

Serchhip District Disaster Management Plan



2019

Prepared by
District Disaster Management
Authority, Serchhip District

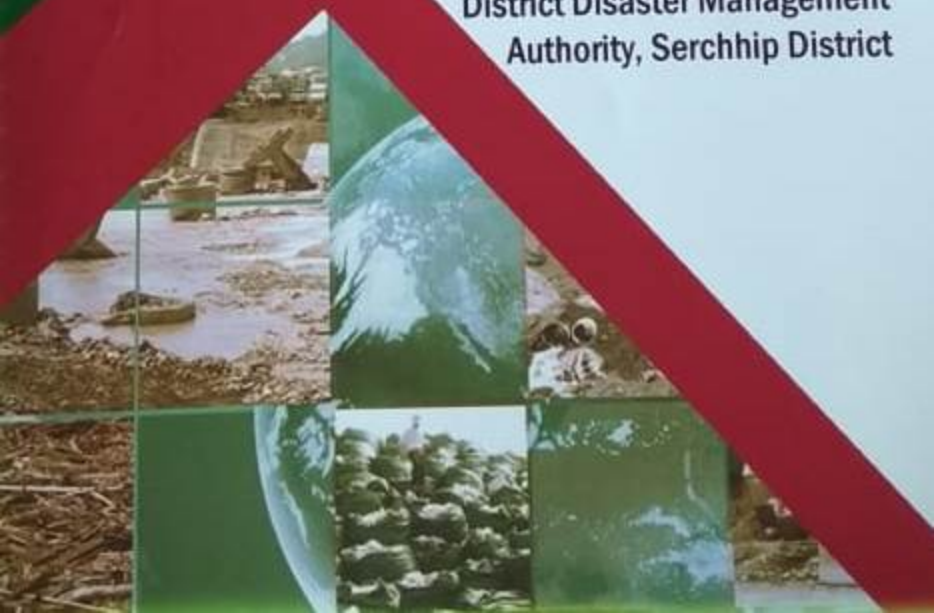


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PREFACE



Continuous and increased focus towards Disaster Management and its related aspects have been given by the Government of Mizoram more than ever, especially in the recent years, and I am very proud to learn that Serchhip District Disaster Management Authority has come up with a very well thought out and improved District Disaster Management Plan 2019. Being aware that this is the result of the collective efforts put in by the DM&R Branch, DC's Office Serchhip, as well as all concerned line departments, I would like to extend my most sincere gratitude to them and say 'Thank you to all and job well done!' At the same time, I also earnestly request them to put in continuous effort in the periodical update and improvement of this Serchhip District Disaster Management Plan 2019, as and when necessary.

I truly believe that this plan will go a long way in helping the district administration and the people of Serchhip District in tackling and overcoming disastrous situations, be it man-made or natural.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Serchhip District Disaster Management Plan 2019 is prepared to be activated in times of Disaster throughout the District.

Serchhip District is the smallest district in the state. Serchhip district falls at the heart of the state of Mizoram. Its headquarters is Serchhip. Serchhip District occupies the central part of Mizoram, extending more to the extreme side; 112 km from Aizawl along NH 54 between Aizawl and Lunglei, elevated at **1281 meters** above mean sea level, it lies between **23°35'58'82"** and **23°00'20'84"** N latitudes and **92°41'06'00"** and **92°40'39'63"** E longitudes.

Total Geographical Area : The total area is **1421.60 sq.km**, which is approximately **14%** of the state of Mizoram.

Boundary : East : Champhai District.

North & North West: Aizawl District.

South : Hnahthial District.

It shared international border with Myanmar in the south-east.

Administrative Sub-Divisions: Serchhip Sub-Division, Thenzawl Sub-Division & North Vanlaiphai Sub-Division.

Rural Development Block : Serchhip R.D Block and East Lungdar R.D Block.

Administrative units : In Serchhip District there are three assembly constituencies viz., 26-Serchhip, 28-Hrangturzo (formerly N.Vanlaiphai) and 27-Tuikum (earlier Lungpho). For the purpose of developmental and general administration, the district has been divided into three sub-divisions, viz., Serchhip, N.Vanlaiphai and Thenzawl sub-divisions. Serchhip district has 44 villages having their own village councils.

Geographical area (in hectare) : **142160**

Geomorphic Units: High : 169720

Medium : 56865

Low : 64092

Valley : 3362

Flood Plain : 869

Total : **142160**

Topographical details

Geology and geomorphology : The geology of the district represents a monotonous sequence of argillaceous and arenous rocks, which are classified by Geological Survey of India into four formations viz., Lower, Middle and Upper Bhubhan , and Boka Bil Formations. The formations are folded into almost N-S trending.

The Area is mainly characterised by several main ridgelines and intervening valleys and less prominent ridges. Tlawng River forms the western boundary of the district, which flows for a short distance of about 16.30 km. It flows along a relatively broad valley and rather smooth terrain and has a few food plains.

Rock types:

Sand Stones	:	703.66 sq.km
Siltstone and Shales	:	674.94 sq.km
Clayey Sand	:	33.71 sq.km
Gravel, Sand & Silt	:	9.29 sq.km

1.1 Aims and Objectives of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP):

Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act), makes it mandatory to have a disaster management plan for every district. DDMP shall include Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures. An indicative list with possible plan objectives is given below:

- i. To identify the areas vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
- ii. To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the govt. departments to prevent disaster and mitigate its effects.
- iii. To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases of the disaster.
- iv. To enhance disaster resilience of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
- v. Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- vi. Manage future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
- vii. To set up an Emergency Operations Centre at the District level to function effectively in search, rescue, response.

- viii. To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.
- ix. To set up an early warning system so as to prepare the community to deal with the disaster and responsive communication system based upon fail-proof proven technology.
- x. To prepare a response plan based upon the guidelines issued in the State Disaster Management Plan so as to provide prompt relief, rescue and search support in the disaster affected areas.
- xi. To adopt disaster resilient construction mechanism in the district by way of using Information, Education and Communication for making the community aware of the need of disaster resilient future development.
- xii. To make the use of media in disaster management.
- xiii. Rehabilitation plan of the affected people and reconstruction measures to be taken by different govt. departments at district level and local authority.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is the guide for achieving the objective i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This Plan needs to be prepared to respond to disasters with sense of urgency in a planned way to minimize human, property and environmental loss.

1.2 Authority for DDMP :

Under Disaster Management Act 2005(DM Act) **Section 31**

" There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the state"

- (1) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regards to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.
- (2) The District plan shall include-
 - (a) Identify 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 the local authorities in the district.
 - (c) capacity-building and preparedness measures require 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) response plans and procedures, in the event of disaster, providing for;
 - allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
 - prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
 - procurement of essential resources;
 - establishment of communication links, and
 - the dissemination of information to the public;

(e) such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

(3) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(4) The copies of the District plan referred to in sub-section (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.

(5) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.

(6) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

Section 32 in the Disaster Management Act, 2005

32 Plans by different authorities at district level and their implementation. —Every office of the Government of India and of the State Government at the district level and the local authorities shall, subject to the supervision of the District Authority,—

(a) prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely:—

(i) provisions for prevention and mitigation measures as provided for in the District Plan and as is assigned to the department or agency concerned;

(ii) provisions for taking measures relating to capacity-building and preparedness as laid down in the District Plan;

(iii) the response plans and procedures, in the event of, any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(b) coordinate the preparation and the implementation of its plan with those of the other organisations at the district level including local authority, communities and other stakeholders;

(c) regularly review and update the plan; and

(d) submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto, to the District Authority.

1.3 Evolution of DDMP :

Stakeholders and their responsibilities : Serchhip District is one of the most disaster prone districts of Mizoram which falls under zone V of Earthquake. It experiences landslides, hailstorm, cyclones, cloudburst, forest and urban fire and road accidents. The need for Disaster Plan and Disaster Response plan arises from the fact that communities which have effectively applied the DDMP process are better able to cope with the impact of disaster, with effective DDMP human and other resources can be mobilized better to deal with impending as well as aftermath of disasters.

1.4 Stakeholders and their responsibilities :

At the State level , the State Disaster Management Authority and the Office of the Commissioner of Relief (CoR), Revenue Department, are the major institutions in the State that deal with all the phases of disaster management. All the major line departments of the State Government and the emergency support function agencies converge into SEOC during disasters. At the District level, District Disaster Management Authority, with the District Collector designated as Response Officer (RO), and other line departments at district HQ are responsible to deal with all phases of disaster management within district. Other technical institutions, community at large, local self-governments, NGOs etc. are also stakeholders of the District Disaster Management Pan. The role of the stakeholders has been prepared with the sole objective of making the concerned organizations understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels and accomplishing them.

The District Collector has the following duties:

- i. To facilitate and coordinate with local Government bodies to ensure that pre and post disaster management activities in the district are carried out.
- ii. To assist community training, awareness programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
- iii. To function as a leader of the team and take appropriate actions to smoothen the response and relief activities to minimize the adverse impact of disaster.
- iv. To recommend the Commissioner of Relief (CoR) and State Government for declaration of disaster.

Local Authorities have the following duties:

- i. To provide assistance to the District Collector in disaster management activities.
- ii. To ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for use, in the event of a disaster.
- iii. To undertake capacity building measures and awareness and sensitization of the community
- iv. To ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications laid down.
- iv. Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district.
- v. The local authorities need to ensure that relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area, within the district, are carried out.
- vi. Trust / Organisations managing Places of Worships & Congregation
 - a. Each establishment / organisation identified as —critical infrastructure and key resource||,
 - b. Including places of congregation in a district shall prepare —on-site|| and —off-site||

- c. Disaster management plan. Carry out mitigation, response, relief, rehabilitation and
- d. Reconstruction activities.

Private Sector:

- i. The private sector should be encouraged to ensure their active participation in the predisaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the DDMA or the Collector.
- ii. They should adhere to the relevant rules regarding prevention of disasters, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.
- iii. As a part of CSR, undertake DRR projects in consultation with district collector for enhancing district's resilience.

Community Groups and Volunteer Agencies:

- i. Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs normally help in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the DDMA or the Collector.
- ii. They should be encouraged to participate in all training activities as may be organized and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management.

Citizens: It is the duty of every citizen to assist the District Collector or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

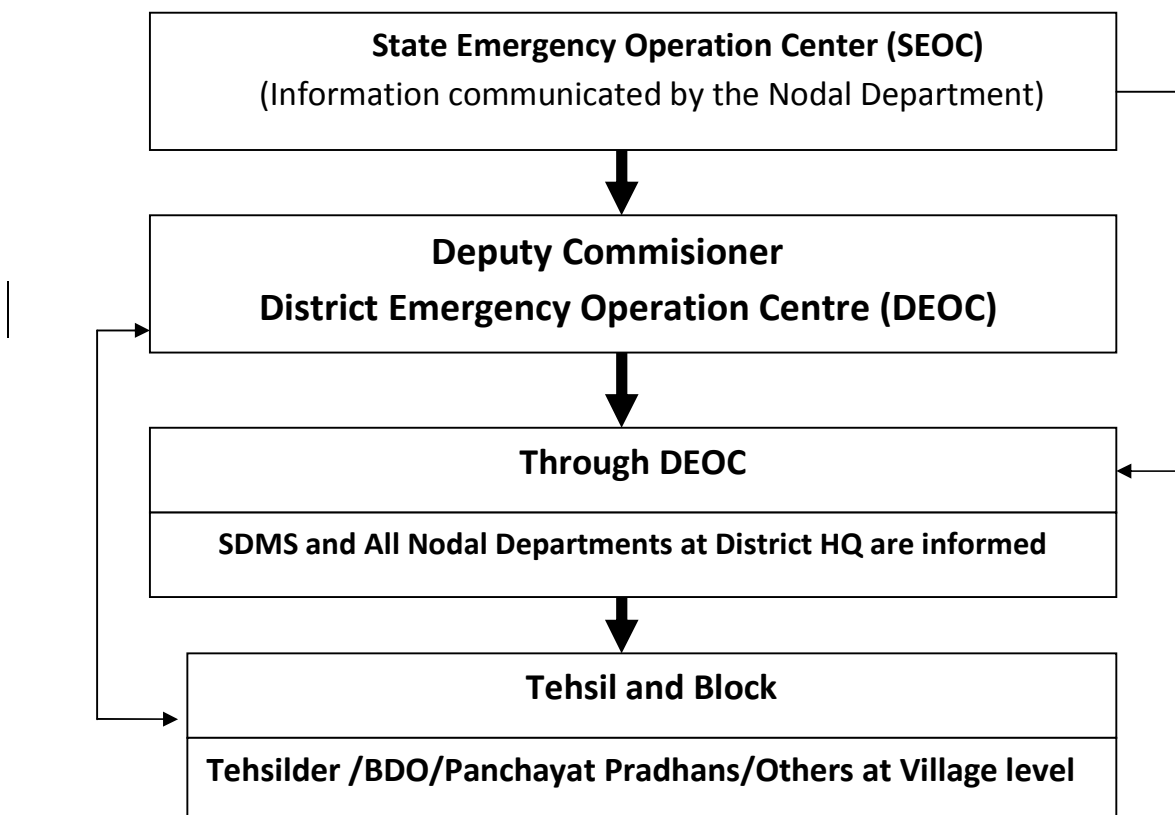
1.5 How to use the Plan : Section 31 of DM Act 2005 makes it mandatory for every district

- i) to prepare a disaster management plan, for the protection of life and property from the effects of hazardous events within the district.
- ii) In significant emergencies or disasters, District Magistrate or the chairperson of DDMA will have the powers of overall supervision direction and control as may be specified under State Government Rules / State Disaster Management Plan guidelines.
- iii) The district EOC will be staffed and operated as the situation dictates. When activated, operations will be supported by senior officers from line departments and central government agencies; private sector and volunteer organizations may be used to provide information, data and resources to cope with the situation.
- iv) The DDMA may recommend for action under Sec 30 of DM Act.
- v) Facilities that have been identified as vital to operation of the district government functions have been identified.
- vi) The DM or his designee will coordinate and control resources of the District.
- vii) Emergency public information will be disseminated by all available media outlets through the designated media and information officer.

- viii) Prior planning and training of personnel are prerequisites to effective emergency operations and must be considered as integral parts of disaster preparations.
- ix) Coordination with surrounding districts is essential, when an event occurs, that impacts beyond district boundaries. Procedure should be established and exercised for inter district collaboration.
- x) Departments, agencies and organizations assigned either primary or supporting responsibilities in this document must develop implementation documents in order to support this plan.
- xi) When local resources prove to be inadequate during emergency operations, request for assistance will be made to the State or higher levels of government and other agencies in accordance with set rules and procedures.
- xii) District authority will use normal channel for requesting assistance and/or resources, i.e., through the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) to the State EOC. If state resources have been exhausted, the state will arrange to provide the needed resources through central assistance.
- xiii) The District EOC will coordinate with the State EOC, Agencies of the Govt. of India like IMD / CWC to maintain upto-date information concerning potential flooding, cyclones etc. As appropriate, such information will be provided to the citizens of the affected areas in the district.
- xiv) Upon receipt of potential problems in these areas, DEOC / designated officials will appropriately issue alert and notify action to be taken by the residents.
- xv) Disaster occurrence could result in disruption of government functions and, therefore, all levels of local government and their departments should develop and maintain procedures to ensure continuity of Government action. It is necessary that for suo-moto activation of the agencies involved in the disaster management, the institutional trigger mechanism should be there so that every agency takes its assigned role at the time of such disaster.

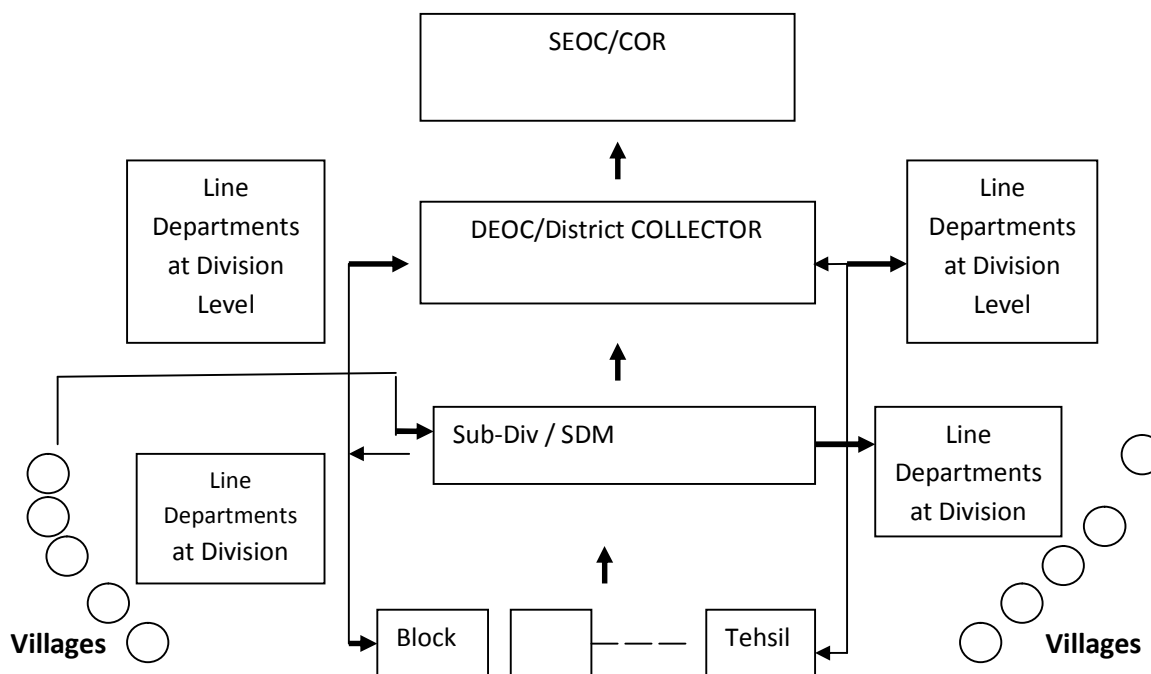
There will be three types of Trigger mechanism that will be set up depending upon the warning signals availability as mentioned below:

Warning Signal Available: In such case the Govt. of India / State Govt. has authorized agencies generating such early warning signals; in case the matter is very urgent needing action at Block/Tehsil/Village levels, the alerts and action points will go directly to all concerned. Arrangements need to be in place to ensure prompt receipt of these signals and action thereon. After such warning/advisory received by the State Govt., the SEOC will communicate it to the DEOC urgently. The DEOC will communicate such warning to the departments at the district level. The information flow in such cases will be as follows:



Without Early Warning Signal: When disaster occurs without any early warning in that case the information starts from the place of incident through government agency or otherwise and the institutional mechanism in such cases will be as follows:-

- i. The concerned village will report to the Panchayat, block, police station/SDM/DM and the information will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.
- ii. DDMA will assess the information and assess the disaster to be of the level L0, L1, L2 or L3.
- iii. DEOC will be activated and if required the SEOC will be kept at alert if assistance needed; otherwise information of the incident will be passed on to SEOC.
- iv. DDMA will convene the meeting of DEOC and plan the management of the disaster as Incident Response Plan. v. The respective Incident response teams will be rushed to the site for effective management.



Without Warning – Information, generally, should flow from Bottom side – up but it is a crisscross scenario The disaster response structure will be activated on the receipt of a disaster warning or on the occurrence of a disaster by the competent authority. The occurrence of a disaster may be reported by the concerned monitoring authority to the Commissioner of Relief/SDMA by the fastest means. The SDMA/SEC will activate all departments for emergency response including the State EOC, District EOC, police personnels and ERCs. In addition, they will issue instructions to include the following details: i. Exact quantum of resources (in terms of manpower, equipments and essential items from key departments/stakeholders) that is required. ii. The type of assistance to be provided. iii. The time limit within which assistance is needed. iv. Details of other Task/Response Forces through which coordination should take place. v. The State EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the State level as well as district control rooms should be activated with full strength.

1.6 Approval Mechanism of the Plan:

As defined in Section 30 of DM Act 2005, DDMA shall act as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purpose of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority. Accordingly, the District DM plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National DM Plan and the State DM Plan.

1.7 Plan review and updation periodicity:

Training- After developing a plan, it must be disseminated and managers must be required to train their personnel so that they have the knowledge, skills and abilities needed to perform the tasks identified in the plan. Personnel should also be trained on the organization-specific procedures necessary to support those plan tasks.

Exercise the Plan - Evaluating the effectiveness of plan involves a combination of training events, exercises and real-world incidents to determine whether the goals, objectives, decisions, actions and timing outlined in the plan led to a successful response. The purpose of an exercise is to promote preparedness by testing polices plans and training personnel.

Revise and Maintain - Planning teams should establish a process for reviewing and revising the plan. Reviews should be a recurring activity. Review on an annual basis is considered minimum. It should be mandatory to consider reviewing and updating the plan after the following events:

- v. A major incident.
- vi. A change in operational resources (e.g., policy, personnel, organizational structures, Management processes, facilities, equipment).
- vii. A formal update of planning guidance or standards.
- viii. Each activation.
- ix. Major exercises.
- x. A change in the district's demographics or hazard or threat profile.
- xi. The enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances.

The responsibility for the coordination of the development and revision of the basic plan, annexes, appendices and implementing instructions must be assigned to the appropriate person(s).

It is recommended that a DDMP be **internally reviewed on a yearly** basis and either be updated or reaffirmed. The updates or reaffirmed document may also be used to summarize the accomplishments of the past year and help the administration to prioritize mitigation goals for the next year.

CHAPTER - 2

HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

This chapter is dynamic and hence, would enhance common understanding amongst stakeholders on priority sector areas that need attention for risk reduction and sustaining development gains. The depth of HVCRA will depend on the availability of resources. Therefore, analysis of existing information should form the basis of the DDMP and this section should be updated annually and relevant action points in the document should be suitably modified to address the new analytical findings.

Serchhip District is vulnerable to all types of disasters like earthquake, landslide, fire, house fire, cyclone, cloudburst, mudslide, hailstorm, etc. Due to improper plan of the town, routes to different villages and other means of inter village communications and conditions of the people based on the District profile makes it mandatory to prepare District Disaster Management Plan to tackle disaster at the occurrence of it.

Serchhip District lies in the Zone V of the earthquake zonation map. It is also highly vulnerable to Landslide due to its soil type. It has experiences all types of man made disasters like motor accidents, house fire, etc. 50% of the total population lives in rural areas and are Below Poverty Line. Their main source of income is agriculture, few are engaged to Government jobs and other few are oriented in trading economy.

Hazards like cyclone, flood, hailstorm, cloudburst, house fire and mudslide occurs every year. The whole District is vulnerable to the above mentioned hazard but cyclone is the most destructive hazard of the District which destroys almost every villages every year. Flood is one hazard which also causes damage to agricultural crops in two Important Towns like Serchhip and Thenzawl. Mudslide since recently causes loss of lives and property during rainy season at the north side of the District. Most of all, Earthquake will be highly destructive for the District as connectivity of all villages within the District is vulnerable to Landslide as roads will be block and landlocked villages will be facing all kinds of difficulties if Earthquake of 7 magnitude occurs in the District.

2.1.1 Socio Economic Profile of the District:

Location:

Serchhip district is the smallest district in the state. Serchhip district falls at the heart of the state of Mizoram. Its headquarters is at Serchhip. Serchhip District occupies the central part of Mizoram, extending more to the extreme side; 112 km from Aizawl

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along NH 54 between Aizawl and Lunglei, elevated at **1281 meters** above mean sea level, it lies between **23°35'58'82"** and **23°00'20'84"** N latitudes and **92°41'06'00"** and **92°40'39'63"** E longitudes.

Total Geographical Area:

The total area is **1421.60 sq.km**, which is approximately **14%** of the state of Mizoram.

Boundary : East : Champhai District.
North & North West : Aizawl District.
South : Hnahthial District.

It shared international border with Myanmar in the south-east.



Administrative Sub-Division : Serchhip Sub-Division, Thenzawl Sub-Division & North Vanlaiphai Sub-Division.

Rural Development Block : Serchhip R.D Block and East Lungdar R.D Block.

Administrative units:

In Serchhip district there are three assembly constituencies' viz., 26-Serchhip, 28-Hrangturzo (formerly N.Vanlaiphai) and 27-Tuikum (earlier Lungpho). For the purpose of developmental and general administration, the district has been divided into

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three sub-divisions, viz., Serchhip, N.Vanlaiphai and Thenzawl sub-divisions. Serchhip district has 44 villages having their own village councils.

Geographical area (in hectare) : 142160

Geomorphic Units: High : 169720

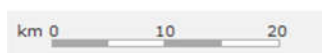
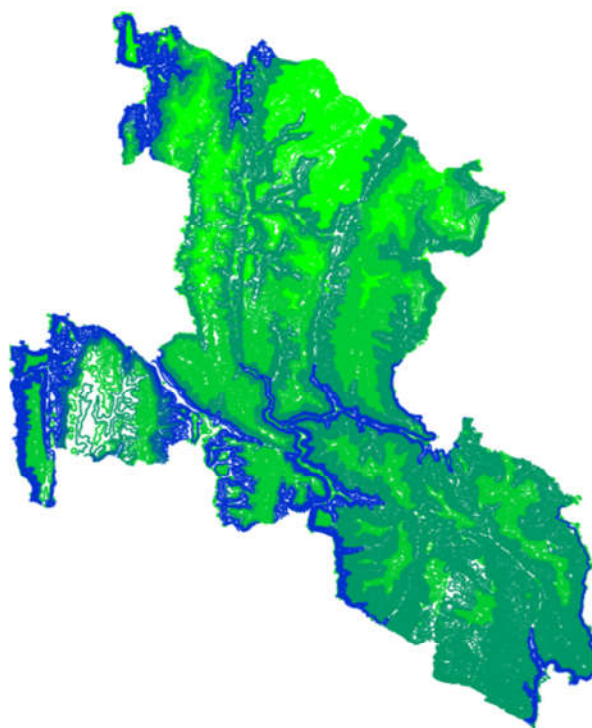
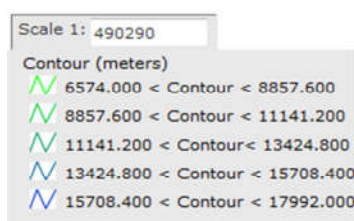
Medium : 56865

Low : 64092

Valley : 3362

Flood Plain : 869

Total : 142160



Topographical details

Geology and geomorphology: The geology of the district represents a monotonous sequence of argillaceous and arenous rocks, which are classified by Geological Survey of India into four formations viz., Lower, Middle and Upper Bhubha , and BokaBil Formations. The formations are folded into almost N-S trending.

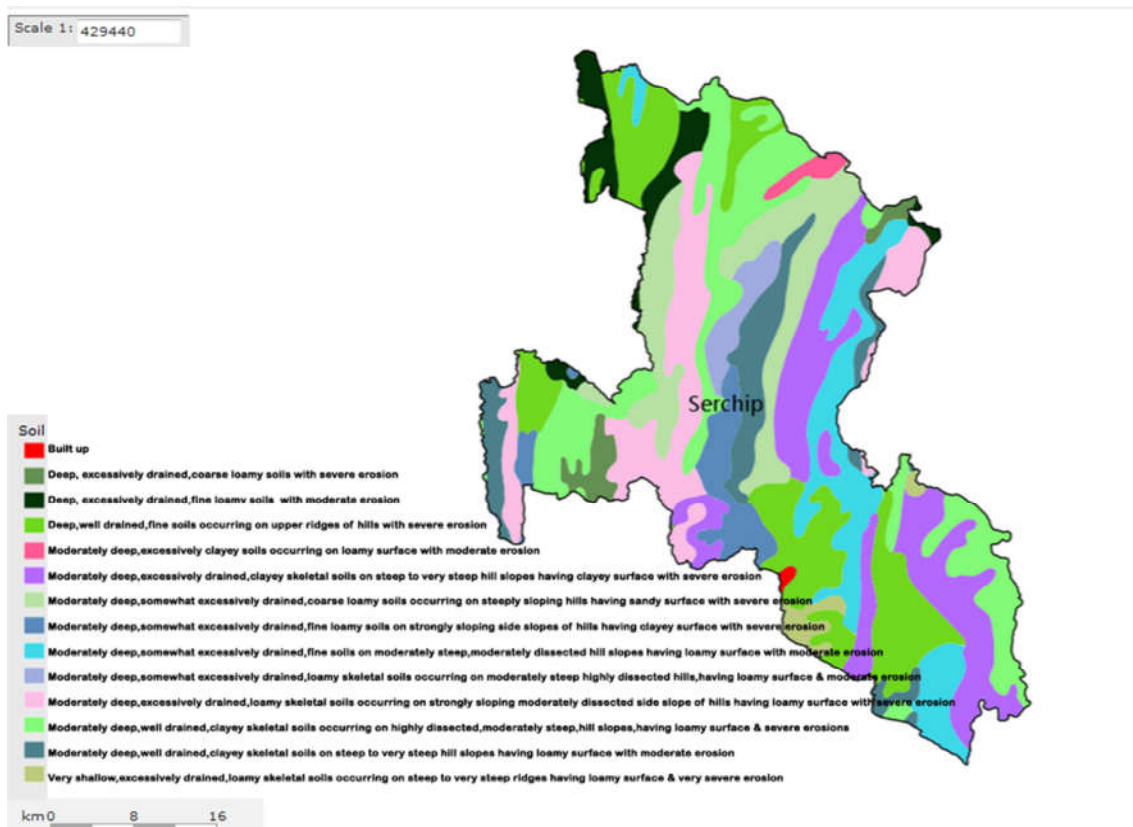
The Area is mainly characterised by several main ridgelines and intervening valleys and less prominent ridges. Tlawng River forms the western boundary of the district, which

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

flows for a short distance of about 16.30 km. It flows along a relatively broad valley and rather smooth terrain and has a few food plains.

Rock types:

Sand Stones	:	703.66 sq.km	
Siltstone and Shales	:	674.94 sq.km	
Clayey Sand	:	33.71 sq.km	
Gravel, Sand & Silt	:	9.29	sq



Demography (according to census 2011):

Population

Total Population	:	64,875
Male	:	32,824
Female	:	32,051
Density	:	46

Literacy Rate in Percentage

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Literacy Percentage of the District : 97.91

Literacy Percentage of Male : 99.24

Literacy Percentage of Female : 98.28

Household Details

Serchhip Block : 8653

E.Lungdar Block : 3596

Type of Workers

Cultivators : 18035

Agricultural Labourers : 575

Industrial Labourers : 655

Others Workers : 5518

Percentage (%) of Main Workers				
DISTRICT	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourer	Workers in Household Industries	Other Workers
Serchhip	73.07	4.30	3.10	28.10

Climate :

Month-wise highest and lowest temperature recorded in the district

Sl.No	Month	Maximum Temperature (in centigrade)	Minimum Temperature (in centigrade)
1	January	23.11	11.20
2	February	26.31	14.60
3	March	26.78	15.39
4	April	28.57	17.78
5	May	26.68	16.26
6	June	27.87	19.37
7	July	27.61	18.64

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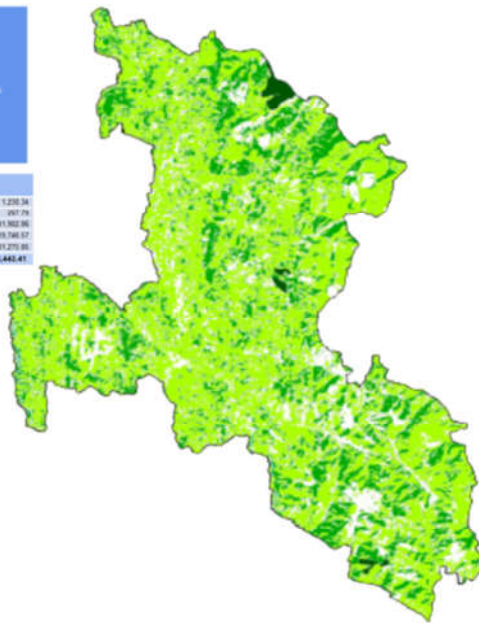
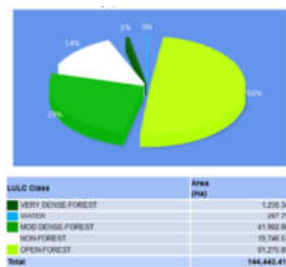
8	<i>August</i>	<i>25.76</i>	<i>18.60</i>
9	<i>September</i>	<i>28.19</i>	<i>19.28</i>
10	<i>October</i>	<i>27.21</i>	<i>17.57</i>
11	<i>November</i>	<i>26.52</i>	<i>14.48</i>
12	<i>December</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>12.89</i>

Rainfall Data:

Sl.No	Month	Rainfall (in mm)
<i>1</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>NIL</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>9.8</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>130.80</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>250.0</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>925.60</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>309.70</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>441.20</i>
<i>9</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>31.20</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>134.70</i>
<i>11</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>1.00</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>6.20</i>
<i>12</i>	TOTAL	2251.20

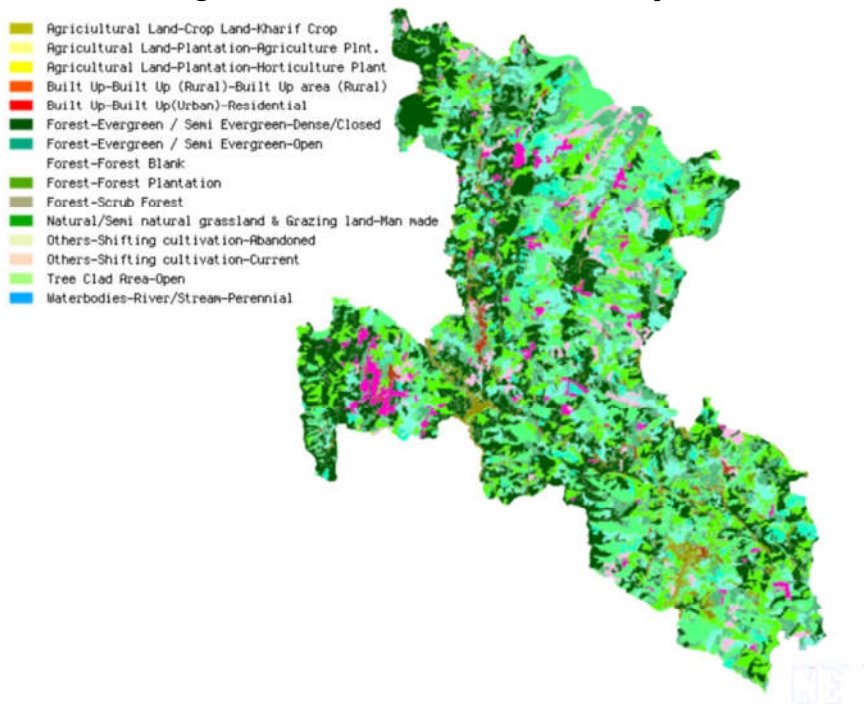
Total No of rain recording station in the district : 01
Location of rain recording station : DAO's Office
Address : Kikawn, Serchhip.
Contact No : 03838-222539
Forest Cover

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Land use pattern:

Dense Forest Area	:	183.54 sq.km
Medium Dense Area	:	170.53 sq.km
Less Dense Area	:	1989.14 sq.km
Shifting cultivation Area	:	66.60sq.km
Abandoned Shifting Cultivation Area	:	217.79sq.km



Crop Pattern:

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Major Types of crops :

Rice, Maize, Sugarcane, Ginger, Cabbage, Mustard, Orange, Banana etc.

Drinking water sources (2011 Census)

Springs	:	8
Tuikhur (waterholes)	:	130
Hand Pumps	:	25
PHE Stands	:	540

Rivers and creeks

S/n	Name of the River/ Creek	Tributaries	South Flowing / North Flowing
1	Tuichang	Tuikum, Varhva, Tuiphal, Tuisang, Maicham, Nghalrawh, Tuikau, Kharzawl, Kawlkulh, Chekawn	South Flowing
2	Tuipui	Zawngtah, Arsi, Lengthuam	South Flowing
3	Zuva	Dilkawn, Saisiak, Sehung, Mauhak	South Flowing
4	Mat	Hmawngawn, Tuichar, Lumtui, Matvate, Darnam	South Flowing
5	Tlawng	Liklui, Tuihnial	North Flowing
6	Tuirial		North Flowing
7	Tuirini		North Flowing
8	Tuivawl		North Flowing



Irrigation system and dams:

S/n	Name of the Project	Area (in hectare)
1	Lumtui	120
2	Mualvawm	30
3	Sihpuk	15
4	Zehtet	30
5	Thuhruk	45
6	Zuangleng	75
7	Tuikhiang	45
8	Tuisen	70
9	Lungzawl	60
10	Sertawk	40
11	Kaihtlak	30
12	Tuirum	45

Minor irrigation project

S/n	Particulars	Hectares
1	Lumtui	120
2	Mualvawm	15
3	Sihpuk	15
4	Zehtet	15
5	Thuhruk	45
6	Pu Vumachanglui	30
7	Lungbul	75
8	Tuikhiang	40
9	Tuisen	45
10	Lathei	30
11	Darnam	40
12	Sertawk	60
13	Lalhuia thang lui	40
14	Tuirum	30
15	Sadawt	15

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Infrastructure and services :

Road network (*in kilometers*)

S/n	Types of Roads	Surfaced	Un-surfaced	Total
1	State Highway	72.8	Nil	72.8
2	Major District Road	Nil	154.45	154.45
3	Other District Road	18	51	69
4	Town Road	79.67	40.69	120.36
5	Village Road	1.13	2.55	3.68
6	National Highway (BRO)	68	Nil	68
7	Total	239.6	248.69	488.29



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Alternate route structure

S/n	Vulnerable Areas	Main Route	Alternate Route
1	Tlungvel Quarries	NH – 54	Thenzawl to Aizawl New Road
2	Stone Quarry near Keitum village	NH – 54	Thenzawl to Lunglei New Road

Transportation facilities

Name of the Block		Serchhip	E. Lungdar	Remarks
Telecommunication (YES/NO)		YES	YES	
Number of Bus	Govt.	YES	YES	Detail document of vehicle registration within the District can be obtained from DTO, Serchhip.
	Private	YES	YES	
Number of Truck	Govt.	YES	YES	
	Private	YES	YES	
Number of Auto-Rickshaw	Govt.	YES	YES	
	Private	YES	YES	
Number of Two-Wheeler	Govt.	YES	YES	
	Private	YES	YES	
Others	Govt.	YES	YES	
	Private	YES	YES	

Financial institution

S/n	Name of The Institution	Address	Telephone Number
1	State Bank of India	Serchhip	222217
2	Mizoram Rural Bank	Serchhip	222449
3	Mizoram Rural Bank	New Serchhip	222893
5	Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank	Serchhip	222214
6	United Bank of India	Serchhip	9862363807

Shelter

Flood/Cyclone

Flood/ Cyclone shelter has not been constructed in the district but the following halls has been identifies for the purpose of emergency shelters during disasters.

Identification of cyclone/ flood shelters (single/ double storied):

Sl/n	Name of Village	Identified Halls	Contact person
1	Serchhip -I	Zoluti Hall	B Vanlalngura
		VC House	Secretary VC
		Govt School 3 nos	9862182430
2	Serchhip-II	BNGRS Hall	T. Zadingliana
		Govt Schools	VCP
		YMA Hall	9436771544
3	Serchhip-III	Lalpuithanga Hall	PC Siamliana
		Modern MS School	VCP
		Govt. Schools	7424081931
4	Serchhip-IV	CMO Conference Hall	Lalramnghaka Kawlni
		VC Hall	VCP - 9436774945
5	Serchhip-V	YMA Hall	T Vanchhunga
		Auditorium	VC Secretary
		Govt Schools	9612879505
6	Serchhip-VI	Primary School	H Saichhinga
		YMA Hall	VCP
		Model Middle School	9485055698
7	Serchhip-VII	Govt Primary School	H Lalthianghlina
		VC Hall	VCP
		YMA Hall	9862732526
8	Serchhip-VIII	Community Hall	F Lalhmangaiha
		BNRGSK Hall	VCP
		YMA Hall	9862541332
		Govt Schools	
9	New Serchhip North	Inddor Stadium	Lalrinthanga Sailo
		YMA Hall	VCP - 8974755336
10	New Serchhip South	YMA Hall	C Lallawmzuala
		VC Hall	VC Member
		Govt Schools	9436376745
11	Khumtung	Community Hall	H Lalthakima
		VC House	VCP

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		YMA In	9612625520
12	Keitum	BNRGSK Hall	Vanlalsailova
		Community Hall	VCP
		Indoor Stadium	8131821554
		YMA Run	
13	E Lungdar	VC House	H Laltana
		BRC Conference Hall	VCP
		YMA Run	8414959045
		Multipurpose Hall	
		Thangburha Hall	
		Indoor Stadium	
14	Hmunzawl	BNRGSK Hall	Lalrinsanga
		MHIP Hall	VCP - 8974309421
15	Thentlang	BNRGSK Hall	Thasiana
		School Hrang hrang	VCP - 9862726528
16	Leng	BNRGSK Hall	B Vanlalfinga
		Saihnuna Hall	VCP
		Govt Schools	9366093768
		YMA Run	
17	Hriangtlang	BNRGSK Hall	
		Community Hall	
		Govt Schools	
		YMA House	
18	Khawlailung	BNRGSK Hall	K Thangbawia
		Community Hall	VCP
		YMA Hall	8119836998
		School Hrang hrang	
19	Bawktlang	Community Hall	H Zaikhuma
		Govt Schools	VCP
		BNRGSK Hall	9402335448
		YMA Run	
20	Mualcheng	Community Hall	Lalpianthanga
		BNRGSK Hall	VCP
		Govt Schools	9383177687
21	Sialsir	Community Hall	R Lalvenpuia
		BNRGSK Hall	VCP
			8415848041

Serchhip district has an area of 1421.60 sq.km. It has three administrative sub-divisions namely Serchhip, Thenzawl and North Vanlaiphai, and there are two Rural Development Blocks. Serchhip district occupies the central part of Mizoram, extending more to the extreme side; 112 km from Aizawl along NH 54 between Aizawl and

Lunglei, elevated at **1281 meters** above mean sea level, it lies between **23°35'58'82"** and **23°00'20'84"** N latitudes and **92°41'06'00"** and **92°40'39'63"** E longitudes. It shared international border with Myanmar in the south-east.

Serchhip town is the headquarters of the district. District officers of various departments are located in Serchhip town. In Serchhip district, there is 1 Civil Hospital, 1 Assam Rifle owned Hospital, 3 Public Distribution System outlets, 2 post office, 3 police station/outpost, 2 CHC, 7 PHC, 18 Sub-centers at Serchhip R D Block, 11 Sub-centers at E. Lungdar R D Block , 7 Go-down, 126 small and cottage industries, 97 Primary Schools, 77 Middle Schools, 29 High Schools and 1 College.

Occupation/Economics

Serchhip is one of the poorest districts of Mizoram. Rural poverty is high where more than 50% of the total population live in rural areas and are below the poverty line. Main source of income of the total populations is agriculture. Only a few people hold Government jobs oriented to cash economy. Few people are oriented in trading economy.

2.1.2 Matrix of Past disasters in the district

2.1.2.1

MOTOR ACCIDENT RECORDED AT SERCHHIP POLICE STATION(2016 - 2017)					
Month	No.of accident	Place of accident	Type of vehicle	Fatal	Injured
January	1	Khumtung	Sumo	3	1
February					
March					
April					
May June					
June (2016)	1,1	Serchhip, Khumtung	407, Car	3,1	5
July					
August					
September					
October	1,	Chhingchhip, Khumtung	Truck (Tripper)	1	2
November					
December					

2.1.2.2 Report of Natural Calamities (2016 – 2017)

Sl No	Type of Calamity	No. of villages affected	No. of house damaged				Agriculture damaged	
			Partially	Severely	Fully	Estimated loss (in Rs)	Crop Area (in ha)	Estimated crop loss (in lakh)
1	Landslide	49	1		1	75000.00	78.2888	5,94,835
2	Fire	3	5	1	3	1,97,100	6.273	1,01,710
3	Flood	49	-	-	-	-	0.952	Rs.9820
4	Hailstorm	49	57	7	2	4,32,500	45.466	8,40,420
5	Cyclone	49	-	-	-	-	15.51	1,54,210
6	Earthquake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Villages affected by Disasters during 2016 – 2017 :

The whole District is affected by different Disasters like Cyclone, Hailstorm, Landslide, Flood.

2.1.2.3 Life and Cattle loss during 2016 -2017

There is no Cattle loss recorded during 2016-17 due to natural disasters.

2.1.2.4 Damage to Infrastructure during 2016- 2017

Due to Landslide, Damage to Infrastructure like Damage of Two Bridges and Five Public Building has been reported.

2.1.2.5 Economic Losses during 2017 : 17,00,915 lakhs losses due to different types of Disasters in Agricultural/Crop area.

2.1.2.6 Environmental Degradation, Livelihood Restoration and Livestock Management :

Environment Degradation: Due to Disasters like Forest fire, Jhum Cultivation, Draught, Floods, Mudslide, etc. Forests and other plantation areas are being damaged which is also a threat to the environment. Department of Forest, Horticulture Department and Agricultural Department are responsible for reforestation or to tackle with other means of environmental degradation in the district.

Livestock Management During Disasters:

Dept of Animal Health & Veterinary Serchhip District Prepared Livestock Management during Disasters. Detail flow chart of response strategy of life stock management during disasters or AH & Vety Department plan of livestock management is seen in the annexure. Following preparations are essential for management of animals during disasters:

i) **Development of flood, cyclone and other natural calamity warning systems.** In principle, an EWS would make it possible to avoid many adverse economic and human costs that arise due to the destruction of livestock resources every year.

Reliable forecasting would also allow state governments to undertake more efficient relief interventions. Other tools that may provide early warning signals include field monitoring and remote sensing systems. Ideally, field monitoring should provide monthly flows of information on the availability of water and the general state of crop and livestock production. Useful production parameters include marketing trends, particularly the balance of trade between livestock and grain foods, and anthropomorphic measures such as the mean arm circumference of children under five.

Remote sensing, which relies on imagery satellites, is a valuable tool when used in conjunction with field monitoring. These tools will be integrated to develop an effective EWS. The Dispensary of Serchhip would act as the warning mechanism to all villages Dispensaries and VFAs.

- ii) Establishment of fodder banks at the village level for storage of fodder in the form of bales and blocks for feeding animals during drought and other natural calamities is an integral part of disaster mitigation. The fodder bank must be established at a secure highland that may not be easily affected by a natural calamity. A few fodder banks will be developed as closed facilities to prevent them from getting contaminated.
- iii) Supply of feed ingredients at nominal cost from the Food Corporation of India: Most grain rations for cattle and sheep provide enough protein to maintain a satisfactory 10–12% level. But when we feed livestock in emergency situations—mostly low-protein materials such as ground ear corn, grain straws or grass straws—a protein supplement is needed. Adequate reserves as per the availability of resources will be developed.
- iv) Conservation of monsoon grasses in the form of hay and silage during the flush season greatly help in supplementing shortage of fodder during emergencies such as drought or flood. The objective is to preserve forage resources for the dry season (hot regions) or for winter (temperate regions) in order to ensure continuous, regular feed for livestock. It is an important disaster mitigation strategy.
- v) Development of existing degraded grazing lands by perennial grasses and legumes. As a majority of the population in drought prone areas depends on land-based activities like crop farming and animal husbandry, the core task for development will be to promote rational utilization of land for supplementing fodder requirements during emergencies.
- vi) Provision of free movement of animals for grazing from affected states to the unaffected reduces pressure on pastures and also facilitates early rehabilitation of the affected livestock. In emergency situations, the presence of livestock can exacerbate conflict when refugees with animals compete for reduced forage and water resources. To prevent this, what is technically known as emergency

destocking programme, will be instituted. This programme provides for the intentional removal of animals from a region before they die.

- vii) Treatment and vaccination of animals against contagious diseases in flood affected areas. Routine prophylactic vaccination of livestock in flood-prone area significantly reduces the severity of the diseases. Since animals affected by floods are prone to pick up infectious diseases, vaccination and veterinary camps will be set up to treat and immunise livestock against various diseases. The creation of a community based animal health car delivery system may significantly reduce livestock deaths in a region. Vaccination programmes and primary animal health care will prevent some of the drastic losses associated with the onset of rains.
- viii) Provision of compensation on account of distressed sale of animals and economic losses to farmers due to death or injury of livestock. Compensation for animals and other property affected by an emergency due to an animal disease outbreak is an integral part of the strategy for eradicating or controlling disease.

A legislation that provides the power to destroy livestock and property, and ultimately determines the process by which compensation is to be paid, will be enacted and implemented by the respective legislative bodies.

Disposal of Dead animals during Disasters.

Carcasses can be a hazard to the environment and other animals and require special handling. To minimize soil or water contamination and the risk of spreading diseases, guidelines for proper carcass disposal must be followed.

Disposal options include calling a licensed collector to remove dead stock burial in an approved animal disposal pit. Alternatives include incineration and burial. Burial avoids air contamination associated with burning carcasses and is economical. Since the heat in the pile eliminates most pathogens, burial can also improve the biosecurity of farming operations. A plan for the disposal of dead livestock should address selection of the most appropriate site in each village or cluster of villages for burial or burning, disinfection process, provision of costs for burial or burning, material and equipment required for burial and burning.

Strategy for Emergency Management

- i) There will be efforts to prevent an emergency, reduce the likelihood of its occurrence or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable hazards long before an emergency occurs. Flood and fire insurance policies for farms are important mitigation activities.
- ii) It is pertinent to develop plans regarding what to do, where to go, or who to call for help before an event occurs—actions that will improve chances of successfully dealing with an emergency. These include preparedness measures

such as posting emergency telephone numbers, holding disaster drills and installing warning systems.

- iii) Efforts need to be made to respond safely to an emergency by converting preparedness plans into action. Seeking shelter from a cyclone or moving out of the buildings during an earthquake are both response activities. The GoI Action Plan for management of the outbreak of bird flu is an example of the effective handling of an outbreak of livestock disaster in the country.
- iv) Safety is an important aspect of a response plan and every action plan will enumerate different responding activities to be undertaken for the effective management of livestock disasters. The response plan will be rehearsed to remove the plausible anomalies in actions.

Steps for Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness

DM plans at all levels will include the following important measures:

- i) Public awareness about natural disasters that different regions and the country are most likely to experience and their consequences on the livestock sector.
- ii) Provisions to establish adequate facilities to predict and warn about the disasters periodically, including forecasting disease outbreaks. This could only be achieved by a well networked surveillance mechanism that proactively monitors emerging infections and epidemics.
- iii) Development and implementation of relevant policies, procedures and legislation for management of disasters in the animal husbandry sector. The livestock health infrastructure in India, modelled to provide routine veterinary cover, needs reorganisation in view of emerging epidemics/challenges. The existing animal husbandry policies will be revisited and if required, modified to cater to changing realities.
- iv) Mobilise the necessary resources, e.g., access to feed, water, health care, sanitation and shelter, which are all short-term measures. In the long term, resettlement programmes, psycho-social, economic and legal needs (e.g., counselling, documentation, insurance) are required to be undertaken.
- v) Another long-term strategy is required to readjust the livestock production system in the country from a biosecurity point of view so that in the event of the entry of any new, dangerous pathogen, the losses could be minimised by segregation.
- vi) Initiation of PPP in livestock emergency management, especially in the field of vaccine production, will go a long way in combating animal health emergencies of infectious origin. Similar partnership in feed manufacturing as well as livestock production will minimise the losses due to other livestock emergencies.
- vii) Commissioning of risk assessments on high-priority disease threats and subsequent identification of those diseases whose occurrence would constitute a national emergency.

- viii) Appointment of drafting teams for the preparation, monitoring and approval of contingency plans. Implementation of simulation exercises to test and modify animal health emergency plans and preparedness are also necessary.
- ix) Assessment of resource needs and planning for their provision during animal health emergencies.
- x) Central/state governments will develop/ establish an adequate number of R&D and bio safety laboratories in a phased manner for dealing with animal pathogens.
- xi) A dedicated establishment, preferably under DADF, may be entrusted with the overall monitoring of the national state of preparedness for animal health emergencies.
- xii) Development of active disease surveillance and epidemiological analysis capabilities and emergency reporting systems.
- xiii) A computer-based national grid of surveillance and disease reporting should be developed for timely detection and containment of any emergent epidemic.
- xiv) An intelligence cell—Central Bureau of Health Intelligence under DGHS should be raised to assist the proposed National Animal Disaster Emergency Planning Committee (NADEPC).
- xv) Immunisation of all persons who are likely to handle diseased animals such as anthrax infected cattle and animals.

Research

The need for strategic research to mitigate risks of biological disasters in livestock a vital component of the human food chain—is in no way different from risks to humans. The world is slowly moving towards the 'one health: animal health and public health' concept, as it has been seen that most newly emerging human epidemics in the last decade in various parts of the world had originated in livestock or other animals and birds. Therefore, the requirements of R&D efforts for livestock DM are similar these discussed in Chapter 4. Research institutions of ICAR, defence organisations, ICMR, DBT and CSIR will identify areas of potential threat and disasters in livestock and fisheries and readjust their research priorities to address these concerns to be in readiness for any eventuality.

2.1.3 Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HVCRA) :

Vulnerability Analysis – Historical Data

S.No	Vulnerability Analysis	Answers
1	2	3
	Result of hazard Analysis	
	What single or multiple hazards is the community faced with? Which are most significant? Referring to occurrence, frequency/return period, intensity and duration as well as exposure of affected families, how do these hazards compare?	Cyclone and Landslide is the most hazard faced by the District. It occurs every year and affected the whole district almost every year
	Is there evidence of changing trends in the hazards, or new hazards emerging?	Mudslide is emerging as a new hazard in the District since 2016 due to heavy Rain
2	Results of Vulnerability Analysis	Cyclone, Hailstorm, Landslide
	What are the top five vulnerability of the community?	Cyclone, Fire, Earthquake, Landslide and Flood
	Explain the vulnerabilities in relation to the identified hazards affecting the community, and how these make the community susceptible to those hazards.	Communities are vulnerable to Landslides, Flood which affected the Houses and other property, crop area and forest area in the District.
3	Results of Capacity Analysis	District disaster Response Force, SDRF, Awareness generation through media and Training help the community in their awareness against Disasters, Much concern for Disaster before building new Houses, retrofittings etc. are seen as the result.
	What are the top five capacities available in the community?	Preparedness, VDM Plan, District Plan, Medical /Hospital Plan, Police Plan.
	Explain their relationship and how they increase the resilience of the community.	
	Identify the top five weakness and discuss them as part of another paragraph under vulnerabilities.	Absence of Building regulations in the District, Bad Connectivity within the District, No mitigation Fund in the District, Unavailability of Town or Village Plan.
4	Recommendations to Mitigate. Prepare for. and Respond to Disaster Impacts	Building Regulations, Retrofitting of Weak Buildings, Proper Roads and Connectivity, More awareness to Public/Community throughout

		the District.
	Given the Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessments identify the most pressing assistance needed to reduce the vulnerabilities and increase the capacities of the community.	

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS

S.NO	Severity of consequences	Likelihood of Occurrence			
1	2	3			
		Frequent	Likely	Occasional / Possible	Unlikely
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Earthquake	Catastrophic		Highest Priority		
Landslide	Critical / Serious	yes			
Flood	Limited			yes	
Mudslide	Negligible			yes	

2.1.3.1 Authority/Agency that carried out HVCRA

The HVCRA of Serchhip District has not been conducted. Mizoram Remote Sensing Agency is conducting HVRA of Serchhip Town.

CHAPTER – 3**INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DM)****3.3.1 DM organizational structure at the national level**

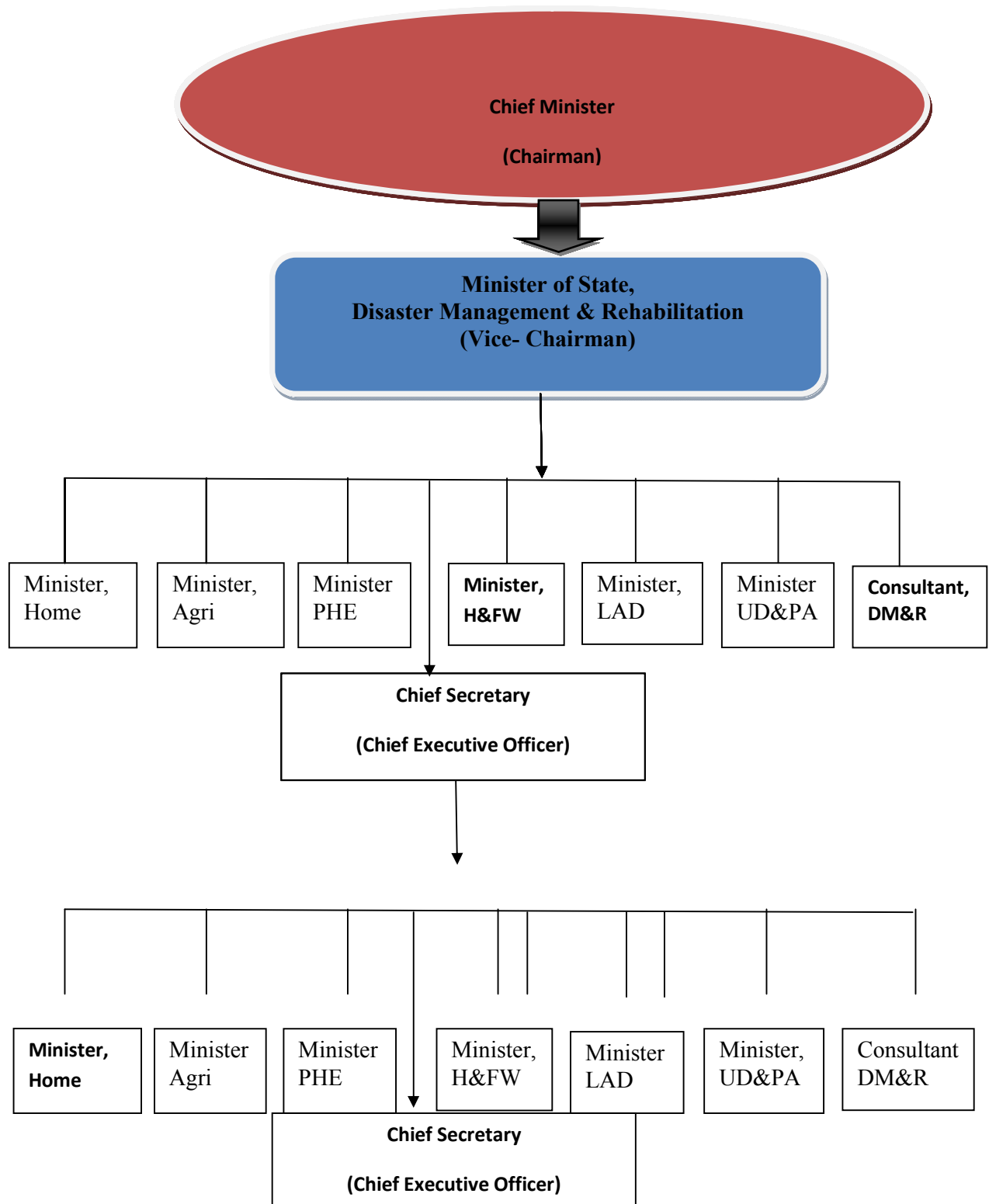
The NDMA, as the apex body for disaster management, is headed by the Prime Minister and has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for DM and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters.

3.3.1.1 National Executive Committee

The NEC is the executive committee of the NDMA, and is mandated to assist the NDMA in the discharge of its functions and also ensure compliance of the directions issued by the Central Government. The NEC comprises the Union Home Secretary as Chairperson, and the Secretaries to the GoI in the Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defence, Drinking Water Supply, Environment and Forest, Finance (Expenditure), Health, Power, Rural Development, Science & Technology, Space, Telecommunications, Urban Development, Water Resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee as members. Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, Earth Sciences, Human Resource Development, Mines, Shipping, Road Transport & Highways, and the Secretary, NDMA will be special invitees to the meeting of NEC.

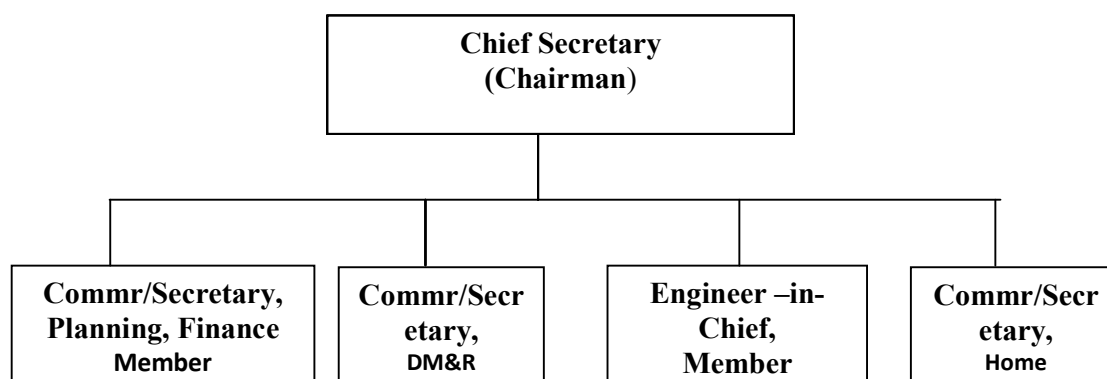
3.3.2 DM organizational structure at the state level including IRS in the state

The Govt. of Mizoram has constituted and notified the State Disaster Management Authority as per the National Disaster Management Act 2005 with the Chief Minister as the Chairman. There are also other 8 ministers amongst the members along with the Chief Secretary as Chief Executive Officer. This is the highest body for policy formulation and taking appropriate decision in regards to disaster reduction activities in the State. The organization diagram of the SDMA, Mizoram is as follows



3.3.2.1 State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary. It is the highest working group in the State for Disaster Management. It has been set up in order to assist the State Disaster Management Authority for the effective functions and to co-ordinate actions in accordance with the guidelines by the State Disaster Management Authority. Composition of the members is as follows:



3.3.2.2 IRS Positions and suitable officers at the State Level

IRS POSITION	SUITABLE OFFICER
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	Chief Secretary, Govt. of Mizoram
INCIDENT COMMANDER	Principal Secretary, DM&R Department
DEPUTY IC	Director, DM&R Department
Information and Media Officer	Director, I&PR Department
Liaison officer	State Protocol Officer
Safety Officer	Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Dept.
OPERATION SECTION CHIEF	Director General of Police
Staging Area Manager	Addl. Director General of Police
Response Branch Director	Inspector General of Police(Law & Order)
Division Supervisor/ Group in charge	Dy. Inspector General(Range)
Task Force/ Strike Team	MAP/MRP/IR(1st-5th Bn) MRHG, SDRF
Single Resources	Deputy Commissioner(IRT), Medical Superintendent(Civil Hospital), Engineer in Chief(PHE, PWD, P&E), Director(F&ES)
Transportation Branch	Director, transport Dept.
ROAD GROUP	
Group-in-Charge	Superintendent of Police(Traffic)
Vehicle Coordinator	Jt. Director, Transport Dept.
Loading-in-charge/ Unloading-in-charge	Addl. Superintendent of Police
RAIL GROUP	
Group-in-Charge	Superintendent, Railway Out Agency
Coordinator	UDC, Railway Out Agency
Loading-in-Charge/ Unloading-in-Charge	LDC, Railway Out Agency
WATER GROUP	

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

Group-in-Charge	Engineer in Chief, PHE
Coordinator	Chief Engineer, PHE
Loading-in-Charge/ Unloading-in-Charge	Superintending Engineer, PHE
AIR OPERATION GROUP	
Group-in-Charge Air operation	Principal Consultant, Civil Aviation
Helibase/Helipad-in-Charge	Dy. Controller, Civil Aviation
Loading-in-Charge/ Unloading-in-Charge	Executive Engineer, PWD(Road Division)
PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	Principal Secretary, Planning Department
Resource Unit	Dy. Advisor, Planning Dept.
Check-in-status Recorder	Sr. Research Officer, Planning Dept.
Situation Unit	Research Officer, Planning Dept.
Display & Publicity Unit	Joint Secretary ,GAD
Field Observer	President, Central YMA
Weather Observer	Chief Scientific Officer, Science & Tech. Dept.
Documentation unit	Director, Economics & Statistics Dept.
Demobilization Unit	Inspector General of Police
Technical Specialist	Principal Scientific Officer, Science & Tech. Dept.
LOGISTIC SECTION CHIEF	Commissioner & Secretary, GAD
Service Branch Director	Dy. Secretary GAD
Communication Unit	Superintendent of Police(Wireless)
Medical Unit	Director, Health & Family Welfare Dept.
Food Unit	Director, FCS&CA Dept.
Support Branch Director	Asst. Inspector General of Police-I
Resource Provisioning Unit	Director, FCS&CA Dept.
Facilities Unit	Dy. Secretary, DM&R
Ground Support Unit	Director, F&ES Dept.
Finance Branch Director	Commissioner/Secretary, Finance Dept.
Time Unit	Director, DM&R
Compensation/Claim Unit	Director, DM&R
Procurement Unit	Director, DM&R
Cost Unit	Director, DM&R

3.3.3 DM organizational structure at the district level

Disaster Management Authority is the only authority regarding Disaster Management in the District.

3.3.3.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) will act as the district planning; coordinating and monitoring body in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority. As per Section 25 of the DM Act 2005, A DDMA for Serchhip district has also been constituted, consisting of the following members:

S.No.	Officials	Designation
1.	Chairperson	- Deputy Commissioner.
2.	Co- Chairman	- PD, DRDA, Co-Chairman.
3.	Chief Executive Officer	- Addl. Deputy Commissioner.
4.	Member	- Superintendent of Police.
5.	Member	- Chief Medical Officer.
6.	Member	- Executive Engineer (PWD).
7.	Member	- Executive Engineer (PHE).

3.3.3.2 District Crisis Management Group (CMG)

Crisis Management Group, Quick Response Team and DM Teams has been formed for Serchhip District. They will function as a first verification and response team on behalf of the DDMA, Serchhip in the event of any disaster. The names of the following officials are the QRT for Serchhip District.

Nodal department for various disasters

SL. NO	TYPE OF DISASTERS	NODAL DEPARTMENT
1	Forest Fire	D.C., Environment & Forest Department
2	Biological Disaster	Health & Family Welfare Department, PHE
3	Breakdown of Law & Order	D.C., Police
4	Major Road Accidents	Transport Department, D.C., Police
5	Large scale Refugees from any Neighboring country/State	D.C., Police, FCS&CA
6	Collapse Structure	PWD, P&E, Police
7	Drought	Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department
8	Earthquake, Cyclones, Floods etc	D.C., Police, PWD, P&E

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Authorities responsible for sending information

SL.NO	TYPE OF DISASTERS	NODAL DEPARTMENT
1	Natural Disasters	Deputy Commissioner/ District EOC
2	Chemical/ Biological	Deputy Commissioner/ District EOC/ H&FW
3	Forest fires	DFO/DCF and D.C
4	Terrorist Outrages	Deputy Commissioner/ SP
5	Epidemic	Deputy Commissioner/ District CMO/ H&FW
6	Law & Order	Deputy Commissioner/SP

Emergency Support Functions

ESF	FUNCTION	NODAL AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
ESF-1	Communication	BSNL	I&PR/NIC/MPRO
ESF-2	Evacuation	D.C	POLICE/HOME GUARD/NCC
ESF-3	Search & Rescue	MAP	POLICE/NCC/Health Deptt./F&ES/14 A.R
ESF-4	Law & Order	POLICE	HOME GUARD
ESF-5	Medical Response & Trauma Counseling	Health Deptt.	NSS/MHIP/MUP/SWD
ESF-6	Water Supply	PHE	LAD
ESF-7	Relief	FC&CA	NGOs
ESF-8	Debris & Road Clearance	PWD	LAD
ESF-9	Help lines, Warning dissemination	D.C	MPRO/NIC/NGOs/I&P R
ESF-10	Electricity	P&E	NGOs
ESF-11	Transport	Transport Deptt.	PWD

District Quick Response Team

Chairman	:	Additional Deputy Commissioner.
Member Secretary	:	Sub-Deputy Commissioner (DM&R).
Members	:	Executive Engineer, PWD. Executive Engineer, PHE. Executive Engineer, P& E. President, Sub-Hqrs YMA Serchhip.

First Aid Team

Chairman	:	Chief Medical & Health Officer, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	DMS& HO.

SEARCH & RESCUE TEAM

Chairman	:	Superintendent of Police, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	O/C F&ES.

SHELTER MANAGEMENT TEAM

Chairman	:	Executive Engineer, PWD, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	Superintendent of Excise.

FOOD & WATER MANAGEMENT TEAM

Chairman	:	District Civil Supply Officer, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	Executive Engineer, PHE.

RELIEF COORDINATION TEAM.

Chairman	:	Project Director, DRDA, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	District Agriculture Officer.

INFORMATION AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM

Chairman	:	District Research Officer, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	Information and Public Relation Officer.

TRAUMA COUNSELING TEAM

Chairman	:	Assistant Settlement Officer, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	President, Sub-Hqrs MHIP.

3.3.3.3 District Disaster Management Committee and Task Forces

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In case of disaster in the district, response management will be the responsibility of the District Disaster Management Advisory Committee(s) with the following members:

S/n	Designations	Post	Phone Number	
			Office	Residence
1	SDC, Nodal Officer	Member Secretary	226049	8787708157
2	SDO (Sadar)	Member	222285 222438	9436383058
3	S.P.	Member	222389 222371	9560576084
4	D.A.O	Member	222539	9436140370
5	D.H.O	Member	222588	222759
6	E.E., P&E	Member	225289	222211 222525
7	D.L.A.O	Member	222493	222492
8	D.T.O	Member	222296	
9	BDO, Serchhip	Member	222233	222348
10	D.V.O	Member	222104	207376
11	President Sub-Hqtr.YMA	Member	9436146610	
12	President, Sub Hqrts.MHIP	Member	9436376526	
13	President, MJA	Member	9436593331	
14	President, Sub-Hqrts.MUP	Member	9436771548	
15	SDE(G)-BSNL	Member	222322	
16	D.E.O	Member	222182	222439 222074
17	Principal, Gov't Serchhip College	Member	222252 222153	222344 207063
18	Commandant 10 AR	Member	222465	9402101430
19	St, I/C, F&ES	Member	222135	9089912070
20	ASO	Member	222840	222490

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21	D.R.O	Member		9436197355(M)
22	I&PRO	Member	226217	226100
23	DCSO	Member	225152	9436158549
24	T.O	Member	222518	222518
25	DUDO	Member		8132834176

Designated meeting venue

In the event of any major disaster occurring in the district and if communication lines are disrupted, all members of the DDMA/DDMC will assemble at the DC's office/ DEOC automatically within one hour for initiating the district response plan.

If holding of such a meeting is not possible due to damage to the building of DC Office or the road to DC Office being blocked by the debris, alternatives venues in order of priority is as under:

1. S.P Office, Serchhip.
2. P.D. Office, DRDA, Serchhip.
3. D.C Bungalow, Serchhip.
4. P.D, DRDA Bungalow, Serchhip.

If the chairman is unable to preside over the meeting for any reason, P.D., DRDA or Addl. DC will take the chair. If both are not present S.P, Serchhip will take the chair. If none of these officers are present senior most members will take the chair. There will be no quorum.

Block disaster management committee

The Block Disaster Management Committee shall consist of the following members:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Chairperson | - | BDO. |
| Member Secretary | - | SDM/CEO/Headmaster of Local High School. |
| Member | - | SDPO. |
| Member | - | Medical Officer. |
| Member | - | EE/SDO, PWD/PHE/P&E |
| Member | - | CEO (Edn.) |
| Member | - | Representatives of MHIP, MUP, YMA. |
| Member | - | Representatives of local churches. |
| Member | - | President, V.C. |

Any other member co-opted by the Chairman.

Village disaster management committee

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

IRS POSITION	SUITABLE OFFICER
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	Deputy Commissioner
INCIDENT COMMANDER	Addl. Deputy Commissioner
DEPUTY IC	Superintendent of Police
Information and Media Officer	District Information & Public Relation Officer
Liaison officer	SDO Sadar
Safety Officer	SDC, i/c DM&R
OPERATION SECTION CHIEF	Addl. Superintendent of Police
Staging Area Manager	SDO(Civil) Thenzawl/North.Vanlaiphai
Response Branch Director	SDC(P)
Division Supervisor/ Group in charge	Dy. Superintendent of Police(Hq)
Task Force/ Strike Team	Commander/Leasers of SDRF.MAP,MRP,IR,F&ES,MRHG,YMA
Single Resources	SMO-H & FW Dept., SDO-PWD/P&E,S.O, F&ES
Transportation Branch	District Transport Officer
ROAD GROUP	
Group-in-Charge	Dy. Superintendent of Police
Vehicle Coordinator	Addl. District Transport Officer
Loading-in-charge/ Unloading-in-charge	MVI, Transport Dept.
RAIL GROUP	
Group-in-Charge	Not relevant in District Level in Mizoram
Coordinator	Not relevant in District Level in Mizoram
Loading-in-Charge/ Unloading-in-Charge	Not relevant in District Level in Mizoram
WATER GROUP	
Group-in-Charge	Executive Engineer, PHE
Coordinator	SDO, PHE
Loading-in-Charge/ Unloading-in-Charge	J.E, PHE
AIR OPERATION GROUP	
Group-in-Charge Air operation	District Aviation/Helipad
Helibase/Helipad-in-Charge	Executive Engineer, PWD
Loading-in-Charge/ Unloading-in-Charge	Suprintendent of Excise
PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	Deputy Commissioner
Resource Unit	Commandant, MRHG
Check-in-status Recorder	DFO, E&F Dept.
Situation Unit	Sub-Divisional Police Officer
Display & Publicity Unit	District Information & Public Relation Officer
Field Observer	Representatives of Sub-Hqrts YMA
Weather Observer	DAO, Agriculture Dept.
Documentation unit	DEO, Education Dept.
Demobilization Unit	Superintendent of Police
Technical Specialist	Executive Engineer, P&E Dept.
LOGISTIC SECTION CHIEF	Superintendent of Police
Service Branch Director	District Local Administrative Officer

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

Communication Unit	Inspector Wireless, Police Dept.
Medical Unit	CMO, H&FW Dept.
Food Unit	DCSO, FCS&CA Dept.
Support Branch Director	District Local Administrative Officer
Resource Provisioning Unit	DCSO, FCS&CA Dept.
Facilities Unit	Superintendent of Taxation
Ground Support Unit	Executive Engineer, PWD
Finance Branch Director	District Treasury Officer, Treasury Dept.
Time Unit	DRO, Economics & Statistics Dept.
Compensation/Claim Unit	Asst. Settlement Officer, LR&S Dept.
Procurement Unit	Deputy Commissioner
Cost Unit	Deputy Commissioner

The village disaster management committee shall consist of the following:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Chairman | - | President, VC. |
| Vice Chairman | - | Vice President, VC. |
| Member Secretary | - | President/Group/Branch MTP or Headmaster, M.E School. |
| Member | - | Post commander, Security post or his representatives. |
| Member | - | O.C, Police Station/Outpost (if any) |
| Member | - | VFA if posted in the area. |
| Member | - | Health assistant/Pharmacist/Nurse/Midwife if posted in the area. |
| Member | - | Section Officer/Section Assistant, PWD (if any) |
| Member | - | Secretary, Branch MTP |
| Member | - | Head Teacher, Primary School, Middle School, High School. |
| Member | - | Representatives of local churches. |
| Member | - | Any other member co-opted by the chairman. |

3.3.3.4 Incident Response System in the District

The Incident Response System (IRS) is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope and ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during Disaster Management irrespective of their level of complexity. It envisages a composite team with various sections to attend to all the possible response requirements. The IRS identifies and designates officers to perform various duties and get them trained in their respective roles

3.3.3.5 DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE (DEOC) SET UP AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT

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The District Emergency operation centre (DEOC) will be the hub of activity in a disaster situation in the district. This is. However not to under estimate its normal time activities. The EOC should have the flexibility to expand when demand increases and contract when the situation comes to normal. The DEOC is connected with State EOC in the upstream (which further connect to National EOC) and other EOC(s) in the downstream including other field offices during emergencies.

DEOC located at the Deputy Commissioner Office will be operational; it will function automatically from preparedness mode to Emergency mode and will be suitably upgraded.

EQUIPMENTS OF DEOC

Sl.No	Name of Equipment	Quantity Available	Working (Yes/No)	Location
1	Computer and its accessories	1	Yes	DEOC
2	UPS with external Batteries	1	Yes	DEOC
3	Megaphone	4	2nos	DEOC
4	Printer (HP)	1	Yes	DEOC
5	Generator Honda	2	1 no	DEOC
6	Figure of 8	5	Yes	DEOC
7	Rappelling Mitten	6 Pairs	Yes	DEOC
8	Ascender Jummer	2 Pairs	Yes	DEOC
9	Digital Camera	1	Yes	DEOC
10	Photo Copier (Sharp)	1	Yes	DEOC
11	Aluminium Ladder	2	Yes	
12	Climbing Rope 8 mm	4 bundles	Yes	DEOC
13	Tape Artier	2	Yes	DEOC
14	Body Harness	4	Yes	DEOC
15	Sit Harness	8	Yes	DEOC
16	Climbing Helmet	87	Yes	DEOC
17	Carabineer Screw	20 Nos	Yes	DEOC
18	Pulley	4	Yes	DEOC
19	Stretcher	3	Yes	DEOC
20	Sledge Hammer	2	Yes	DEOC
21	Petromax	3	Yes	DEOC
22	Head Lamp	3	Yes	DEOC
23	Laptop	1	Yes	DEOC
24	Emergency Light	2	Yes	DEOC
25	Portable Inflatable Lighting System (ASKA)	1	Yes	DEOC
26	Rope 20mm	1 coil	Yes	DEOC
27	Search Light	1	Yes	DEOC
28	Life Jacket	3Nos	Yes	DEOC
29	Multipurpose diamond saw concrete metal with diamond wheel	1	Yes	
30	Diamond blade for multipurpose diamond saw	2	Yes	DEOC
31	Angle cutter 14" dia	1	Yes	
32	Traffic cone	5	Yes	DEOC

33	<i>Spade with steel handle</i>	<i>3Nos</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
34	<i>Fire Extinguisher 2kg</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
35	<i>LED Pelican 9410L</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
36	<i>Chainsaw</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
37	<i>Chainsaw blade</i>	<i>1No</i>		<i>DEOC</i>
38	<i>Rope Ladder</i>	<i>5Nos</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
39	<i>Four fold Stretcher</i>	<i>1No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
40	<i>W/T Sets</i>	<i>3Nos</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
41	<i>First Aid box</i>	<i>4Nos</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
42	<i>OBM Engine Yamaha</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
43	<i>Drone (Phantom-IV)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
44	<i>Steel Almirah</i>	<i>2nos</i>	<i>1 no</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
45	<i>Hand saw</i>	<i>1no</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
46	<i>Search Light (Small)</i>	<i>5nos</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
47	<i>Projector</i>	<i>1no</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>DEOC</i>
48	<i>Projector Screen</i>	<i>1no</i>		<i>DEOC</i>

NON-DISASTER TIME ACTIVITIES OF THE EOC

- Ensure through appropriate statutory instrument that the Disaster Management Plan is operational.
- Encourage departments to prepare their respective disaster Management plans.
- Identify and interact with research institutions to evolve mitigation strategies.
- Prepare personnel and organizational directories as well as resource inventories and keep them updated.
- Ensures all equipments are in working conditions.
- Monitor training imparted to government officials and NGOs.
- Monitor public awareness campaigns on disaster mitigation and preparedness.
- Ensure that warning and communication systems and EOC infrastructure are in working condition.

DURING DISASTER TIME ACTIVITIES OF EOC

- On receipt of a disaster warning or a FIR, the Deputy Commissioner, after verification that the situation merits declaration of a Disaster, alert all members of DDMA and will convene a meeting of the District Disaster Management Committee.
- Based on the ratification of the Committee, the Deputy Commissioner will declare an emergency.

- Alert and informed all concerned line departments to post their representatives at the EOC on a round the clock with immediate effect.
- Alert and activate all Emergency Support Functions.
- Alert EOC of the neighboring districts and state EOC.

Site Operation Center

Site Operation Center, a complementary unit to the EOC would operate close to the site. This will be directly linked with the EOC. It will have Incident Command Post with one Site Incident Commander. Site Operation Center will coordinate various activities of evacuation, rescue and relief operations.

If SOC has not been set up on the first visit of the site, the officers so deputed from the District Administration viz. SDO, BDO or other officer's conveniently available near the site will see to it that the SOC is set up without delay. In order to make SOC more effective and cohesive, the local leadership should be associated in such a way that maximum participation in terms of manpower and authority is ensured.

3.3.3.6 Alternate EOC and Location

E-District Building near Deputy Commissioner's Office will function as alternate EOC in case DC's Office is damaged due to disasters. The meeting hall of DIPRO near DC's Office may also be selected as alternate EOC if the first is non-functional.

3.3.4 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

3.3.4.1 Public and Private Emergency Service Available in the District

EARTH MOVING AND ROAD CLEANING EQUIPMENTS

Sl.No	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Bawlliana	Bazar	9436376150
2	Chhuanawma	New Serchhip	9612125996
3	Liansiama	Bazar	8119812364
4	Sangzuala	AOC Veng	9862236358
5	Lalkailiana	Chhim Veng	9436778689
6	C. Lawmzuala	IOC Veng	9436376745
7	Zadinga	Dinthar	9089313678
8	Mama Chhangte	New Serchhip	8119947796
9	Zoramthara	Ramthlun	8974303498
10	Lalramliana	Dinthar	9089993877
11	Masawma Sailo	Bazar	9862050912
12	Lalthianghlina	Chanmari	9862732526
13	Lalramliana Sailo	Bazar Hnuai	9862789706
14	C. Zokhuma	Tuikhuah Veng	9862967089

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15	EE, PWD	Serchhip	222620 /222243
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TRADERS

SL No	Type of Traders	Contact Person	Address	Telephone
1	House Building Materials	F.Kapthiauva & Sons	N.Vanlaiphai	224146
		V.Thasiamia	Thenzawl	261226
		P.C. Zosangliana	Serchhip	222574
		V.Lalrindika	Serchhip	9436146723
		K.Kapzawna	Chhingchhip	223013
		T.Rosiamia	Serchhip	9612129174
		Lawmzuala	New Serchhip	9436376754
		Challianzinga	Chhingchhip	
		Ralzatawna	Serchhip	222277
		Teresy Malsawmtluangi	Serchhip	943637806
2	Groceries	P.C.Zorammuana	Serchhip	
		Police Canteen	New Serchhip	
		P.C.Lalremruata	Serchhip	9436146348
		P.C.Lalfakzuali	Serchhip	222545
		C.Lalliana	Thenzawl	261271
		Remlalliana	Serchhip	222544
		B&B Civil Canteen	New Serchhip	8974212075
		Zalungi	Serchhip	222370
		Saithanga	Serchhip	22652
		Hmangaihsangi	Serchhip	222549
		K.Parchuailova	New Serchhip	
3	Medicine Shop	Lalngaihtluanga	Thenzawl	261448
		C.L.Khuma	Serchhip	222358
		Z.D. Chhualthangi	Serchhip	
		R.Manhlira	Serchhip	
		Lahlupuii	Serchhip	
		C.L Rokhuma	Serchhip	
		Lalchhawna	Serchhip	
		Z.D. Laldinpuii	Serchhip	
		Ch. Biaksanga	Serchhip	
		Lalrammuana	Serchhip	
4	Rice Mill	A.Lalliana	Serchhip	222033
5	Electrical Equipments	C.Lalhriatrenga	Serchhip	222234
		F.Lalrinawma	Serchhip	
		Lalnunfela	Serchhip	
		Kaphnuna	Serchhip	222314

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

		Hmingthansiam	Serchhip	
		A.C Zohmangaiha		

RESOURCE INVENTORIES OF SERCHHIP DISTRICT

Sl No	Skilled Human Resources	Names	P=Private PF=Professional	Office Address/ Home Address	Contact No
1	Electricians	Biaksanga, Elect-II	PF	Serchhip Power Division	943198357
		C.Lalruala, Elect-II	PF	-do-	943198357
		Lalchhuanawma, Elect-II	PF	-do-	943198357
		VL.Hruaitluanga	PF	DMS Office/Bazar Veng	9862123295
2	Computer Technician /Expert	Jerry C Laldikkima (for cctns)	PF	SP Office/Bazar Veng	8089916387
		Zairemthanga	PF	CMO Office/	9612196297
		C.Lalmalsawmi	PF	CMO Office/	9436376248
		H.Lalhruaitluangi	PF	CMO Office/	9436376736
		K.C.Lalbiaknia	PF	CMO Office/	9863360673
		Zorinsanga Ralte	PF	BDO's Office	9862539255
3	Carpenter	Lalkrosthanga	PF	BDO's Office	9863222834
		Vanlalmana	PF	PWD Serchhip Power Division/Serchhip	9615330960
		Lalmuanpuia	P	DC's Office/ N. Serchhip	8131821508
		Thangthazuala	P	Zion Veng	8014227525
		Lalmangaihsanga	P	Hmar Veng	9862361461
		H Zaithanmawia	P	Hmar Veng	
		Lalchhunga	PF	N.Vanlaiphai	
		C.Rohnuna	P	-do-	9402519203
		Rinsanga	P	-do-	
4	Cement Mistiri	P.Lunghnema	P	-do-	
		Vanlalruata	P	-do-	
		BS Tluanga	p	N.Vanlaiphai	
		Vanlalmuana	P	-do-	
		Lalawmpuia	P	-do-	
		BC Lalbiakkima	p	-do-	9402104449
5	Masonry (Lungrem)	C Lalngaihzualla	P	Hmar Veng	9383248467
		Vanramluaha	P	Hmar Veng	
		Nunzama	P	N.Vanlaiphai	
		BC Lalbiakkima	P	-do-	9402104449
		Lalzuia	P	-do-	
		Zoramliana	P	-do-	
		Chawiliana	P	-do-	

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

6	Plumber (Tui pipe siam thiam)	David Lalrohlua	P	N.Vanlaiphai	
7	Doctor	Dr.Z.D.Lalmuanawma	PF, JN Hospital	AOC Veng, Serchhip	9862294782
		Dr. K Lallawmzuala	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	8974160202
		Dr.Lalhlunpuii	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	9436361253
		Dr.Maria VL Rosangi	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	9862300952
		Dr.Laltharzeli Fanai	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	8575872559
		Dr. Lalnunhlhma Khangte	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	9436146116
		Dr.Janet Laldinpuii	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	9612134038
		Dr.Joseph Lalmuanpuia Hauzel	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	8414007498
		Dr.K. Vanlalhriati	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	8974187058
		Dr.T.Zalianzela	PF, JN Hospital	Dinthar, Serchhip	9862415920
		Dr.R. Lalchhandama	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	9810276054
		Dr.Christopher L.Hmar	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	9862384090
		Dr. Zodinmawii	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	
		Dr Lalramchhana	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	
		Dr Vanlalchhuanga	PF, JN Hospital	Medical Quarter	
		Dr.Remlalnghaki	PF, Thenzawl CHC	Thenzawl	9436198493
		Dr.Lalranhluna	PF, Thenzawl CHC	Thenzawl	8414812622
		Dr.Benjamin Malsawmtluanga	PF,Thenzawl CHC	Thenzawl	9436361775
		Dr.Lalmuanawma Jongte	PF,N.Vanlaip hai PHC	N.Vanlaiphai	9863524473
		Dr. Annie Lalhriatrengi	PF	N.Vanlaiphai	8414046831
		Dr.Mary Zohimngliani	PF,Chhingch hip PHC	Chhingchhip	8974246379
		Dr.C.Vanlalhruaia	PF,Ngentian g PHC	Ngentiang	9436383740
		Dr.B.Lalthanthluanga	PF,E.Lungda r PHC	E.Lungdar	9612166240
		JH.Malsawma, BE(Elect)	PF, Serchhip Power	P & E Veng	9436145046

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

			Division		
8	Engineer	Jim Elliot L.Sailo, B.Tech(Elect)	PF, Serchhip Power Division	Bukpui	9436155301
		J.Lalremruata, Dip(Elect)	PF, Serchhip Power Division	E.Lungdar	9862732430
		R.Lalchhanhima, B.Tech(Mech)	PF, Serchhip Power Division	Bukpui	8415848086
		H.Zoramthanga, Dip.(Elect)	PF, Serchhip Power Division	P & E Veng	9436146747
		Vanlalnghaka, Dip(Elect)	PF, Serchhip Power Division	P & E Veng	9485055468
		C.Zairemmawia, Dip(Elect)	PF,Serchhip Power Division	Bukpui	9402112904
		T.Lalbiakhluna, Dip(Elect)	PF, Serchhip Power Division	Bukpui	9862366346
		Zothangsanga Intoate	PF,PWD Serchhip Division	Serchhip	8730974660
		Malsawmdawngliani	PF,PWD Serchhip Division	N.Vanlaiphai	9402352792
		Lawmsanga Ralte	PF,PWD Serchhip Division	R.Tuichang	7308288538
		C.Lalfakzuala	PF,PWD Serchhip Division	E.Lungdar	9436146066
		R.K.Ngursangliana	PF,PWD Serchhip Division	N.Vanlaiphai	9438188201
		Khawtinthanga	PF,PWD Serchhip Division	N.Vanlaiphai	9436964837
		Hrangchungnunga	PF,PWD Serchhip Division	Serchhip	9436376063
		P.C.Neihkima	PF,PWD Serchhip Division	Chhingchhip	9862647862
		R.Lalchhanhima, B.Tech(Mech)	PF, Serchhip Power Division	Bukpui	8415848086
9	Mechanical /Civil Engineer				

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

MAXI CAB COUNTER

S/No	Name Of Counter	Phone No
1	Dingi Counter	9862647653
2	Mazovi Counter	222230
3	Apollo Counter	9089483747
4	Chhingpuii Counter	7089642363
5	Sawmtea Counter	8794646782

MAXI CAB IN SERCHHIP DISTRICT AS REGISTERED BY MAXI CAB ASSOCIATION, SERCHHIP

SL No	Vehicle Name	Name of Owner & Phone Number	Address	Motor Number	Driver Name & Phone Number
1	Hlim Hlim	Jessy Tlanmawizuala Ph-9862811128	IOC Veng , Serchhip	MZ-06/4678	
2	Madintea	C.Hmangaihzualla Ph-9862003302	Serchhip Bazar Veng	MZ-06/3789	
4	Nautea	F.Ramdinpuia Ph-8014009810	Chanmari Veng	MZ-06/1190	Lungtiawia Ph-8974773251
5	Mama	H.Lallawmzualla Ph-9436146110	Serchhip Field Road	MZ-06/1576	Hmingtana Ph-8974287053
6	CZ	Biakhmingthanga Ph-9436758431	Serchhip Hmar Veng	MZ-06/4650	Lalvulliana Ph-8974755911
7	Sailo	Saizama Sailo Ph-9436350484	E.Lungdar	MZ-06/2576	
8	Ramesis	Lalmuanawma Ph-9436376557	Serchhip Bazar Veng	MZ-06/4413	
9	Dingtea	PC Lalhmingmawia Ph-8794861694	Bungtlang	MZ-06/3990	
10	Ramhlun	Lalnunpuia Ph-9862719013	Serchhip Chanmari Veng	Mz-06/2772	
11	Venhim	Ramdinliani Ph-94363776997	New Serchhip	MZ-06/2101	Duhkima Ph-8415052626
12	Freddy	Zirlawma Ph-9436380645	Serchhip Dinthar Veng	Mz-06/0408	
13	Zothanpuia	J.Lalduhawma Ph-8974981008	Chhingchhip	Mz-06/4491	

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

14	Didika	Lalrivunga Ph-9862208238	Rawpui	MZ-04/6735	
15	Sawmtluang	Lalremtlunga Ph-9862439302	Serchhip Leisang Veng	MZ-06/2633	
16	Sarah	Malzawmzuala Ph-9089175375	Serchhip AOC Veng	Mz-06/3946	
17	Eastern Motor Work	Lalhruaitluanga Ph-9856863647	Serchhip Dinthar Veng	MZ-01D/8627	
18	RF Sailo	Ngurthansanga Sailo Ph-9612441900	Piler	MZ-06/2010	
19	NC	Lalfakzuala Ph-9863398584	N.Vanlaiphai	MZ-01D/0430	
20	Dongdong	RL.Muanawma Ph-9862416440	New Serchhip	MZ-06/3007	
21	Thelma	Lalduhawma Ph-9862844268	Bungtlang	MZ-06/1842	
22	LT	A.Lahlira Ph-8730301356	Serchhip Chanmari Veng	MZ-06/0111	
23	JC	J.Lalromawia 9436758523	N.Vanlaiphai	MZ-06/4117	
24	C&C	Lalchhuankima Ph-9862063445	Aizawl	MZ-06/4146	
25	Ruala & Sons	Lalnunenga Ph-9436712791	New Serchhip	MZ-06/2611	
26	Rowland	Lalmuanawma Ph-9862913528	Srchhp AOC Veng	MZ-06/2408	Laldinthara Ph-9862712215
27	Danny	Danny Zothansanga Ph-9402353055	Khawhlailung	MZ-06/2796	
28	Lalmama	H.Lalhnzova Ph-89742854007	Rawpui	Mz-06/0090	
29	Tetea	Ngurthansanga Ph-8014672750	Lungchhuan	MZ-06/0999	
30	LR	Laldinpuia Ph-9863683159	Serchhip Hmar Veng	MZ-01E/0414	
31	LD	Liandawla Ph-9856090620	Aizawl	MZ-01G/1886	
32	Lalai	Lalhmachhuana Ph-8974431797	Keitum	MZ-01/5930	
33	Maruata	C.Lalropuia Ph-9402518374	Bungtlang	Mz-06/3859	
34	Rongaii	Rotea Ph-9612725469	E.Lungdar	Mz-06/3030	
35	Marco	A.Lalduhawma Ph-9615555248	Serchhip Chanmari	MZ-06/2601	

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

			Veng		
36	LRK	Lalrinkima Ph-9856944639	Lunglei	MZ-06/9323	
37	ZNZ	Zonunzira Ph-8414047125	Chhingchhip	MZ-06/4325	
38	HS Sport	Lalhminganga Ph-9436360548	Keitum	MZ-01J/0586	
39	J&B	Paulin Romawia Ph-8974565403	Chhingchhip	MZ-05/4403	
40	Joseph	JH.Zonunhlma Ph-9402187618	N.Vanlaiphai	MZ-06/2772	
41	RLK	Lalthangmawia Ph-9856583356	Chhingchhip	MZ-06/0571	
42	Joel	Lalmangaiha Ph-9862264331	Hmunzawl	MZ-06/1591	Vanrova Ph-8974843880
43	CF	C.Zaruala Ph-9856550381	New Serchhip	MZ-06/2405	
44	V&R	C.Vanlalsiamthara Ph-8014195549	P&E Veng, Serchhip	MZ-06/4630	
45	Felicia	Felix Ph-8014195549	Ngentiang	Mz-06/4251	
46	Guite	SK Siana	Ramhlun	Mz-08/0857	Ph-9862343900
47	Thlamuan puia	LH Chhuanvawra Ph-9612027661	Serchhip Vengchung	MZ-06/2521	Tlana Ph-9089644616
48	CL Pharmacy	V.Laldinlana Ph-9436146180	Serchhip Bazar Veng	MZ-06/3304	
49	Salvia Regina	Pazawna Ph-9862624599	IOC Veng, Serchhip	MZ-06/1583	Phillip Ph-9463382873
50	Malsawm zual	Lalawmpuia Ph-8014333896	Serchhip Bazar Veng	MZ- 02A/0316	
51	RS Renthlei	Lalrindika Ph-943673390	N.Vanlaiphai	MZ-01/4669	
52	Jael	Chhuanthanga Ph-8974713838	Thenzawl	MZ-06/1603	
53	Ruala & Sons	Lalhruaitluanga Ph-9856577705	New Serchhip	MZ-01/3279	
54	Colney	R.Lallawmzuala Ph-9089308242	Bungtlang	MZ-06/3078	
55	Sangsang	Lalchhandama Ph-9862770119	Serchhip, Bazar Veng	MZ-06/3858	
56	Nautei	Zachhunga	Field Veng, Serchhip	MZ-06/2291	9862658283
57	S.P	Lalmuanpuia	Khawlailung	MZ- 01D/2708	8729983290
58	T&D	Malsawma	Champhai	MZ-	9615162723

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

				01F/3689	
59	M.P	Hmingthantluanga	New Serchhip	MZ-01K/5592	9436146116

TAXI IN SERCHHIP DISTRICT AS REGISTERED BY TAXI OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, SERCHHIP

S/No	Name	Address	Vehicle No	Phone No
1	Lalruatkima Royte	Vengchung	6370	9862199486
2	Lalhnunliana	Vengchung	5679	9862648343
3	Rosangliana Ralte	Kawnveng Chhiahtlang	4109	9436190590
4	Kennedy M.S. Tluanga	Ramthlun Veng	2997	9089593520
5	Khiangzika	Chanmary Veng	5000	9402589048
6	Lalngaihawma	Chanmary Veng	5148	8730919803
7	Lalremsiama Kawlani	Bazar Veng	0650	9862539215
8	Laltlanchhunga	N. Serchhip	1012	8794958585
9	Lalengkawla	I.O.C. Veng	3008	8119947794
10	Lalrinengi	A.O.C. Veng	2701	8014341846
11	Lalruatfela	Hmarveng Chhiahtlang	7043	8415095813
12	Lalsangzuala	Venghlun Chhiahtlang	3163	8974133590
13	Lalthuthlunga	P&E Veng	2845	9612226735
14	P.C. Lalnunchama	Vengchung Chhiahtlang	4176	8974981149
15	R.C. Lalawia	Vengchung	2516	8415968435
16	Remlalliana	Sikulpui Veng Keitum	3885	9862362261
17	Remlalnghaka	I.O.C. Veng	4363	9862031515
18	R. Lalremchhunga	Kawnveng Chhiahtlang	3582	9436785773
19	Tlangngaihawma	Kawnveng Chhiahtlang	2193	8974923024
20	Vanhmingliana	Field Veng Keitum	6049	8974159632
21	Vanlalruata	Darnam veng	3341	9612007410
22	Vanrammawia	Chhim Veng, Chhiahtlang	5131	8731876195
23	Zodintluanga	Sailam Veng, Chhiahtlang	4627	8731913832
24	Zoramthara	Hmar Veng		9436758423
25	Zosangliana	Field Veng, Serchhip	1143	9089564146
26	Zosangmawia	Sikulpui Veng, Keitum	4497	8131060407

**PICK-UP IN SERCHHIP DISTRICT AS REGISTERED BY PICK UP OWNERS'
ASSOCIATION,SERCHHIP**

SL No	Owner's Name (Motor Neitu Hming)	Address (Chenna Veng)	Vehicle Registration (Motor No)	Permit/ Registra- tion	Contact No (Motor Neitu)
1	F.Lalthangfala	Farm Veng	MZ-06/3281	All Mizoram	9436785777
4	J.Lalthuamlia	Farm Veng	MZ-06/4925	-do-	8415968413
5	J.C.Zirlia	Vengchung	MZ-06/3734	-do-	8014228481
6	Nunnathingzarmawia	P&E	MZ-04/6256	-do-	9862564408
9	K.Lalthanlian	Venglai Serchhip	MZ-01D/8197	-do-	9436376848
10	K.Lalruatkima	Hmar Veng	MZ-06/0067 MZ-01E/4950	-do-	9089283151
11	Lalhruaitluanga	P&E	MZ-04/2879	-do-	9436188369
12	Laltanpuui	Hmar Veng	MZ-06/3527	-do-	9436376601
13	Lalzemawia	Dinthar Veng	MZ-06/3849	-do-	8729982518
14	Vanlalsawma Sailo	Bazar Veng	MZ-06/0029	-do-	9862050912
15	V.Lalfakzuala	Bazar Veng	MZ-01B/5215	-do-	9862131087
16	Lalrinfela	New Serchhip	MZ-06/3740	-do-	9862877228
17	V.Thanhranga	Field Road	MZ-06/3176	-do-	9862141494
18	Chawngsiam	Vengchung	Mz-06/3970	-do-	8575179234
19	Zaihminglian	IOC Veng	Mz-01D/7342	-do-	9436194125
20	K.Lalrammawia	P&E	MZ-06/2923	-do-	
21	C.Lalzarlian	AOC Veng	Mz-064134	-do-	
22	Jerry Lalremsanga	New Serchhip	Mz-06/3248	-do-	9436682480
23	Lalremmawia	Dinthar	MZ-01F/1309	-do-	9862405751
24	Bruna Lalrinsanga	Chhim Veng	Mz-06/3339	-do-	8014659101
25	Zirsanglian	P&E	MZ-06/4319	-do-	
26	C.Lalhmunlian	P&E	Mz-06/3444	-do-	9774340571
27	Lalngaihawma	Vengchung	MZ-06/3128	-do-	9863423543
28	J.H.Laldinglian	Chhim Veng	MZ-06/2374	-do-	9863398177
29	Rikhuma	IOC Veng	MZ-06/0423	-do-	9862770100
30	C.Lalninkima	Tuikhuah Veng	MZ-06/3263	-do-	9436376122
31	Petera	Chandmari	MZ-06/3722	-do-	9089283014
32	Hmingthanauva	Ramthlun	MZ-01D/0296	-do-	

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

33	Zothantluanga	Field Road	MZ-02/7350	-do-	9089802432
34	Lalrindika	New Serchhip	MZ-06/3247	-do-	9436771555
35	Francis Lalengliana	Sailiam Veng	Mz-06/3889	-do-	9862843955
36	Lallawmawma	Dinthar	MZ-04/2667	-do-	9862737573
37	Lalthuthlungropuia	Venglai	MZ-06/0791	-do-	8575326959
38	Pazawna	New Serchhip	MZ-06/2246	-do-	9862624599
39	F.Lalhmingsanga	New Serchhip	MZ-06/3348	-do-	
40	Rodinga	Darnam	MZ-01D/0537	-do-	9862825991
41	Samuel Ngurkhuma	AOC Veng	MZ-06/2194	-do-	9089593273
42	Vanlalhuma	Hmunzawl	MZ-06/4649	-do-	
43	Vanlalrawna	Tuikhuah Veng	MZ-06/1594	-do-	
44	Liansiama	Kanan Veng	MZ-06/4623	-do-	
45	Nicky Lalrivunga	P&E Veng	MZ-06/2770	-do-	9862226409
46	Lalhruiatluanga	New Serchhip	MZ-06/4664	-do-	9862770708
47	K.Laldaihvela	Bazar Veng	MZ-06/4665	-do-	9436376265
48	T.Rosiama	Venglai	MZ-06/4600	-do-	9436146093
49	Lalrozuala	Zozam Veng	MZ-06/4980	-do-	9436146067
50	V.Laldingliana	Bazar Veng	MZ-06/5111	-do-	9436376922
51	Lalrotluanga	AOC Veng	MZ-06/5159	-do-	9862958717
52	Zosanga	Bazar Veng	MZ-06/2220 MZ-06/0928	-do-	9436146064
53	Lalthanthuama	Bilzel Veng	MZ-06/3960 MZ-062739	-do-	9436146518

TRUCK IN SERCHHIP DISTRICT AS REGISTERED BY TRUCK OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, SERCHHIP

Sl.No	Hming	Phone No	Vehicle No
1	LR.Bawlliana Bazar	9436376150	1407
2	K.Laldaihvela, Bazar Veng	9436376265	3623
3	Lahlupuii, Bazar Veng	03838-222232	3097
4	Vanlalsawma, Bazar Veng	9862050912	0254
5	Lalramliana Sailo, Bazar Hnuai	9862789706	2765
6	Rozawna, Bazar Veng	9436392179	3054
7	C. Benjamina, Bazar Veng	8730037999	7531
8	Lalkailiana Sailo, Chhimveng	9436778689	3643
9	Liansiama, Chhim Veng	8119812362	6609

SERCHHIP DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

10	C. Chawngthantluanga, Tuikhuah Veng	9862915049	3617
11	F. Vanlaltluanga, Tuikhuah	8014692064	01F-5626
12	Lalngaihawma, Tuikhuah	9436593437	4258
13	Zamvela, Dinthar	8014443692	2306
14	Ramherliana, Dinthar	8575185592	3715
15	K.Lalthanliana, Dinthar	9436376848	0287
16	Rallianzuali, Saron	7308202837	5827
17	F. Lalawikunga, Field Veng	9862157056	3731
18	Lalchhandama, Field Veng	9862914533	2229
19	Zothanpuia, Field Veng	9862811136	7411
20	Zoramthara Sailo, Ramthlun	9436776452	1010
21	J. Lalhruaitluanga, Zion Veng	9862906930	01L-4165
22	T. Rosiama(L), Venglai	8974310656	3870
23	P.C. Vanlalsawma, Venglai	9436146047	5846
24	Vanlalhriata, Venglai	9436376807	5321
25	V.L. Muanawma, A.O.C	9436146139	01J-2277
26	C. Sangzuala, A.O.C	9862236358	5032
27	Lalrinawma, AOC	9862685060	4969
28	James Zothanpuia Hmar, Leisang	9862770112	
29	F. Malsawmtluanga, Leisang	8974755209	6798
30	Sawma Tuallawt, Bilzel	9485406966	6543
31	Lalzamlova Sailo, P&E Veng	9436384227	4083
32	Vanlalhruaitluanga, P&E Veng	9436188369	07-4568
33	C. Lalnunkima, P&E Veng	9436376122	5749
34	Malsawmtluanga, Chanmari	8014009622	0926
35	Hmangaihsangi, Chanmari	9436146322	3904
36	PC. Lalthuamlia, Chanmari	8014341840	3288
37	Lalthathanga, Chanmari	9856012814	1548
38	Lalbiakngheta, Chanmari	9863336223	3162
39	Peter Lalthanchhinga chanmari	9089238014	6075
40	PC.Lalchhuanawma IOC	9436146562	4261
41	Lalthangpuia IOC	9402126261	1707
42	Vanlalduhawma IOC	8415968177	6933

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43	AS Zosanga IOC	9774237935	1337
44	Hmangaihzaauva IOC	9862125945	4419
45	Lalsangpuia IOC	9402185492	2484
46	V.Ramdinthari, New Serchhip	9436376997	3941
47	CR.Kapzaauva New Serchhip	9862409988	3063
48	Hmingthanzaauva, New Serchhip	8014007340	4690
49	R.Lalramfela, New Serchhip	9436376589	2428
50	Lalriliaana New Serchhip	9402125906	6009
51	H.Lalchhuanawma, New Serchhip	9436146254	4059
52	R.Pachhunga New Serchhip	841496182	1197
53	C.Zirkunga New Serchhip	9862878393	5321
54	Lalhunliana New Serchhip	9862713317	8239
55	C.Lalrawna Chhiahtlang	8974964739	3814
56	Lalneihkima Varte, Chhiahtlang	9436786225	1239

VOLUNTEERS PROFILE

S/n	SERCHHIP DISTRICT SUB-HEADQUARTER YMA- SEARCH&RESCUE TEAM			
	Name	Skill Trained At	Name of Block	Phone No
1	Ramtharmawia (Leader)	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	96233698
2	Lalchungnunga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	986289257
3	Lalremsanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	New Serchhip	825788754
4	H.Lalengkima	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	9863398374
5	R.Lalduhsanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	9863427059

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6	Khianghmingthan ga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	9862123378
7	V.Lalduhzuala	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
8	Malsawmtluanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	N.Serchhip	
9	Vanlalruata Ralte	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
10	Freddie Malsawmtluanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
11	Laltlanmawia	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
12	Lalthakima	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
13	Remruatpuia	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
14	David Lalrinawma	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
15	H.Lalrinawma	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
16	Lalmuanpuii Sailo	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
17	Lalmuanpuia	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	

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18	R.Lalsiamliana	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
19	Malsawmsanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
20	R.Lalhunthara	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
21	H.T.Malsawmkima	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	

3.3.5 FORECASTING AND WARNING AGENCIES

DEOC will take it up in partnership with DIPRO and Meteorological Department.

CHAPTER-4

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

A better disaster management with minimum vulnerability is possible only by means of preventive, preparedness and mitigation measures. Neither a disaster can be prevented or diverted to any other place. The only possible thing is to minimize the effect. Mitigation in fact, is not, a cost. In the long run it pays for itself.

4.1 PREVENTION MEASURES

Prevention consists of actions that reduce risk from natural or manmade disaster incidents. It is required to list and elaborate all types of measures **(like - building codes, floodplain management, storm water management, coastal area zoning and management plan, etc.)** – planned and implemented by the districts as a part of prevention measures. It is good to have long term mitigation goals in place and connect these goals with measures that district has planned and implemented. These goals may include (but not limited to):

1. Provide better early warning methods for flood, storms, cyclone
2. Reduce the destruction and loss of life within buildings
3. Provide for safer environments for transportation systems
4. Eliminate flooding in populated areas
5. Ensure redundant water supply systems
6. Reduce environmental degradation and restoration of livelihood
7. Reduce effects of the natural environment on the infrastructure
8. Ensure redundant power systems on critical facilities
9. Ensure adequate materials available for road maintenance

4.1.1 Specific projects proposed for preventing the disasters.

1. Establishment of the control rooms;

The district administration should ensure the operation of the control room. The control room are presently run by major line department Police, Hospital etc the district level should be functional.

2. Plan updating

Disaster Management Plan needs updating annually. It includes skilled manpower. Their addresses and contact numbers, necessary equipments, medicine stocks, daily necessities. All these things have to be updated after a certain interval of time.

3. Communication system

Training is given for search & rescue, first aid's team of disaster management at the district and village level. These teams will provide timely help to any type of disasters.

Widespread awareness programme through media etc so that communities are sensitized on the action they must take when there is need for it.

4. Training for disaster management team

Each DMT's comprises of women and men volunteers assigned the special task of .The First Aid Team and Search & Rescue Team should be provided with training from time to time so that their timely help can be used during any disaster. DDMA Serchhip will conduct a workshop on CBDM in which local people, masons, NGOs members, Students, etc. took participation. Communities are always the first responders. Community participation ensures local ownership, addresses local needs, and promotes volunteerism and mutual help to prevent and minimize damage. Sub-headquarter YMA will be used in providing disaster related information and education to general public. At the time of disaster, the Office of Sub-Headquarter YMA, located in Bazar, Kawnpui, Serchhip can be converted into information and reporting hubs.

5. Organization of mock drill exercise

Mock drill is an integral part of the community based disaster management plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert. Mock drills are organized in order to activate the DMT's of district level and modification of DM Plan.

6. Community awareness on various disasters

1. Construction of earthquake resistant structure.
2. Retrofitting the weak structures.
3. Construction of breast walls, retaining walls etc to increase resisting force for preventing landslides.

7. Mainstreaming of DRR in development planning

DDMA has to issue directions time to time in accordance with all stakeholders regarding inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in developmental Planning. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in Development Plans etc are to be interlinked vertically and horizontally for fail-safe infrastructures in Serchhip district. Mainstreaming disaster management into the development planning process essentially means looking critically at each activity that is being planned, not only from the perspective of reducing the disaster vulnerability of that activity, but also from the perspective of minimizing that activity's potential contribution to the hazard. Every development plan of a department should incorporate elements of impact assessment, risk reduction, and the 'do no harm' approach. Examples of this approach are urban planning and zoning, up gradation of building codes and their effective enforcement, adoption of disaster resilient housing designs and construction of school and hospitals, flood proofing, response preparedness planning, insurance, establishment of early warning systems for various types of disasters, generating community awareness, creating technical competence and promoting research among engineers, architects, health experts, and scientists. In this district, DDMA has to sensitize officials of PWD, PHE, LAD/UD, RD/DRDA and also masons and community towards DRR issues.

8. Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

Every department at district level will analyze the specific risks faced by the department in that area or subject on which the department has the jurisdiction. The concerned department will do a risk and vulnerability analysis and prepare a report and present it to DDMA. The NODAL OFFICER of concerned department will be responsible for the said assignment. DDMA will take cognizance of the report and action will be taken accordingly.

9. Construction work

As and when the earthquake resistant features will be incorporated in the building by-laws of the State and adequate zoning laws will be put in place to regulate development away from unsafe locations, the concerned department will be responsible for implementation and raising public awareness about these laws.

10. Infrastructure and Housing Repair and Maintenance

Housing and Roads and Bridges are the two issues which are important in view of disaster. For mitigation of earthquake retrofitting and renovation of lifeline buildings has paramount importance. Lifeline buildings represent critical infrastructure for the state, such as schools and hospitals. The Public works department will be the primary agency responsible of conducting structural assessment, retrofitting and renovation of lifeline buildings. Existing development programmes may be examined to incorporate disaster resistant technologies in all existing and new public buildings. PWD will be responsible for preparing a risk and vulnerability analysis report and present it to DDMA. The NODAL OFFICER of PWD department will be responsible for the said assignment. DDMA will take cognizance of the report and action will be taken accordingly. Embankments/Banks/Dams and water resources, construction, strengthening of micro level protection features need to be identified and taken on priority in areas with recurrent threat of floods, and other water related disasters. PHE will be responsible for preparing a risk and vulnerability analysis report and present it to DDMA. The NODAL OFFICER of PHE department will be responsible for the said assignment. DDMA will take cognizance of the report and action will be taken accordingly. All the departments will have to ensure that mitigation measures are incorporated into repairs, major alterations, new development, and redevelopment practices, especially in areas subject to substantial risk from hazards. For the rural areas, DRDA will coordinate with the District Authority to ensure that all mitigation measures have been implemented under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, provide for strengthening and maintenance of such physical features that may vitally protect/help in rescue of communities during disaster situations. For the urban areas, LAD/the Urban Development department will coordinate with the district authorities to ensure that mitigation measures are included.

12. Research and Technology Transfer

Under the guidance of Science and Environment department, PWD will establish and maintain partnerships between all levels of government, the private sector, community groups, and institutions of higher learning that improve and implement methods to protect life and property.

13. Training and Capacity Building

Training and Capacity Building of Government Officials: At the district level, training programmes will be conducted in coordination with NGOs, PWD and government training/research institutions (ATI, Disaster Management Cell).

14. Community Level Training and Public Awareness Activities:

ATI has already organized a workshop on community based disaster management (CBDM) in the last few years. The community awareness and training activities has been basically carried out in the form of training programmes through NGOs, and Government Training Institutions. Apart from spreading awareness of disasters, the focus will essentially be on community capacity building. Special focus will be given to local contractors and masons, who are the prime responsible for construction work. Training programmes will target the informal construction sector by building their capacities on safe construction practices and retrofitting of existing structures. An institutional arrangement is required to ensure that in the long term, contractors and mason ensure safe construction practices.

15. Land Use Planning and Regulations

The office of department of Land Revenue & Settlement, Serchhip will be primary agency to encourage new development to occur in locations avoiding or minimizing exposure to hazards or enhance design requirements to improve resiliency in future disasters. This office should also ensure proper enforcement of existing regulations and acts.

16. Incentives and Resources for Mitigation

The main source for funding will be State Disaster Response Fund to implement the above stated mitigation strategy. The fund will be used to provide incentives to developmental projects where mitigation measures have been adopted. Leveraging of funds from other developmental schemes also needs to be taken into account.

17. Preparedness for schools

In Serchhip District there is the National School Safety Programme which is going on. Through these programmed 200 schools of the district was selected for training in disaster management. In connection with this programme sixty five stakeholders from the villages of the selected schools had undergone training in disaster management and from the selected schools; two hundred eighty five teachers are already trained as trainer for their schools.

18. Commanding officer, Assam Rifle

The Commanding Officer shall work in close coordination with the district administration and shall have access to all the available manpower machinery and materials at their respective disposal. They are required to draw contingent plan with all available resources at their command and shall also apprise the chairman with such information. These organizations shall also be responsible for the protection of vital installations and maintaining the supply lines.

4.1.2 Specific Projects for Vulnerable Groups:

Children under 18 years are protected and guided under the CSS project in the District. The District Child Protection Officer will be in charge of the protection of girl child in normal as well as at the time of occurrence of Disasters in the District.

Under the NLUM Programme, Women are being focused specially for a better livelihood and Self-Help groups are organized in urban area as well as Rural areas. UD&PA Dept will be responsible for vulnerable group especially in the event of Disasters.

Disabled Population by type of Disability (2011)

Sl No	Type of Disability							
	Seeing	Hearin g	Speec h	Movemen t	Mental retardatio n	Mental illness	Other disability	Multiple disability
	135	228	72	157	95	31	100	173

There is an ongoing programme under SSA known as Child with special needs Programme. Identification of disable people between 6-14 years is done by community people under SSA. This programme provides assistance like free medical check up and aid to the identified disabled school children, free assistance in cash and in kind. This Programme also provides transport allowances to physically challenged students. Special cars are given and also special attention is given to students with physically disability by constructing ramps in school and offices.

There is another programme under RMSA in collaboration with SCERT known as IED programme which identified persons with disability from age group of 16-18 years.

4.2 Mainstreaming DRR in development plans and programs.

In Serchhip district, all the Heads of Department has been informed regarding mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction in the development programmes of all the department especially to PWD, DRDA, P&E, PHE, Education Department and Information and Public Relation Department.

4.3 List of on-going and proposed development projects and programs addressing disaster prevention - both directly and indirectly

4.3.1 Individual level – Awareness generation thorough Media

4.3.2 Community level-Drainage system and Check Dam has been proposed for AOC-Hmar veng area within Serchhip town.

4.4 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effect of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it in order to reduce the scale of future disaster. Therefore mitigation activities can be focused on the hazard itself or the elements exposed to the threat. Mitigation aims at reducing the physical, economics and socio vulnerability to threats and the underlying causes for this vulnerability.

Proper preparedness and mitigation measures instantly help to respond disaster a disaster in time. So district wise preparedness and mitigation is highly required. A prepared community is the best community to minimize the loss and damaged caused by the disaster. Mitigation focuses on various ways and means of reducing the impact of disasters to the communities through damage prevention.

4.4.1 Hazard-Wise Mitigation Measures

a) Earthquake

- Construction of earthquake resistant buildings in safe location.
- Reconstruction/retrofitting of unsafe old buildings and structures.
- Enforcement of building code and byelaws.
- Ensure the safety of buildings or institutions where mass gathering usually takes place as in schools, public halls etc.
- Strict regulation for approvals of building design and to ensure safe construction practices are followed while construction of new buildings is undertaken.
- Mass education on safe construction practices and protection of human being from earthquake. Practice do's and don't's on regular basis.
- Have mock drills with all stakeholders and institutions and the general public to ensure the preparedness level.
- Training of engineers and masons on safe construction practices.

b) Flood

- Strengthen the early warning system for accurate warning to the community.
- Storm drains should be strengthened and cleared before rainy season.
- Land use planning to avoid mudslide and landslide due to heavy rainfall.
- Community awareness and education to prevent flood.
- Mapping of flood prone areas and flood risk mapping which can assist during pre-disaster decision making.
- Formulation of flood preparedness plan which includes emergency response planning and training.

c) Cyclones/High wind

- Structural modification in existing houses to keep the roof intact during heavy wind. Construction of Cyclone shelters that can act as safe place to flee during cyclone
- Construction of wind breakers to minimize the effect of high wind on the houses.
- Strengthen early warning system in the district. Coordinate with Meteorology Dept. to get localized cyclonic information and alert the people for preparedness.
- Mapping, delineation and demarcation of cyclone hazard areas and sensitive areas.

d) Landslides

- Identify all streams runoff and clear blocked areas before the rainy season, to avoid blockade.

- Maintain and protect both sides of river and stream to avoid erosion and improve the channels for free flow of water.
- Monitoring of landslide prone areas either through and automated system or by preparation of hazard area maps and following up ground check on such areas during monsoon or raining season.
- House site allotment should be considered only after careful consultation with Land Use Plan to avoid risk against landslide and land-sinking.
- Campaigns to create public awareness on the importance of proper drainage system.

e) Drought

- Tracking the behavior of monsoon and taking advance action to reduce the drought situation.
- Construction of rainwater harvesting structures in prone areas to ensure that water is as least available during drought prevalence.
- Crop insurance should be promoted to transfer risk.

f) Fire

- Identify vulnerable forest areas prone to fire damage annually and prepare a fire damage map.
- Clearance of fire lines which are absolutely necessary by controlled burning along the highways, village roads, foot-paths, plantations, regeneration areas, protected areas and electricity transmission lines etc.
- Constitution of Village Fire Protection Committee of permanent nature.
- Effective communication system for early detection of fire incident through fire watchers and carrying out intensive patrolling during dry season. Imparting training to staff and villages for fire fighting.
- Strict enforcement of existing Fire Protection Regulation Act.

g) Epidemics

- Health department needs to be provided with more water quality monitoring centers for effective surveillance of water quality principally during the monsoon months and during flood events.
- Bleaching powder should be adequately available with all the villages.
- Rural hospitals should be upgraded to include blood bank and surgical facilities.
- Contingency plan for response should be prepared after identifying the epidemics that are likely to occur in the region.
- First aid training will help to cope better during the emergency response period for epidemics.
- Improving the sanitary conditions, drive to check and fumigate breeding places of any vector, disinfecting the water sources etc.

h) Road accidents

- Setting up of highway safety patrol team along the Aizawl-Serchhip highway which will be a specialized division of police to tackle road accident.
- Provision of adequate signboards, speed breakers and guard stones/steels near cliffs and accident prone spots.
- The risk at the accident prone spots and cliffs must be minimized by

adequate construction signboards.

4.4.2 Hazardwise Non Structural Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Strategy of Various Government Department

a) Agriculture Department

- Storing of seeds, seedlings, mini kits, fertilizers, pesticides and other agricultural inputs for making them readily available to the affected cultivators under the loan/grant for raising alternative crops after any disasters.
- Raising seed beds with support from community and keep them in stock to the places prone to the disasters for easy access.
- Introduction of new seeds storage banks at community level.
- Drawing up contingency plan for the purposes and community should be aware about the contingency plan.

b) School Education Department

- Have School Safety Plans in all schools.
- Practice evacuation drills on regular basis.
- Strengthen school building against earthquake, cyclonic storms, landslides and fire.
- Ready with books and kits for crash course after any major disasters.
-

c) Health Department

- There should be a health and medical services plan for vulnerable areas.
- Emergency Mass Casualty Plans for each hospital and health service centers to be drawn up.
- Mobile health and medical facilities to be always alert and ready.
- Materials and manpower shall be made available at all time to set up temporary health centers in affected areas.
- Inoculation, vaccination and health care shall always be in readiness.
- Storing of medicines, equipments in disaster prone areas.

d) Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department

- Storage of feed, fodder, medicine, vaccine and preventive measures for animal health.
- Supply of fodder in times of need with support from community for more generation of foddors.
- Deployment plan of Veterinary personnel, where it is required and train them to manage emergency situation.

e) Public Health Engineering Department

- Keeping ready materials required for quick supply of drinking water where it may be required after any disaster.
- Protect all water supply systems from earthquake and landslides. Keep ready with alternate water supply system in case normal water supply system is broken.

- Fire Hydrant be installed at strategic locations In Serchhip Town.
- Provide water to Fire & Emergency Services when there is an outbreak of fire for refilling of empty Fire Tender without any delay in time.

f) Police Department

- SDRF Units in the Police Battalions shall be always put on alert and their equipment kept in tip-top condition.
- Put on alert officers and other ranks to immediately act and take control of any critical situation side by side with the administration.
- Provide security relief operation in disaster situation.
- During normal time, trained personnel of SDRF Units can impart training to Community DMTs on research and rescue operation and maintain linkages with community leaders for better cohesion during any type of disaster.

g) Fire & Emergency Department

- Enhance the number of units in the State to provide effective services.
- Create more community volunteers to support the department in carrying out their activities.
- Organize trainings of volunteers and upgrade their skill and knowledge on search and rescue on regular basis.
- Provide budget head for regular training of the volunteers.

h) Public Works Department

- Protective measures have to be taken in all roads to avoid break due to disasters. Maintain all roads before the rainy seasons.
- Ensuring that equipments, materials and workers are kept ready to repair broken roads and establish linkages quickly after any disaster.
- Keep an updated list of heavy earthmoving equipment, etc with contact numbers.
- Special provision for roadside drainage be included with road development projects.
- Vigilance maintained during construction work to ensure that engineering designs are strictly followed for safety against cyclonic wind and earthquake.
- Rock fall/ Landslide vulnerable area be monitored regularly and take necessary preventive measures by removing or fixing those portions which are likely to fall during rainy season.

i) Power & Electricity Department

- Assess the electricity supply system of the State and take preventive action to protect the supply system during disaster periods.
- Keeping ready the requirements of manpower and stock to meet any emergency situation.
- Conduct refresher training for existing staff at regular interval to handle the emergency situation and provide electricity to the essential services and community as well.
- Keep equipments ready to provide electricity supply temporarily to disaster affected areas.

j) Environment & Forest Department

- Support the community in generation of wind break by planting appropriate trees near the community settlements.
- Give support to Soil & Water Conservation Department to maintain all river banks and streams to protect landslides and mud slides.
- Enhance the community participation in generation of more saplings and encourage them to protect the forest.
- Generate the awareness among the community to avoid forest fire.

k) Transport Department

- Keep list of transport/ vehicle for relief and rescue operation.
- Keep contact with Aviation Department for helicopters for emergency operation to facilitate quick arrangement of airlift that may be required during disaster period.

l) Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department

- Construction of food storage facilities in disaster prone areas to keep sufficient food-grain before disaster seasons.
- Stock sufficient food-grain before monsoon starts in isolated rural areas.
- Since the State relies heavily on imported food-grains, the department shall stock sufficient food-grain before monsoon starts when road communications could be disrupted for a long time.

m) Rural Development Department

- All construction taken up by the Department should be invariably be of earthquake resistant design.
- Existing rural infrastructure constructed by Rural Development Department are to be inspected and safety against earthquake of high intensity be ensured especially for buildings used for mass gathering, like hall etc.
- All engineers under the Department shall be trained in Earthquake Resistant Construction.

n) Land Revenue& Settlement Department

- Coordinate with Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department and follow the Land Use Plan approved by the Government before making house sites plan for residential or other purposes.
- “No Development Zones’ as per approved Land Use Plan should not be disturbed.
- Natural drainage should not be disturbed while allotment of house sites in areas where natural drains crosses the sites.

o) Local Administrative Department (UD& PA Department)

- Master Plan for all urban habitations be drawn up after careful conduct of Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis.

- The Mizoram Urban & Regional Development Act/ Rules including Building Regulations be revised/amended to incorporate the recommendations of the Team of Expert (MHA).
- The MURDA/Rules be implemented strictly throughout the State where applicable.
- Assistance be given to the Autonomous District Councils to develop respective Building Byelaws to ensure safety against all hazards.

p) Village Councils/Local Councils

- LC/VC level Disaster Management Committee be formed to look after various aspects of pre and post disasters activities.
- Coordinate with the local NGO's to establish active Disaster Management Teams for various activities like S&R, First Aid, Shelter Management, Information & Damage Assessment etc as may be considered required.
- Assess the risk factor of the community and develop various protection measures along with the Government Dept. and NGO's.
- Carry out mock drills twice a year to assess the preparedness levels.

q)Contractors:-

- At present we have 26 registered contractors with PWD Division Serchhip District.

CHAPTER - 5

Preparedness Measures

Preparedness is the state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof. The preparedness level at the District has to be checked by the DDMA

5.1 Identification of stakeholders involved in disaster response

The overall responsibility of Disaster management lies with the DDMA, however, all stakeholders like the different Departments of the Government, Local authorities such as the Village Councils, NGOs and the Community have to support the DDMA in all its efforts for effective management of disasters.

5.1.1 Response and evacuation of the disabled

Immediately after a disaster the following actions are to be taken for disability-related responses :

- i. Evacuate Persons with Disabilities to safe shelters with care
- ii. Identify/list persons with existing disabilities in temporary shelters and camps
- iii. Respond to the specific health care needs of persons with existing disabilities such as insulin for diabetics, soft mattresses for people with spinal cord injuries and spectacles for people with low vision etc.
- iv. Identify people with injuries and providing appropriate trauma care to save lives and minimize future functional impairment and disability
- v. Implement other curative and therapeutic interventions that can prevent disability such as prevention of pressure sores and possible deformities
- vi. Transfer people with severe injuries and/or newly acquired disabilities to referral centres for medical rehabilitations. In settings where such centres do not exist, efforts should be made to ensure that such persons are treated by specialists in existing facilities.
- vii. Establish a multi-disciplinary task force to prepare a long-term rehabilitation programme, taking into consideration the resources available and economic conditions of the District/State.

5.2 Formation of Teams

5.2.1 Early Warning

Chairman	:	DC
Secretary	:	DIPRO
Members Department	:	:NIC, BSNL, POLICE, Private Telecom

5.2.2 Search and Rescue

Chairman	:	Superintendant of Police
Secretary	:	O/C F&ES
Members Department	:	Police, 14AR, YMA

5.2.3 Evacuation

Chairman : DC
 Secretary : DSP Police
 Members Department : Police, Fire, PWD, PHE, NCC, Army

5.2.4 Damage and Loss Assessment

Chairman : District Research Officer, Serchhip
 Secretary : Information and Public Relation Officer
 Members Department : I&PR, DC's Office, YMA, Police

5.3 Activation of IRS in the District

IRS POSITION	SUITABLE OFFICER
Responsible Officer	Deputy Commissioner
Incident Commander	Addl. Deputy Commissioner
Deputy IC	Superintendent of Police
Information and Media Officer	District Information and Public Relation Officer
Liaison Officer	SDO Sadar
Safety Officer	SDC, i/c DM&R
Operation Section Chief	Addl. Superintendent of Police
Staging Area Manager	SDO (Civil) Thenzawl/ North Vanlaiphai
Response Branch Director	SDC (P)
Division Supervisor / Group in Charge	Deputy Superintendent of Police (HQ)
Task Force/ Strike Team	Commander / Leaders of SDRF, MAP, MRP, IR, F&ES, MRHG, YMA
Single Resources	SMO-H & FW Dept, SDO-PWD/ P&E, S.O,F&ES
Transportation Branch	District Transport Officer

ROAD GROUP	
Group-in-Charge	Deputy Superintendent of Police
Vehicle Coordinator	Addl. District Transport Officer
Loading-in Charge / Unloading-in-Charge	MVI Transport Department

RAIL GROUP	
Group-in-Charge	Not relevant in District in Mizoram
Vehicle Coordinator	Not relevant in District in Mizoram
Loading-in Charge / Unloading-in-Charge	Not relevant in District in Mizoram

WATER GROUP	
Group-in-Charge	Executive Engineer, PHE
Coordinator	SDO, PHE

AIR OPERATION GROUP	
Group-in-Charge Air Operation	District Aviation / Helipad
Helibase / Helipad-in-Charge	Executive Engineer, PWD
Loading-in Charge / Unloading-in-Charge	Superintendent of Excise

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Loading-in Charge / Unloading-in-Charge	J.E, PHE
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The DC being the head of the district and chairman of the DDMA is designated as the Responsible Officer (RO) of the district. The DC may delegate some of the functions to the ADC for the day to day supervision and management of the incident. However, he will remain fully briefed by the DEOC and IC and be aware of all developments and progress of response activities at all times. The hierarchical representation of RO is shown at Fig. 1

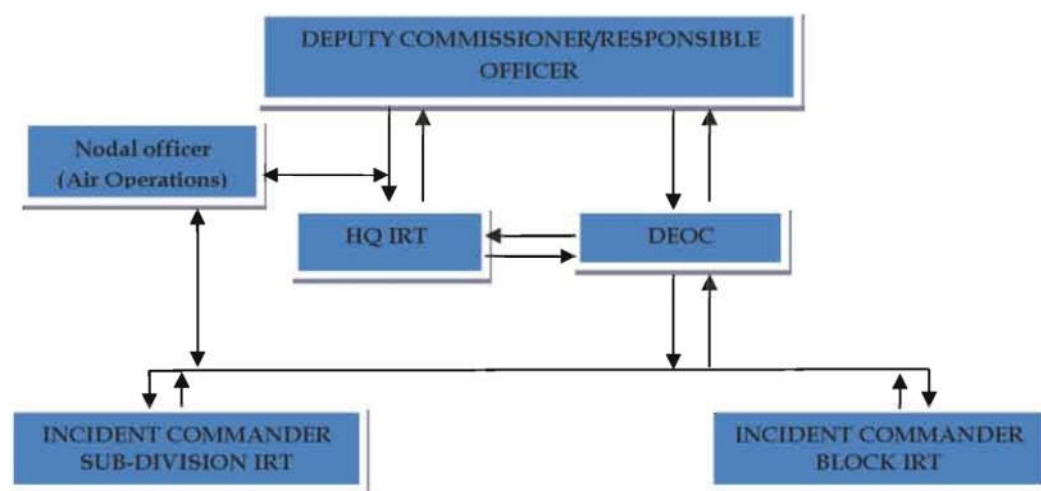


Fig.1: Hierarchical representation of RO

The heads of different departments in the District will have separate roles to play depending on the nature and kind of disaster. The roles and responsibilities of the members of the DDMA will be decided in advance in consultation with the concerned members. The roles of other line departments also have to be clearly delineated in various disaster situations in the DDMP which will be duly approved by the State Government, so that there will be no ambiguity about their functions during response.

5.4 Protocol for seeking help from other agencies like Army, Air Force & Central Paramilitary Forces, NDRF and SDRF

The Chairman of the DDMA will write to the Government in the Disaster Management & Rehabilitation Department for requisition of Army, Air force & Central Paramilitary Forces which will take up the matter with the concern Ministries.

5.5 National Disaster Response Force

The NDRF Battalion/Team can be requisitioned by the DDMA directly in cases of rapid onset disasters where early warning/alerts is not available and through the Director General, NDRF and NDMA in cases where sufficient lead time is

available. The DDMA will maintain close liaison with the NDRF Commander, Guwahati for rapid deployment in case of threatening disaster situations/disasters.

5.6 State Disaster Response Force

The Chairman of the DDMA will write to the Government in the Disaster Management & Rehabilitation Department for requisition of SDRF which will take up the matter with the Director General of Police

5.7 Mechanism for checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

The Logistic Section Chief (LSC) is responsible for checking and certification of logistics, equipments, stores and for all logistics arrangements.

5.8 Operational check-up of Warning Systems & EOC

Operational check-up of EOC should be done twice a year. Equipments especially communication equipments should be checked and tested regularly with the assistance of the MPRO.

5.9 Command & Coordination

The DC/RO will convene a coordination meeting regularly with all the stakeholders including the NGOs for effective management of disaster and for preparedness of South West Monsoon and Cyclone seasons.

5.10 Community Preparedness

Community is one of the most important stakeholders and also the first responders to any disaster, hence, community preparedness plays a very important role in - Community warning system IMD is responsible for warning of thunderstorm, cyclone and earthquake and the DDMA/ DEOC will warn the public through the Information & Public Relations Department to the BDOs for further information to all the Village Early Warning Teams. After receipt of warning, the teams shall communicate the message to the concerning people of the areas by sound system or any locally available resources. The DDMA/DEOC shall ensure fail safe mechanism for timely dissemination of forecasting and warning of impending disaster to the Community awareness and education programmes on DM are conducted regularly under the supervision of DDMA & BDOs by involving the community at the village levels.

5.11 Community's responsibility

The Community should not only support the DDMA but owned the responsibility for effective DM at their level. Their responsibilities are-

- To promote community education and awareness

- Training and capacity building in Search & Rescue, First Aid and conducting Mock Drills
- Preparation of CommunityNDMP through participatory approach along with formation of DM teams.

5.12 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Arrangements for VIP visits: VIP visit to any affected areas is important to build confidence on the people after a disaster. However, minimum protocol requirement is to be maintained so that it will not affect the relief and response operations. Procurement: Resources have been updated in the IDRN website. However, procurement of resources like tents, blankets, tarpaulins, equipments etc during disasters will be done by the Procurement Unit Leader. Emergency procurement of resources can be made by the DDMA as per Section 50 of the DM Act, 2005.

5.13 Knowledge Management, Networking and Sharing

- Documentation of disasters and to make it available in easy accessible format
- Undertake research studies and application of outcomes in disaster management practices
- Documenting field data, experience and indigenous technological knowledge from local community
- Development of plan by using available resources like IDRN.
- Sharing of data/information/reports/proceeding through consultation meeting/seminars etc.
- Use of Information and Communication Technology at DEOC.

5.13.1 India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)

IDRN, a web-based information system is a nation-wide electronic/on-line inventory of resources like equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies collected from all departments in the district. All resources from different departments at the district have been uploaded and updated regularly.

5.13.2 State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN)

SDRN, a web-based supply chain management system that helps relief agencies or response agencies and local government to access and feed in real time information on products and services required for humanitarian relief.

5.14 Media Management/information dissemination

Media plays a very important role to check rumour and panic, hence, Media Management System and proper coordination with the DDMA is necessary. The main roles of Media are informative, suggestive and analytical. The I&PR Department is responsible for Media Management. The I&PR Media preparedness measures are attached in the annexure.

5.15 Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management

The District Medical Superintendent is in charge of Disaster Medicines and Mass Casualty Management. The following activities are to be prepared-

- Preparation of Authentic medical database for public and private facilities available in the district.
- Resource management- Manpower, logistics, medical equipments, medicines, antidotes, personal protective equipments, disinfectant, vaccine.
- Identification of medical IRS at the district level and disaster site.
- Preparation of Medical Management Plan
- Preparation of Hospital Preparedness/Disaster Management Plan
- Training and capacity building -Hospital preparedness, Pre hospital care, Mass Casualty Management, etc.
- Medical Preparedness for Chemical Emergencies- including formation of trained medical first responder, QRT, stationary and mobile decontamination facilities, identification of poison centres, mobile hospital, antidotes planning and crisis management planning at hospitals.

CHAPTER- 6**CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING MEASURES**

Developing a DDMP without building capacity or raising awareness amongst stakeholders can be detrimental to the development of a successful and sustainable plan. Stakeholders and communities are critical components to a successful, long-term, sustainable disaster management plan. Capacity Building develops and strengthens skills, competencies and abilities of both Government and non-government officials and communities to achieve their desired results during and after disasters, as well as preventing hazardous events from becoming disasters. Capacity Building is a complex, long-term phenomenon requiring the development of human resources, the establishment of well functioning organizations within a suitable work environment and a supportive socio-political environment for improving the performance of institutions and personnel. Developing institutional capacity is very important. At the same time, by making the local community part of the process and solution would help in ensuring that disaster mitigation measures are more likely to be implemented and maintained over time. The capacity building plan should cater to the 'differential capacity building needs' based on the functional responsibilities assigned to stakeholders

6.1 Approaches towards Capacity building

The approaches of the DDMA are proactive in prevention, mitigation and preparedness and follow a holistic and integrated approach in dealing with disasters.

- Holistic approach is about integrating all aspects of disaster management like preparedness, response, recovery etc with sustainable development.
- Integrated approach is about involving all stake holders, the Government, NGOs and the community with DM.
- Community-based Disaster Management / Community-based Disaster Preparedness approach is about involving the community in every aspect of disaster management planning. Involving communities in disaster preparedness programs provides a venue for these communities to implement their own solutions thus inculcating ownership and an increased probability of sustainability.

6.2 Capacity Building Plan

6.2.1.1

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Training & Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization to Representatives & law/ policy makers Sensitization & training to government officials of different departments 	Revenue Department, DM&R, SDMA, DDMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to Civil Defence & Home Guards personnel in various aspect of DM including Search and Rescue & First Aid 	Revenue Department, DM&R, Police, SDMA, DDMA,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to engineers, architects, structural aspect of DM 	DDMA, PWD and all relevant departments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of doctors & paramedics on Medical preparedness & Mass Casualty Management 	DDMA, Health Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to educational institutions, teachers etc on College/ School Safety, Search & Rescue, First Aid 	DDMA education Department,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to Police and Traffic personnel in various aspect of DM 	DDMA, Home Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to Fire & Emergency personnel in various aspect of DM 	DDMA, Home Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to NCC, NSS, NYK & volunteers in various aspect of DM 	DDMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to NGOs/CBOs in various aspect of disaster management 	DDMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to Media in various aspect of disaster management 	DDMA,I&PR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to Teachers/Caretakers of PWDs (Persons with Disabilities) 	DDMA & Social Welfare Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Gender & Disaster to all stakeholders 	DDMA
IEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertisement, hoarding, booklets, leaflets, banners, demonstration, street play, rally, exhibition, audio-visual and documentary etc 	DDMA & all line departments

Training Institutes and Phone numbers:

Administrative Training Institute, New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl	Director	2323321/2315506
State Institute of rural development (SIRD), Durtlang	Director	221521/221523
Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre (MIRSAC)	Project Director	0389-2341240
PHQ Khatla, Aizawl	DGP Mizoram	0389-2334682/2335146

6.2.2.2

Sl.no	Expertise	Name	Designation	Address	Contact
1	Doctor	Laldawngliana Sailo	CMO	Serchhip	222334
2	Doctor	Z.D.Lalmuanawma	Med.Supt	Serchhip	226184
3	Doctor	Lahlunpuii	MO	Serchhip	9436361253
4	Doctor	Lalnunhlhma Khiantge	MO	Serchhip	9436146116
5	Doctor	T.Zalianzela	MO	Serchhip	9436770382
6	Doctor	K. Vanlalhriati	MO Pediatrician	Serchhip	226185
7	Doctor	Maria Vanlalrosangi	MO	Serchhip	9862300952
8	Doctor	Janet Laldinpuii	Dental surgeon	Serchhip	9612134038
9	Doctor	K.Lallawmzuala	Medicine	Serchhip	
10	Doctor	Christopher L.Hmar	MO (Ortho)	Serchhip	
11	Doctor	R. Lalhhandama	Surgeon	Serchhip	
12	Doctor	Laltharzeli Fanai	MO (Gynae)	Serchhip	
13	Doctor	C.Lalrinzama	MO Pediatrician	Serchhip	
14	Doctor	Dr.Lalramchhana	MO	Serchhip	
15	Doctor	Zodinmawii	MO	Serchhip	
16	Doctor	Andrew	MO	Chhingchhip	
17	Doctor	Remlalnghaki	MO	Thenzawl	
18	Doctor	Benjamin	MO	Thenzawl	
19	Ex Service man	Zaliankhuma		Serchhip	222560
20	Mechanica l/civil engineer	ZD Lalthuamlia	BE	Serchhip	
21		ZD Laltlanzova	BE	Serchhip	222325

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22		K.Laltluangkima	BE	Serchhip	222445
23		Dr.R.Lalmakthanga	BVSC	Serchhip	222055
24		Dr.Lalrokima	BVSC	Serchhip	

6. 3 Police, Fire Services, SDRF

District Police Team 2018

Sl.No	Name	Designation
1	R.Sathiyasundaram	Superintendant of Police
2	David J. Byhnadaolai	SDPO
3	V.Lalduhawma	Inspector
4	Zosangliani	Inspector
5	Lalsangzuala	SI
6	Hmingthansangi	SI
7	T.Lalhruailiana	ASI
8	F.Lalchungnunga	Constable
9	Lalngnakliana	Constable
10	PC.Malsawmkima	Constable

Note: Other SI, ASI and Constables in the Police Dept will be deputed at the occurrence of the Disaster according to the Police response Plan.

Fire & Emergency Services:

Sl.No	Name	Contact No
1	Lalbiaksanga, SSO	9436793864
2	Ruatliana, Fireman	9612842714
3	KC Lallawmkima, Fireman	8132927618
4	C. Laldinkima, Fireman	9862652585
5	R. Laltanliana, Fireman	8730834544
6	Michael Zoremthuanga, Fireman	8414933745
7	Hmingthanpuia, Fireman	8014160931
8	J.R. Lalnitawna, D/G-i	8730903683
9	F.X. Laltanpuia, D/G-ii	9862685677

There are Fire mens in the fire stations who are skilled trained in Rescue and lifting.

SDRF : 1st Batallion MAP, Armed veng – 0389-2322306/2325046

3rd Batallion MAP, Mualpui – 2325572/2324862

5th IR Bn, Sakawrtuichhun – 2916156/2341491

DDRF : District Organiser, DEOC/ District Magistrate will be responsible in deputing the DDRF Team. Contact – 1077/9862116104.

6.4 Community Based Disaster Management

Taking into account the negative impact of the natural disasters in the district and as Community is the first responder to any disaster and the first to be affected. Defining community is the first step towards community preparedness and stressed that any strategy must focus on the community and its problems for effective implementation of the programme. Community is one of the most important stakeholders in DM. Therefore, effective participation of the community which includes all sections of a society is emphasized to capacitate the community and increase their preparedness level so that loss of life & property can be reduced. The concept of putting the communities at the forefront gives rise to the idea of CBDM. The community needs to be empowered for coping with disasters and as well as the need to mobilize their capabilities and capacities for effective DM. It is also known that the local communities have an active part to play in all phases of disasters because:

- A good state of preparedness by the community before a disaster strikes may reduce its impact.
- The Community can save more number of lives during the golden hours after a disaster strikes till the arrival of external help.
- The Community can effectively address the issues of water and sanitation, health, rehabilitation etc in more organized way.

NGOs (YMA, MHIP, etc)

In Serchhip district one Nodal Officer has been designated. Pu RSanghmingthanga, President, Sub-hqtr, YMA. Mob-9436146837.

The sub-headquarter YMA would perform the following duties within the ambit of its own organisational structure, in association with various NGOs.

In the preparedness stage it will take steps for preparing community based disaster management plans. It will identify volunteers in disaster prone areas and arrange for their training. It will organise awareness raising programs, seminars and meetings with the people for improving their capacity to face disasters. It will maintain contacts with District Administrators on its activities. It will ensure road communication and pre-positioning of relief material as close as possible to disaster prone communities.

In Alert and Warning Stage it will issue warning notice to all YMA branch concerned in the district. It will keep the survey and relief team of head quarters on stand-by in readiness with required transport and equipment. It will mobilise volunteers and issue instructions for sending them to potential disaster affected areas. It will take part in evacuation programme of population

with close cooperation of volunteers. It will coordinate with pre identified NGOs for possible joint operations.

During disaster It will ensure survey of loss and damage in affected areas and dispatch of relief teams from concerned YMA branch. It will assist the Government to determine loss, damage and needs related information. It will give emergency assistance to disaster affected people especially in the following cases:

- Help in rescue and evacuation work, temporary shelter, first aid, food and clothing,
- Arrange for distribution of relief material received from Government and various donors of areas not affected by disaster.
- Send request for requirement of relief and rehabilitation to the Central YMA, Aizawl after informing about loss and damage due to disaster.

After disaster It will participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in special circumstances. It will take steps for correct and effective evaluation of preparedness work and for correcting errors/weakness in such work. It will extend Cooperation to the district/state EOC for disaster documentation.

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM:

The Deputy Commissioner of the District shall be the control room in charge of the district. The DC will oversee all the functioning of the crisis management and shall remain in the control room. In case of his absence, other officer will be appointed to take over the charges, and shall be responsible for the implementation of the Standard Operating Procedure for effective management of the situation.

The officer in charge of the Control Room will make a duty routine in times of normal, during disaster and post disaster. They will receive all the disaster information from various sources and send out the warning to all field officers. And any officer receiving disaster warning must inform the Control Room at instant for further follow up action.

During Emergency, the Officer in Charge must ensure the availability of the following equipments in the Control Room and ensure they are fully functional for proper disaster management activities:

- Communication facilities, phone (land line and mobile wireless set).
- Generator, inverter and batteries.
- Radio/ TV for information collection.
- Record Book for entry of important notes and warning received about disaster.
- Sufficient fuel for running the generator.
- Vehicles for emergency (two, four wheelers).

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- Disaster mapping of different aspect like vulnerable and safe areas etc.
- Standard Operating Procedure for line departments.
- Important contact numbers for emergency.
- List of NGOs, NSS, and NCC with their capability to respond disaster.

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Community Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of vulnerable community & vulnerable groups keeping in mind the gender Issues 	DDMA,BDOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on risk & vulnerability 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage preparation of DM plan through 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice and issue direction wherever necessary for community disaster prevention, mitigation and preparednessthrough local resources and 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary resources and support for DRR at community level 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the preparedness at community level 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote community preparedness, education, awareness and training 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fail safe mechanism for timely dissemination of forecasting and warning of 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information to community to deal with any disaster situation 	

6.5 Training of Trainers

ATI Aizawl has been conducted Training of Trainers in Disaster Management for both institutions and for the volunteers in the District. Identified experts from from DRC Serchhip, Search and Rescue Team members from YMA and trained health Professionals like Doctors, Nurses are being identified as trainers of the District. Besides these, Engineers, Masons and other Professionals are owned by the District as trainer of the community in Disaster Management.

6.5.1 Contact persons of Professionals at different line.

Sl.No	Expertise	Name	Designation	Address	Phone
1	Public Health Specialist	Laldawngliana Sailo	CMO	Serchhip JN Hospital	222334
2	Ex-Serviceman	Zaliankhuma		Serchhip	222560
3	Mechanical	ZD	BE	Serchhip	222325

	Civil Engineer	Laltlanzova			
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6.5.2 Disaster Management Education

Disaster Management Education has been given importance in the district. All the offices and Schools in Serchhip district has been given awareness on disaster management. All offices had been given training and guidance for preparation of Disaster Management Plan. Public Building safety and community safety against various hazards had been studied and awareness on Community based Disaster Management has been conducted at different places in the Community within the district. Village Disaster Management Plans are prepared and Block DM Plans are to be prepared and updated every year.

6.5.3 Schools

Under the Programme of National School safety policy, Schools in Serchhip district has prepared DM Plan. The DDMA has given School DM Plan to be followed for all the schools in Serchhip district. From Primary to High School, Schools are given direction to conduct Mockdrill frequently as directed from the DEO. The National School safety Policy 2016 is being implemented in Schools and institutions within the District.

In Serchhip district, there is one academic college available. Serchhip Govt College has prepared DM Plan and acquired equipment for Search & Rescue and First Aid. Adventure Club in Govt Serchhip college are also identified as Search & Rescue Team for the District.

6.6 Skill up gradation and follow up training programmes

Serchhip District Disaster Management Authority has the follow up training Programmes

Sl.no	Activity	Target Group	Responsibility
1	Community Based Disaster Management Training	Community/Vc area within Serchhip district	DC's Office
2	School safety Training	Schools in Serchhip district	DDMA/DRC/DEO
3	Search & Rescue Training	NGO/Volunteers at District level	DDMA
4	Training on First Aid	NGO/Volunteers at District level.	DDMA/ Health Dept

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S/n	SERCHHIP DISTRICT SUB-HEADQUARTER YMA- SEARCH&RESCUE TEAM			
	Name	Skill Trained At	Name of Block	Phone No
1	Ramtharmawia (Leader)	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	96233698
2	Lalchungnunga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	986289257
3	Lalremsanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	New Serchhip	825788754
4	H.Lalengkima	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	9863398374
5	R.Lalduhsanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	9863427059
6	Khianghmingthanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Serchhip	9862123378
7	V.Lalduhzuala	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
8	Malsawmtluanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	N.Serchhip	
9	Vanlalruata Ralte	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
10	Freddie Malsawmtluanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
11	Laltlanmawia	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
12	Lalthakima	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
13	Remruatpuia	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River	Kawnpui South	

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		Accident.		
14	David Lalrinawma	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
15	H.Lalrinawma	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
16	Lalmuanpuii Sailo	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
17	Lalmuanpuia	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
18	R.Lalsiamliana	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
19	Malsawmsanga	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
20	R.Lalhunthara	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	
21	H.T.Malsawmkima	Search & Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue Operation in River Accident.	Kawnpui South	

Members of Bosgaurus Youth Adventure Club (BOYAC), Serchhip

Sl.No	Name	Contact No
1	Lalsiampuii, Leader	9862087758
2	Vanlalrinliana, Deputy Leader	8974443064
3	H. Ramluahpuia, Secretary	9862331842
4	Gospel Vanlalduhsaka, Asst Secy	8794265439
5	C.Lalthakima, Treasurer	9089641932
6	Esther Zonuntluangi	8014006154
7	PC. Lalnunzira	8131948432
8	Laldinpuia	8259914553
9	C. Lalngaihzuala	9383248467
10	Darchhuana	8416075287
11	J. Malsawmzuala	8794896571
12	H. Lalhruaikima	9089284091
13	Vanlalhruaizela	8257015109
14	Bobby Vanlalliana	8257046459

Chapter -7

Response and Relief measures

Response planning provides rapid and disciplined incident assessment to ensure a quickly scalable, adaptable and flexible response. It incorporates National and State response doctrine, which defines basic roles and responsibilities for incident response across all levels of government and the private sector. Before taking up response activities, the DM (RO/IC as per IRS) will hold a meeting to take stock of the situation, availability and mobilization of resources for listing out the various tasks and to provide proper briefing to the responders. The Incident Action Plan will be drawn and put into action based on the situation assessment. The Deputy Commissioner will nominate Operation Section Commander (OSC) based on –incident type|| and rest will follow as per IRS/IRT and other procedural guidelines issued by the state.

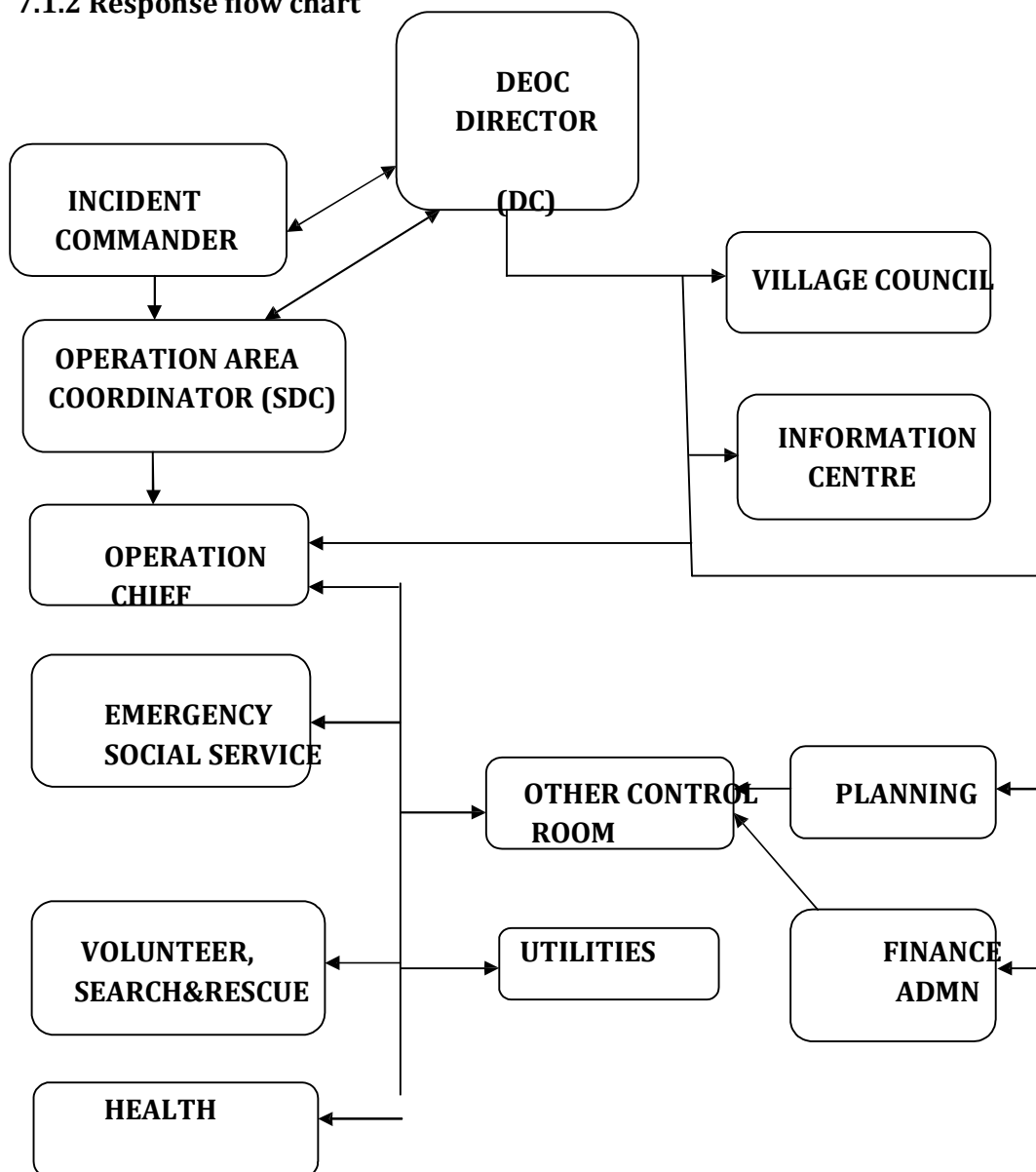
7.1 Response planning (multi-hazard), preparedness and assessment

Response planning of Earthquake, Cyclone, Floods, Landslide are different as the nature and effect of the disaster is different.

7.1.1. Quick assessment of damages and need

Rescue and Relief operations shall be based on ground assessment of damage and losses. Preliminary Assessment shall be carried out immediately within 24hours for planning and response. The Damage Assessment Team will be active on the Disaster Site, Ariel surveys and information collected from primary and secondary sources. If all forms of communication fail, MPRO may be expected to collect and give report by using their WT set along with other line Departments or by using Torch light /Morse Code Communication Techniques. Need based quick assessment is needed here in case the incident side is needed to provide resources at the response situation.

7.1.2 Response flow chart



7.1.3 Warning and alert

On the receipt of Warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from the Deputy Commissioner of the occurrence of the disaster, the response plan of the district will be put into operation. The deputy Commissioner will act a Responsible Officer and Addl.DC will assume the role of Incident commander during thr emergency situation.

The details of agencies competent to issue warning or alert pertaining to variouaa types of disasters are as follows:

Disaster	State agencies
Earthquake	DM&R, DC
Floods	DM&R, DC
Landslide	DM&R, DC, GM&R, I&PR
Cyclones	DM&R, DC, , I&PR, DST
Drought, Hailstorm, Pest attack	Agri &MI
Epidemic and Biological	H&FW, AH&Vety
Major road Accidents	Transport Dept, DC, Traffic
Large Scale Refugees	Home Dept, DC
Cyber Terrorism	ICT, Police, State Forensic Library
Collapsed Structure	PWD, P&E, Police
Major breakdown of Law and Order	Home Dept, DC
Forest fire	E&F, DC
Urban and Rural fire	F&ES
Persons with Disabilities	SWD
Livestock Management	AH&Vety

7.1.3.1 Early Warning Systems: Two way communication system between village and district

In the Early warning system, Communication through Landline Telephone, Radio, WT from Police and Television Communication will be maintained. At the failure of all other types of communication, Morsecode Communication/Torchlight Communication is identified as one source of communication between District and a number of villages in the east side of the District. Withdrawal of warning should also be done by DDMA. BSNL, NIC, I&PR, Television channels, Doordarshan and Radios are the primary source of communication between District and villages.

Early Warning Dissemination: Early warning Action Plan

Type of Action	Cloudburst	Cyclone	Flood
Responsibility Agency	I&PR, Doordarshan, AIR, Local Cable Operators	I&PR, Doordarshan, AIR, Local Cable Operators	I&PR, Doordarshan, AIR, Local Cable Operators
Trained Personnel & Operators	yes	yes	yes
Villages not covered or difficult area	SMS, Dak Runner	SMS, Dak Runner	SMS, Dak Runner
Measures required to improve timelines & Outreach	FM, Channel, Morse Code Signal	FM, Channel, Morse Code Signal	FM, Channel, Morse Code Signal

Warning to various Stakeholders:

Weather bulletins are broadcasted in local daily newspapers as routine from the AIR station, Doordharshan and Local Cable TVs. When there is a threat of cyclone, special information are broadcasted as soon as they are received from IMD and repeated in subsequent transmission. Dissemination of warning to the general public at large in vulnerable areas through print, radio, TV and other media.

Cyclones: In case of cyclones, 72 hours advance warning of various levels of certainty are provided by IMD. This system as well as e-mail information from NESAC is currently available for emergency operations. After getting information from IMD, warning dissemination is the responsibility of state government (DM&R). The DM&R is responsible for dissemination of warnings to the public and line departments.

On receiving the initial warning, the warning messages are transmitted through wireless to all districts and sub-divisions. DEOC is to be activated on receiving the warnings.

Drought:

Drought in the Indian region is monitored from the progress of the onset and the withdrawal of the south west monsoon. Weather forecast are classified into:

- 1) Short Range Forecast (Validity for less than 3 days)
- 2) Medium Range Forecast (Validity from 3 to 10 days)
- 3) Long Range Forecast (Validity for more than 10 days)

These forecasts are issued by the Indian Meteorological Department through the All India

Radio, the Doordharshan and various newspapers.

Earthquake and man-made Disasters:

For Earthquake and most of the man-made disasters, prediction cannot be done so the response activities are initiated immediately after its occurrence

The occurrence of disaster shall be communicated to:

At the state level:

Governor, Chief Minister, Home Ministers, MLAs and Deputy Commissioners from the affected area.

At the Central Level - PMO, Cabinet Secretary, Secretary of Home and Defence, NSMA, MHA.

District Level – All line Department of Disaster Management, DC, Village Council of the affected area, NGOs.

7.1.4 District CMG meeting

In the event of the Disaster Situation, the Responsible Officer calls for CMG meeting of the District level whereas command of the disaster site comes under the incident commander. Quick Response, relief and rehabilitation is prior requirement and financial assistance from the Deputy Commissioner is in active according to the situation.

7.1.5 Activation of EOC

- On receipt of a disaster warning or a FIR, the Deputy Commissioner, after verification that the situation merits declaration of a Disaster, alert all members of DDMA and will convene a meeting of the District Disaster Management Committee.
- Based on the ratification of the Committee, the Deputy Commissioner will declare an emergency.
- Alert and informed all concerned line departments to post their representatives at the EOC on a round the clock with immediate effect.
- Alert and activate all Emergency Support Functions.
- Alert EOC of the neighboring districts and state EOC.

Site Operation Center

Site Operation Center, a complementary unit to the EOC would operate close to the site. This will be directly linked with the EOC. It will have Incident Command Post with one Site Incident Commander. Site Operation Center will coordinate various activities of evacuation, rescue and relief operations.

If SOC has not been set up on the first visit of the site, the officers so deputed from the District Administration viz. SDO, BDO or other officer's conveniently available near the site will see to it that the SOC is set up without delay. In order to make SOC more effective and cohesive, the local leadership should be associated in such a way that maximum participation in terms of manpower and authority is ensured.

Alternate EOC and Location

E-District Building near Deputy Commissioner's Office will function as alternate EOC in case DC's Office is damaged due to disasters. The meeting hall of DIPRO near DC's Office may also be selected as alternate EOC if the first is non-functional.

7.1.6 Resource mobilization

The Government of Mizoram allocates fund in the state budget for Relief activities. In addition, funds are available through the Disaster Response Fund. However, these funds may not be adequate to meet DM requirements in the aftermath of the large scale Disaster. In such circumstances, the GoM shall explore additional funding through NDRF, aid, grants, loans, etc. as identified in the pre-Disaster phase.

Likewise, the Deputy Commissioner is the Responsible Officer in the District for mobilizing funds and even explore additional funds through aids, loans etc.

7.1.7 Seeking external help for assistance

In accordance with the First Assessment report taken, The Responsible Officer shall seek external help of resources and funds for assisting the disaster affected area where in the magnitude of the disaster are beyond the coping capacity of the district resources. Skilled personnel and resources from SDRF, NDRF are met through the nodal department like Disaster Management and Rehabilitation Department in the state. Aids, Loans are directed against the affected people for quick relief by any possible means.

7.1.8 Psycho Social care of affected population (Availability of psychosocial support service personnel that have the capacity to assist persons with disabilities affected by disasters)

Psychological care is needed in the disaster site of the district when the affected people are harmed psychologically due to huge loss of life and property. The district has Counseling Team of psychological experts to meet the needs of the affected people. Real time assistance of financial and other resources does help the people mentally. In this case, Social Welfare Department is responsible for Trauma & Psycho care of the affected population.

7.1.9 First assessment report

DEOC shall send first assessment report immediately to SEOC, NEOC ,MHA, Government of India and all designated authorities/agencies within maximum 24 hours of occurrence of calamity. FAR shall invariably give on account of the severity of the disaster, damage & loss caused, locally available capacities, and priority. The FAR shall briefly summarize:

- Severity of the disaster
- Actions being taken locally
- Local coping capacities
- Immediate priorities for external relief required and approximate quantities for the same
- Best logistics means for delivering relief
- Forecast of possible future developments including new risks.

7.1.10 Media management / coordination / information dissemination

The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies, becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During an emergency, people seek up to date, reliable and detailed information. The District has established n effective system of collaborating

with the media during emergencies. At the DEOC, a special media cell has been created which is made operational during emergencies. Both Print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground.

7.1.11 Development of SOPs Sequences of actions to be taken at the time of disaster

- In the event of disaster, DC, Serchhip, SP and Project Director, DRDA shall be informed immediately about the incident. Then, these three officers would inform the concerned officials based upon the kind of disasters. The DEOC would also be activated in emergency mode. Besides, immediate relief and rescue operation would start at the places. Then, the DC will inform the level of disaster and accordingly action will be taken.
- The SEOC should be established near the incident site with one responsible officer to see the overall management and coordination. He/ She will be assisted by one or more officials from NGOs.
- The fire brigade should be kept ready near the incident area to control any outbreak of fire.
- The Medical Team should be sent immediately to provide first aid medical help and look after any injury. Casualties with serious injuries will be immediately sent to hospitals.
- District Quick Response Team and other District DM Teams should be sent to the site of disaster immediately.
- Different aspects of relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons should be started immediately. Eg. Shelter, food, clothing etc.
- The overall management will be looked after by DC or any other officials present at the site designated by DC or in their absence by Village level officials including NGO's.

District Quick Response Team

Chairman	:	Additional Deputy Commissioner.
Member Secretary	:	Sub-Deputy Commissioner (DM&R).
Members	:	Executive Engineer, PWD.
		Executive Engineer, PHE.
		Executive Engineer, P&E.
		President, Sub-Hqrs YMA, Serchhip.
		President, Sub-Hqrs MHIP Serchhip.
		President, Sub-Hqrs MUP Serchhip.

FirstAid&Medical Team

Chairman	:	Chief Medical & Health Officer, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	DMS&HO.

Search&RescueTeam

Chairman	:	Superintendent of Police, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	O/CF&ES.

Shelter Management team

Chairman	:	Executive Engineer, PWD, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	Superintendent of Excise.

Food&WaterManagementTeam

Chairman	:	District Civil Supply Officer, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	Executive Engineer, PHE.

Relief Coordination Team

Chairman	:	Project Director, DRDA, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	District Agriculture Officer.

Information and Damage Assessment Team

Chairman	:	District Research Officer, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	Information and Public Relation Officer.

Trauma Counseling Team

Chairman	:	Assistant Settlement Officer, Serchhip.
Secretary	:	President, Sub-Hqrs MHIP.

PatrollingTeam

Chairman	:	Superintendent of Police.
Secretary	:	Executive Engineer, P&E.

7.1.12 LONGTERM RESPONSE PLAN

The long-term response plans are related with Recovery and Reconstruction activities on one side and institutionalizing disaster management in district administration on the other side. There are Standard Operation Procedures (SOPS) for the Emergency Support functions. In long term measures the following actions shall be undertaken duly.

- 1 Constitution of Emergency Support Functions, Disaster Management Teams, Quick response Teams, field response Teams

- 2 Refresher trainings for all such teams in a regular interval of time and exercise of mock Drills
- 3 Continuous awareness/sensitization programmes for the stakeholders and the general Public.
- 4 Getting pre-contract with vendors and merchant establishments to procure relief materials in times of disaster.

8.1 ACTION PLAN FOR EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The action plans for ESFs for disaster management are discussed below. The DDMA shall ensure that these action plans are updated bi annually and practiced through mock drills in the District

8.2 Action plan for police

- 1 The Nodal Officer from the Police will activate Quick response teams.
- 2 The Quick Response teams will be deployed at the Onsite EOCs.
- 3 As per the information from IMTs, more officers may be sent at site.

Action to be taken :

- 1 If felt, cordoning off area to restrict movement of onlookers, vehicular and pedestrian traffic should be done.
- 2 Quick assessment of law order situation in affected areas.
- 3 Prepare updates on law and order situation every 2-3 hours and brief the incident Commander.
- 4 Arrangements for controlling situations like rioting and looting.
- 5 QRTs will guard property and valuables in affected areas.
- 6 control and monitoring traffic movement.
- 7 QRTs will provide diversion of traffic on alternate routes as and when it is necessary.
- 8 The QRTs will also provide information about traffic flow along various corridors, especially heavy traffic or congested roads.
- 9 QRTs will communicate to police control rooms, detailed on the field activities including deployment and reinforcement of staff and resources and communicate nature of additional requirements.

Equipments to be brought :

- 1 Search Lights.
- 2 Electric Generators.
- 3 Crane-heavy Duty, Fork Type.
- 4 Recovery van.
- 5 Stretchers.

- 6 First Aid Kits.
- 7 Vehicles: Mini Buses, heavy truck, light ambulance vans, mobilization trucks.
- 8 Water tanker.
- 9 Any other.

8.3 ACTION PLAN FOR FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICE

Response Activation :

- 1 As soon as the Nodal officer gets information about the disaster, he should reach the EOC.
- 2 The Quick Response teams will be deployed at the onsite EOCs.
As per the information from IMT, more officers may be sent at site.

Actions to be taken :

- 1 At the site, QRTs should contact the local volunteers and local people to gather information about vulnerable areas so that search and rescue operation can take place through a proper channel in heavily dense areas, large buildings, community centers, hotels, hospitals, public buildings and any other area having large gathering.
- 2 Locate the damaged and collapsed structures and rescue the population buried and trapped in rubble
- 3 The injured people should be taken out of damaged buildings etc with utmost care
- 4 Special care to women and children groups should be given as they are expected to be more affected and helpless incase on any emergency situation
- 5 Coordinate with the Transportation ESF if a large number of medical professionals need to be sent to the affected sites and/or a large number of victims need to be transported to health facilities

Equipments to be brought :

1. Water Tenders
2. Ladder Platforms
3. Haz Mat Van
4. Concrete Cutter
5. Other equipments necessary for Search and Rescue Operations, depends upon need.

8.4 ACTION PLAN FOR HOME GUARDS

Response Activation :

- 1 As soon as the Nodal Officer gets information about the disaster, reach the EOC.
- 2 The Quick response teams will be deployed at the three sites
- 3 As per the information received from IMT, more officers may be sent at site.

Actions to be taken :

- 1 Support and coordinate with the Incident command System for Law and Order, Search and Rescue and Medical response and Trauma Counseling functions.
- 2 Locate the damaged and collapsed structures and rescue the population buried and trapped in rubble.
- 3 The injured people should be taken out of damaged buildings etc with utmost care
- 4 Special care to women and children groups should be given as they are expected to be more affected and helpless incase of any emergency situation.
- 5 In case of fire, the civil defense team members should do fire fighting.
- 6 First Aid should be provided along with the members of ESF on Medical Response.
- 7 Demonstrate Search and Rescue.

Equipments to be brought :

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Extension Ladders | 2) Sledge Hammers |
| 3) Lifting Tackles | 4) Stretchers |
| 5) Tarpaulins | 6) Any other |

8.5 ACTION PLAN FOR POWER & ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Response Activation

- 1 Get the power ESF activated.
- 2 Nodal Officer of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
- 3 As per the information from IMTs, the nodal officer of primary agency will activate the State Quick response Teams at field level.
- 4 The Quick response teams will be deployed at the affected site.

Actions to be taken :

Team Leader will dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents etc.

Equipments to be brought :

All Equipments required to restore failure in network at situations should be available.

8.6 ACTION PLAN FOR BSNL

Goal : The BSNL is primarily responsible for restoration of communication facilities. The BSNL should ensure the smooth flow of information that can cater to the outreach in a time-sensitive manner at state level in response efforts.

Response Activation :

- Soon after receiving information about disaster (from any source), Nodal Officer will contact State/District Emergency Operations Centre.
- The nodal Officer from BSNL will activate the Quick response Teams.
- The Quick response teams will be deployed at the incident sites.
- As per the information from Incident Management team, more teams may be deployed.

Actions to be taken :

- Communicate situation to support agencies and request for detailed information on the status of equipment and infrastructure damage in the affected area (s).
- Launch assessment mission to understand better the nature of damage to telecom services and network.
- Ensure possible arrangements for establishing reliable and appropriate network.
- Work out a plan of action for private telecom companies and convene a meeting to discuss and finalize the modalities.
- Compile and communicate Action Taken report to district and State Authorities.
- New numbers and detailed of contact persons to be communicated to emergency Operations Centre (District/State).
- Establish telephone facilities for the public and information on this should announce through media.
- Monitor the situation and arrange for emergency staff required to operate systems established.
- Inform district/state authorities on debris clearance of the work required.
- Initiate temporary rehabilitation work required.
- Launch rehabilitation work and arrange for repairs and relocation, if required.
- Other necessary equipments to restore communication network/set-up alternative emergency communication.

Equipments to be brought:

- Other available various types of equipment/material/technical manpower and services, if requested.

8.7 ACTION PLAN FOR LAD

Action to be taken

- LAD will bring debris of heavy RCC structures (having beams/columns) and put dummies beneath the debris. This will facilitate demonstration of search & rescue operations. Soon after search and rescue team leave the site, LAD will mobilize equipments for debris clearance.
- LAD will assume main role in Equipments support, debris and road clearance, on receiving the intimation of the disaster from State EOC.
- LAD will coordinate with the supporting agency's officers to mobilize equipments from the ware houses
- The respective supporting agencies will contact their respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse
- The equipments like JBC, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
- On receiving intimation on the intensity of the damages of structure, the nodal officer will make an assessment of the damages of roads and structures reported at the site and surrounding areas.
- The supporting Agencies nodal officers will call for personal to immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
- All supporting agencies will inspect the road/rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding
- LAD will also ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.
- Assessment of damage (locations, no. of structures damaged, severity of damage)
- The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
- Enlisting the types of equipment as compiled from resources inventory required for conducting the debris clearance
- The QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.
- Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and any failure or surface, foundations in the affected areas-by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.

- Ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the site including specialists from outside the state.
- If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, the LAD must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster.
- It should also ensure the provision of medicine and other medical facilities required at the disaster site and the hospital health centers catering to disaster victims.
- In case of orthopedic care required in disasters like earthquakes the immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patients in/near their place of residence.
- Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various receiving centers and sub-centers.

Equipments to be brought

- 1 JCB, concrete breakers, cranes, supporting rescue operations.
- 2 Vehicles (Trucks)
- 3 Earth movers, rescue equipments.
- 4 Mobile medical vans
- 5 Other disaster management related equipments

8.8 ACTION PLAN FOR PWD

Action to be taken

- The above agencies will bring debris of heavy RCC structure (having beams/columns) and put dummies beneath the debris. This will facilitate demonstration of search & rescue operations. Soon after search and rescue team leave the site, will mobilize equipments for debris clearance
- Assume role in Equipment support, debris and road clearance, on receiving the intimation of the disaster from State EOC/Nodal Officer of LAD.
- Coordinate with the LAD officers to mobilize equipments from the ware houses.
- Contact respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse.
- The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
- On receiving intimation on the intensity of the damages of structure, the nodal officer will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and structures reported at the site and surrounding areas.
- The nodal officers will call for personal to immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.

- A review of the current situation should be taken up by nodal agency to update the support agencies to delegate their respective personnel to take precautionary measure to plan de-routes for the transportation ESFs to be operational
- All supporting agencies will inspect the road network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding
- Ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response
- Assessment of damage (locations, no. of structures damaged, severity of damage)
- The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
- Enlisting the types of equipment as compiled from resource inventory required for conducting the debris clearance
- The QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs
- Undertake construction of temporary road to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and failure of surface, foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.
- Ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the site including specialists from outside the state.
- If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, the agencies must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster.
- Coordinate, direct, and integrate response to provide Equipments support, relief camps establishment, and sanitation health assistances.
- Mobilizes different modes of transportation eg. Trucks, etc to be put on stand-by
- Assist timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs and relief camps.
- Compile and itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various receiving centers and sub-centers.
- Other disaster management related equipments.
- Equipments to be brought
- JBC, concrete beakers, cranes, Grader, bulldozers, Gas Cutter, Jack Hammer, Tipper, folkanes, dumper, Aeromatic Hammer for debris/road clearance, supporting rescue operations.
- Vehicles (Trucks), Earth movers, rescue equipments, Mobile medical vans

- Other disaster management related equipment.

8.9 ACTION PLAN FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT (SERVICES)

Response Activation :

- Nodal Officer will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
- In coordination with the transportation ESF, it will ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the sites including specialists
- In coordination with the transportation ESF, it will ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the sites including specialists.
- If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster.
- Also ensure the provision of medicine and other medical facilities required at the disaster site and the hospital health centers catering to disaster victims.
- In case of orthopedic care require, immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patients' in/near their place of residence.
- Ensure setting up of temporary information centers at hospitals with the help of ESF on help lines and warning dissemination
- Coordinate, direct, and integrate state level response to provide medical and sanitation health assistances.

Action to be taken

- Ready all hospitals (including private hospitals) for managing large no. of casualties and severely injured population.
- Sufficient stock of required medicines, vaccines, drugs, plasters, syringes, etc
- Provide systematic approach to patient care (Mass Casualty Management)
- Triage done to determine who needs to be taken to a medical facility on a priority basis and who can be treated on-site
 - First-aid provided as required
 - Patient Stabilized before transport
 - Patients transported to nearest available medical facility having the required facilities
 - Trauma counseling provided to the victims and their relatives at the site and in the hospital
 - In the hospital emergency department, triage carried out again to prioritize treatment, and appropriate care provided
 - Maintain patient tracking system to keep record of all patients treated
 - Deploy mobile hospitals as needed

- Arrange for additional blood supply: organize blood donation camp for additional blood requirement
- Provide for sending additional medical personnel equipped with food, bedding and tents.
- Send vehicles and any additional medical equipment
- QRTs will report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the respective EOCs
- QRTs Quickly asses type of injuries, no. of people affected, and possible medical needs
- QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims.
- Establish health facility and treatment centers at disaster sites.
- The district civil surgeon with district/state control room should coordinate the provision of medical services.
- Procedures should be clarified between
 - Peripheral hospitals
 - Private hospitals
 - Blood banks
 - General hospitals and
 - Health service established at transit camps, relief camps and affected villages.

QRTs should maintain check posts and surveillance at all entry and exit points from the affected area, especially during the threat or existence of an epidemic.

Equipments to be brought :

- 1 Mobile medical vans (Clinics) with paramedical staff as well
- 2 mobile radiology units, pathology test arrangements
- 3 Vehicles for carrying severely injured
- 4 Stretchers, life saving drugs, blood etc
- 5 Other resources required during emergency for setting up medical camps

8.10 ACTION PLAN FOR PHE

Response Activation

- 1 Upon receipt of notification about disaster, PHE Nodal Officer will activate quick response teams.
- 2 The quick response teams will be deployed at the sites

Actions to be taken

- 1 Quick assessment of water line damage and contamination
- 2 Supply of water tankers to disaster affected communities
- 3 Deploy response teams to repair and restore water supply lines that may be damaged after disaster.
- 4 Quick assessment of water contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.
- 5 Provide information to IMT, district EOC and state EOC about extent of damage.

Equipments/Materials to be brought to site

- 1 Water tankers.

8.11 ACTION PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Response Activation

- 1 Team Leader will activate ESF on receiving information of the disaster from state EOC.
- 2 Team Leader will inform Nodal Officers of support agencies about the event and ESF activation

Actions to be taken

- 1 Team Leader communicates situation to support agencies and request for detailed information on the status of transportation infrastructure in the affected area (s).

8.11.1 Responsibility Matrix should be evolved for each response measure within the time frame and the responsibility matrix for major stakeholders

8.11.2 Hazard specific Responsibility matrix for emergency response function for sudden disasters where early warning is available

Time	Task	Department/Agency	Activity
1	2	3	4
D-72 Hr	Warning Dissemination	DC, DIPRO, NIC, Media, NGO	Warning of disaster and preparedness activity and activation of DEOC
D-48 Hr	Identification of safe place and Food stock	DC, Food & Civil Supplies, NGO	Give instructions to public regarding safe place and stock of basic needs
D-24 Hr	Checking connectivity and	PWD, LAD, P&E, NGOs,	Checking

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	identification of alternate control rooms and volunteers with resources	DM Teams	the availability of resources in DEOC, line departments and volunteers
D0 Hr	Quick Response of Disaster including meeting of CMG	Trained personnel, NGO, DC and line departments	Assessment of Disaster effect, search and Rescue and First Aid
D+30min	Evacuation First Assessment Report and collection of Resources	DC, NIC, Radio and Television, Doordarshan, Search and Rescue Team	Evacuate Disaster site and Triage
D+2	Damage Assessment	DC, Media, NGO, IPRO	Give out assessment report to concerned authorities
D+3	Temporary Shelter and transportation of victims	Transport Dept, NGOs, DC	Provide temporary shelter for affected people
D+6	External aid and pay out assistance	DC, DM & RDEpt	Assistance paid to Affected people in the District
D+12	Trauma counseling	Counseling Team, NGO	Counseling and psycho care given to affected people
D+24	Provide Basic needs to affected area, clear out Roads and give out continuous information of disaster	Transport, PWD, Health Department	Clearance of debris and road blocks, resumption of communication with all possible means

CHAPTER- 8

RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY MEASURES

Rehabilitation, reconstruction and sustainable recovery refer to measures that help restore the livelihoods, assets and production levels of emergency-affected communities. These measures rebuild essential infrastructure, institutions, and services and restore the means of production destroyed or made non-operational by a disaster.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance is geared towards limiting the need for relief and allowing development activities to proceed. Rehabilitation and reconstruction include measures which help increase the resilience of food systems in case of future disasters and emergencies. Major emphasizes on strengthening co-ordination of locally active emergency and development institutions and one encouraging the participation of the affected population in designing and implementing interventions to promote household food security and nutrition. Priority is give into the needs of food-insecure households and towards promoting sustainable livelihoods.

8.1 Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery come under the post-disaster phase. Currently, the activities in this phase are primarily carried out by the local bodies (Village councils/District, Sub-division, RD blocks and various government departments and Agencies. However, their activities in this phaseshallbei9n accordance with the reconstruction and Rehabilitation plans framed by DDMA, in conjunction with implementing authorities.

8.2 Relief and Recovery coordination : The Deputy Commissioner announced that relief may be followed by further recovery of damage and loss at the time of disaster. A threat to human life and property could be a curse and long time sufferings for the people in the affected areas of Disaster. The DDMA therefore, is the think tank for further recovery of loss and damage in the form of Loans, Aids from internal and external sources of the District and State Government assistance. The recovery may be in the form of development of livelihood of the people better than before.

8.3 Damage and Loss assessment

Damage Assessment is a precondition for effective DM. There are two stages for Damage Assessment -

- 1) Preliminary Damage Assessment which is conducted immediately after a disaster
- 2) Detailed Damage Assessment which is conducted before reconstruction and rehabilitation by all relevant departments. Damage Assessment team at the initial period will be followed by secondary assessment and final assessment will be conducted carefully so that all the property lossess could be recovered at the best form.

8.4 Restoration of Livelihood Restoration of Livelihood of people and livestock is the main concern during the post disaster phase. In the District. With the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner, AH&Vety Dept is exclusively responsible for livestock management and all other stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs would work together for restoration of livelihoods of the people.

8.4.1 Housing units & basic infrastructure rehabilitation

For housing rehabilitation, the existing inhabited settlements may be completely re constructed at a new site for which land acquisition may have to be done. Housing Rehabilitation may also be carried out by way of up gradation of existing damaged houses through repairing and retrofitting. Restoration of basic infrastructure including roads, bridges, drinking water supply, electricity, communication network, school, health Centers etc maybe required to be built in the existing sites or in the new relocated site depending upon the nature and extent of the rehabilitation programme. Repair/reconstruct the lifeline buildings/critical buildings which are necessary for treating the affected people rehabilitation in these buildings as shelters.

8.4.2 Economic Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation aims at making the entire system work once again by allowing it to function normally. Economic Rehabilitation would mean restoring economic attributes of a system, namely creation of livelihood opportunities, reconstruction of infrastructure and resources in a disaster affected area. All essentials such as seed, manure, livestock etc have to be distributed as initial capital to restart their livelihood activities. In this way, employment can also be generated for rehabilitation work.

8.4.3 Social Rehabilitation

Restoration of educational institutions, cultural places, community resources and infrastructure.

8.4.4 Recovery

Recovery encompasses both short-term and long-term efforts for rebuilding and revitalization of affected communities. Recovery planning must provide for a near- seamless transition from response activities to short-term recovery operations -including restoration of interrupted utility services, reestablishment of transportation routes and the provision of food and shelter to displaced persons. Planners should design long- term recovery plans to maximize results through the efficient use of resources and incorporate national recovery doctrine. Recovery processes should incorporate the local needs of the affected people.

The nodal departments are to be assigned the responsibilities of reconstruction and restoration activities and perform these activities and restore the minimum basic infrastructure in the area which is vital for sustaining human life in the area. These

departments are PWD(R&B), Health & Family Welfare, MUDA, PHE, Education, C&RD departments, etc.

8.5 Reconstruction/Repair of-

8.5.1 Lifeline Buildings/Social Infrastructure

The SDRF funds provided by the government provides for recovery of lifeline buildings which is not enough for full recovery. The DDMA then suggested encouragements of insurance of lifeline buildings and social infrastructure every year.

8.5.2 Damaged Buildings.

The SDRF funds provided by the government provides for recovery of damaged buildings which is not adequate for full recovery. The DDMA is responsible for encouragements of insurance of lifeline buildings and social infrastructure every year.

8.5.3 Promote owner driven approach in recovery

The DDMA along with stakeholders department and NGOs CBOs worked together for the recovery process of the disaster affected areas. The suggestions lie on the owner approach in working towards the progress of the recovery process. NGOs in Serchhip District like YMA, MUP, MHIP, etc and other religious institutions are helpful in recovery program of the damage areas of a disaster.

8.6 Recovery Program

The recovery program of disaster affected areas is essential for further development of the livelihood of the people. The recovery program is divided into Short term and long term processes.

8.6.1 Short term Recovery Program

Short term recovery program focuses short term livelihood security measures, loans, assistance, grants and aids. The DDMA suggested that coordination between Government Line departments, NGOs and public should go hand in hand. A peaceful transparent manner in the form of recovery process in collection of recovery funds, pay out assistances, aids and grants from government should prevail between public, affected people, NGOs and Government authorities like DDMA.

8.6.2 Long term Recovery Program

Long term recovery program depends much on DDMA which suggested approaches towards national recovery measures. Sustainable livelihood of the people in the disaster affected area is the goal of the recovery program of the DDMA. A better

education and facilities, shelter and meeting basic necessity with maximization of per capita income is the road towards a sustainable future. Development of these vulnerable people should be carefully thought of as the existing site of infrastructure, damaged buildings could be restructured better than before. Public roads, connectivity, water resources and Electricity.

8.7 Insurance

General insurance of Buildings, Roads, water supply, can be attained from Insurance Company as well as from contractors of this infrastructure. The DDMA suggested to people that Private and public buildings and other valuable properties like vehicles, crops, Agricultural land to be insured for better recovery. Crop insurance is advisable as the farmer gets cash for crop loss due to drought and heavy rains.

CHAPTER- 9**FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DDMP**

As mandated by Section 48 of the DM Act the State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF)and State Disaster Mitigation Fund(SDMF), District Disaster Response Fund(DDRF) and District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF) are to be created at the State & District Levels. The disaster response funds at the district level would be used by the DDMA towards meeting expenses for emergency response, relief, rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines and norms laid down by the Government of India and the State Government.

State Allocation

Every year the Disaster Management & Rehabilitation Department, Government of Mizoram prepares the Budget for Disaster Management in the State.

State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

As per Section 48 (1a) of the DM Act, 2005, SDRF is to be created with 90% Central Share and 10% State Share. This fund is to be made available to the SEC for post-disaster activities.

State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

As per Section 48 (1c) of the DM Act 2005, SDMF is to be created for pre-disaster activities and to be made available to the SDMA.

District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF)

As per Section 48(1b) of the DM Act, 2005, DDRF is to be created for pre-disaster activities and to be made available to the DDMA.

District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF)

As per Section 48 (d) of the DM Act, 2005, DDMF is to be created for post-disaster activities and to be made available to the DDMA.

Department Fund

As per Section 39(e) of the DM Act, 2005 each department of the State Government shall allocate funds for measures for prevention of disaster mitigation, capacity building and preparedness.

Recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (2010-2015) recommended fund for Capacity Building for Disaster Response at the District, Block and Village levels. This recommendation helps to capacitate all stakeholders in DM and also for preparation and updation of DM Plans.

All State Government Departments, Boards, Corporations and ULBs would prepare their DM plans including the financial projections to support these plans. The necessary financial allocations would be made as part of their annual budgetary allocations and ongoing programmes and should be used for mitigation and preparedness measures. They will also identify mitigation projects and project them for funding in consultation with the SDMA/DDMA to the appropriate funding agency. The Departments should also keep in mind for mainstreaming or integration of DM into their development plans and projects. The guidelines issued by the NDMA vis-a-vis various disasters should be considered while preparing mitigation projects.

Disaster RiskInsurance

DDMA should look at other options of new financial tools like catastrophe risk financing, risk insurance, micro-insurance etc. to compensate for massive losses on account of disasters.

CHAPTER- 10

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

Evaluating the effectiveness of plans involves a combination of training events, exercises etc. to determine whether the goals, objectives, decisions, actions and timing outlined in the plan will result in an effective response. Indicative guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of the plan are as given below:

1. Regularly review the implementation of the plan.
2. Check the efficacy of the plan after any major disaster/emergency in the district and see what did work and what did not work and make amendments to the plan accordingly.
3. As per Sub Section (4) of Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the plan would be reviewed and updated annually and the year in which the plan has been reviewed would be clearly mentioned in shape of header in each page of the plan.
4. Keep District, State and National Disaster Resource Inventory updated (SDRN / IDRN) and connected with the plan.
5. Update coordinates of responsible personnel and their roles / responsibility every six months or whenever a change happens. Names and contact details of the officers/officials who are the nodal officers or the in-charge of resources to be updated on regular basis.
6. Plan should be web enabled with access on intra and internet.
7. Plan should be circulated to all stakeholder departments, agencies and organisations so that they know their role and responsibilities and also prepare their own plans.
8. Regular Drills / exercises should be conducted to test the efficacy of the plan and check the level of preparedness of various departments and other stakeholders. It would ensure that all parties understand their roles and responsibilities clearly and understand the population size and needs of vulnerable groups.
9. Regular training and orientation of the officers/officials responsible to implement the plan should be done so that it becomes useful document to the district administration.
10. Army, NDRF, SDRF and other agencies should be integrated into the plan exercise regularly.
11. DDMA should hold Regular interaction and meetings with the Army or any other central government agencies for strengthening coordination during disasters.
12. The DEOC should be made responsible for keeping the plan in updated form and collecting, collating and processing the information.

CHAPTER- 11

COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DDMP

Dealing with a major disaster requires resources from outside the district. When the capacities of a district administration are overwhelmed, higher levels are called upon to assist. Likewise, assets and capabilities in the corporate and non-governmental sectors available around the district may be brought to bear. There are many actions undertaken by participants in disaster management that support this goal, both pre-disaster (to forestall or reduce potential damage) and post-disaster (to recover from actual damage) and ideally these activities would reduce the potential effects of a disaster significantly. For achieving this objective, the plan should have a pre-established and practiced mechanism for Inter, intra and extra agency coordination. Communication is the most important tool for effective coordination. Generally, Emergency Operation centre (EOC) is the enabler of communication and coordination. EOC communication and coordination plan (EoC-SoP) should specify procedures for interfacing with different stakeholders during all phases of emergency, as stated in the DDMP framework. Pre-Disaster meetings to review the DDMP with all stakeholders should also be planned.

Serchhip District EOC has linkage with the NGOs, CBOS, Neighbouring Districts and Task forces like NDRF, SDRF, DDRF, District Search & Rescue Team in the district itself. Important phone numbers of the above would be mentioned in the annexure.

11.1. Intra and inter department coordination with horizontal linkage

All Department stakeholders of DM has well connections as per their responsibility in the DM. Frequent Meetings /Trainings for all stakeholders on IRS position and DM Plan makes the EOC familiar/well connected with all departments in the District.

11.2 Co-ordination mechanism with NGO's, SHG's , industries, private school and hospitals

In Serchhip District, one private Hospital-Mercy Hospital with capacity of 10 bed has newly opened in 2017. About 10 Doctors are available on call in this Hospital which makes the capacity of the District in medical sector stronger to face disaster.

11.3 Coordination with block, Village level task force

All village Council and DM Committee has submitted their phone number in the DEOC. Village Task Force would be on call at the occurrence of Disaster. VCP/Chairman of VDMC is responsible for his/her village disaster situation.

11.4 Coordination system with state department and training institutes at district level

Training Institutes like ATI, SIRD, DRC, DIET and NDRF training Centre at Sesawng has linkage with the District Authority as well as the DEOC.

11.5 Coordination with local self government – Village Council

The District DM Plan included all Village Council and NGOs CBOs within the District the preparedness, mitigation and response measures. SDRF plays an important part in linkages of People together at the District level.

CHAPTER- 12

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) AND CHECKLIST

12.1 Definition of disaster situations

Disaster is a Catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man made cause which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering to and which is beyond the coping capacity of the affected area.

12.2. Actions on receipt of Warning and Warning Dissemination

Objective: To monitor situation and disseminate information

Sl.NO	Type of Disaster	Date/Time of Warning Receive	Responsible nodal Department /Agencies	Line Dept/Agency
1	Forest Fire	3 weeks	EF&CC	F&ES, I&PR, RD, VDMC
2	House Fire	Within 3 weeks	F&ES	I&PR, RD, VDMC
3	Biological disaster and epidemics	-weeks	H&FW/AH&Vety	I&PR, AH&Vety, RD, H&Fw, PHE, VDMC
4	Drought	- 3 weeks	DDMA	I&PR, Agriculture, Horticulture, PHE, Fisheries, RD, VDMC
5	Floods	2 days ahead	DDMA	I&PR, Home Dept., SYS, PHE, PWD, P&E
6	Landslide	2 days ahead	DDMA	I&PR, PWD, P&E, PHE, LR&S, VDMC
7	Cyclone	-24hrs	DDMA	I&PR, PHE, Fisheries, RD, Agriculture, Horticulture

Key Actions:

- Collect regular updates (twice a day) from the EOC regarding type, magnitude, location etc. and other relevant indicators of the possible disaster situation. The frequency of information updates can be increased based on the severity of the hazard.
- Validate the information from neighbouring districts and the state.
- Activate information sources in cross-border districts to get more real time information on rain, water level, release of water from barrage etc.
- Convene a joint meeting of Essential Service Functions (ESF) team leaders, DDMC, EOC officials and DDMA to discuss updates and required preparations in case of a possible disaster.
- Instruct the Incident Command Team and Desk officials to get ready as per their standard operating procedures and the directions of the Incident Commander.

- Disseminate early warning or alert in the most prone areas through the Disaster Management Teams (District Information & Public Relations Officer) and block level officials.
- Disseminate hazard specific precautionary information and measures to be taken at various levels.
- Review hazard specific contingency action plans and activate the EOC, DMTs, QRT, FRT, ESFs etc. as per that.
- In case of disasters like Earthquake where sufficient EW is not available, immediately get into activation actions and also refer to earthquake contingency actions
- In case of slow onset disasters, like drought, monitor drought specific indicators as mentioned in drought specific contingency actions

12.3 Roles & Responsibilities of the departments/or stakeholders in emergency response

12.3.1 SOP FOR EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The Standard Operating Procedure (SOPS) for ESFs explains about the operations and responsibilities of the leading and supporting agencies that are to be involved in the ESF system. The document also outlines the purpose and scope for each function of operation that is to be followed by the respective ESF agencies when the Incident Commander activates the response plan during the emergency period.

The major functions of the incident command systems are summarized as follows. Nevertheless, they are to be released in cooperation of all the ESFs and participating agencies in disaster management. The Incident Commander is given with full control and command over the entire teams in district level.

12.3.2 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY: COMMUNICATION

The communication ESF is primarily responsible for restoration of communication facilities. The ESF on communication should ensure the smooth flow of information that can cater to the outreach in a time-sensitive manner at state level in response efforts.

Situation Assumption :

1. There would be a congestion in the network because of increased calls to control rooms due to panic created in the community.
2. The initial reports on damage may not give a clear picture of the extent of damage to communication network.
3. The affected site may cut off from the state control rooms and the official on the site and find difficulty in communicating to the District/State EOC.

Nodal Agency : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

Supporting Agencies: NIC, Police/Private Telecom.

12.3.3 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * Team Leader (TL) of communication EFS will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of occurrence of disaster from the District EOC.
- * TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- * TL would establish contact with the district EOC for First Information Report.
- * TL request for reports from local ESF contact persons (this would be the local office of ESF Nodal Agency) to understand the current situation and action taken.
- * Based on information given by the supporting agencies, TL decides on the need to launch an assessment mission to estimate the extent of damage to telecom services and network as well as to come up with possible arrangements to establishing reliable and appropriate network.
- * TL communicates situation to supporting agencies and also request to provide details on the status of equipment and infrastructure in the affected area(s).
- * TL informs the incident Commander on the status of telecom services.
- * TL works out plan of action for private telecom companies and convenes a meeting of all ESF members to discuss and finalize the modalities.
- * TL issue order to establish systems and reports to District EOCs on the action taken. New phone numbers and details of contact persons would also be communicated. If required mobile exchanges would be deployed.
- * TL gets the temporary telephone facilities established for the public. Prior information on this would be announced through media.
- * TL sends the District Quick Response team at the affected site with the required equipments and other resources.

12.3.4 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON COMMUNICATION :

- * The QRT (Quick Response Team) members will reach to the nodal office as soon as they will get instructions from the TL.
- * Once the QRTs receive the intimation from the nodal officer to reach at the site they would rush to the site.
- * At the emergency site QRT members will take stock of the situation from the IC and would also know about their counter parts.
- * QRTs would assess the ground situation and would send sectoral report to the District ESF agency.
- * A sectoral would contain the following :
 - i) An assessment of overall damage, listing specifically.
 - ii) Overhead road damage (in miles/kilometers)
 - iii) Cable damage (in yards/meters)
 - iv) Specific equipment damaged
 - v) Established a temporary communication facility for use by the public.

- vi) Identify requirements of man power, vehicles and other materials and equipments. Give priority and concentrate on repairs and normalization of communication system at disaster-affected areas.
- * Begin restoration by removing and salvaging wires and poles from the
- * Roadways with the help of casual laborers
- * Carryout temporary building repairs to establish a secured storage area for
- * The equipments and salvaged materials
- * Report all activities to head office
- * Begin restoration by removing and salvaging wires and poles from the
- * Roadways through recruited casual laborers
- * establish a secure storage area for incoming equipments and salvages
- * Materials

12.3.5 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY: 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.

Nodal Agency : Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Serchhip.

Supporting Agencies: Police, Fire, PWD, PHE, NCC. Army

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * Team leader (TL) of evacuation ESF would activate the ESF on receiving the warning of the disaster from the District EOC.
- * TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of supporting agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- * TL will direct the QRTs to be deployed at the affected site.
- * TL will gather information on availability of predefined evacuation routes.
- * Where the predefined evacuation routes are not available, the nodal officer would coordinate through District EOC with other ESFs nodal officers and the support agencies about clearing of routs and identifying alternate routes.
- * The QRT members will reach the nodal office as soon as they get instructions to do so from the TL.
- * Once the quick response team received an order from the nodal officer for reaching the site they would rush to the site.

- * On reaching at the site the QRT members will take stock of the situation from the Incident Management Team at the site and their counter parts.
- * The quick response team with the help of local task forces will start evacuating peoples to safe shelters or open areas.
- * The QRT members should concentrate more on evacuation in areas that have been worst affected by the disasters.

Reporting about all activities to head office.

12.3.6 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY:SEARCH AND RESCUE

Search and rescue operations are one of the primary activities taken up in a post disaster situation. The promptness in these operations can make a remarkable difference in the amount of loss of life and property.

Situation Assumptions :

1. Local community task forces will initiate search and rescue at residential level
2. Spontaneous volunteers will require coordination
3. Access to affected areas will be limited
4. some sites may be accessible only through air routes only

Nodal Agency : Police, Fire Service

Supporting Agencies : NCC, Army and health Reps, YMA

12.3.7 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * IC will call the TL of the primary agency and get the ESF activated
- * TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies
- * TL would activate the District Quick Response Team
- * Quick Assessment of the S&R operations through surveys
- * Assessment of the specific skill sets and the other equipment required
- * Using IDNR network to check and map the availability of resources in and round the disaster site

12.3.8 SOP QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON SEARCH RESCUE :

- * Assessment of damage (locations, no. of structures damaged, severity of damage)
- * The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site
- * Enlisting the types of equipment required for conducting the S&R
- * QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs

12.3.9 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY: LAW AND ORDER

The ESF on Law and Order maintains the law and protects the property and valuable commodities. It is mainly responsible to control crowd and avoid riots situations.

Situation Assumption :

1. There would be panic and people would gather at a place
2. The crowds may go out of control
3. Riots may also take place

Nodal Agency : Police

Supporting Agencies : Home Guards, 14 AR

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * IC will call the TL of primary Agency and get the ESF activated
- * TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies
- * TL would activate the District Quick Response Team
- * The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site
- * Cordoning of area to restrict movement of onlookers, vehicular and pedestrian traffic should be done
- * Any additional requirements at site to be taken care of

12.3.10 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON LAW AND ORDER :

- * Quick assessment of law and order situation in affected areas
- * Support and coordinate with local Administration
- * Prepare updates the law and order situation every 4 – 6 hours and brief the authorities
- * Controlling situations like rioting and looting, and cordon of sensitive areas QRTs will guide property and valuables in affected areas
- * Control and monitor traffic movement
- * QRTs will provide diversion of traffic on alternate routes as and when it is necessary especially heavy traffic or congested roads
- * The QRTs will also provide information about traffic flow along various corridors
- * QRTs will communicate to police control rooms, details on the field activities including deployment and reinforcement of staff and resources and communicate nature of additional requirements

12.3.11 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY: MEDICAL RESPONSE AND TRAUMA COUNSELING

The ESF on Medical Response and Trauma Counseling will look after emergency treatment for the injured people immediate after the disaster take place.

Situation Assumptions :

1. Emergency Medical services will be required by affected the disaster
2. Like outbreaks of epidemic diseases after the disaster
3. hospital services would be affected

Nodal Agency : Health Department

Supporting Agencies : SWD, NSS, MHIP, MUP

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

IC will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated. Team Leader (TL) of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.

* In coordination with the transportation ESF, it will ensure a critical number of medical professionals to be reached at the site including specialists from other.

* If temporary housing arrangements are being made for the affected population, the ESF must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to reduce epidemic outbreak.

* Ensuring the provision and continuous supply of medical facilities (medicines, equipments, ambulances, doctors and manpower etc.) required at the disaster affected site and the hospital health centers catering to the disaster victims.

* In case of orthopedic care required in disaster like earthquakes the immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patient in/near their place of residence.

* Trained professional should be mobilized by psychosocial support.

* Ensuring setting up of temporary information centers at hospitals with the help of ESF through help lines and warning dissemination system.

* TL will coordinate, direct, and integrate state level response to provide medical and sanitation health assistances.

* On the recommendations of the EOC, the TL also responsible to :

- Send required medicines, vaccines, drugs, plaster, syringes, etc.
- Arrange for additional blood supply, send additional medical personnel equipped with food, bedding and tents etc.
- Send vehicles and any additional equipment.

12.3.12 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON MEDICAL RESPONSE AND Psycho Social and TRAUMA care :

* QRTs will provide situation and progress reports on the action taken by the team to the respective EOCs.

* QRTs will assess type of injuries, number of people affected and possible medical assistance needs.

* QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims such as :

- Establishing health facility and treatment centers at the disaster sites.
- Providing medical services as reported by the District Civil Surgeon with District EOC and State EOCs
- Procedures should be clarified in between –
 - ❖ Peripheral Hospitals
 - ❖ Private Hospitals
 - ❖ Blood Banks
 - ❖ General Hospitals and Health services establish at transit camps, relief camps and affected villages

QRTs should maintain check posts and surveillance at all entry and exit points from the affected area, especially during the threat or existence of an epidemic.

12.3.13 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY:WATER SUPPLY

The ESF on drinking water and supply will ensure provision of basic quantity of clean drinking water and water for other purposes in a manner that does not allow the spread of diseases through the contamination of water.

Situation Assumptions :

- * Existing water storage bodies will be damaged and unusable.
- * There should be an urgent need of water to assist victims in rescue operation.
- * Break down of sanitation system.
- * Contamination of water due to outflow from sewers or due to breakage of water pipelines.

Nodal Agency : PHE

Supporting Agency : LAD

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * Team Leader (TL) of ESF on Water Supply will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of the disaster from District EOC.
- * TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- * TL will ensure special care for women with infants and pregnant women.
- * Provide for sending additional support along with food, bedding, and tents.
- * Send vehicles and any additional tools and equipments needed.

12.3.14 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON WATER SUPPLY :

- * QRTs will ensure that supply of drinking water is made available at the affected site and relief camps.
- * QRTs will ensure the temporary sewerage lines and drainage line are kept separate.

- * QRTs will report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the EOC.
- * QRTs will intimate their TL of the additional resources needed.
- * Carry out emergency repairs of all damages to water supply systems.
- * Assist health authorities to identify appropriate sources of potable water.
- * Identify unacceptable water sources and take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from such sources, either by sealing such arrangements or by posting the department guards.
- * Arrange for alternate water supply and water storage in all transit camps, normal water supply is restored.
- * Ensure that potable water supply is restored as per the standards and procedures laid down in “Standards for Potable Water”.
- * Plan for emergency accommodations for staff from outside the area.
- * QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims.
- * QRTs will set up temporary sanitation facilities at the relief camps.

12.3.15 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY:RELIEF (FOOD AND SHELTER)

In the event of a disaster there would be a need of disbursing relief materials due to massive destruction of life and property taken place. The ESF on relief should ensure coordination of activities involving with the emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding and bulk distribution of relief supplies to the disaster victims as also the disaster managers and relief workers.

Situation Assumption :

1. Probably of shortage of a critical resources
2. Immediate assistance to the community at the time of resource shortage particularly when affected area is larger.

Nodal Agency : Department of Food and Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

Supporting Agency : DC,NGOs, PWD

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * TL will activate the ESF on receiving the information of the disaster from District EOC.
- * TL would inform the Nodal Officer (NOs) of support agencies about the event and the ESF activation.
- * TL will coordinate with all state and district level suppliers as identified with under IDRN.
- * TL will coordinate with other ESFs related to transportation, debris road clearance to ensure quality supply chain management of relief materials.
- * Ensuring composite relief with availability of complimentary relief material.

12.3.16 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON RELIEF :

- * QRTs will report to site of the relief camps.
- * QRTs will be responsible to management and distribute relief items to the affected victims.
- * QRTs will be responsible for supporting the progress on action taken by the team to the EOC.
- * QRTs will provide information to their TL about the need of additional resources.
- * Clearing of the areas to establish relief camps.
- * Setting up relief camps and tents using innovate methods that can save time.
- * Assist local authorities to set up important telecom and other service related facilities.
- * Initiate, direct and market procurement of food available for different inventories and ensuring food supplies to the affected population.
- * Preparing take-home food packets for the families.
- * Ensuring distribution of relief material to the all people including vulnerable groups of the target area such as women with infants, pregnant women, children, aged people and handicapped.
- * Ensuring support to Local Administration.
- * Local adequate relief camps based on damage survey
- * develop alternate arrangement for population living in structures that might be affected even after the disaster.

12.3.17 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY:DEBRIS AND ROAD CLEARANCE

The importance of this ESF emanates from the fact that most large scale hazards such as earthquakes, cyclones, and floods primarily affect the building structures.

Situation Assumption :

1. Access to disaster-affected area would depend upon the re-establishment of ground and water routes.
2. Early damage assessment may be incomplete, inaccurate and general. A rapid assessment may be required to determine response time.
3. Engineers and masons may be required in large scale for the inspection of present buildings.

Nodal Agency : PWD

Supporting Agency : LAD

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * Team Leader (TL) will activate the ESF on receiving the information of the disaster from District EOC.

- * TL would inform nodal Officers (NOs) of supporting agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- * TL will coordinate with the supporting agency to mobilize equipments from the warehouse through IDRN database.
- * The respective supporting agencies will contact their respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse.
- * The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
- * As per the information the Nodal Officer of Debris clearance will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and built structures at the site and surrounding areas.
- * The nodal Officers of supporting Agencies will immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
- * Review of the current situation is taken up by the nodal agency to update the support agencies and to delegate for the transportation ESF's to be operational.
- * All supporting agencies will inspect the road and rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.
- * TL will also ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.

12.3.18 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM DEBRIS AND ROAD CLEARANCE :

- * Damage assessment including locations, number of structures damaged and severity of damage.
- * The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
- * Enlisting the types of equipments as compile from IDRN resources inventory required for conducting the debris clearance.
- * And relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- * The QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.
- * undertake constructions of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- * Repairing of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metallingpathole patching and failure of surface, foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.

12.3.20 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY:HELP LINES, WARNING DISSEMINATION

The ESF on help lines and warning dissemination should process and circulate information about the welfare of citizens of affected area and managing the tremendous flow of information. The help lines will be responsible for providing, directing and coordinating operations.

Situation Assumptions :

1. There may be a flood of information and confusion about the injured population
2. The communication with affected area may be partially impaired.

Nodal Agency : D.C

Supporting Agencies : DI&PRO, NIC, Media, NGO Reps

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * IC will call the TL Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
- * TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agency.
- * TL would activate the District Quick Response Team.
- * The QRTS will be deployed at the affected site.
- * QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.
- * Sending flash news of latest updates/donation requirements for disaster area all over the state.
- * Assisting the EOC in providing updated information to national as well as the District Level.
- * Setting up of all free numbers for emergency information assistance.

SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON HELP LINES, WARNING DISSEMINATION :

- * The QRT members will reach to the Nodal Office as soon as they will get instructions.
- * QRT teams would reach to the site immediately after receiving instructions from the nodal officer.
- * On the Site QRT members will take stock of the situation from the IC at the site and their counter parts.
- * The QRTs will coordinate, collect, process, report and display essential elements of information and facilitate support for planning efforts in response operations.

12.3.20 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY:ELECTRICITY

The ESF on electricity will facilitate restoration of electricity distribution system after a disaster. In the event of a disaster there would be major electricity failure and many power stations damaged.

Situation Assumptions :

1. Prolonged Electricity failure
2. The affected victims may be panicked.
3. Halt of all activities specially jamming communication-networking systems in the affected site.

Nodal Agency : P&E

Supporting Agency: NGOs

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * IC will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated
- * TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies
- * TL would activate the District Quick Response Team
- * The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site
- * TL will dispatch emergency repairs teams equipped with tools, tents and food

12.3.21 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON ELECTRICITY :

- * The QRT members will reach the nodal office as soon they instructions to do so from the TL.
- * QRT members would reach to the site immediately after receiving instructions from the nodal officer.
- * On the site QRT members will take stock of the situation from the IC at the site and their counter parts.
- * The QRTs will coordinate, collect, process, report and display essential elements of information and facilitate support for planning efforts in response operations.
- * Begin repairing and re-construction work
- * Assisting hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments, if necessary.
- * The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for other key public and private water system.
- * The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps, District Control Room and on access roads to the same.
- * The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs.
- * Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centers and sub-centers.
- * Report about all the activities to the head office.

12.3.22 SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY:TRANSPORTATION

The ESF on Transport should ensure smooth transportation links at state and district level. Within the disaster context, quick and safe movement of material and humans are a priority. It should coordinate the use of transportation resources to support the needs of emergency support forces requiring transport capacity to perform their emergency response, recovery and assistance missions.

Situation Assumptions :

1. The state Civil Transportation infrastructure will sustain damage, limiting access to the disaster area.
2. Access will improve as routes are cleared and repaired.
3. The movement of relief supplies will create congestion in the transportation services.

Nodal Agency : Department of Transport

Support Agency : PWD

SOP FOR NODAL AGENCY :

- * TL of Transportation ESF will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of the disaster from District EOC.
- * TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- * TL establishes contact with the district EOC for FIR
- * TL requests for reports from local Transportation ESF contact person.
- * TL communicates situation to support agencies and request for detailed information on the status of transportation infrastructure in the affected area(s).

SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON TRANSPORT :

- * The QRT members will reach to the nodal office as soon as they will get instructions to do so from the TL.
- * As soon as quick response teams will receive instructions from the nodal officer they would reach to the site immediately.
- * QRTs would report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the respective EOCs.
- * QRT will send a requirement schedule for the different modes of transportation e.g. trucks, boats, helicopters to be put on stand-by
- * QRTs will ensure timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links.
- * The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs.
- * Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made, by various electrical receiving centers and sub-centers.
- * Reporting about all activities to the head office.

12. 4 Norms of Relief and Rehabilitation, Emergency Response and Functions

Sl.No.	Type of Function	Nodal Agency	Line Departments
1	Evacuation	DDMA	Home, SYS, VDMC

2	Search & Rescue	DDMA	Home, SYS, VDMC
3	Cordoning/ Traffic/ Law & Order	Home Dept.	VDMC
4	Dead Body Disposal	Home Dept.	H&Fw, UD&PA, RD, VDMC
5.	Carcass Disposal	AH&Vety	

12.5 Humanitarian Relief and Assistance

Sl.No	Type of Relief	Nodal Agency	Line Department/Agency
1	Food	FCS&CA	DDMA, Transport, VDMC
2	Drinking Water	PHE	H&Fw, RD, FC&CA, UD&PA, LAD, VDMC
3	Medicine & Nutrition	H&FW	SWD
4	Psycho Social care and trauma care	H&FW	SWD, NGO, VDMC
5	Clothing	DDMA	Industry, SWD, VDMC
6	Public Health&Sanitation	H&FW	PHE, AH& Vety, Transport, UD&PA, LAD, VDMC
7	Helplines	DDMA	I&PR, Home Dept, P&E, ICT, SC&Tech, H&Fw, SWD
8	Shelter Management& Repairs & Restoration of basic amenities	DDMA	UD&PA, LAD, P&E, PHE, H&FW, SYS, School Edn, H&TE, PWD, VDMC
9	Management of VIP Visits	DDMA	

Annexure- I

DISTRICT PROFILE SERCHHIP

District Overview

1	Name of District : SERCHHIP
2	Total Geographical Area : 1421 sq.km
3	Name of District Headquarters : SERCHHIP
4	No. of Sub-Division : 3
5	No. of RD Block : 2
6	No. of Census Village 2011 : 40
7	No. of Notified Town 2011 : 3

● — Serchhip District showing Sericulture village

Description of the District :

1. General Characteristics of the District : Serchhip District is occupying the central part of the state with its headquarters at Serchhip Town. The district has been carved out of old Aizawl District vide Government of Mizoram Notification No. A.60011/2/95-GAD dt 29.7.1998. The District with an area of 1,421 sq.km is the 8th among all eight districts in Mizoram.

2. Location & Geographical Area : Serchhip District is located between 23°35'N and 23° N latitude and between 92°41 'E and 93°10' E longitude. The district is located right in the central part of the State. The district is bounded on the north and northwest by Aizawl District, on the west and south by Hnahthial district, on the southeast by Myanmar (Burma), and on the east by Champhai District. The district has an average altitude of approximately 1044mtrs from MSL. Serchhip, the district headquarter has an altitude of 1281 mtrs from MSL. The extension of the district is as follows

(i) North - South = 41 km

(ii) East - West = 40 km

3. Soil : The Major soil types found in this area is red 7 laterite soil, alluvial soil and hill or brown soil. The topography of the land is mainly moderate slope.

4. Rivers : There are five major rivers that flow across the district, namely (i) Tuikum (ii) Mat (iii) Tuichang (iv) Tlawng (v) Lau. All these rivers flow from south to the northernly direction. There is no natural pond or lake in the district.

5. Forest : The total forest cover of the district is 91,235 hectare out of which 408 hectare are dense forest and 794 hectares are open forest. Total forest cover of the district is about 64.17% of the Geographical area.

6. Administrative Status : Since 15th of September 1998 the district administration started functioning with Serchhip as its headquarters. Serchhip district is the only district in Mizoram which was elevated directly from RD Block status to full fledged district. Other newly created districts of Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai and Lawngtlai were functioning as independent administrative sub-divisions. The Deputy Commissioner, as in case of other districts, heads the team of district level officers like Superintendent of Police etc, who is assisted by various other officers.

Socio Economic Profile - The main occupation of the people of the District dominated by the primary sector, largely agriculture and allied activities. In the largest town, Serchhip, nearly half of the total workforce are engaged in primary activities. The sectoral distribution of output also reflects the economic condition of these towns. Among the primary activities in small towns, the highest productivity is observed in market oriented cropping (market based gardening), succeeded by market-oriented animal husbandry. Public establishments and private enterprises act as the principal mechanism of production, because the tertiary sector contributes more than two-thirds of the total output in these towns. Public establishments play a very important role in creating livelihood opportunities. Within the urban economy, the government servants and businessmen often practice crops production in neighboring areas of the town, in free time to supplement incomes or for getting food items from farms for the household. Many government servants and businessmen own agriculture land. Occupations like animal husbandry, subsistence cropping and animal rearing, foraging, carpentry etc are the major second occupations in these towns. Small scale piggery (only one or two pigs) and poultry farming (only 10-20 fowls) are very popular in the small towns. The complexity of the urban economic structure influences the rural economy. Though the town and the villages are separate places, they appear merged in their ceaseless interactions—the distance and accessibility a barrier, and the human endeavor is to overcome it.

Sl. No.		Particulars	Unit	Ref. Peri od	Rural	Urban	Total
I	Demographic Details						
1	Households		No.	2011	6331	6291	12622
2	Population (Census 2011)						
	(i)	Male	No.	2011	16643	16208	32851
	(ii)	Female	No.		16275	15811	32086
	(iii)	Total	No.		32918	32019	64937
	(iv)	Population Between 0-6 years	No.		5154	4145	9229
	(v)	Decennial Growth Rate (2001-2011)	%				19.24
	(vi)	Population Density	per sq. km				46
3	Population by Social Group						
	(i)	SC Population	No.	2011			32
	(ii)	ST Population	No.				62889
	(iii)	Others	No.				2016

4	Literacy Rate					
	(i)	Male	%	2011		98.28
	(ii)	Female	%			97.53
	(iii)	Total	%			97.91
5	Workers Profile (Census 2011)					
	(i)	Total workers	No.	2011		32397
	(ii)	Male workers	No.			18261
	(iii)	Female workers	No.			14136
	(iv)	Rural workers	No.			
	(v)	Urban workers	No.			
	(vi)	Cultivators	No.			21804
	(vii)	Agricultural Labourers	No.			1284
	(viii)	Household industry	No.			926
	(ix)	Other workers	No.			8383
	(x)	Marginal workers	No.			2559
	(xi)	Non-Workers	No.			32540

Sl. No.		Particulars	Unit	Ref. Period	Rural	Urban	Total
6	Vital Statistics						
	(i)	Birth Rate	per 1000 population	2016	7.92	15.95	11.88
	(ii)	Death Rate	per 1000 population		3.79	5.34	4.55
	(iii)	Infant Mortality Rate	per 1000 live births		26.81	11.74	16.83
	(iv)	Maternal Mortality Rate	per 10000 0 live births	Latest			18
II	Agriculture & Allied Activities						
7	Area under Principal Agricultural Crops						
	(i)	Jhum Cultivation	Ha	2015-2016	1900		1900
	(ii)	WRC	Ha		2307.95		2307.95
	(iii)	Maize	Ha		1628		1628
	(iv)	Sugarcane	Ha		510		510
8	Agriculture Production						
	(i)	Rice (Jhum + WRC + HYV)	MT	2015-2016	7593.76		7593.76
	(ii)	Maize	MT		21155.49		21155.49
	(iii)	Sugarcane	MT		17850		17850

9	Area under Principal Horticultural Crops						
	(i)	Orange	Ha(.000)	2015-2016	2711		2711
	(ii)	Banana	Ha(.000)		4160		4160
	(iii)	Ginger	Ha(.000)		1565		1565
	(iv)	Birdeye chillies	Ha(.000)		1691		1691
10	Horticulture Production						
	(i)	Orange	MT(.000)	2015-2016	985		985
	(ii)	Banana	MT(.000)		50706		50706
	(iii)	Ginger	MT(.000)		8768		8768
	(iv)	Birdeye chillies	MT(.000)		1256		1256
	(v)	Anthurium	Cut			27.9	27.9

Sl. No.	Particulars		Unit	Ref. Period	Rural	Urban	Total
11	Agriculture Census						
	(i)	Total No. of Operational Holdings	No.	2010-2011			7432
	(ii)	Total Area of Operational Holdings	Ha				8944.70
	(ii)	Average Size of Holdings	Ha				1.204
12	Livestock Population (Quinquennial Census 2012)						
	(i)	Cattle	No.	2012	1870	504	2374
	(ii)	Pigs	No.		6709	5507	12216
	(iii)	Goats	No.		366	101	467
13	Fisheries						
	(i)	Inland Fish production	MT	2015-2016	465		465
	(ii)	Fish Seed Production	Lakh No.		8		8
14	Forestry						
	(i)	Very Dense Forest	Sq. km	2016-2017			6
	(ii)	Moderately Dense Forest	Sq. km				398
	(iii)	Open Forest	Sq. km				807
15	Irrigation						
	(i)	Potential Irrigation Area created	Ha	2016-2017	3746	1146	48921901
	(ii)	Net Area Irrigated	Ha		1300	418	1718
	(iii)	Irrigated WRC Area	Ha		1901	567	2468
	(iv)	Minor Irrigation Completed (Existing)	No.		40	11	51

III	Infrastructure and Service Facilities						
16	Educational Facilities						
	(i)	Primary Schools (Govt. + Others)	No.	2015-2016	84	35	119
	(ii)	Middle/Upper Primary Schools (Govt. +Others)	No.		67	35	102
	(iii)	High Schools (Govt. +Others)	No.		23	14	37
	(iv)	Higher Secondary Schools (Govt. +Others)	No.			1	1
	(v)	Total of Art/Science/Commerce Colleges (Any one, any 2 or 3)	No.			1	1
	(vi)	Other Technical/Professional Colleges	No.				
	(vii)	Teachers Training Institutes	No.			1	1
	(viii)	Other Technical/Industrial Training Institute	No.				
	(ix)	Anganwadi Centre	No.			93	67
Sl. No.		Particulars	Unit	Ref. Period	Rural	Urban	Total
17	Health Facilities						
	(i)	Hospital (Government + Others)	No.	2016-2017	1		1
	(ii)	Community Health Centre (CHC)	No.		1		1
	(iii)	Urban Health Centre (UHC)	No.				
	(iv)	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	No.		5		5
	(v)	Health Sub-Centre (HSC)	No.		27		27
	(vi)	Clinic Centre	No.		7		7
	(vii)	Total Bed Strengths of all Hospitals	No.		130		130
	(viii)	Nursing School/College (Government + Others)	No.				
18	Veterinary						
	(i)	Veterinary Hospital	No.	2016-2017		1	1
	(ii)	Veterinary Dispensary/Clinic	No.		1	3	4
	(iii)	Rural Animal Health Centres	No.		7		7
19	Water Supply						
	(i)	Villages with piped water supply facilities	No.	2016-2017	29	3	32
	(ii)	Village/Rural Water Supply Status :					
		(a) Total Habitations	No.	2016-2017	36	3	39
		(b) Fully Covered	No.		19	1	20
		(c) Partially Covered	No.		16	2	18
		(d) Non-Covered	No.		1		1
20	Transport Service						
	(i)	State Transport & Commercial Bus (in service)	No.	As on 31/03/2017	3	5	8
	(ii)	Maxi Cab Registered (in service)	No.		111	63	174
	(iii)	Auto Rickshaw registered (in service)	No.		78	261	339
	(iv)	Total Vehicles on road	No.		192	329	521

Sl. No.		Particulars	Unit	Ref. Period	Rural	Urban	Total
IV	Other Infrastructure Facilities						
21	Roads & Communications						
	(i)	Length of National Highway within the District	Km	As on 31/03 /2017			
	(ii)	Length of State Highway within the District	Km				
	(iii)	Length of District Roads	Km		103.302		103.302
	(iv)	District Roads Density	km/100 sq. km		7.49		7.49
	(v)	Length of Town Roads	Km		44.301	36.108	80.409
	(vi)	Length of Village Roads	Km		153.25		153.25
	(vii)	Villages not accesible by motorable road	No.				
22	Power & Electricity						
	(i)	No. of Un-electrified Villages	No.	As on 31/03 /2017			
	(ii)	Percentage of Villages Electrified	%		100%	100%	100%
	(iii)	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	kWh		District Wise Data Not Available		
23	Industries						
	(i)	Small-Scale Industries	No.	As on 31/03 /2017			259
	(ii)	Medium Industries	No.				
	(iii)	Large-Scale Industries	No.				
	(iv)	Industrial Estate, Park, Growth Centre	No.				
	(v)	Units registered under MKVIB	No.		253	124	377
24	Banks						
	(i)	Commercial Bank Branch	No.	As on 31/03 /2017		3	3
	(ii)	Co-operative Bank Branch	No.			1	1
	(iii)	Mizoram Rural Bank Branch	No.		5	5	10
	(iv)	Credit-Deposit Ratio	%				
25	Food & Civil Supply						
	(i)	Government Godowns	No.	As on 31/03 /2017	9	3	12
	(ii)	Fair Price Shops	No.		69	30	99

Sl. No.	Particulars		Unit	Ref. Period	Rural	Urban	Total
26	Others						
	1	Registered Library (i+ii+iii)	No.	As on 31/03/2017			
		(i) Government	No.				
		(ii) YMA	No.		39	10	49
		(iii) Others	No.				

	2	Ex-Servicemen alive	No.	As on 31/03/2017	60	40	100
	3	Village Councils/Local Councils	No.	As on 31/03/2017	33	16	49
	4	Head Post Office/Sub Post Office/BPO	No.	As on 31/03/2017		5	5
	5	Police Stations	No.	As on 31/03/2017		3	3
	6	Police Outposts	No.	As on 31/03/2017		3	3
	7	Prisoners admitted	No.	2016-2017	54	86	130
	8	Prisoners released	No.	2016-2017	38	55	93
	9	Daily Newspapers	No.	As on 31/03/2017	3	8	11
	10	Accredited Journalists	No.	As on 31/03/2017	1	7	8
	11	Cooperative Societies	No.	As on 31/03/2017	83	22	105
	12	Annual Average Rainfall	mm	2016			
	13	Job Seekers as per record of the Employment Exchange :					
		(i) Above Matriculation	No.	As on 31/03/2017			
		(ii) Below Matriculation	No.	As on 31/03/2017			

BLOCK STATISTICS						
1. Area, Villages & Towns	Sl. No.	Name of Block	Area (Sq. Km)	No. of Villages (2011 Census)	No. of Towns (2011 Census)	
	1	Serchhip	975.41	35	2	
	2	East Lungdar	445.58	11	1	
TOTAL AREA			1421	46	3	
2. Population	Sl. No.	Name of Block	Population (No.)			
			SC	ST	Others	Total
	1	Serchhip	31	48168	1841	50040
	2	East Lungdar	1	14721	175	14897
TOTAL POPULATION			32	62889	2016	64937

3. Literacy Rate	Sl. No.	Name of Block	Literacy Rate (%)			
			Male	Female	Total	
	1	Serchhip	84.11	84	84.055	
	2	East Lungdar	84	83	83.5	
TOTAL LITERACY RATE			84.055	83.5	83.778	
4. Monthly Rainfall Pattern	Sl. No.	Name of Block	Amount of Rainfall (mm)			
			Month	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015
	1	Serchhip	April-March	1711.55	2189.9	1224.12
	2	East Lungdar		2039	2110.2	NA
TOTAL MONTHLY RAINFALL				3750.55	4300.1	1224.12

Annexure-II

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAIN OBJECTIVES

To optimally prepare the staff and institutional resources of the hospital for effective performance in different disaster situation.

Aim of Hospital Emergency/Disaster Plan

To provide prompt and effective medical care to the maximum possible, in order to minimize morbidity and mortality resulting from any MCI.

Goal

The goal of hospital and health facilities is to prevent or minimize the loss of lives during emergencies and disasters.

Important Phone Numbers JN Hospital, Serchhip:

- Chief Medical officer - 9436146398
- District Medical Suptd. - 9862294782
- Medical Officer (Casualty) - 03838 226174
- Medical Officer (First Aid) - 9862415920
- Nursing Superintendent - 9862174508

Hospital Disaster/Emergency Committee:

- **Member of disaster/emergency committee of JN Hospital, Serchhip**
- District Medical Superintendent
- Medical Specialist
- Anaesthetist
- Nursing Superintendent
- ENT Specialist, Blood Bank Officer
- Medical Officer in-charge, casualty
- Medical Officer in-charge, operation theatre
- Pharmacist
- X-Ray technician (Seniormost)
- Lab technician (Seniormost)
- Sister in-charge Diet
- CMO as adviser

Health facilities under Serchhip District

- District Hospital - Serchhip
- Community Health Centre - Thenzawl
- Primary Health Centres
 - Khawhlailung
 - E. Lungdar
 - N.Vanlaiphai
 - Ngentiang
 - Chhingchhip
- Sub Centers
 - in 30 villages

Staff Position & Beds Capacity of Health Facilities of Serchhip District

Health Facility	No of Doctors	No of Nurses	No of Beds
JN Hospital Serchhip	12	25	50+10
Thenzawl CHC	4		30
Chhingchhip PHC	1		10
Khawlailung PHC	1		10
E. Lungdar	1		10
N. Vanlaiphai PHC	1		10
Ngentiang PHC	1		10

Disaster Phase :-

On receiving message/information regarding disaster –

Nurse on duty at hospital immediately inform

- Doctor on call
- Nursing Superintendent
- District Medical Superintendent
- Doctor on call –
- Should immediately seek more details information
- Inform Police station, phone no. 03838 222528
- Call Ambulance driver – 841506594, 943638844
- Call and inform First Aid incharge, Dr. T.Zalianzela phone no. 9436770382

District Medical Superintendent

- **DMS** will inform the District Administrator, Superintendent of Police, Chief Medical Officer and higher health authorities regarding the situation.
- Over all in charge
- Ensure efficient service and good coordination.

Nursing Superintendent

- Arrange for cleaning of Trauma Wards.
- Arrange beds in male and female wards.
- Mobilize adequate nurses and Group D staff.

First Aid

- If needed, immediate movement of
- Dr. incharge of first aid, nurse, driver with Ambulance at the disaster site
- Adequate materials, medicines etc.

Arrangement of Casualty

- For reception, registration
- Triage area to be identified
- Minor treatment and dressing area to be identified
- Examination of patients

On patients arrival at the hospital

- Documentation and identification at reception area
- Triage at the reception area (if not already done at the disaster site)
- Patient moved to casualty for examination, resuscitation and another appropriate management

Staff detailment

- Adequate number of Doctors, nurses, Group D Staff to be detailed by hospital authorities at
- Casualty
- Trauma Words
- Male & Female Words
- OT

Activation and information to :

- X-ray technician on call
- Laboratory on call
- Blood Bank in charge
- Store in charge
- OT in charge
- Doctors (off duties)
- Nurses (off duties)
- Group D Staff

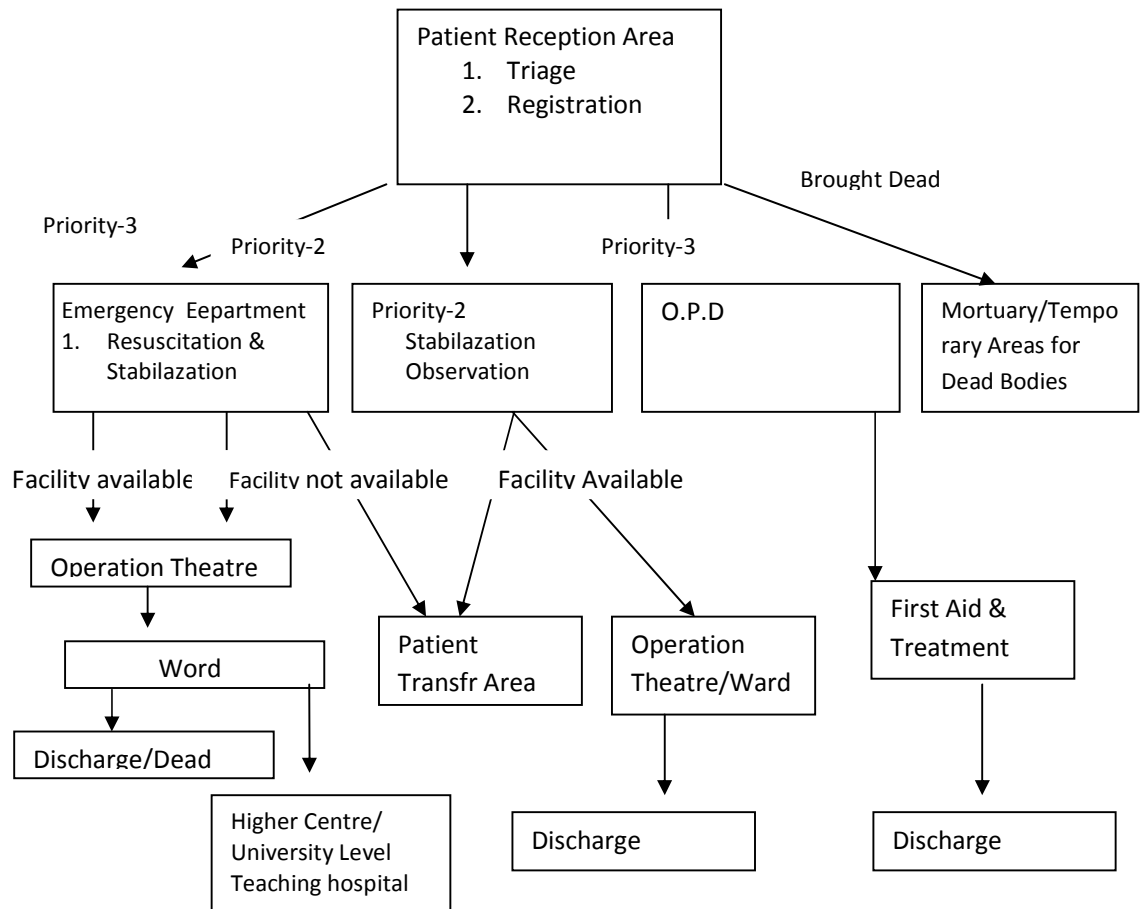
Ensure availability of drugs

- Doctor on call and senior most nurse on duty should check and ensure the availability of emergency and essential drugs
- If emergency drugs seems inadequate, inform store in charge immediately

Flow of patients

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| • Stabilized patients | - | treat and discharge |
| • Minor injuries | - | treat and discharge |
| • Seriously injured | - | resuscitate, admission,
appropriate treatment |
| • Very Serious injury | - | stabilized, referral |
| • Dead | - | sent to mortuary |

Expected flow of patients



Expected flow of patients during a Mass Casualty Event in a District Hospital

Health Facilities	No. of Ambulance available
JN Hospital Serchhip	2 + 1 NRHM Bus & 2 NRHM Van
Thenzawl CHC	1
Chhingchhip PHC	1
Khawlailung PHC	MO Gypsy
E. Lungdar	1
N.Vanlaiphai PHC	1
Ngentiang PHC	No Vehicle

Ambulance Services

Public Relations Officer

- One Doctor/senior Staff will be designated as PRO by DMS who should deal with media personnel, general public and relatives of patients.

Cooperation from nearby hospitals

- Assam Rifles hospital - MO ph no. 9402718199
- Thenzawl CHC - MO Ph No. 9436198493
- Khawlailung PHC - MO Ph No. 9612871766
- Chhingchhip PHC - MO Ph No.

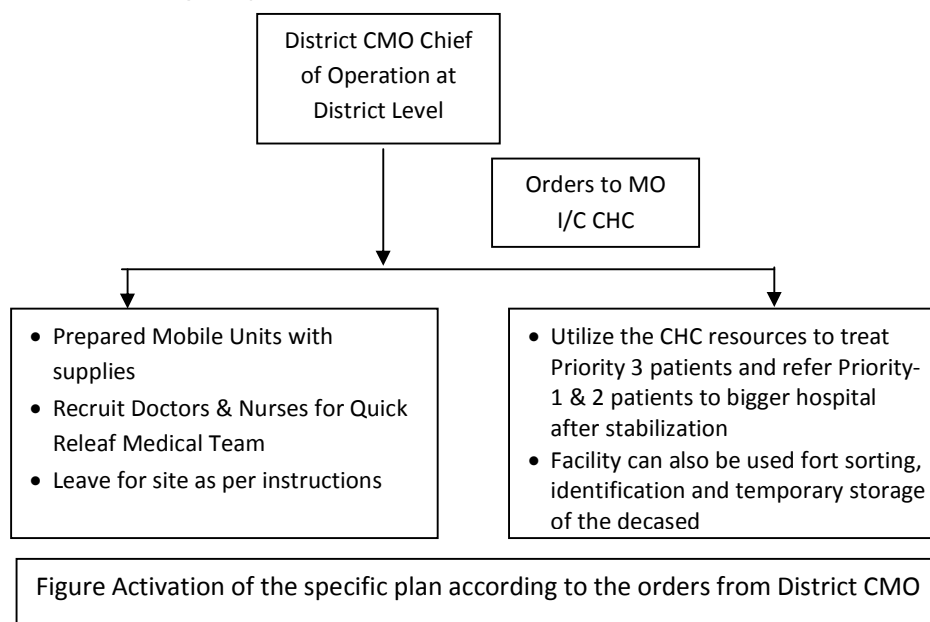
Information to YMA/NGO'S

- Pu K. Laldaihvela - Ph No. 94363762265
- Responsibility of DMS/MO in charge/ Doctor on call

Disaster far away from District Hospital

- Inform Sub Centre staff to provide first aid at disaster site
- Inform Medical Officer concerned to arrange ambulance, prepare his/ her PHC/CHC for best available treatment

Emergency Plan for CHC and PHC



Post disaster phase

- Evaluate & review of the incident
- Certification and verification of death & disposal of dead bodies.

MERCY PRIVATE HOSPITAL :

The newly established private hospital is located at New Serchhip since 2017. It consisted of 10 Doctors, Nurses and other workers. The hospital is well equipped with 10 beds, casualties and doctors, nurses duty for 24 hours. It is located 5 kms away from district hospital which will be helpful in time of disaster other than the make shift hospital which has been mentioned earlier in the plan.

Annexure-III

LIST OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN DISTRICT (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

Resource Inventory of Serchhip District

Sl No	Resource Type	Details	Owner's/Deptt	Nos	Office Address	Phone
	Search & Rescue Equipments	Electric Drill	DMS,JNHospital	1	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
		Electric Chain-Saw				
		Tin SheetCutter				
		Saw	DMS,JNHospital	1	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			Excise& Narcotics Deptt	1	P &EVeng	03838-
		Electric Wire Cutter	DMS,JNHospital	1	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			DC's Office	1	IOC, N.Sechhip	03838-222432
		Sledge Hammer	DC's Office	3	IOC, N.Sechhip	03838-222432
		Heavy Axe	Excise& Narcotics	1	P &EVeng	03838-
		Blankets	DMS,JNHospital	10	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
		Sit Harness	DC's Office	3	IOC, N.Sechhip	03838-222432
			Excise& Narcotics Deptt	1	P &EVeng	03838-
			DC's Office	3	IOC,N. Serchhip	
		FullBody Harness				
		Stretcher	DMS,JNHospital	4	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			DC's Office	2	IOC,N. Serchhip	03838-222432
			CMO	3	Bazar Serchhip	03838-222334
			H/W Office	2	N. Vanlaiphai	03838-224056
		SearchLight	DC's Office	1	IOC,N. Serchhip	03838-222432
		Torch(Big/Small)	DMS,JNHospital	5	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			Excise Perconnels	15	P &EVeng	
			DC's Office	10	IOC,N. Serchhip	03838-222432
			H/W Office	2	N. Vanlaiphai	03838-224056

		HeadLamp	DC's Office	10	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
		RoadRoller	PWD Deptt	5	N. Serchhip	03838-222620
		Bulldozers				
		JCB	PWD Deptt	1	N.Serchhip	03838-222620
		Cranes				
		Tractor	E&FDeptt.	1	N.Vanlaiphai	9436140361
		Bus	P&EDeptt		Serchhip Power Division	03838-225289
			H&F.W/CMO	2	Bazar Serchhip	03838-222334
		Truck407	Excise& Narcotics Deptt	1	P &EVeng	03838-
		Truck909				
		LPK Tripper				
		Water				
		AshokLeylan				
		Spade	DMS,JNHospital	1	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			DC's Office	2	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
			Excise& Narcotics Deptt	1	P &EVeng	03838-
		Hoe	Excise& Narcotics Deptt	1	P &EVeng	
			DC' s Office	2	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
		Crowbar	Excise& Narcotics Deptt	1	P &EVeng	
			DC's Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
		Axe	Excise& Narcotics Deptt	2	P &EVeng	
		Dao or Chopper (Chempui)	DMS,JNHospital	1	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			Excise& Narcotics Deptt	2	P &EVeng	
	Lightning/ Electrical Equipments	Generator	DMS,JNHospital	100k v	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			DC's Office	2	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
			SP Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhi	03838-222389
			CMO's Office	1	Bazar Serchhip	03838-222334
			BDO's Office	1	P &EVeng	03838-222233
			H/W Office	1	N.Vanlaiphai	0383-224056

		EmergencyLight	DC's Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
		SolarLight	DMS,JNHospital		SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			SP Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhi	03838-222389
		Inflatable Tower Light	DC's Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
			SP Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhi	03838-222528
		High Voltage Rubber Gloves	P&EDeptt		P &EVeng	03838-225289
			P&EDeptt.	2	N.Vanlaiphai	03838-224281
		Electric Tester	-do-			-do-
			DMS,JNHospital	2	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			P&EDeptt.	Many	N.Vanlaiphai	03838-224281
		Pliers	P&EDeptt, SerchhipPower Division		P &EVeng	-do-
			DMS,JNHospital		SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			Excise& Narcotics	1	P &EVeng	
			DC's Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
			P &EDeptt	Many	N.Vanlaiphai	03838-224281
		Others (Please Mention)	Inverter, Excise& Narcotics Deptt	1	P &EVeng	
		Tarpaulin/ Silpaulin	DMS,JNHospital	1	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			Excise& Narcotics Deptt	2	P &EVeng	
			DC's Office	Many	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
			SDO(C) Office	10	N.Vanlaiphai	9436159425
		Iron Sheet				
		Polythene Sheet				
		Tent	DC's Office (2Men)	2	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
		SleepingBag	DC's Office	2	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
	Fire Fighting Equip ments	Foam Tender				
		Fire Extinguisher	DMS,JNHospital		SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			DC's Office	10	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432

		Ambulance	-do-	2	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			CMO	1	Bazar Serchhip	03838-222334
			H/W Office	1	N.Vanlaiphai	03838-224056
		Other s				
		Video Camera	DC's Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
			MPRO (SPOffice)	1		03838-226071
		Camera Digital	District Fisheries Office	3	IOC, N. Serchhip	03838-
			DC's Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
			Serchhip-PS	1	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222528
			CMOOffice	1	Serchhip Bazar	03838-222334
			BDO's Office	2	P &E Veng	03838-222233
		WieldingMachin e	P &EDeptt.	1	N.Vanlaiphai	03838-224281
		First AidBox	DMS,JNHospital	6	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
		Glov es	DMS,JNHospital	Many	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
		Aluminium Ladder (Extendable/ Normal)	DMS,JNHospital	1	SerchhipBazar	9862294782
			DC's Office	1	IOC, N.Serchhip	03838-222432
		Ladder	DMS,JNHospital	1 (Wood Type)	Serchhip Bazar	9862294782

Earthmoving and road cleaning equipments

Sl.No	Name	Address	Contact No
1	Bawlliana	Bazar	9436376150
2	Chhuanawma	New Serchhip	9612125996
3	Liansiama	Bazar	8119812364
4	Sangzuala	AOC Veng	9862236358
5	Lalkailiana	Chhim Veng	9436778689
6	C. Lawmzuala	IOC Veng	9436376745
7	Zadinga	Dinthar	9089313678
8	Mama Chhangte	New Serchhip	8119947796
9	Zoramthara	Ramthlun	8974303498
10	Lalramliana	Dinthar	9089993877
11	Masawma Sailo	Bazar	9862050912
12	Lalthianghlina	Chanmari	9862732526
13	Lalramliana Sailo	Bazar Hnuai	9862789706
14	C. Zokhuma	Tuikhuah Veng	9862967089
15	EE, PWD	Serchhip	222620 /222243

ANNEXURE-IV

List Of ACRONYMS

AAR	-	After Action Report
ADCSO	-	Additional District Civil Supply Officer
Addl.DGP	-	Additional Director General of Police
ATI	-	Administrative Training Institute
BDMC	-	Block Disaster Management Committee
BDO	-	Block Development Officer
CBDMP	-	Community Based Disaster Management Plan
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CDRN	-	Corporate Disaster Resource Network
CEO	-	Circle Education Officer
CHC	-	Community Health Center
CMO	-	Chief Medical Officer
Com./CUL	-	Compensation /Claims Unit Leader
Com.UL	-	Communication Unit Leader
CRF	-	Calamity Relief Fund
CUL	-	Cost Unit Leader
DAO	-	District Agriculture Officer
DCSO	-	District Civil Supply Officer
DDMA	-	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC	-	District Disaster Management Committee
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DEOC	-	District Emergency Operation Center
DIET	-	District Institute of Education & Training
DM Plan	-	Disaster Management Plan
DM&R	-	Disaster Management & Rehabilitation
DMC	-	Disaster Management Committee
DMIS	-	Disaster Management Information System
DMT	-	Disaster Management Team
DRM	-	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction

DUL	-	Documentation Unit Leader
EOC	-	Emergency Operation Center
EPRI	-	Emergency Preparedness Resource Inventory
ESF	-	Emergency Support Function
F&ES	-	Fire & Emergency Services
Fac. UL	-	Facilities Unit Leader
FBD	-	Finance Branch Director
FC	-	Finance Commission
FUL	-	Food Unit Leader
GAD	-	General Administration Department
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
GSU	-	Ground Support Unit
HVRCA	-	Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk & Capacity Analysis
IAG	-	Inter Agency Group
IAP	-	Incident Action Plan
IC	-	Incident Commander
ICP	-	Incident Command Post
IDKN	-	India Disaster Knowledge Network
IDP	-	Incident Demobilisation Plan
IDRN	-	India Disaster Resource Network
IEC	-	Information, Education & Communication
IIT	-	Indian Institute of Technology
IMD	-	Indian Meteorological Department
IMO	-	Information & Media Officer
IRS	-	Incident Response System
IRT	-	Incident Response Team
LC/VC	-	Local Council/Village Council
LHZ	-	Landslide Hazard Zonation
LO	-	Liaison Officer
LS	-	Logistic Section
LSC	-	Logistic Section Chief
MAP	-	Mizoram Armed Police

MHA	-	Ministry OF Home Affairs
MIRSAC	-	Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Center
MPRO	-	Mizoram Police Radio Organization
MRHG	-	Mizoram Home Guard
MRP	-	Mizoram Police
MSDMA	-	Mizoram State Disaster Management Authority
MUL	-	Medical Unit Leader
NEC	-	National Executive Committee
NCC	-	National Cadet Corps
NDRF	-	National Disaster Response Force
NDMA	-	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	-	Non Government Organization
NIC	-	National Informatics Center
NIDM	-	National Institute of Disaster Management
NRHM	-	National Rural Health Mission
OS	-	Operation Section
OSC	-	Operation Section Chief
PAG	-	Peak Ground Acceleration
PHC	-	Primary Health Center
POL	-	Petrol, Oil & Lubricant
PS	-	Planning Section
PSC	-	Planning Section Chief
PUL	-	Procurement Unit Leader
RBD	-	Response Branch Director
RO	-	Responsible Officer
RPUL	-	Resource Provisioning Unit Leader
RUL	-	Resource Unit Leader
S&T	-	Science & Technology
SAM	-	Staging Area Manager
SBD	-	Service Branch Director
SDMA	-	State Disaster Management Authority
SDO	-	Sub Divisional Officer
SDRF	-	State Disaster Response Force/State Disaster Response Fund

SEC	-	State Executive Committee
SEOC	-	State Emergency Operation Center
SIRD	-	State Institute of Rural Development
SMO	-	Senior Medical Officer
SOC	-	Site Operation Center
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedures
SP	-	Superintendent of Police
SRL	-	Single Resource Leader
SSA	-	Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan
SUL	-	Situation Unit Leader
Sup.BD	-	Support Branch Director
TBD	-	Transport Branch Director
TS	-	Technical Specialist
TUL	-	Time Unit Leader
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
VCP	-	Village Council President
VDMC	-	Village Disaster Management Committee
WO	-	Weather Observer

ANNEXURE-V

LIST OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Infrastructure and services :

Road network (*in kilometers*)

S/n	Types of Roads	Surfaced	Un-surfaced	Total
1	State Highway	72.8	Nil	72.8
2	Major District Road	Nil	154.45	154.45
3	Other District Road	18	51	69
4	Town Road	79.67	40.69	120.36
5	Village Road	1.13	2.55	3.68
6	National Highway (BRO)	68	Nil	68
7	Total	239.6	248.69	488.29

Alternate route structure

S/n	Vulnerable Areas	Main Route	Alternate Route
1	Tlungvel Quarries	NH - 54	Thenzawl to Aizawl New Road
2	Stone Quarry near Keitum village	NH - 54	Thenzawl to Lunglei New Road

Transportation facilities

Name of the Block		Serchhip	E. Lungdar	Remarks
Telecommunication (YES/NO)		YES	YES	
Number of Bus	Govt.	YES	YES	Detail document of vehicle registration within the District can be obtained from DTO, Serchhip.
	Private	YES	YES	
Number of Truck	Govt.	YES	YES	
	Private	YES	YES	

Number of Auto-Rickshaw	Govt.	YES	YES
	Private	YES	YES
Number of Two-Wheeler	Govt.	YES	YES
	Private	YES	YES
Others	Govt.	YES	YES
	Private	YES	YES

ANNEXURE - VI

SHELTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Flood/Cyclone

Flood/ Cyclone shelter has not been constructed in the district but the following halls has been identifies for the purpose of emergency shelters during disasters.

Identification of cyclone/ flood shelters (single/ double storied) with capacity

Sl/n	Name of Village	Identified Halls	Contact person
1	Serchhip -I	Zoluti Hall	B Vanlalngura
		VC House	Secretary VC
		Govt School 3 nos	9862182430
2	Serchhip-II	BNGRS Hall	T. Zadingliana
		Govt Schools	VCP
		YMA Hall	9436771544
3	Serchhip-III	Lalpuithanga Hall	PC Siamliana
		Modern MS School	VCP
		Govt. Schools	7424081931
4	Serchhip-IV	CMO Conference Hall	Lalramnghaka Kawlni
		VC Hall	VCP - 9436774945
5	Serchhip-V	YMA Hall	T Vanchhunga
		Auditorium	VC Secretary
		Govt Schools	9612879505
6	Serchhip-VI	Primary School	H Saichhinga
		YMA Hall	VCP
		Model Middle School	9485055698
7	Serchhip-VII	Govt Primary School	H Lalthianghlina
		VC Hall	VCP
		YMA Hall	9862732526
8	Serchhip-VIII	Community Hall	F Lalhmangaiha
		BNRGSK Hall	VCP
		YMA Hall	9862541332
		Govt Schools	
9	New Serchhip North	Inddor Stadium	Lalrinthanga Sailo
		YMA Hall	VCP - 8974755336
10	New Serchhip South	YMA Hall	C Lallawmzuala
		VC Hall	VC Member
		Govt Schools	9436376745

11	Khumtung	Community Hall	H Lalthakima
		VC House	VCP
		YMA In	9612625520
12	Keitum	BNRGSK Hall	Vanlalsailova
		Community Hall	VCP
		Indoor Stadium	8131821554
		YMA Run	
13	E Lungdar	VC House	H Laltana
		BRC Conference Hall	VCP
		YMA Run	8414959045
		Multipurpose Hall	
		Thangburha Hall	
		Indoor Stadium	
14	Hmunzawl	BNRGSK Hall	Lalrinsanga
		MHIP Hall	VCP - 8974309421
15	Thentlang	BNRGSK Hall	Thasiamia
		School Hrang hrang	VCP - 9862726528
16	Leng	BNRGSK Hall	B Vanlalfinga
		Saihnuna Hall	VCP
		Govt Schools	9366093768
		YMA Run	
17	Hriangtlang	BNRGSK Hall	
		Community Hall	
		Govt Schools	
		YMA House	
18	Khawlailung	BNRGSK Hall	K Thangbawia
		Community Hall	VCP
		YMA Hall	8119836998
		School Hrang hrang	
19	Bawktlang	Community Hall	H Zaikhuma
		Govt Schools	VCP
		BNRGSK Hall	9402335448
		YMA Run	
20	Mualcheng	Community Hall	Lalpianthanga
		BNRGSK Hall	VCP
		Govt Schools	9383177687
21	Sialsir	Community Hall	R Lalvenpuia
		BNRGSK Hall	VCP
			8415848041

Note : Besides Community Halls and Auditoriums of different villages, school buildings and churches are identified as shelter place for the time of disaster and open spaces like football field and large playgrounds at every village are also identified as shelter places for people as well as livestock management.

ANNEXURE – VII

Directory of Departmental Focal points for emergency response

Sl. No.	Functionaries	Contact	
		Mobile	Office Code-
1	Deputy Commissioner	8414894959	222432
2	Addl. Deputy Commissioner	9856600320	222112
3	Sub-Divisional Officer(Sadar)	9436383058	222285
4	SDC,Nodal Officer(DMR)	8787708157	
5	Project Director,DRDA	6009494679	222141
6	Superintendent of Police	9560576084	222389
7	Commandant 10AR	8729809665	222122
8	SDO(C), N.Vanlaiphai	9774066872	
9	SDO(C), Thenzawl	9862329373	
10	BDO(Serchhip)	9862237347	222233
11	BDO(E. Lungdar)	8131852226	
12	SerchhipPolice Station	100/222528	
13	Fire &EmergencyServices	101/222135	
14	JN Hospital, Serchhip	102/222363	
15	PHEControlRoom	222784	
	P&EControlRoom	222524	

DEOC Telephone Number

Sl No	Name of District	SEOC/DEOC Telephone Number
1	Hotline SEOC-1070 Telephone 0389-2342520	
2	Aizawl District	0389-2321119
3	Champhai District	0381-234402
4	Kolasib District	0387-221999
5	Lunglei District	0372-2325316
6	Lawngtlai District	03835-232252
7	Mamit District	0389-2565223
8	Serchhip District	03838-222432

Emergency hotlines;

Police -100,Fire -101, Hospital- 102

ImportantWebsitewww.serchhip.nic.in

Earthquakes

<http://asc-india.org/recnt.htm><http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eqarchives/lastevent/world/worldindia.php>

Cyclones<http://www.imd.gov.in/section/nhac/dynamic/cycwindfc.htm>
<http://www.imd.gov.in/section/nhac/dynamic/obtrack.htm>

Other

ImportantWebsite<http://www.idrn.com><http://www.ITK.com>www.dmr.mizoram.gov.in

ANNEXURE VIII

Livestock Management Plan

Socio Economic condition of the District:

The main occupation of the District is dominated by the primary sector, largely agriculture and allied activities. In the largest town, Serchhip, nearly half of the total workforce are engaged in primary activities. The sectoral distribution of output also reflects the economic condition of these towns. Among the primary activities in small towns, the highest productivity is observed in the market oriented cropping succeeded by market oriented animal husbandry. Public establishments and private enterprises act as the principal mechanism of production because the tertiary sector contributes more than two-thirds of the total output in these towns. Public establishments play a very important role in creating livelihood opportunities. With the urban economy, the government servants and businessmen often practice crops production in neighbouring areas of the town, in free time to supplement incomes or for getting food items from farms for the household. Occupations like animal husbandry, subsistence cropping and animal rearing, forging, carpentry, etc are the second major occupation in these towns. Small scale piggery and poultry farming are very popular in small town. The complexity of the urban economic structure influences the rural economy.

Livestock Population of the District:

Particulars	Unit	Ref.Period	Rural	Urban	Total
Cattle	No	2012	1870	504	2374
Pigs	No	2012	6709	5507	12216
Goats	No	2012	366	101	467

Past Disasters in livestock:

Serchhip District has experienced Biological Disasters like Swine fever, PRRS and experienced unspecific dhiarrea due to bacterial and viral infection due to floods and other natural disasters.

Facilities available in the District:

The District AH&Vety Department was established in the year 1995. Currently, there are 55 workers under the department within the district located at P&E Veng, Serchhip. The department has the following workers available at different places in the District.

LIST OF OFFICER & STAFF UNDER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DVO, SERCHHIP

DVO, Office, Serchhip:-

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dr.Zarzokima	DVO	Ramthar, Aizawl	DVO, Serchhip	9862837503
2.	Dr.R.Lalmakthanga	CVO	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	9612003040

3.	R.Lalchhuanawmi	H/A	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	9862937647
4.	C.Biakchhawna	JVEO	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	8974743515
5.	Ramsanglura	JVEO	Chhingchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	9615826584
6.	C.Lalremruati	LDC	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	9402118236
7.	Lalhranga	Driver	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	9862811145 9402133031
8.	Lalzauva Khangte	Grd-IV	Serchhip	DVO Office,Serchhip	9089593638
9.	Lalrinawma	Grd-IV	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	9089593639
10.	Lalzauva	Grd-IV	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	9862442684
11.	Lalremkima	M/R	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	8794628384
12.	Lalthakima	M/R	Serchhip	DVO Office, Chawkidar	9077372475 9774331065
13.	C.Lalhlimpuia	M/R	Serchhip	Driver(M/R), DVO Office,Serchhip	9089283225
14.	Zodinmawia	M/R	Serchhip	Complex Mali, Serchhip	9612185486
15.	K.Lalruatkimi	M/R	Serchhip	DVO Office, Serchhip	9862947131
16.	Sangzuala	Grd-IV	Thenzawl	Slaughter House, Serchhip	8414895084
17.	F.Lianthuama	M/R	Serchhip	Poultry Farm, Serchhip	8416079677
18.	Vanlalsiama	M/R	Serchhip	Poultry Farm, Serchhip	8415062081

State Vety Dispensary, Serchhip

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dr.H.Vanlalrawna	VO	Tlungvel	VO, Serchhip	8730970402
2.	Ramengzauva Sailo	VS	Serchhip	SVD, Serchhip	9436959122
3.	F.Bawlliana	VS	Serchhip	SVD, Serchhip	9862362411
4.	R.Lalengmawia	VFA	Serchhip	SVD, Serchhip	9436786026
5.	HK.Hunlawmawma	VFA	Serchhip	SVD, Serchhip	9436786023
6.	Lalhlera	Grd-IV	Serchhip	SVD, Serchhip	9862726279
7.	Lalbiakchhunga	M/R	Serchhip	SVD, Serchhip	9862291918

State Vety Dispensary, N.Vanlaiphai:-

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dr.Rosangzuala	VO	Dawrpui Vengthar, Aizawl	SVD, N.Vanlaiphai	9436156313 8625774210
2.	Hmingthanzuala	VS	N.Vanlaiphai	SVD, N.Vanlaiphai	9436971267 9615116015
3.	Herliana	Grd-IV	N.Vanlaiphai	SVD, N.Vanlaiphai	9402126007
4.	Lalremruata	M/R	N.Vanlaiphai	SVD, N.Vanlaiphai	9485117600

State Vety Dispensary, Chhingchhip

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dr.Biaklianquali	VO	Chhingchhip	SVD, Chhingchhip	9436145813 9612388708
2.	C.Laldawngkima	VFA	Chhingchhip	SVD, Chhingchhip	9612388753
3.	Lalremruati	Grd-IV	Chhingchhip	SVD, Chhingchhip	9612864991

State Vety.Dispensary, Thenzawl

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dr.Lalmuanpuia Samte	Mgr. Thenzawl Farm cum VO	Chaltlang, Aizawl	SVD, Thenzawl	9863502640
2.	H.T. Lalrimawia	VFA	Thenzawl	SVD, Thenzawl	9863385906
3.	P.C Lalkhuma	Grd-IV	Thenzawl	SVD, Thenzawl	8974742877

Surveillance Office, Thingsai

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	K.Lalthanzama	VFA	Thingsai	DSO Office, Thingsai	9863535454
2.	Zothanmawii	Grd-IV	Thingsai	DSO Office, Thingsai	9402185480
3.	Lianchuanga	Grd-IV	Thingsai	DSO Office, Thingsai	9485133939

RAH Centre, Baktawng

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6

1.	C.Lallianmawia	VFA	Chhiahtlang	RAHC, Baktawng	9862809229
2.	J.Lalengliana	Grd-IV	Baktawng	RAHC, Baktawng	8014535948
3.	Lalrinawma	M/R	Baktawng	RAHC, Baktawng	9856733181

RAH Centre, Chhiahtlang

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	V.Lalngaihawma	VS	Chhiahtlang	RAHC, Chhiahtlang	9436786106
2.	Zaithanthuama	Grd-IV	Serchhip	RAHC, Chhiahtlang	8974216113

RAH Centre, Bungtlang

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	C.Lalnunmawia	VFA	Bungtlang	RAHC, Bungtlang	9436777586
2.	Lalchawna	M/R	Bungtlang	RAHC, Bungtlang	9089284792
3.	Laltlansanga	M/R	Keitum	VSC, Keitum	9436172980

RAH Centre, Khawlailung

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	K.Kawlnuna	VS	Khawlailung	RAHC, Khawlailung	9402518692
2.	George Lalnuntluanga	M/R	Serchhip	Complex Mali attached RAHC Khawlailung	9089238852 8974773150

RAH Centre, E.Lungdar

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	P.B.Malsawmtluanga	VFA	Serchhip	RAHC, E.Lungdar	9402133924
2.	Lalpanmawia	M/R	E.Lungdar	RAHC, E.Lungdar	8414979202

Centre, Lungpho

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Address	Present Posting	Phone No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Zonuntluanga	VS	Lungpho	RAHC, Lungpho	8014115122
2.	R.Sangkhuma	Grd-IV	Lungpho	RAHC, Lungpho	8575516880

The District AH & vety Hospital has facilities like vaccines and other important facilities to cope with livestock Disaster within the district.

Disaster Probability of the District

The whole district is prone to different Disasters like Earthquake, Flood, Cyclones, Hailstorm, House Fire, Forest Fire, Landslides etc. which at the same time can be a threat to livestock population in the district.

Swine fever, Swine Flu, PRRS, Foot and mouth disease, fodder poisoning and other viral and bacterial infections can pose a threat to animal population.

Prevention and Mitigation strategy of Livestock Disaster

As directed by the Department of Disaster Management & Rehabilitation in the state, the District AH & Vety Department in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner has convened meeting on preparation of Livestock Disaster Management Plan of the District on 18th December 2017. The meeting has discussed and conclude the following:

1. Formation of DM Committee on Livestock under DDMA
2. Community based Capacity building and Training on livestock management of disasters
3. Procurement of equipments and strengthening of District AH & Vety Hospital for preparation of Disasters.
4. Coordination of Village Council and different stakeholders of DM on preparation of livestock DM Plan.

Prevention:

The DEOC is the hub of all activities in times of Disasters. The DEOC will communicate with all stakeholders regarding livestock and other disaster probability in the District. Proper place for animals and regular checking/survey of diseases is the responsibility of AH & Vety Department and quick update of the situation of DEOC will prevent livestock disaster in the district.

Preparedness:

The District AH&Vety Hospital functions as the disease investigation wing in the district and has the following regular activities.

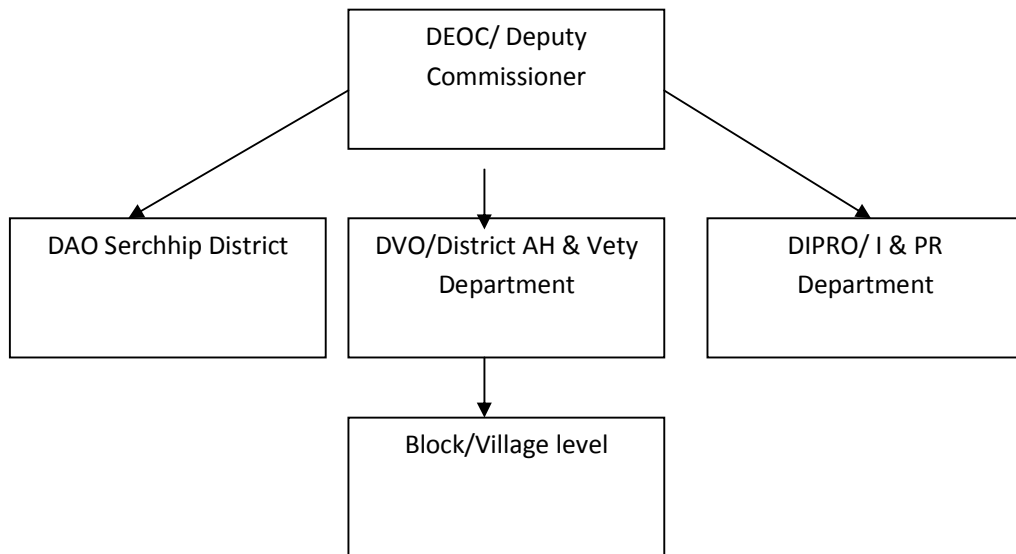
1. The Department has popular/common medicines in stock to cope with animal disease of the district.
2. The department provides vaccines throughout the district to cattles, pigs and hens to every villages through field workers and VFAs at different villages.
3. District AH&Vety is well coordinated with DEOC for any problems arising in livestock management.
4. Capacity building and Training on Livestock Management is included in the DM Plan.
5. Warning systems through DEOC/I&PR and District AH&Vety, DAO will be activated.
6. Quarantine, Segregation camp will be identified at every villages for the time of disaster.

Mitigation Strategy:

1. Storage of feed, fodder, medicine, vaccine and preventive measures for animal health
2. Supply of fodder in times of need with support from community for more generation of foddors.
3. Deployment of plan of Veterinary personnel, where it is required and train them to manage emergency situation.

Response Measures:

1. The DEOC will act as the nerve centre during any type of disasters.
2. Livestock management will be activated in the disaster affected area and technical personnel will be quickly deployed.
3. Makeshift Hospital will be created at the identified place in the affected area.
4. Medicines and other facilities required will be provided by the department.
5. State Hospital will be informed to cope with disaster in the district.

Response Flow Chart:

ANNEXURE-IX
INSTITUTION RESOURCE INVENTORY(STATE)

The Mizoram State Disaster Management Authority(MSDMA)				
S/n	Name &Designation	Address	ContactNo	Code No-0389
1	Chief Minister Chairman	Chief Minister Office McDonald Hill,Zarkawt,Aizawl	2322150, 2322245(F)	22322425
2	Minister,DM&R Vice Chairman	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2321976 2323367(F)	
3	Minister, Home Member	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2323257, 2310452(F)	2325827
4	Minister,Agriculture, Member	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2323257, 2310452(F)	2325827
5	Minister,PHE Member	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2323211 2310083(F)	2327490
6	Minister, H&FW Member	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2344087 2305780(F)	2343213
7	Minister,UD&PA Member	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2323211 2310083(F)	2327490
8	Minister, LAD Member	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2322500 2310395(F)	2300162
9	Consultant,DM&R Member	SecretariatComplex, TreasurySquare,Aizawl		
10	Chief Secretary Chief Executive Officer	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2322411 2322745(F)	2322429 2323467(F)
Administrative Training Institute(ATI)				
1	Director	NewSecretariatComplex, Khatla,Aizawl	2323321/2315506	
State Institute OfRural Development(SIRD)				
1	Director	Diakkawn road, Kolasib	03837- 221521/221523	
Mizoram Remote SensingApplication Center(MIRSAC)				
1	Project Director	MIRSAC, Chaltlang,Aizawl	0389-2341240	
State Disaster Response Force(SDRF)				
1	DGP, Mizoram	PHQ, Khatla,Aizawl	0389- 2334682/2335146	

CONTACT NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS (STATE)

S/n	Designation and Department	Address	Telephone Code-0389
1	Director, DM&R	Chawnpui, Aizawl	2345943
2	DGP, Mizoram	PHQ, Khatla, Aizawl	2334682
3	SP, Wireless	PHQ, Khatla, Aizawl	2335183
4	Director, I&PR	Treasury Square, Aizawl	2323190
5	Engineer-in-Chief, PWD	Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl	2322176
6	Engineer-in-Chief, PHE	Khatla, Aizawl	2322244
7	Engineer-in-Chief, P&E	Electric Veng, Aizawl	2322437
8	PCCF, Environment & Forest	Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl	2325727
9	Director, Transport	Chaltlang, Aizawl	2322726
10	Director, FCS&CA	Treasury Square, Aizawl	2322872
11	Director, Agriculture	Tuikual South, Aizawl	2328897
12	Director, Horticulture	Tuikual South, Aizawl	2314370
13	Director, Health Services	Dinthar, Aizawl	2323452
14	Director, Hospital & Medical Education	Dinthar, Aizawl	2326069
15	Director, RIPANS	Zemabawk, Aizawl	2350521
16	Commandant General, MRHG	Chawlhmun, Aizawl	2330339
17	Director, UD&PA	Thakthing, Aizawl	2322815
18	Director, Soil & Water Conservation	Treasury Square, Aizawl	2325097
19	Chief Scientific Officer, Science & Tech.	Treasury Square, Aizawl	2323159

ANNEXURE- X

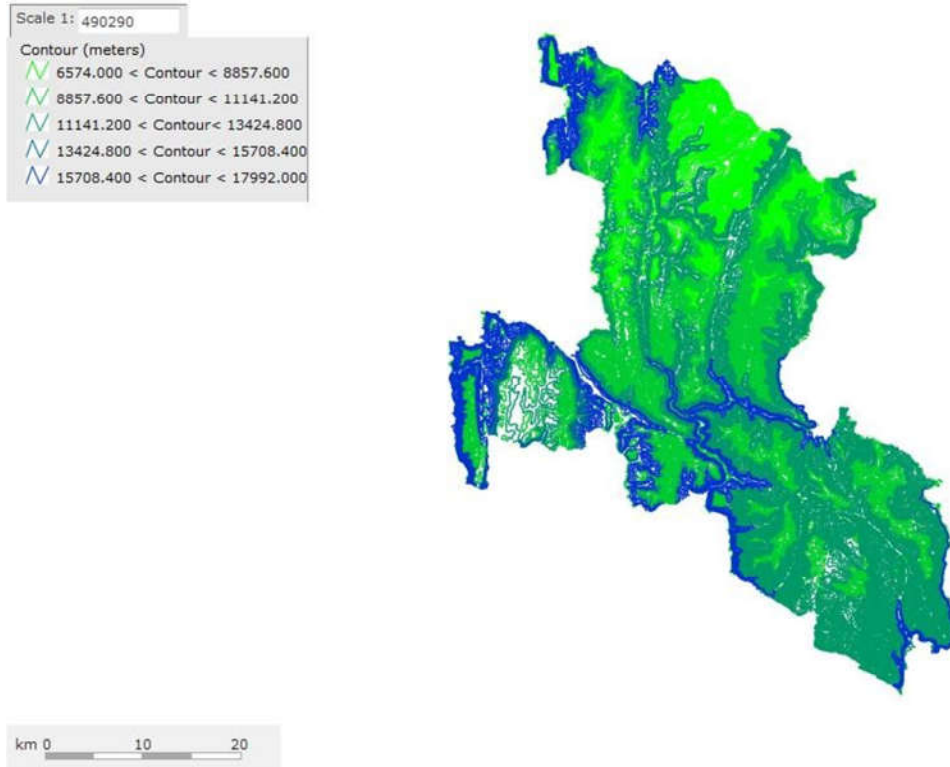
Distances of Some Villages Within Serchhip District From Serchhip (in kilometers)

Sl. No	Serchhip to Baktawng (via New Serchhip)	Kilometers
1	Serchhip to New Serchhip	3
2	Serchhip to Bukpui	7
3	Serchhip to Chhiahtlang	12
4	Serchhip to Buhkangkawn	20
5	Serchhip to Chhingchhip	27
6	Serchhip to Khumtung	42
7	Serchhip to Baktawng	45
8	Serchhip to Tlungvel	60
S/n	Serchhip to Bungtlang (via Keitum)	Kilometers
1	Serchhip to Dawngzawl	11
2	Serchhip to Keitum	15
3	Serchhip to Bungtlang	23
S/n	Serchhip to Sailulak (via E. Lungdar)	Kilometers
1	Serchhip to Dawngzawl	11
2	Serchhip to Keitum	15
3	Serchhip to Tuichang	22
4	Serchhip to Khawlailung	31
5	Serchhip to Chekawn	38
6	Serchhip to Piler	38
7	Serchhip to Sialsir	45
8	Serchhip to Lungchhuan	51
9	Serchhip to Bawktlang	70
10	Serchhip to N. Vanlaiphai	78
11	Serchhip to Mualcheng	78
12	Serchhip to E. Lungdar	85

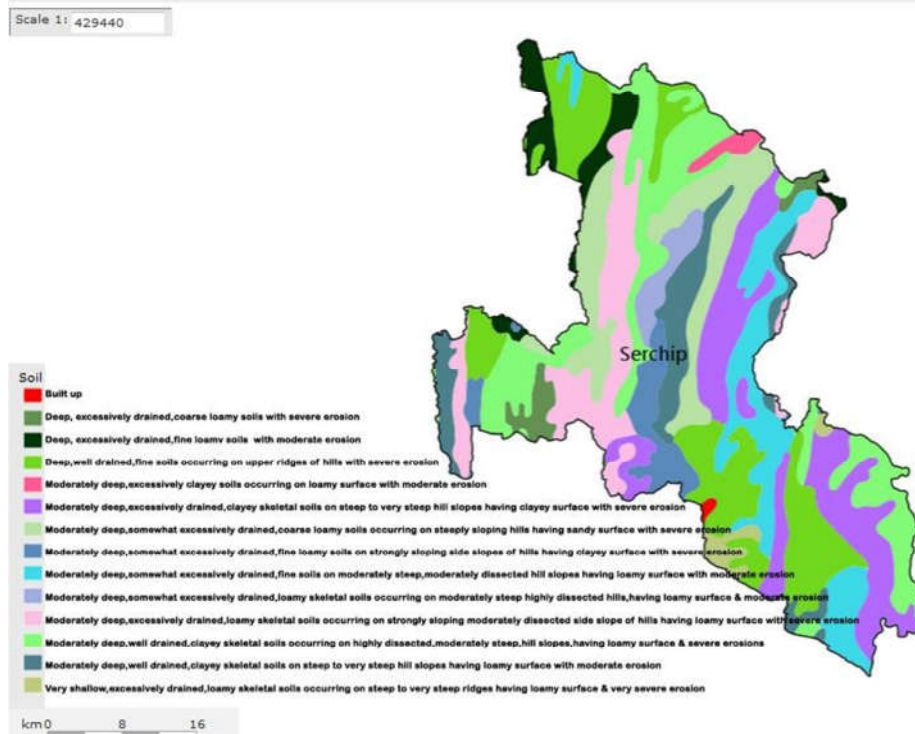
14	Serchhip to Leng	95
15	Serchhip to Sailulak	100
S/n	Serchhip to Neihloh (via Thenzawl)	Kilometers
1	Serchhip to Hriangtlang	19
2	Serchhip to Thenzawl	28
3	Serchhip to Buangpui	40
4	Serchhip to Neihloh	47
S/n		Kilometers
1	Serchhip to Sialhau	30
2	Serchhip to Lungpho	40
3	Serchhip to Thentlang	41
4	Serchhip to Hualtu	45
5	Serchhip to Hmuntha	48
6	Serchhip to Khawbel	48
7	Serchhip to Rullam	48
8	Serchhip to Ngentiang	50
9	Serchhip to Thinglian	55
10	Serchhip to Hmunzawl	55
11	Serchhip to Vanchengpui	63

MAPS

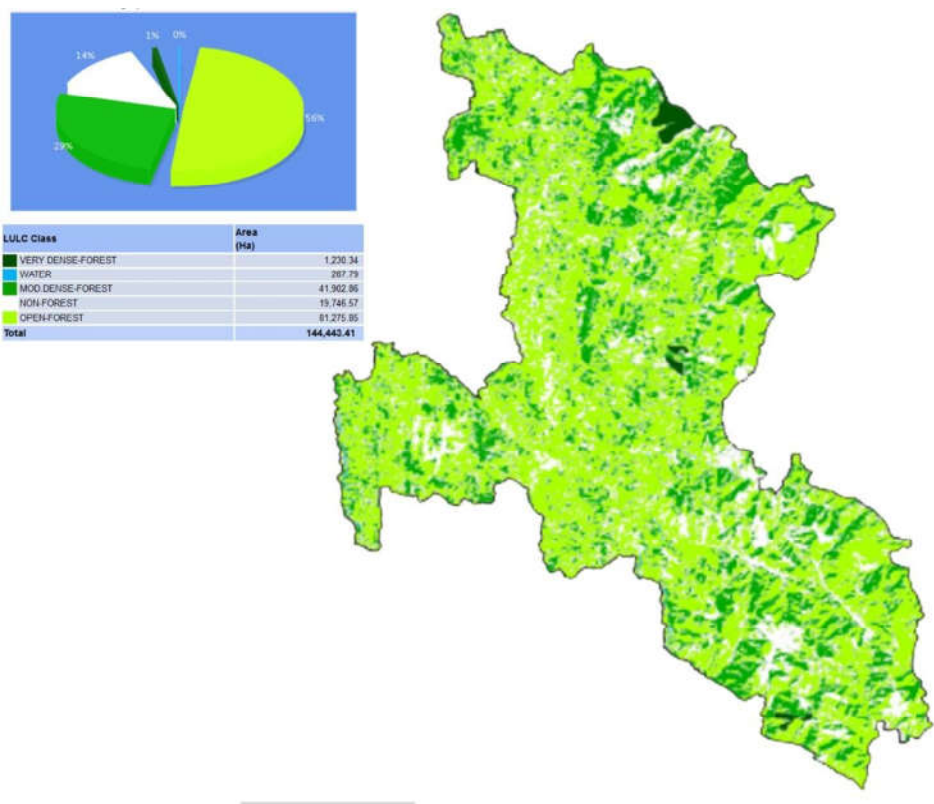
1. GIS Map showing the contour of Serchhip District(Source MIRSAC/ NESAC)



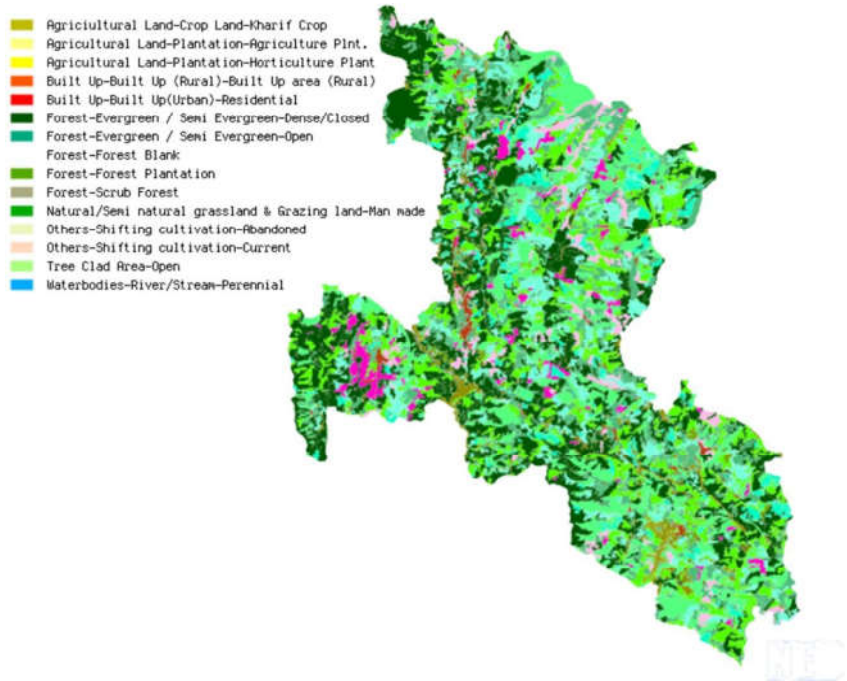
2. GIS Map showing the soil type of Serchhip



3.GISMapoffForestCover in Serchhip District



4.GISMap ofSerchhipDistrictshowing landuse pattern



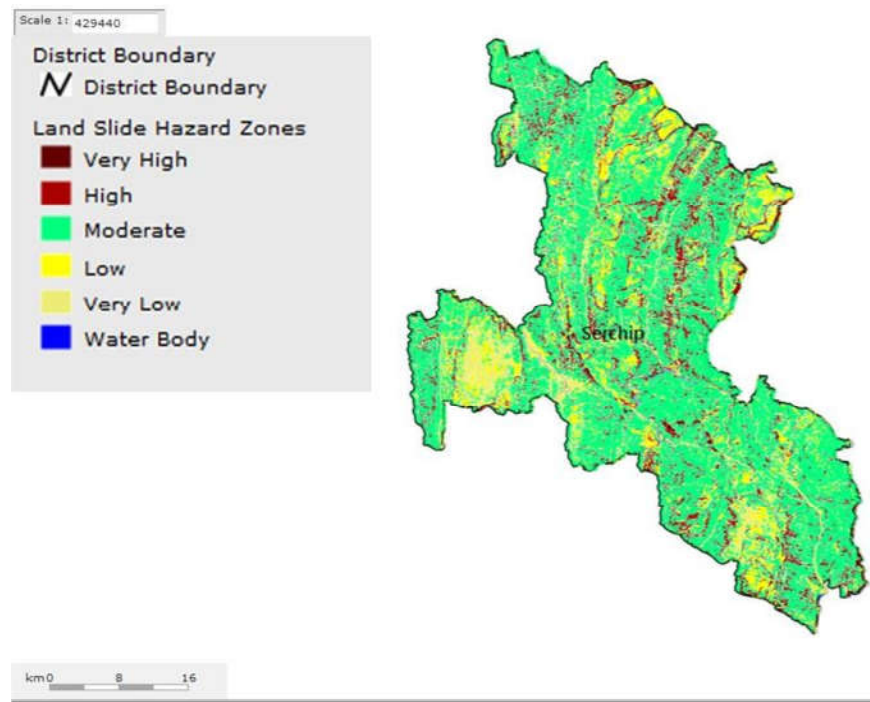
5.GISmap ofriver Mat,Tuichang, Tiau &Tlawng



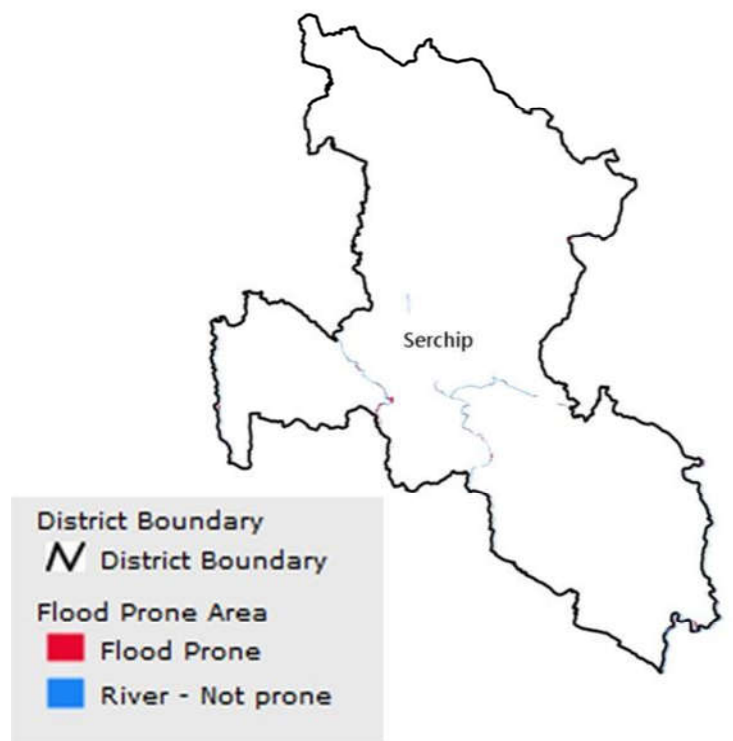
6.GISmap ofSerchhipDistrictwithTranportNetwork



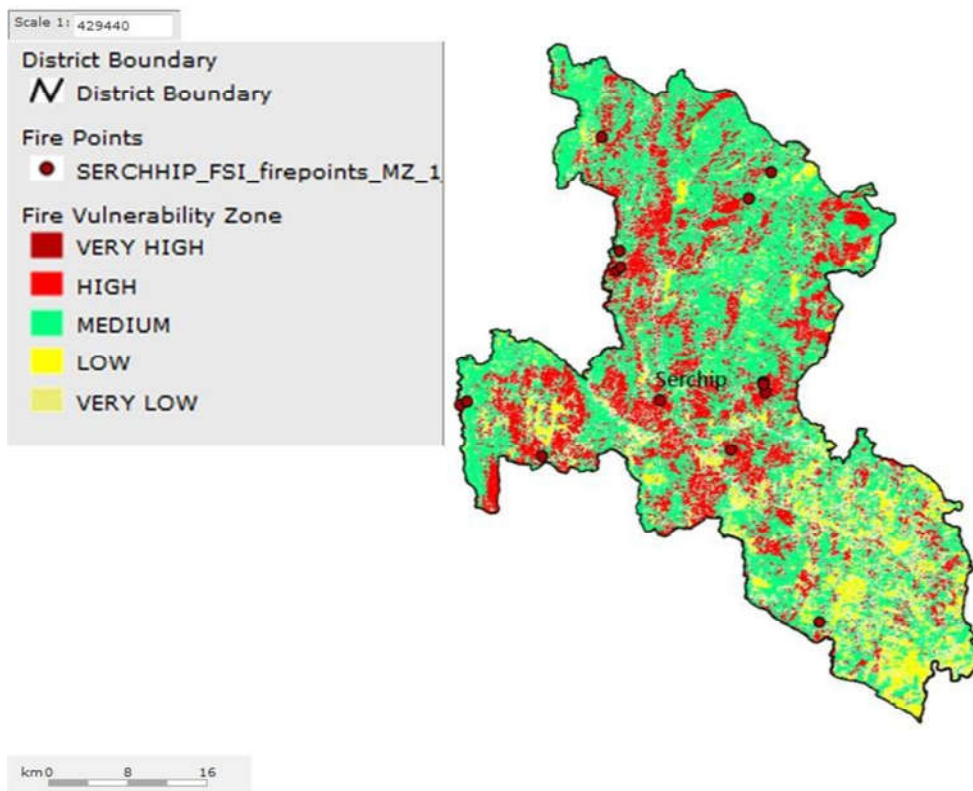
7. GISmap showing LandslideHazard Area of SerchhipDistrict



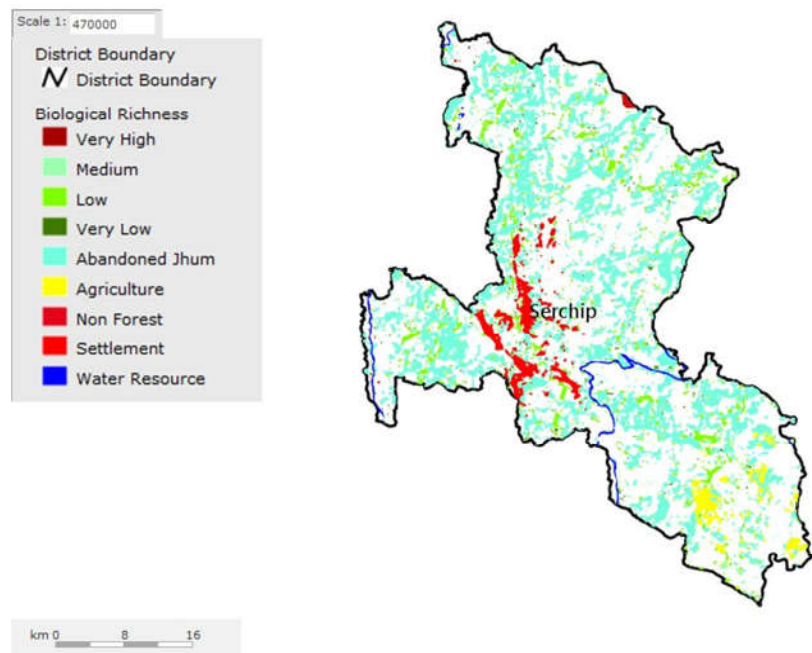
8. GISmap showing Flood prone area of riverMat (Zawlpui area),Tuichang and Tlawng



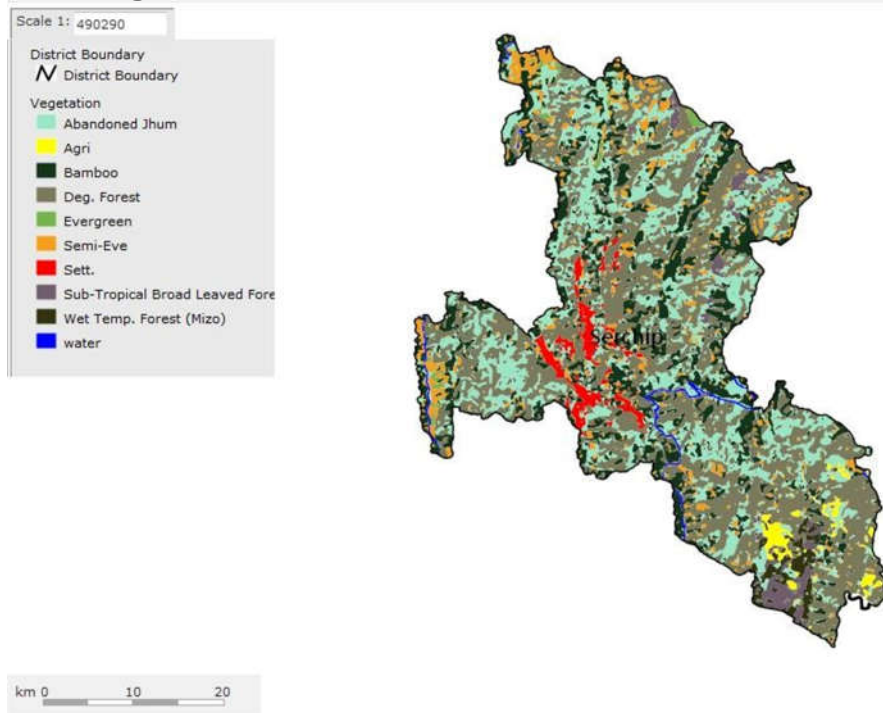
9. GISMap showing Fire vulnerability area



10. GISMap showing Settlement with Biological richness



12. Vegetation



13. Satellite map of Serchhip

