

AIZAWL DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2025



**District Emergency
Operation Centre :
1077**

**Aizawl District Disaster
Management Authority**

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CHAPTER- 1 **INTRODUCTION**

1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE:

About Aizawl District

Aizawl District is one of the 11 districts in the state of Mizoram, India, with its administrative headquarter located in Aizawl city. According to the population projections of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India (RGI), the population of Aizawl District is estimated at 4,67,731 in 2025, making it the most populous district in the state. It is also the second-largest in terms of area.

Geography and Climate Aizawl District

Aizawl District is situated at latitude 23.7°N and longitude 92.7°E. It covers a total area of 3,576 square kilometers.

The district shares borders with:

- Kolasib District to the north
- Saitual District to the east
- Mamit District to the west
- Serchhip District to the south

The elevation of Aizawl ranges around 1,132 meters (3,715 feet) above sea level. It enjoys a moderate climate throughout the year, with summer temperatures ranging between 20°C and 30°C, and winter temperatures between 11°C and 21°C.

Pin Codes

796012 (Ramhlun)
796014 (Bawngkawn)
796025 (Durtlang)
796009 (Vaivakawn)
796471 (Zawlnuam)
796005 (Kulikawn)
796036 (Sihphir)
796230 (Sialsuk)
796017 (Zemabawk)
796190 (Aibawk)
796007 (Chanmari)
796161 (Thingsulthliah)
796111 (Darlawm)
796015 (Tlangnuam)
796001 (Aizawl)

Census 2011 Overview of Aizawl District:

Parameter	Value
Total Population	400,309
• Males	199,270
• Females	201,039
Literacy Rate	98.21%
• Literate Individuals	267,322
Area	3,576 sq. km
Rankings	
• Population	1st among Mizoram districts
• Area	2nd within the state

Aizawl City – The Heart of Mizoram:

Aizawl city, the capital of Mizoram, is not only the largest city in the district but also a political, cultural, and administrative hub. Located north of the Tropic of Cancer, Aizawl is perched on a ridge at 1,132 meters above sea level, with the Tlawng River valley to the west and the Tuirial River valley to the east.

The city is home to key government institutions, including the State Assembly House and the Civil Secretariat. It reflects the rich cultural heritage of the Mizo people, who coexist peacefully in a vibrant and diverse community.

Aizawl is known for its scenic beauty, serene atmosphere, and tourist-friendly environment. The city offers a mix of natural attractions, traditional jungle products, historical monuments, and folklore-based memorials. Whether you're a visitor or a resident, Aizawl's charm and liveliness make it a truly captivating destination.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION AND STRATIGRAPHY OF MIZORAM AND AIZAWL DISTRICT:

Mizoram forms part of the Indo-Burman Ranges, developed through the tectonic convergence of the Indian Plate and the Burmese (Burma) microplate during the Late Mesozoic to Cenozoic. The continuing eastward movement of the Indian Plate and its oblique collision with the Eurasian and Burmese plates led to intense fold-thrust deformation, creating the present-day north-south oriented hill ranges and synclinal valleys.

Tectonic Evolution:

- **Initiation:** Collision between the Indian Plate and the Burmese microplate during the Late Oligocene to Early Miocene initiated crustal shortening.
- **Main Deformation Phase:** Middle Miocene – intense folding, thrust faulting, and uplift of sedimentary sequences.
- **Ongoing Activity:** The region remains tectonically active due to continued Indo-Burman convergence, with earthquakes and structural reactivation shaping the landscape.

Stratigraphy of Mizoram:

The geological succession consists predominantly of tertiary sedimentary rocks deposited between the Oligocene (~34–23 million years ago) and Pliocene (~5.3–2.6 million years ago). The main stratigraphic units are:

Group Formation /	Geological Age	Lithology & Features	Depositional Environment
Barail Group	Oligocene (~34–23 Ma)	Shale, siltstone, fine sandstone	Shallow marine shelf deposits
Surma Group (Bhuban & Bokabil Formations)	Lower to Middle Miocene (~23–11 Ma)	Alternating sandstone, shale, siltstone, mudstone, occasional shell limestone, intraformational conglomerates	Shallow marine to deltaic with turbidity current influence
Tipam Group	Upper Miocene to early Pliocene (~11–2.6 Ma)	Coarse- to medium-grained ferruginous sandstone with clay bands	Fluvial channel and floodplain systems

Age	Group	Formation	Unit	Generalized Lithology
Recent	Alluvium			Silt, clay and gravel
-----Unconformity-----				
Early Pliocene to Late Miocene	Tipam (+900 m)			Friable sandstone with occasional clay bands
-----Conformable and transitional contact-----				
Miocene to Upper Oligocene	S U R M A (+5950 m)	Bokabil (+950 m)		Shale, siltstone and sandstone
		B H U B A N (5000 m)	Upper Bhuban (1100 m)	Arenaceous predominating with sandstone, shale and siltstone
			Upper Bhuban (3000 m)	Argillaceous predominating with shale, siltstone-shale alternations and sandstone
			Lower Bhuban (900 m)	Arenaceous predominating with sandstone and silty-shale
			-----Unconformity obliterated by faults-----	
Oligocene	Barail (+3000 m)			Shale, siltstone and sandstone
-----Lower contact not seen-----				

Table showing Litho-Stratigraphic succession of Mizoram

Dominant Stratigraphic Units of Aizawl District:

In Aizawl District, the Middle and Upper Bhuban Formations of the Surma Group are dominant. The Upper Bhuban consists of thick-bedded sandstones, while the Middle Bhuban contains alternating sandstone–shale–siltstone beds. Fossil assemblages, including marine fish remains, indicate deposition in tropical shallow marine basins during the Miocene.

Stratigraphy of Aizawl District:

Unit / Group	Geological age	Typical lithology (Aizawl)	Typical exposure / thickness (local)	Key geohazards / stability issues	Implications for disaster management
Upper Bhuban (Surma Group)	Middle Miocene (part of ~23–11 Ma interval)	Thickly bedded, medium–fine sandstones; ripple/cross-bedding; occasional shell limestone, calcareous concretions.	Locally massive beds (tens of metres); well exposed along ridges and roadcuts.	Relatively competent but forms steep slopes/overhangs; bedding-controlled failures, rockfall, and weathering producing talus. Calcareous cementation causes differential weathering.	Avoid cut slopes into massive sandstone without benching/rock-support; regular rockfall mitigation along highways; map rock mass joints and bedding planes.
Middle Bhuban (Surma Group)	Lower–Middle Miocene	Alternating sandstone–siltstone–shale sequences; highly bioturbated in places; thin to medium beds.	Can form thick stacked sequences (hundreds of metres in some sections around Aizawl). Magnetostratigraphic work shows long successions.	Alternating competent–weak beds prone to planar/slip failures along shale/silt beds; high landslide susceptibility, especially where slopes are steep and vegetation removed. Rapid colluvium formation and gulying.	Prioritise slope-stability mapping; avoid major construction on slopes underlain by shaley bands; implement slope drainage and shallow drainage works; landslide early warning in urban fringe.
Lower Bhuban / Bokabil (Surma Group) / equivalent	Early Miocene–Lower Miocene	Finer argillaceous units, siltstone and shale interbeds; occasional fine sandstones.	Thinner beds and more argillaceous in eastern sections.	Weak, easily weathered horizons — source layers for deep-seated and shallow landslides; high susceptibility to piping and erosion.	Stabilise toe areas, control surface runoff, reforest; avoid excavation of weak shale horizons without engineering support.
Tipam Group (local occurrence s)	Upper Miocene – Pliocene (~11–2.6 Ma)	Coarse–medium ferruginous sandstones with clay bands (fluvial facies).	Locally present in basin margins and valley fills.	Coarse sands are permeable — potential for seepage, slope saturation at clay interfaces; localized subsidence in	Design foundations accounting for variable bearing; manage groundwater seepage; prefer deep foundations

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				unconsolidated valley fills.	where floodplain/alluvium underlies structures.
Barail Group (marginal/occurs in region)	Oligocene (~34–23 Ma)	Shale, siltstone, fine sandstones (where present).	Less prominent in Aizawl core but present regionally.	Argillaceous rocks prone to slope failure when soaked; contributes to landslide inventory upstream.	Use conservative slope angles and rigorous drainage in areas underlain by Barail sequences.

Altitude:

Highest : 1,905 meters above Sea Level (Mt. Chalfilh)

Lowest : 100 meters above Sea Level (Sairang Village)

The topography of Aizawl District is largely undulating and varied. While much of the district consists of elevated terrain, several areas lie at lower altitudes. The southern region is generally characterized by moderately elevated hills, whereas the eastern part has comparatively higher elevations than the other parts of the district. In contrast, the northern region features a more uniform landscape with predominantly low elevation.

Climate:

Aizawl District experiences a Tropical Monsoon Climate, as per the Köppen classification (Am). The climatic conditions are influenced by a combination of factors, including its geographical location, physiographic features, the pressure systems over Northeast India and the Bay of Bengal, as well as the movement of warm, moisture-laden maritime tropical air masses from the Bay of Bengal. Additionally, the surrounding Chin Hills, Arakan Yoma range, and Chittagong Hill Tracts significantly contribute to the district's overall climate dynamics.

The district enjoys a moderate climate throughout the year, characterized by mild summers and short winters. Summer temperatures typically range between 22°C and 36°C, with average monthly temperatures recorded as follows:

- January: 13°C
- February: 17°C
- March: 21°C
- April: 24°C
- May: 23°C

Aizawl District falls under the direct influence of the Southwest Monsoon, which brings substantial rainfall, contributing to a humid tropical environment. The monsoon season is prolonged, resulting in significant annual precipitation,

while winters remain brief and relatively dry. The overall climatic conditions are conducive to dense vegetation and support a variety of agricultural activities.

Season:

Based on the variation in temperature, rainfall, humidity and other general weather conditions, four different types of seasons are observed for the district.

(a) The Cold Season or Winter season (Thlasik)

Period : December to first half of February

Winter in Aizawl District commences in December and is characterized as the coldest period of the year. During this season, precipitation levels are comparatively low in relation to other seasons. The limited rainfall received is primarily associated with the Northeast Monsoon, also referred to as the Retreating Monsoon. The weather during this period is generally pleasant and stable, marked by clear skies and minimal cloud cover. The season also coincides with a time of widespread celebration, as the festival of Christmas, one of the most significant cultural and religious events in the region, takes place during this time.

(b) Pre- Monsoon Season (Thal)

Period : Second half of February to the first half of March

Spring is the shortest season of the year in Aizawl District. It is characterized by mild temperatures and clear skies, with minimal atmospheric disturbances. Due to the favourable weather conditions, this period is traditionally considered ideal for undertaking construction and related outdoor activities by the local Mizo population.

(c) Summer / Rainy Season (Nipui/Fur)

Period : Second half of March to first half of October

The summer or rainy season is the longest season of the year, extending for approximately seven months. The initial phase of this period, from the latter half of March to the first half of May, is typically marked by clear skies and abundant sunshine, with minimal or no cloud cover, until the onset of the monsoon rains. The months of July, August, and September represent the warmest period of the year.

Heavy rainfall generally begins to subside during the first quarter of October. Notably, precipitation during the months of May, June, July, August, and September accounts for approximately 76% of the total annual rainfall. This

season is also characterized by cyclonic rain events. Although temperatures remain elevated, they are significantly moderated by the consistent rainfall.

(d) Autumn (Favang)

Period : The second half of October to November

This season becomes particularly pleasant once the summer rains have receded. It is a period eagerly anticipated by the Mizo people, as it marks the completion of their traditional agricultural activities in the paddy fields. The community is generally in a festive spirit during this time. Historically, one of the traditional Mizo festivals known as 'Mim Kut' was celebrated during this season.

Temperature:

Maximum : 36.7 degree celcius in the Month of April

Minimum : 5.4degree celcius in the Month of December

The notable thermo-characteristic of Aizawl district is the relatively stable temperature throughout the year, with minimal fluctuation. The period from April to September constitutes the warmest part of the year. A significant decline in temperature begins in November, reaching its lowest levels during the months of December and January.

Rainfall:

Average annual Rainfall : 2786.6 mm

The entire state of Mizoram is directly influenced by the South West Monsoon, and as a result, Aizawl District also experiences a substantial amount of rainfall during the monsoon season. Within the district, the months of June, July, and August are the rainiest, whereas December, January, and February are recognized as the driest months of the year.

Minerals:

No major mineral resources have been identified within the district. However, there are isolated occurrences of certain minerals worth noting.

Bands of shale limestone deposits have been observed near Muthi village. These limestone formations are characterized by their hardness, massive structure, and coloration ranging from grey to dark grey. The deposits appear as isolated lens-shaped bodies and are typically found in association with sandstone and siltstone formations.

Minor limestone deposits are also present in the Tamdil Lui Nala section, east of Sesawng village at Dam Lui, Ngharum Lui near the Tuirial Bridge, and in the vicinity of the PHE Rest House along the Reiek–Aizawl road. In the Tamdil Lui and Dam Lui areas, the limestone occurs in the form of stalactite formations.

Roads:

Aizawl District is served by a well-developed road network, ensuring connectivity throughout its entire expanse. National Highway 6 traverses the district, while National Highway 150 runs along its northern ridges. In addition, district roads and inter-village roads provide access to all villages within the district.

Furthermore, a substantial number of agricultural and horticultural link roads have been constructed to facilitate the transportation of agricultural and horticultural produce from the interior regions of the district.

Land use/ Land cover:

Sl No	Category	Area (inSq.km)	Percentage
1	Built- up land City Town Village	26.31 3.15 18.82	0.74 0.09 0.53
2	Agriculture Land 2.1 Cropland (Kharif) 2.2 Plantation Citrus woodland Banana Pineapple Tea Tung Misc. agriculture Plantation	2.23 1.59 1.40 0.13 0.51 1.61 6.69	0.06 0.04 0.04 0.004 0.01 0.04 0.19
3	Forest 3.1 Dense 3.2 Medium Dense 3.3 Less Dense 3.4 Bamboo 3.5 Forest Plantation Teak Miscellaneous	642.75 410.21 399.73 1403.01 12.23 2.86	17.97 11.47 11.18 39.23 0.34 0.08
4	Shifting Cultivation 4.1 Current Shifting Cultivation 4.2 Abandoned Shifting Cultivation	185.44 407.97	5.19 11.41
5	Scrub land	35.38	0.99

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6	Water body	14.29	0.40
	Total	3576.31	100.00

Distance of some villages (within Aizawl District) from Aizawl:

Route	Village	Distance (KM)	Village	Distance (KM)
Aizawl to Thingsulthliah	Tuirial	27	Phaibawk	40
	Seling	45	Thingsulthliah	50
	Tlungvel	69	Phulmawi	76
Aizawl to Sialsuk	Muallungthu	19	Aibawk	30
	Samlukhai	66	Sialsuk	69
Aizawl to Keifang	Seling	45	Tuirini	56
	Keifang	75	Tuivawl	97
Aizawl to Phullen	Keifang	75	Dilkhan	85
	PWD Quarry	97	Tuivawl 'R'	101
	Chhirdem	107	Thanglailung	116
	Phullen	125		
Aizawl to Vaitin	Zero Point	41	Sesawng	45
	Mualmam	55	Tuirini 'R'	66
	Khawruhlian	87	Khanpui	90
	Pehlawn	100	E. Phaileng	103
	Kepran	109	Sawleng	116
	Darlawn	123	Sailutar	133
	Ratu	140	Lungsum	153
	Vervek	158	Sakawrdai	168
	Vaitin	173		
Aizawl to Vanbawng	E. Phaileng	103	Tuivawl 'R'	122
	Suangpuilawn	149	Lamherh	156
	Vanbawng	162	N. Khawlek	172
Aizawl to Daido	Phullen	125	Phuaibuang	165
	Khawlian	173	N.E. Tlangnuam	176
	Daido	181		

Aizawl City	Total	Male	Female
City Population	293,416	144,913	148,503
Literates	253,192	124,882	128,310
Children (0-6)	36,012	18,159	17,853
Average Literacy (%)	98.36 %	98.52 %	98.21 %
Sex ratio	1025		
Child Sex ratio	983		

Aizawl District: Census 2011 data

The official Census 2011 data for Aizawl District in Mizoram was released by the Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram. The enumeration of key demographic groups was carried out by census officials within the district. As per the 2011 Census, Aizawl District had a total population of 400,309, comprising 199,270 males and 201,039 females. In comparison, the 2001 Census recorded a population of 325,676, with 166,877 males and 158,799 females.

In 2011, the population of Aizawl District accounted for 36.48 percent of the total population of Mizoram, slightly down from 36.65 percent in 2001. The district experienced a population growth of 22.92 percent between 2001 and 2011. In the preceding decade, between 1991 and 2001, the population growth rate was recorded at 38.07 percent.

AIZAWL DISTRICT POPULATION CENSUS 2001 & 2011

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	400,309	325,676
Male	199,270	166,877
Female	201,039	158,799
Population Growth	22.92%	38.07%

Description	2011	2001
Area Sq. Km	3,576	3,576
Density/km2	112	91
Proportion to Mizoram Population	36.48%	36.65%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1009	952
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	979	973
Average Literacy	97.89	96.51
Male Literacy	98.11	96.75
Female Literacy	97.67	96.26
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	52,357	46,223
Male Population (0-6 Age)	26,450	23,428
Female Population (0-6 Age)	25,907	22,795
Literates	340,595	269,699
Male Literates	169,547	138,783
Female Literates	171,048	130,916
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.08%	14.19%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.27%	14.04%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.89%	14.35%

1.2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF THE District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)(DISABILITY- INCLUSIVE)

The preparation of the Aizawl District Disaster Management Plan (ADDMP) relies on accurate and up-to-date information regarding the district's topography, socio-economic profile, and climatic conditions. This information is essential for identifying areas vulnerable to various natural and human-induced hazards, enabling effective planning and response to minimize the impact of potential disasters.

The key aims and objectives of the ADDMP are as follows:

1. To promote a culture of prevention and preparedness by prioritizing Disaster Management (DM) at all administrative levels.
2. To ensure that the community plays a central role as the primary stakeholder in the disaster management process.
3. To encourage mitigation efforts based on modern technology and principles of environmental sustainability.
4. To integrate disaster management concerns into the broader developmental planning processes.
5. To develop advanced forecasting and early warning systems supported by reliable communication and information technology infrastructure.
6. To foster strategic partnerships with media for public awareness and capacity building.
7. To ensure timely and effective response and relief measures, with special attention to vulnerable groups.
8. To treat reconstruction as an opportunity to develop disaster-resilient infrastructure and settlements.
9. To implement recovery measures aimed at restoring and improving pre-disaster living conditions.
10. To identify areas in the district that are particularly vulnerable to major hazards.
11. To promote proactive measures by all government departments at the district level for disaster prevention and mitigation.
12. To define and assign clear roles and responsibilities to stakeholders during both pre-disaster and post-disaster phases.
13. To strengthen community resilience through targeted capacity-building initiatives.
14. To reduce loss of life, property, and damage to critical infrastructure through effective planning.
15. To guide future development in a manner that mitigates the impacts of natural hazards.
16. To operationalize the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) on a 24/7 basis to coordinate search, rescue, response, and reporting activities.
17. To establish standardized mechanisms for effective disaster response and management.
18. To implement a robust early warning system and ensure a responsive, technology-backed communication network.

19. To develop a disaster response plan aligned with the guidelines of the State Disaster Management Plan, ensuring timely relief, search, and rescue operations.
20. To promote disaster-resilient construction practices through community awareness, using Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) tools.
21. To engage the media effectively in disaster preparedness and management efforts.
22. To develop a comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction plan for affected communities, to be implemented by relevant government departments and local authorities.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) serves as a comprehensive framework for achieving the core objectives of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. It is designed to facilitate a coordinated and prompt response to disasters, with the ultimate goal of minimizing loss to life, property, and the environment.

1.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SECTION 31 OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

Section 31 of the Disaster Management act 2005 makes it mandatory to have a disaster management plan for every district. DDMP shall include HVCRA, prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures.

1. The District Authority shall act as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.
2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1), the District Authority may-
 - i. prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;
 - ii. coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan and District Plan;
 - iii. ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;
 - iv. ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

- v. give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;
- vi. lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district;
- vii. Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level;
- viii. lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore;
- ix. Monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause(viii);
- x. Review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation as may be necessary;
- xi. review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;
- xii. Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district;
- xiii. Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- xiv. Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;
- xv. Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;
- xvi. Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- xvii. ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;
- xviii. lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- xix. advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of

the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in the district engaged in the disaster management;

- xx. coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;
- xxi. provide necessary technical assistance or give advise to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions;
- xxii. review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;
- xxiii. examine the construction in any area in the district and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as maybe necessary to secure compliance of such standards;
- xxiv. identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;
- xxv. establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;
- xxvi. provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;
- xxvii. encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;
- xxviii. ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;
- xxix. perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

1.4 EVOLUTION OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN (DDMP):

Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the preparation of a Disaster Management Plan for every district. The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) must include Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity, and Risk Assessment (HVCRA), along with measures for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and a detailed response plan with clearly defined procedures.

1. There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.
2. The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.
3. The District Plan shall include-
 - a) the areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters;
 - b) the measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district;
 - c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
 - d) the response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for:
 - i. allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
 - ii. prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
 - iii. procurement of essential resources;
 - iv. establishment of communication links;
 - v. the dissemination of information to the public; such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

1.5 STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES:

1.5.1 Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA):

As per the government notification dated 24th October, 2024, the composition, powers, and functions of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) are as follows:

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Designation	Name	
Chairperson	Er. Lalhriatpuia, IAS	Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl District (Ex-officio)
Co-Chairperson	Lalnundika, MCS	Project Director, DRDO
Chief Executive Officer	Vanlalrova, MCS	Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl District
Members	Zosangliana, IPS	Superintendent of Police, Aizawl District (Ex-Officio)
	Dr. Lalhlunpuui	Sr Chief Medical Officer (East) (Ex-Officio)
	Dr. Lalbiaksiami	Sr Chief Medical Officer (West) (Ex-Officio)
	Pu Lalremruata Kullai	Jt. Commissioner, Aizawl Municipal Corporation
	Lalchhuankimi	Sr Medical Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Aizawl
	Lalnunsanga	Superintending Engineer, PWD (Other Department Circle)
	Lalringngheta	Superintending Engineer, PWD (Central Circle)
	Lalrinzuala	Superintending Engineer, PHED (Aizawl Watsan Circle)
	H. Lalsiamliana	Superintending Engineer, PHED (Rural Watsan Circle)
	H. Vanlalthlima	Superintending Engineer, P&E Deptt (Transmission Circle)
	Zodingliana	Superintending Engineer, P&E Deptt (Aizawl Power Circle)

Power & Functions:

Subject to the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Disaster Management Authority and the State Disaster Management Authority, the District Authority shall function as the planning, coordinating, and implementing body for disaster management in the district. It shall also be responsible for the following:

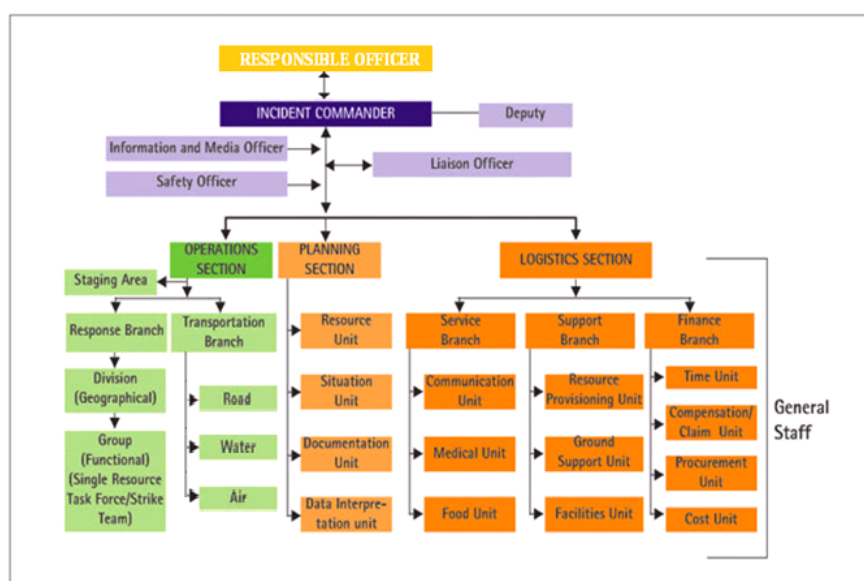
1. Prepare the District Disaster Management Plan, including the District Response Plan.
2. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan, and District Plan.
3. Ensure identification of areas within the district that are vulnerable to disasters and oversee that appropriate prevention and mitigation

- measures are undertaken by all relevant district-level government departments and local authorities.
4. Ensure adherence to the guidelines related to disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response as issued by the National and State Authorities.
 5. Issue necessary directions to district-level and local authorities to undertake additional measures for disaster prevention and mitigation.
 6. Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans developed by district-level government departments and local authorities.
 7. Formulate guidelines for the integration of disaster prevention and mitigation measures into development plans and projects of district-level departments, provide technical support, and monitor implementation.
 8. Review the capacity of the district to respond to disasters or potential threats and direct relevant departments or authorities to upgrade systems and capabilities as needed.
 9. Assess preparedness measures and issue necessary directions to ensure that departments and authorities meet the required level of readiness for effective disaster response.
 10. Organize and coordinate specialized training programs for officials, staff, and voluntary rescue personnel at various levels.
 11. Facilitate community training and public awareness initiatives on disaster prevention and mitigation, in collaboration with local authorities and relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations.
 12. Establish, maintain, review, and enhance early warning mechanisms and ensure accurate and timely dissemination of information to the public.
 13. Prepare, review, and update the district-level response plan and associated guidelines.
 14. Coordinate the response to any disaster or imminent threat within the district.
 15. Ensure that all district-level government departments and local authorities prepare their individual response plans in alignment with the District Response Plan.
 16. Provide guidelines or directions to relevant district-level departments or local authorities to ensure effective response to disaster situations or threats.
 17. Advise, assist, and coordinate the activities of district-level departments, statutory bodies, and other governmental or non-governmental organizations engaged in disaster management.
 18. Coordinate with and guide local authorities to ensure prompt and effective implementation of disaster prevention and mitigation measures.
 19. Provide technical assistance or guidance to local authorities to support the performance of their disaster management responsibilities.
 20. Review development plans prepared by district-level departments, statutory authorities, or local authorities to incorporate necessary provisions for disaster prevention and mitigation.

21. Examine construction activities in the district to ensure compliance with disaster prevention and mitigation standards, and direct corrective measures where such standards are not met.
22. Identify buildings and locations that may serve as relief centres in the event of a disaster, and ensure the provision of water supply, sanitation, and other essential services at these sites.
23. Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials, or ensure readiness to make such materials available at short notice.
24. Provide relevant information to the State Authority on various aspects of disaster management in the district.
25. Promote the participation of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social welfare institutions operating at the grassroots level in disaster management efforts.
26. Ensure the functionality of communication systems and conduct regular disaster management drills.
27. Perform any additional functions as may be assigned by the State Government or State Disaster Management Authority, or as deemed necessary for effective disaster management within the district.

This comprehensive set of responsibilities ensures a coordinated, proactive, and inclusive approach to disaster management at the district level.

1.5.2 Aizawl District Incident Response System/Team



The Aizawl Incident Response System/Team (IRS/T) ensures a structured disaster response and eliminates ad-hoc measures during emergencies.

Roles and Responsibilities under the Incident Response System/Team (IRS/T) – Aizawl District

1. **Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, ADDMA:** Acts as the Responsible Officer (RO) for overall supervision and control of the IRS/T and ensures smooth and effective disaster response.
2. **Additional Deputy Commissioner (E) & CEO, ADDMA:** Serves as the Incident Commander (IC), responsible for managing all onsite disaster response activities.
3. **Additional Deputy Commissioner (G):** Functions as the Deputy Incident Commander, assisting in incident management based on the nature and scale of the disaster, and overseeing both Command and General Staff.
4. **Deputy Director, I&PR:** Acts as the Information and Media Officer (IMO), assisting the IC in media briefings and documenting initial response activities.
5. **District Management Coordinator (DMC):** Serves as the Liaison Officer (LO), acting as the central point of contact among the DEOC, line departments, NGOs, and other response partners.
6. **Nodal Officer, DM&R:** Functions as the Safety Officer (SO), responsible for ensuring the safety of personnel and affected communities by identifying and preventing hazardous situations.
7. **Superintendent of Police, Aizawl:** Acts as the Operation Section Chief (OSC), overseeing all tactical field operations. The section is organized into Branches, Divisions, and Groups to support execution.
8. **Additional Deputy Commissioner (E):** Serves as the Planning Section Chief (PSC), responsible for information management, scenario tracking, and resource status. Leads the Resource, Situation, Documentation, Technical Specialist, and Demobilization Units.
9. **Superintendent of Police, Aizawl:** Also serves as the Logistics and Finance Section Chief (L&FSC), overseeing logistics and financial support through Service, Support, and Finance Branches. Coordinates closely with the RO, DEOC, and IC.

1.5.3 Emergency Support Functions:

Aizawl District's disaster response resources are structured into thirteen (13) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF includes a range of public and private agencies or organizations responsible for managing and coordinating specific types of assistance required during any disaster or emergency. A designated lead agency is assigned to each ESF to ensure effective coordination and delivery of goods and services to affected areas. The following is a list and brief overview of each Emergency Support Function (ESF) in Aizawl District.

ESF	Field
ESF 1	Communication
ESF 2	Evacuation
ESF 3	Search And Rescue
ESF 4	Law And Order

ESF 5	Traffic Management
ESF 6	Emergency Public Information, Help Line & Warning
ESF 7	Medical Response And Trauma Counseling
ESF 8	Equipment Support, Debris & Road Clearance
ESF 9	Utilities Restoration
Sub function of ESF 9	Electricity
	Water Supply
ESF 10	Mass Care
Sub function of ESF 10	Food
	Shelter Arrangement
ESF 11	Transportation
ESF 12	Fire Fighting
ESF 13	Public Works & Engineering
ESF 13	Animal Care

1.5.4 Zonal Officers (ZO)

Aizawl District is divided into **17 Zones**. They act as a link between the Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC)/Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) and Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA). They collect report from their respective Local and Village area and submit the same to Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA) for information, record & further action. The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is scrutinized and allotted based on the Report submitted by the Zonal Officers (ZOs). They are the Magisterial Field Officers/Site Incident Commanders for Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA).

1.5.5- Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) for Urban Areas and Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) for Rural Areas

In view of the adverse impacts caused by both natural and human-induced disasters in the district, and recognizing that communities are both the first affected and the first responders, defining Community First Response is a critical step in advancing disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and response at the grassroots level. As part of a holistic approach to Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM), it is recommended that Locality Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs) be established in urban areas and Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) in rural areas. These committees coordinate with their respective Zonal Officers in times of disaster and serve as the foundation for building a disaster-resilient district.

1.5.6 Private Sector

1. The private sector is encouraged to actively participate in pre-disaster activities in alignment with the disaster management plans developed by ADDMA or the Deputy Commissioner.
2. Private entities are expected to comply with relevant regulations concerning disaster prevention as prescribed by local authorities.
3. Under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), private sector organizations are encouraged to implement Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) projects in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner to strengthen the district's resilience.

1.5.7 Community Groups and Voluntary Agencies

1. Local community groups and voluntary agencies, including NGOs and youth adventure clubs, typically support disaster prevention and mitigation efforts under the overall guidance of ADDMA or the Deputy Commissioner.
2. These groups are encouraged to participate in training programmes, mock drills, and awareness campaigns, and to familiarize themselves with their roles in disaster management.

1.5.8 Citizens

Every citizen has a duty to support the Deputy Commissioner or any authorized personnel involved in disaster management when called upon, particularly in efforts related to preparedness, response, and recovery.

1.6 HOW TO USE DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN (DDMP) FRAMEWORK:

1. In the event of significant emergencies or disasters, the Chairman of ADDMA and the Responsible Officer of Aizawl IRS/T shall exercise overall supervision, direction, and control, as defined under applicable State Government rules and the State Disaster Management Plan guidelines
2. The Aizawl District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC), coordinated by the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) during normal periods, shall be fully activated as per the severity of the situation. In a Level 1 (L1) disaster scenario, the DDMC will function as the Liaison Officer.
3. The ADDMA may recommend appropriate action under Section 30 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
4. As the District Disaster Management Plan outlines response measures for various hazards that may affect the district and its residents before, during, and after a disaster, its implementation shall follow the Six Phases of the Disaster Management Cycle.



Phases of the Disaster Management Cycle:

1. Prevention

Prevention includes proactive measures taken to reduce the likelihood of disasters. These may range from intelligence gathering and threat assessment to actions such as deterrence, increased security at vulnerable locations, criminal investigations, public health surveillance, testing, and the disruption of unlawful activities.

2. Preparedness

Preparedness involves actions aimed at reducing the impact of a disaster. These include zoning and land-use planning, the formulation and enforcement of building codes, public education on hazards and protective measures, conducting Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity, and Risk Assessments (HVCRA), and promoting preventive healthcare.

3. Mitigation

Mitigation refers to cost-effective actions taken to lessen the intensity or impact of disasters, particularly in the short term, to protect life and property. These measures help restore critical support systems to minimum operational standards and improve a community's capacity to respond to and recover from disasters. Mitigation activities may include implementing Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM), establishing and equipping Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) with communication and warning systems, recruiting and training emergency personnel, developing contingency plans, and conducting mock exercises.

4. Response

Response activities are undertaken immediately before, during, and after a disaster to protect lives, reduce damage, and facilitate effective recovery. Key response actions include activating emergency operation centers or control rooms, implementing emergency plans and procedures, issuing public alerts and warnings, notifying officials, providing mass care and shelter, conducting search and rescue operations, and maintaining public security.

5. Recovery and Reconstruction

Recovery refers to long-term efforts to restore normal or improved conditions following a disaster. This includes damage assessments, evaluation of response plans, and studies on the economic and social impacts. Reconstruction involves the complete restoration of infrastructure, services, and community life. It also includes replacing temporary emergency measures with permanent solutions and integrating risk reduction into long-term development. Reconstructed facilities may differ in form or location from the originals, aiming to reduce future vulnerabilities.

1.7. APPROVAL MECHANISM OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN (DDMP): AUTHORITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION (DISTRICT LEVEL ORDERS)

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) shall be approved by the members of ADDMA. The Authority shall periodically review the implementation of the Plan and may issue necessary instructions to various government departments within the district to ensure its effective execution.

1.8. PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING: PERIODICITY.

As per Section 31(4) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the District Disaster Management Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually, or as and when the situation demands.

CHAPTER- 2

HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT (HVCRA)

Vulnerability refers to the degree to which a community, infrastructure, service, or geographic area is susceptible to damage or disruption due to a specific hazard. This vulnerability arises due to factors such as construction types, local terrain, and proximity to disaster-prone areas.

In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly declared 1990–2000 as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). Subsequently, the 1994 World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction in Yokohama, Japan, adopted the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World. The conference underscored the ongoing human suffering and developmental setbacks caused by natural disasters. While the elimination of natural hazards is not possible, their impacts can be significantly reduced through effective early warning systems and community preparedness.

Disaster management is thus recognized as an essential component of good governance. Currently, the District HVCRA for Aizawl is not available with the ADDMA.

2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Aizawl District covers an area of 3,576.00 sq. km and is administratively divided into two sub-divisions: Aizawl and Sakawrdai. As per the 2011 Census, the total population stands at 400,309, comprising 199,270 males and 201,039 females. The district has a high literacy rate of 98.50%, with male literacy at 99.01% and female literacy at 98.00%.

As the administrative headquarters, Aizawl city houses the Secretariat and various Departmental Directorates. The following are various infrastructures available in the district.

Educational Infrastructure	Quantity
Primary Schools	545
Middle Schools	517
High Schools	64
Higher Secondary Schools	80
Colleges	17
University	1
Theological Colleges	2
College of Veterinary Sciences	1
Women's Polytechnic	1
Industrial Training Institute	1
Administrative Training Institute	1
Forest Research and Training Institute	1

Healthcare Infrastructure	Quantity
Government Hospitals	8
Private Hospitals	10
Tuberculosis Hospital	1
RIPANS (Paramedical & Nursing Sciences)	1
Community Health Centres	5
Primary Health Centres	7
Health Sub-Centres	113
Veterinary Hospital	1
Veterinary Dispensaries	29

Postal and Telecommunication Services	Quantity
Telegraph Office	1
Head Post Office	1
Branch Post Offices	58
Sub-Post Offices	7
Telephone Exchanges	11

Water Supply Infrastructure	Quantity
Public Piped Water Points	1,250
Drilled Water Points	180
Spring Water Sources (Tuikhurs)	791

Banking and financial institutions
State Bank of India
Mizoram Rural Bank
Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank
UCO Bank
NABARD
IDBI
MUCO Bank
Vijaya Bank
SIDBI
United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Life Insurance Corporation of India

Life Insurance Corporation of India has a total of 78 bank branches are distributed across the district.

Agriculture

Activity Type	Number/Families
Families in jhum (shifting) cultivation	14,922
Families in Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC)	585
Fish Ponds	797

Transportation and Road Connectivity

Aizawl District has an extensive road network connecting towns and villages. The National Highway 6 (NH-6) runs through the district from Kolasib, passing key locations such as Aizawl city, Seling, Thingsul-Tlangnuam, Thingsulthliah, Darlawng, Tlungvel, and Phulmawi. NH-150 traverses the northern region from Seling to River Tuivai, passing through Sesawng, Khawruhlian, Hmunnghak, Khanpui, Pehlawn, E. Phaileng, Kepran, Sawleng, Darlawn, Sailutar, Ratu, Lungsum, Vervek, Sakawrdai, and Khawpuar.

Additional district roads and state highways interconnect various parts of the district, including:

- E. Phaileng to Suangpuilawn, Lamherh, Vanbawng, Khawlek
- Keifang to Suangpuilawn via Saitual, Dilkhan, and Phullen
- Phullen to Daido via Phuaibuang, Khawlian, and N.E. Tlangnuam
- Seling to Tuivawl via Keifang, linking to Champhai and Manipur
- Keifang to Maite via Rulchawm, Ruallung, Mualpheng, and Tawizo

Two state highways from Aizawl city connect the north and south boundaries of the district, serving areas such as Sihphir, Neihboi, Melriat, Falkawn, Muallungthu, Aibawk, and Sialsuk. These highways form vital inter-district links with Serchhip and Lunglei districts.

Additionally, a network of agricultural and horticultural link roads facilitates transportation of produce from remote interior regions.

2.1 MATRIX OF PAST DISASTERS IN THE DISTRICT

Source: DM&R Branch, D.C's Office, Aizawl

Type of Disaster	Year	No. of villages affected	Houses damaged	Animals perished	Human Casualty		Financial assistance (in Rs)
					Live s lost	Injury	
LANDSLIDE	2012-2013	Not Specified	85	4	23	16	50,50,535/-
	2013-2014	165	86	Nil	19	11	17,27,700/-
	2014-2015	165	88	1	2	Nil	42,79,600/-
	2015-2016	13	73	1	1	Nil	51,50,900/-

	2016-2017	43	161	4	11	1	2,85,55,470/-
	2017-2018	49	311	202	1	1	80,88,661/-
	2018-2019		34	Nil	3	Nil	54,53,014/-
	2019-2020	100	36	Nil	3	3	73,05,552/-
	2020-2021	33	26	Nil	1	1	49,76,255/-
	2021-2022	28	14	Nil	6	Nil	62,01,264/-
	2022-23	29	5	1	3	2	37,10,766/-
	2023-24	22	14	Nil	Nil	2	1,43,35,593/-
	2024-25	25	11	200	4	Nil	1,17,78,406/-
FIRE	2012-2013	Not Specified	85	3	3	Nil	12,62,100/-
	2013-2014	165	90	Nil	2	2	9,60,400/-
	2014-2015	Not Specified	61	2	4	Nil	35,18,200/-
	2015-2016	18	29	Nil	1	1	45,61,800/-
	2016-2017	26	24	2300	Nil	Nil	13,90,600/-
	2017-2018	21	944	902	Nil	2	25,06,300/-
	2018-2019		26	5	2	Nil	24,58,600/-
	2019-2020	26	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	32,90,333/-

	2020-2021	16	25	Nil	1	3	22,59,200/-
	2021-2022	12	23	Nil	1	Nil	20,83,060/-
	2022-23	7	1	Nil	3	Nil	18,45,910/-
	2023-24	13	13	Nil	Nil	1	13,63,575/-
	2024-25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CYCLONE/ STORM	2012-2013	Not Specified	231	Nil	Nil	Nil	15,08,800/-
	2013-2014	165	92	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,81,800/-
	2014-2015	Not Specified	106	Nil	Nil	Nil	45,21,000/-
	2015-2016	16	171	1	Nil	Nil	25,26,600/-
	2016-2017	32	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,03,800/-
	2017-2018	11	28	Nil	Nil	Nil	14,55,700/-
	2018-2019		25	Nil	Nil	Nil	15,66,252/-
	2019-2020	18	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	26,65,462/-
	2020-2021	31	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	50,27,700/-
	2021-2022	25	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	25,08,375/-
	2022-2023	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2023-2024	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Cyclone Remal	2024-25	58	293	260	35	Nil	5,24,57,604
EARTHQUAKE	2012- 2016	<i>No incident</i>					
	2016- 2017	165	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,01,900/-
	2017- 2018	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2018- 2019	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2019- 2020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2020- 2021	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2021- 2022	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2022-23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2023-24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2024-25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FLOOD/ FLASH FLOOD	2012- 2016	<i>No incident</i>					
	2016- 2017	2	35	Nil	2	Nil	25,05,700/-
	2017- 2018	19	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	24,52,679/-
	2018- 2019		2	Nil	3	Nil	38,49,769/-
	2019- 2020	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17,76,668/-
	2020- 2021	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2021-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	2022						
	2022-23	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40,180/-
	2023-24	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4,20,430/-
	2024-25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
HAILSTORM	2012-2016	<i>No incident</i>					
	2016-2017	11	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	33,82,590/-
	2017-2018	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,52,370/-
	2018-2019	Nil	51	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
	2019-2020	22	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	15,58,140/-
	2020-2021	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,200/-
	2021-2022	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2022-23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2023-24	13	31	Nil	1	Nil	28,48,935/-
	2024-25	8	390	130	1	Nil	1,51,40,741/-
LIGHTNING STRUCK	2012-16	<i>No incident</i>					
	2016-17	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,05,700/-
	2017-18	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,05,700/-
	2018-19		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,400/-
	2019-20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2020-21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2021-22	Nil					Nil
	2022-23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2023-24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2024-25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2.2 HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT (HVCRA):

2.2.1 Authority/ Agency that carried out HVCRA

The Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA) for Aizawl District was conducted by the Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre (MIRSAC) in 2010. The project focused on the preparation and systematic analysis of data to create hazard zonation maps for natural disasters in the district.

Aizawl, like other districts in Mizoram, is characterized by steep hills, unstable slopes, and complex geological formations. This topography makes the district highly susceptible to various natural disasters such as landslides, earthquakes, floods, and cyclones.

Given Aizawl's role as the state's administrative and economic hub, detailed analysis of disaster risks and their implications is essential. The study aimed to aid concerned departments and agencies in planning and implementing mitigation measures.

The project utilized remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques to collect and analyze relevant data. The resulting datasets are maintained in a GIS environment to support future updates and assessments. Hazard zone maps and related statistics were compiled into an atlas for reference.

The following are the main objectives of the project:

1. Hazard mapping for Landslide, Earthquake, Cyclone and Flood on 1:50,000 scale.
2. Generation of Multi-hazard map.
3. Physical, Environmental and Socio-economic vulnerability mapping and analysis at block level.
4. Risk Assessment integrating hazard and vulnerability analysis.
5. Analysis on critical infrastructure and resources.

2.2.2 Hazard Analysis

Aizawl district is susceptible to various natural hazards, including landslides, earthquakes, high wind events and cyclones, as well as floods. These hazards are influenced by a combination of geological, geophysical, climatic, meteorological, and hydrological conditions. In addition to natural factors, human activities such as construction of buildings, roads, and other infrastructure developments can exacerbate the impact of these hazards. The prevalent natural hazards in Aizawl district are outlined below:

1. Landslides

Aizawl district is geologically characterized by numerous lineaments and faults, both major and minor, with varied orientations, along with steep terrain. The predominant lithology comprises soft sedimentary rocks such as shale, silty shale, sandstone, and their mixtures in varying proportions. Moreover, loose and unconsolidated surface sediments are commonly found, particularly in urban and developed areas. These conditions collectively contribute to the district's high susceptibility to landslides. Water bodies in the district cover approximately 14.29 square kilometers, constituting 0.40% of the total area, further contributing to landslide vulnerability.

2. Earthquake

The North-Eastern region of India, including Mizoram, is recognized as one of the six most seismically active zones globally. According to the Seismic Zonation Map of India (Bureau of Indian Standards, 2002), the region falls within Zone V, indicating the highest level of seismic risk. While Mizoram has not recorded any major high-intensity earthquakes to date, minor tremors are occasionally experienced.

The rapid increase in population density, especially in Aizawl city, accompanied by significant infrastructural development, has led to the unplanned construction of multi-storey buildings in a haphazard manner. Similar trends are anticipated in other emerging townships within the district where building regulations and bye-laws are not rigorously enforced. Consequently, both human populations and built structures have become increasingly vulnerable to seismic events. It is therefore imperative to assess the district's seismic vulnerability and incorporate this understanding into planning and risk mitigation strategies.

3. Wind and Cyclone Events:

Cyclonic events, locally known as *Thlichhia*, have been documented in Mizoram since 1876. Records from 2010 to 2011 indicate that 167 villages in Aizawl district were affected by cyclonic disturbances. Similarly, during 2008 to 2009, approximately 186 villages experienced significant impacts. Severe rainfall accompanied by cyclonic hailstorms during 2004–2005 caused substantial damage to residential structures, especially rooftops, and adversely affected horticultural and agricultural crops. According to data from the Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre (MIRSAC) in 2004, 15 villages within the district were identified as highly vulnerable to cyclones.

4. Floods:

Flooding in Mizoram predominantly occurs in river valleys when water flow surpasses the carrying capacity of river channels, especially at bends and meandering sections. Compared to other hazards such as landslides and cyclones, flood-related damage in Aizawl district is relatively limited. Sairang village, located in close proximity to the river, is particularly vulnerable, with incidents of drowning often reported due to unregulated activities near the riverbanks during the monsoon season. Generally, flood damage is confined to cropland erosion and crop loss along the floodplains of the Tlawng, Tuirial, Tuivawl, and Tuivai rivers.

5. Multi-Hazard Mapping:

Multi-hazard mapping involves the integration of data related to various hazards to provide a comprehensive overview of the spatial distribution, frequency, and intensity of natural hazards across the district. The Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) for Aizawl district includes mapping of landslides, earthquakes, wind and cyclonic events, and floods. These maps are developed using spatial datasets and local knowledge. Where multiple hazards intersect, multi-hazard maps are essential for assessing vulnerability and guiding effective risk management and planning.

The statistical data for multi-hazard zones in Aizawl district, including block-wise breakdowns, are provided in the accompanying table.

Hazard Class	Name of Block							
	Aibawk		Darlawn		Tlangnuam		Thingsulthliah	
	Area (Sq.m)	%	Area (Sq.m)	%	Area (Sq.m)	%	Area (Sq.m)	%
High	122.14	20.27	602.59	57.52	165.51	31.57	105.94	12.59
Moderate	340.31	58.23	418.06	39.91	166.82	31.82	349.92	41.57
Low	129.49	21.49	26.98	2.58	169.79	32.39	385.89	45.84
Total	592.30	100	1047.63	100	502.13	100	841.75	100

2.2.3 Risk Analysis and Vulnerability Profile of the District

The risk assessment process involves a comprehensive review of both the technical characteristics of hazards—such as their location, intensity, frequency, and probability—and an in-depth analysis of the physical, social, economic, and environmental dimensions of vulnerability and exposure. Particular emphasis is placed on the coping capacities relevant to each risk scenario. Elements at risk include the population, property, infrastructure, economic activities, and other essential systems.

A risk map is developed by overlaying hazard maps with physical and socio-economic vulnerability maps. Based on the synthesis of classifications

from these thematic layers, the district is categorized into High Risk, Moderate Risk, and Low Risk zones.

Landslide Risk and Vulnerability

Landslide hazard zones are distributed widely across Aizawl district. The spatial relationship between settlements and these hazard zones is a key consideration in the risk assessment process. Risk analysis is carried out by integrating data on landslide-prone areas with both physical and socio-economic vulnerabilities.

The following categorization outlines the villages and municipal wards according to landslide risk levels:

RISK ZONE	VILLAGES	AIZAWL MUNICIPAL WARDS
High Risk Zone	Aibawk, Buhban, Chhanchhuahnakhawpui, Daido, Hmuifang, Hmunnghak, Hualngohmun, Khawlian, Lamherh, Lungleng I, Melriat, Muallungthu, N. Lungleng, NE Tlangnuam, Ratu, S. Maubuang, Saitual, Samtlang, Sateek, Seling, Sialsuk, Thiak, Thingsat, Thingsulthiah, Tlangnuam (Seling), Tlungvel, Zohmun, Zokhawthiang	I, II, III, IV, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XII, XV, XVI
Moderate Risk Zone	Chamring, Darlawn, Darlawng, Keifang, Kelsih, Khawruhlian, Lamchhip, Lungsei, Mauchar, North Khawdungsei, North Serzawl, Palsang, Phuaibuang, Phulmawi, Sailam, Sailutar, Sairang (including Sihhmui), Sakawrdai (including Upper Sakawrdai), Samlukhai, Sawleng, Sihphir (including Nausel and Neihbawih), Sunhluchhip, Tachhip, Vaitin, Vervek	V
Low Risk Zone	E. Phaileng, Falkawn, Kepran, Khanpui, Khawpuar, Lailak, Lengpui, Muthi, Pehlawn, Phulpui, Sesawng, Sumsuih, Tawizo, Tinghmun, Tuirial (including Tuirial Airfield)	VIII, XIII, XIV, XVII, XVIII, XIX

Potential Impacts of Landslides

The consequences of landslide disasters in the district may include:

- Loss of human life
- Partial or total damage to residential structures
- Disruption of essential services such as electricity, water supply, and communication networks
- Disruption of road transport, which can hinder the movement of goods, food, and other basic necessities

- Degradation of land quality and subsequent reduction in land value

These impacts highlight the need for proactive risk reduction measures, land-use planning, enforcement of building codes, and community-based preparedness to reduce landslide-related vulnerabilities.

Table showing landslide risk and vulnerability

Sl No	Risk Class	No. of villages/wards	Percentage
1	High	14	13.46
2	Moderate	56	53.85
3	Low	34	32.69
	Total	104	100

Earthquake Risk and Vulnerability Profile

It has been found that the entire district falls within seismic zone V, the highest seismic zone in the country. Therefore, in earthquake hazard zonation, Aizawl district is categorised into a single class i.e. high hazard zone. For earthquake and vulnerability based risk analysis, separate physical vulnerability map is prepared as the vulnerability of house type under earthquake hazard is different from those of the other hazards. Hence, concrete and semi-concrete buildings are considered highly vulnerable towards earthquake hazard within Aizawl district. On the other hand, Assam type buildings and other houses made of bamboo, thatch, grass and other light materials are considered less vulnerable to earthquake hazard. These factors are taken into consideration while analysing the risk.

Risk Zone	Villages / Aizawl Municipality Wards
High Risk Zone	Aizawl Municipality Wards: Ward I, Ward II, Ward III, Ward IV, Ward V, Ward VI, Ward VII, Ward VIII, Ward IX, Ward X, Ward XII, Ward XIII, Ward XIV, Ward XV, Ward XVI, Ward XVII, Ward XVIII.
Moderate Risk Zone	Villages: Aibawk, Chawilung, Falkawn, Hualngohmun, Khanpui, Lamherh, NE Tlangnuam, Sateek, Seling (Phaibawk), Sialsuk, S Maubuang, Thiak, Thingsat, Thingsulthiah, Tinghmun, Tuirial (with Tuirial Airfield), Zokhawthiang. Aizawl Municipality Ward: Ward XIX

Low Risk Zone	Villages: Chamring, Chhanchhuahnakhawpui, Darlawn, Darlawng, E Phaileng, Hmuifang, Hmunnghak, Keifang, Kelsih, Kepran, Khawpuar, Khawruhlian, Lailak, Lamchhip, Lengpui, Lungleng I, Lungsei, Lungsum, Mauchar, Melriat, Muallungthu, Muthi, N Khawdungsei, N Lungleng, North Serzawl, Palsang, Pehlawn, Phulmawi, Phulpui, Ratu, Sailam, Sailutar, Sairang (with Sihhmui), Sakawrdai (with Upper Sakawrdai), Samlukhai, Samtlang, Sawleng, Seling (Tlangnuam), Sesawng, Sihphir (with Nausel & Neihbawih), Sumsuih, Sunhluchhip, Tachhip, Tlungvel, Vaitin, Vervek, Zohmun. Aizawl Municipality Ward: Ward XI
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As the entire district lies within Seismic Zone V, there exists a significant likelihood of an earthquake with a magnitude ranging from 7 to 8. Such an event could result in substantial loss of life and injuries, particularly in densely populated urban areas. While well-constructed concrete buildings may experience partial damage, a large number of privately built concrete structures could face either partial or total collapse.

Additional consequences may include the disruption of essential services such as electricity, drinking water supply, and telecommunications. The district's road transport infrastructure is also at risk, with many bridges potentially sustaining partial or complete damage. Industrial operations may be severely affected due to prolonged power outages, which would, in turn, hinder various economic activities.

In rural areas, the predominant housing consists of wooden structures. These buildings are generally more resilient to seismic activity, and as such, are likely to incur only minor to moderate damage. Consequently, they pose a relatively lower risk to human life compared to other construction types.

Table showing earthquake risk and vulnerability

Sl No	Risk Class	No. of villages/wards	Percentage
1	High	43	41.35
2	Moderate	40	38.46
3	Low	21	20.19
	Total	104	100

Cyclone/Wind Risk and Vulnerability Profile

In terms of physical vulnerability to wind and cyclone hazards, concrete and semi-concrete buildings are generally considered less susceptible. In contrast, structures constructed using timber, asbestos, and other lightweight materials are more vulnerable. These construction characteristics have been factored into the overall risk assessment.

Based on the analysis, the villages have been classified into different risk zones as follows:

Risk Zone	Villages / Areas
High Risk Zone	Aibawk, Chamring, Chawilung, Falkawn, Hmuifang, Hualngohmun, Khanpui, Lamherh, NE Tlangnuam, Phulmawi, S Maubuang, Sailam, Samlukhai, Sateek, Sialsuk, Sumsuih, Thiak, Thingsulthliah, Tlungvel, Aizawl Municipality Ward III, Ward IX
Moderate Risk Zone	Darlawn, Darlawng, E Phaileng, Kelsih, Kepran, Lailak, Lamchhip, Lengpui, Lungleng I, Melriat, Muallungthu, Muthi, N Lungleng, North Khawdungsei, Pehlawn, Sairang (including Sihhmui), Samtlang, Sawleng, Sihphir (including Nausel and Neihbawih), Tachhip, Aizawl Municipality Ward I, Ward II, Ward IV, Ward VI, Ward VII, Ward X, Ward XI, Ward XII, Ward XIV, Ward XV, Ward XVIII, Ward XIX
Low Risk Zone	Chhanchhuahnakhawpui, Hmunnghak, Khawpuar, Khawruhlian, Lungsei, Lungsum, Mauchar, North Serzawl, Palsang, Phulpui, Ratu, Sailutar, Sakawrdai (including Upper Sakawrdai), Seling, Sesawng, Sunhluchhip, Thingsat, Tinghmun, Tlangnuam (Seling), Tuirial (including Tuirial Airfield), Vaitin, Vervek, Zohmun, Zokhawthiang, Aizawl Municipality Ward V, Ward VIII, Ward XIII, Ward XVI, Ward XVII

As the entire state lies within a Very High Wind Hazard Zone, as classified by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), there is a considerable risk of human casualties and structural damage. This risk is particularly pronounced in rural areas, where the majority of houses are constructed with timber, galvanized iron sheets, asbestos tiles, and other lightweight materials. These structures are highly susceptible to partial or complete destruction during high wind or cyclone events.

The agricultural sector is also at risk, with potential losses in paddy cultivation and other cash crops. In addition, wind and cyclone hazards are likely to disrupt power supply and telecommunication networks, further exacerbating the impact on affected communities.

Table showing cyclone/wind risk and vulnerability

Sl No	Risk Class	No. of villages/wards	Percentage
1	High	30	28.85
2	Moderate	32	30.77
3	Low	42	40.38
	Total	104	100

Flood Risk and Vulnerability Profile

The flood risk analysis has been conducted based on the assessment of flood hazards along with physical and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Risk scores were assigned to both flood-prone and non-flood-prone areas, as well as to various categories of physical and socio-economic vulnerability. These scores were then used to calculate the final risk levels through the Raster Calculator tool in ARC-INFO GIS software.

It is observed that the majority of settlement areas within the villages and wards do not fall within flood hazard zones. However, certain low-lying areas within the jurisdiction of some villages and wards are susceptible to flooding. Based on this, the villages and wards across the district have been categorized into three primary risk zones: Low Risk, Moderate Risk and No Risk.

Risk Zone	Villages
High Risk Zone	Khawhminglokawn, N.E. Tlangnuam, Tinghmun <i>(Note: Main settlement areas are not in high-risk zones, but low-lying flood-prone areas exist)</i>
Moderate Risk Zone	Lengpui, Lungsei, Mauchar, N. Khawdungsei, North Palsang, Sairang, Sailutar, Samlukhai, Serzawl, Sialsuk, Sunhluchhip
Low Risk Zone	Chhanchhuahnakhawpui, Ratu

The primary risk associated with flooding in this context is the potential loss of paddy fields and other agricultural crops. Given that the district predominantly consists of hilly terrain, the likelihood and impact of flooding are considerably lower compared to the plains in other regions of the country. Consequently, flood hazards are relatively insignificant in this district and are unlikely to cause major disruptions to daily life.

Table showing flood risk and vulnerability

Sl No	Risk Class	No. of villages/wards	%
1	High	7	6.73
2	Moderate	14	13.46
3	Low	2	1.92
4	No risk	81	77.88
	Total	104	100

2.2.4 Capacities and Resource Analysis

Critical facilities include all man-made structures or other improvements which, because of their function, size, service area, or uniqueness, have the potential to cause serious physical harm, extensive property damage, or disruption of vital socio-economic activities if they are destroyed, damaged, or if their services are repeatedly interrupted. Within the scope of HRVA, critical facilities are also defined as facilities that are essential in order to carry out emergency response activities in Aizawl District.

The critical facilities which are mapped within Aizawl District are as follows:

Infrastructure Type	Details
Administrative Buildings	Includes the Chief Minister's Office, Main Building of New Secretariat Complex, Governor's Office, DC Office, Directorate of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation, and Block Development Offices of all rural development blocks. All buildings have been analysed for vulnerability to natural hazards.
Roads	Roads are delineated from Cartosat-I of IRS Satellite data and classified as:- Metalled roads: 607.04 km- Unmetalled roads: 642.56 kmBoth types assessed for vulnerability to natural hazards.
Bridges	A total of 10 main bridges constructed across the Tuirial, Tlawng, Tuirini, Tuivawl, and Mat rivers. All have been analysed for vulnerability to natural hazards.

Hospitals	Total of 14 hospitals (mostly within Aizawl city, except Referral Hospital at Farkawn), 4 Community Health Centres, 7 Primary Health Centres, 4 Urban Health Centres, 81 Health Sub-Centres, and 39 Sub-Centre Clinics.
Community Halls	141 community halls recorded in 89 villages/wards. These may serve as shelters during disasters, although many are located in vulnerable zones.
Airport, Helipad & Playgrounds	1 airport at Lengpui, 1 operational helipad at Thuampui (Aizawl Municipality Ward VII), and 150 playgrounds, which may function as helipads or emergency supply drop zones.
Water Supply Pumping Stations	2 major stations: Greater Aizawl Water Supply Phase I and Phase II, both located near River Tlawng.
Police Establishments	Includes 5 police headquarters, 9 police stations, 7 outposts, 1 training institute, and 1 Fire & Emergency Service office within Aizawl district.
Wireless Telegraph (WT) Sets	Located in 19 villages/wards:- Police Department: 14 locations- Power & Electricity Department: 12- PWD: 3- PHE: 2- Environment & Forest Department: Aizawl only.

CHAPTER- 3

DISTRICT INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER MANGEMENT

3.1 DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The Government of India (GoI), acknowledging the critical importance of Disaster Management as a national priority, established a High-Powered Committee (HPC) in August 1999. Subsequently, following the Gujarat earthquake, a National Committee was constituted to provide recommendations on the formulation of Disaster Management Plans and to propose effective mitigation strategies. For the first time, the Tenth Five-Year Plan included a comprehensive chapter dedicated to Disaster Management. Additionally, the Twelfth Finance Commission was entrusted with the responsibility of reviewing financial arrangements related to Disaster Management.

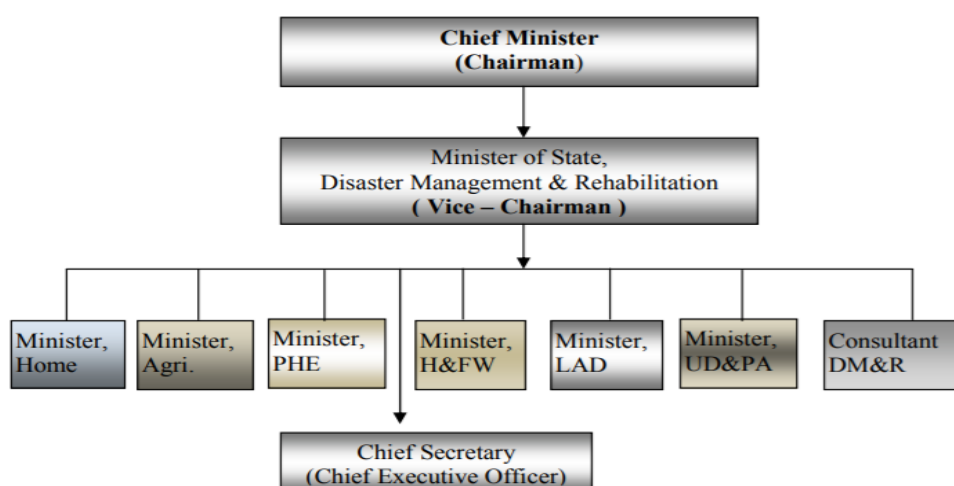
On 23 December 2005, the Government of India enacted the Disaster Management Act, which provided for the establishment of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), chaired by the Prime Minister, and State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs), chaired by the respective Chief Ministers. These bodies were tasked with leading and implementing a comprehensive and integrated approach to Disaster Management across the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is responsible for overall coordination. The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) and the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) are the primary decision-making bodies at the highest level in matters relating to disaster management. At the national level, the NDMA is the lead agency responsible for the formulation of Disaster Management Plans and for executing disaster management functions.

Key functions of the NDMA include:

1. Formulating policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management.
2. Coordinating the implementation and enforcement of these policies across the country.
3. Approving the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and the disaster management plans of individual Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.
4. Issuing guidelines for disaster management to be followed by Central Ministries, Departments, and State Governments.

3.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AT THE STATE LEVEL

In accordance with the provisions outlined in Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the Government of Mizoram constituted the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) for Mizoram through Letter No. B.13011/17/2006-REH dated 23 May 2006.



3.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

District has been and continues to be the pivotal and centre of rural administration in normal time in the country. Its roles and responsibilities in times of disaster as well have great importance. Taking this situation into consideration, the state government has constituted DDMA at the District level to look after disaster management and emergency response. (Vide No. B 13011/17/2006-REH dated 6th June, 2006). As per the government notification No cited, the following are the composition of DDMA and its powers and functions:

DESIGNATION	NAME/POSITION	REMARKS
Chairperson	Deputy Commissioner	Ex-Officio
Co-Chairperson	Project Director, DRDA	
Member	Superintendent of Police	Government nominated
	Chief Medical Officer	
	Superintending Engineer, PWD	
	Superintending Engineer, PHE	
	Superintending Engineer, Power & Electricity Department	
	Joint Commissioner, Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC)	
	Medical Superintendent, Civil Hospital Aizawl (CHA)	
Chief Executive Officer	Additional Deputy Commissioner (in charge of DM&R)	

Power & Functions:

In accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and the guidelines issued by the National and State Disaster Management Authorities, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) shall serve as the principal body for planning, coordination, and implementation of disaster management activities within the district. The Authority shall be responsible for the following:

1. Formulate the District Disaster Management Plan, including the District Response Plan.
2. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan, and District Plan.
3. Identify disaster-prone areas within the district and ensure that all relevant district-level departments and local authorities undertake appropriate prevention and mitigation measures.
4. Ensure compliance with guidelines issued by the National and State Authorities regarding disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response by all district-level departments and local bodies.
5. Issue directions to district-level and local authorities to undertake necessary measures for disaster prevention and mitigation.
6. Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans developed by district-level departments and local authorities.
7. Establish guidelines for integrating disaster prevention and mitigation measures into development plans and projects of district-level departments, and provide technical assistance and oversight for implementation.
8. Review the response capabilities of departments and agencies within the district and direct their enhancement where required.
9. Review preparedness levels and issue directions to bring them up to the standards necessary for effective disaster response.
10. Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for officials, staff, and voluntary rescue personnel.
11. Promote community training and awareness programmes on disaster prevention and mitigation, in collaboration with local authorities and relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations.
12. Establish, maintain, review, and enhance early warning systems and ensure timely dissemination of accurate information to the public.
13. Prepare, review, and update the District Response Plan and associated guidelines.
14. Coordinate the response efforts in the event of any disaster or potential disaster situation.
15. Ensure that district-level departments and local authorities prepare their response plans in alignment with the District Response Plan.
16. Provide directives or issue guidelines to concerned departments and authorities within the district to respond effectively to disasters or disaster threats.

17. Advise, assist, and coordinate with all relevant district-level departments, statutory bodies, and other organizations involved in disaster management.
18. Guide and coordinate with local authorities to ensure timely and effective implementation of disaster prevention and mitigation measures.
19. Offer technical support and guidance to local authorities for effective performance of their disaster management responsibilities.
20. Review development plans prepared by district-level departments, statutory bodies, and local authorities to ensure the inclusion of disaster prevention and mitigation provisions.
21. Examine construction activities in the district to verify adherence to disaster prevention and mitigation standards, and instruct corrective actions if non-compliance is identified.
22. Identify suitable buildings and locations for use as relief centres during emergencies and ensure the provision of essential services such as water supply and sanitation.
23. Establish or ensure the readiness of stockpiles containing relief and rescue materials for deployment at short notice.
24. Provide relevant information on various aspects of disaster management to the State Authority.
25. Encourage the participation of non-governmental and voluntary social welfare organizations in disaster management at the grassroots level.
26. Ensure proper functioning of communication systems and conduct regular disaster management drills.
27. Undertake any other functions assigned by the State Government or State Disaster Management Authority, or as deemed necessary for effective disaster management within the district.

3.3.1 District Crisis Management Group (CMG)/ Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

ESF	FIELD	SCOPE	ESF TEAM LEADER	PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORT AGENCY
ESF 1	COMMUNICATION	The establishment, operation, maintenance, enhancement, and provision of backup systems for all communication devices required to support emergency response operations.	SP (Wireless)	MPRO (Wireless) and BSNL	NIC, Police / Private Telecom / Mobile Operator / Public Safety & Disaster Relief Communication System (PSDR)

ESF 2	EVACUATION	The prompt relocation of individuals from structures that have sustained damage and are at risk of further harm due to subsequent impacts or hazardous conditions following a disaster.	DC, Aizawl	Office of the DC, Aizawl	Police, F&ES, MRHG, NCC, Army, Pushpak, PWD, PHE, YMA
ESF 3	SEARCH AND RESCUE	Removal of trapped and injured persons from buildings collapses and other structural failure, administering first aid, and assisting in transporting the seriously injured to medical facilities. This activity involves the use of professionals and volunteers, search teams including the use of dog teams.	SP, Aizawl	Police	F&ES, MRHG, NCC, 26 Assam Rifles, BSF, Health Department, QRT, SDRF, NDRF, P&E, YMA.
ESF 4	LAW AND ORDER	Enforcement of law and order to prevent looting, robbery, and other unlawful activities by individuals seeking to exploit the situation.	SP, Aizawl	Police	Home guards, Army, 26 Assam Rifle, AMC, YMA.
ESF 5	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT	Regulation of access to severely affected areas or structures until conditions are deemed safe. Entry shall be restricted to personnel directly engaged in emergency response operations. This also includes determining the appropriate time for evacuees and the	SP (Traffic)	Police	PWD, BRTF / BRO

		general public to safely re-enter the impacted area.			
ESF 6	EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION, HELP LINE & WARNING	The flow of accurate and real time emergency information is critical to the protection of lives and property in the wake of catastrophic events. Preparation and dissemination of notifications, updates, warnings, and instructional messages, making the help line operational.	DIPRO	I&PR	NIC, DDK, AIR
ESF 7	MEDICAL RESPONSE AND TRAUMA COUNSELING	Provision of mass fatality management, public health services, medical care, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) support.	CMO 'W'	H&FW	PHE (Sanitation), YMA, NSS
ESF 8	EQUIPMENT SUPPORT, DEBRIS AND ROAD CLEARANCE	The identification, removal, and disposal of rubble, wreckage, and other material which hamper or impede the performance of emergency response functions and procure needed equipments from support agencies using IDRN; should be a high priority action	S.E. (Planning & Works)	PWD	LAD/ UD&PA, BRTF/BR O
ESF 9	UTILITIES RESTORATION				

Sub function of ESF 9	ELECTRICITY	Restoration and repair of electrical power system to minimize the impact on critical services to the public.	S.E. Aizawl Power Circle	P&E	PWD
	WATER SUPPLY	Restoration and repair of the water supply system minimize the impact is critical to ensure sanitation and prevent the spread of endemic diseases.	S.E. Aizawl Watsan Circle	PHE	LAD, UD&PA, AMC
ESF 10	MASS CARE				
Sub function of ESF 10	FOOD	Provision of daily nutrition that is critical to the survival and well-being of affected individuals.	Jt. Director (M)	Dept. of FCS & CA	Social Welfare Dept., Transport Dept., AMC, YMA
	SHELTER ARRANGEMENT	Provision of temporary accommodation and mass care for individuals who are homeless or affected by the disaster.	Prog. Officer	Social Welfare Dept.	Dept. of Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Transport Dept., AMC, YMA
ESF 11	TRANSPORTATION	Provision of transportation for the evacuation of individuals from disaster-affected areas and for the movement of resources essential to support emergency response operations, along with coordination for the restoration of transport infrastructure.	Dy. Director (Hqrs.)	Transport Dept.	PWD
ESF 12	FIRE FIGHTING	Coordination and management of firefighting operations	SP	F&ES	PHE, YMA

		to protect life, property, and the environment.			
ESF 13	PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING	Protection, emergency repair, and restoration of infrastructure, along with inspection of buildings and other structures to determine their safety for occupancy.	E.E. (Building Division)	PWD	AMC
ESF 14	ANIMAL CARE	Prevention and control of animal-borne diseases and provision of care for affected animals.	Dy. Director (REP)	AH & Vety Dept.	PHE (Sanitation), YMA, NSS

Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in Aizawl City

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) refers to a formal set of instructions that outline a prescribed course of action. SOPs are designed to clearly define the roles, responsibilities, and expectations for personnel during emergency response situations. In alignment with this, a Quick Response Team (QRT) shall be constituted by the designated Team Leader for each Emergency Support Function (ESF), in consultation with the respective supporting agencies, to assess the situation at the emergency site and initiate response measures.

ESF 1: Communications

The Communications Emergency Support Function is primarily responsible for establishing, maintaining, operating, augmenting, and providing backup communication systems required for effective emergency response operations. This includes all forms of communication devices necessary for coordination among various response agencies.

Assumptions Regarding the Situation:

1. Network congestion is likely due to a surge in call volume, resulting from panic and confusion among the general public.
2. Initial damage reports may not accurately reflect the extent of impact on the communication infrastructure.
3. The affected area may become disconnected from the District Control Room or Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), thereby impeding communication between field personnel and district-level authorities.
4. The police wireless network may remain the only reliable mode of communication until the restoration of other networks is completed.

Category	Details
ESF Team Leader (TL)	Superintendent of Police (Wireless)
Primary Agency (City Level)	MPRO (Wireless), BSNL
Support Agencies	NIC, Police, Private Telecom Providers, Mobile Operators

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Primary Agency

1. The Team Leader (TL) of the Communications ESF shall activate the ESF upon receiving intimation of a disaster from the Incident Commander.
2. Wireless operators shall be briefed on the immediate requirements, and coordination mechanisms will be shared. Until normal telecom services are restored, the police wireless system shall serve as the primary communication network.
3. The Team Leader shall issue necessary directives to establish communication systems and report the actions taken to the District Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).
4. The Team Leader shall notify the Nodal Officers (NOs) of all support agencies regarding the disaster event and activation of the ESF.
5. The Team Leader shall establish immediate contact with the District EOC to obtain the First Information Report (FIR).
6. The Team Leader shall request situation reports from local ESF contact points (i.e., the local offices of the ESF Primary Agency) to assess the current scenario and actions already undertaken.
7. Based on inputs from support agencies, the Team Leader shall evaluate the need to launch an assessment mission to determine the extent of damage to telecom services and recommend appropriate alternative arrangements.
8. The Team Leader shall communicate the situation overview to all support agencies and request detailed updates regarding the status of infrastructure and equipment in the affected areas.
9. The Team Leader shall regularly update the Incident Commander on the status of telecom services in the disaster-affected areas.
10. The Team Leader shall develop an action plan for coordination among telecom service providers and convene a meeting of all ESF members to finalize the plan.
11. Temporary telephone facilities shall be established for public use. Announcements regarding such facilities shall be made via media, megaphones, and other locally appropriate channels.
12. The Team Leader shall monitor the situation, arrange for deployment of emergency staff to operate the temporary systems, and ensure that the District Quick Response Team (QRT) is dispatched to the affected area with necessary equipment and resources.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Quick Response Team (QRT) – Communications

1. Members of the Quick Response Team (QRT) shall report to the Nodal Office immediately upon receiving instructions from the Team Leader.
2. Upon receiving deployment orders from the Nodal Officer, the QRT shall proceed to the emergency site without delay.
3. On arrival at the emergency site, QRT members shall obtain a situational briefing from the Site Communication Manager.
4. The QRT shall assess the ground situation and submit a sectoral report to the District-level ESF agency.
5. A comprehensive damage assessment shall be carried out, including:
 - Overhead route damage (in kilometers or miles),
 - Cable damage (in meters or yards),
 - Identification of specific damaged equipment.
6. A temporary communication facility shall be established at the site for public use.
7. The QRT shall determine the requirements for manpower, vehicles, materials, and equipment, and prioritize activities aimed at restoring and normalizing communication services in the affected areas.
8. Restoration efforts shall begin with the removal and recovery of damaged wires and poles from roadways, using casual laborers.
9. Temporary repairs to buildings shall be undertaken to create a secure storage area for communication equipment and salvaged materials.
10. All activities conducted at the site shall be reported to the district headquarters in a timely manner.
11. A secure storage area shall be established to accommodate incoming equipment and materials for restoration operations.

ESF 2: Evacuation

The ESF on evacuation is primarily responsible for establishing evacuation plans, identification of fastest evacuation routes and alternate routes and coordinating evacuation logistics during field operations.

Situation Assumptions

1. Most of the buildings would be damaged and would not remain serviceable.
2. Many structures would be damaged and there would be an urgent need to evacuate.

Category	Details
ESF Team Leader (TL)	Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl

Primary Agencies	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl
Support Agencies	Police, Fire & Emergency Services (F&ES), Mizoram Home Guard (MRHG), NCC, Pushpak, Public Works Department (PWD), Public Health Engineering (PHE), Young Mizo Association (YMA)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Primary Agency

1. The Team Leader (TL) of the Evacuation Emergency Support Function (ESF) shall activate the ESF upon receiving a disaster warning or intimation of a disaster event from the District Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).
2. The Team Leader shall notify the Nodal Officers (NOs) of all other primary and support agencies about the disaster event and the activation of the Evacuation ESF.
3. The Team Leader shall direct Quick Response Teams (QRTs) to be deployed to the affected site without delay.
4. The Team Leader shall collect information regarding the availability and status of pre-identified evacuation routes.
5. In cases where predefined evacuation routes are unavailable or blocked, the Nodal Officer shall coordinate with other ESF Nodal Officers and support agencies, through the District EOC, to clear obstructions and identify suitable alternate evacuation routes.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Quick Response Team – Evacuation

1. QRT members shall report to the Nodal Office immediately upon receiving instructions from the Team Leader.
2. Upon receiving deployment orders from the Nodal Officer, QRT members shall proceed to the affected site without delay.
3. Upon arrival, QRT members shall assess the situation in coordination with the Incident Management Team and other on-site counterparts.
4. The QRT, in collaboration with local task forces, shall initiate the evacuation of affected individuals to designated safe shelters or open areas.
5. Priority shall be given to evacuating populations from areas most severely affected by the disaster.
6. The QRT shall ensure regular reporting of all evacuation activities to the Team Leader.

ESF 3: Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue (SAR) is a critical response activity undertaken immediately following a disaster. Timely execution of these operations significantly reduces loss of life and damage to property. The scope of SAR

operations includes the extraction of trapped or injured individuals from collapsed structures, provision of first aid, and the facilitation of medical transportation for the seriously injured. SAR efforts will involve both professional responders and trained volunteers, including the deployment of canine units.

Situation Assumptions

1. Local community task forces will likely initiate search and rescue operations at the residential level.
2. Spontaneous volunteers will emerge and will require effective coordination and management.
3. Access to certain affected areas may be severely restricted due to debris or structural hazards.
4. Some locations may only be accessible via aerial routes, necessitating the use of helicopters or other air transport services.

Category	Details
ESF Team Leader (TL)	Superintendent of Police (SP), Aizawl
Primary Agency	Police
Support Agencies	Fire & Emergency Services (F&ES), Mizoram Home Guard (MRHG), NCC, 26 Assam Rifles, Border Security Force (BSF), Health Department, Power & Electricity Department (P&E), Young Mizo Association (YMA)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Primary Agency

1. The Emergency Support Function (ESF) for Search and Rescue shall be activated upon receipt of formal instructions from the Incident Commander (IC) to the designated Team Leader (TL) of the Primary Agency.
2. Upon activation, the Team Leader shall immediately convene a meeting with the Nodal Officers of all designated support agencies.
3. The Team Leader shall activate the District-level Quick Response Team (QRT) for deployment to the affected site.
4. An initial rapid assessment shall be conducted to determine the scale and scope of search and rescue operations required.
5. If necessary, a request for additional Search and Rescue teams shall be sent without delay to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) through the State Government.
6. A detailed assessment shall be conducted to identify specific skill sets, specialized equipment, and personnel required for the operation.

7. The India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) shall be utilized to verify and map the availability of necessary resources and assets in and around the disaster-affected area.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Quick Response Team – Search and Rescue

1. The Quick Response Team (QRT) shall conduct a preliminary assessment of the extent of damage, including the number and location of affected structures and the severity of structural damage.
2. QRT personnel shall be deployed immediately to the affected sites as directed by the Team Leader.
3. The team shall prepare a comprehensive list of equipment required for efficient search and rescue operations, based on the ground realities.
4. The QRT shall provide regular situation reports and updates on operational progress to the respective Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs).

ESF 4: Law and Order Enforcement

Situation Assumptions

In the event of a disaster, there is a high likelihood of public panic and chaos within the affected area. Individuals may disregard official instructions in an attempt to escape danger or seek aid, thereby potentially worsening the situation and increasing the risk of injury or loss of life.

To mitigate this, the Law and Order ESF shall be activated to maintain peace, regulate movement, and ensure public compliance with evacuation and safety protocols. Trained personnel shall be deployed to enforce legal measures, secure the disaster zone, assist in crowd management, and support overall response efforts through coordination with other Emergency Support Functions.

Category	Details
ESF Team Leader (TL)	Superintendent of Police (SP), Aizawl
Primary Agency	Police Department
Supporting Agencies	Mizoram Home Guard (MRHG), Indian Army, 39 Assam Rifles, Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC), Young Mizo Association (YMA)

Immediate Actions to be taken Police Department

1. Deploy Quick Response Teams (QRTs) promptly to the incident site to maintain law and order.

2. Ensure that QRTs are adequately equipped and coordinate with relevant agencies for integrated response efforts.
3. Conduct a rapid assessment of the law and order situation in the affected areas.
4. Establish a security perimeter around the incident site to control the movement of bystanders, vehicles, and pedestrians.
5. Provide support to and coordinate closely with the local civil administration.
6. Prepare and submit updates on the prevailing law and order situation at two-hour intervals for review by competent authorities.
7. Maintain order at designated assembly and evacuation points.
8. Address instances of unrest, including rioting or looting, and secure the affected zones.
9. Ensure safety and orderliness within rehabilitation centres and temporary shelters.
10. Maintain constant communication with the Police Control Room (PCR) to report on field operations, including personnel deployment and resource utilization.

Situation Assumptions

In the event of a disaster, chaos and confusion may prevail in the affected areas. Individuals may panic and fail to follow proper instructions, which can exacerbate the situation. Uncontrolled traffic may lead to severe congestion, obstructing emergency response efforts.

Component	Details
ESF Team Leader (TL)	Superintendent of Police (Traffic), Aizawl
Primary Agency	Traffic Police
Supporting Agencies	Mizoram Home Guard (MRHG), Young Mizo Association (YMA)

Immediate Responsibilities of the Traffic Police:

1. Regulate and monitor traffic flow in and around the affected area.
2. Deploy designated traffic personnel promptly to the incident location.
3. Establish coordination and maintain communication with relevant stakeholders and emergency support functionaries.
4. Implement traffic diversions to ensure unobstructed movement of emergency and response vehicles to and from the incident site.
5. Collect, manage, and share real-time information regarding traffic flow and availability of alternate routes to reduce congestion.
6. Issue necessary directives to facilitate the smooth passage of fire services, ambulances, police units, and other emergency responders.

ESF 6: Emergency Public Information, Helpline & Warning Dissemination Objective

To manage and disseminate accurate and timely information to the public regarding citizen welfare, helpline services, and warnings to prevent further damage in disaster-affected areas.

Situation Assumptions

1. Uncertainty and confusion may arise regarding the injured population.
2. Communication networks in affected areas may be partially impaired.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Joint Director
Primary Agency	Information & Public Relations (I&PR)
Support Agencies	NIC, DDK, AIR

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Primary Agency

1. The ESF will be activated upon receiving instructions from the Incident Commander (IC).
2. The TL will mobilize support agencies by notifying respective Nodal Officers.
3. Quick Response Teams (QRTs) will be deployed to the affected area.
4. QRTs will report updates to the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).
5. Disseminate alerts, warning messages, and updates including donation requirements across the state.
6. Support EOCs at national and district levels by providing verified and updated information.
7. Establish toll-free helpline numbers for emergency information dissemination.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Quick Response Team

1. QRTs will report to the Nodal Office upon receiving deployment instructions.
2. Upon arrival, they will assess the situation in coordination with the Site Incident Commander.
3. QRTs will collect, coordinate, report, and display essential information to aid response planning.

ESF 7: Emergency Medical Services and Public Health

To ensure prompt medical treatment and public health support, including disease prevention and psychological counseling, following a disaster.

Situation Assumptions

1. Emergency medical services will be in high demand.
2. Risk of epidemic outbreaks is likely.
3. Hospital services may be compromised.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Chief Medical Officer (W)
Primary Agency	Health & Family Welfare (H&FW)
Support Agencies	PHE (Sanitation), YMA, NSS

Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for Primary Agency

1. Activation by IC, followed by coordination with support agencies.
2. Ensure availability of medical personnel and specialists, including inter-district deployment.
3. Maintain high sanitation standards in temporary settlements.
4. Ensure continuous provision of essential medical supplies and services.
5. Implement orthopedic care and follow-up treatment plans.
6. Mobilize trained professionals for psychological support.
7. Establish temporary information desks at hospitals in coordination with ESF 6.
8. Coordinate district-level response for medical and sanitation assistance.
9. As per EOC recommendations, arrange for medicines, blood, equipment, and personnel.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for Quick Response Teams

1. Report status and progress to respective EOCs.
2. Assess injuries, medical needs, and population affected.
3. Set up health and treatment centers at disaster sites.
4. Coordinate with all healthcare facilities including private, general, and relief camp-based services.
5. Monitor transport depots and entry/exit points for disease surveillance.

ESF 8: Debris Clearance & Equipment Support

To facilitate emergency access by removing debris and ensuring availability of essential equipment through inter-agency coordination.

Situation Assumptions

1. Access may be hindered due to blocked routes.
2. Initial damage assessments may be incomplete.
3. Structural inspection may require skilled personnel.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Superintending Engineer (Planning & Works)
Primary Agency	Public Works Department (PWD)
Support Agencies	Local Administration Department (LAD), Urban Development & poverty Alleviation (UD&PA), Border Roads Task Force (BRTF)/Border Roads Organisation (BRO)

Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for Primary Agency

1. Activation upon notification from the District EOC.
2. Notify support agency Nodal Officers and mobilize resources via the IDRN.
3. Deploy identified equipment to the site based on need.
4. Conduct rapid damage assessments of roads and buildings.
5. Commence immediate debris clearance to restore access routes.
6. Update support agencies and initiate de-routing plans.
7. Coordinate corpse disposal and post-mortem activities with Medical ESF.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for Quick Response Teams

1. Conduct damage assessments and determine equipment needs.
2. Deploy to affected sites and report progress to EOCs.
3. Construct temporary access roads for relief operations.
4. Carry out necessary repairs to roads and maintain ongoing monitoring.

ESF 9: Utility Restoration (Electricity and Water Supply)**Electricity Supply****Situation Assumptions**

1. Short circuits may result in fire or explosions.
2. Damaged fittings may require urgent repair.
3. Temporary lighting may be required in shelters and command posts.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Superintending Engineer, Aizawl Power Circle
Primary Agency	Power & Electricity (P&E)

Support Agencies	Public Works Department (PWD)
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Immediate Tasks

1. Activate ESF and inform all support agencies.
2. Shut down utilities as per IC instructions.
3. Provide backup power for EOCs, hospitals, water stations, and shelters.
4. Conduct site assessments and perform necessary repairs.
5. Supply temporary power to critical facilities.

Water Supply

Situation Assumptions

1. Water may be needed for firefighting.
2. Drinking water will be essential.
3. Temporary sanitation facilities will be necessary.
4. Clean environmental conditions must be maintained.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Superintending Engineer, Aizawl Watsan Circle
Primary Agency	Public Health Engineering (PHE)
Support Agencies	Local Administration Department (LAD), Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA), Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC)

Immediate Tasks

1. Ensure QRTs are deployed with required resources.
2. Coordinate water supply for firefighting.
3. Repair damaged water systems.
4. Set up alternate potable water sources for shelters.
5. Restore water supply as per standard protocols.

ESF 10: Mass Care – Food and Shelter

Food Supply

Situation Assumption

There may be a need to distribute food and drinking water to displaced persons.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Joint Director (M)

Primary Agency	Department of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs
Support Agencies	Social Welfare Department, Transport Department, Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC), Young Mizo Association (YMA)

Immediate Tasks

1. Activate ESF and coordinate with supporting agencies.
2. Identify shelter locations and population figures.
3. Guide QRTs to deliver food packages to shelters.
4. Manage logistics and replenish supplies as needed.

Quick Response Team (QRT) Responsibilities

1. Manage distribution of relief items.
2. Report to TL on progress and requirements.
3. Initiate local procurement where necessary.
4. Ensure equitable distribution to vulnerable groups.

Shelter Arrangements

Situation Assumptions

1. Evacuation to temporary shelters may be necessary.
2. Triage stations may be needed for medical treatment.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Program Officer
Primary Agency	Social Welfare Department
Support Agencies	Food & Civil Supplies Department, Transport Department, Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC), Young Mizo Association (YMA)

Immediate Tasks

1. Oversee shelter management and essential supplies.
2. Respond to inquiries regarding missing persons.
3. Coordinate temporary shelter setup with QRT support.
4. Ensure provision of food, sanitation, and medical care.

ESF 11: Transport

To maintain and restore transport services for effective movement of relief personnel, equipment, and affected populations.

Situation Assumptions

1. Civil transportation may be damaged.
2. Access improves post-clearance.
3. Relief movement may congest transport services.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Deputy Director (Headquarters)
Primary Agency	Transport Department
Support Agencies	Public Works Department (PWD)

Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for Primary Agency

1. Activate ESF upon IC's direction.
2. Notify all support agencies.
3. Coordinate with district EOC for status and requirement reports.
4. Assess transportation infrastructure conditions and plan logistics.

Quick Response Team (QRT) Responsibilities

1. Mobilize upon receiving instructions.
2. Assess and report transport requirements.
3. Ensure restoration of critical transport links.

ESF 12: Firefighting**Situation Assumptions**

1. Potential for large-scale fires.
2. Risk of explosions and chemical hazards.
3. Leakages may intensify fire hazards.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Fire & Emergency Services
Primary Agency	Station Officer
Support Agencies	Public Health Engineering (PHE), Young Mizo Association (YMA)

Immediate Tasks

1. Activate ESF and deploy QRTs.
2. Coordinate with EOCs and deploy rescue teams.

3. Engage technical and safety experts as needed.

Quick Response Team (QRT) Responsibilities

1. Conduct on-site assessments and gather essential data.
2. Ensure crew safety using PPE and SCBA.
3. Undertake fire suppression, leak plugging, vapor release mitigation, and search & rescue operations.

ESF 13: Public Works & Engineering

To assess damage to critical infrastructure and initiate emergency repairs and safety inspections.

Situation Assumptions

1. Infrastructure may suffer extensive damage.
2. Structural inspections are necessary before use.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Executive Engineer (Building Division)
Primary Agency	Public Works Department (PWD)
Support Agency	Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC)

Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for Primary Agency

1. Conduct risk assessments before, during, and after the disaster.
2. Coordinate infrastructure-related evacuation support.
3. Monitor and repair infrastructure and evacuation routes.
4. Initiate post-disaster inspections and repairs.

ESF 14: Animal Care

Situation Assumptions

1. Human safety is linked to animal safety during disasters.
2. Deceased animals pose a health risk.

Role/Category	Details
Team Leader (TL)	Deputy Director (Rural Extension Programme - REP)
Primary Agency	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department
Support Agencies	Public Health Engineering (PHE), Young Mizo Association (YMA),

National Service Scheme (NSS)

Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for Primary Agency

1. Coordinate with veterinary professionals and animal welfare organizations.
2. Support animal sheltering and health management.
3. Implement quarantine and disease control measures.
4. Document animal injuries, deaths, and disposal.
5. Maintain financial records of response activities.

3.3.2 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND TASK FORCE**District Disaster Management Advisory Committee (DDMAC):**

With a view to supplementing the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), there shall be a District Disaster Management Committee (DDMAC) to monitor and gear up the preparedness of the district administration as well as different district level functionaries in regard to disaster management in an effective manner. It would be a larger group than that of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) so that necessary follow-up actions of the decisions of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) can be taken as deemed appropriate. This Committee will function as a District Working Group.

The composition of the District Disaster Management Advisory Committee (DDMAC) shall be as follows:

Sl. No.	Role/Position	Name/Designation
1	Chairperson	Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl
2	Co-Chairperson	Additional Deputy Commissioner (G)
3	Member Secretary	Nodal Officer, Disaster Management & Rehabilitation (DM&R), D.C's Office
4	Assistant Secretary	Branch Officer, DM&R, D.C's Office
5	Member	Director, G&MR
6		Nodal Officer, Public Health Engineering (PHE)
7		Nodal Officers, PWD (Road, Building, etc.)
8		Nodal Officer, Power & Electricity (P&E)

9	Member	Treasurer, CYMA or his representative
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In addition to the aforementioned members, the Chairperson may, as deemed necessary, invite any other officer or individual to attend the meetings or proceedings of the District Disaster Management and Advisory Committee (DDMAC) as a special invitee.

The primary functions of this Committee shall include the following:

1. Monitoring the activities and overall functioning of the Sub-division Disaster Management Committee (SDMC).
2. Ensuring effective follow-up actions by all relevant stakeholders on the decisions and directives issued by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).
3. Facilitating the formulation and regular updating of Disaster Management Plans within various departments, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities.
4. Advocating for the development and implementation of policies related to disaster management.
5. Acting as a coordinating body to strengthen the linkage between the DDMA and its associated agencies involved in disaster management initiatives.
6. Initiating and overseeing mock drills at various administrative levels in accordance with DDMA guidelines.
7. Supervising and guiding the operational activities of the SDMC to ensure alignment with disaster preparedness objectives.

Quick Response Team (QRT):

The Quick Response Team (QRT), consisting of 20 personnel, was established under the Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA) in 2018. The team comprises trained volunteers from various Adventure Clubs, who have undergone Search & Rescue and Basic First Aid training conducted by the Sports & Youth Services Department. During emergency situations, the team operates under the supervision of an Adventure Organiser from the same department.

Currently, the operational jurisdiction of the QRT is limited to the Aizawl city area. Upon receipt of a disaster incident report by the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC), the Quick Response Team (QRT) is promptly deployed to the site along with the Emergency Response Vehicle (ERV).

State Disaster Response Force (SDRF):

The Mizoram State Disaster Management Authority (MzSDMA), under the Home Department, has established eight State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) units, each comprising 100 personnel, totaling 800 members. These units are strategically stationed in Aizawl, Lunglei, Mamit, Khawzawl, Kawnpui, and

Lawngtlai. Necessary equipment is being procured for operational readiness, and training is being conducted in collaboration with the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) units based in Guwahati and Kolkata.

Four SDRF units have been organized into full-strength companies within four battalions of the Mizoram Armed Police and the Indian Reserve Police Force. Their primary responsibilities include Search & Rescue operations in collapsed structures, evacuation procedures, and provision of basic medical aid at disaster sites.

Presently, three SDRF headquarters have been established in Aizawl District. In the absence of a dedicated headquarters in the neighboring Serchhip District, SDRF units stationed in Aizawl will also respond to emergencies occurring in Serchhip as needed.

The SDRF units from the 1st Battalion MAP, 3rd Battalion MAP, and 5th Battalion IR have been integrated into the Aizawl Incident Response System (IRS) under the Operations Section: Task Force. The District Collector/Response Officer (DC/RO) holds the authority for activation and deployment of these units.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF):

A team of 30 NDRF personnel, led by an Inspector, is currently stationed at the Police Training Centre (PTC), Lungverh, operating under the main NDRF headquarters in Guwahati. This team collaborates with the SDRF to provide training to SDRF members, local volunteers, college students, and members of Adventure Clubs.

Sports & Youth Services Department:

The Sports & Youth Services Department oversees various Adventure Clubs composed of youth trained in basic Search & Rescue operations and First Aid. These clubs, located in different localities within the district, are regularly monitored and provided with continuous training by the department to enhance their preparedness and capabilities.

Incident Response System (IRS) in the District:

The Incident Response System (IRS) is a structured and systematic approach designed to minimize ad-hoc and uncoordinated responses during disaster situations. It encompasses a comprehensive framework of tasks applicable across varying levels of disaster complexity. The Incident Response System (IRS) establishes a composite team with specialized Sections tasked with addressing specific response requirements.

The system assigns designated officers to clearly defined roles and ensures they are adequately trained to perform their responsibilities. When effectively implemented, Incident Response System (IRS) significantly reduces

confusion and improves coordination during disaster response efforts, as each stakeholder is aware of their duties, responsibilities, and the chain of command.

Incident Response System (IRS) is inherently flexible and scalable, meaning that not all Sections, Branches, or Units need to be activated simultaneously. These components are mobilized as per the specific needs of the situation.

IRS POSITION	APPOINTED OFFICERS	
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	ErLalhriatpuia, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl. Ph : 2329203/ 7085929423/9436147907	
INCIDENT COMMANDER	Vanlalrova, Addl. Deputy Commissioner & Chief Executive Officer, ADDMA. - Ph: 9436146135	
DEPUTY INCIDENT COMMANDER	Zosangliana, Superintendent of Police, Aizawl. Ph: 2315877/2322009 (f)/2305483/ 9436150149	
SITE INCIDENT COMMANDERS	All Zonal Officers within their respective zones.	
Information and Media Officer	K. Vanlalsangi, MIS, Joint Director. Ph: 2323206/ 2317514/ 9436142521 (m)	
Liaison Officer	Samuel Malsawmzuala, Sub-Deputy Commissioner & Branch Officer, DM&R Branch, DC's Office, Aizawl Ph: 8974305350	
Safety Officer	Lalthangpuii Pudaite, Superintendent of Police, F&ES Department. Ph - 9612170718(m)	
OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF	Zoramthara, Addl. Superintendent of Police (L&O), Aizawl District. Ph- 9862769884	
Response Branch Director	Samuel Malsawmzuala, Sub-Deputy Commissioner & Branch Officer, DM&R Branch, DC's Office, Aizawl Ph: 8974305350	
Division Supervisor/Group-in-charge	Lalringliana Pachuau, Addl. Superintendent of Police (A), Aizawl. Ph: 9862841977(m)	
Task Force/ Strike Team	SDRF	Rex Zarzolian, Commandant, 1 st Bn. MAP, Armed Veng. Ph- 9436154085
		Ruatsanga Ralte, Commandant, 3 rd Bn. MAP, Mualpui. Ph- 8638583511
		Vanlalngenga, Commandant, 5 th Bn. IR, Sakawrtuichhun. Ph- 9856034090

	NDRF	David Lalthansiamia, Commandant 1 st Bn NDRF, Sakawrtuichhun. Ph- 8974306404
	F&ES	Lalremtlunga Varte, STO, F&ES Department. Ph- 9862563794
	MRHG	Lalhruaizela, District Commandant, MHRG &CD Ph- 9436156832
Task Force/ Strike Team	(Adventure clubs) S&YS	Moses Lalthanpuia, State Adventure Organiser, S&YS Department. Ph – 9863221437
	Quick Response Team (QRT) ADDMA	Zotinkimi, Disaster Management Coordinator. Ph- 9436453580
	CDRT (CYMA)	Darremsa Renthlei, Chairman, Disaster Management Sub-Committee, Central YMA Ph- 9856727931
	Public Works Department	F. Lalramenga, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Aizawl building Division). Ph- 9436146629
		R. Lalpeka, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Aizawl Road South Division). Ph- 8415889592
		Mabiaka, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Aizawl Road North Division) Ph- 9436141294
		David PC Lalrinliana, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Highway Division-I) Ph- 9436146199
		Samuel Ramdinthara, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Highway Division-II) Ph- 9436151779
		C. Lalengzauva, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Hmuifang Division) Ph - 9436141832
	LC/ VC +YMA	Chairman, Locality/ Village Disaster Management Committees of Incident Sites.
Single Resources	Dr. Lalhlunpuii, Sr Chief Medical Officer (East). Ph- 9436361253	
	Dr. Lalbiaksiami, Sr Chief Medical Officer (West). Ph - 9862656960	
	Dr John Zohmingthanga, Director, ZMC. Ph- 9436140552	

	Dr Lalchhuankimi, Sr Med Supdt, CHA. Ph- 9436147023
	Lalhmingliana Hmar, Executive Engineer, P& E Department (Distribution Division). Ph- 9612440202
	Lalthanzuala, Executive Engineer, P&E Deptt (Generation Division). Ph- 9436141511
	Zothansanga, Sr. Executive Engineer, P&E Deptt (Revenue Division). Ph - 9862379697
Single Resources	Dr. Robert Khawlhing, SNO (Mental Health), H&FW Department. Ph- 9436151430
	Lalzuimawii, E.E., Aizawl Water Distribution Div- South PHE. Ph: 9436142860/ 7005282686
	Lalhruaia, Executive Engineer, Aizawl Water Distribution Div- North, PHE. Ph- 9436140917
	C. Zothantluanga, Executive Engineer, Aizawl Water Transmission Division, PHED. Ph 9436146241
Telecommunication	C. Lalrinfela, Informatics Officer, ICT Ph- 8414011617
Transportation Branch	Margaret Lalrinawmi Fanai, Jt. Director (Opr), Transport. Ph: 8730927832
Road Group	
Group-in-charge	C. Vanlalvena, S.P. (Traffic) Ph: 2310003/8974241998 (M)
Vehicle Co- ordinators	Sarah Lalrinkimi, Addl. Superintendent of Police (Traffic) Ph- 9774123205
	Vanlalbiaka Jongte, Dy SP. (Traffic) Ph: 705846211
Vehicle Co- ordinators	Traffic Control Room. Ph:2322307 (Aldo Control WT Channel 7)
Loading/Unloading-in-charge	K. Lalrinsanga, DTO, Transport Department Ph - 9612366642
Water Group	
Group-in-charge	Lalzuimawii, E.E., Aizawl Water Distribution Div- South, PHE. Ph: 7005282686
	Lalhruaia, Executive Engineer, Aizawl Water Distribution Div- North, PHE. Ph- 9436140917
	C. Zothantluanga, Executive Engineer, Aizawl Water Transmission Division, PHED Ph 9436146241
Air Operations Group	
Group-in-charge	Lalsangpuia, Dy. Controller. / Er. i/c Civil Aviation, GAD Ph- 7640982450

Loading/unloading-in-charge	Vanlalvura Ralte, Asst Commissioner Of Excise & Narcotics. Ph- 9862579083
PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	Srinivas Sadi, SDO (S), DC's Office, Aizawl. Ph: 8341070310
Resource unit	Zotinkimi, Disaster Management Coordinator. Ph- 9436453580
Check-in-status Recorder	Lalnunzira, DFO, Environment & Forest Department. Ph- 9436148155
Situation unit	Jessica Lallawmzuali, SDPO Aizawl North. Ph- 7005276608
Display Processor	Andrew H. Lalremruata, Dy Director, I&PR Department. Ph: 9862588091 (m)
Field Observer	Darremsa Renthlei, Chairman, Disaster Management Sub-Committee, Central YMA Ph- 9856727931
Weather Observer	F. Lalramchuana, Sr. Sc. Officer, Directorate of Science & Technology. Ph-9612158190
Documentation Unit	Lalhriatpuii Phutin, Sub Deputy Commissioner, D.C's Office, Aizawl. Ph- 8256965574
Demobilization Unit	Lalringliana Pachuau, Addl Superintendent of Police (A), Aizawl. Ph: 9862841977(m)
Technical Specialists	Benjamin Roluahpuia, Geologist, Geology & Mining Department Ph: 8575461638
	Lalramchuana, Sr. Sc. Officer, Directorate of Science & Technology Ph-9612158190
	Lalruatkima, Hydro-geologist, PHED. Ph: 9436360308
	Lalremmawia, Dy Controller of Mines, Geology & Mining Department. Ph: 9862331608
LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF	Vanlalrova, Addl. Deputy Commissioner & Chief Executive Officer, ADDMA. - Ph: 9436146135
Service Branch Director	Samuel Malsawmzuala, Sub-Deputy Commissioner & Branch Officer, DM&R Branch, DC's Office, Aizawl Ph: 8974305350
Communication Unit	Robert L. Pakhuangte, Inspector, MPRO (Wireless) Ph-9366684612
	Lalchawimawia Khawlhing, MPRO, DEOC, Aizawl. Ph - 9436199946

Medical Unit	Dr. Lalhlunpuii, Sr Chief Medical Officer (East). Ph- 9436361253 Dr.Lalbiaksiami, Sr Chief Medical Officer (West). Ph - 9862656960
Food Unit	Lalhruaitluangi, Dy. Director, FCS & CA Ph- 8014447330
Support Branch Unit	Lalhriatpuii Phutin, Sub Deputy Commissioner, D.C's Office, Aizawl. Ph- 8256965574
Resource Provisioning Unit	Lalhruaitluangi, Dy. Director, FCS & CA. Ph- 8014447330
Facilities Unit	Lalremruata Kullai, Jt. Commissioner, AMC. Ph- 9862306761
Ground Support Unit	B.Lalchuangkima, DTO (Registering Authority) Ph : 9402112589
	K. Lalrinsanga, DTO (Liscencing Authority) , Transport Department Ph - 9612366642
Finance Branch Director	Srinivas Sadi, SDO (S), DC's Office, AizawlPh: 8341070310
Time Unit	Lalchamliani, Sub Deputy Commissioner, D.C's Office, Aizawl. Ph- 9536500259
Compensation/Claim Unit	Samuel Malsawmzuala, Sub-Deputy Commissioner & Branch Officer,AizawlPh: 8974305350
Procurement Unit	Srinivas Sadi, SDO (S), DC's Office, Aizawl. Ph: 8341070310
Cost Unit	Srinivas Sadi, SDO (S), DC's Office, Aizawl. Ph: 8341070310

1.3.3 EOC setup and facilities available in the district

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC), Aizawl, is located within the premises of the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Aizawl. The Deputy Commissioner of Aizawl District is authorized to appoint an Officer-in-Charge for the DEOC.

Currently, the DEOC is staffed by:

Sl. No.	Position / Designation	Number of Posts
1	Disaster Management Coordinator (DMC)	1
2	Mizoram Police Radio Operators (MPROs)	2
3	Mizoram Home Guard and Civil Defence	2
4	ERV Driver	1

In the event of a disaster, the Quick Response Team (QRT) remains on standby and is deployed as required. The DEOC emergency contact numbers are 1077 / 2321119 / 2317717, and are toll-free for all telecom networks (BSNL – Landline & Mobile, Airtel, Vodafone, Jio) within Aizawl District.

The DEOC serves as the central coordinating body for all disaster-related activities—from preparedness to rehabilitation and reconstruction. It acts as a vital link between the Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA), District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), Incident Response System/Team (IRS/T), Zonal Officers, Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs), Village/Local Level Disaster Management Committees (VLDMCs), and the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC).

To preserve operational readiness, the equipment provided to the DEOC must not be used for any purpose other than disaster management.

Roles and Responsibilities of District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC)

A. During Normal Times

1. Disseminate daily advisories and public notifications on disaster preparedness (Do's and Don'ts), including warnings and alerts when necessary.
2. Ensure round-the-clock monitoring of all DEOC phone lines.
3. Maintain a register to document all reports and complaints received via phone or wireless transmission (WT).
4. Conduct regular checks to ensure all equipment within the DEOC is operational.
5. Collect routine data from various line departments for disaster risk management.
6. Prepare periodic status reports on district-level preparedness and mitigation measures.
7. Draft and update the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), and perform other tasks as assigned.
8. Oversee proper implementation of the DDMP within the district.
9. Maintain and regularly update the district's disaster data bank through the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN.gov.in) portal.
10. Activate the trigger mechanism upon receipt of a disaster warning or the actual occurrence of a disaster.

B. During Disaster Situations

The DEOC/Control Room functions as the central command and coordinates on hub for managing disaster response at the district level. Its key responsibilities include:

1. Receiving and processing disaster alerts and warnings from nodal agencies and various sources.

2. Communicating these alerts promptly to all designated authorities and stakeholders.
3. Monitoring emergency response operations across the district.
4. Facilitating coordination between primary and secondary Emergency Support Function (ESF) departments/agencies.
5. Requisitioning and mobilizing additional resources as needed.
6. Issuing timely, incident-specific information, instructions, and guidelines to all concerned parties.
7. Consolidating and analyzing data related to damage, loss, and needs assessment.
8. Disseminating situation reports and consolidated assessments to all designated authorities and departments.

3.5. FORECASTING AND WARNING AGENCIES

The primary agency responsible for providing weather forecasts and early warnings to the district is the India Meteorological Department (IMD). The IMD shares daily weather forecasts with the District Authority, which are subsequently disseminated to the public through the Aizawl DDMA mobile application and the official Facebook page of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

In the event of severe weather warnings such as cyclones, tsunamis, or other extreme events, alerts issued by the IMD are further communicated to the public using mass media channels, including local cable networks and radio broadcasts, with the assistance of the Information and Public Relations (I&PR) Department.

Additionally, daily rainfall data for the district is received from the Department of Agriculture, contributing to ongoing monitoring and preparedness efforts.

CHAPTER -4

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

1.1 PREVENTION MEASURES

Effective disaster management, with minimal vulnerability, can only be achieved through comprehensive measures focused on prevention, preparedness, and mitigation. While disasters cannot be entirely prevented or redirected, their adverse impacts can be significantly reduced. Mitigation should not be perceived as a cost, but rather as a long-term investment that yields considerable returns by minimizing future damage.

Timely and appropriate preparedness and mitigation strategies play a crucial role in ensuring an effective response to disasters. Therefore, district-level preparedness and mitigation planning is essential. A community that is well-prepared is best positioned to reduce the loss and damage caused by disasters. Mitigation involves the implementation of various strategies aimed at minimizing the impact of disasters on communities by preventing or reducing physical damage.

Prevention includes all activities designed to reduce the risks associated with both natural and human-induced disasters. It is imperative for districts to document and detail the types of preventive measures they have planned and implemented. These may include, but are not limited to, the enforcement of building codes, floodplain management, stormwater regulation, coastal zoning, and comprehensive coastal management plans.

Establishing long-term mitigation goals and linking them to actionable measures is recommended. The following goals may serve as a framework for district-level mitigation planning:

1. Strengthening early warning systems for floods, storms, and cyclones
2. Reducing structural damage and minimizing loss of life in buildings
3. Enhancing safety within transportation infrastructure
4. Preventing flooding in densely populated areas
5. Securing redundant and reliable water supply systems
6. Minimizing environmental degradation and supporting livelihood restoration
7. Mitigating the effects of natural forces on critical infrastructure
8. Ensuring backup power systems for essential facilities
9. Maintaining an adequate stockpile of materials for road maintenance

1.2 MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMS

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) must issue directives at regular intervals to all relevant stakeholders to ensure the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into developmental planning processes. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) considerations must be systematically embedded both vertically and horizontally across planning frameworks to ensure the establishment of resilient and fail-safe infrastructure within Aizawl district.

Mainstreaming disaster management into the development planning process involves a thorough evaluation of each proposed activity, not only to reduce its vulnerability to potential disasters but also to ensure it does not exacerbate existing hazards. This approach mandates that every departmental development plan incorporate elements such as impact assessments, risk reduction strategies, and adherence to the 'do-no-harm' principle.

Illustrative examples of this integrated approach include urban planning and zoning, revision and enforcement of building codes, promotion of disaster-resilient housing designs, safe construction of schools and healthcare facilities, floodproofing measures, formulation of response preparedness plans, disaster risk insurance schemes, establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems, community awareness campaigns, and capacity-building initiatives.

In the context of Aizawl district, the Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA) has a critical role in sensitizing officials from departments such as Public Works Department (PWD), Public Health Engineering (PHE), Local Administration Department/Urban Development (LAD/UD), Rural Development (RD)/District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), along with community members and skilled workers such as masons, to promote awareness and capacity regarding Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) concerns.

4.3 ONGOING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS ADDRESSING DISASTER PREVENTION BOTH DIRECTLY & INDIRECTLY

- 3.1 Training programs shall be organized for volunteers selected from identified localities to equip them with the necessary skills to serve as First Responders during emergencies.
- 3.2 Earthquake simulation exercises will be conducted in villages and localities identified as vulnerable, to enhance preparedness and response capabilities at the community level.
- 3.3 Awareness programs on fire safety shall be conducted to educate the public on fire prevention measures, emergency response, and the use of fire safety equipment.
- 3.4 The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) will be further strengthened through improved infrastructure, enhanced communication

systems, and capacity-building measures to ensure effective coordination and response during disasters.

1.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures are essential in disaster management, as they significantly reduce the impact of hazards, even if they cannot entirely eliminate the risks. Disaster mitigation can be broadly categorized into two main types: structural and non-structural measures.

Structural mitigation measures involve physical interventions aimed at enhancing the resilience of existing infrastructure. These include strengthening structurally weak buildings, reinforcing critical lifeline systems such as water supply and electricity networks, and upgrading other essential infrastructure to withstand potential hazards.

Non-structural mitigation measures focus on planning and policy-based interventions. These include promoting effective land-use planning, sustaining public awareness campaigns, and disseminating critical information on appropriate actions to take before, during, and after a disaster. Both structural and non-structural approaches must be integrated into the overall disaster risk management strategy to ensure comprehensive and effective mitigation.

1.4.1 Mitigation measures for Landslide

1. All stream runoffs shall be identified, and any obstructions or blockages shall be cleared in advance of the rainy season to prevent waterlogging and ensure uninterrupted flow.
2. Both banks of rivers and streams must be maintained and protected to prevent erosion. Channel improvement works shall be undertaken to facilitate the free and safe flow of water.
3. Landslide-prone areas shall be regularly monitored, either through automated systems or through the development of hazard maps, with follow-up ground verification during the monsoon or rainy season.
4. Allocation of residential plots shall be carried out only after thorough consultation with the Land Use Plan to minimize risks related to landslides and land subsidence.
5. Public awareness campaigns shall be conducted to emphasize the importance of maintaining proper drainage systems to prevent water accumulation and related hazards.
6. The Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) has commenced implementation of the Site Development and Slope Modification Regulations, 2014, effective from November 2021.
7. Information regarding essential safety measures, including dos and don'ts during disasters, shall be disseminated through social media platforms to ensure wider public outreach.

1.4.2 Mitigation measures for Wind and Cyclone

1. Structural modifications shall be carried out in existing residential buildings to ensure roof stability during strong winds. Additionally, cyclone shelters should be constructed to serve as designated safe locations for evacuation during cyclonic events.
2. Wind breakers shall be constructed in vulnerable areas to reduce the impact of high-velocity winds on residential and community structures.
3. The district's early warning system shall be strengthened through coordination with the Meteorology Department to obtain localized cyclone forecasts and disseminate timely alerts for community preparedness.
4. Cyclone hazard zones and sensitive areas shall be identified through systematic mapping, delineation, and demarcation to support effective planning and risk reduction.
5. In areas susceptible to cyclones or strong winds, critical infrastructure, schools, and community buildings shall be constructed at elevated locations to minimize exposure to flooding and wind damage.
6. Regular maintenance, including trimming of trees and shrubs, shall be conducted to reduce the risk of damage during high winds.
7. Damaged or decaying parts of trees shall be removed in advance to enhance their resistance to strong winds and to reduce the likelihood of debris-related hazards.
8. Hoardings and other temporary structures shall be dismantled and removed before the onset of cyclonic conditions, in accordance with issued advisories.
9. Public awareness regarding appropriate safety measures, including dos and don'ts during cyclones, shall be disseminated through social media and other communication platforms to ensure widespread outreach.

1.4.3 Mitigation measures for Earthquake

1. Earthquake-resistant buildings shall be constructed in geologically safe locations, adhering to prescribed safety standards and structural guidelines.
2. Unsafe and structurally vulnerable old buildings and infrastructure shall be identified and prioritized for reconstruction or retrofitting to enhance their earthquake resilience.
3. Building codes and relevant byelaws shall be strictly enforced to ensure structural safety and compliance with earthquake-resistant design standards.
4. Special attention shall be given to the structural integrity of buildings that host mass gatherings, such as schools, community halls, and public institutions, to safeguard occupants during seismic events.
5. Approval of building designs shall be subject to strict regulatory scrutiny, and all new constructions must adhere to safe construction practices in line with approved designs and relevant codes.

6. Public education initiatives shall be undertaken on safe construction practices and earthquake safety. Regular awareness programs should promote understanding of dos and don'ts before, during, and after an earthquake.
7. Mock drills involving all stakeholders—including government agencies, institutions, and the general public—shall be conducted regularly to assess and improve preparedness levels.
8. Engineers, architects, and masons shall be provided with specialized training on earthquake-resistant construction techniques to ensure safe and resilient infrastructure development.

1.4.4 Mitigation measures for Flash Flood/ Flood

1. The early warning system shall be strengthened to ensure timely and accurate dissemination of alerts to communities at risk, enabling early preparedness and response.
2. Stormwater drainage systems shall be reinforced and regularly cleared prior to the onset of the rainy season to prevent waterlogging and urban flooding.
3. Land use planning shall be undertaken with a focus on minimizing the risk of mudslides and landslides, particularly in areas prone to heavy rainfall.
4. Community-based awareness and education campaigns shall be conducted to promote flood prevention measures and enhance public understanding of associated risks.
5. Flood-prone areas shall be identified through systematic mapping, including flood risk assessments, to support informed decision-making during the pre-disaster phase.
6. A comprehensive flood preparedness plan shall be developed, incorporating emergency response strategies, coordination mechanisms, and capacity-building through training and simulations.

1.4.5 Mitigation measures for Drought

1. Continuous monitoring and tracking of monsoon patterns shall be conducted, enabling proactive measures to be taken in advance to mitigate potential drought conditions.
2. Rainwater harvesting structures shall be constructed in drought-prone areas to improve water availability and reduce the impact of water scarcity during drought periods.
3. Promotion of crop insurance through relevant agricultural corporations shall be encouraged to facilitate risk transfer and provide financial protection to farmers against drought-related losses.
4. Implementation of government schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP),

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), and the Fodder and Feed Development Scheme shall be prioritized to address both medium- and long-term drought mitigation needs.

1.4.6 Mitigation measures for Drought

1. Forest areas vulnerable to recurring fire incidents shall be identified, and comprehensive fire damage maps shall be prepared to guide planning and mitigation efforts.
2. Fire lines shall be cleared in strategically important locations through controlled burning, including along highways, village roads, footpaths, plantation areas, regeneration zones, protected forest areas, and beneath electricity transmission lines, to prevent the spread of fire.
3. Village Fire Protection Committees of a permanent nature shall be constituted in vulnerable areas to enhance community-based forest fire prevention and response mechanisms.
4. An effective communication system shall be established to ensure early detection of forest fires, supported by deployment of fire watchers and intensified patrolling during dry seasons. Training programs shall be conducted for both forest staff and local villagers in fire prevention and firefighting techniques.
5. The provisions of the existing Fire Protection Regulation Act shall be strictly enforced to ensure compliance and accountability in forest fire management.

1.4.7 Mitigation measures for Epidemics

1. The Health Department shall be equipped with additional water quality monitoring centers to enable effective surveillance, particularly during the monsoon season and in the event of floods.
2. Adequate quantities of bleaching powder shall be made available to all villages to ensure proper disinfection of water sources.
3. Rural hospitals shall be upgraded to include essential facilities such as blood banks and surgical units to enhance their capacity during public health emergencies.
4. A comprehensive contingency response plan shall be developed based on the identification of region-specific epidemic risks, ensuring timely and effective public health interventions.
5. First aid training programs shall be conducted to strengthen community-level emergency response capacity in the event of epidemics.
6. Sanitary conditions shall be improved through targeted initiatives, including vector control drives, fumigation of breeding grounds, and disinfection of water sources, to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.

1.4.8 Mitigation measures for Hailstorm

1. Building designs shall incorporate protective measures such as structural bracing, installation of shutters, use of laminated glass in window panes, and application of hail-resistant roofing materials or flashing to minimize potential damage from hailstorms.
2. Roof sheathing shall be strengthened and improved to prevent penetration by hail, thereby enhancing structural resilience.
3. Hail-resistant roofing and siding materials shall be installed in both new constructions and retrofitted in existing structures located in hail-prone areas.
4. Educational programs shall be introduced in schools to raise awareness among children about the hazards associated with hailstorms and to promote appropriate safety practices.

SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Sector	Mitigative Measures	Agency responsible
INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT	Improving Information Education Communication activities through walling, posters, street play, volunteer's train, and village task force training. Mass rallies during normal period	Leading NGOs, BDOs
	Repair/Restoration of vulnerable points on roads before onset of monsoon.	PWD, BRTF, BDOs, VCs, NHIDCL
	Ensuring proper maintenance of shelter places constructed by default agencies.	Concerned village committee and BDOs
	Ensure maintenance and proper functioning of electronic communication system.	BSNL/Police department BDOs
	Immediate response for repair/replacement of pipe water supply system.	PHED, BDOs and CBOs
	Proper maintenance of VHF system installed by police department.	Head of office of the concerned location (Police wireless)
HEALTH/ ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	By way of IEC activities through walling posters, street play, village task force/volunteers training, during normal period.	By leading NGOs, DM&R, BDOs
	Adequate stock piling of vaccines should be ensuring for vaccination before disaster.	CMO, DVO, BDOs
	Training Programme of common people should be programmed for Health care,	CMO, DVO, BDOs

	sanitation and first aid from village level to district level.	
LIVELIHOOD SECTOR	By way of IEC activities through walling posters, street play, village task force/volunteers training, during normal period.	CMO, DM&R, BDOs lead NGOs
	To reduce adverse impact on AGRICULTURE farmers should be advised alternating cropping pattern/flood resistance crops. Drought resistance short duration paddy seeds are made available to farmers. Ensuring crop insurance.	DAO, DHO and BDOs.
	Rising of Nursery in the horticulture farms & insurance coverage of horticultural products.	DHO, BDOs and NGOs.
INSURANCE	By way of IEC activities through walling posters, street play, village task forces/volunteers training, during normal period.	CMO/DVO/NGOs/DM&R
	Emphasizing on insurance coverage of live stock, crops, industry, workshop, etc.	DAO, BDOs and NGOs
	Creating awareness among general public. During normal time to insured human life.	Leading NGOs, BDOs

CHAPTER -5**PREPAREDNESS MEASURES****PREPAREDNESS MEASURES****5.1 Identification of Stakeholders involved in Disaster Response**

At the district level, the Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA) shall identify relevant stakeholders for disaster response based on the location, nature, and scale of the incident. The Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) of the affected area shall automatically be considered as primary stakeholders. They shall be responsible for reporting, assisting, and coordinating with the designated Zonal Officers.

The Zonal Officers shall communicate situational updates from the on-site Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to the Deputy Commissioner, either through the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) or directly, depending on the circumstances, and shall await further instructions for appropriate response actions.

5.2 Formation of Teams by the ADDMA

	Teams	Nature	Source	Team
	Early Warning	1. Cyclone 2. Thunder squall 3. Heavy to very heavy rainfall	• Science and Technology • IMD	• ADDMA • I&PR • DDK • Radio
	Search & Rescue	1. Fire 2. Collapsed Structure 3. Landslide/ Trapped under Debris 4. Water accident/ dead body retrieval. 5. others	• Public • LDMC • Zonal Officer • DEOC • others	• F&ES • SDRF • S&YS • QRT • LDMC/ VDMC • Central/ Branch YMA • Local Youth Volunteers/ club in case of water accident
	Evacuation	1. Earthquake 2. Fire 3. Collapsed Structure 4. Landslide 5. Unsafe structure 6. others	-	• LDMC & local youth volunteers/ case in case of locality incident • Floor/ Branch/ Cell/ Class Coordinator in

				case of building.
	Damage and Loss Assessment	1. L- 0 2. L- 1	-	• L- 0: Zonal Officer • L- 1: Zonal Officer, IRS/T-Cost Unit, other concerned deptt.

	Activation of IRS/T in the District	The Incident Response System/ Team in Aizawl District will be activated by the Responsible Officer/ Deputy Commissioner or in his absence, by Incident Commander/ Addl. Deputy Commissioner (E) on a receipt of warning or in the aftermath of L- 1 level disaster. The IRS/T will report/ assemble in the Office Chamber of the Deputy Commissioner.	
	Protocol for seeking help from other agencies such as GoI, State Govt., PSU, Other State Govt., NDRF, SDRF, Army, Navy, and Air Force, Central Para Military Forces	Responsible officer / Deputy Commissioner through Liaison Officer in the Aizawl District IRS/T	
	Mechanism for checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores	See Logistic Section under IRS/T	
	Operational Check- up of warning system	Warning through Electronic Media	• ADDMA • I&PR • DNIC • others
		The Electric Siren in DC's Office	ADEOC/ QRT Leader
	Operational Check- up for ADEOC	• Chairman • Chief Executive Officer • Nodal Officer (DMR)	
	Seasonal Inspection of facilities and critical infrastructure	Nodal Officers of respective line departments	
	Command and Coordination - identification of quick response teams	• Chairman • Chief Executive Officer • Nodal Officer (DMR)	
	NGOs and other stakeholders coordination	Duties, roles and responsibilities mentioned in the LDMC.	

Seasonal Preparedness for seasonal disasters like landslide and thunder squall, etc.	• Respective YMA Sections • Respective LDMC • Hazard Areas Task Team • ADDMA • ADEOC
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5.3 Community Based Disaster Management

The community is not only affected by disasters but also serves as the first responder in most emergency situations. The effectiveness of disaster management largely depends on the coping capacity of the community. Therefore, it is essential to ensure the active involvement of the community in all phases of disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, training, capacity building, response, relief, short- and long-term recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

Activity	Responsibility
Selecting vulnerable community and most vulnerable groups at risk (keeping gender issues in mind)	• ADDMA • Zonal Officers • DEOC/ DDMC • QRT • IRS/T • SDRFs • LDMC/ VDMC • YMA • MUP • MHIP • Locality Youth Adventure Clubs
Warning & Dissemination of information about vulnerability and risk to the community	
Promote local level disaster risk management planning through participatory approach	
Advice and issue direction wherever necessary for community disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness through local resources and participatory approach	
Provide necessary resources and support for disaster risk reduction at community level	
Promote community managed implementations	
Review the preparedness at community level	
Take appropriate actions to enhance community preparedness	
Promote community education, awareness and training	
Ensure fail safe mechanism for timely dissemination of forecasting and warning of impending disaster to the community	

Disseminate information to community to deal with any disaster situation	
Sensitization of community about the needs of the persons with disabilities	

5.4 Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs)

	Protocol and arrangement for VIP visits	• Deputy Commissioner • Protocol Officer • others
	Procurement (Tents, blankets, tarpaulin, equipment, etc, SOP for rate contract)	• ADDMA may write to DM&R for necessary procurement.
	Logistic	• ADDMA • IRS/T-Logistic Section Chief.

5.5 Knowledge Management Networking & Sharing

	Uploading of information on resources on Indian Disaster Resource Network.	• Nodal Officer/ DMC
	Documentation of lessons learnt and best practices after each event.	• Nodal Officer/ DMC
	Community registries to collate basic contact information for persons with disabilities.	• DSWO

5.6 Media Management/ information dissemination

	Training and interaction strategies with Media/ pre – event awareness for the Media	• ADDMA • I&PR • IRS/T- Information & Media Officer • Nodal Officer from other Concerned Deptt. / Agencies.
	Identification and training of the Official Spokesperson	
	Advertisement, hording, booklets, leaflets, banners, shake-table, demonstration, folk dancing and music, jokes, street play, exhibition, TV Spot,	

	radio spot, audio-visual and documentary, school campaign, - Planning and Design - Execution and Dissemination	
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5.7 Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management

	Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management: 1. Preparation of Authentic medical database for public and private facilities available in the state ○ Collection of Data ○ Mapping and gap analysis ○ Strengthening 2. Resource management ○ Manpower, logistics, medical equipments, medicines, antidotes, personal protective equipments, disinfectant, vaccine 3. Identification of medical incident command system - Incident Commander ○ State Level ○ Dist. Level ○ Disaster site - Identification of each section head at each level ○ Operation ○ Planning ○ Logistic ○ Administration & Finance ○ Media and Public information - Identification of key members of different task force - Control room arrangement ○ Departmental control room	• ADDMA • Medical Superintendent, Civil Hospital • CMO- East • CMO- West • SDRF
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	○ State and district control room -Appointment of liaison officer in shifts - Planning ○ Preparation of medical management plan -State level -Dist. Level -Hospital preparedness plan - Training and capacity building ○ Hospital preparedness, ○ Pre hospital care, ○ Mass casualty management, etc.	
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5.8 TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND OTHER PROACTIVE MEASURES

5.7.1 Training

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Training	1. Training to civil defense personal in various aspect of disaster management	• Home Deptt. • DM&R • ADDMA • ATI (DM centre)
	2. Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue	
	3. Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management	• ADDMA • School Education • QRT • S&YS
	4. Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management	• ADDMA • School Education
	5. Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management	• ADDMA • ATI (DM Centre) • NGOs
	6. Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management	• ADDMA • F&ES • SDRF

	7. Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management	• ADDMA
	8. Training to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Teams in various aspect of disaster management	• DM&R • Home deptt.
	9. Training to media in various aspect of disaster management	• ADDMA • Home deptt. • I&PR
	10. Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster management	• ADDMA • ATI (DMC) • F&ES • Med. Supt. Civil Hospital.
	11. Training to engineers, architects, structural engineers, builders and masons in various aspect of disaster management	• ADDMA • ATI (DMC)

5.7.2 Computer based programming

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Develop database for disaster management	1. Develop GIS based information system for different sectors viz. Medical and health, civil supply, fire and emergency services, etc. ○ Collection of information ○ Generation of maps ○ Regular updating of data	• ADDMA • ICT • DNIC
	2. Create and disseminate database of contact details, resources, response agencies, NGOs, trained personnel, most vulnerable groups, evacuation routes, available shelters, relief centers, critical infrastructures, storage godowns, etc. ○ Regular review and updating of such databases	• ADDMA • DNIC • I&PR

5.7.3 Techno-Legal Regime

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Institutional Arrangement	1. Creation of District Level Disaster Management Authority	• ADDMA
	2. Creation and updating of District Incident Response System/ Team.	• ADDMA
	3. Creation and updating of Zonal Officers	• ADDMA
	4. Creation and updating of DEOC QRT	• ADDMA
	5. Preparation and distribution of commentaries and handbooks, IEC materials	• ADDMA • PWD • AMC
	6. Maintenance of relief norms and packages	• ADDMA
	7. Development and promotion of incentives, insurance, disaster bonds, tax rebate, etc. against the disaster	• DM&R • ADDMA
	8. Development of Disaster Management Plans ○ Hazard-wise District Disaster Management Plans ○ District Action Plans ○ District Contingency Plans ○ Departmental Disaster Management Plans ○ Taluka, City & Village Disaster Management Plans	• ADDMA • All Line Deptt.
	9. Regular rehearsal, review and updating of plans	
	10. Publication & dissemination of plans	
	11. Strengthening of Early Warning System ○ Conduct study ○ Analyse ○ Implement	• DM&R • DCs
	12. Arrangement with service provider companies for multiple	

	warning messages	
	13. Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Assessment for different natural and man-made disasters prone to Aizawl District ○ Conduct study ○ Analyse ○ Mapping ○ Micro zonation	• ADDMA • IRS/T • Zonal Officers • LDMC/ VDMC • Science & Tech. • GM&R • MIRSAC
	14. Safety Measures ○ Identification of places ○ Alarm system ○ Personnel protective equipments ○ Promotion of life saving methods and techniques	• ADDMA • PWD • PHE • P & E • Home • IRS/T • Zonal Officers • LDMC/ VDMC
	15. Strengthening of relief distribution and accounting system at district level ○ Identification of centralized system for receipt, storage and distribution of relief ○ Rate contract, procurement and stockpile of relief material	• GAD • SAD
	○ Strengthening of DEOC ○ Retrofitting of existing buildings ○ Strengthening of resources - Task forces - Equipments - SOPs - Financial ○ Arrangement for optional EOC ○ Arrangement of mock drills ○ Arrangement of logistics ○ Strengthening of communication means	• DM&R • ADDMA

5.7.4 Others

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Fail safe communication and last mile connectivity	- Undertake study to establish fail safe two way communication – information system from ADDMA level to local disaster site connecting state, district, RD Blocks and city level. - Undertake study to establish alert/siren with multi-lingual recorded messages in times of various disasters. - To procure the system and run a pilot project - Establishment of multiple/alternative system - Training/IEC campaign for general public of the vulnerable areas. - Plan for re-establishment of disrupted system	• ADDMA • I&PR • SP (MPRO) • Doordarshan • Prasar Bharti • Local Journals
Plan testing	- Provide copy of the plan to each stakeholder - Organize mock drills and rehearsal for plan testing - Lesson learnt through mock drill; identification of gaps through feedbacks and modification of plan - Organize annual mock drill and updation of plan	• ADDMA • Home • GAD • SAD • All Line Departments

5.7.5 Proposed Information Communications Technology System (ICTS)

While existing early warning systems and mechanisms are in place to alert the public about impending disasters, the Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA) is planning to establish an Information and Communications Technology System (ICTS) network to enhance emergency response capabilities across the district.

This robust ICTS network, including a dedicated mobile application (available on the Google Play Store), will be extended to all registered users at the district, sub-division, block, village levels, and at the local incident sites. The

system will operate under a clearly defined control and coordination structure, supported by adequate and appropriate ICT tools and resources.

The mobile application will be designed to ensure seamless integration of the Aizawl District Emergency Operation Centre (ADEOC) with key response entities, including the Incident Response System/Team (IRS/T), Zonal Officers (ZO), Local and Village Disaster Management Committees (LDMC/VDMC), and other registered stakeholders, thereby enhancing real-time communication and coordination during emergencies.

CHAPTER -6

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING MEASURES

The active participation of all stakeholders and communities is essential to the development and implementation of a successful, long-term, and sustainable Disaster Management Plan (DMP). Capacity building plays a vital role in enhancing the skills, competencies, and capabilities of both government and non-government actors, including communities, enabling them to effectively respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of disasters. It also contributes significantly to reducing the likelihood of hazardous events escalating into full-scale disasters.

In the process of disaster management planning and assessment, local and indigenous knowledge—along with traditional methods and materials—are taken into consideration and incorporated where appropriate. This approach acknowledges that residents, particularly those in remote or isolated areas, are often the first to respond during emergencies and are, therefore, essential to the overall effectiveness of disaster response.

Strengthening institutional capacity remains a key focus area. At the same time, empowering communities by involving them in disaster planning and mitigation enhances ownership and long-term sustainability of disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures. The capacity building strategy should address the varied training needs of stakeholders, aligned with their respective functional responsibilities within the disaster management framework.

In addition to awareness programs on disaster-related dos and don'ts, priority is given to training in Search and Rescue techniques, Basic First Aid, and the regular conduct of mock drills. Special emphasis is also placed on sensitization programs covering critical themes such as:

1. Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in disaster preparedness
2. Gender perspectives and the role of women in disaster management and mitigation
3. Family-level Disaster Management Planning
4. School-based Disaster Management Planning
5. Locality and Community-Based Disaster Management Planning

Furthermore, all stakeholders are encouraged and supported to prepare their own Disaster Management Plans, tailored to their specific roles and areas of operation.

6.1 APPROACHES TOWARDS CAPACITY BUILDING

The Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA) adopts a proactive approach to disaster management, focusing on prevention, mitigation,

preparedness, and response. Its strategy is both holistic and integrated, ensuring that all aspects of disaster management are effectively addressed in coordination with sustainable development goals.

1. A **holistic approach** emphasizes the integration of all components of disaster management—including preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery, and rehabilitation—within the broader context of sustainable development. This ensures that disaster risk reduction is not treated in isolation but as a part of the overall development process.
2. An **integrated approach** involves the active participation and coordination of all key stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local communities. This collaborative framework ensures comprehensive and cohesive disaster management planning and implementation.
3. The **Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM)** and **Community-Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP)** approaches promote the involvement of local communities at every stage of the Disaster Management Plan (DMP). Engaging communities in preparedness initiatives enables them to develop and apply their own context-specific solutions, thereby fostering a sense of ownership and significantly enhancing the sustainability and effectiveness of disaster risk reduction measures.

6.2 CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

Capacity building initiatives shall be undertaken at both the district and local levels in accordance with the work plan developed by the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA). These programs are intended to enhance preparedness, awareness, and resilience across various sections of society. The proposed components of the program may include the following:

1. **Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) Awareness at the Local Level:** Awareness campaigns shall be conducted to educate local communities on disaster risks and preparedness measures, promoting active community participation in disaster management efforts.
2. **Workshop on Gender Issues in Disaster Management for Women:** Specialized workshops shall be organized to address the specific needs and challenges faced by women in disaster situations, with a focus on promoting gender-sensitive approaches in disaster response and recovery.
3. **School Safety Training for Teachers and Students (for Schools Not Covered Under NSSP):** Training sessions shall be held for school teachers and students to build capacity in school safety practices, focusing on preparedness, evacuation procedures, and response protocols during emergencies.
4. **Awareness and Training Program on Institutional Safety for Persons with Disabilities:** Targeted awareness drives and training programs shall

be implemented to promote inclusive disaster preparedness and institutional safety measures for persons with disabilities.

5. **Conduct of Mock Exercises:** Regular mock drills shall be conducted involving various stakeholders to evaluate preparedness levels, improve coordination mechanisms, and strengthen response capabilities in simulated disaster scenarios.

6.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

Under the National School Safety Programme (NSSP), a total of 250 schools within the district were covered. As part of the initiative, training in disaster management was provided to both school teachers and students in the selected institutions. Individual Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) were developed for each participating school, and mock drills were conducted to assess preparedness and reinforce response protocols.

As a component of the program, Government J.L. High School, Aizawl was identified for retrofitting to enhance structural safety. The retrofitting project was successfully completed in June 2015.

CHAPTER -7

RESPONSE AND RELIEF MEASURES

Response planning ensures a rapid, coordinated, and disciplined assessment of incidents, allowing for a response that is scalable, adaptable, and flexible. The planning process incorporates both national and state-level response doctrines, which outline the fundamental roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders involved in incident response, including government agencies at all levels and the private sector.

Prior to initiating response activities, a coordination meeting shall be convened at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (DC) / Responsible Officer (RO) to assess the situation. This meeting will focus on evaluating the severity of the incident, availability and mobilization of resources, assigning tasks, and briefing response personnel.

Based on the situational assessment, an Incident Action Plan (IAP) shall be formulated and implemented. The DC / RO shall appoint an appropriate Operation Section Commander (OSC) in accordance with the nature and type of the incident. Subsequent actions will follow the guidelines outlined under the Incident Response System (IRS) / Incident Response Team (IRT), as well as other relevant procedural directives issued by the state authorities.

PLAN ACTIVATION:

The disaster response mechanism shall be activated upon the receipt of an official disaster warning or the occurrence of a disaster, subject to approval by the competent authority. Notification of the disaster may be provided by the concerned monitoring agency through the fastest available means to the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Responsible Officer (RO), or the Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA).

Upon receipt of such information, the DC/RO shall initiate emergency response procedures by activating all relevant departments, including the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC), the Incident Response System/Team (IRS/T), and the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The DC/RO will also issue detailed instructions specifying the following:

1. The precise quantity and nature of resources required, including manpower, equipment, and essential supplies from key departments and stakeholders
2. The specific type of assistance needed
3. The time frame within which such assistance must be delivered
4. The identification of other task forces or response agencies with whom coordination must be maintained.

Simultaneously, the District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC), along with control rooms at the Block and Village levels, shall be fully activated and

staffed accordingly. The ADDMA may issue an official press release declaring the affected areas as disaster-affected under the relevant Acts, Rules, or statutory provisions.

Once the situation is brought under control and normalcy is restored, the DC/RO, or in their absence, the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Emergency) / Officer-in-Charge, shall formally declare the end of emergency response operations and issue instructions for the demobilization and withdrawal of personnel deployed for emergency duties.

District Crisis Management Group / Emergency Support Functions / Incident Response System/ Team will be activated as per the situational requirements by Deputy Commissioner (DC)

Capability Analysis

The district possesses a range of resources that can be promptly mobilized for relief operations in the event of a disaster. Several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and voluntary organizations are active within the district and can significantly support the district administration during emergency situations.

Communication and Media

The district benefits from an established wireless communication network operated by the Police Department. However, there is a need to further strengthen this network to ensure coverage in remote and difficult-to-access areas. Currently, seismic information is obtained from two seismological centres:

1. The Department of Geology & Mineral Resources and
2. Pachhunga University College.

Mass Media

Numerous mass media channels operate within the district, including local newspapers and cable television networks such as LPS and Zonet, particularly in the capital city of Aizawl. Additionally, national broadcasters such as Doordarshan and All India Radio have a presence in the district. These media outlets will be utilized both during normal times and in disaster situations to disseminate awareness and educational content to the public.

District Communication Network

The district is equipped with robust telecommunication infrastructure. All District Level Officers, Sub-Divisions, Blocks, and key villages are connected via telephone lines. Wireless communication devices are available with the Police Department, Public Works Department (PWD), and the Power & Electricity

Department (P&E), and can be deployed during emergencies to ensure continuous communication.

Preparedness Apparatus

The district administration, in coordination with line departments, is prepared to respond swiftly to any disaster. Personnel from the Police, Home Guards, Fire Services, PWD, P&E, Public Health Engineering (PHE), Forest Department, Health Department, and trained members of the local community are equipped and ready to undertake rescue and relief operations. If required, additional resources will be sourced from neighboring districts to augment local capabilities.

Control Room

The District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) is operational in Aizawl and serves as the primary control room during emergencies. In addition, the Police Department operates a separate control room on a 24/7 basis. The district administration may establish additional control rooms, as necessary, at the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) [SDO(C)] and Block Development Officer (BDO) levels to facilitate the dissemination of information and instructions.

Vital Installations

Key infrastructure and critical installations such as power stations, transformers, telecommunication centers, wireless relay stations, civil and police buildings, Lengpui Airport, and designated helipad locations are identified for protection. These facilities will be secured with appropriate safety measures, which will be intensified during disaster scenarios.

Conducting regular resource assessments—covering assets available with the district administration, government departments, and private stakeholders—is essential to ensure their optimal deployment during relief and rescue operations.

All District Level Officers, Sub-Divisions, Blocks, and strategically important villages are provided with reliable telephone connectivity to maintain effective communication before, during, and after a disaster.

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC):

Aizawl District is equipped with a dedicated District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC), located within the premises of the Deputy Commissioner's Office at the district headquarters. The District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) shall function on a 24x7 basis and be staffed with adequate personnel and equipped with modern and reliable communication and coordination tools.

Given the critical nature of its responsibilities, the equipment and resources allocated to the District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) shall be

used exclusively for disaster management purposes and shall not be diverted for any other activities.

The District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) serves as the central coordinating hub for all disaster-related functions in the district, covering the entire spectrum from preparedness to response, and extending through to rehabilitation and reconstruction phases.

Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) shall have a designated and permanent workspace within the District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC). These nodal ESF representatives shall be equipped with adequate telephone connections and communication infrastructure to enable seamless coordination with their respective support agencies. Only nodal Emergency Support Function (ESF) personnel are authorized to operate from the District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC), where they will be responsible for managing and coordinating all disaster management activities in collaboration with the District Administration.

The District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) shall be supported with dedicated telephone lines and other advanced communication systems to ensure uninterrupted information flow and effective command and control during all phases of disaster management.

Role in Normal Time:

The Deputy Commissioner of Aizawl District may appoint an appropriate officer to serve as the Officer-in-Charge of the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC). The appointed officer shall be responsible for the effective and continuous functioning of the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) and coordination of disaster management activities at the district level.

Responsibilities of the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) Officer-in-Charge during Normal Conditions:

1. Ensure that all equipment and communication systems within the EOC are maintained in fully functional condition at all times.
2. Collect routine data and relevant information from all line departments to support disaster preparedness and management planning.
3. Prepare and update status reports on preparedness, mitigation, and capacity-building activities undertaken across the district.
4. Monitor and support the proper implementation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in coordination with concerned departments and agencies.
5. Maintain and regularly update the district's disaster-related data bank, including timely entry and revision of information on the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) portal (www.idrn.gov.in).
6. Activate the trigger mechanism upon receipt of disaster warnings or information regarding the occurrence of a disaster to initiate timely response measures.

The Officer-in-Charge shall act as a central coordinating authority within the EOC, ensuring seamless flow of information, effective inter-departmental coordination, and readiness for emergency operations at all times.

ROLE OF DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC) DURING DISASTER:

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) shall function as the central coordination hub for all stakeholders involved in disaster management within the district. Upon receipt of information or alerts from authorized forecasting agencies, the EOC shall initiate timely and accurate warning communication to the general public and to all departments and agencies responsible for emergency response.

Issuing precise and prompt warnings is a core function of the EOC. To ensure the effectiveness of this function, the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) shall maintain a clearly defined and well-structured communication system.

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) shall be the designated authority to authorize and issue official disaster warnings. Once a disaster is confirmed or imminent, the warning shall be communicated promptly to the following:

1. All members of the Incident Response System (IRS)
2. Members of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) / District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), Aizawl
3. Hospitals and medical facilities within the affected area
4. The State Relief Commissioner / Secretary, Department of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation (DM&R)
5. Emergency Operation Centres in neighbouring districts
6. State Emergency Operation Centres (SEOCs)
7. Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating within the district

This structured dissemination mechanism ensures coordinated and timely activation of emergency measures, thereby strengthening the overall response capacity of the district.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC)

1. Officer in Charge of the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC): The control room shall be under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner (DC). In the absence of the DC, the Additional Deputy Commissioner (General), Nodal Officer (Disaster Management), Sub-Divisional Officer (Sadar), or any other designated officer or staff member on duty at that time shall assume charge of the control room. The officer in charge shall be personally responsible for ensuring the implementation

of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and shall take prompt decisions without delay.

2. Assembly in the Control Room:
The following officers and staff shall assemble in the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) immediately upon receiving information from any source regarding an emergency. In addition, any other officer or staff member who receives such information from any source shall report to the control room without delay.

- Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Nodal Officer (Disaster Management), Sub-Divisional Officer (Sadar), Branch Officer (Disaster Management), Members of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), District Public Relations Officer (DIPRO), and other relevant officers.
- All staff of the Disaster Management and Relief (DM&R) section, Personal Assistant to the DC, and Personal Assistant to the Additional DC.

3. Preparation of the Control Room:
The following preparatory measures shall be undertaken to ensure the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) remains fully functional during an emergency:

- Transfer two or more telephone lines to the control room.
- Keep a functional radio with new batteries ready.
- Ensure the generator is operational.
- Maintain a minimum stock of two barrels each of kerosene and diesel for running the generator sets.
- Charge the inverter battery.
- Arrange extra batteries in case of a warning.
- Inform the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to ensure internet connectivity.

All responsible officers, Local Commissioners/Village Commissioners, Medical Officers, Police, Telephone Department, Agriculture Department, Social Welfare Department, Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs), Station Director of All India Radio, and Doordarshan Kendra shall be alerted. The DIPRO shall inform the media.

Additionally, the District EOC shall arrange desks for Emergency Support Functions (ESF) within its premises to facilitate coordination and assistance. Onsite EOCs shall be established with the support of the District EOC. Continuous communication between the State EOC, District EOC, and Onsite EOC is mandatory to ensure timely updates on the ongoing disaster situation.

ONSITE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRES (OEOC):

Onsite Emergency Operations Centres (OEOCs) serve as complementary units to the District Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). These centres operate in proximity to disaster sites and maintain direct communication with the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC).

The district administration shall designate OEOCs to be located within the two Sub-Divisional Office complexes, excluding the Aizawl Sadar Sub-Division. These strategic locations are intended to enable immediate operational response during calamities within the district.

At the OEOC level, the concerned Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) [SDO(C)] shall function as the Incident Commander. The OEOCs will be physically activated only during the occurrence of a disaster. The SDO(C) in charge of the OEOC unit shall be responsible for executing activities at the disaster site.

Overall task control and coordination shall remain under the District EOC, operating through the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) or District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC).

Hazard-specific “Responsibility Matrix” for emergency response functions shall apply in cases of sudden disasters where early warning is available:

Time	Task	Department/ Agency	Activity
1	2	3	4
D - 72 Hr	Warning Dissemination	ADDMA, Information & Media Officer (IRS/T & I&PR), DNIC, Media, NGO.	Warning, Dissemination & Preparedness activity. Activation of DEOC for 24/7 & alert IRS/T to be on standby.
D - 48 Hr	Identification of safe place & food stock	ADDMA, Food Unit (IRS/T), NGOs.	Activation of LDMP/VDMP- safety place / shelter. Dissemination of instructions to public regarding safe place, Control Room & Stock of basic needs.
D - 24 Hr	Checking connectivity & identification of alternate control rooms & volunteers with resources.	ADDMA, Road Group (IRS/T), Communication Unit (IRS/T), Logistic Section (IRS/T), NGOs	Assessment of Road Connectivity/ Road Block. Reporting on WT Channel 6 or DEOC 1077.
*D - 0 Hr			

D + 15 Min	Evacuation, Preliminary Assessment Report & collection of Resources.	ADDMA, DNIC, Media- Information & Media Officer & Display Processor (IRS/T) /& I&PR, AIR Aizawl, DDK.	Activation of DEOC with full strength. Reporting & Collection of data.
D + 30 Min	Quick response to Disaster including meeting of CMG	ADDMA, Operation Section & Medical Unit (IRS/T).	Activation & deployment of QRT, SDRF, Medical Unit
D + 1 Hr	Damage Assessment & Report- I	ADDMA, I&PR, Documentation Unit (IRS/T), NGO	Assessment & Submission of Report by ZO, Field officials, LDMC/ VDMC, Citizens to DEOC (Phone call/WT Channel 6/ SMS)
D + 2 Hr	Damage Assessment & Report- II	ADDMA, I&PR, Documentation Unit (IRS/T), NGO	Meeting of ZOs in the Incident Command Centre, Aizawl DC's Chamber for Assessment & Submission of Report – II by ZO.
D + 3 Hr	Temporary shelter & transportation of victims/ casualties.	ADDMA, Transportation Branch (IRS/T), LDMC/VDMC, NGOs	Provide temporary shelter (LDMP/VDMP) & transportation for affected victims/ casualties.
D + 6 Hr	External Aid & pay out assistance	ADDMA, DM&R Deptt. Finance Branch Director, Cost Unit, Compensation Claim Unit (IRS/T)	Assistance to affected population.
D + 12 Hr	Trauma Counseling	Trauma & Counseling team (LDMC/VDMC), NGOs.	Activation of Trauma & Counseling team of affected localities.
D + 24 Hr	Provide basic needs to affected area clear out Roads & give out continuous information of disaster.	ADDMA, IRS/T, Volunteers, NGOs	Clearance of debris & road blocks, accede of communication with all possible means.

Hazard Specific “Responsibility Matrix” for Emergency Response Function for sudden disasters where Early Warning is not available:

Time	Task	Department/ Agency	Activity
1	2	3	4
D + 15 Min	Evacuation, Preliminary Assessment Report & collection of Resources.	ADDMA, DNIC, Media-Information & Media Officer & Display Processor (IRS/T) /& I&PR, AIR Aizawl, DDK.	Activation of DEOC with full strength. Reporting & Collection of data.
D + 30 Min	Quick response to Disaster including meeting of CMG	ADDMA, Operation Section & Medical Unit (IRS/T).	Activation & deployment of QRT, SDRF, Medical Unit
D + 1 Hr	Damage Assessment & Report- I	ADDMA, I&PR, Documentation Unit (IRS/T), NGO	Assessment & Submission of Report by ZO, Field officials, LDMC/ VDMC, Citizens to DEOC (Phone call/WT Channel 6/ SMS)
D + 2 Hr	Damage Assessment & Report- II	ADDMA, I&PR, Documentation Unit (IRS/T), NGO	Meeting of ZOs in the Incident Command Centre, Aizawl DC’s Chamber for Assessment & Submission of Report – II by ZO.
D + 3 Hr	Temporary shelter & transportation of victims/ casualties.	ADDMA, Transportation Branch (IRS/T), LDMC/VDMC, NGOs	Provide temporary shelter (LDMP/VDMP) & transportation for affected victims/ casualties.
D + 6 Hr	External Aid & pay out assistance	ADDMA, DM&R Deptt. Finance Branch Director, Cost Unit, Compensation Claim Unit (IRS/T)	Assistance to affected population.
D + 12 Hr	Trauma Counseling	Trauma & Counseling team (LDMC/VDMC), NGOs.	Activation of Trauma & Counseling team of affected localities.
D + 24 Hr	Provide basic needs to affected area clear out Roads & give out continuous information of disaster.	ADDMA, IRS/T, Volunteers, NGOs	Clearance of debris & road blocks, accede of communication with all possible means.

CHAPTER -8

RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY MEASURES

Recovery comprises both short-term and long-term measures aimed at the reconstruction and revitalisation of affected communities. Recovery planning shall ensure a smooth and prompt transition from response activities to short-term recovery operations. These operations include the restoration of disrupted utility services, re-establishment of transportation routes, and provision of food and shelter to displaced persons.

Long-term recovery plans shall be designed to achieve maximum effectiveness through the efficient utilisation of available resources and shall be aligned with the principles and guidelines of the national recovery framework.

8.1. Damage & Loss assessment

Damage and loss assessment shall be conducted by the respective Zonal Officers, with the involvement of other nodal departments as required. The assessment report shall be submitted to the Chairman, ADDMA, for review and necessary action.

8. 2. Restoration of Basic Infrastructure, Reconstruction and Repairs (Short term)

The respective nodal departments shall plan, mobilise resources, and carry out the restoration of basic infrastructure, including roads, bridges, drinking water supply, electricity, communication networks, and access roads or paths leading to villages.

They shall also undertake the restoration or repair of lifeline and critical buildings, including the repair or reconstruction of facilities essential for the treatment of affected persons or for their rehabilitation in these buildings when used as shelters.

8.3 Recovery program (both short and long term)

The nodal departments shall be assigned responsibilities for reconstruction and restoration activities and shall carry out these tasks diligently. They shall ensure the restoration of essential basic infrastructure in the affected area, which is vital for sustaining human life.

The departments responsible for these functions include the Public Works Department (PWD), Health and Family Welfare Department, Electricity Boards, Development Authority, Roads and Buildings Department, and Water Supply and Sanitation Department.

CHAPTER -9

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR STRENGTHENING OF DDMA

Attention shall be given to the budget and other financial allocations made at the district level for the preparation and execution of disaster management activities. All relevant Government Orders (GOs) issued from time to time shall be referenced in this section, with significant orders attached as annexures.

As mandated under Section 48 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF), as well as the District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) and District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF), shall be established at the State and District levels.

The Disaster Response Funds at the district level shall be utilised by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to meet expenses related to emergency response, relief, and rehabilitation, in accordance with the guidelines and norms prescribed by the Government of India and the State Government.

9.1 State Allocation

The Disaster Management and Rehabilitation (DM&R) Department, Government of Mizoram, shall prepare the annual budget for disaster management in the State.

9.1.1 State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF)

As per **Section 48(1)(a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005**, the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) shall be constituted with a funding structure comprising 90 percent Central Share and 10 percent State Share. This fund shall be made available to the State Executive Committee (SEC) for undertaking post-disaster activities.**9.1.2 State Disaster Mitigation Funds (SDMF).**

9.2 DISTRICT

9.2.1 District Disaster Response Funds (DDRF)

As per Section 48(1)(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) shall be established for undertaking pre-disaster activities and shall be made available to the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The Deputy Commissioner (DC) shall be pre-authorised to draw funds from the treasury in the event of an immediate emergency.

9.2.2 District Disaster Mitigation Funds (DDMF)

As per Section 48(d) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) shall be constituted for post-disaster activities and shall be made available to the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

9.3 Department Funds

As per Section 39(e) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, each department of the State Government shall allocate funds for activities related to the prevention and/or mitigation of disasters, capacity building, and preparedness.

9.4 Disaster Risk Insurance

The ADDMA shall explore additional financial mechanisms such as catastrophe risk financing, risk insurance, and micro-insurance to provide compensation for significant losses arising from disasters.

CHAPTER -10

PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, UPDATING AND MAINTENANCE OF DDMP

- 10.1 Authority for Maintaining and Reviewing the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP): The Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA) shall be the authority responsible for maintaining and reviewing the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).
- 10.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP): The Branch Officer and the District Disaster Management Coordinator shall be responsible for proper monitoring and evaluation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).
- 10.3 Post-Disaster Evaluation Mechanism: The Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA), Nodal Officer (DMR), Branch Officer (DMR), and District Disaster Management Coordinator shall be responsible for conducting post-disaster evaluations of the DDMP.
- 10.4 Schedule for Updating the DDMP: The ADDMA shall oversee the schedule for updating the DDMP.
- 10.5 Regular Updating Process: The DDMP shall be regularly updated to reflect changes in relevant sections at specified intervals. This process shall involve the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Nodal Officer, Branch Officer, District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), and the Dealing Assistant.
- 10.6 Uploading of Updated Plans: The updated DDMP shall be uploaded by the District National Informatics Centre (DNIC) and/or the DDMC to the DDMA/SDMA platform.
- 10.7 Conduct of Mock Drills: Mock drills shall be conducted at the district and sub-district levels at least once annually, as per the approved mock drill calendar. These exercises shall ensure that all stakeholders clearly understand their roles and responsibilities, as well as the size and needs of vulnerable groups, and actively involve them in the exercise. Mock drills shall also serve to test the effectiveness of the prepared plans. Based on feedback from these simulation exercises, the plans shall be revised, and capacity gaps shall be addressed.
- 10.8 Monitoring and Gap Evaluation: Meetings, sensitisation programmes, and workshop-cum-training sessions shall be conducted to ensure that all personnel involved in the execution of the DDMP are adequately trained and updated with the latest skills required, in accordance with the updated plans.

CHAPTER -11**COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DDMP**

Managing a major disaster often requires the mobilisation of resources from outside the district. When the capacity of the district administration is exceeded, assistance shall be sought from higher levels of authority. Additionally, assets and capabilities from the corporate sector and non-governmental organisations within or near the district may be utilised.

A range of activities undertaken by disaster management stakeholders contribute to this objective, both in the pre-disaster phase (to prevent or reduce potential damage) and the post-disaster phase (to recover from actual damage).

Ideally, these activities should significantly reduce the potential impact of a disaster. To achieve this, the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) shall include a pre-established and well-practised mechanism for inter-agency, intra-agency, and extra-agency coordination.

Effective coordination depends primarily on robust communication. The District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) shall serve as the primary facilitator for communication and coordination. Pre-disaster meetings involving all stakeholders shall be conducted to review and update the DDMP.

The Aizawl District Disaster Management Authority (ADDMA) and the DEOC shall coordinate with all Heads of Departments at the district level, Incident Response System Teams (IRS/T), Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) [SDO(C)], Block Development Officers (BDOs), Disaster Management Teams (DMTs), Task Forces, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), corporate entities, and community representatives to ensure effective implementation of disaster management plans at all levels.

The ADDMA shall also maintain coordination links with neighbouring districts in cases of disasters that have inter-district implications.

The Deputy Commissioners/Chairpersons of the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) in the eleven districts of Mizoram shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with these coordination requirements.

Sl No	Name of the District	Name & Designation	Contact Number
1	AIZAWL DISTRICT	Shri Er Lalhriatpuia, IAS	STD CODE - 0389 2329202 (O) 2329203 (O)
2	CHAMPHAI DISTRICT	Shri Mohammad Aaquip, IAS	STD CODE - 03831 234402(O) 234401(R) 234400 (Fax)

3	KOLASIB DISTRICT	Shri Robert C Lalmangaiha, MCS	STD CODE - 03837 220001 (O) 221063 (Fax) 220002 (R)
4	LAWNGTLAI DISTRICT	Shri Cheemala Siva Gopal Reddy, IAS	STD CODE - 03835 232805 (O) 232656 (Fax) 232001 (R) 233153 (R)
5	LUNGLEI DISTRICT	Shri Navneet Mann, IAS	STD CODE - 0372 2324121 (O) 2324021 (Fax) 2324020 (R)
6	MAMIT DISTRICT	Shri K Laltlawmlova, MCS	STD CODE - 0389 2565220 (O) 2565414 (Fax) 2565221 (R)
7	SAIHA DISTRICT	Shri VL Hruaizela Khiangte, MCS	STD CODE - 03835 222024 (/2230600) 222038 (Fax) 222033/223033 (R)
8	SERCHHIP DISTRICT	Smt Paul L Khuma, IAS	STD CODE - 03838 222432 (O) 222410 (R) 222178 (Fax)
9	HNAHTHIAL	ShriK Vanlalruati, MCS	8798762758
10	SAITUAL	Shri Dr. Lalngura Tlau, MCS	STD CODE - 0389 2562048 (O)
11	KHAWZAWL	Shri. K. Vanlalthiana, MCS	9233201092 (O)

District National Informatics Centre (NIC):

Saiha District, Saiha	http://saiha.nic.in
Champhai District, Champhai	http://champhai.nic.in
Aizawl District Aizawl	http://aizawl.nic.in
Serchhip District Serchhip	http://serchhip.nic.in
Kolasib District Kolasib	http://kolasib.nic.in
DC Lawngtlai	http://lawngtlai.nic.in
Lunglei District, Lunglei	http://lunglei.nic.in
Mamit District, Mamit	http://mamit.nic.in

Block Administration:

BDO, Champhai	http://_bdocpi.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, E.Lungdar	http://_bdoeld.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Tlangnuam	http://_bdotlangnuam.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Thingsulthliah	http://_bdothingsul.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Tuipang	http://_tuipangblock.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Khawbung	http://_khawbung.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Reiek	http://_bdoreiek.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Serchhip	http://_bdoserchhip.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Bilkhawthlir	http://_bdobilkhawthlir.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Chawngte	http://_chawngterd.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Thingdawl	http://_thingdawlbdm.mizoram.gov.in
RD, Darlawn	http://_rddarlawn.mizoram.gov.in
RD, Lawngtlai	http://_rdlawngtlai.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Khawzawl	http://_bdokhawzawl.mizoram.gov.in
BDO, Phaileng	http://_phailengrdblock.mizoram.gov.in

ASSOCIATING TELECOM SERVICE PROVIDERS WITH DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

As per Letter No. 1-33/2016-PP, dated 08 June 2016, received from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India, regarding the association of Telecom Service Providers with disaster management activities, the following Telecom Service Providers in Aizawl District are hereby designated as Essential Service Providers and Key Stakeholders in the Aizawl District Disaster Management Plan (ADDMP):

Sl. No.	Telecom Service Providers	Designated Person	Contact Number
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)	James Biakthianghlma Chenkual, SDE	9436155111 (0389) 2327755
2.	Airtel	Rahul Shah, Manager of Network	9957049370 (0389) 2343136
		Deepak Shahi,	9954049289
3.	Vodafone India	Sagar Pandey, Manager of Network	9774818854
		Sanjeev	8794833382

CHAPTER -12

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE AND CHECKLIST

12.1 ACTION PLAN ON RECEIPT OF WARNING AND WARNING DISSEMINATION:

Sl no	Type of Disaster	Date/Time of warning received	Responsible nodal Deptt/ agency	Line Deptt/ Agency	Activity
1	Forest Fire	D+15 min	EF &CC	F&ES, I&PR, RD, LDMC/VDMC	Evacuation, Preliminary Assessment Report, Collection of Resources, Activation of DEOC
2	House Fire	D+15 Min	F&ES	I&PR, RD, LDMC/VDMC	Evacuation, Preliminary Assessment Report, Collection of Resources, Activation of DEOC
3	Biological disaster & epidemic	D-48 Hr	H&FW/ AH& vety	I&PR, AH& Vety, H&FW, PHE, LDMC/VDMC, RD	Warning Dissemination & Preparedness Activity. Activation of DEOC and alert IRS to be on standby.
4	Drought/ Cyclone	D-48 Hr	DDMA	I&PR, Science & Technology Deptt, Agri Deptt, Horti Deptt, PHE, Fisheries, RD, LDMC/VDMC	Warning Dissemination & Preparedness Activity. Activation of DEOC and alert IRS to be on standby.
5	Flood	D-24 Hr	DDMA	I&PR, Home Deptt, SYS, PHE, PWD,	Warning Dissemination & Preparedness

				P&E, LDMC/VDMC	Activity. Activation of DEOC and alert IRS to be on standby.
6	Landslide	D-24 Hr	DDMA	I&PR, PWD, P&E, PHE, LR&S, AMC, LDMC/VDMC	Warning Dissemination & Preparedness Activity. Activation of DEOC and alert IRS to be on standby.

12.2 NORMS OF RELIEF & REHABILITATION, EMERGENCY RESPONSE/ SUPPORT FUNCTIONS:

Sl No	Type of function	Nodal Agency	Line Department
1	Evacuation	DDMA	Home Deptt, SYS, LDMC/VDMC
2	Search & Rescue	DDMA	Home Deptt, SYS, VDMC, DEOC QRT
3	Cordoning/ Traffic/ Law & Order	Home Deptt	LDMC/ VDMC, Zonal Officers
4	Dead body/ body disposal	Home Deptt	H&FW, UD&PA, RD, LDMC/VDMC, Zonal Officers
5	Carcass disposal	AH& Vety	PWD, UD&PA, LDMC/ VDMC

12.3 HUMANITARIAN RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE

Sl No	Type of Relief	Nodal Agency	Line Department/ Agency
1	Food	FCS&CA	DDMA, Transport, LDMC/VDMC
2	Drinking water	PHE	H&FW, RD, FC&CA, UD&PA, LAD, LDMC/VDMC
3	Medicine & Nutrition	H&FW	SWD

4	Psychosocial and trauma care	H&FW	SWD, NGO, LDMC/ VDMC, MPA
5	Clothing	DDMA	Industry, SWD, LDMC/ VDMC
6	Public Health & Sanitation	H&FW	PHE, AH& Vety, Transport, UD&PA, LAD, LDMC/VDMC
7	Helplines	DDMA	I&PR, Home Deptt, P&E, ICT, Sc&Tech, H&FW, SWD
8	Shelter Management & Repair & Restoration of basic amenities	DDMA	UD&PA, LAD, P&E, PHE, H&FW, SYS, School Education, H&TE, PWD, VDMC/LDMC
9	Management of VIP visits	DDMA	

ANNEXURE-I

**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
DISASTER MANAGEMENT & REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT**

NOTIFICATION

Dated Aizawl, the 4th May, 2022

No. B. 13011/103/2011 – DMR: In pursuance of the provisions under Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and in supersession of pervious notification dated 25.10.2019, the Governor of Mizoram is pleased to re-constitute the “District Disaster Management Authority” for every District in Mizoram with the following composition, with immediate effect and until further orders:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Chairperson | : | Deputy Commissioner (Ex-Officio) |
| 2. Co-Chairperson | : | Project Director, DRDA
(CEM MADC/LAD/LADC for sixth Scheduled areas) |
| 3. Members | : | 1) Superintendent of Police. (Ex-Officio)
2) Chief Medical Officers. (Ex-Officio)
3) Superintending Engineers, PWD (Govt. nominated)
4) Superintending Engineers, PHE (Govt. Nominated)
6) Superintending Engineers, P&E (Govt. nominated)
7) Jt Commissioner, AMC (Govt. nominated) |
| Chief Executive Officer | : | Additional Deputy Commissioner (i/c DM&R) |

Power & Functions:

Subject to the provisions under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority, the District Authority shall act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management in the District and shall also be responsible for the following:-

- (i) Prepare a District Management Plan, including District Response Plan for the District.
- (ii) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State plan and District Plan.
- (iii) Ensure that the areas in the District vulnerable to disaster are indentified and measures for the preventions of disasters and

- mitigation of its effects are undertaken by all the District Level Government Departments and the local authorities.
- (iv) Ensure that the guide line for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all the District level State Government Departments and the local authorities.
 - (v) Give directions to different District level authorities and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disaster as may be necessary.
 - (vi) Monitor the implementation of Disaster Management plan prepared by the District Level Govt. Departments and local authorities.
 - (vii) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the District Level State Government departments for the purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore, and monitoring the implementation of such measures.
 - (viii) Review the capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the District and give directions to the relevant Departments or authorities at the District level for their up-gradation as may be necessary.
 - (ix) Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the District level or other concerned authorities, where necessary, for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation.
 - (x) Organise and coordinate specialized training programme for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the District.
 - (xi) Facilitate Community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, Governmental and non-governmental organizations.
 - (xii) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warning and dissemination of proper information to the public.
 - (xiii) Prepare, review and upgrade the District level Response Plan and Guidelines.
 - (xiv) Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation of disaster.
 - (xv) Ensure that the District Level Government Departments and local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the District Response Plan.

- (xvi) Lay down guideline, or give directions to the concerned District Level State Government Departments or any other authorities within the local limits of the District, to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster or disaster.
- (xvii) Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the District Level State Government Departments, statutory bodies and other governmental or non-governmental organizations engaged in disaster management in the District.
- (xviii) Coordinate with, and give guidance to, local authorities in the District to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation or threatening disaster situation or disaster in the District are carried out promptly and effectively.
- (xix) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the District for carrying out their functions effectively.
- (xx) Review the developmental plans prepared by the District level State Government Departments, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation.
- (xxi) Examine the construction in any area in the District and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being, or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such actions as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards.
- (xxii) Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster or disaster, be used as relief centres and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings and places.
- (xxiii) Establish stock piles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice.
- (xxiv) Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management.
- (xxv) Encourage the involvement of NGOs and voluntary social welfare institutions working at the grass root level in the District for disaster management.
- (xxvi) Ensure that communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
- (xxvii) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

3. Powers of the Chairperson

- (1) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in the additions to presiding over the meetings of the District Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the District Authorities as the District Authority may delegate to him.
- (2) Subject to the expose facto ratifications by the District Authority, the Chairpersons of the District Authority, in the case of an emergency, have the power to exercise all or any of the powers of the District Authority.
- (3) The District Authority or the Chairperson of the District Authority may, be general or special order in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions to the Chief Executive Officer, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as it or he deems fit.
- (4) The District Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.

Sd/- H.LALENGMAWIA
Commissioner/Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram
Relief & Rehabilitation Department

**ANNEXURE-II
INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM/TEAMS**

IRS POSITION	APPOINTED OFFICERS	
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	ErLalhriatpuia, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl. Ph : 2329203/ 7085929423/9436147907	
INCIDENT COMMANDER	Vanlalrova, Addl. Deputy Commissioner & Chief Executive Officer, ADDMA. - Ph: 9436146135	
DEPUTY INCIDENT COMMANDER	Zosangliana, Superintendent of Police, Aizawl. Ph: 2315877/2322009 (f)/2305483/ 9436150149	
SITE INCIDENT COMMANDERS	All Zonal Officers within their respective zones.	
Information and Media Officer	K. Vanlalsangi, MIS, Joint Director. Ph: 2323206/ 2317514/ 9436142521 (m)	
Liaison Officer	Samuel Malsawmzuala, Sub-Deputy Commissioner & Branch Officer, DM&R Branch, DC's Office, Aizawl Ph: 8974305350	
Safety Officer	Lalthangpuii Pudaite, Superintendent of Police, F&ES Department. Ph - 9612170718(m)	
OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF	Zoramthara, Addl. Superintendent of Police (L&O), Aizawl District. Ph- 9862769884	
Response Branch Director	Samuel Malsawmzuala, Sub-Deputy Commissioner & Branch Officer, DM&R Branch, DC's Office, Aizawl Ph: 8974305350	
Division Supervisor/Group-in-charge	Lalringliana Pachuau, Addl. Superintendent of Police (A), Aizawl. Ph: 9862841977(m)	
Task Force/ Strike Team	SDRF	Rex Zarzolia, Commandant, 1 st Bn. MAP, Armed Veng. Ph- 9436154085
		Ruatsanga Ralte, Commandant, 3 rd Bn. MAP, Mualpui. Ph- 8638583511
		Vanlalngenga, Commandant, 5 th Bn. IR, Sakawrtuichhun. Ph- 9856034090
	NDRF	David Lalthansiam, Commandant 1 st Bn NDRF, Sakawrtuichhun. Ph- 8974306404

	F&ES	Lalremtluanga Varte, STO, F&ES Department. Ph- 9862563794
	MRHG	Lalhruaizela, District Commandant, MHRG &CD Ph- 9436156832
Task Force/ Strike Team	(Adventure clubs) S&YS	Moses Lalthanpuia, State Adventure Organiser, S&YS Department. Ph – 9863221437
	Quick Response Team (QRT) ADDMA	Zotinkimi, Disaster Management Coordinator. Ph- 9436453580
	CDRT (CYMA)	Darremsaanga Renthlei, Chairman, Disaster Management Sub-Committee, Central YMA Ph- 9856727931
	Public Works Department	F. Lalramenga, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Aizawl building Division). Ph- 9436146629
		R. Lalpeka, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Aizawl Road South Division). Ph- 8415889592
		Mabiaka, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Aizawl Road North Division) Ph- 9436141294
		David PC Lalrinliana, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Highway Division-I) Ph- 9436146199
		Samuel Ramdinthara, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Highway Division-II) Ph- 9436151779
		C. Lalengzauva, Sr Executive Engineer, PWD (Hmuifang Division) Ph - 9436141832
	LC/ VC +YMA	Chairman, Locality/ Village Disaster Management Committees of Incident Sites.
Single Resources	Dr. Lalhlunpuui, Sr Chief Medical Officer (East). Ph- 9436361253	
	Dr. Lalbiaksiami, Sr Chief Medical Officer (West). Ph - 9862656960	
	Dr John Zohmingthanga, Director, ZMC. Ph- 9436140552	
	Dr Lalchhuankimi, Sr Med Supdt, CHA. Ph- 9436147023	
	Lalhmingliana Hmar, Executive Engineer, P& E Department	

	(Distribution Division). Ph- 9612440202
	Lalthanzuala, Executive Engineer, P&E Deptt (Generation Division). Ph- 9436141511
	Zothansanga, Sr. Executive Engineer, P&E Deptt (Revenue Division). Ph - 9862379697
Single Resources	Dr. Robert Khawlhing, SNO (Mental Health), H&FW Department. Ph- 9436151430
	Lalzuimawii, E.E., Aizawl Water Distribution Div- South PHE. Ph: 9436142860/ 7005282686
	Lalhruaia, Executive Engineer, Aizawl Water Distribution Div- North, PHE. Ph- 9436140917
	C. Zothantluanga, Executive Engineer, Aizawl Water Transmission Division, PHED. Ph 9436146241
Telecommunication	C. Lalrinfela, Informatics Officer, ICT Ph- 8414011617
Transportation Branch	Margaret Lalrinawmi Fanai, Jt. Director (Opr), Transport. Ph: 8730927832
Road Group	
Group-in-charge	C. Vanlalvena, S.P. (Traffic) Ph: 2310003/8974241998 (M)
Vehicle Co- ordinators	Sarah Lalrinkimi, Addl. Superintendent of Police (Traffic) Ph- 9774123205
	Vanlalbiaka Jongte, Dy SP. (Traffic) Ph: 705846211
Vehicle Co- ordinators	Traffic Control Room. Ph:2322307 (Aldo Control WT Channel 7)
Loading/Unloading-in-charge	K. Lalrinsanga, DTO, Transport Department Ph - 9612366642
Water Group	
Group-in-charge	Lalzuimawii, E.E., Aizawl Water Distribution Div- South, PHE. Ph: 7005282686
	Lalhruaia, Executive Engineer, Aizawl Water Distribution Div- North, PHE. Ph- 9436140917
	C. Zothantluanga, Executive Engineer, Aizawl Water Transmission Division, PHED Ph 9436146241
Air Operations Group	
Group-in-charge	Lalsangpuia, Dy. Controller. / Er. i/c Civil Aviation, GAD Ph- 7640982450
Loading/unloading-in-charge	Vanlalvura Ralte, Asst Commissioner Of Excise & Narcotics. Ph- 9862579083

PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	Srinivas Sadi, SDO (S), DC's Office, Aizawl. Ph: 8341070310
Resource unit	Zotinkimi, Disaster Management Coordinator. Ph- 9436453580
Check-in-status Recorder	Lalnunzira, DFO, Environment & Forest Department. Ph- 9436148155
Situation unit	Jessica Lallawmzuali, SDPO Aizawl North. Ph- 7005276608
Display Processor	Andrew H. Lalremruata, Dy Director, I&PR Department. Ph: 9862588091 (m)
Field Observer	Darremsaanga Renthlei, Chairman, Disaster Management Sub-Committee, Central YMA Ph- 9856727931
Weather Observer	F. Lalramchuana, Sr. Sc. Officer, Directorate of Science & Technology. Ph-9612158190
Documentation Unit	Lalhriatpuii Phutin, Sub Deputy Commissioner, D.C's Office, Aizawl. Ph- 8256965574
Demobilization Unit	Lalringliana Pachuau, Addl Superintendent of Police (A), Aizawl. Ph: 9862841977(m)
Technical Specialists	Benjamin Roluahpuia, Geologist, Geology & Mining Department Ph: 8575461638
	Lalramchuana, Sr. Sc. Officer, Directorate of Science & Technology Ph-9612158190
	Lalruatkima, Hydro-geologist, PHED. Ph: 9436360308
	Lalremmawia, Dy Controller of Mines, Geology & Mining Department. Ph: 9862331608
LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF	Vanlalrova, Addl. Deputy Commissioner & Chief Executive Officer, ADDMA. - Ph: 9436146135
Service Branch Director	Samuel Malsawmzuala, Sub-Deputy Commissioner & Branch Officer, DM&R Branch, DC's Office, AizawlPh: 8974305350
Communication Unit	Robert L. Pakhuangte, Inspector, MPRO (Wireless) Ph-9366684612
	Lalchawimawia Khawlhing, MPRO, DEOC, Aizawl. Ph - 9436199946
Medical Unit	Dr. Lalhlunpuii, Sr Chief Medical Officer (East). Ph- 9436361253
	Dr.Lalbiaksiami, Sr Chief Medical Officer

	(West). Ph - 9862656960
Food Unit	Lalhruaitluangi, Dy. Director, FCS & CA Ph- 8014447330
Support Branch Unit	Lalhriatpuii Phutin, Sub Deputy Commissioner, D.C's Office, Aizawl. Ph- 8256965574
Resource Provisioning Unit	Lalhruaitluangi, Dy. Director, FCS & CA. Ph- 8014447330
Facilities Unit	Lalremruata Kullai, Jt. Commissioner, AMC. Ph- 9862306761
Ground Support Unit	B.Lalchuangkima, DTO (Registering Authority) Ph : 9402112589
	K. Lalrinsanga, DTO (Liscencing Authority) , Transport Department Ph - 9612366642
Finance Branch Director	Srinivas Sadi, SDO (S), DC's Office, AizawlPh: 8341070310
Time Unit	Lalchamliani, Sub Deputy Commissioner, D.C's Office, Aizawl. Ph- 9536500259
Compensation/Claim Unit	Samuel Malsawmzuala, Sub-Deputy Commissioner & Branch Officer,AizawlPh: 8974305350
Procurement Unit	Srinivas Sadi, SDO (S), DC's Office, Aizawl. Ph: 8341070310
Cost Unit	Srinivas Sadi, SDO (S), DC's Office, Aizawl. Ph: 8341070310

**ANNEXURE-III
LIST OF ZONAL OFFICERS**

Zone No	Name of Zonal Officers	Link Zonal Officers	Area covered	ADC In-charge
I	Dr. H. Lalmachhuana, Scientist, MIRSAC. Mb-9436159908	Pu Lalsanglura, DLAO & SO, LR&S, Aizawl North. Mb-7085979191	Selesih, Durtlang 'N', Durtlang, Durtlang Leitan	ADC (E)
II	Pu Lalsanglura, SO Aizawl South/ DD LAD Mb-7085979191	Dr. H. Lalmachhuana, Scientist, MIRSAC. Mb-9436159908	Chaltlang Lily Veng, Chaltlang, Laipuitlang, Bawngkawn, Bawngkawn South	
III	Dr. Davy Lalruatlana, Sr. Scientific Officer, MISTIC Mb-9612156237	Dr.K.Lalngchinglova, Dy. Director, IF&SL, Mb-8575051577	Thuampui, Muanna Veng, Zuangtui, Zemabawk, Zemabawk North, Falkland.	
IV	Dr.K.Lalngchinglova, Dy. Director, IF&SL, Mb-8575051577	Dr. Davy Lalruatlana, Sr. Scientific Officer, MISTIC Mb-9612156237	Ramhlun North, Ramhlun Venglai, Ramhlun Vengthar, Ramhlun Sports Complex, Ramhlun South, Ramthar North, Ramthar	
V	K. Zohunsanga, Dy. Director, R.D., Mb-9862381105	N.Vabeiratlua, Dy. Director, I&PR, Mb-9436379394	Aizawl Venglai, Electric Veng, Chanmari, Zarkawt, Chanmari 'W', Dawrpui, Saron Veng, Chhing Veng, Tuithiang, Armed Veng, Armed Veng South, Chite	
VI	N.Vabeiratlua, Dy. Director, I&PR, Mb-9436379394	K. Zohunsanga, Dy. Director, R.D., Mb-9862381105	Khatla, Khatla South, Khatla East, Nursery, Bungkawn, Lawipu, Bungkawn Vengthar, Maubawk.	
VII	R.Lalfakzuala, Research Officer, P&PI Dept., Mb-9862233275	Pu Lalneihthanga Colney, Dy. Director, LR&S Mb-7085209099	Tuikual North, Tuikual South, Dinthar, Dawrpui Vengthar, Vaivakawn, Hunthar, Edentharr.	ADC(G)
VIII	Pu Lalneihthanga Colney, Dy. Director, LR&S Mb-7085209099	R.Lalfakzuala, Research Officer, P&PI Dept., Mb-9862233275	Kanaan, Chawnpui, Zotlang, Zonuam, Ainawn Veng, Luangmual, Chawlhmun.	
IX	Pu Lalmuanpuia Fanai,	B. Lalthantluanga Sailo,	Rangvamual, Phunchawng, Tanhril, Sakawrtuichhun,	

	Dy. Director, LESDE Mb-9862392866	Dy. Director, E-in-C PHED, Mb-7005648429	Central Jail Veng, Tuivamit.	ADC(G)
X	B. Lalthantluanga Sailo, Dy. Director, E-in-C PHED, Mb-7005648429	Pu Lalmuanpuia Fanai, Dy. Director, LESDE Mb-9862392866	Bethlehem, Bethlehem Vengthlang, College Veng, Venghlui, Upper Republic, Republic, Republic Vengthlang, ITI.	
XI	Z.D. Laltanpuia, Sr. Scientist, MIRSAC, Mb-9862559084	Dr.Robert Lalrinsanga, Dy. Director, Horticulture Dept., Mb-8731991109	Salem Veng, Dam Veng, Venghnuai, Tuikhuahtlang, Mission Veng, Mission Vengthlang, Model Veng.	
XII	Dr.Robert Lalrinsanga, Dy. Director, Horticulture Dept., Mb-8794734994	Z.D. Laltanpuia, Sr. Scientist, MIRSAC, Mb-9862559084	Thakthing, Kulikawn, Tlangnuam, Tlangnuam Vengthar, Saikhamakawn, Melthum, Hlimen.	
XIII	Pu N. Lalzarzova SDO (C), Sakawrdai/BDO Darlawn	Mb - 943631866	Khawpuar, Luakchhuah, Lungsum, Mauchar, N. Khawdungsei, N. Tinghmun, New Vervek, Palsang, Sakawrdai, Thingsat, Upper Sakawrdai, Vaitin, Vervek (Damdai), Zohmun, Zokhawthiang (Kani)	ADC (E)
XIV			Chhanchhuahna Khawpui, Darlawn, Darlawn Chhimveng, Darlawn Venghlun, E.Phaileng, Hmunnghak, Kepran, Khanpui, Khawruhlian, Lailak, N.Serzawl, Pehlawn, Ratu, Sailutar, Sawleng, Sunhluchhip	
XV	Pi Malsawmhriatzuali, BDO, Thingsulthliah	Mb-9436768944	Darlawng, Phulmawi, Seling, Sesawng, Thingsul Tlangnuam, Thingsulthliah, Tlungvel, Tuikhurhlu	
XVI	Dr. Lalchamliani BDO, Tlangnuam	Mb - 9536500259	Lengpui, Lungleng, Muthi, N.Lungleng, Sairang, SairangDinthar, Sihhmui, Samtla ng, Sihphir, Sihphir Venghlun, Nausel, Tuirial, Tuirial Airfield	ADC(G)
XVII	Pu VL Chaka Hmar, BDO, Aibawk	Mb - 8415967740	Aibawk, Chamring, Chawilung, Falkawn, Hmuifang, Hualngohmun, Kelsih, Lamchhip, Lungsei, Melriat, Muallungthu, N.Lungsei, Phulpui, S.Maubuang, Sailam, Samlukhai, Sateek, Sialsuk, Sumsuih, Tachhip, Thiak	

ANNEXURE-IV SITES FOR SETTING UP OF SHELTER

- 1. Community Halls:** A Community Hall located in each locality or village, designated as a potential shelter site.
- 2. Government Educational Institutions:** Government-run High Schools, Middle Schools, and Primary Schools situated in every locality or village, identified as eligible locations for shelters.
- 3. NSSP-Evaluated Schools (Structural and Non-Structural Interventions Completed):** A list of schools under the National School Safety Programme (NSSP) where the following have been conducted:
 - Structural Rapid Visual Surveys, and
 - Non-structural risk mitigation measures.

Tlangnuam RD Block:

S1 No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1	Community Hall	N.Lungleng	
2	MNREGS Hall	N.Lungleng	
3	Community Hall	Muthi	
4	Govt High School	Muthi	
5	Govt Middle School	Muthi	23.772278058396072, 92.76068750527446
6	Govt Primary School	Muthi	
7	Community Hall	Lungleng-I	23.66314260464895, 92.66332438304404
8	Govt High School	Lungleng-I	23.662176822676532, 92.66480803974227
9	Govt Middle School	Lungleng-I	23.662331015903117, 92.66591657116459
10	Govt Primary School	Lungleng-I	23.663248004947995, 92.66469622640341
11	Society Building	Lungleng-I	
12	BNRGS Building	Lungleng-I	

Thingsulthliah RD Block:

S1 No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1	VC House-II	Darlawng	
2	YMA Hall	Darlawng	
3	YMA Hall	Thingsul Tlangnuam	
4	VC Complex	Thingsul	

		Tlangnuam	
5	Community Hall	Sesawng VC-III	23.75065246779342, 92.8542079060264
6	Recreation Centre	Sesawng VC-III	
7	Volunteer Hall	Sesawng VC-III	
8	Sesawng Run	Sesawng VC-III	
9	YMA Hall Venghlun	Tlungvel	23.604520843459504, 92.85319370295353
10	YMA Hall Field Veng	Tlungvel	23.607554850522042, 92.85410047685633
11	YMA Hall Vengthar	Tlungvel	
12	YMA Hall Gate Veng	Tlungvel	
13	Community Hall	Tlungvel	23.606298248629837, 92.85288504876034
14	Eklavya School	Tlungvel	23.599374677588933, 92.85084602736431
15	YMA Hall	Thingsulthliah-I	23.690613506192133, 92.85915789430533
16	VC Complex	Thingsulthliah-I	

Aibawk RD Block:

Sl No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1	Community Hall	Melriat	23.64775836330921, 92.72563580926037
2	Community Hall	Chamring	
3	BNRGSK Hall	Chamring	
4	YMA Library	Chamring	
5	Middle School-I	Sialsuk	23.395838674552458, 92.74819597194843
6	Middle School-II	Sialsuk	23.395678407775918, 92.75759670012577
7	YMA Inpui	Sialsuk	23.39808614588027, 92.74917178111392
8	Laltanpuia Hall	Sialsuk	23.3969934681962, 92.7515898363888
9	Community Hall	Lungsei	23.451935752398004, 92.68107195789602
10	Community Hall	Phulpui	
11	BNRGSK Hall	Phulpui	
12	Community Hall	Thiak	
13	YMA Run	Chawilung	
14	YMA Hall	Chawilung	
15	Govt Middle	Kelsih	23.637807071493462,

	School		92.72527823298317
16	Govt Primary School	Kelsih	23.636698918566267, 92.72238192037067
17	Community Hall	Melriat	23.647756784329935, 92.72563438410634
18	BNRGSK Hall	Aibawk	
19	Community Hall	Aibawk	
20	Contact Sport Centre	Aibawk	
21	Community Hall	Hualngohmun	23.657887180573404, 92.72833696194716
22	Community Hall	Sateek	
23	Community Hall	Hmuifang	
24	Tourist Resort	Hmuifang	23.454789574593725, 92.75107073918458
25	LAD Park	Hmuifang	
26	Awithangpa Hall	Maubuang	23.491883409800597, 92.70722202139963
27	Khawvelthanga Run	Maubuang	
28	YMA Run	Maubuang	
29	Community Hall	Samlukhai	
30	Handloom Building	Samlukhai	
31	YMA In	Lamchhip	
32	Community Hall	Lamchhip	23.43819990127463, 92.7785235142021
33	BNRGSK Hall	Lamchhip	

Darlawn RD Block:

Sl No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1.	Community Hall	Darlawn Vengpui	
2.	Higher Secondary School	Darlawn Vengpui	24.014029865370148, 92.92428559788777
3.	Govt High School	Darlawn Vengpui	
4.	Govt Middle School	Darlawn Vengpui	
5.	Govt Primary School –I	Darlawn Vengpui	
6.	YMA Hall	Darlawn Vengpui	
7.	VC House	Darlawn Vengpui	
8.	Community Hall	Darlawn	

		Venghlun	
9.	Higher Secondary School	Darlawn Venghlun	
10.	Govt High School	Darlawn Venghlun	
11.	Govt Middle School	Darlawn Venghlun	
12.	Govt Primary School –IV	Darlawn Venghlun	
13.	YMA Hall	Darlawn Venghlun	
14.	VC House	Darlawn Venghlun	
15.	YMA Office	Hmunnghak	
16.	BNRGSK Hall	Kepran	
17.	Community Hall	Kepran	
18.	PES	Kepran	23.944198347047262, 92.93461053899837
19.	Govt High School	Kepran	23.94325400168393, 92.93070148721026
20.	Govt Middle School	Kepran	23.94414346107203, 92.93815944973223
21.	Govt Primary School –I	Kepran	23.944349111801532, 92.93768978843059
22.	YMA Hall	Kepran	23.944604490454484, 92.93594595898412
23.	CDG Building	Kepran	
24.	MHIP In	Kepran	
25.	Gospel Centenary Building	Kepran	23.944403305802997, 92.93623612932814
26.	S.S Hall	Kepran	23.944691715370585, 92.93728424834524
27.	VFDC Hall	Khawruhlian	
28.	Community Hall	Khawruhlian	
29.	YMA Run	Khawruhlian	
30.	Community Hall	East Phaileng	
31.	Govt Primary School-I	East Phaileng	23.914268744747282, 92.92429187765269
32.	Govt Primary School-II	East Phaileng	23.911162465297256, 92.92344980961737
33.	Govt Chalfilh Middle School	East Phaileng	23.908194332160715, 92.9219691367222
34.	Govt E.Phaileng High School	East Phaileng	23.917463187648586, 92.92281716256626
35.	East Phaileng HSS	East Phaileng	23.91659674070988, 92.9233869091902
36.	PES	East Phaileng	

37.	Community Hall	Pehlawn	
38.	Govt Primary School	Pehlawn	
39.	Community Hall	Mauchar	24.35296455993645, 92.91840765166397
40.	Govt Primary School-I	Mauchar	
41.	Govt Primary School-II	Mauchar	
42.	Govt Middle School	Mauchar	
43.	Govt High School	Mauchar	24.35222656561218, 92.92177325734818
44.	Govt Liando Middle School	Mauchar	
45.	Zohmun Higher Secondary School	Mauchar	
46.	VC House-2	Darlawn Chhimveng	24.01019686751342, 92.92178162724456
47.	Town Hall	Darlawn Chhimveng	24.00999065432963, 92.92143043742806
48.	BNRGSK Building	Ratu	
49.	Govt Middle School-I	Ratu	24.116236342776297, 92.9179605555834
50.	Higher Secondary School	Ratu	24.115415031413892, 92.91793346252774
51.	Govt High School	Ratu	24.10577540138562, 92.9209479370448
52.	Govt Middle School-II	Ratu	
53.	Govt Primary School –I	Ratu	
54.	VC House	Sawleng	
55.	Community Hall	Sawleng	
56.	Community Hall	Vaitin	
57.	Community Hall	Khawpuar	
58.	Community Hall	New Vervek	
59.	VC House	New Vervek	
60.	YMA Information Office	New Vervek	
61.	Govt High School	New Vervek	
62.	Govt Middle School	New Vervek	
63.	Govt Primary School	New Vervek	
64.	MHIP Office	New Vervek	
65.	Community Hall	Palsang	
66.	VC House	Palsang	
67.	Community Hall	N.Tinghmun	
68.	VC House	East Damdiai	
69.	Anganwadi	East Damdiai	
70.	Govt Primary School	East Damdiai	
71.	UPS	East Damdiai	
72.	RMSA Secondary School	East Damdiai	

73.	Community Hall	N.Khawdungsei	
74.	Govt Primary School	N.Khawdungsei	
75.	UPS	N.Khawdungsei	
76.	Govt Liando Middle School	Zohmun	24.28355816897875, 92.9438672371459
77.	Higher Secondary School	Zohmun	
78.	Govt High School	Zohmun	
79.	Govt Middle School	Zohmun	24.27915853446827, 92.94510772995105
80.	Govt Primary School –I	Zohmun	
81.	Govt Primary School –II	Zohmun	
82.	Community Hall	Zohmun	
83.	Community Hall	Sakawrdai	
84.	VC House	Sakawrdai	
85.	Higher Secondary School	Zokhawthiang	
86.	Govt High School	Zokhawthiang	
87.	Govt Middle School	Zokhawthiang	
88.	Govt Primary School –I	Zokhawthiang	
89.	YMA Hall	Zokhawthiang	
90.	Community Hall	Zokhawthiang	
91.	VC House	Zokhawthiang	

Aizawl East:

Sl No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1.	Dawrpui Multipurpose Centre	Dawrpui Veng	23.731349181514158, 92.71695363195732
2.	Chite Inpui	Chite	
3.	Field Building	Chite	23.73555777383098, 92.73413818462093
4.	Presbyterian Hall	Chite	23.73471453586045, 92.73300643950948
5.	Horticulture Centre	Chite	
6.	Govt Primary School	Muanna Veng	
7.	UPS	Muanna Veng	
8.	Community Hall	Muanna Veng	
9.	Community Hall	Zuangtui	23.754219265919374, 92.74206170829932

Aizawl West:

Sl No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1.	Chawnpui Sports Centre	Chawnpui	23.73523760580259, 92.7044576550332
2.	Community Hall	Kanan Veng	
3.	Kohhran Hall	Kanan Veng	

4.	Govt Middle School	Kanan Veng	
5.	YMA Committee Room	Kanan Veng	
6.	Govt Primary School	Kanan Veng	
7.	Young Learners' School	Kanan Veng	
8.	Ebenezer Inst. Technology	Kanan Veng	
9.	YMA Hall	Vaivakawn	23.7376906343262, 92.71232745560185
10.	Govt High School	Vaivakawn	23.73871900858906, 92.71306838621237
11.	Govt Middle School	Vaivakawn	23.73879214736663, 92.71285502957448
12.	Zotlang Hall	Zotlang	23.74122098311243, 92.70542030398465
13.	Mara House	Zotlang	23.740452695807967, 92.70697586599202
14.	Zotlang School	Zotlang	

Aizawl North:

Sl No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1.	Thanungi Memorial Hall	Durtlang North	
2.	Govt Primary School-VI	Durtlang North	
3.	Govt Middle School	Durtlang North	
4.	Kohhran Hall	Durtlang North	23.78921772262087, 92.72657476388957
5.	ICFAI	Durtlang North	23.800651220117068, 92.7279431644665
6.	YMA Hall	Edentharr	23.75507167494749, 92.71796000369915
7.	Presbyterian Hall-I	Edentharr	23.753372644406294, 92.7173146858409
8.	Presbyterian Hall-II	Edentharr	23.753372644406294, 92.7173146858409
9.	BSUP Hall	Edentharr	23.755159002259557, 92.71893522888055
10.	Govt Primary School	Edentharr	23.75577398560073, 92.71723712259951
11.	Govt Middle School	Edentharr	23.75486958902892, 92.71804700654192
12.	Methodist Hall	Edentharr	23.75309616395523, 92.71889668155055

13.	YMA Run	Leitan Ramthar	
14.	MULCO Centre	Leitan Ramthar	
15.	YMA Hall	Chanmari	23.740368106415247, 92.71625555274596
16.	Presbyterian Kohhran Hall	Chanmari	23.741190560782485, 92.7164985170035
17.	Salvation Army Hall	Chanmari	23.740298154710977, 92.71685387055048
18.	BCM Hall	Chanmari	23.74039780452005, 92.71664948410331
19.	HBC Hall	Chanmari	23.740890164055003, 92.71631045459829
20.	Govt Indoor Stadium	Chanmari	23.73932940965438, 92.71628169518246
21.	YMA Hall	Ramhlun South	
22.	MHIP Hall	Ramhlun South	
23.	MUP Building	Ramhlun South	
24.	High School	Ramhlun South	
25.	Middle School	Ramhlun South	
26.	Primary School	Ramhlun South	
27.	Govt PZ middle School	Chaltlang Lily Veng	
28.	Govt Primary School	Chaltlang Lily Veng	
29.	St Anthony Higher Secondary School	Chaltlang Lily Veng	23.754129189602878, 92.72763223988524
30.	YMA hall	Chaltlang	
31.	PCI Hall	Chaltlang	23.752216960512932, 92.72248736390469
32.	Govt Middle School	Chaltlang	23.752591994887087, 92.72480396301292
33.	Govt High School	Chaltlang	23.752993812999254, 92.72523243232547
34.	Govt Higher Secondary School	Chaltlang	23.752993812999254, 92.72523243232547
35.	Govt Primary School-V	Durtlang Leitan	
36.	Middle School	Durtlang Leitan	23.782549887792506, 92.72728911419725

37.	Govt High School	Durtlang Leitan	23.769685037508612, 92.73790269497765
38.	Private Institution	Durtlang Leitan	
39.	YMA Hall	Aizawl Venglai	
40.	VDP In	Aizawl Venglai	
41.	MHIP Run	Aizawl Venglai	
42.	Kohhran Hall	Aizawl Venglai	23.740095981355726, 92.71895130494586
43.	Primary School	Aizawl Venglai	
44.	Middle School	Aizawl Venglai	

Aizawl South:

Sl No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1.	R.Dengthuama Hall	Salem Veng	23.713343128007352, 92.73416407566121
2.	YMA Hall	Salem Veng	23.714387070048495, 92.72681238036768
3.	Govt Tharbuka Middle School	Khatla East	
4.	YMA Hall	Hlimen	23.683892013644464, 92.71471112774906
5.	Govt Primary School-I	Hlimen	
6.	Govt Middle School -I	Hlimen	
7.	Govt Middle School-II	Hlimen	
8.	Govt High School	Hlimen	
9.	Presbyterian biakin	Saikhamakawn	23.69662887306225, 92.71900986387661
10.	Community Hall	Tlangnuam	23.705023365898988, 92.71299438804472
11.	St Pauls Higher Secondary School	Tlangnuam	23.70572591800195, 92.71646708448455
12.	Mary Mount School	Tlangnuam	23.706933353238913, 92.71757869542151
13.	Govt Primary School	Tlangnuam	23.705406681740765, 92.71596363410741
14.	YMA Hall	Tuikual North	23.731375210148194, 92.71423282225257

15.	Presbyterian Kohhran Hall	Tuikual North	23.73137332977132, 92.71423838745106
16.	Kohhran Hall	Thakthing	23.71230541868386, 92.72055495482846
17.	YMA Hall	Thakthing	23.71209974805115, 92.72088956038272
18.	Unity Hall	Thakthing	

OPEN SPACE FOR SETTING UP OF RELIEF CAMPS/ HELIPAD

Sl No	Name	Location	Geo coordinates
1	Public Playground	Darlawng	23.627403634053543, 92.85240725469941
2	Volleyball Court	Darlawng	23.623298676428725, 92.85074338807205
3	Public Playground	Thingsul Tlangnuam	23.70809661338524, 92.863190874438
4	Volleyball Court	Thingsul Tlangnuam	
5	Public Playground	Thingsulthliah-I	23.688729510143084, 92.85974793787783
6	Volleyball Court	Thingsulthliah-I	23.684459524003714, 92.85747754206538
7	Tourist Resort	Hmuifang	23.454790628412375, 92.7510699812723
8	Pioneer Field	Khawruhlian	23.868149638504725, 92.87624284031767
9	GSA Playground	Palsang	24.285029098134046, 92.91282267199611
10	Playground	N.Tinghmun	24.321544729476425, 92.98884550316545
11	GSA Playground	Sakawrdai	24.22968393581286, 92.95467958360446
12	Tlangnuam Field	Tlangnuam West	23.702650268980967, 92.71462970168271
13	Tuivamit Playground	Tuivamit	23.744721110112128, 92.68197590570368
14	Chite Field	Chite	23.73551191240917, 92.7344461531648
15	Lammual	Dawrpui Veng	23.728555765855493, 92.71874403617217

16	Armed Veng Field	Armed Veng	23.73509160547132, 92.72799365702237
17	Zemabawk Field	Zemabawk	23.741140577001147, 92.74958993567591
18	Vaivakawn Field	Vaivakawn	23.737515703638877, 92.71158377560019
19	PUC Field	College Veng	23.72453076759699, 92.73016227616537
20	MZU Field	Tanhril	23.74627593853843, 92.6465313363693
21	Rajiv Gandhi Stadium	Salem Veng	23.714017416770986, 92.735760593195

ANNEXURE-V RESOURCE INVENTORY

COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC):

Position / Function	Number
Disaster Management Coordinator (DMC)	1
Mizoram Police Radio Organisation (MPRO)	2
Mizoram Home Guard & Civil Defence (MHG&CD)	2
Quick Response Team (QRT)	11
Contact Number	1077 / 0389-2317717

EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE WITH THE DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC):

Sl. No.	Scenario	Name & Brand of Equipment	Quantity
1	Fire Outbreak	Figure of 8 (for rope)	9 Nos.
2		Fire Extinguisher 4 ltrs. (Minimax P.R. Type Soda Acid)	2 Nos.
3		Reflective Vest	10 Nos.
4		Emergency Response Vehicle	1 No.
5		Rope 20 mm (Nylon)	5 Nos.
6		Angle Grinder	1 No.
7		Mittens	4 Pairs
8	Collapsed Structure & Alpine Search & Rescue	Jumar	17 Nos.
9		Harness Full Body	10 Nos.
10		Seat Harness	5 Nos.
11		Climbing Helmet	50 Nos.
12		Carabiner	54 Nos.
13		Pulley	13 Nos.
14		Sledge Hammer	1 No.
15		2-Fold Stretcher	2 Nos.
16		4-Fold Stretcher	1 No.
17		Spine Board	1 No.
18		Scoop Stretcher	4 Nos.
19		Basket Stretcher	1 No.
20		Demolition Hammer	4 Nos.
21		Reciprocating Saw (Cordless)	1 No.
22		Multipurpose Diamond Saw for Concrete, Metal with Diamond Wheel	1 No.

23		Diamond Blade	2 Nos.
24		Angle Cutter 14" Dial	1 No.
25		Bolt Cutter	3 Nos.
26		Cable Cutter	2 Nos.
27		PAW M Rigging Plate	1 No.
28		I'D L Descender	2 Nos.
29		Aluminum Ladder	1 No.
30		Telescopic Ladder	1 No.
31		Tape Sling (General Use)	41 + 7 Nos.
32		Kernmantle Rope 10 mm (50 mts)	2 Nos.
33		Chainsaw (Full Set)	5 Nos.
34		Underwater B.A. Set	1 No.
35		B.A. Compressor	1 No.
36		DJI Matrice 30T	1 No.
37		Foot Tape	3 Nos.
38		Human Life Detector	1 No.
39		Life Jacket	5 Nos.
40		Inflatable Rubber Boat with OBM	1 No.
41		Rope 20 mm (Nylon)	5 Nos.
42		WT Handset	10 Nos.
43		First Aid Box	2 Sets
44		Ground Sheet	3 Nos.
45		Scuba Diving Suit	1 No.
46		Gazebo Tent	2 Nos.
47		Tent	1 No.
48		DJI Mavic Mini 4 Pro	1 No.
49		Flood Light	3 Nos.
50		Rechargeable LED Flood Light	1 No.
51		Pelican Search Light	2 Nos.
52		Spade with Steel Handle	1 No.
53		Cordless Drill	2 Nos.
54		Heavy Duty Extension Cord (25m)	2 Nos.
55		Cordoning Tape	2 Nos.
56		Emergency Response Vehicle	1 No.
57	Crowd Control / Mass communication	Push Rope (50 mts)	3 Coils
58		Club Rope (100 mts)	4 Coils
59		Traffic Cone	5 Nos.
60		Megaphone MH 20	3 Nos.
61		Siren	—
62		P.A. Set (Combo)	2 Nos.
63		Projector	1 No.
64		Projector Screen with Stand	1 Set
65		Notice Board cum White Board	6 Nos.
66		Gazebo Tent	2 Nos.

67		Reflective Vest	10 Nos.
68		WT Handset	10 Nos.

A. SDRF, 3rd BN MAP

No. of man power : 44 personel

Sl No	Name of S&R equipment	Quantity	Location	i/c Officer	Contact No.
1	Rotary rescue saw	1	3 rd MAP Hq, Mualpui	Naik Johny Lalremruata	9862366142
2	Rotary rescue saw for concrete diamond tip	1			
3	Chain saw 18"	2			
4	Hydraulic jack 10 tons	1			
5	Rotary saw blade for metal	2			
6	Reciprocating saw	1		C/412 M.S Dawngliana	9774302958
7	Generator (2.5 KVA)	1			
8	Tower light	1			
9	Florescent jacket	17			
10	Climbing rope (10mm)	1		Adm. Insptr. T.C Zothansanga	9436157133
11	4 fold stretcher	1			
12	Carabiner	4			
13	Ascender	2			
14	Full body harness	10			
15	Figure of 8	5			
16	Life jacket	4			
17	Nylon rope (20 mm)	1			
18	Pulley	4			
19	Hammer 2 kgs	3			
20	Hammer 5 kgs	3			
21	Scoop stretcher	1			

22	Pelican light (pocket)	10			
23	LED Pelican light	2			
24	Mitten	4			
25	Seat harness	4			
26	Rope ladder	2			
27	First aid box	2			
28	Extension chord	1			

B. SDRF, 1st BN MAP

No. of man power : 72 personel

Sl No	Name of S&R equipment	Quantity	Location	i/c Officer	Contact No.
1	Rope 10mm	2	1 st BN MAP Hq, Armed Veng	Inspr. T.K Siamma	879432439 6009257203
2	Rope 8mm	1			
3	Rope ladder	4			
4	Helmet yellow	50			
5	Helmet blue	20			
6	Four fold stretcher	1			
7	Angle cutter	2			
8	Diamond blade ofr angle cutter	1			
9	Composite blade for angle cutter	4			
10	Angle cutter (large)	1			
11	Chain saw/ 5822P	1			
12	Chain saw 18"	2			
13	Chain saw blade	2			
14	Reciprocating saw	1			
15	Generator 2.5 KVA	1			
16	Hydarulic jack 10	1			

	tons				
17	Tower light	1			
18	Florescent jacket (red)	7			
19	Florescent jacket (yellow)	10			
20	Head torch	10			
21	Full body harness	10			
22	Mega phone	2			
23	Nylon rope (20 mm)	1 coil			
24	Disposable gloves	1 box			
25	Life jacket	4			
26	Ascender	2			
27	Figure of 8	3			
28	Carabiner	2			
29	Pulley	2			
30	Aluminium ladder	1			
31	Search light (MA-III)	1			
32	Demolition hammer	1			
33	Bolt cutter	2			
34	Circular saw	1			
35	Rotary rescue saw blade	1			
36	Stretcher	2			
37	Drilling machine	1			
38	Search light (medium)	1			
39	Search light (big)	1			
40	Hammer 2 kgs	3			
41	Hammer 5 kgs	3			
42	Scoop stretcher	2			
43	Pelican pocket light	10			
44	Heavy duty extension	1			

	chord				
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C. SDRF, 5th IR

No. of man power :

Sl No	Name of S&R equipment	Quantity	Location	i/c Officer	Contact No.
1	Angle cutter	2	5 th IR Hq, Lungverh	Inspr. C.Lalkhawngaiha	8014198530
2	Diamond tip blade	1			
3	Composite blade	2			
4	Rotary rescue saw blade	1			
5	Chain saw	2			
6	Cahin saw blade	2			
7	Drilling machine	1			
8	Reciprocating saw	1			
9	Generator 2.5 KVA	1			
10	Hydraulic jack 10 tons	2			
11	Rope 10 mm	2			
12	Rope 8 mm	1			
13	Stretcher	2			
14	Cutter	1			
15	Helmet	49			
16	Florescent jacket	17			
17	Rope ladder	4			
18	Search light (medium)	1			
19	Search light (big)	2			
20	Safety goggles	10			
21	Head torch	10			
22	Full body harness	10			

23	Disposable gloves	2 boxes			
24	Mega phone	2			
25	Nylon rope 20 mm	1 coil			
26	Heavy duty work gloves	5			
27	Life jacket	4			
28	Ascender	2			
29	Figure of 8	3			
30	Carbiner	2			
31	Pulley	2			
32	Ladder	1			
33	Demolition hammer	1			
34	Bolt cutter	1			
35	Circular saw	1			
36	4 fold stretcher	1			
37	Tower light	1			
38	Hammer 2 kgs	3			
39	Hammer 5 kgs	3			
40	Scoop stretcher	2			
41	Pelican pocket light	10			
42	Extension chord	1			
43	LED pelican light	2			
44	Mitten	4			
45	Seat harness	4			
46	First aid box	2			

D. FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Sl No	Location	No of fire tenders	No of station officer	No of sub-station officer	No of leading firemen	No of firemen	Contact No.	i/c Officer	Contact No.
1	Khatla F.S	3	1	1	2	17	2336406	Lalbiakdika Chhakchhuak	9383181370
2	Aizawl F.S	1	-	1	2	9	2322384	H.Buankhuma	9862040307
3	Kulikawn f.S	1	-	-	1	7	2312000	Lalngurthanga	8974248759
4	ITI F.S	2	-	-	1	4	9366984 684	Romawia	9774999165
5	Bawngkawn F.S	1	-	-	1	3	-	C.Lalchhuanthanga	9612170982

EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE WITH FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES:**I. HEADQUARTERS**

Sl. No	Name of Equipment	Quantity
1	ABC Fire Extinguisher	17 nos.
2	CO2 Fire Extinguisher	5 nos.
3	DCP Fire Extinguisher	28 nos.
4	Air Compressor for BA Set refilling	2 nos.
5	Bolt Cutter	4 nos.
5	Suction Strainer	18 nos
6	Suction Wrench	40 nos.
7	LED Head Lamp	3 nos
8	FB 5X	10 nos.
9	Combination Tools	2 nos.
10	Hand Control Branch Pipe	34 nos

11	Rescue Line	8 nos.
12	Stretcher	3 nos
13	Ascender	13 nos.
14	Carabiner	40 nos.
15	Suction Hose	98 nos.
16	Long Branch Pipe	7 nos.
17	Short Branch Pipe	6 nos.
18	Delivery Hose 63 mm	61 nos.
19	Nomex Proximity Suit	4 nos.
20	Fireman Helmet	68 nos.
21	Safety Boot	55 nos.
22	Walkie Talkie	2 nos.
23	Watermist Backpack	2 nos.
24	Search Light	2 nos.
25	WT Big set	1 no
26	Triple extension ladder	1 no
27	Aluminum ladder	4 nos
28	Fire Tender	10 nos
29	Fire fighting Bike	1no
30	Foam Compound	500ltrs

II. KHATLA FIRE STATION

Sl. No	Name of Equipment	Quantity
1	Water Mist Backpack	2 nos.
2	DCP fire extinguisher	6 nos.
3	CO2 fire extinguisher	1 no.
4	Air Compressor	1 no.
5	Delivery Hose 63mm	26 nos.
6	Bolt Cutter	2 nos.
7	Rescue line	3 nos.
8	Crowbar	4 nos.
9	Hoe	2 nos.
10	Alluminium ladder	3 nos.
11	Hand Control Branch Pipe	5 nos.
12	Long Branch Pipe	1 no.
13	Short Branch Pipe	1 no.
14	FB5X	5 nos.
15	Fireman Axe	4 nos.
16	Pick Axe	1 no.
17	Suction Hose	4 nos.
18	Suction Key	4 nos.
19	Metal Strainer	3 nos.
20	Stretcher	1 no.
21	BA Set	1 no.

22	Fireman Helmet	11 nos.
23	Safety Boot	20 nos.
24	Search light	2 nos.
25	Head lamp	9 nos.
26	Walkie Talkie	4 nos.
27	WT Big Set	1 no.
28	Fire Tender	4 nos.
29	Fire fighting Bike	1 no.
30	Foam Compound	200ltrs

III. AIZAWL FIRE STATION

Sl. No	Name of Equipment	Quantity
1	Walkie Talkie	3 nos.
2	Fire Proximity Suit	2 nos
3	Delivery Hose	7 nos.
4	Hand Control Branch Pipe	3 nos.
5	Long Branch Pipe	1 no
6	Suction Hose	2 nos.
7	Suction wrench	2 nos.
8	FB 5 X	1 no
9	Extension Ladder	2 nos.
10	Ceiling Hook	7 nos.
11	Combination Tools	2 nos.
12	Hammer	2 nos.
13	Crow Bar	1 no
14	Rescue Line	1 no
15	DCP Fire Extinguisher	2 nos.
16	Rope Ladder Short	1 no
17	Fireman Axe	1 no
18	Fireman Helmet	5 nos.
19	Triple Extension Ladder	1 no
20	Short Branch Pipe	2 nos.
21	Safety Boot	7 Pairs
22	Stretcher	1 no
23	Rope Ladder Long	1 no
24	Search Light	1 no
25	Rescue Gear	1 set
26	Fire Ball	4 nos.
27	Hand Glove	4 pairs
28	Fire Tender	1 no.
29	Air Compressor	1 no.
30	Foam Compound	120 ltrs

IV. BAWNGKAWN FIRE STATION

Sl. No	Name of Equipment	Quantity
1	Delivery Hose	5 nos.
2	Hand Control Branch Pipe	2 nos.
3	Long branch Pipe	1 no
4	Short Branch Pipe	2 nos
5	FB 5 X	2 nos.
6	DCP Fire Extinguisher	3 nos
7	Suction Hose	2 nos.
8	Suction Wrench	2 nos.
9	Pick Axe	1 no
10	Crow Bar	1 no
11	Manila Rope	2 nos.
12	Extension Ladder	1 no
13	Fireman Helmet	5 nos.
14	Fireman Axe	1 no
15	Stretcher	1 no
16	Bolt Cutter	1 no
17	Safety Boot	6 pairs
18	LED Head Lamp	2 nos.
19	Search Light	2 nos.
20	Water Mist Backpack	1 no
21	Air Compressor	1 no`
22	Fire Tender	2 nos.
23	Foam Compound	80 ltrs
24	WT Big Set	2 nos.
25	Walkie talkie	4 nos.
26	Fire Tender	2 nos.

V. ITI FIRE STATION

Sl. No	Name of Equipment	Quantity
1	Delivery Hose 63mm	12nos.
2	Long Branch Pipe	2 nos.
3	Short Branch Pipe	2 nos.
4	Hand Control Branch Pipe	3 nos.
5	Diffuser	1 no.
6	FB5X	4 nos.
7	Fireman Axe	1 no.
8	Pick Axe	1 no.
9	Crow Bar	3 nos.
10	Hammer	1 no.
11	Ceiling Hook	2 nos.

12	Aluminium Extension ladder	1 no.
13	Proximity Suit	1 no.
14	DCP Fire extinguisher	3 nos.
15	CO2 Fire extinguisher	1no.
16	ABC Fire extinguisher	1 no.
17	Water Mist Back Pack	1 no.
18	Foam Compound	60 ltrs
19	Air Compressor	1 no.
20	WT Big Set	1 no.
21	Walkie talkie	4 nos.
22	Fire Tender	3 nos.
23	Fire fighting Bike	1 no.

VI. KULIKAWN FIRE STATION

Sl. No	Name of Equipment	Quantity
1	Suction Hose	2 nos.
2	DCP fire extinguisher	2 nos.
3	CO2 fire extinguisher	1 no.
4	FB5X	3 nos.
5	Foam Compound	80 ltrs
6	Fireman Axe	3 nos.
7	Aluminium ladder	1 no.
8	Safety Boot	5 pairs
9	Hand Glove	7 pairs
10	Fireman Helmet	5 nos.
11	Stretcher	1 no.
12	Combination Tool	1 no.
13	Metal Strainer	2 nos.
14	Ceiling Hook	6 nos.
15	Hand Control Branch Pipe	1 no.
16	Short Branch Pipe	1 no.
17	Long Branch Pipe	1 no.
18	Suction Wrench	2 nos.
19	Nomex Proximity Suit	2 nos.
20	Search light	1 no.
21	DCP fire extinguisher	3 nos.
22	Walkie talkie	4 nos.
23	Rescue rope	1 no.
24	WT Big Set	1 no.
25	Water Mist Back Pack	1 no.
26	Air Compressor	1 no.
27	Crow bar	1 no.
28	Face mask	3 nos.
29	Fire Tender	1 no.

LIST OF EQUIPMENTS FOR SEARCH & RESCUE

Sl No	Name of S&R equipment	Quantity	Location	i/c Officer	Contact No.
	Hydraulic bolt cutter	1	Khatla F.S	Lalbiakdika Chhakchhuak Station Officer	9383181370 2336406
	Bolt Cutter	3			
	Search light	4			
	Pulling & lifting machine	1			
	Rescue rope	1			
	Rope ladder	2			
	Extension ladder	1			
	Hammer	6			
	Concrete breaker	1			
	Spade	2			
	Crow bar	2			
	Chain saw	1			
	Helmet	12			
	Head lamp	2			
	Glass breaker	1			
	Hydraulic bolt cutter	1	Aizawl F.S	H.Buankhuma Sub- station Officer	9862040307 2322384
	Search light	1			
	Rescue rope	1			
	Rope ladder	1			
	Extension	1			

	ladder				
	Helmet	5			
	Head lamp	4			
	Stretcher	1			
	Carabiner	1			
	Harness	1			
	Search light	2			
	Rescue rope	1			
	Extension ladder	1			
	Helmet	5	Kulikawn F.S	Lalngurthanga Leading Fireman	8974248759 2312000
	Head lamp	4			
	Stretcher	1			
	Spade	1			
	Shovel	1			
	Hydraulic bolt cutter	1			
	Search light	1	ITI F.S	Romawia, Leading Fireman	9774999165 9366984684
	Rescue rope	1			
	Ladder	1			
	Helmet	7			
	Head lamp	4			
	Bolt cutter	1			
	Stretcher	1			
	Helmet	3	Bawngkawn F.S	LFM C.Lalchhuanthanga	9612170982

E. NDRF

No. of man power : 35 personel

Sl No	Name of S&R equipment	Quantity	Location	i/c Officer	Contact No.
1	Carbide tipped chainsaw	1	5 th IR BN PTC Lungverh E-2 Team, Aizawl	Insp- Banikant	8403819069 9435117541
2	2.2 KVA Generator set	4			
3	Breaching unit	1			
4	E/Lighting tower	1			
5	Smoke ventilator	2			
6	R.R saw gasoline	4			
7	Hrdraulic spreader/cutter	1			
8	Fogging machine	1			
9	Aqua floating pump	1			
10	5.5 portable Honda generator	2			
11	OBM	2			
12	Inflatable rubber boat	2			
13	Life bouy	32			
14	Life jacket	35			
15	Foot pump	2			
16	Blower electric	2			
17	Chipping hammer (M)	3			
18	Chipping hammer (H)	1			
19	Cordless drill machine	1			
20	Ramset	1			
21	Come along	1			
22	Angle cutter	5			

23	Rotary hammer drill	4			
24	Reciprocating saw	4			
25	Circular saw (E)	4			
26	Electric drill machine	4			
27	Mega phone	2			
28	Exhaust fan	4			
29	BA SAT	2			
30	Air lifting bag	1 set 10 bags			
31	Distress signal unit	12			

Sl No	Type of vehicle	Quantity	Location	i.c Officer/ person	Contact No.
1	Maruti gypsy AS-01. AB-9875	1	5 th IR BN PTC Lungverh E- 2 Team, Aizawl	Insp- Banikant	8403819069 9435117541
2	Maruti gypsy AS-DL- 9CQ.2701	1			
3	TATA-407, AS- 01V.6207	1			

F. AMBULANCE

AMBULANCES AVAILABLE WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Name of Office/Department	Sl. No.	Owner (Govt.)	Owner (Pvt.)	Quantity	Geographical Coordinate
H&FW	1	Civil Hospital, Aizawl		4	23.732090735234774 , 92.71673436960836
Zoram Medical College & Hospital	2	ZMC&H		3	23.62324510872664, 92.72759091934769
Chief Medical Officer, Aizawl West	3	Lengpui CHC		3	23.833549273506566 , 92.63130600992088
	4	Sialsuk PHC		1	23.396209566743746 , 92.74528383874689

	5	Sairang PHC		1	23.811832027654784 , 92.65514215409746
	6	Aibawk PHC		1	23.553855183119534 , 92.70589158292731
	7		Ebenezar Hospital	4	23.731432654649197 , 92.7078002675895
	8		Seventh Day Hospital	1	23.736742203358283 , 92.7093666675896
	9		Alpha Hospital	2	23.709384191202766 , 92.71951553875358
	10		Trinity Hospital	1	23.680682787813208 , 92.72515822525921
	11		Aizawl Hospital (Out source)	2	23.719021530075146 , 92.71765201176619
	12		City Hospital	1	23.71660402845428, 92.71646002938647
	13		BN Hospital	1	23.711082604452347 , 92.71945561672247
Chief Medical Officer, Aizawl East	14	Thingsulthliah CHC		1	23.686248848328233 , 92.85888564080211
	15	Khawruhlian PHC		1	23.881324664052247 , 92.87654845409897
	16	Darlawn PHC		1	24.006313455256514 , 92.92319934472347
	17	Phullen PHC		1	23.848931069438613 , 93.05180953550105
	18	Saitual DH		2	23.682115371068008 , 92.96307031073391

G. SKILL HUMAN RESOURCES

Sl. No.	Item (Skill) Name	No. of Persons available	Availability months	Prior experience in emergency response (Y/ N)	Prior training in emergency response (Y/ N)	Location/ Station
	QRTs	21	January December	Yes	Yes	1077/ 2317717

	1 st Bn NDRF	35 trained personnel	January to December	Yes	Yes	9435117246
	1 st Bn MAP- SDRF	118 Trained Personnel	January to December	Yes	Yes	Hqrs., Ph: 2322333
	3 rd Bn MAP- SDRF	104 Trained Personnel	January to December	Yes	Yes	Hqrs., Ph: 2317681
	5 th Bn. II SDRF	116 Trained Personnel	January to December	Yes	Yes	Hqrs., Sakawrtuichhun Ph: 2916156
	Medical Team		January to December	Yes	Yes	Casualty, Civil Hospital, Aizawl. Ph: 2322318
	Fire Fighters		January to December	Yes	Yes	Aizawl F& ES Department, Hunthar Ph:2322384/101
	MPRO		January to December	Yes	Yes	Office of Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl Ph: 2321119 & Police (WT)Control Room, Ph: 2334327
	Traffic Police		January to December	Yes	Yes	Traffic Control Room, Ph: 2322307

ANNEXURE-VI
LIST OF HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES

Sl No.	Name Of the Hospitals	Address	Phone No.
1.	Presbyterian Hospital	Durtlang	(0389) 2361222/2362042 (Fax)2361185
2.	Seventh Day Adventist Hospital	Chawnpui	(0389) 2340326
3.	Greenwood Hospital	Bawngkawn,Aizawl	(0389) 2341395/ 2341397
4.	Bethesda Rural Hospital	Bawngkawn,Aizawl	(0389) 2341960 /2341833
5.	Nazareth Medi-Tech Diagnostic & Care Centre	Ramluhn "N"	(0389) 2305068
6.	Ebenezar Hospital	Chawnpui	8118900590
7.	Mizoram Health Care	Dawrpui	(0389) 2314523
8.	Grace Nursing Home & Research Centre	Lower Zarkawt,Aizawl	(0389) 2318637 /2318571
9.	Aizawl Hospital	Mission Veng,Aizawl	(0389) 2319537 (Fax)2300072
1.	Care Hospital	Dawrpui,Aizawl	(0389) 2313986
2.	Alpha Hospital	Kulikawn,Aizawl	(0389)2300535 /9436140380
3.	B.N Hospital & Research Centre	Kulikawn,Aizawl	(0389)2300705 /2300702

LIST OF HEALTH CENTRES

Community Health Centers	Geo coordinates
Sakawrdai	24.22606533126101, 92.95237742380196
Thinsulthliah	23.68612514262878, 92.85889428107325
Lengpui	23.83341926448554, 92.63135222437194
Urban Primary Health Centres	Geo Coordinates
ITI	23.720436777474283, 92.7324580621915
Sihphir	23.820529958519668, 92.73431981698192

Zemabawk	23.735508227591307, 92.74643856745057
Hlimen	23.68484025738539, 92.71545131128671
Lawipu	23.722917953578417, 92.68717406584315
Chawlhmun	23.749843591626163, 92.69181604367367
Primary Health Centres	Geo coordinates
Darlawn	24.006280911726677, 92.92319907671279
Khawruhlian	23.88116329359345, 92.87652823256049
Ratu	24.104696825309027, 92.92038360540488
Aibawk	23.55364410393239, 92.70585970474195
Sairang	23.811685407677572, 92.65512203753109
Sialsuk	23.39603327446797, 92.74530569455017

Sub-Centres			
Aizawl East		Aizawl West	
Armed Veng North	New Vervek	Upper Republic	Hualngohmun
Bethlehem Vengthlang	Seling	Venghnuai	Melriat
ITI	Sesawng	Mission Vengthlang	N.Lungleng
Republic	Thingsulthliah	Kulikawn	Sateek
Chhinga Veng	Tlungvel	Tlangnuam	Tachhip
Venghlui	Chanmari West	Khatla	Muallungthu
Durtlang	Chanmari	Lawipu	S.Maubuang
Sihphir	Edentharr	Tuikual South	Phulpui
Zemabawk	Electric Veng	Dinthar	Sairang
Zuangtui	Ramthar	Dawrpui Vengthar	Sialsuk

Chaltlang	Tuirial	Vaivakawn	Samlukhai
Ramhlun North	Darlawn	Chawnpui	Sumsuih
Ramhlun south	N.Serzawl	Luangmual	Lamchhip
Salem Veng	Sawleng	Tanhril	Lengpui
Bawngkawn	Khawruhlian	Bungkawn	
Sakawrdai	Kepran	Sakawrtuichhun	
Mauchar	East Phaileng	Maubawk	
Palsang	Ratu	Zotlang	
Thingsat	Tingmun	Hunthar	
Vaitin	Zohmun	Melthum	

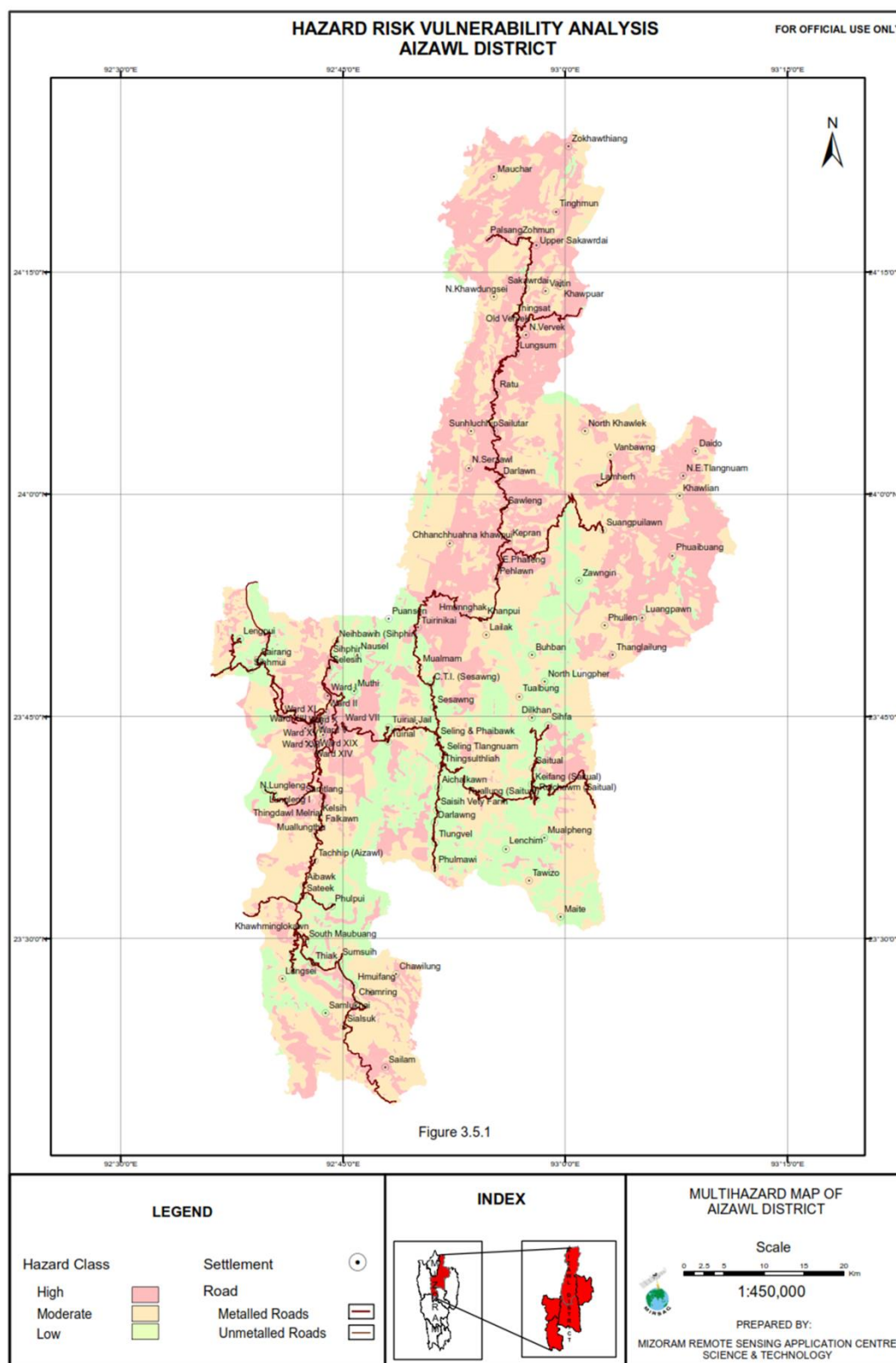
ANNEXURE-VII
TELECOM SERVICE PROVIDERS

Sl. No.	Telecom Service Providers	Designated Person	Contact Nos
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)	James Biakthianghlina Chenkual, SDE	9436155111 (0389) 2327755
2.	Aircel Dish net Wireless Limited	Bishwajit Sahu, Manager of Network	9856199414
		George Fanai, Marketing ExPecutive	9856199144
3.	Airtel	Rahul Shah, Manager of Network	9957049370 (0389) 2343136
		Deepak Shahi,	9954049289
4.	Vodafone India	Sagar Pandey, Manager of Network	9774818854
		Sanjeev	8794833382

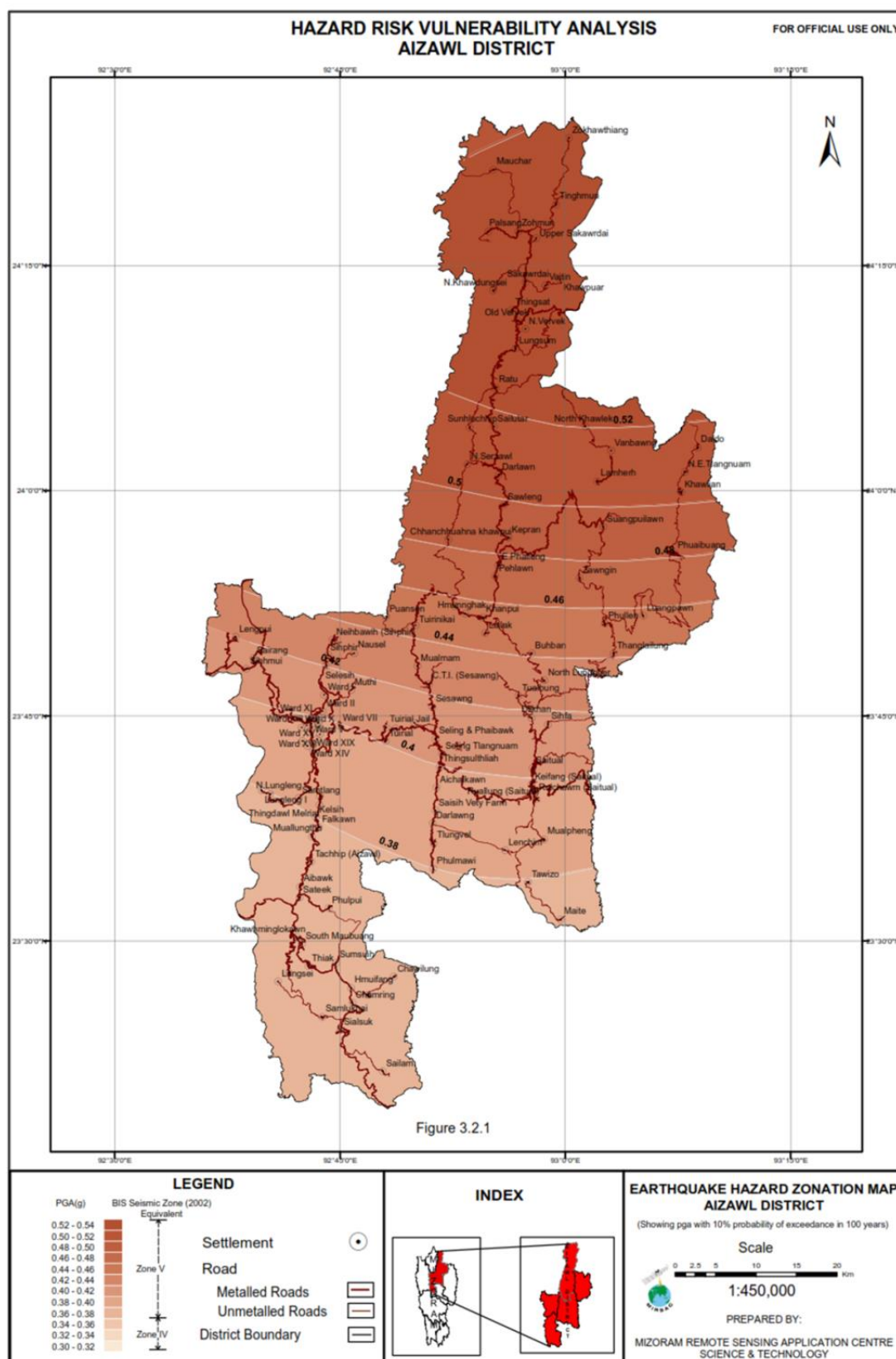
MAP-I



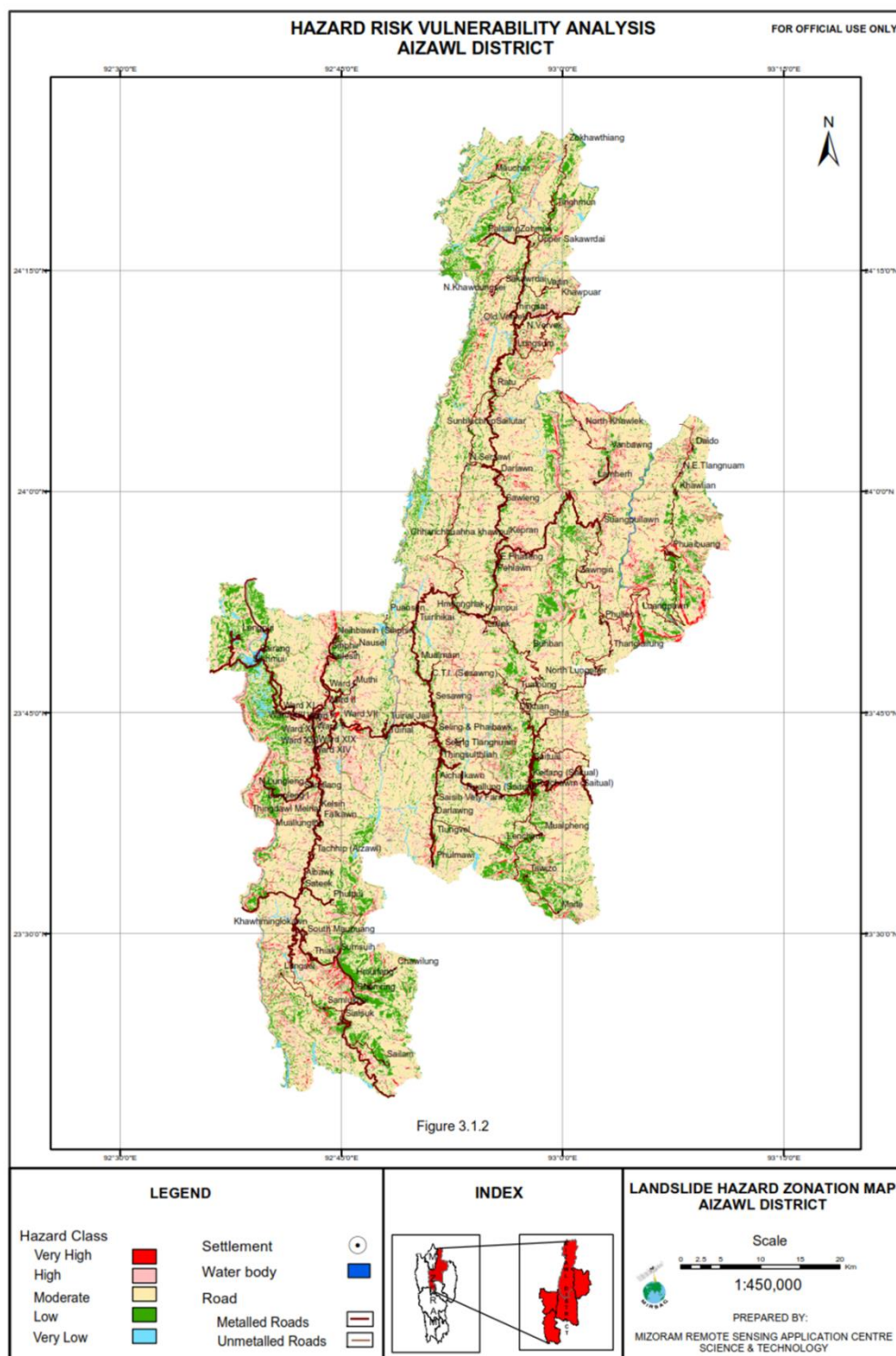
MAP-II MULTI HAZARD MAP OF AIZAWL DISTRICT



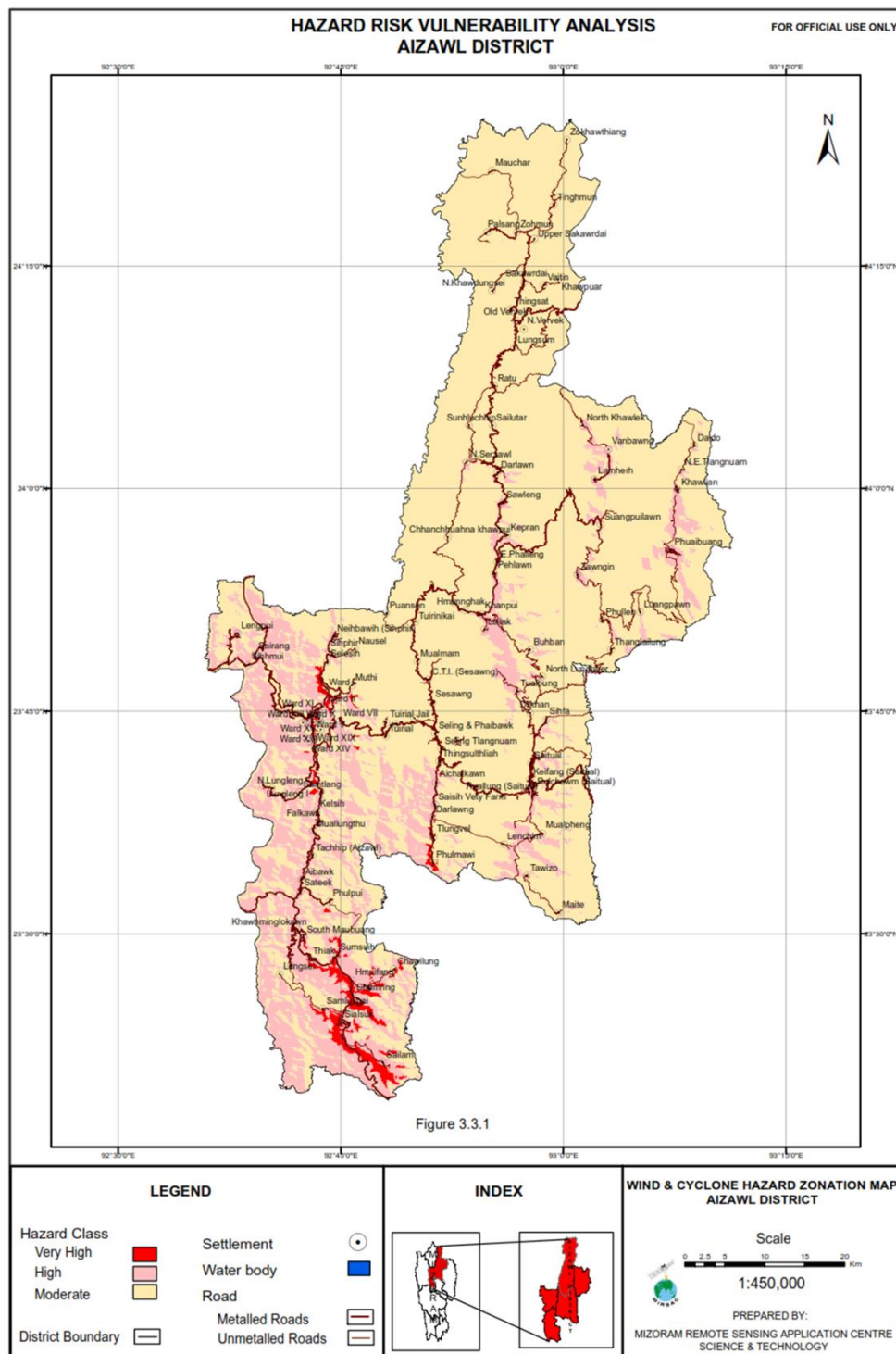
MAP-III EARTHQUAKE HAZARD ZONATION MAP OF AIZAWL DISTRICT



MAP-IV LANDSLIDE HAZARD ZONATION MAP OF AIZAWL DISTRICT



MAP-V **WIND AND CYCLONE HAZARD ZONATION MAP OF AIZAWL DISTRICT**



MAP-VI **FLOOD HAZARD ZONATION MAP OF AIZAWL DISTRICT**

