate Notification: Activate the emergency response plan as soon as a radiation incident occurs. Alert the public and mobilize response teams.
- b. Evacuation and Sheltering: Evacuate affected areas and guide residents to designated shelters, ensuring that they have access to food, water, and medical supplies.
- c. Radiation Monitoring: Monitor radiation levels in real-time and provide regular updates to the public and responders. Utilize radiation detection equipment to assess contamination levels.
- d. Decontamination: Establish decontamination areas and procedures for people, vehicles, and equipment. Decontaminate affected individuals promptly to reduce radiation exposure.
- e. Medical Response: Set up medical facilities to treat individuals with radiation injuries and illnesses. Provide appropriate medical care and administer radiation countermeasures as needed.

- f. Environmental Monitoring: Monitor the environment for contamination and assess the potential impact on water, air, and soil quality. Implement measures to mitigate environmental contamination.
- g. Traffic Management: Manage traffic and transportation routes to prevent the spread of contamination. Establish exclusion zones and control access to affected areas.

3. Recovery Phase:

- a. Health Monitoring: Continue monitoring the health of affected individuals and provide long-term medical care as necessary.
- b. Environmental Remediation: Develop and execute plans for the cleanup and remediation of contaminated areas. Restore affected environments to safe levels.
- c. Public Reintegration: Assist evacuated individuals in returning to their homes and communities once it is safe to do so. Provide ongoing support for mental health and social services.
- d. Lessons Learned: Review the response to identify strengths and weaknesses in the plan and make improvements for future emergencies.
- e. Documentation: Maintain detailed records of the incident, response efforts, and recovery activities for future reference and analysis.

4. Mitigation Phase:

- a. Training and Exercises: Conduct regular training exercises and drills involving emergency response teams, public agencies, and the community to ensure readiness.

A radioactive disaster management plan should be regularly updated and tested to ensure its effectiveness in mitigating the impact of a radioactive incident and protecting the health and safety of the public. Additionally, close coordination with international organizations and neighboring countries is essential in managing cross-border radioactive incidents.

Public health emergencies for disaster management

Public health emergencies are events or situations that pose a significant threat to the health and well-being of a community or population. These emergencies can result from various causes, including natural disasters, disease outbreaks, industrial accidents, acts of terrorism, and more. Effective disaster management is crucial in responding to and mitigating the impact of public health emergencies. Here are some key considerations for public health emergencies in disaster management:

1. Preparedness:

- Establishing comprehensive emergency response plans that outline roles and responsibilities.
- Conducting regular drills and exercises to ensure that healthcare and emergency response teams are well-prepared.
- Stockpiling necessary medical supplies, vaccines, and medications.

2. Risk Assessment:

- Identifying and assessing potential public health threats and vulnerabilities in the community.
- Monitoring early warning systems and collecting data to detect emerging health threats.

3. Communication:

- Developing clear and effective communication strategies to inform the public, healthcare providers, and other stakeholders.
- Ensuring timely and accurate information dissemination.
- Using multiple communication channels, including social media, to reach diverse populations.

4. Surveillance:

- Establishing surveillance systems to monitor disease trends and other health-related data.
- Rapidly detecting and responding to disease outbreaks.
- Sharing surveillance data with relevant agencies and organizations.

5. Healthcare Capacity:

- Assessing and enhancing the capacity of healthcare facilities to handle a surge in patients.
- Coordinating with healthcare providers and facilities to ensure a unified response.
- Identifying alternate care sites if hospitals become overwhelmed.

6. Vaccination and Prophylaxis:

- Developing vaccination strategies to protect the population from vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Stockpiling vaccines and medications for distribution during emergencies.
- Implementing mass vaccination campaigns when necessary.

7. Quarantine and Isolation:

- Implementing quarantine and isolation measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.
- Providing necessary support and resources to individuals in quarantine or isolation.

8. Logistics and Supply Chain Management:

- Establishing efficient supply chains for the delivery of medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Ensuring the availability of essential resources during an emergency.

9. Psychological Support:

- Providing psychological support services to individuals and communities affected by the emergency.
- Addressing mental health needs and promoting resilience.

10. Recovery and Aftercare:

- Developing long-term recovery plans to rebuild healthcare infrastructure and address lingering health issues.
- Offering ongoing healthcare services and support to affected individuals.

11. Cross-Agency Coordination:

- Collaborating with various government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international partners.
- Establishing a unified command structure to facilitate coordination and decision-making.

Public health emergencies require a multidisciplinary and coordinated response from government agencies, healthcare providers, emergency responders, and the community. Effective disaster management is essential to minimize the impact of these emergencies and protect public health

Plans to achieve target of Sendai Framework in Disaster Management

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is a global agreement adopted by UN member states in 2015. Its primary goal is to reduce disaster risk and build resilience to disasters. Achieving the targets of the Sendai Framework requires a multi-faceted and coordinated approach involving governments, communities, civil society, and the private sector. Here are some key strategies and plans to achieve the Sendai Framework's targets in disaster management:

- 1. National Risk Assessment:** Conduct comprehensive risk assessments at the national and local levels to understand the specific hazards, vulnerabilities, and exposure within a region. This forms the foundation for targeted disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans.

2. **Institutional Strengthening:** Strengthen national and local institutions responsible for disaster management. This includes developing legal frameworks, policies, and coordinating bodies for disaster risk reduction.
3. **Community Engagement:** Involve local communities in risk reduction efforts, considering their local knowledge and capacities. Encourage the participation of vulnerable groups and promote inclusive decision-making.
4. **Early Warning Systems:** Develop and enhance early warning systems that provide timely and accurate information to communities, enabling them to take preventive actions in the event of a disaster.
5. **Infrastructure Resilience:** Invest in resilient infrastructure and retrofit existing infrastructure to withstand disasters. This includes buildings, roads, bridges, and critical facilities such as hospitals and schools.
6. **Ecosystem-based Approaches:** Implement ecosystem-based approaches to reduce disaster risk. Healthy ecosystems, such as mangroves and forests, can provide natural protection against disasters.
7. **Education and Training:** Promote education and awareness programs on disaster risk reduction, both in schools and within communities. Training for emergency responders and community members is essential.
8. **Financial Mechanisms:** Establish financial mechanisms and risk transfer instruments, such as insurance, to support disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts.
9. **Research and Innovation:** Invest in research and innovation to better understand disaster risks and develop innovative solutions for risk reduction and response.
10. **International Cooperation:** Collaborate with neighboring countries and international organizations to share knowledge, resources, and best practices in disaster risk reduction.
11. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Develop a system for monitoring progress in achieving Sendai Framework targets and regularly report on these achievements to promote transparency and accountability.
12. **Climate Change Adaptation:** Integrate disaster risk reduction efforts with climate change adaptation strategies, as climate change can exacerbate the frequency and severity of disasters.
13. **Resilience in Urban Planning:** Incorporate resilience considerations into urban planning and development to reduce risks in rapidly growing urban areas.
14. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Engage the private sector in disaster risk reduction efforts, including businesses, industry associations, and financial institutions.

15. Humanitarian Response: Strengthen preparedness and response capacities to minimize the impact of disasters when they occur.

It's important to note that the Sendai Framework emphasizes a holistic and all-of-society approach to disaster risk reduction. Implementation should be context-specific and take into account the unique challenges and vulnerabilities of each region. Regular reviews and updates of DRR plans are essential to adapt to changing risk factors and ensure progress toward achieving the Sendai Framework's goals.

DDMA is building a resilience district through the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Some of DRR activities taken up by the DDMA through the initiative of NSDMA:

1. Nagaland Emergency Preparedness Exercise (NEPEX): DDMA along with the rest of the district annually conduct Mock drill in association with line department, Civil societies and Community to generate awareness among the communities and different agencies on how to establish mechanism for effective response to any disaster.
2. 3D hazard mapping: the 3D hazard mapping involves the collection of data through transect walk and aerial survey. The transect walk for 12district and aerial survey of Kohima sadar area have been completed. So, the outcome of 3D hazard mapping project can provide valuable information and insights like hazard identification and characteristics, risk assessment, land use planning and zoning, emergency response and preparedness, public awareness and education.
3. Aapdamitra: 100 volunteers (10volunteers from 1village from each Sub-division/circle) has successfully completed the training on flood search at CTI, Toluvi, Dimapur whereby emergency reserve kit were distributed all Aapdamitra volunteers.
4. A Kids friendly disaster drill called Mithun Caravan is carried by the NSDMA in the district involving schools. This drill is as disaster prevention event adopted from Japanese IzaKaeru Caravan where children learn about disaster prevention playing with families.
5. Encouraging volunteerism of the community in disaster Preparedness, Response & Mitigation. Since disaster are the first and foremost a local phenomenon, Disaster Risk Reduction should begin at local communities. In order to build up DM for DRR at local level, the state authority has a strong network of 2138 Community First Responder (CFR)

from 208 villages throughout the state. CFRs have been trained since 2016, Mokokchung district has trained CRFs and 200 Trainers of Trainees (ToTs). This along with the formation of the Village Disaster Management Authority ensures capacity Building at the local level.

6. Establishment and strengthening of functional Emergency Response System in the district for immediate response/action by the DDMA when the information is received.
7. Implementation of Incident Response System (IRS). A systematic chain of command ensures smooth conduct of operation during events of disaster without creating much chaos and confusion.

Plans to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in disaster management

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in disaster management is crucial for building resilient communities and reducing the impact of disasters on people, the environment, and the economy. To effectively integrate SDGs into disaster management, here are some key plans and strategies:

1. Assessment and Data Collection:

- Conduct comprehensive risk assessments to understand the specific disaster risks in your region.
- Collect and analyze data related to the SDGs, disaster vulnerabilities, and climate change impacts.
- Identify and prioritize the SDGs that are most relevant to your region's disaster risk profile.

2. Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration:

- Foster partnerships among government agencies, NGOs, businesses, and local communities to promote a collaborative approach to disaster management.
- Engage with international organizations and neighboring countries to share knowledge and resources.

3. Capacity Building and Training:

- Invest in training programs for emergency responders, community leaders, and local populations on disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response.

- Ensure that training programs integrate the SDGs and emphasize their importance in disaster management.
4. Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation:
 - Develop strategies for climate change adaptation as part of disaster risk reduction efforts.
 - Invest in infrastructure and practices that are resilient to changing climate patterns.
 5. Early Warning Systems:
 - Implement and maintain effective early warning systems that can alert communities to impending disasters.
 - Ensure that these systems are accessible and understandable to all segments of the population, including marginalized groups.
 6. Infrastructure and Land-Use Planning:
 - Promote sustainable urban planning and construction practices to reduce vulnerability to disasters.
 - Develop and enforce building codes that consider disaster resilience and sustainability.
 7. Resource Allocation:
 - Allocate resources to disaster management efforts in a way that supports the achievement of SDGs.
 - Prioritize investments in sectors such as education, health, and poverty reduction, which are critical to resilience building.
 8. Community Engagement and Awareness:
 - Raise awareness among communities about the importance of the SDGs in disaster risk reduction.
 - Involve local communities in decision-making processes and empower them to take proactive measures.
 9. Monitoring and Reporting:
 - Establish mechanisms for monitoring progress toward both disaster management goals and SDGs.
 - Regularly report on achievements, challenges, and areas requiring improvement to enhance accountability.
 10. Innovation and Technology:
 - Harness technology and innovation to improve disaster forecasting, response, and recovery.
 - Explore the use of blockchain, artificial intelligence, and other emerging technologies to enhance disaster management.

11. Cross-Sectoral Integration:

- Integrate disaster management and SDG-related efforts across various sectors, including health, education, agriculture, and infrastructure.
- Identify synergies and co-benefits to optimize resource utilization.

12. Resilience Education:

- Incorporate disaster risk reduction and resilience education into school curricula and community programs.
- Promote a culture of preparedness and sustainability from an early age.

13. Policy Development and Implementation:

- Develop policies and regulations that align disaster management practices with the principles of sustainability and the SDGs.
- Ensure that policies are effectively implemented and enforced at all levels of government.

14. International Cooperation:

- Engage with international forums and agreements related to disaster management and sustainable development.
- Share experiences, best practices, and lessons learned with other nations to enhance global resilience.

By integrating the SDGs into disaster management plans, governments and communities can work together to build resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and ultimately achieve a sustainable future even in the face of natural and man-made disasters

Plans to include people with Disability and Disaster Management

Incorporating plans to include people with disabilities in disaster management is a critical aspect of ensuring the safety and well-being of all members of a community during emergencies. Here are some key considerations and strategies for integrating disability inclusion into disaster management plans:

1. Disability-Inclusive Risk Assessment:

- Conduct a comprehensive assessment to identify the specific vulnerabilities and needs of individuals with disabilities within the community.

- Collaborate with disability organizations and experts to gain insights into the unique challenges faced by people with disabilities during disasters.

2. Accessible Communication:

- Ensure that all disaster-related information, warnings, and communication materials are accessible to people with disabilities. This includes providing information in various formats such as braille, large print, sign language, and audio formats.
- Establish accessible communication channels, such as dedicated hotlines or text messaging services, to reach people with disabilities during emergencies.

3. Accessible Shelters and Facilities:

- Identify and equip accessible emergency shelters with features like ramps, accessible restrooms, and adequate space for mobility devices.
- Train shelter staff on providing appropriate assistance and accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

4. Transportation and Evacuation:

- Develop transportation plans that consider the needs of people with disabilities, including accessible vehicles and trained personnel.
- Ensure evacuation routes and transportation options are accessible to all, including those with mobility impairments.

5. Medical and Assistive Technology:

- Ensure that emergency medical facilities have the necessary equipment and personnel to provide care to individuals with disabilities, including those who rely on assistive devices or require specific medications.
- Stockpile necessary medical supplies and assistive technology devices in emergency response stockpiles.

6. Inclusive Training and Exercises:

- Train emergency responders and community members in disability awareness and inclusive practices.
- Conduct regular disaster preparedness drills and exercises that include scenarios involving individuals with disabilities.

7. Community Engagement:

- Establish partnerships with local disability organizations and advocacy groups to involve people with disabilities in disaster planning and decision-making processes.

- Create community support networks to ensure that individuals with disabilities have access to assistance during emergencies.

8. Accessible Information Systems:

- Develop accessible websites and apps that provide real-time information on disaster updates, shelter locations, and emergency contacts.
- Ensure that emergency alerts and notifications are accessible through multiple communication channels.

9. Post-Disaster Recovery:

- Include the needs of people with disabilities in long-term recovery and rebuilding efforts, such as accessible housing and infrastructure.
- Provide mental health and counselling services that address the psychological impact of disasters on individuals with disabilities.

10. Legal and Policy Frameworks:

- Develop and enforce policies and legislation that require disability inclusion in disaster management plans.
- Ensure compliance with relevant laws like the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the United States or similar regulations in other countries.

It's crucial to recognize that the needs of people with disabilities can vary widely, so a one-size-fits-all approach won't suffice. Engaging with the disability community, conducting ongoing assessments, and tailoring plans to specific circumstances are essential steps in creating effective disability-inclusive disaster management plans. Additionally, involving people with disabilities in the planning process ensures that their voices and experiences are taken into account.

7 PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION & 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 risk 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 equipment, 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.

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

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-coordinating 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 comprises groups of women and men volunteers and is 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. Training of Master Trainers and ToTs (Under National School Safety Program)

Four Master trainers were sent to Delhi NIDM for the training of School safety as Master trainers, as of which they had to train 200 teachers as ToTs, who were selected from 200 schools.



District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung



6. 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.

Mock drills conducted at 200 schools in Mokokchung under the National School Safety Program.



7. Trainings on Capacity Development Program and Mega Mock Exercise



ABOUT IDRN (Indian Disaster Resource Network)

IDRN is a nation-wide electronic inventory of resources that enlists equipment and human resources, collated from districts, states and national level line departments and agencies.

IDRN is a web based platform, for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. Primary focus of IDRN portal is to enable the decision makers to find answers on availability of equipment and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. This database will also enable them to assess the level of preparedness for specific disasters.

HOW IDRN WORKS?

The online inventory of resources is hosted in the National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi.

Only the authorized Government officers have the access to uploaded data in the portal and the district authorities are the officials for facilitating data collection and updation. Data is monitored and maintained at the central level by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). Besides NIDM is responsible for the overall administration of the portal.

UPDATE DATA IN IDRN?

District Collectors/Magistrate are the authorized officials to get the latest information about disaster management resources available with various line departments/agencies and uploaded in the portal, using services of District Informatics Officers. Further details on, how to use IDRN is given in **Annexure IV**. The resource Inventory for the district of Mokokchung has been updated till the month of October, 2014

Identification of possible locations of Helipads with GPS coordinates :

In case of the episode of any disaster there is an imminent need for providing relief and recovery measures for which some locations have been identified by the Government of Nagaland as suitable sites for landing of choppers. For details refer to the **Annexure V**




Disaster Specific Mitigation Measures

Floods and Cyclones

Flood is a not a usual phenomenon in Mokokchung but 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 Shore lines, 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 summarized 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 climatologically records, history of wind speed, 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.

The coordinating authority for this may be vested with a senior officer in the municipal administration.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR PETROL PUMPS

Item 1: Name and address of petrol and diesel stations in Mokokchung town

1. Ongpangkong Co-op society, Sungkomen ward
2. IOC Imlong Co-op, Aongza ward
3. NRL Yimyu ward
4. Essar, Sewak gate
5. HPCL Marcofed, Arkong ward

Item 2: What is an Emergency?

The Emergency Response Plan must specify exactly what constitutes an emergency scenario. An emergency scenario will require either rising of a site alarm and/or an external alarm. The risk involved is immediate and must be dealt with urgently to prevent escalation or to achieve remediation of the damage, loss or injury to individuals, plant and equipment.

For any petrol station, the following might be considered to constitute an emergency:

- a. Fire or ignition source on the forecourt
- b. Significant spillage of flammable fuel
- c. Explosion
- d. Contamination of clothing of client or personnel with petrol
- e. Injury to client or personnel on site
- f. Threat of violence, personal injury or robbery.

Item 3: Identify the Emergency

(i) Fixed firefighting or emergency response facilities on site along with their locations

Examples:

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- a. Safety devices on equipment and systems.
 - b. Systems for emergency shutdown of sources of flammable fuels.
 - c. systems for raising the alarm both on and off site
 - d. Fireman's switch - function, location and how it operates.
 - e. Any water drenching or foam flooding equipment, if appropriate
 - f. Electrical shutdown of pumps or other equipment.
 - g. Emergency exits, routes and assembly points for staff and clients
- (ii) Portable firefighting and spill response facilities, along with their locations.

Response Equipment on Site

Clearly describe the emergency response equipment on site, what function each has, how they are triggered and how they operate.

- a. Fire extinguishers, type, location and application.
- b. Spill containment systems and remediation measures.

List of trained first aiders where appropriate or alternatively contact details for the nearest medical facility or professional.

Item 4: Site Map

A detailed site map showing the location of the tanks and pumps as well as the facilities detailed above, with the assembly points and emergency response facilities highlighted.

Item 5: Emergency Response Procedures

For each emergency scenario, a detailed procedure must be drawn up, indicating the emergency actions to be carried out upon becoming aware of the emergency. It must detail what the appropriate response is, what facilities are available and who is to carry out the actions. Avoid making the supervisor responsible for everything as it is impossible for one person to carry out all the functions. Delegate authority to ensure that the critical actions are carried out in an efficient and effective manner.

Outline clearly how to interact with Emergency Services

- (i) When first making them aware of the emergency scenario and
- (ii) When they attend the scene. Ensure procedures are put in place to ensure they will have all relevant information made available to them.

Outline the evacuation procedures including escape routes, assembly points, arrangements for accounting for staff and who will take responsibility for this.

Outline first aid arrangements including names of occupational first aiders, local medical staff to be contacted and arrangements for protecting staff while administering first aid.

Item 6: Identify Responsible Persons

List the responsibilities of each person and their function in responding to emergencies and first aid.

Item 7: Ensure Emergency Procedures are understood

It is imperative that the employer/owner/operator ensures that the emergency procedures, as they relate to them, are understood by all employees on site. Where possible, utilise pictograms to prevent confusion.

Item 8: Training and Practice in Emergency Procedures

All staff who has a role in dealing with an emergency should receive comprehensive training on the procedures for dealing with each emergency scenario. This training should be provided to newly recruited employees on commencement of employment and regular refresher courses provided to other employees.

The training should include:

- Risks associated with petrol (Class 1) and other fuels
- Site-specific risk assessment/safety statement for their place of work
- Rules to be observed at retail and private stores
- The function, operation and use of electrical and other devices for controlling or regulating delivery of petrol to underground storage tanks or fuel tanks of vehicles
- Classification of hazardous zones
- Learning and memorizing the correct site address so that they don't forget it when faced with an emergency
- Familiarity with how to raise the internal and external alarms
- Familiarity with how to isolate the pumps
- Familiarity with different classes of fire and the appropriate fire extinguishers for each
- Practical experience of using a portable fire extinguisher
- Emergency procedures for specific emergency scenarios
- Safe dispensing procedures
- Circumstances in which it is not safe to authorize dispensing of petrol
- Safe filling of petrol into appropriate containers
- Recognizing and reporting faults in equipment
- Dealing with small spillages

Some of the above may not be necessary for some staff e.g. those not authorized to dispense petrol. Having drawn up the emergency procedures and made staff familiar with them, regular practice drills where a 'mock emergency' is used to test emergency responses are recommended.

8 RESPONSE PLAN & RELIEF MEASURES

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

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- 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.

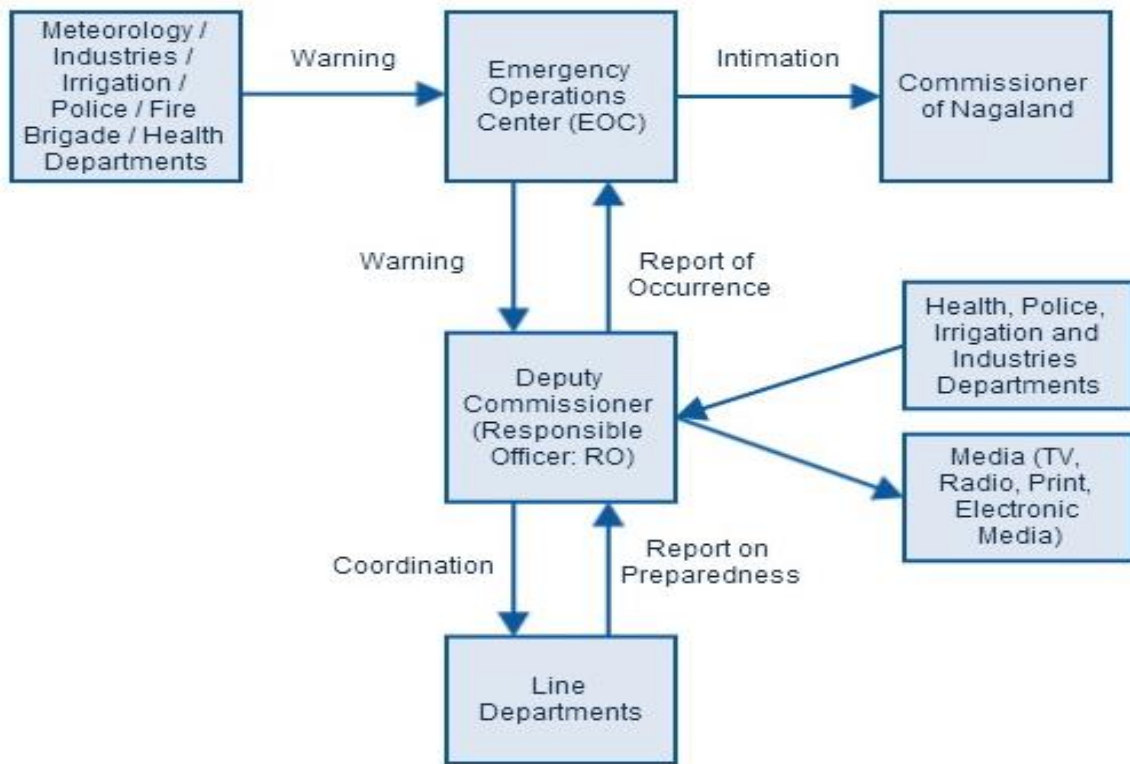
At the Sub-Divisional Level

- 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 appraise 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

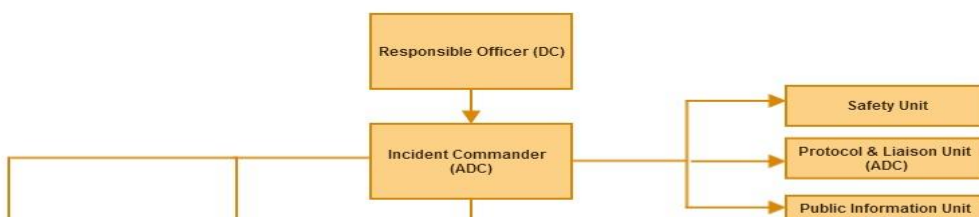
- Provision of relief needs of evacuees, control and support agencies where necessary
- Co-operation and coordination with all participating Departments/Agencies/ Authorities

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 Mokokchung 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 functions 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

Safety Unit is 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 sub-units:

- *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

Law and Order Section are 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

Operating Section is 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

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

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- Generate awareness among the target groups
- Facilitate mock drills from time to time

During Disaster

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

Post Disaster

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

Search, Rescue & Evacuation Team

Pre Disaster

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

- Arrange an emergency treatment room replete with necessary equipment and staff

During Disaster

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

Post Disaster

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

First Aid & Medical Management Team

Pre Disaster

- Prepare a list of staff with contact numbers and addresses
- Take stock of the position of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Dispensaries
- Prepare the plan indent for stock
- Train the volunteers / Task Force / Anganwadi workers to provide basic health services
- Arrange for mobile health units for inaccessible areas
- Conduct health awareness campaigns
- Stock medicines for animals
- Train volunteers for identification and use of medicines

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

- Arrange an emergency treatment room replete with necessary equipment and staff
- Delegate duty at PHC for continuous services 24 * 7
- Co-ordinate between the various offices under the Health & Family Welfare and Medical Services Departments

During Disaster

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

Post Disaster

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

Dead Body & Carcass Disposal Team

Pre Disaster

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

Post Disaster

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

Rehabilitation & Shelter Management Team

Pre Disaster

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

During Disaster

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

Post Disaster

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

Sanitation Team

Pre Disaster

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

During Disaster

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

Post Disaster

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

Relief Team

Pre Disaster

- Identify places for opening of site operation stations
- Keep multiple vehicles on standby to be utilized on demand
- Identify volunteers for running the sites
- Develop a methodology (for instance, a card based system) for ensuring that the relief material reaches the intended beneficiaries
- Arrange for transport of relief material to the shelters
- Identify godowns for storing food materials

- Requisition sufficient quantity of cattle feed / animal fodder from the concerned department
- Update the list of children, pregnant and lactating women regularly
- Stock baby food and double ration for women / elders with special needs
- Provide training to the task force on relief distribution
- Mobilize relief from as many sources as possible
- Mobilize volunteers to help in relief distribution
- Generate awareness amongst people about controlling epidemics

During Disaster

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

Post Disaster

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

9 RECOVERY, REHABILITATION & 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 are 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 reviews 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 strike, the entire machinery of the district, including the officer's 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 centers 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

Person with Disability (PWD)/Special Needs

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

Children

- ✓ Orphan 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 (elderly people)

- ✓ 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
-

10 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 DDMA 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 equipment 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 organized
- Earthquake resistant principles may be followed for construction of structures under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). 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

11 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Normal Time Activities

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

- Repairing of roads and ways leading to designated safe shelters by making use of the various development plans/schemes
- Evacuation plan as a part of the DDMP
- To undertake development projects like rural housing and rain water conservation & harvesting
- To co-ordinate schemes for poverty eradication, self-employment and such schemes of other departments

On Receiving the Warning

- Review the alarming situation in the meeting of the DDMC
- Assign tasks that need to be carried out by various officials in case the disaster hits
- Review and co-ordinate task allocation
- 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
- Distribution of work for operations of round the clock EOC / DCR
- Send vehicles equipped with microphones and sound systems for areas that are classified as top priority
- Instruct all staff to remain present at their respective places of posting
- Shift socially and economically backward and houseless families to safe places
- 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
- Arrange temporary shelters for those evacuated
- Undertake forceful evacuation if people who are at risk are not ready to leave even after sufficient warnings have been issued
- 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
- Make advance preparations for relief activities in co-ordination with local NGOs, industrial houses and donors over and above normal norms of the relief
- Work out financial estimates for search & rescue operations and immediate relief

Post Disaster Activities

- Segregate villages and areas affected by the disaster and activate the DMTs
- Analyze the damage assessment and recovery package announced by the government
- Ensure law and order in disaster affected areas to prevent theft and other possible mishaps
- Start relief activities including emergency relief distribution and work out strategy of damage assessment and provide formats for the same
- Explain the damage assessment strategy to all the staff members and stakeholders
- 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)
- Make arrangements for the transportation and distribution of relief amount and materials from the Government
- Ensure that the relief materials reach all the beneficiaries
- 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
- Work out primary estimates of the damage
- Undertake rescue operations to save people trapped under the debris and elsewhere through DMTs, trained police personnel and swimmers
- Place request for vehicles for rescue work, shifting people to temporary/permanent dispensary for treatment through DMTs, NCC, Home Guards, Local Police, and Paramilitary Forces
- Arrange for identification of people who died. Maintain the dead bodies till the legal procedure is complete
- 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:

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

- Contact the district collector as soon as possible
- Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA
- Informing the relevant offices and people about law and order and also issuing the press bulletin on this matter
- 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
- Make advance preparations for implementing the action plan for search and rescue
- Prepare a plan for police personnel to conduct search and rescue
- Arrange to communicate the messages through all available equipment of communication and vehicles as per the need
- Activate the wireless facilities to transmit the information related to disaster
- Requisition vehicles after obtaining orders for the same from district authorities

Post Disaster Activities

- Analyze the damage assessment and recovery package announced by the government
- Ensure law and order in disaster affected areas to prevent theft
- Co-ordinate search and rescue operations through all concerned departments / agencies including NGOs
- Arrange for security at relief camps/relief material storage facilities
- 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
- Regularly monitor the security of the vulnerable groups against exploitation and violation of human rights
- Ensure that there is no discrimination while distributing recovery packages
- Make sure that there are no untoward incidents like loss of life due to stampede

at the time of distribution of relief material

- Assist authorities in evacuating people to safer places
- Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better than before
- Make due arrangements for post-mortem of dead persons and speedy completion of legal procedures
- Ensure that the departmental resources like equipment (weapons etc.), materials and finances used for emergency purpose are accounted for and recouped as soon as possible
- Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness action

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

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

- Dissemination of information among people regarding deaths and injuries
- Details of disaster related relief activities needs to be provided to all concerned staff members
- 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
- Blood group wise list of blood donors with contact telephone numbers and addresses
- Training of DMTs on provision of first aid
- An inventory of equipment available that can be used for medical treatment during a disaster related emergency
- Co-ordination with various government agencies – schemes to meet the necessity of equipment in emergency

On Receiving the Warning

- Get in touch with the DCR
- Direct the officers at all levels in the department for high level preparedness for any required health response
- 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
- Ensure availability of important medicines, vaccines & insecticides and if necessary contact the concerned department / agency for additional supplies
- 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
- Support in dissemination of Early Warning Information once approved by DDMA
- 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

- Instruct the communities to be ready with their family level health kits
- Round the clock control room to be run at the district level
- 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
- Send health staff for duty to pre-decided areas as per the DMP
- Activate mobile health units for tackling the post disaster situation
- Organize in advance to mobilize local doctors and voluntary agencies for carrying out emergency work
- Get in touch with the blood donors for blood donation, on the basis of the lists prepared before hand

Post Disaster Activities

- Provide first aid to the injured and shift the seriously injured to hospitals nearby
- Send sufficient stock of medicines to the affected areas immediately
- Make arrangements for ensuring the availability of additional health staff in the affected areas on a needs basis
- Ensure to deploy trained health care staff and community health workers to detect and report potential outbreaks
- Provide essential newborn care to all newborns according to Integrated Management of Pregnancy and Childbirth guidelines
- Organize health camps and mass vaccination campaigns in affected areas
- Implement disease specific prevention measures
- Organize to get sufficient insecticides in time to prevent spread of diseases
- Ensure purity of drinking water by testing the sources of water
- Depute mobile units for providing first aid
- Distribute chlorine tablets and other necessary medicines from house to house
- Start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per the rules without any delay
- Ensure that the departmental resources like medicines, vaccines, equipment, finances etc., used for emergency purposes are accounted and recouped as soon as possible

- Take steps for the early restoration of health and nutritional service deliveries to the community
- Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

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

On Receiving the Warning

- Contact the DCR
- 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
- Informing the relevant offices and people about daily weather and also issuing the press bulletin on this matter

- Support in dissemination of Early Warning information once approved by DDMA
- Organize teams to check the sources of drinking water
- Standby arrangements of tankers for supplying drinking water
- Make chlorine tablets available in sufficient quantities for distribution through DMTs
- 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

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

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

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

On Receiving the Warning

- Contact the DCR
- Disseminate information /warning to the damage prone areas in case of a flood situation
- Ensure that communication equipments like telephones, mobiles, wireless set and others are in working condition
- Keep the technical and non-technical staff ready and alert
- Get a report on the status of ponds, dams, canals and other reservoirs through qualified technical personnel
- Make due arrangements to disseminate information about increasing / decreasing water level to the communities and media
- Arrange to provide dewatering pumps, generators, trucks, bulldozers, excavators and boats for search and rescue operations wherever required
- 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

- Obtain a clear picture of the condition of all reservoirs through teams manned by technical personnel

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

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- Irrigation resources for agriculture in all the villages in the district
- Details of buildings, vehicles and equipment under the department's control along with a list of all the contractors (with vehicles and equipment used by them) of the department
- Details of the agricultural resource laboratory, seed center, agriculture training school and any other relevant establishment
- Data pertaining to production of crops in the district along with their respective yields
- Action plan regarding the repair and alternative arrangements in case there are disruptions to agricultural production facilities
- Prepare action plans to requisition technical, semi-technical and administrative employees along with vehicles from nearby districts
- Inspect sub-ordinate offices, other centers and sub-centers under the department's control
- Prepare a sub-plan for timely and speedy availability of machines and equipment for restoration of economic activities in case of loss of properties as well as crops
- Proper maintenance of departmental equipment such as diesel generators, dumpers, generators, cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, cable wires, fire equipment, de-dusting equipment etc., that can be used during an emergency. Inspect them

once at least every 3 months

- 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
- Agriculture extension centers must be flood and earthquake resistant
- Ensure that seeds storage godowns / facilities are disaster resistant
- Take measures to prevent soil erosion at all costs

On Receiving the Warning

- Get in touch with the DCR
- Monitor the situation as it develops and disseminate information on early warning
- Direct officers of all levels in the department for high level preparedness to ensure the safety of buildings of the department and other assets
- Ensure that all officers and staff are on duty at the headquarters
- 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
- Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and take necessary action
- Ensure the availability of resources included in the DMP and make due arrangements to procure / get those during emergency
- Set up a temporary Control Room for dissemination of information related to emergency work and appoint a nodal officer
- 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

- Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- Deploy the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster
- Help the DMTs with necessary equipment in case the crop is washed away or if there is excessive water logging
- 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
- Make arrangements to avail external help to manage the disaster if necessary

- Collect details of loss of crops and send it to the district administration as soon as possible
- Prepare a primary survey report of crop damage in the area and send the same to the DCR and also to the administrative head
- Ensure that the departmental resources like equipment, seeds, food, fertilizers, agriculture resource materials, finances etc., used for emergency purpose are accounted and recouped as soon as possible
- Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

POWER DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- Prepare maps showing the power stations, sub-stations, transformers and major electric lines with comprehensive data about the same
- Other important details like water supply schemes that are dependent on electricity, drainage systems, railway station, bus-depots, strategically important places, army & paramilitary installations and major hospitals where continuity of supply in times of emergency is essential, need to be listed out
- Prepare an action plan for repairs & alternative arrangements in case power supply is disrupted during a disaster
- Carry out regular inspection at power stations and sub stations, especially the ones that are prone to damage
- Ensure timely supply of electric poles, transformers and other electrical equipment in the event of damage to such instruments / equipment in order to restore supply at the earliest
- Prepare an action plan for immediate procurement of required tools and equipment for restoration of power supply (at least on a temporary basis)
- List out all public properties related to the Power Department and make advance arrangements to minimize damage in the event of a disaster
- Ensure that all construction work carried out by the department is flood and earthquake resistant
- Repair and retrofit the old power generation units and adopt disaster resilient technology in

the process

- Make use of modern technology suitable to the climate of the region
- Take measures to prevent water logging and soil erosion due to the construction of power units

On Receiving the Warning

- Contact the DCR
- Ensure that all employees remain present on duty at the various offices
- Assign work to all officers / employees in the department
- Ensure that resources are made available and establish contacts for the same to be deployed at the time of emergency
- Ensure availability of electrical and power generation equipment and resources at safe and comfortable places so that the damaged parts could be easily replaced
- Consult the District Liaison Officer to discontinue the supply in case of damage to the lines for the safety of people and property
- Divide your staff into different groups(with sufficient vehicles) for emergency work and assign different areas
- Set up a temporary control room in the office for dissemination of information during the disaster and appoint a nodal officer from the department
- 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

- Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- Perform duties assigned for search and rescue
- Deploy available resources and manpower for Disaster Management
- Dispatch task forces with necessary equipment to places where electricity supply is disrupted and ensure that the same is restarted at the earliest
- Undertake emergency repair work as required as soon as possible
- 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
- Make temporary arrangements for electric supply to important places and installations as identified by the department before hand

- Ensure that the departmental resources like equipment, construction material, energy/electricity resource material, finances etc., used for emergency purpose are accounted and recouped as soon as possible
- Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

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

On Receiving the Warning

- Contact the DCR as soon as possible
- Ensure that all the staff members remain on duty at their respective offices
- 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
- Assigning specific duties to all the officers and staff
- 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

- Follow instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- Assist the DDMA and the various agencies in search and rescue activities
- Provide all available resources and manpower for emergency relief work
- Mobilize the service of technical personnel for survey work to assess the nature and magnitude of damage
- Prepare a damage assessment report in the affected areas within 12 hours / 24 Hours to help the administration plan the response effectively
- 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
- Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED (BSNL)

Normal Time Activities

- Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses and telephone numbers to be collected and documented
- List of buildings, vehicles & equipment as well as the names of contractors and the vehicles & equipment used by them
- Prepare comprehensive maps showing details of telephone exchanges, telephone lines, hotlines, telex lines and microwave towers along with relevant statistical data
- 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

- Action plan for repairs/alternative arrangements in case of disruption of telephone lines and microwave towers
- Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub-exchanges once every 3 months at the least
- Appoint an officer not below the rank of telephone inspector to co-ordinate with the DCR during an emergency
- Proper maintenance of departmental equipment such as diesel generators, dumpers, generators, cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, cable wires, fire equipment, de-dusting equipment etc., that can be used during an emergency. Inspect them once at least every 3 months
- 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
- Prepare a list of public properties related to the telephone department and make arrangements to lessen the damage should a disaster strike
- Ensure that all BSNL offices and establishments are earthquake and fire resistant
- Use earthquake and flood resistant technology in the construction of BSNL towers or setups
- Procure and use fire resistant cables, instruments, switches and network devices
- Assess disaster risks due to any new construction, installation or maintenance of towers or any other set up
- Install alternate sources of energy for the power back up
- Flood proof design for towers and poles located in areas prone to floods or in low lying areas

On Receiving the Warning

- Contact the DCR as soon as possible
- Ensure that all the staff members remain on duty at their respective offices
- 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
- Assign specific duties to all the officers and staff and dispatch them to various sites as required
- Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and do the needful
- Ensure availability of resources included in the DMP and establish contacts for the same during an emergency

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- Setup a temporary control room for exchange of information in times of an emergency and appoint a nodal officer
- Make provisions for sending alert messages during emergencies (including weather forecasts)
- Provide setup for the web-conferencing or audio conferencing for the district administration

Post Disaster Activities

- Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
- Perform the duties assigned in relation to search and rescue work
- Deploy all available resources and manpower to manage the disaster effectively
- Review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines and re-establish the communication network as soon as possible
- Send the DMTs with the necessary equipment for speedy restoration of disrupted telephone lines with priority being given to places that are strategically important
- Make arrangements to obtain external help (if required)to help manage the disaster
- 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
- Arrange for temporary hotline services or temporary telephone connections at the DCR, hospitals, shelters, jails, police stations, airport, railway station, bus depots, army & paramilitary installations / facilities and other important places
- Provide and maintain the telegraph services
- Immediately undertake emergency repair work
- Prepare an action plan to urgently avail telephone poles, wires and other equipment / tools that are essential to re-establish communications
- 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
- Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

ANIMAL AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENTS (ALLIED)

Normal Time Activities

- Details of the officers & staff members of the department along with their contact addresses

and telephone numbers to be collected and documented

- Maintain a list of veterinary centers, artificial insemination centers, veterinary dispensaries, veterinary colleges and other related establishments under the administrative control of the department
- List of vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipment that belong to the department
- 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)
- 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
- Make a plan for repairs /alternative arrangements in case facilities related to animal husbandry and veterinary services are disrupted
- Artificial Insemination Centers, Treatment Centers and all other facilities need to be earthquake and flood resistant
- Renovate fish ponds and ox-bow lakes
- Arrange to obtain necessary medicines, vaccines and other materials for treatment of animals in the event of a disaster
- 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
- Appoint an employee not below the rank of livestock inspector to co-ordinate with the DCR during an emergency
- Maintain equipment 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 equipment, de – dusting equipment etc., that can be used during an emergency. Inspect these regularly and ensure working condition
- 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

- Contact the DCR immediately
- Ensure that the officers and staff are on duty at their respective offices
- Assign work to be done by the various officers and staff and send them to various sites as needed

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

- Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and do as directed
- Ensure availability of resources included in the DMP and make necessary arrangements to obtain those during an emergency
- Consult the District Liaison Officer to prevent a probable epidemic outbreak among the cattle and take necessary precautions
- Identify water sources for animals in case of a drought situation
- Ensure adequate supply of fodder and medicines for the animals
- Construct shelters in safe places where animals can be evacuated to should a disaster strike
- Set up a temporary control room for exchange of information and appoint a nodal officer
- 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

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

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- Contact details and addresses of all officers, drivers, conductors, mechanical and supervisory

staff to be collected and documented

- List the location of buses and other vehicles owned by the department throughout the district
- Details of fuel arrangements for vehicles for emergency work
- 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
- Make arrangements for additional buses and vehicles for evacuation of people from the affected areas during emergencies / disasters
- List of buildings, vehicles & equipment as well as the names of contractors and the vehicles & equipment used by them
- Prepare a map showing the location of all the fuel stations in the district along with their capacities
- Construct a map showing transport depots, pick up points, control points, garages and important routes with equipment of communication, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone & amplifiers with the relevant data
- 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
- Prepare an emergency plan for the safety of staff, vehicles, drivers, conductors etc.
- Prepare an action plan regarding repairs/alternative arrangements in case of disruption of transport services during a disaster
- Make a map showing alternative transport network of roads
- Inspect all transport depots, pick up points, control points, garages and important routes regularly and rectify any damages that may be found
- Plan for restoration of goods transportation in case buses and parcel vans get damaged in the event of a disaster
- Prepare an action plan to procure temporary buses and vehicles, technical personnel from nearby unaffected districts
- Regular maintenance of all available equipment 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 equipment are in perfect working condition so that they can be immediately deployed when the need arises
- Take due care to see to it that the transportation facilities at shelters and emergency hospitals

are not disrupted during calamities

- 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

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

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

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- Send DMTs with the necessary equipment to help re start disrupted transportation
- 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
- Make temporary transport arrangements for control rooms, hospitals, shelters and other strategically important places
- Immediately undertake needed repairs at the bus stations, fuel stations, pick up / control points and garages
- 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
- Ensure availability of sufficient funds for repair and retrofitting of vehicles, motors etc. after proper assessment of the damage
- Support recovery and rehabilitation efforts to help communities recover from the disaster impact and bounce back better
- Incorporate lessons learnt into future planning and preparedness actions

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities

- Contact details and addresses of all officers, staff including rangers to be collected and documented
- Maps showing the details of forest areas in the district along with relevant statistical data
- Data of approach roads under the forest department including bridges, causeways, railway crossings etc., and their condition
- Regularly inspect damage prone roads, bridges, check dams and causeways under the forest department
- Regular maintenance of all available equipment 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 equipment are in perfect working condition so that they can be immediately deployed when the need arises
- Take care of public shelters and other places to be used for evacuation with primary facilities like water
- 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

- Contact the DCR immediately
- Ensure that staff are on duty at the respective offices
- Assign work to be done by the various officers and staff and send them to their sites
- Receive instructions from the District Liaison Officer and do the needful
- 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
- Make advance arrangements for fuel wood and bamboos for use in pre-identified priority areas
- 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

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

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- 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

12 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

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

- 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
- 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

- 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 splinters 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

- 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
- 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
- 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

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
- 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.

Annexure I Maps of Mokokchung

i. City Map of Mokokchung



ii. Location of Mokokchung vis-à-vis other neighboring Districts



Annexure II

FIRST AID TEAM FOR MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Team

1. Indian Red Cross Society
2. Bharat Scouts & Guides
3. Participation of all officers & Staff of Medical Units in Mokokchung District is mandatory
4. The staff of all medical units in Mokokchung should know the basics of First Aid
5. The in charge for the emergency Medicines will be as per the nomination of the CMO office.

The team will work out the medicine requirements and manage calamities

6. The driver nominated from the CMO office will be responsible for keeping the ambulances and drivers on alert 24 * 7. The other drivers are Mr. Rhondamo Humtsoe and Mr. Lithungbemo Ezung (Office of the Medical Superintendent, Mokokchung)

All Officers and 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

Dr. B. K. Singh (Office of the Medical Superintendent, Mokokchung) will be at the site of unclaimed dead bodies.

Medical Team

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

Manpower Distribution

1. Public Relations
 - a. Chief Medical Officer
 - b. Indian Red Cross Society
 - c. Bharat Scouts & Guides
 - d. Assistant Drug Controller

2. Spot of incidence

-Doctors nominated from CMO office. Depending upon the disaster

3. Emergency Room

District Disaster Management Authority Mokokchung

-Surgeons, Orthopedic Surgeons, Medical Specialists, Gynecology Specialists, ENT Specialists & Eye Specialists

4. Operation Theater - Anesthetists & O. T. Sisters

5. Blood Bank - Dr.

6. Transportation of patients to the ward

-Doctors nominated from CMO office. Depending upon the disaster

7. Mob Control

(a) Doctors nominated from CMO office. Depending upon the disaster

(b) Indian Red Cross Society

(c) Bharat Scouts & Guides

8. Overall co-ordination with different departments-Chief Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, DHD

9. Co-ordination with different hospitals - Deputy Chief Medical Officer

10. Pharmacist - Doctors nominated from CMO office. Depending upon the disaster

Places of Treatment

1. District Hospital, Mokokchung

2. Woodland Nursing Home, Mokokchung

Contacts in times of emergency

1. Chief Medical Officer - + 91 -

2. Deputy Chief Medical Officer - + 91 -

3. Medical Superintendent - + 91 -

4. Blood Bank - + 91 -

5. Emergency Room - + 91 -

6. Ambulance

Chief Medical Officer, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent & Assistant Medical Superintendent

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Search & Rescue➤ Evacuation➤ Removal of Debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Home Guards & Civil Defense,➤ Police and Fire & Emergency Services and➤ Community First Responders / NGOs / Civil Societies

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 gazette officers, subordinate officers and other ranks.

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

Annexure IV

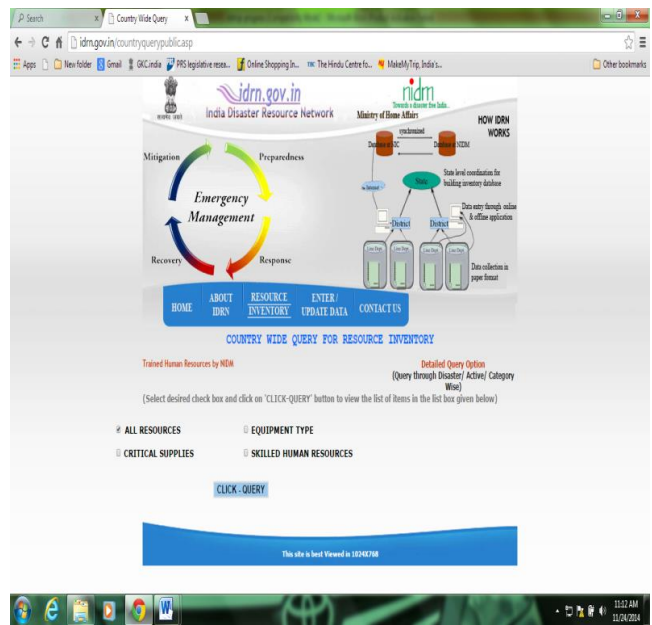
How to Access IDRN?

The IDRN is an online portal which can be accessed through the website: <http://idrn.gov.in/>

The online inventory gives the different kinds of resources available at the disposal of the district administration during the episode of disaster in the district concerned. The portal has to be updated periodically in order to keep the district administration abreast of the procurement of further resource and the maintenance of the existing ones.

In order to access the Resource inventory one needs to

1. Click on the Resource inventory tab
2. Choose the Type of resources one needs to see.
3. Then the State and the relevant district has to be selected
4. The period can also be selected from the calendar
4. The updated resources are displayed in the form of individual items
5. Click on the individual items and then click *find result* at the bottom, to know the number of that particular resource and its location/ the department with which it exists. The portal becomes very much handy for the officials of the district administration as they can view the resources anytime and act accordingly.



Annexure V

Possible Helipad Locations in the District of Mokokchung and their GPS co-ordinates

Sl. No	NAME	DISTRICT	SUB-DIVISIONAL/ CIRCLE/TOWN/ VILLAGE	Standard/ Public/Village/ School Ground	CO-ORDINATES
1	Impur	Mokokchung	Village	Village Ground	N26° 23'22" E094° 32'30"
2	Molungkimong	Mokokchung	Village	Village Ground	N26°38'26" E094°36'18"
3	Molungyimsen	Mokokchung	Village	Village Ground	N26°39'52" E094°36'18"
4	Khar	Mokokchung	Village	Village Ground	N26°28'17" E094°27'44"
5	Longkhum	Mokokchung	Village	Public Ground	N26°15'22" E094°24'59"
6	Chungtiayimsen	Mokokchung	Village	Public Ground	N26°32' E094°22'
7	Tuli (Paper Mill)	Mokokchung	ADC HQ	Public Ground	N26°43'22" E094°37'
8	Longjang	Mokokchung	Village	Village Ground	N26°27' E094°32'
9	Chuchuyimlang	Mokokchung	EAC HQ	Public Ground	N26°27'49" E094°38'00"
10	Kilingmen (GPS Name Kilin)	Mokokchung	EAC HQ	Public Ground	N26°30'96" E094°36'47"
11	Saring	Mokokchung	ADC HQ	Public Ground	N26°38'00" E094°37'00"
12	Mangkolemba (GPS Name Mkole)	Mokokchung	Village	Village Ground	N26°29'93" E094°26'45"

Annexure VI

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 coordinates 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, analyze and disseminate data relating to damage, loss and needs assessment
- Information gathering and record keeping on disaster events
- Early warning dissemination

Role of EOC during Emergencies / Disasters

- 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
- 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

- For Health Branch, the officer will be from the Health and Family Welfare Department
- For Infrastructure Branch, the officer will be from the Public Works Department
- 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)
- During emergencies and special occasions the EOCs would be manned round the clock

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 bases 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	2
➤ Internal	8
➤ VOIP	2
Mobile phones	4
Satellite phones	2
➤ INMARSAT Mini M or Global Mobile (Iridium / Thuraya)	
Phone units connected to State Wide Area Network (SWAN)	4
FAX Machine	1
VSAT	1

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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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Search Lights ➤ Torches ➤ LED Flash Lights ➤ Chemical Light Sticks ➤ Emergency Lightings 	

Proforma for 'IN' Message Register

Sl. No	Date Time of receipt	In Message Sl.No.	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 VII

COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CBDM)/ COMMUNITY FIRST RESPONDER (CFR)

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 CBDM/CFR 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/CFR 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 (DRR) 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. Also, the people must be involved in decision making on policies and strategies. External agencies like Non-Government Organizations (NGO) along with the Government may organize and implement community level programs before and after disasters. 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:

- A high level of disaster preparedness amongst community reduces disaster impacts
- An active community helps to save, evacuate and mobilize people to safe shelters or locations, before external aid arrives
- 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 (CBDM)/ Community First Responder (CFR)?

The concept of putting the communities at the forefront gave rise to the idea of CBDM/CFR. CBDM/CFR 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. CBDM/CFR 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/CFR 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/CFR, 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/CFR empowers the community to address the root causes of vulnerabilities by transforming social, economic and political structures.

Methodology for CBDM/CFR

The process of CBDM/CFR 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 favorable environment for stakeholders' participation. Hence, the authorities should facilitate networking and Coordination within the community.

The ultimate goal of CBDM/CFR 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/CFR 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.

The CBDM/CFR 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 VIII

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 IX

LIST OF POST OFFICES UNDER MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT, NE Circle

(In Mokokchung, Post Offices are available in 10 Taluks / Tehsils)

Sl.No	Post Office	Taluk	Pin Code
1	Alichen B.O,	Mokokchung	798601
2	Alongkima B.O,	Mangkolemba	798604
3	Alongtaki B.O,	Mangkolemba	798604
4	Aolijen B.O,	Mokokchung	798601
5	Avvee B.O,	Mokokchung	798601
6	Asangma B.O,	Changtongya	798618
7	Bankangtsung B.O,	Tuli	798618
8	Changki B.O,	Mokokchung	798601
9	Changtongya B.O,	Mokokchung	798613
10	Chare B.O,	Mokokchung	798601

References

- Nagaland State Disaster Management Plan
- Gujarat State Disaster Management Plan
- Dimapur District Disaster Management Plan
- Sindhudurg District Disaster Management Plan
- Karbi Anglong District Disaster Management Plan
- Model Framework for District Disaster Management Plan, NDMA
- Incident Response System, NDMA