

DISTRICT
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

TUENSANG

Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority & Govt. of Nagaland

November 2011

(First Edition August 2008)

**DISTRICT
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Name of the District	:	Tuensang
Name of the Deputy Commissioner	:	Shri. T. Mhabemo Yanthan, NCS
Date (Plan submitted)	:	October 2008
Date (Plan last updated)	:	November, 2011
Signature of Deputy Commissioner: _____		

**Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority &
Government of Nagaland
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**T. Mhabemo Yanthan, NCS
Deputy Commissioner
Tuensang**

November, 2011

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I. CHECKLIST

Given below is the general list of important actions / items required in a Disaster. Please check out the items pertaining to your area / function.

- Deputy Commissioner is the chief custodian of this plan document and also ensures that this plan document is reviewed and updated regularly.
- The Deputy Commissioner shall submit a copy of district disaster management plan and of any amendment thereto to the NSDMA and the Principal Secretary (Home) as well.
- Each govt. department shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district and Deputy Commissioner shall ensure that such plans are integrated into the district disaster management plan.
- The departmental heads of the district shall ensure that all employees have gone through this document and aware of their roles and responsibilities.
- Each department shall identify a disaster coordinator who will be responsible to coordinate with different taskforces.
- Each taskforce leader shall ensure, their SOPs are prepared and all the members have gone through the Plan/SOPs and clear about their role and responsibilities.
- During your absence/leave period, please keep key members informed.
- Make sure that you have identified an Alternate Member from your department who would function in your place in case of emergency.
- Each taskforce shall identify a Communication Coordinator from the taskforce members.
- Make sure, the facilities available at District Control Room (DCR) and District & Subdivision control rooms are intact and are in good condition.
- Check that all Communication facilities like Telephones, Cell Phones, Radios, and Wireless Stations etc. under your control are in good operating condition and fully charged.
- Ensure that you have the latest revised list of Emergency Contact Numbers and addresses.
- Ensure availability and operability of all resources under your control and at identified resource locations in neighboring districts for quick mobilization to emergency site.
- Maintain the records of area-wise population, shelter centers in your area for effective emergency evacuation.
- Check that the updated list of blood donors is available.
- Ensure adequate inventory of critical equipment/spares/medicines is available Make sure that all Fire Protection systems, rescue equipment, PPEs and other emergency equipment are in good state of repair.

II. Lists of Abbreviations / Acronyms

ADC	: Additional Deputy Commissioner.
ADS	: Assistant Director of Supply.
AIR	: All India Radio.
BDO	: Block Development Officer.
CLCR	: Circle Level Control Room.
CHC	: Community Health Centre.
CD	: Civil Defence.
CDPO	: Child Development Project Officer.
CEO	: Chief Executive Officer.
CRPF	: Central Reserve Police Force.
CMO	: Chief Medical Officer.
DC	: Deputy Commissioner.
DEOC	: District Emergency Operating Centre.
DCR	: District Control Room.
DDMC	: District Disaster Management Committee.
DPRO	: District Public Relation Officer.
DIO	: District Immunization Officer.
DCIC	: District Control Room and Information Centre.
DIPR	: District Information and Public Relation.
EOC	: Emergency Operation Centre.
EAC	: Extra Assistant Commissioner.
ERS	: Epidemiological Reporting System.
FRU	: First Referral Unit.
FCI	: Food Corporation of India.
HQs	: Headquarters.
ICS	: Incident Command System.
ISD	: International Subscriber's Dialing.
JTO	: Junior Telecom Officer.
MS	: Medical Surgeon.
MSU	: Mobile Surgical Unit.
MO	: Medical Officer.
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organization.
NCC	: National Cadet Corps.
NSDMA	: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority.
PHC	: Public Health Centre.
RD	: Rural Development.
SDDMC	: Sub-Division Disaster Management Committee.
SDO (C)	: Sub-Division Officer (Civil).
SP	: Superintending Of Police.
SOPs	: Standard Operating Procedures.
SDMO	: Sub-Division Medical Officer.
SMO	: Senior Medical officer.
TFOR	: Task Force Operating Room.
TTC	: Tuensang Town Council.
TCR	: Taskforce Control room.
ULB	: Urban Local Bodies.

1.0 - INTRODUCTION, CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

1.1 Plan Considerations

While formulating the disaster plan for Tuensang district, the basic objective has been to prepare something, which is more than merely disaster specific contingency plans. In the present scenario, there is no integrated strategy to deal disasters. In the event of a disaster occurring, whether it is a fire or a landslide or floods or Earthquake or drought, the response is more of an instant action without any pre planning. This results in heavy loss of life and property. In view of this, there has been an attempt to have an integrated Disaster Management Plan. The key issues that have been kept in mind are the following:

- i) Plan document should not be too voluminous so that it can be easily understood by users.
- ii) The command and control of relief efforts has been designed to be optimal
- iii) Strategy for Integration of responses have been formulated
- iv) The mitigation, prevention and preparedness aspects have been adequately addressed.

Secondly, separate plans for each disaster might result in multiple documents with considerable duplication, which would work against potential users who will find it great difficulty to read and know the plans.

Recognizing the fact that most tasks and actions before and following a disaster are common at the district level, the Tuensang District Administration has used a **multi-disaster approach** (all disasters covered by one plan) while developing disaster management plan for the district.

1.2 Organization of Plan

The present Multi-hazard Management Plan for Tuensang District is actually a Multi-hazard Contingency Plan. It also has sections on mitigation, prevention and preparedness of the district in handling a disaster.

The present plan document identifies the roles and responsibilities of the organizations in key identified sectors. Disaster management teams have been constituted at District, Subdivision and village levels so that in the event of a disaster the various individuals start taking their responsibilities and playing their roles without wasting time in waiting for instructions from top.

It is expected that **each team will develop the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for specific disasters**, which will be included in the plan annexure at a later period. Therefore, Team leaders shall ensure that the SOPs are prepared at the earliest. The Plans/SOPs prepared would be tested and subsequently validated/updated through periodic drills, simulation or full scale **exercises**. In addition, Deputy Commissioner will ensure that key members of teams at all levels acquire knowledge and skills to perform their assigned role through regular trainings.

The present Multi-hazard Contingency Plan is divided into three main sections The main sections cover:

- Introduction, Concepts and Policies
- District Profile

- Risk and Vulnerability Analysis
- Contingency plan for Early warning, Relief and Recovery

The annexure include:

- District Multi-hazard Map
- District Infrastructure Maps
- District Disaster History
- Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention Action Plan
- ICS/GS Organizational Chart
- Standard Operating Procedures and Task Force Plans
- Nagaland State Minimum Standards for relief assistance
- Standard Damage Assessment Form
- Contact Information
- Resource Catalogue/Data
- Specific disaster plans
- Nagaland State Disaster Management Act
- Preparedness during Nuclear disaster

1.3 Purpose

This document provides basic information required for the management of disasters in the Tuensang District, and:

- Defines the risks and Vulnerabilities of the citizens of the district to different disasters and,
- Identifies the private and public sector parties with prime and supporting responsibilities to reduce or negate these vulnerabilities
- Defines actions to be taken by these parties to avoid or mitigate the impact of possible disasters in the district.

Subsidiary plans, detail the roles and responsibilities of prime and supporting parties in responding to specific disasters. These plans would be developed:

- At the Circle level
- Through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) detailing how specific disaster response actions will be accomplished.

Developing and maintaining SOPs¹ are the responsibility of parties with designated prime or supporting tasks assigned by this plan.

1.4 Authority and Responsibilities

The requirement for district and subsidiary plans is set by the Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA), Home Department, and Government of Nagaland. The Plan authorizes the Deputy Commissioner to secure cooperation and assistance from other parties in efforts to avoid or reduce the impact of disasters.

The Deputy Commissioner (Specifically) and Government authorities (generally) are responsible for managing hazards and disasters which affect a district, with support from NSDMA, the Home Commissioner and other public and private parties as may be needed. The roles, responsibilities and obligations of the Deputy Commissioner and other parties are set out in detail in this plan.

¹ Standard operating procedure simply sets out the steps normally and routinely taken to accomplish a specific task. The basic SOP starts with a statement as to when or under what conditions it should be used, followed by the exact sequence of actions to be taken. The user is not expected to make any choices in following the SOP.

1.5 Concept of Disaster Management

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of:

- Planning and implementing measures to mitigating or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequence of disaster
- Preparedness for emergencies and disasters
- Assessing the effects of disasters
- Providing emergency relief and rescue and post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, and
- Building capacities to these ends.

The concepts of all *hazard management and empowerment* provide the foundation for disaster management plans and efforts. All hazards management involves considering, planning for and taking actions to avoid or mitigate, all possible hazards, which may affect the district.

Empowerment means that each citizen is enabled, through education, training and support, to be able to address all hazards and disasters, which may threaten their lives or livelihoods. Empowerment does not transfer full responsibility for dealing with disasters to the individual, but strives to ensure each individual has the means and support needed to avoid or limit the impact of disaster.

The district and subsidiary plans seek to limit vulnerability and reinforce the resilience of communities in the face of hazards and disasters. Addressing vulnerability generally takes place before a disaster through actions to reduce the opportunities for the disasters to occur. Reinforcing the resilience occurs through actions to reduce the scale or potential impact of a disaster, and building capacities and systems that facilitates (shorten and make less costly) the recovery process.

1.6 Approach to Disaster Management

The Government of Nagaland takes a comprehensive approach to disaster management. Disaster impact reduction is divided into two broad areas:

- Warning, Relief and Recovery, focusing on plans and actions necessary to reduce the impact of quick-onset disasters or speed the response to slow-onset disaster, and,
- Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention, focusing on plans and actions to avoid or eliminate the causes or impacts of hazards or threatened disasters.

The overall approach to disaster management is based on six elements;

- Accurate risk and Vulnerability assessment
- Planning and efficient allocation of resources,
- Capacity building and training
- Provision of adequate resources
- The assignment of disaster management roles and responsibilities which correspond to normal roles and responsibilities (if possible) and,
- Use of diverse legal and operational mechanisms to accomplish disaster management objectives.

1.7 Policy and Responsibilities

To be incorporated in the next edition.

1.7.1 Warning, Relief and Recovery

Warning, Relief and Recovery actions are intended to eliminate the loss of life and property and hardship due to disasters. Plans and SOPs at District level should provide as seamless as possible provision of warning, relief and recovery assistance to avoid or reduce losses and hardship.

The focal point for early warning, relief and recovery is the Deputy Commissioner, who directs and coordinates these efforts within the district. The Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for coordinating warning, relief and recovery with similar activities in neighboring districts and with the NSDMA and Home Department.

The Deputy Commissioner is further responsible for developing long term relief, recovery and rehabilitation plans during the course of a disaster. These plans will include steps to reduce disaster impact in the future and be coordinated with the NSDMA in terms of policy and implementation.

1.7.2 Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention

Mitigation, preparedness and prevention actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability;

- Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
- Enforcement of regulations, particularly building and safety codes and land use plans,
- Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability, and,
- Capacity building, including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community-level identification of risk and vulnerability.

The Deputy Commissioner, assisted by the Additional Deputy Commissioner, is responsible for developing plans and activities to effect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above.

Based on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention;

- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in landslide prone and flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to heavy rains

Certain preventive/mitigation measures may be taken: -

Fire:

Fire incidents are frequent occurrences in the area which may be natural or man-made. While we can equip ourselves with mitigation strategies such as early warning systems,

providing alternative routes in times of exigencies etc. in case of natural causes; we can definitely take precautions in terms of man-made which may be in a household or in the open while burning forest. We can discourage the burning of Jhum during severe windy days, give timely warning/information to nearby villages/habitants etc. Besides, we also need to impart training to the people for proper handling of inflammable domestic articles such as LPGs and the need for proper electric wirings etc.

Landslides:

Construction of buildings in the landslide prone areas without appropriate precautionary measures such as protection works, soil strengthening etc. has to be prohibited. As far as possible, proposed roads should avoid landslide prone areas. Large scale deforestation in weak soil/unstable areas has to be prohibited. The district should be properly surveyed and investigated to bring out a map reflecting the stability of the soil.

Earthquakes:

As the district lies in a highly active seismic zone, the civic bodies and the concerned departments should strictly enforce the by laws and the Indian Building Code Guidelines while constructing residential as well as public/commercial buildings.

Based on the prepared zone map, a separate manual for designing and construction of hazard resistant houses should be formulated.

Cyclones:

The design velocity of wind in Tuensang is very high hence adequate measures need to be taken in terms of planning for new settlements/human habitation as well as keeping already settled populace well informed and aware of the fundamental preventive ways and safety measures.

Proper training should be imparted right from the village and Block levels in intelligible and scheduled packages. In the urban areas, every sector and wards must be penetrated.

1.8 Preparation and Revision of The Plan

The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the preparation and revision of the District Disaster Management Plan in collaboration with the line departments and other organizations in the district.

The plan should be reviewed annually and updated:

- When significant changes in the nature of any hazards
- Lessons learnt following any major disaster or
- When there is any significant change to organization or responsibilities of primary members of the task forces defined in the plan.

1.9. Seasonality Analysis

Disaster of any kind may strike any time and any where. This makes the effective management of disaster very challenging. It bestows upon the administration the onerous onus to be geared and be always ready to face any kind and measure of disaster. Yet, it will be prudent to understand certain trends of disaster that normally recurs in particular time and season of the year. Such an understanding can always help in the vulnerability reduction of damages and to some extent in the risk reduction of the disaster as well. It has been observed that Tuensang is highly prone to disasters such as Landslides and Fire.

Landslides are highly frequent in the district of Tuensang owing to various factors such as land formation, loose soil and topography. The district experiences torrential rain during the monsoon every year which compounds the whole problem. Landslides have in the past resulted in fatal casualties apart from large scale damages to property. The years 2008-09 in fact experiencing peculiarly more rains and this has caused large number of landslides at many places across the district resulting in huge damages in almost all the sub- divisions under the

district. This problem is of serious concern as the damage in several cases is of high scale. The period from *June to early September* continually presents a grim picture every year. While the situation may be common to all the sub-divisions, the position in Noklak town-especially the south eastern flank- appears rather concerning where large scale damage could be expected any time particularly during this season of the year. Due to the pressure of the landslides and mudslides in the stated region, cracks are beginning to develop in many houses in Noklak town. Mud flow can be considered another cause of disaster which could be associated with landslides particularly during the monsoon season.

Fire is another recurring disaster in the district occurring on account of various reasons such as forest fire, which usually spreads during the burning of *Jhum*, and also out of accidental fire from households. Fire incidents in the past have resulted in the burning down of cultivated farms and houses of villagers. The question of fire accidents from jhum field burning takes a devastating turn in the Chingmei-Konya Range as the range has a huge coal deposit that are usually exposed on the surface by wind and top soil erosion. While it may not be possible and advisable to stop the practise of Jhum which invariably entails burning of forest, we can at least reduce the risk of the disaster by putting in place basic precautionary measures such as regulation of burning of Jhum close to human habitations, informing farmers not to burn forest during severe windy days, giving proper warning/information to all nearby villages etc. Taking adequate precautions and safety measures particularly during the seasons of Jhum burning can certainly help prevent the occurrence of such disasters to a great extent.

As we all know, the state of Nagaland comes under the Zone V category (Highly Earthquake prone) in the seismic activity categorization in the country. Tuensang is thus highly prone to seismic activity unfortunately though the predictability of such occurrences is impossible. Yet, considering the fact that such a disaster can happen any time, it is extremely important to equip ourselves with the basic knowledge of handling such calamities when they come upon. The effective role of civic bodies, concerned departments and the entire population will be key to effective management of such natural calamities.

2.0. TUENSANG DISTRICT PROFILE

2.1. General Information

Tuensang, a multiracial District is inhabited by four major tribes; the **Changs**, the **Yimchunger**, the **Khiamniungans** and the **Sangtams** and a sub-tribe **Tikhirs** under the nomenclature of Yimchungers, apart from the sizeable amount of settlers both from within and outside the state. The total area of the District is 2500 Sq Km (Approx) located in the eastern part of Nagaland which is bounded by Kiphire District in the Southeast, Mon and Longleng District in the northeast, Mokokchung in the northwest, Zunheboto in the southwest and Myanmar in the east. In the early seventies at the instance of the Geographical Survey of India in collaboration with the Myanmar authority 9(Nine) RCC pillars touching Tuensang were erected all along the International Border demarcating Indian Union and Myanmar.

The topography of the District is characterized by high hills, deep gorge and narrow valley. The important peaks in the District are **Helipong range, Yakur range, Longtokur range, Mangko Range and Takhaya range**. The important rivers of the District are **Tizu** (the longest river in the state originates from Helipong range), **Zungki** river, **Dikhu** river and **Chite** river. The waterfalls like **Thsazalakyusek** at Chungtor and **Singlisingleyok** at Chimonger village are located in the District.

The climate of the District falls under sub-tropical type in the low land areas while higher altitude areas have temperate climate. The annual rainfall is 2000mm and the maximum and minimum temperature recorded are 30 and 5 degree centigrade respectively.

Agriculture is the main stay of the people of the District; almost 90% of the populations are farmers. The main crops grown are Rice, Maize, Millet, Kholar Beans, Cereals and vegetables.

Minerals like coal deposit, marble, limestone, Manganese are also found in the District.

Some of the rare animals and birds found in the District are Wild Mithun, Tragopan, Pheasant, Wild Boar, Stag, Deer, Antelope, Mountain Goat, Tiger, Python and Monkeys of various types including Langur and Hoolock Gibbon.

The economic condition of the people of the District is poor; the rural population is almost 60% below poverty line. The District is still economically and educationally backward.

2.2.TUENSANG DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Area of Tuensang District | :- 2500 Sq Km(approximate). |
| 2. Altitude | :- 1371.60ft above sea level |
| 3. Population | :- Approximately 2 Lakh |
| 4. Rainfall | :- 2000 mm |

5. No. of recognized Villages :-	:- 110 (RD source)
6. No. of rural households	:- 20275 (RD source)
7. Literacy rate	:- 51.35%
Male	:- 55.97%
Female	:- 46.12%

2.2.1. TRIBES & IMPORTANT FESTIVALS

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Chang | :- Nakyulum |
| 2. Yimchunger | :- Metemneu |
| 3. Sangtam | :- Mongmong |
| 4. Khamniungan | :- Tsokum |

2.2.2. FOREST

Forest under (FDA) :- 930 Ha
 Jhumland degraded Area :- 19320 Ha

2.2.3. MEDICAL FACILITIES

I. CIVIL HOSPITAL (1 No)

Tuensang Town (100 Bedded)

II. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES (8 Nos)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. Noksen | b. Chare |
| c. Shamator | d. Chessore |
| e. Thonoknyu | f. Angangba |
| g. Tsadang | h. New Pangsha |

III. COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE (2 Nos)

- Noklak
- Longkhim

IV. SUBSIDIARY HEALTH CENTRE (3 Nos)

- Old Mangkhi
- Chimonger
- Kuthur

V. DISPENSARY (3 Nos)

- Shri Nagesh
- Sangsangnyu
- Nokhu

VI. SUB-CENTRE (35 Nos)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Tonger | 19. Kejok |
| 2. Sangtak | 20. Chassir |
| 3. Hukiur | 21. Waphur |
| 4. Shiponger | 22. Sanglao |
| 5. Y/Anner | 23. Peshu |
| 6. sangpur | 24. Pang |

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 7. Tsurongto | 25. Chollangan |
| 8. Chipur | 26. Chingmei |
| 9. Wui | 27. Yimpang |
| 10. Tonglongsor | 28. Tsuwao |
| 11. Sangchen | 29. Panso |
| 12. Yangpi | 30. Ngongchong |
| 13. Phir-Ahri | 31. khudei |
| 14. Holongba | 32. Helipong |
| 15. Chungtor | 33. Konya |
| 16. Yangli | 34. Sotokur |
| 17. Noksen Village | 35. Tuensang Town (Urban H/Sub-centre) |
| 18. Yukumsang | |

2.2.4. VETERINARY FACILITIES.

I. VETERINARY DISPENSARY (5 Nos)

- a. Tuensang Town
- b. Chare
- c. Longkhim
- d. Noklak
- e. Shamator

II. VETERINARY OUT- POST (4 Nos)

- a. Noksen
- b. Thonoknyu
- c. Sanglao
- d. Chessore

III. QUARANTINE CHECK POST

- a. Pangsha

2.2.5. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Govt. Primary School | :- 137 Nos |
| b. Govt. Middle School | :- 25 Nos |
| c. Govt. High School | :- 13 Nos |
| d. Govt. higher Secondary School | :- 1 No |
| e. Govt. College | :- 1 No |
| f. Private Primary School | :- 17 Nos |
| g. Private Middle School | :- 13 Nos |
| h. Private High School | :- 14 Nos |
| i. Private College | :- 1 No |

2.2.6.RURAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS (8 Nos)

- a. Longkhim
- b. Chare
- c. Noksen
- d. Sangsangnyu
- e. Thonoknyu
- f. Noklak
- g. Shamator
- h. Chessore
- i.

2.2.7. ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS

The District has Five Sub-Divisions. The Sub-Divisional Head and the Posts under are as follows;

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Tuensang Sadar Sub-Division: | Headed by SDO(c) Tuensang Sadar |
| 2. Noklak Sub-Division:
The Circles under it are as follows:- | Headed by ADC Noklak
(a) SDO(c) Thonoknyu
(b) EAC Nokhu
(c) EAC Panso |
| 3. Longkhim Sub-Division:
The Circles under it are as follows: | Headed by ADC Longkhim
(a) Longkhim circle
(b) Chare circle |
| 4. Shamator Sub-Division:
The circles under it are as follows:- | Headed by ADC Shamator
(a) Shamator circle
(b) Chessore circle |
| 5. Noksen Sub-Division: | Headed by SDO (c) Noksen |

2.2.8.POLICE

1. POLICE STATIONS (4 Nos)

- a. Tuensang
- b. Longkhim
- c. Noklak
- d. Shamator

2. POLICE OUT- POST (3 Nos)

- a. Noksen
- b. Chare
- c. Thonoknyu

2.2.9. ROADS

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. No. of village not connected with roads | :- Nil |
| b. No. of villages under progress with approach road | :- 13 |
| c. No. of villages connected with approach road | :- 101 |
| d. Roads under PM Package: | |
| 1. Chendang- Saddle- Noklak | :- 64 Km |
| 2. Tuensang – Longleng | :- 68 Km |
| e. Roads under BRTF | |
| 1. Mokokchung – Tuensang – Kiphire Road | :- 222 Km |

2.2.10. SOCIAL WELFARE: ICDS PROJECTS (8 Nos)

1. Sangsangnyu
2. Noklak
3. Tamlu
4. Pungro
5. Chessore
6. Shamator
7. Noksen
8. Longkhim
- 9.

2.2.11. VILLAGE GUARDS (3080 VGs)

Asst. Commandant (2 Nos)

1. Noklak
2. Longkhim – Chare

2.2.12. TRANSPORT (MOTOR VEHICLE)

a. Transport (NST) route plying by the NST Buses

1. Tuensang- Kohima :- 269 Km
2. Tuensang – Mokokchung :- 115 Km
3. Tuensang – Kiphire :- 122 Km
4. Tuensang – Noklak :- 56 Km
5. Tuensang – Shamator :- 56 Km
6. Tuensang – Dimapur :- 327 Km

Newly introduced Bus service (5 Nos)

1. Tuensang – Tsadang
2. Tuensang – Alisopur
3. Tuensang – Chingmei
4. Tuensang – Chimonger
5. Tuensang -- Noksen

2.2.13. POWER

Tuensang gets power supply from Kohima via Meluri and Kiphire. Almost all the Towns and villages in the District are electrified. The Micro Hydel Electric Project at horangko and Lang are under progress.

2.3. NAMES OF VILLAGES IN TUENSANG DISTRICT

2.3.1. Tuensang Sadar & Noksen Sub-Division

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bhumpak | 16. Lokong Village |
| 2. Nakshou | 17. Khudei Village |
| 3. Saochou | 18. Momching Village |
| 4. Maksha | 19. Hakchang |
| 5. Nyinyim | 20. Hak |
| 6. Potambou | 21. Ngangpong |
| 7. Helipong | 22. Sipongsang |
| 8. Kejok | 23. Konya |
| 9. Chendang | 24. Chingmelen |
| 10. Sangsangnyu | 25. Longra |
| 11. Yangpi | 26. Noksen |
| 12. Yali | 27. Longtang |
| 13. Kämpüng | 28. Yunyu |
| 14. Yimrup | 29. Sangdak |
| 15. Litem | |

2.3.2.Noklak Sub- Division

1. Taknyu Village
2. Waoshu
3. Chendang
4. Wansui
5. Choklangan
6. Langnok
7. Noklak
8. Yokao
9. Panso 'A'
10. kengnyu
11. Peshu
12. Chilliso
13. Thonoknyu
14. Chipur
15. Thongsomyu
16. New Sanglao
17. Kingpao
18. Yimpang
19. Chingmei
20. Phangsha
21. Aniashu
22. Nokhu
23. Nokyan
24. Tsuwao
25. Lengnyu
26. Panso 'B'
27. Sanglao
28. Wui
29. Kingjung
30. Thoktsur
31. Pang
32. Kingniu
33. Ekhaio

2.3.3.Longkhim – Chare Sub – Division

1. Alisopur
2. Trongar
3. Longkhipe
4. Old Tsadang
5. New Tsadang
6. Kiding
7. Angangba
8. Chimonger
9. Holongba
10. Chungtor
11. Litsami
12. Lirese
13. Mangakhi Old Village
14. mangkhi New Village
15. Phire Ahri
16. Sangsomong
17. Chungliyimti
18. Chungliyimti New
19. Chare Village

2.3.4.Shamator Sub – Division

1. Yakor
2. Sangphur
3. Chassir
4. Melangkiur
5. Liangkonger
6. Waphur
7. Lasikiur
8. Shamator
9. Rurur

10. Y/Anner
11. K.Longsoe
12. Chessore
13. Huker
14. Aiponger
15. Kephore
16. Kiutsukiur
17. Sotokur
18. Longtoker
19. Sikiur
20. Kelonger

2.4. BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE INDO- MYANMAR (INTERNATIONAL BORDER)

The district is bordering Myanmar (Burma) in the east. In the early seventies at the instance of the geographical survey of India in collaboration with the Myanmar authority, the following 9 Nos of RCC pillars touching Tuensang were erected all along the International Border demarcating Indian Union and Myanmar.

<u>Sl. No</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Pillars</u>
1.	I.T.C Dan Pangsha	146
2.	Langnok	145
3.	Anyashu	144
4.	Choklangan	143
5.	Wui	142
6.	Kingjung	141
7.	Chipur	140
8.	Pang	139
9.	Phokphur	138

3. HAZARD RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS OF TUENSANG

3.1. HAZARDS THAT THE DISTRICT IS PRONE TO:

Tuensang District as a whole is prone to various types of Hazards. The intensity of the impact of such hazards varies depending on the geographical location, topography and the weather conditions. The following are the hazards that the district of Tuensang is mostly prone to:-

1. **Earthquakes**:-The whole of Nagaland lies in Zone V which is the highest classification zone of the earthquake.
2. **Landslides**:- Landslides are very frequent in Tuensang district due to its geological land formation and topography.
3. **Fire**: - Fire occurs frequently in the area due to various reasons such as forest fire(usually spread during the burning of Jhum), accidental fire from the households, etc. the coal fields at Konya is also a very big fire hazard.

In order to finalize the Disaster Management Plan of Tuensang, an attempt has been made to analyze the risks and hazards faced by the district in the near past. The History of Hazards has been analyzed for Tuensang town which is being presented below. Similar exercise is being carried out in all the villages of Tuensang and the same will be appended to the Disaster Management Plan, so that Risk and Vulnerability Analysis is complete.

3.2. HISTORY OF HAZARDS OF TUENSANG TOWN, VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF PEOPLE, AREA AND INFRASTRUCTURE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS AT THE SECTOR LEVEL

This section analyses the vulnerability assessment of various wards of Tuensang and the extent to which the population is exposed to risk. For this analysis, children below 5 years of age, pregnant women, old persons above the age of 70 years, Disabled persons and essential infrastructure has been identified. This analysis has been done through a participatory approach with the people and an effort has been made to even identify the house numbers which are likely to be damaged most in the event of a disaster like an earthquake.

For Tuensang town, the analysis has been done and the results are as given below. Similar exercise is being carried out for all the villages of Tuensang which will be appended to the Disaster Management Plan later.

IDENTIFICATION OF WATER DISTRIBUTION POINT AT NAP SECTOR- II UNDER TUENSANG DISTRICT

1. Sao Chang College
2. Khamniungan Colony
3. Sangtam Colony
4. Church Colony
5. Main Gate

LIST OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE NAP SECTOR-II TUENSANG (WARD- 13)

- | SL No. | Names |
|--------|------------|
| 1. | TTC Member |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------|
| 2. | Head GB | |
| 3. | Mr. Y. Hanji Yim | Chairman |
| 4. | Mr. Chiten Stm | Secretary |
| 5. | Mr. K. Keno Khim | A/Secretary |
| 6. | Mr. Sethem Khim | Member |
| 7. | Mr. Sikum Chang | Member |
| 8. | Mr. Lakhum Yim | Member |
| 9. | Mr. Rangthamong | Member |
| 10. | Mr. Namang | Member |

LIST OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AT SECTOR-I
3RD N.A.P. TUENSANG

- | SL No. | Names | |
|--------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Mr. Yimto | Chairman |
| 2. | Mr. Kiulongba | Secretary |
| 3. | Mr. Rechamong | Member |
| 4. | Mr. Namang | Member |
| 5. | Mr. Yampokhumba | Member |
| 6. | Mr. Chucam Chang | Member |
| 7. | Mr. Yamukam | Member |
| 8. | Mr. Shitiu | Member |
| 9. | Mr. Tsaose | Member |
| 10. | Mr. Langshe | Member |

IDENTIFICATION OF WATER DISTRIBUTION POINT AT
12 POST OFFICE SECTOR TUENSANG

1. Below Fire Brigade via NST to District Public Relation office Junction and continuous to District Jail Colony Highway to MKG Road.

4.0. CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR EARLY WARNING, RELIEF AND RECOVERY

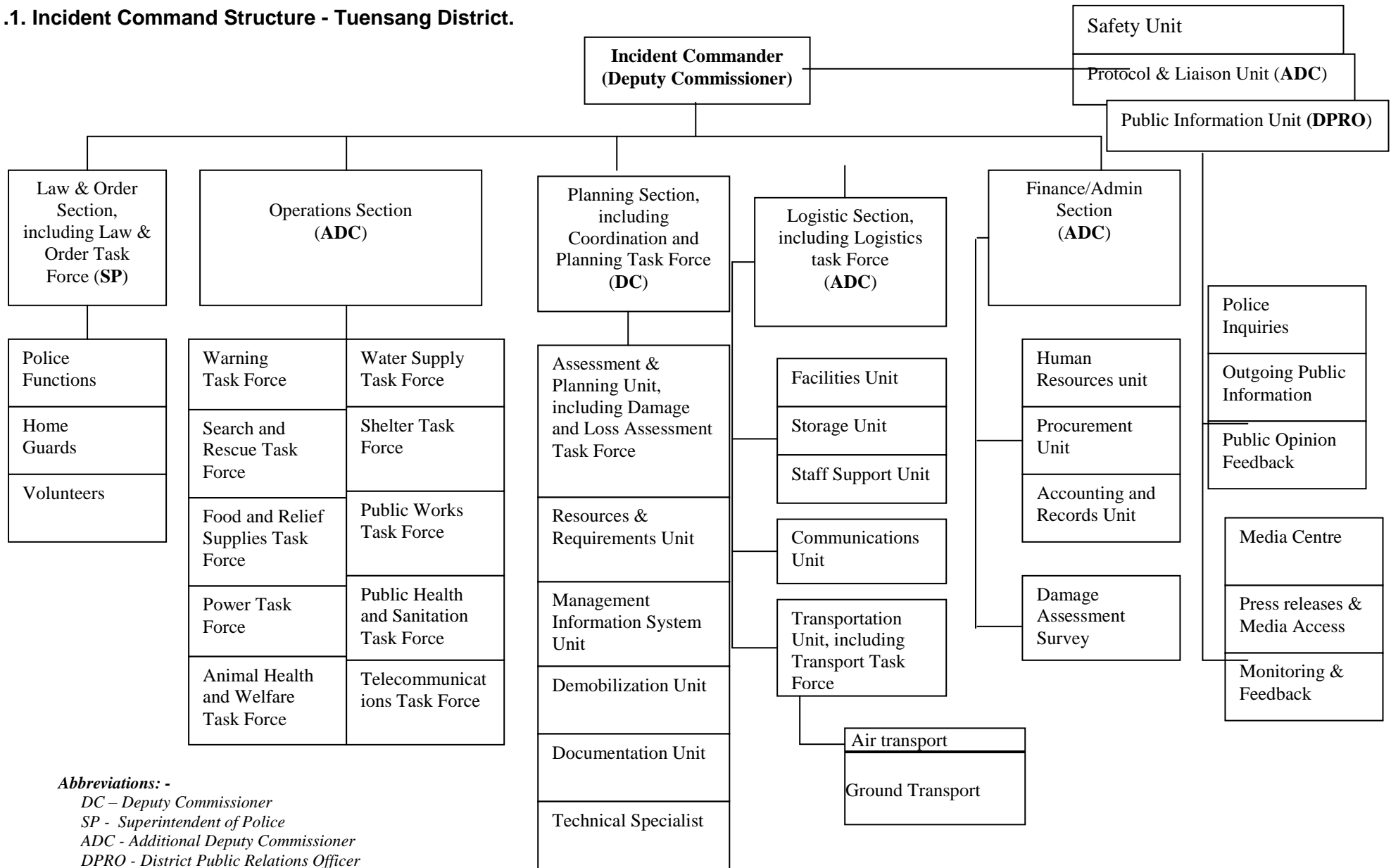
4.1 Disaster Response and District Incident Command System

The response to disasters in the district will be organized according to the Incident Command System (ICS) as adapted to conditions in Nagaland State. The rationale for the ICS is that its fundamental elements –unity of command, clarity of objectives and efficient resource use are common for ensuring an effective response to any disaster.

In Tuensang district, the multi-hazard response plan focuses on sector specific action plans. The disaster response is led by the **District Emergency Operation Center** (EOC) under the command and control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The organizational structure of the Incident command system of Tuensang district is given in the next page.

4.1.1. Incident Command Structure - Tuensang District.



4.1.2.ICS-Basic Functions

The basic functional descriptions for key elements in the District Incident Command System are described below. Not all these functions need to be filled (activated) in every disaster. But the ensemble of these functions represents all the key tasks which need to be accomplished in a well planned manner and executed in effective and cost efficient disaster response effort.

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

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

4.1.2.2. Command Staff Units

Safety unit:

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

Protocol and Liaison unit:

Responsible for all official visits as well as liaison between the incident command and organizations providing personnel or material support being used to manage the incident. The first point of contact for NGOs and others coming to the disaster as well as responsible for managing coordination meetings (some of which may actually be held by taskforces or sections).

Public Information Unit:

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

- **Public Inquiries:** to handle non media requests for information
- **Outgoing Public Information:** to handle public information dissemination

- **Public Opinion Feedback:** to collect information from the public (incident survivors and the non-affected)
- **Media Center:** to provide a single point of contact for all media involved in the incident.
- **Press release and media access:** produce all releases and provide a single point of contact to arrange media access to the incident.
- **Monitoring and Feedback:** to monitor media reports and provide feedback to the incident management on coverage of the incident and to also take corrective measures and issue contradictions if required.

4.1.2.3. Law & Order Section

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

Police functions: as determined by the normal mandate for and special duties assigned to the police service

Home guard: as determined by the normal mandate for and special duties assigned to the home guard

Volunteers: supporting police and home guards in non-enforcement tasks, such as patrolling, monitoring and evacuations

4.1.2.4. Operation Section

Responsible for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. Taskforces under the operation section will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search and rescue, the provision of water or shelter. The composition and size of these taskforces depends on the nature of the incident.

The District administration of Tuensang has identified 16 expected task forces for key response operation functions that are described below. Additional taskforces can be added under the operations section as needed by the circumstances of a disaster. Each Taskforce is led by one organization and supported by other organizations.

Emergency Operation Taskforce	Functions
1. Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2. Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3. Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4. Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.

5. Search and Rescue (including Evacuation)	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.
6. Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to reestablish normally operating infrastructure.
7. Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for agricultural uses as appropriate.
8. Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9. Power	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10. Public Health and sanitation (including First aid and all medical care)	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.
11. Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster.
12. Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13. Logistics	Provide Air and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14. Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyse data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15. Telecommunications	Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16. Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

The specific response roles and responsibilities of the taskforces indicated above is that these roles and responsibilities will be executed and coordinated through the ICS system. For example, in floods, search & rescue would come under the Operations section, Transport would come under the Logistics Section and Public Information under the Public Information Unit.

4.1.2.5. Planning Section

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

1. Assessment and planning
2. Resources and Requirements
3. Management information system
4. Documentation
5. Demobilization and
6. Technical specialists

4.1.2.6. Logistic section

Responsible for all task and functions related to provision of material and other resources needed for operations and the physical and material support and operation of the incident management team. This section include transportation taskforce established to support disaster operations. Logistics tasks are through the following units:

1. Storage and Supply
2. Facilities
3. Staff Support
4. Communications
5. Transportation (include ground, air)

4.1.2.7. Finance and Administration

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

1. Human resources;
2. Procurement;
3. Accounting and records

4.2 Cross-Task Force Action Matrix

(Gray areas indicate where cooperation between task forces was noted as needed during action plan development.)

Task Force	Warning	Law & Order	SAR & Evacuation	Public Works	Water	Food & Relief Supplies	Power	Health	Animal Health	Shelter	Logistics	Damage Assessment	Tele-communications	Media
Coordination & Planning														
Warning														
Law & Order														
SAR/Evacuation														
Public Works														
Water														
Food & Relief Supplies														
Power														
Health														
Animal Health														
Shelter														
Logistics														
Damage Assessment														
Telecommunications														

4.2.1. TASK FORCE, SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS VIS-A VIS ICS SECTION MATRIX

A) The COMPOSITION of the TASKFORCES is given in the table below:

S. No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members / Organizations	ICS Section / Unit
1.	Planning and Coordination	Deputy Commissioner	SP, Chairman TTC, ADC, SDO (C)	Planning
2.	Administration & Protocol	ADC	SP, Chairman TTC, SDO (C), EAC	Finance & Admin.
3	Damage Assessment/Survey	ADC	EE (PWD), SDO (C), EE R&B, DAO, Fisheries, EAC	Planning
4	Warning	ADC	Control Room, District Public Relations Officer (DPRO)	Operation
5	Communications	RDC	SDO (Tel), Mobile Operators, TV, Radio, Police, Forests	Logistics
6	Media	District Public Relations Officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs	Public Information
7	Logistics	ADC	DTO, AD (Supply), FPS, Private & Public sector, EE (PHED), SDO (C), EACs	Logistics
8	Law & Order	SP	Commandant 3 NAP, SDPO, Village Guards Commandant, NGOs, Para-military and Armed Forces	Law & Order
9	Search & Rescue	SP	EAC, Police, EEs PWD, Power, TTC Fire Brigade, DTO, State Transport, Health Deptt.	Operation
10	Public Works	EE PWD R&B	Irrigation EE, NGOs, EE (PHED), Chairman TTC, Village Guards, Police	Operation
11	Shelter	SDO (C)	EE (Housing), DEO, School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, EAC.	Operation
12	Water Supply	EE (PHED)	SDO (PHED), EAC	Operation
13	Food & Relief Supplies	Assistant Director (Supply)	FPS, PDS, NGO, DTO, State Transport, Town Council, DRDA,	Logistics

			Police, Village guard	
14	Power	SE (Power)	EE (Power)	Operation
15	Public Health & sanitation	Civil Surgeon	Medical Supt. IMH Hospital, CHCs, PHCs, TTC, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, EE (PHED) NGOs, Doctors, EAC, Assam Rifles	Operation
16	Animal Health & Welfare	Chief Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Inspector, Doctors, NGOs	Operations

4.2.2. DISTRICT INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE-KEY OFFICERS

Taskforce	Taskforce Operation Room/Contact Number	Taskforce leader/Contact Number	TASKFORCE-Alternate LEADER /Contact Number
Incident Commander -Deputy Commissioner Alternate Incident Commander- Addl. Deputy Commissioner			
1. Warning and Communications	ADC	ADC	-
2. Law & Order	Police Control Room (CR)	SP/94360.....	SDPO...
3. Search & Rescue	Fire Brigade CR		
4. Public Works			
5. Shelter			
6. Water Supply			
7. Food & Relief supplies			
8. Public Health & Sanitation			
9. Power			
10. Logistics			
11. Animal Health & Welfare			
12. Damage Assessment/Survey			
13. Media/public Information			
14. Planning and coordination			
15. Finance/ Administration/protocol			

Note: for Tuensang, the SP is the taskforce leader of the Search & Rescue. While for subdivisions ADC or SDPO should be appointed as taskforce leader for search and Rescue operation.

4.3. Emergency Operation Centers/Control Rooms

- **District Emergency Operation Centre**

The District Emergency Operation Centre is proposed at Deputy Commissioner’s Residence. It is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster. Most of the strategic decisions are taken in this control room with regard to the management of disaster based on the information gathered and processed. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart.

All the task force leaders shall take position in the District Control Room along with Incident Commander to enable one point coordination for decision-making process.

- **Task Force Operation Room (TFOR)**
Individual Task Force function shall activate & operate their respective control rooms in their office manned by a competent person who is proficient in communication and technically capable of coordinating with Circle Level Control Room and District Control Room and mobilize requisite resources to the disaster site.
- **Circle Level Control Room (CLCR)**
The Circle Level Control Room shall be located at the Office of the EAC/SDO(C)/ADC. The Liaison Officers of the respective Circles shall take charge of the Control Room. The respective Liaison Officers shall coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TFCR for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TFCR/DCR.
- **Facilities at District Control Room**
The District Control Room shall be equipped with but not limited to the following items:
 - Telephones
 - Facsimile:
 - Handheld Radios and Base Stations
 - Satellite Telephone
 - One PC with e-mail, Internet and web site facilities
 - Marker board - 2 Nos. with adequate markers
 - Conference table with Chairs(16)
 - A copy of Disaster Management Plan
 - Drawings showing safe assembly points
 - Other relevant documents, if any
- **Facilities at Task Force Operation Rooms (TFOR)**
The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:
 - Telephones
 - Facsimile
 - Satellite Phone (not immediately)- it is desirable.
 - Hand held Radios/Base Stations
 - Marker board (1)
 - A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Task Force Plan
 - Other relevant documents, if any
- **Facilities at Circle Level Control Rooms (CLCR)**
The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:
 - Telephones
 - Facsimile
 - Satellite Phone (desirable)
 - Hand held Radios/Base Stations
 - Marker board (1)
 - A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Circle Level Plan
 - Other relevant documents, if any

Responsibility of up keep and maintenance of all the above items / facilities in the respective Control rooms is given as below.

DCR	:	Deputy Commissioner or any person nominated
TFCR	:	Respective Task Force Leader
CLCR	:	Respective Circle Liaison Officer

The above responsible Depts./ personnel shall carryout periodic inspection of such facilities in their respective control rooms at the frequency set by them and maintain records on the same.

4.4 .Emergency Communication Systems

Communication system is very crucial for effective control of any disaster. The communication philosophy adopted by Disaster Management team during the disaster is given as below:

In the event of collapse of any communication facility / Communication infra-structure as a cascading effect/consequence of disaster, Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure immediate restoration of such facility or infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted communication for effective disaster management operations.

Synthesized Radio Communication

It is desirable that all the Control Rooms are equipped with Radio base stations and all the task force leaders and their teams are provided with hand held radio sets. The different user groups should be operating at different frequency channels allotted to them for ease in communication in respective groups. The table below illustrates a probable way for allotting frequency channels for individual Task Forces. All the sets should be programmed for different groups' frequencies to facilitate horizontal communication among the different task groups.

S. No.	Task Force / Functional Area	Channel #
1.	DCR	1
2.	Law & Order & its TFOR	2
3.	Search & Rescue & its TFOR	3
4.	Public Works & its TFOR	4
5.	Shelter & its TFOR	5
6.	Water Supply & its TFOR	6
7.	Food & Social Service & its TFOR	7
8.	Power & its TFOR	8
9.	Public Health & Sanitation & its TFOR	9
10.	Logistics & its TFOR	10
11.	Animal Health & Welfare & its TFOR	11
12.	Relief Supplies & its TFOR	12
13.	Communication & its TFOR	13
14.	Survey & its TFOR	14
15	Circle Level Control Room (CLCR)	1

Telephones

Telephones are provided at all the Control Rooms.

Alternate Communication System

There could be a situation when all the communication facilities and systems may come to halt due to collapse of communication facilities/infrastructures. In the event of such a failure, till the facility/infrastructure is restored made functional, following alternate systems shall be used based on the seriousness of the situation:

Satellite Communication System

Satellite communication shall be activated once all the communication systems fail. This facility needs to be installed at all the control rooms. The Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure that this facility is installed at the earliest on all locations.

Messengers

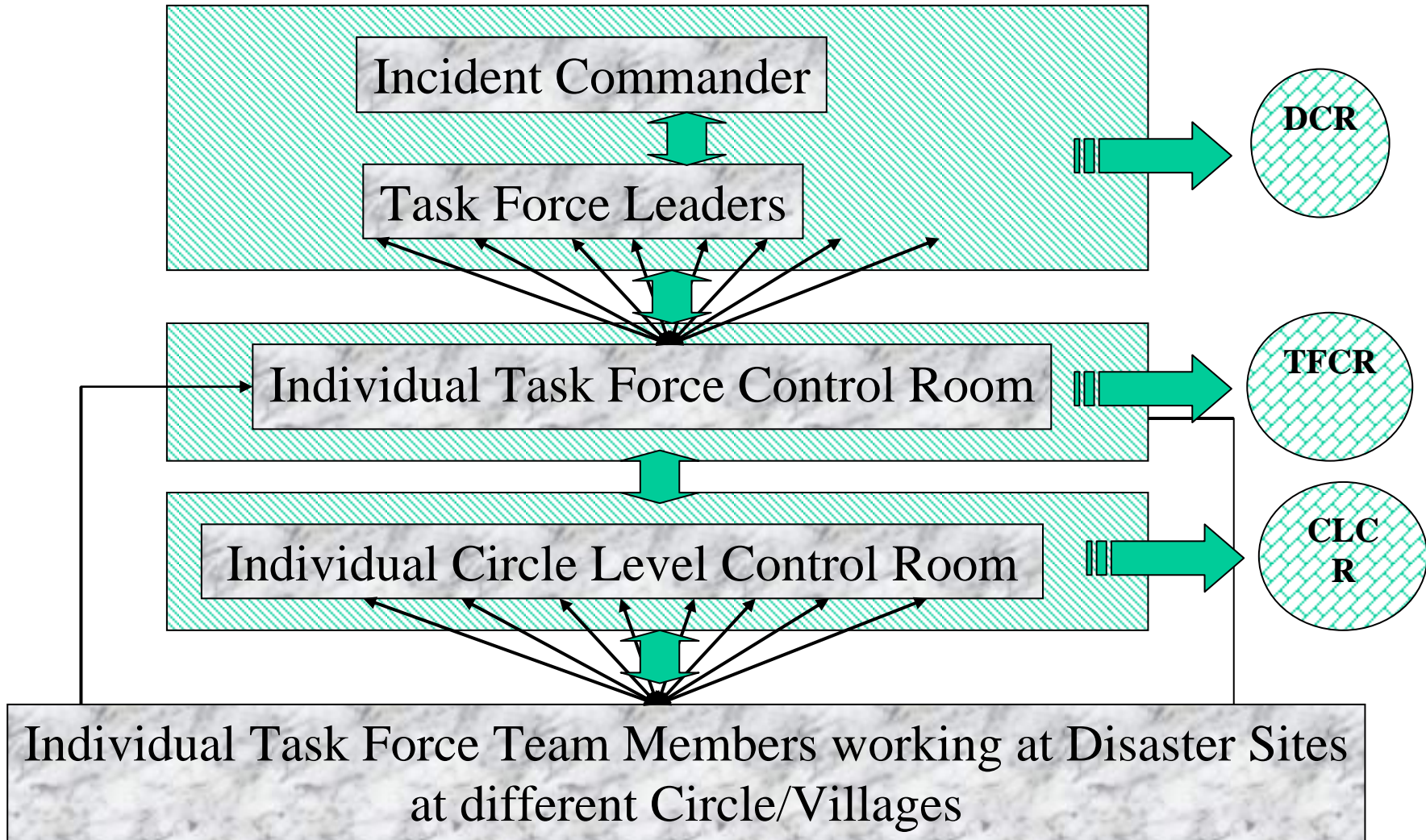
- Use of messengers as a last resort to carry the hand written messages to persons concerned in dealing with the disaster.
- A dedicated vehicle shall be made available by the Transport Task Force Leader upon request.

Right use of Communication facility

- The sense of urgency that every one experiences during disaster may lead to a chaotic situation if communication systems are not properly used.
- Communication shall be brief and simple.
- Telephones/ Hot Lines shall be used wherever possible to avoid congestion of Radio communication.
- All task force members shall communicate only through their allotted frequency channel to avoid congestion in the particular channel.

Personnel who use Radios should be acquainted with the operation of the equipment, various channels, code words, length of speech, etc.

4.4.1. Communication Flow Chart during Disaster Management



4.5. Roles and Responsibilities of Taskforces

The actual plans and SOPs developed by prime and supporting organizations for each disaster may result in a variation in the actual composition of each taskforce.

Once activated, these lead and supporting organizations create taskforces to accomplish the task as directed by the incident commander and appropriate section or unit leader. In addition, each taskforce lead organization will provide a report detailing activities undertaken and lessons learned during any disaster response operations. This report will be in addition to any purpose –specific reporting during the operation.

The tables below describe the taskforce action plans are intended to identify key actions:

- Before a disaster
- At the time of warning
- As the disaster occurs and
- In periods from:
 - 12 to 48 hours
 - 48 to 72 hours
 - 72 hours and beyond after a disaster

The action plans serve as quick reference guide to individual task force members, the coordination and planning taskforce and Authorities at the state level; as to what specific taskforces expect to be doing at a specific stages before and after a disaster. This information will improve coordination within and between taskforces and with authorities outside Tuensang district.

To facilitate coordination of actions between task forces an cross taskforce action matrix (fig-4.2) also included. This matrix can be used by

- Individual taskforces to identify actions by other taskforces in which they are involved
- The coordination and planning taskforce as an aid in coordinating activities across the response to a disaster.

4.5.1 TASKFORCE ACTION PLANS

4.5.1.1 Coordination and Planning: Coordinate early warning, response and recovery operations.

Task Force Leader: Deputy Commissioner

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish a disaster management structure to the village level. (DDMC)	Links to State level and establishment of ICS structure.	On-going
Develop disaster plans at all levels down to the village level. (DDMC)		On-going
Hold regular meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs and private sectors. (DDMC)		Quarterly.
Continual training, including public awareness. (DDMS and Media Task Force).	Involvement of NSDMA and UNDP project.	On-going.
Check warning, communications and other systems (DDMC), includes the use of drills.		On-going.
Warning		
Hold Crisis Management Committee (Deputy Commissioner)	Communications between Districts and with State Control Room.	On receipt of warning.
Mobilize task forces at all levels (District, Circle, village depending on disaster) (CMC, Telecommunications, Media Task Forces)	Communications systems and procedures.	As decided by CMC.
Disseminate Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		As decided.
Mobilize resources to be positioned near vulnerable points depending on type of disaster.	Telecommunications systems, plans.	As decided.
Establish alternate communications system (Telecommunications Task Force)		As decided.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Start Search, Rescue and Evacuation activities. (CMC)	SAR Task Force operational.	Immediately
Begin Collecting Information on extent of damage and areas affected. (CMC)	Assessment teams have communications and transport.	Started in 4 hours.
Start plan development and provide instructions on where Task Forces should go and what they should do. (CMC, Deputy Commissioner)	Information on damage and areas affected.	Started in 4 hours.

Mobilize outside resources (CMC)	Information on damage and needs.	Started in 5 hours.
Provide Public Information (CMC, Media Task Force).		As early possible (or should be started in 6 hours).
12 Hours		
Begin regular reporting on actions taken and status by Task Forces. (Task Forces)	Operating communications system.	Started at 12 hours.
Reassess damage information, resources, needs and problem areas/activities. (CMC)		Started at 12 hours.
Begin rotation of staff (CMC)		Start at 12 hours.
Establish regular liaison with State Control Room.	Working communications systems.	Start at 12 hours.
Shift focus of efforts to relief. (CMC)		Open
Restore key infrastructure (CMC through Public Works and other Task Forces)		Before 48 hours.
48 hours		
Continue review and reassessment of operations (CMC)	Information on operations.	
Conduct broad damage assessment (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Establish Temporary Rehabilitation Plan (CMC)		
Begin demobilization based on situation. (CMC)		
Focus on creating a sense of normalcy. (CMC)		Before 72 hours.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 hours		
Start Rehabilitation activities. (CMC)	Plan	
Conduct detailed survey of damage and needs. (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Begin regular reporting on operations.	Information on operations.	As early as possible.

Restore all public and private sector services. (CMC)		As early as possible.
Lessons Learned meeting. (CMC and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report/Case Study (CMC)		After activities completed.

4.5.1.2. Warning: Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters.

Task Force Leader: Resident Deputy Commissioner

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Verify communication and warning systems are functioning - drills		Every 15 days
Have warning messages prepared in advance.		
Warning		
Receive and dispatch warnings. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Telecommunications Task Force	As received.
Verify warnings received and understood. (Task Force)		Within 1-2 hours of dispatch.
Independently confirm warnings if possible (Task Force)		As time allows.

4.5.1.3. Law and Order: Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.

Task Force Leader: Superintendent of Police

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Evaluate expected disaster needs verses normal resources. (Task Force)		Completed in 8 days.
Estimate personnel and resources needed for disasters. (Task Force)	Based on standard for number of security personnel per population depending on severity of disaster.	Completed in one week.

Planning and coordination with Revenue Dept. (Task Force)		
Conduct drills, including public awareness raising. (Task Force)	Includes participation of Media Task Force	Every 45 days.
Warning		
Verify communications system. (Wireless Inspector)		1-2 hours of warning.
Alert police and other Task Force members. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning.
Implement duty distribution SOP for personnel and other resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning.
Develop preliminary estimate of requirements to support other Task Forces. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Get orders on deploying personnel from Control Room. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	Immediately
Determine status of staff and facilities. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	1-2 hours of disaster.
Deploy additional staff. (Superintendent of Police)	Transport available.	2-3 hours of disaster.
Monitor resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1 hour of disaster
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Establish VVIP unit. (Superintendent of Police)		Immediately.
Request additional resources, if needed. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	4 hours of disaster.
12 hours		
Institute regular reporting. (Task Force)	Operating communications systems.	At start of period.
Begin staff rotation. (Task Force)		At start of period.
Address crowd control problems. (Task Force)		As needed.
Implement anti-looting/anti-theft SOP. (Task Force)		As needed.
Establish rumor control. (Task Force)	Involves Deputy Commissioner, Media Task Force, NGOs, local eminent persons.	As needed.

Provide information to public, e.g., road status. (Task Force)	Involves Control Room, Media Task Force, Deputy Magistrate.	As needed.
48 hours		
Implement a Force Management Plan (increase, reduction, redeployment, of forces). (Superintendent of Police)		From start of period.
Plan for return to normal ((Superintendent of Police, Task Force, Control Room)		From 72 hours after the disaster.
Conduct Lessons Learned Session (Task Force with input from other parties.)		1 week after the disaster.
Final Report		2 weeks after the disaster.

4.5.1.4. Search and Rescue (including evacuation): Provide human and material resources to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.

Task Force Leader: Superintendent of Police

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Risk assessment and vulnerability mapping. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Develop inventory of personnel and material resources. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Training. (Task Force)	Input and support from NSDMA, UNDP project.	Before warning.
Establish public education program. (Task Force)	Media Task Force	
Establish adequate communications system. (Task Force)	Additional equipment required.	
Drills. (Task Force).		Before warning.
Establish transport arrangements for likely SAR operations. (Task Force)	With Logistics Task Force.	Before warning.
Develop Rescue SOP. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force and SAR teams. (Task Force).		On warning.

Verify equipment is ready. (Task Force).		On team activation.
Confirm transport is ready. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force.	On warning.
Undertake precautionary evacuation. (Task Force)	Logistics and Shelter Task Forces	As directed.
Re-deploy teams and resources, if safe. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force	Based on conditions.
Start public awareness patrols. (Task Force)	Media, Law and Order and Logistics Task Forces.	As required.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Assure safety of staff.		Immediately.
Restore own communications. (Task Force)		Immediately.
Dispatch rescue/evacuation teams based on assessments. (Task Force)	Input from Control Room.	Immediately.
Call for additional resources if needed. (Task Force)	Communications systems in operation.	3-4 hours of disaster.
Provide reports on operations. (Task Force)		Starting at 3-4 hours.
Begin handling of deceased per SOP. (Task Force)	Various Revenue officers and Police involved.	Starting at 3-4 hours.
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system. (Task Force).		Starter at 12 hours.
Begin specialized rescue (may begin earlier). (Task Force)	May require outside resources, coordination with Logistics Task Force.	Started at 12 hours.
Begin debris removal in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Focus on critical infrastructure. Liaison with Control Room.	Start at 12 hours.
Secure additional resources (e.g., fuel, personnel) for continued operations. (Task Force).		Start at 12 hours.

48 hours		
Demolish/Stabilize damaged buildings in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Logistics Task Force, workers, equipment.	Starting at 48 hours.
Demobilization, reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster.
Remain on stand-by for additional operations, particularly related to safety of recovery work. (Task Force).		As needed.
72 hours		
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.

4.5.1.5. Public Works: Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Inventory of personnel, equipment and status of infrastructure. (Task force)	Link to UNDP project data based development.	One week before warning.
Identify critical infrastructure. (Task Force)	Need to define what is critical infrastructure.	Before warning.
Identify alternate transport routes and publish map. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Plan for prioritized post-disaster inspection of infrastructure. (Task Force)		
Establish and maintain a resources and staffing plan. (Task Force)		
Plan to provide sanitation and other facilities for shelters. (Task Force)		
Warning		
Establish Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Mobilize Task Force and personnel.	Requires communications.	No later than 6 hours from warning.
Liaise with District Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning.
Verify status and availability of equipment and re-deploy if appropriate and safe. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	24 hours from warning.
Review plans. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning.
Disaster		
Begin damage assessment and inspections. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Within 12 hours of disaster.
Develop operations plan and communicate to Control Room.		Within 12 hours of disaster.
Mobilize and dispatch teams based on priorities. Teams will (1) repair, (2) replace, (3) Build temporary structures (e.g., rest facilities, shelters).	Coordination with Logistics, Water, Power Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 12 hours of disaster.
Collaborate with other Task Forces.		Continuous.
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system and manpower planning. (Task Force).		Start at 12 hours.
Mobilize additional resources based on expected duration of operations. (Task Force).	Coordination with Logistics Task Force, Contractors. May need additional funding.	Started at 12 hours.
Assure safety. (Task Force)		Start at 12 hours.
Establish security arrangements. (Task Force)	Law and Order Task Force.	Start at 12 hours.

Provide public information on roads, access and infrastructure. (Media Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Start at 12 hours.
48 hours		
Start detailed survey. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Starting at 48 hours.
Begin reporting on operations (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days.
Reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster.
Plan and start demobilization. (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days.
72 hours		
Develop long term restoration plan and start activities. (Task Force)		From 72 hours.
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.

4.5.1.6. Water Supply: Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, PHED

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish water availability, capacities, reliabilities and potability. (Task Force)	Standard of 20 liters of drinking water per person per day.	3 months before warning.
Plan for alternate water delivery and storage (Task Force)	May need tankers, tanks, generator set.	3 months before warning.
Secure new and additional equipment. (Task Force)	Requires funding.	
Secure extra stocks of chemicals, expendable supplies and equipment. (Task Force)	May require additional funding.	3 months before warning.
Open Water Control Room in Monsoon. (Task Force)		Done.
Warning		
Establish staff rotation and shift system. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from warning.
Provide public awareness on use of water. (Task Force)	Media Task Force.	No later than 24 hours from warning.
Provide instructions to government and private sectors on protection of water supplies. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from warning.
Mobilize Task Force members.		24 hours from warning.
Action and (Who Should Take It)		
Mobilize additional personnel and vehicles. (Logistics Task Force)	May be difficult to locate additional personnel locally. Recourse to outside or contractor sources may be required.	24 hours from warning.
Coordinate activities with Power and other Task Forces.	Involves District Control Room.	24 hours from warning.

Verify water source status and protection. (Task Force).		No later than 24 hours from warning.
Disaster		
Plan and prioritize supply of water to users. (Task Force)	Requires information on needs, damage and demand.	Completed by 24 hours into disaster.
Assess status and damage to water systems. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Completed by 24 hours into disaster.
Mobilize water tankers. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Repair/restore water systems, based on plan. (Task Force)	Coordination with Power and Logistics Task Forces.	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Assure supply point/distribution security. (Law and Order Task Force)		Started as soon as distributions begin.
Coordinate distribution of water and storage and provision of information on safe water use. (Task Force).	Coordination with Media Task Force and Control Room	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
12 Hours		
Establish temporary water systems. (Task Force)		Up to 72 hours from disaster.
Move toward permanent water supply system. (Task Force)		After 72 hours.
Complete long term recovery plan and needs. (Task Force)		After 72 hours.
Begin reporting and documentation. (Task Force)		From 48 hours.
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)	Coordinated with Control Room.	From 48 hours.
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.

Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.
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4.5.1.7. Food and Relief Supplies: Assure the provision of basic food and other needed needs in the affected communities.

Task Force Leader: Assistant Director (supply)

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish procedures and standards. (Task Force)	Need standards.	On-going.
Maintain two months stock of essential supplies. (Task Force)		Done.
Develop transportation plan. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Logistics Task Force.	Completed in 8 days.
Develop list of NGOs. (Task Force)		Done.
Plan staffing for disaster. (Task Force)		Done.
Identify locations, which can be isolated and increase stock as needed. (Task Force)		On-going.
Identify food preparation locations. (Task Force)		Done.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Warning		
Pass on warning. (Task Force)		Within 12 hours of receipt of warning.
Alert NGOs to prepare food. (Task Force)	Contact with NGOs.	Within 12 hours of receipt of warning.
Verify stock levels and make distribution plan. (Task Force)	Possible cooperation with Logistics Task Force.	Within 48 hours of receipt of warning.

Alert transport contractors to prepare for transport. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Logistics Task Force.	Within 5 hours of receipt of warning.
Mobilize staff. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receipt of warning.
Disaster		
Receive and respond to instructions from Control Room. (Task Force)		As received.
Monitor conditions of stocks and facilities. (Task Force)	Need for communications.	
Develop distribution plan. (Task Force)	Need information on needs and locations.	As requested by Control Room.
Order food packets and provide supplies as needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force.	Per distribution plan.
Establish relief supplies receptions centers. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	As required.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
12 Hours		
Start distribution operations. (Task Force)	In coordination with Logistics and Shelter Task Forces.	At beginning of period.
Formalize reporting, communications and monitoring. (Task Force)		Completed by 48 hours.
Start staff rotation system. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin mobilizing and managing additional supplies.	Coordination with Logistics and, Control Room.	Underway in 48 hours.
Establish security for all sites. (Law and Order Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin public announcement of distribution plan and standards. (Media Task Force)		Underway in 48 hours.

48 Hours		
Shift to normal operations. (Task Force)		Within 1 week.
Reconcile receipts and distribution records. (Task Force)		Within 30 days.
Continue providing relief to special areas/populations. (Task Force)		For 15 days from the disaster
72 Hours		
Restore Public Distribution System. (Task Force)		From 1 week after the disaster.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.

4.5.1.8. Power: Provide resources to re-establish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Power

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster and Warning Phases		
Develop inventory of current status of power system and resources. (EE Power)		
Establish minimum stock levels and procure necessary additional stocks. (EE Power)		
Conduct monthly meetings. (EE Power)		On-going
Develop contact lists. (EE Power)		
Conduct informal hazard and risk assessment. (EE Power)		Completed.
Develop disaster plan. (EE Power)		
Disaster		
Assess impact according to SOP. (EE Power)	Coordinate with Control Room and Damage Assessment Task Force.	
Prioritize response actions. (EE Power)	Need to establish priorities.	
Collect more information. (EE Power)		
Mobilize additional resources. (EE Power)	Coordination with Control Room and other Task Forces.	

Check for unforeseen contingencies.		
12 Hours		
Revise plans based on feedback and assessments. (EE Power)		Continuous
Monitor status of actions. (EE Power)		Continuous
Begin staff rotation plan. (EE Power)		At beginning of period.
Disseminate public information. (Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Secure support for staff (food, lodging) from NGOs. (EE Power)		
Assure security as needed. (Law and Order Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	
Establish constant communications on needs, requirements and resources with Control Room and EE Power/HQ.		
48 Hours		
Look for improvements in efforts. (EE Power)		
Reinforce central coordination. (EE Power)		
Conduct regular coordination meetings with other actors. (EE Power)		
Begin formal documentation of efforts. (EE Power)		
72 Hours		
Review shift plan for safety. (EE Power)		
Plan for return to normal, including additional security if needed. (EE Power)	Involvement of Law and Order Task Force.	

4.5.1.9. Public Health and Sanitation (including first aid and all medical care): Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.

Task Force Leader: Chief Medical Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop inventory of personnel, resources and facilities. (Task Force)		1 week.
Training. (Task Force)	Coordination with NSDMA.	6 months.
Establish Control Room.		Completed.
Prepare for specific diseases by season (e.g., monsoon)		Completed.

Establish Epidemiological Reporting System (ERS). (Task Force)		Completed.
Identify disease vulnerable areas. (MS)		Completed.
Improve public awareness. (Media Task Force)		
Warning		
Send out warning to health facilities. (Task Force)		As received.
Mobilize health teams to possible disaster areas. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	As needed.
Activate Task Force for whole district. (CS)		On warning.
Disaster		
Begin first aid efforts. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Establish status of health care system. (Task Force)	Requires communications.	Within 6 hours of disaster.
Begin referral of injured to upper-level facilities. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Implement SOP for management of deceased. (Task Force)	Involves cooperation with Law and Order and SAR Task Force.	Within 1 hour of disaster.
Coordinate efforts with Control Room and other Task Forces.		Within 2-3 hours of disaster.
12 Hours		
Begin to call in outside resources. (Task Force)	Involves Telecommunications and Logistics Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 3 hours.
Establish temporary medical facilities where needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Public Works, Power, Water, and Law and Order Task Forces.	Within 24 hours.
Expand surveillance of health status. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Establish shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Visit and review health status in shelters. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Develop health care system recovery plan. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	2-3 hours.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe

48 Hours		
Establish formal health care system reporting. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start solid waste and vector control management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start waste water management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Focus health status surveillance on children 0 to 5 years.		Implements in one week.
Establish public awareness and IEC efforts. (Task Force and Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.
72 Hours		
Develop demobilization plan.		By beginning of period.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster.

4.5.1.10. Animal Health and Welfare: Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster.

Task Force Leader: Chief Veterinary Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Update animal list. List of staff & training for disposal of carcass. (Task Force)		Done.
Stock medical supplies and vaccines. (Task Force)		Done
Warning		
Alert staff (by phone). (Task Force)		As warnings received.
Distribute supplies to vulnerable areas. (Task Force)		During warning period.
Contact Control Room. (Task Force)		As required.

Disaster		
Remove and destroy carcasses. (Task Force)	Need fuel and logistics.	As soon as possible.
Treat injured animals. (Task Force)		As soon as possible.
Issue certification of death. (Task Force)	For insurance purposes.	Within 48 hours.
Call in staff from other districts as needed. (Task Force)		As needed.
Assist local authorities in survey of damage and reconciliation of records.		As required.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Assist local authorities in providing fodder as needed.		As required.
Collect feedback. (Task Force)		
Final Report. (Task Force)		In 15 days.

4.5.1.11. Shelter: Provide materials and supplies to assure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations.

Task Force Leader: Commandant, 3rd NAP

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop shelter operating procedures. (Task Force)		
Develop inventory of shelters (location, capacity,...). (Task Force)	UNDP project inventory.	
Provide information to other Task Forcers on location of shelters. (Task Force)	Logistics, Water, Power, SAR, Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces and Control Room	
Training for shelter managers. (Task Force)	Need training module.	
Warning		
Mobilize shelter managers. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Review shelter locations for operating status. (Task Force)	Communications needed.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Open shelters as instructed.	Coordination with Control Room.	Within 6 hours of warning.

Mobilize additional resources for shelters and camps. (Task Force)	Cooperation with Logistics, Food and Relief Supplies, Water and Power Task Forces.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Provide public announcements on locations and status of shelters. (Media Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Beginning logging-in of occupants. (Shelter managers).		Immediately.
Report on status of shelters. (Task Force)	To Control Room.	As needed.
Plan for prioritization of shelter use. (Task Force)	Coordination with evacuation operations and Control Room.	Immediately.
Coordinate with other Task Forces on water, power, food, health, security. (Task Forces)		Immediately.
Provide support and assistance to occupants. (Task Force)	Liaise with Animal Task Force on management of animal and with Health Task Force on health care.	
12 Hours		
Continue operations. (Task Force)		Continuously
Monitor shelter status and movement of people. (Task Force)		Continuously
Mobilize additional resources. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	Continuous.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Begin Demobilization as appropriate. (Task Force)		
Begin reconditioning/repairs to shelters. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	As needed.
Lessons Learned session. (Task Force)	Involvement of other Task Forces and evacuees.	14 days after completion of operations.
Final Report. (Task Force)		1 months after completion of activities.

4.5.1.12. Logistics: Provide air, water and land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other Task Forces and competent authorities.

Task Force Leader: ADC Tuensang

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Conduct resource inventory (air/land/water transport and storage; inside and outside district.). (Task Force)		1 month.
Establish deployment requirements, procedures and alternate options. (Task Force)		1 month.
Conduct drills. (Task Force)		1 month.
Coordinate with other Task Forces.	Work through Control Room.	As needed.
Warning		
Alert and mobilize Task Force members. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Mobilize transport and other resources for action on short notice depending on disaster expected. (Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Within 2-3 hours of warning.
Liaise with Control Room and SAR, Shelter and Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces.		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Review plan and determine if outside resources are needed. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receiving warning.
Plan for logistics based depending on nature of disaster. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	As needed.
Disaster		
Take action based on instruction from Control Room. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving warning.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe

Continually review requirements and resources. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Develop operations plan. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	Within 2 hours of receiving warning.
Strengthen liaison with Control Room and key Task Forces. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving warning.
Verify quality of service. (Task Force)	Requires set standard of service and information on operations.	Daily.
12 Hours		
Respond to increased demand for logistics. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin rotation of staff. (Task Force)		At start of period.
Establish logistics bases as needed. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	Continuous.
Review plans and communicate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin regular reporting and documentation. (Task Force)		At start of period.
48 Hours		
Reassess needs and requirements. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin demobilization as appropriate. (Task Force)		
72 Hours		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in meeting.	Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster.

4.5.1.13. Damage Assessment and Survey: Collect and analyze data on the impact of the disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.

Task Force Leader: Additional Deputy Commissioner

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish assessment procedures and forms. (Task Force)	Collaboration with NSDMA.	
Compile baseline data. (Task Force)	Collaboration with UNDP project.	
Establish assessment groups and teams. (Task Force)		
Develop an assessment coordination plan. (Coordination and Planning Task Force)		
Develop a communications plan. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Telecommunications Task Force.	
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Review Plan. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Consider pre-disaster impact assessment. (Task Force)	Based on expected nature of disaster.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Active village-level assessment teams. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Consider safety of assessment teams. (Task Force)		Immediately.
Start planning for assessment. (Task Force)		As initial impact information is available.
Begin initial assessment procedures. (Task Force)		When conditions allow.

Communicate assessment plans to Control Room. (Task Force)		Once initial plan is developed.
12 Hours		
Publicly disseminate assessment plans and reports. (Media Task Force)		As available.
Initiate continual up-dating of assessment information. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Coordination and Planning Task Force.	
Initiate continual up-dating of assessment plans. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Coordination and Planning Task Force.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Begin staff rotation and secure more staff as needed.		At beginning of period.
48 Hours		
Prepare detailed damage, losses, needs assessment and long term recovery plans. (Task Force)	Coordinate with other Task Forces.	3-5 days after disaster.
Coordination of requirements, plans and activities.	Working through Control Room and Coordination and Planning Task Force.	Continuous.
72 Hours		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in meeting.	Within 14 days of disaster.

4.5.1.14. Telecommunications: Coordinate and assure operation of all communications systems (e.g., radio, TV, phones, wireless) required to support early warning or post-disaster operations.

Task Force Leader: Additional Deputy Commissioner

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop telecommunications inventory and SOPs. (Task Force)	Telecommunications training.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Identify sites of vulnerable system components (e.g., switches). (Task Force)		

Ensure redundancy in communications systems. (Task Force)	May require close liaison with private sector providers.	
Training in communication skills and methods. (Task Force)		
Warning		
Verify communication systems are working. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize Task Force.		Within 24 hours of warning.
Repair down systems and establish alternate communications systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize resources. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Facilitate telecom demands of other Task Force members. (Task Force)		
Disaster		
Check status of communications systems. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Identify damage to systems. (Task Force)		First information available in 2-3 hours.
Contact Control Room and other Task Forces on telecom needs. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Start repairs. (Task Force)		In 2 hours.
12 Hours		
Mobilize outside resources (may start earlier). (Task Force)		Continuous.
Complete plans for repairs and re-establishment of systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Continuous.
Liaise with Control Room and other Task Forces.		
Start shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.

48 Hours and Beyond		
Continue to assist other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Continue repair work. (Task Force)		
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in meeting.	Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report. (Task Force)	Involve other Task Forces.	Within one months of end of operations.

4.5.1.15. Media & information Management:

Taskforce Leader: District Public Relations Officer

Note: As per the above format the Media taskforce of the district will prepare its taskforce action plan.

4.6 Indigenous Communication/Warning Dissemination System.

The people in villages have traditional ways of making public announcements and disseminating information. One of the most common ways is the beating of Log Drums almost invariably placed at a public or prominent place, normally in a Morung. In the absence of any facility for quick and wide announcements or in times of breakdown of existing communication facilities, the making of public announcements, giving out warning indications in times of exigencies etc. through this indigenous system can prove highly effective. It is also heartening to note that almost every villages under Tuensang district has a public announcement system in place.

4.7 Activation of the Plan

The District Disaster Response structure is activated on warning or occurrence of a disaster. Task Forces are activated on a specific request of the Deputy Commissioner or according to pre-determined SOPs, as appropriate for the nature of the hazard or disaster. Activation can be:

- In anticipation of a District level disaster, or
- Occur in response to a specific event or problem in the district.

On activation, coordination of warning and response efforts will operate from the District Control Room and Information Centre (DCIC). The DCIC operations plan and SOPs are provided in Annexure G.

To activate a task force, the Deputy Commissioner or Designated Incident Commander will issue an activation order. This order will indicate:

- The nature of needs to be addressed
- The type of assistance to be provided
- The time limit within which assistance is needed
- The District or other contacts for the provision of the assistance
- Other Task Forces with which coordination should take place, and
- Financial resources available for task force operations.

Special powers are conferred on Incident Controller during disasters. The Principle organization leading each task force is responsible for alerting the appropriate authority when use of these special powers is required to accomplish warning, relief or recovery objectives give to a task force.

4.8. End of Emergency

The end of emergency shall be declared through an ALL CLEAR siren/message. The Incident Controller in consultation with the ICS GROUP leaders shall declare the same once the situation is totally controlled and normalcy is restored.

4.9. Training and Rehearsals

For effective implementation of this, regular training and mock drills involving all key members need to be carried out. This will further enhance better understanding of individual's role and responsibilities in emergency response besides improving the overall coordinated efforts.

The main objectives of training plan are:

- Familiarizing key personnel involved in the plan with their equipment, the overall plans and their roles.
- Ensuring efficacy of emergency response mechanisms/resources.
- Reviewing the total plan, including communications and logistics, so that updating, modifying and training activities can be improved.

- **Team Drills**

These rehearsals are conducted at regular intervals at least once in a year by individual task force team in order to improve the resource planning, coordination and application of resources. The responsibility of conducting such drills at specified frequency lies with the respective Task Force Leader.

- **Full- Scale Mock Drills**

The ability of the emergency management team to perform a set of critical tasks under simulated conditions for different hazards are validated by conducting a full scale mock drill once in a year. This includes but not limited to management initiatives, response activities, direction, and control, mobilization of resources, communications, mitigation and post incident activities of all concerned. This is a field mock drill on a large scale involving all the task forces.

After completion of every team drills and/or Full Scale mock drills, a debriefing meeting shall be arranged in which proceedings of the mock drills are discussed highlighting weak areas/shortfalls for effecting improvement in the plan

5.0. MITIGATION PLAN

5.1 Disaster Mitigation:

It is a collective term used to encompass all activities undertaken in anticipation of the occurrence of a potentially disastrous event, including preparedness and term risk reduction measures.

It involves measures to reduce the effects of disaster causing phenomena. It includes scientific analysis or risk assessment, social, economic, legal and technical processes and Administrative and political process in application of this measure.

Mitigation is often not given the priority as it involves a lot of expenditure and time consuming, but during the time of disaster following the mitigation norms will surely serve the purpose and reduce the risk.

5.2. Prevention and Mitigation:

Reduction of risk in disaster involves activities which either reduces or modify the scale and intensity of the treat faced. Mitigations to aim at reducing the physical, economical and social vulnerability to treat and the underlying cause for the vulnerability.

DISASTER CAN BE EITHER NATURAL OR MAN MADE

5.3. Natural Disaster: (Likely to strike Tuensang district)

Famines, storms, draughts, epidemics, earthquakes, landslides, mudflow, hailstorm, heat and cold waves.

5.4 Man made Disaster:

Accidents related to road and service transport, fire/explosion, building collapse, panic exodus, forest and urban fire, terrorist activities etc. Most of the disasters are man made which can be avoided by taking precautionary measures.

5.5. Mitigation for some Natural Hazards:

1. Landslides: Construction of buildings should not be allowed in the landslide prone areas without proper precautionary and preventive measures (including treatments like soil strengthening and protection works). Route of a proposed road should avoid landslide areas where it is possible.
2. Cyclones/Hailstorms: Tuensang district lies in a severe wind velocity zone; the design velocity of wind in this zone is 50 m/sec which is much higher than the eastern side of the state which is a design velocity of 44m/sec.
3. Fire: In our area we frequently encounter with natural as well as man made disasters. All this are due to sheer ignorance and human negligence/carelessness and in many fire incidents, some well cultivated farms were burnt down in our district. Some remedial measures are proposed in the suggestion column.
4. Earthquake: Tuensang lies in the most active seismic zone, that is zone-V as it is specified. Therefore, we should take all precautionary measures that is made available to us in constructing our houses, buildings, bridges and other structures to make it save against earthquake.
5. Training: Proper training should be imparted in block level and village level in the rural areas. In the urban areas different wards and sectors.

Our district lies in a zone which comprises of very fragile hills, which has weak geological formations and lies in the plate margins-Indian and the Burmese plate. Our soil is not uniform and stable. On top of it we receive heavy rainfall and it is lying in an active seismic zone. The problems related to our area are unique. We therefore, put forward the following suggestive measures:

1. Entire district should be properly surveyed and investigated to bring out a map reflecting the stability and strength of the soil (zoning).
2. At least Tuensang town area should be thoroughly investigated and proper soil data like bearing capacity, shearing strength etc. of different location should be indicated in the town map which can help the Engineers and Architects to design the buildings and other structures accordingly.
3. High raised thatch houses and ordinary buildings are not advisable on hill tops and saddles. Basing on 1, 2, & 3 a vulnerable area map should be brought out.
4. Construction of residential buildings under the overhead electricity lines near by its poles/towers and water reservoirs should be strictly prohibited.
5. Massive deforestation in weak soil/unstable areas should be strictly prohibited.
6. Though we cannot stop the jhum cultivation totally and immediately we can bring down the risk/destruction by taking certain precautionary preventive measures. Example- Jhum should not be burnt in severe windy days, proper warning/information should be given to all nearby localities. Burning of jhum close to human inhabitation should be avoided. Otherwise extreme preventive and precautionary measures should be put in place right in time.
7. While constructing buildings the civics bodies and concerned departments should strictly enforce the by laws and Indian Building Code Guidelines.
8. Basing on the prepared zone maps a separate manual for designing and construction of hazard resistant houses should be formulated.
9. Refreshers and Orientation courses should be organized for the concerned personnel from different departments from time to time.

6.0. THE RESPONSE PLAN

The object of the plan is to organize relief measures covering both the urban and rural areas of the state. In the event of a natural calamity, even communications between places maybe dislocated- causing problems to relief parties in reaching the scene of disaster. Emphasis has therefore, been laid on preparing the people of every locality under each village council of the rural areas and the works in the urban areas, so that they can by themselves organize relief and rescue services independently at least for a few days after an occurrences of a calamity and till arrival of the rescue and relief parties from outside, either from Block Headquarters or from Sub-Divisional and District Headquarter. The response plan has been prepared on the basis of the existing district levels i.e. all villages, towns and Townships at the Sub-Divisional level covering all the Development Blocks, Sub-Division Headquarter towns finally at the District level covering all the Sub-Divisions and Blocks with particular emphasis on the District Headquarter Towns, thereby covering the entire population of the state.

In the preparation of the plan, the existing Govt. machinery at the District, Sub-Division and Development Block Levels is ought to be fully utilized for both the Administrative and operational purposes to prepare the public to meet the disaster boldly in a disciplined way and to provide relief when the disaster takes place. In addition to that, the efforts have been made to utilize the voluntary services of the people including the Elected Representatives of Town Council, Village Council, Red Cross, NGOs, N.C.C, Social Welfare, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Boys Scouts, Girls Guide, Police, Assam Rifles, Paramilitary, wherever they are located in the District. Another important feature kept in mind in preparing this integrated disaster relief operation plan is the proper utilization of indigenous methods of transport as well as use of materials and equipment available locally as far as practicable. Efforts will be made to utilize maximum of transport available in the respective localities.

In the event of a major disaster, transmission of messages from one part to another will pose a serious problem as the normal methods of all communication such as telephone, telegraph and all other surface communications are likely to be disrupted. Keeping this probability in view, communication between Village level and Block Headquarters and Headquarters has been planned through any means of communication which will be available such as Runner/Wireless sets and even through AIR/Publicity, Sub-Divisional Headquarters and District Headquarters to state will be through the existing Police Wireless Network. The plan has to be drawn up to three stages, which will be common to plan at all levels namely:-

1. Before the Disaster.
2. During the Disaster.
3. After the Disaster.

1. Before the Disaster:-

- (a) Enrollment of volunteers from the social welfare agencies- Scouts, Girl Guides, VDBs, Village Guards and public.
- (b) Train the volunteers, Teachers and the Wardens.
- (c) Assess the magnitudes of the likely problems that might arise from different calamities in a particular area.
- (d) Earmark and demarcate the responsibilities of non-official agencies including Village Guards Organization that could be deployed for rendering assistance to people affected by these calamities.
- (e) Ascertain the resources both manpower and equipment available with these agencies including those of the conducting relief operations.
- (f) Coordinating the relief activities agencies by:-
 - (i) Evolving a common programme of works and
 - (ii) Drawing up operational plan in consultation with the agencies.
- (g) Find out the ways and means to procure equipment, tents and other items that will be required in connection with the relief operation.
- (h) Prepare a list of buildings, Schools, etc that could be used as temporary shelter for the victims.
- (i) Prepare a list of vehicles, Scooter, Bicycles, etc. that could be procured on hire requisition, etc. during disaster.

- (j) Select fields, open spaces where temporary shelters, field's hospitals, etc. could be established.

2. During and after Disaster

- (a) Visit the place of occurrences.
- (b) Ascertain the nature and extent of damage.
- (c) Promote operational decisions.
- (d) Submit report of the situation to the next higher authority by W.T/signal reporting forms, etc. by special messenger.
- (e) Assess requirement of men and materials for relief operations.
- (f) Ensure that services are arranged for and relief materials aids rushed according to the need.
- (g) Procure vehicles and other means of transport as per requirement by requisition hire loan etc.
- (h) Set up information centers, Temporary Shelters, Transit Camp, Base Hospital, Field Hospital, etc. according to the need.
- (i) Quick restoration of essential services like water supply, electricity, gas, telephone, etc.
- (j) Restore equipment and stores.
- (k) Repair/ Replace damaged equipments.
- (l) Return equipment tents and other items procured on loans from other departments, etc.
- (m) Release the vehicle and other means of transport procured on requisition, hire, loan, etc.
- (n) Release the volunteers after observing the formalities.

With the above introduction, Community Development Blocks forms the lowest administration unit suitable for the purpose.

6.1. RESCUE CELL:-

The Cell will co-ordinate rescue operation under the direction of the Superintendent of Police Tuensang. The Cell is to co-ordinate rescue operation with the help of trained personnel's of the fire Service, Village Guards, Paramilitary Forces and the Army.

Once Disaster Occurs, Rescue Committee will plunge into action in doing rescue operation. Rescue gets top priority to those who are entangled in disaster like earthquake and all the police force of this Disaster will be pressed into service for rescue operation and also to maintain Law and Order.

The deployment of force for law and order duty is also equally required as taking advantage of the situation, anti-social elements and the elements with vested motive may indulge in looting and snatching of the properties, etc from the victims and also from the damaged places.

In the event of devastation by earthquake, first duty of the Rescue Cell is to organize themselves. The rescue Cell Officer-in- charge is S.P. Tuensang and to form a Sub-Committee consisting of members each from PWD, PHED, Power, Village Guards and start rescue operation.

Role of Rescue Cell:-

This Cell is most exposed to the areas where people are trapped inside collapsed buildings covered by debris or destroyed buildings and even marooned as a result of disaster.

It has to separate the dead from the injured. The dead ones are to be identified as far as practicable and to be handed over to Medical Cell and the injured to be given first-aid on the spot- Red Cross, NCC Scout and guides and members of NGOs who are qualified and to hand over to Medical Cell for further professional service.

This Cell is to be fully aware the exact locations of all Medical Centers, public Health Centers, Hospitals, Dispensaries and to co-ordinate with the Medical Cell.(List of Medical Camps/Centers at **Annexure - A**

The rescue Cell further has to evacuate all the affected people from danger areas to a nearby selected areas primarily earmarked like approved buildings and open grounds so that all the injured can be shifted to nearby hospitals.

Some of the members from the Cell can liaise with other members of various Cells and arrange shifting of the people to a temporary shelter in a selected safe field/place.

The PWD authority may take immediate steps to arrange for temporary shelters at selected safe field/ place and inform the Rescue Cell for their shifting to the temporary relief Camps. (List of selected safe field/ place for Tuensang Town at **Annexure – B**)

In Sub-division, the ADC or SDPO will be the convener of the Committee and the members are:-

Company Comdr 3rd NAP

- Village Guard
- Officer In charge, police Station.
- Fire Service.

This Committee will work out strategies in developing an efficient and effective squad or rescue to be taken up during any disaster especially earthquake.

On receipt of any call, the Officer-in-charge will assume charge of the technical operation or rescue work at the place of major accident.

As far as possible personnel for rescue parties will be enrolled from Home Guards. All members of the Rescue Party will be trained in First Aid. Medium and heavy Rescue work will be done by the PWD and in doing so; the Assistance from the Army units/ AR/CRPF will have to be requisitioned through the Deputy Commissioner if required.

The Deputy Leader will look after the party equipment and arrange transport for the party.

Number of Parties:-

One Rescue Party will be provided under each village council. The council Chairman or any influential leading village men will have to look after the rescue party.

Equipment:-

The Scale of equipment is shown in **Annexure – C**

On receipt of information about the devastation, Police Control Room will immediately inform (i) Fire Service.(ii) Village Guard (iii) Deputy Commissioner for Magistrates (iv) Police Reserve and other police Units for deployment of their personnel for rescue and evacuation operations. Army/AR and other CRPF located in the District will be requested for deployment for rescue and evacuation operations.

Salvage service:-

During any severe earthquake, many buildings, etc might be destroyed or damaged simultaneously burying valuable properties under debris and the occupants or owners may be injured or killed or may run away out of fear. It is most obvious that in such eventuality, the valuables-movable or immovable may be left un-attended. It will not be possible for the police to take charge of all these properties, remove them to safe places and keep them in custody until the appearance of the rightful owner as the police will have many other duties to perform. Hence a separate organization will have to be set up which will be responsible for salvaging properties from houses destroyed or damaged by disaster

and for taking care of such properties and their eventual disposal or return to the legal owner.

The Salvage Team has to work in close co-ordination with Rescue Party and Salvaging could be done most correctly and effectively. The Salvage property can then be handed to rightful owner consequently.

In Sub-Divisional Level, the Administrative Officer will be made Officer-in-Charge of "Salvage Organization ". He will organize Salvage Operations with the help of Rescue Parties, as the two operations will be conducted side by side. The arrangements for salvaged property will include:-

- (a) Arrangements for its custody by an appropriate Officer who may be called a Custodian.
- (b) Provision of suitable places to serve as Godowns for storing and guarding the salvaged property till the owners can be traced and properties are disposed off.
- (c) Protection of property against exposure to various weather conditions.
- (d) Maintenance of proper accounts of very material or property and post grounds and cordon the area/ areas.

Maintenance of proper accounts of salvage service is to be nominated by Chairman. District Disaster Management, being the custodian of the salvaged property, members are representative from:-

- (i) Church / Churches
- (j) NGOS
- (k) Chairman/ General Secretary, Tribal Unions.
- (l) Commandant, Village Guards.
- (m) Addl. Director Supply.

Equipment:-

The Scale of equipment for salvage team is shown in **Annexure - D**

Corpse Disposal Service:-

As a result of any major disaster, a large number of deaths may occur and disposal of the dead bodies may create serious problem. Arrangements will have to be made for disposal of dead bodies for unclaimed after observing all formalities. The claimed are to be handed over to claimants. The Town Council is the sole department for corpse disposal. One of the functions of the Town Council is to deploy sweepers and municipal vehicles/Ambulances for shifting of dead bodies from the collapsed buildings etc.

Arrangements will also have to be made for disposal of dead cattle or animals, also the carcasses might create health hazards and sanitation problem.

At the Sub-Divisional Level, BDO and Doctor from Veterinary Department will be the officers-in-charge of the Corpse Disposal Service. Services of Village Guards Volunteers and other voluntary Organization will be utilized as per requirement and the BDO /Veterinary Officer will maintain a list of such voluntary organization. In the Sub-Divisions, wherever the services of the Village Guards are not available Town Council / Committee will take in charge of the Corpse Disposal Squad.

Equipment for corpse disposal squad shown in **Annexure- E**

In Case of fire disaster:- House fire parties comprising of 4 trained volunteers will be set up for detecting the fires and extinguishing the same, the initial state with locally available materials, stirrup pump, buckets, etc.

One Auxiliary Fire Service will also be set up in each Sub-Division which could perform the duties to the regular fire Service suitably designed for the purpose.

In case of any serious fire the help of the Regular Fire Service from the nearest town will be sought for. Block overseer/BDO of the concerning block will be in-charge of the Auxiliary Fire Service in each Block Development Area.

Equipment:- The scale of equipment in shown in **Annexure-F**

Scale of House Parties:-

One House Fire Party will be set-up per village under direct supervision of the sector wardens. This will be an extension of the Warden Service and the Volunteers will work directly under the guidance of the wardens. The Volunteers / police will man this service.

Removal of Debris:-

In the event of service earthquake-many buildings and other structures collapsed and reduced to a pile of rubble burying causalities including properties under the debris and also causing the blockade of road. The removal of debris will have to be carried out by the PWD.

In order to facilities clearance of debris, to remove road blocks, the PWD authorities will have to arrange/ mobilize, the resource both public and private, available in town to assist the operation. The work will be operated in close-coordination with Town Council.

Control Room:-

Control room is the nerve centre of any disaster in the District and monitor all movements and operations of differently cells and co-ordinate accordingly. It should supply adequate information's and clarifications and frame policies and upgrade management plan as the situation demands. It short it is an apex body for execution of disaster management. Hence, key officials as well as authorized personnel are members whose presence in the control room should be regular when the need arise.

Chairman:- 1. Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang.

Members: -

2. SP, Tuensang.
3. EE (Irrigation)
4. EE, PWD (R& B)
5. EE, PWD (H)
6. Asstt Development Commissioner (Planning)
7. Chairman, Town Council
8. Commandant, Village Guards.
9. Chief Medical Officer.
10. MS, Civil Hospital Tuensang
11. EE , Power.
12. JTO, BSNL
13. District Agriculture Officer,
14. District Statistical Officer,
15. District Welfare Officer
16. EAC Protocol (To specially manage the VIPs)
17. Representative from Army/ Paramilitary
18. District Transport Officer.

Role of Control Room:-

1. The District Control Room is the nerve center for Disaster management.
2. To monitor, co-ordinate and implement the actions for disaster management.
3. Periodic check to ensure that all warning, communication system and instruments are in working condition.
4. An information system on a routine basis from the district departments on villagers. (Parts of the District)
5. Receive reports on the preparedness of the district level departments and the resources at their disposal to arrange and meet their requirements.
6. Upgrade the Disaster Management Action Plan according to the changing scenario.
7. Maintain all inventories of all resources.
8. To provide information to the Relief Commissioner.
9. To furnish information to all those who are seeking and needy.
10. To monitor preparedness measures and conduct training programmes.
11. To provide information at district level, local level and disaster from areas through appropriate media.
12. To brief the media of the situations and lay day-to-day reports during the disaster.
13. To report the ground situation and the action taken by the District Administration.
14. The District Control Room would be placed under senior officers, who have been trained adequately to handle disasters.
15. Control Room can have many service divisions with assigned duties, example, infrastructure, health, drinking water, logistics, agriculture, communication resources, etc. According to the need, it could be expanded.
16. The District Control Room should have all the facilities for effective communication and also to anticipate in case of system failure, has alternative, ordinary and mobile phones, e-mail facility, etc.
17. List of all personal and trained persons who could be contacted at anytime.
18. Organize post disaster evaluation.
19. Liaise with site operation center. Sit operation center is the center in the Disaster site to be set up and an officer earmarked to be in-charge. The Officer in-charge will conduct the relief, transit camps, feeding centers, cattle camp, salvage operations, disposal of dead bodies and carcasses of animals, construction of temporary sheds with adequate facilities, medical relief, clearance of debris and repair of damaged infrastructure etc.
20. Collect information and activate the District/ State Level Departments for handling/ getting assistance on need basis.

6.3. RELIEFS AND RESTORATION CELL:-

This cell will coordinate relief work in the affected areas. This cell has to collect manifold relief materials like tarpaulin, tents, CGI sheets, Blankets, Drinking water, clothes, lightning arrangements and all such basic necessities for earthquake victims and to ensure that relief materials reaches the affected areas as early as possible.

The Officer-in-charge is SDO (Civil) and Members are DIO (Industry) Asst. Director Supply, District Veterinary officer, Representatives of Red

Cross,NGOs from Tribal Unions etc can be co-opted as need be, close co-ordination is to be made with medical and information cells respectively.

6.3.1. Welfare Service:-

In the event of any disaster, the number of people rendered homeless is likely to be very large. In addition to the homeless, there may be a large number of people without food and adequate clothing. The problems resulting from death, injury, loss of Home, etc. would be handled by the Welfare service which is meant to assist the victims at any time of calamities like earthquake, flood, landslide etc. Supply them with immediate essentials and encourage them to self-help. The availability of such facilities can play a decisive role in not only raising public morals but also in rehabilitating the population.

The Function of this Service in general is:-

- (i) **Information:-** supply of information regarding arising relatives, dead, etc, nature of facilities and assistance available for affected people etc.
- (ii) **Care of Homeless:-** Provisions of Rest Centers where people whose homes are damaged due to the disaster may be given temporary shelter, food and clothing.
- (iii) **Evacuation :-** Evacuation of a population from the affected areas to the temporary shelters in pre-decided areas in an orderly manner and making suitable arrangement for the evacuees during transit and at the destination.

Supply and Sterilization of Drinking water:-

During the disaster, continuous drinking water supply is very essential and non-availability of water will add to the suffering and will cause diseases and spread epidemics and casualties. Drinking water of all available sources may get polluted after an earthquake. Supplying safe drinking water or resuming safe drinking water should be done on a war footing basis whatever methods adopted water to be supplied and people to be educated how to make potable water. Hence, the emergency Feeding Section will keep arrangement ready for sterilization of the drinking water by making provisions for water sterilization tablets, bleaching powder etc. Supply of water in polythene sachets will be easy to reach the people.

There is possibility of the existing ring wells, tube wells getting dried up after an earthquake. To cope with such an eventuality some home Guards volunteers/ Civil Defense Volunteers / interested persons will keep trained for sinking tube wells and constructing ring wells.

6.3.2. SUPPLY SERVICE:-

Food and civil supplied logistic to be maintained both to the relief center and to the people. For effective functioning of the service, the cell must have adequate equipment in proper condition. To achieve this, this cell has to plan, organize adequate supply of rice, atta , sugar and all other essential good-stuffs including Kerosene oil LPG for use in emergency. Efforts has to be made even to stockpile the necessary long-term imperishable food- cereals like oats, dal various types of nuts, grams, bean seeds etc.

On emergency it is responsible to collect and assess the requirement of food and for their proper and quick distribution in all feeding centres in the relief and restoration cell.

The Officer in-charge is Asst. Director, Supply and Members are DAO, Chamber of Commerce, town council etc. This cell may co-opt members from Resourceful sources. This Cell has to work out lists of godown, store Houses, sources for essential commodities for proper execution of work.

In case of massive disasters free ration or subsidized ration to be supplied to the people, Kerosene, salt, grains should be given to top priority. Anticipating the disaster, food storage could be at least for a fortnight, for remote areas the storage could be for a long period. The district disaster managers are to plan for continuous supply of essentials and also to control the market price during any disaster. To prevent black marking and hoarding, surprise inspections and raids to be done through Vigilance Committees.

In Sub- divisional Level, the Additional Deputy Commissioner / Sub- Divisional Officer (Civil) will be the convener whereas all Sub- Divisional heads and all Officers of the SDO (Civil) office to be the members..

In the Block Level, the BDO will act as the Officer- in- charge of this service. Trained Volunteers will man this service.

SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES:-

Before disaster:-

The concerned Administrative Officer will:-

- (i) Hold discussion with the representatives of local traders and co-operatives and ensure that adequate stock of essential commodities like rice, edible oil, Kerosene, sugar, gur, pulses, potatoes, baby food, wheat etc. are maintained (sufficient to last for 30 days) be them so that they can be made available at reasonable prices to the public in sufficient quantity.
- (j) Intimate the ADS the names of the Agencies and the quantity of reserved stock available.

(B) During and after disaster :-

- (i) To ensure adequate supply of essential commodities not only in the affected areas but also in the other areas of the block.
- (ii) To ensure regular supply of foodstuff and other essential commodities without affecting any rise in price to disaster affected areas as well as in the temporary shelter camps.
- (iii) Deploy staff for relief in the affected areas.
- (iv) Immediately ask for the assistance from the Assistant controller/ BDO in case of difficulty regarding transport of essential commodities.
- (v) Submit a complete return regarding the quantity of commodity released from the reserved stock for relief within on from the date of completion of the disaster relief work.

6.3.3. DEPOT AND TRANSPORT SERVICE:-

This Cell has to readily available the actual number of both Government and Private vehicles in the District. This includes separate list respectively of light, medium and heavy vehicle. Number of bulldozers, cranes, auto rickshaws and even bullock carts if necessary. Parking areas and Depots for repair and stocking yards. It is responsible for quick dispatch of relief services to the place of incident. The quick availability and speedy procurement of transport in such eventuality is an added success to the whole operation for bringing relief and speedy procurement of transport in such eventuality is an added success to the whole operation for bringing relief and succor to the victims. DTO is the Officer in-charge and members are OC traffic, SDO,PWD (Roads); SDO Power (Maintenance) .

Depot at block :-

Quick dispatch of Relief Service namely First Aid Parties, Ambulance, Rescue Parties, Mobile first Aid Post, Auxiliary Fire Fighting Parties and other services if allotted to the place of incident during an emergency will be an imperative necessity with this and in view the relief services will be stationed at a place called Depot at the Block Headquarter.

Godown or the building belong to the Development Block may be used as Depot where party equipment may be stored and the personnel of the various services may reside. The Depot will be set up nearest to the Control Room.

The Extension Officer Co-operation will be appointed as Officer-in-charge Depot Service. He will remain in overall charge of the Depot and the personnel of the various services may reside. This service will be manned by the trained Home Guards / Civil Defense Volunteers any suitable person.

Sub-depots at village Level :-

Sub- Depots will be established at village Level and the following services will be stationed at the Sub-Depot in order to facilities quick and efficient Relief Services in the affected villages level, While establishing Sub-Depots local condition are to be considered in dealing the strength of the services to be placed there.

2. First Aid Parties.
3. Rescue Parties.
4. House Fire Parties to operate under post Wardens.

Transport:-

The success of Civil Defense Service depends on the efficiency and the speed with which they can bring success to the people during an emergency and this in turn depends largely on the efficiency of the transport Service.

Function:-

Some of the main functions of the transport service will be :-

- (a) To provide civil Defense with efficient means of transports as per local conditions.
- (b) To procure vehicles for disaster relief services by hire, requisition, voluntary offers or any other means if possible.
- (c) To maintain the transport in an efficient and road safety condition.
- (d) To provide and control issue of P.O.L.for disaster Relief Vehicles and ensure economy in their use.

Transportation problem:-

As the nature of the problem will vary from place to place, the concerned B.D.O./ Assistant controller will make provision for alternative arrangement of transportation as per local condition and availability.

6.3.4. WARDEN SERVICE :-

General :- During the time of earthquake or any other natural calamity the services of persons of influence, coverage and personality with sound knowledge of the locality will be necessary to advice and help the effected people and to serve as a link between the public and the authorities. To provide for this, Warden's Service is organized.

Duties of Wardens:-

- (a) To help to enlist volunteers for various relief parties.
- (b) To assess the damage caused and to report it concisely and correctly to the control centre to guide and assist the Relief Service to deal with it.
- (c) To keep his diary up to date.
- (d) To prevent and control panic and to counteract rumors.
- (e) To help in collection drive for emergency clothing.
- (f) To control the incident pending arrival of relief parties, make arrangements for parking. Of vehicles, control of traffic etc, where necessary.
- (g) To arrange for temporary morgue pending arrival Corpse Disposal Squads.
- (h) To render shelter to the homeless people, pending their disposal to the Rest Centers.
- (i) To furnish information's to the people regarding their various problems such as loss of properties identity cards, ration repairs to houses, whereabouts of relatives etc.
- (j) To secure useful equipment like ladders, ropes buckets etc. From local people or to improvise the same.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WARDEN SERVICE:-

For every Development Block there will be one Chief Warden, the Chairman of the Block Advisory Committee will be appointed as the Chief Warden of the Block. He be assisted by one Deputy Chief Warden to be selected from amongst the post Wardens.

One Warden post covering each village area will be set up. The President/Secretary of the village council etc. Will be appointed as post Warden. Each village will have 2 sector wardens . The sitting member of the village council of that area will be the sector warden and one prominent of influential person will be selected as the Asst. Warden on the advice of the Advisory Committee.

6.4. MEDICAL RELIEF CELL :-

The Medical relief Cell/ Committee is one of the 7 (Seven) cells formed in the District where the Deputy Commissioner is the overall Chairman of all the cells.

FUNCTION OF THE MEDICAL RELIEF CELL :-

The most important function of this Cell is to oversee the provision of care to any injured person(s) by giving First Aid or referral or transport of such injured persons to a well equipped Hospital or referral Centre for their Hospitalization and treatment.

Factors to be considered for action in disaster management :-

Manpower :- This means men and women who are involved in Medical Relief Operations. These are the officers and Staff of Health Department in the Tuensang District and even those from other Department, sectors such as those from police, Private Practitioners, trained or Experienced people in the field of District Management, Retired Personnel and other Volunteers from the Village and localities in the District to be involved in Medical Relief Operations. Even Personnel from outside the state may be invited in Medical Relief Activities depending on the need of the hour.

Mobility:-

Mobility includes vehicles, their maintenance, POL, Manpower etc. which will be, needed for mobilization of man and materials for purpose of Relief Operations. Vehicles, which will be required, should preferably be pooled from the area where disaster takes place

because the affected area may not have any communication to enable the people there to requisition vehicles from places not affected by disaster. Therefore, officers of the Area should be given special and specific permission and authority to requisition any mode of transportation (Private or Governmental) within their jurisdiction for use during Disaster like Earthquake etc. Besides Emergency garages are to be identified for the purpose of vehicle repair and maintenance.

Some of the locations identified where garages can be operational are :-

1. FOR RURAL AREAS:-

2. URBAN AREAS :- STRATEGY:-

A foolproof strategy needs to be evolved for the purpose of Medical Relief during occurrence of Disaster like Earthquake. The following important points have to be included while dividing any strategy management of Disaster.

Identification of a central Officer :-

The Central Officer is the main person who will co-ordinate and oversee the activities to be carried out by personnel and members involved in Medical Relief Measures during Disaster.

The Central Officer should preferably have 2-3 persons who will assist in Activities related to Medical Relief.

At the District Level:-The Chief Medical Officer of the District may function as the Central Officer at the District Level to be assisted by the Additional CMO,SDMO & MO other officers and staff of the District Officer and DMO, ZLO, DTO, etc of other Officers in the District will look after each field in their respective area but under the control of the CMO.

At the Sub-divisional Level :- The SDMO & MO, Senior most MO in the sub-division can be the Central Officer at the level of be assisted by all the Officer and Staff of the Sub-division who are Involved in the Medical relief activities.

At the Block / PHC Level :- The Medical Officer in-charge of the PHC is the main person at the Block /PHC level who will be responsible for the medical relief activities with the help of other Officers and staff working in the Block /PHC are connected with relief work (Medical)

Identification of District Store :- The District Store is meant to store items like medicine, surgical, Equipments etc, received from outside sources or agencies for the purpose of using them during disaster. In connection with the Medical relief materials, the Deputy Commissioner of the District should be overall in-charge of these since it would be easier on his side to get the items sorted out for Disbursement of dispatch to the respective cells which will be stored in places/ stores/ godowns like the FCI Godown, military stores or any order convenient and proper place. Medicine, surgical etc, meant for medical relief are available at District Medical Store (CS Office). The same can be supplied to the different Health institutions after necessary indent during the preparatory phase. If the necessity arises within 24 hours of occurrence of Disaster, these supplies kept at the DMS (CS Office) can be used for Medical Relief Operations by the different posts/ units and they can be replenished as and when necessary.

First aid Parties- First Aid Parties are the most important link of the Medical relief Services as the lives of many depend on the Parties on the observation.

Functions:- The functions of First Aid parties include the following:-

- To reach the scene of incident and render immediate First Aid to the injured persons.
- To co-operate with the closely follow rescue services who are the most forward group in touch with the injured.
- To determine the general extent of the injury.
- To render First Aid treatment as appear necessary.
- To mark obvious dead or to indicate the casualty has been seen and examined.
- To initiate casualty label and fix it to patient.
- To determine whether the injured is a stretcher case or sitting or walking case.
- To decide priority of evacuation.
- To collect casualties into groups for purpose of evacuation.
- To evacuate sitting case and stretcher cases by ambulances called for.
- To request for replenishments of First Aid supplied, if necessary, by the transport.
- To improvise equipment when standard items are available or run short of equipments.

Establishment of First Aid Post is of Two types :- Mobile and Static First Aid Posts.

Function of the static first aid post :- The functions of the First Aid Post are more or less similar to the function of the First Aid Parties. They are design to relieve congestion at the Hospitals or First Aid Referral Units by providing first aid facilities for the injured persons at the scene of occurrence.

Scale :- The Static First Aid Posts are to be set up at the scale of 1 (One) per village i.e. (1) For Rural Areas, one first aid post are to be set up in a sub-centre area covering a population of 1000.

(2) For Urban Areas, one first aid post is to be set up in an area where the population is around 5,000 or so.

Mobile First Aid Posts:-

The Mobile First Aid Posts will consists of a self- contained First Aid Medical Unit Ready to the scene of occurrence to set up and provide immediate medical attention and Treatment there. Each Mobile Post consist of a motor vehicle such as a big truck or van Carrying more or less the same equipment as for static First Aid Post and also the Medical Staff.

Scale :- One Mobile First Aid Post will be established in every Development Block Area. The Mode of transport will be locally arranged. In case when no motor vehicle available, Alternative arrangement of transport will be made.

The Mobile First Aid Posts will be so staffed and equipped as to be able to handle Cases requiring immediate surgical operation. List of the Mobile First Aid Posts are at (**Annexure – J**)

Mobile Surgical Units :- Mobile Surgical Units is to be set up in Urban and Rural Areas of the District, which can provide surgical facilities in areas where such facilities are either deficient or not available (Annexure – K)

MSUS are Mobile Ambulance with required manpower and materials whose function is to be moved from place to place of occurrence of Disaster both in Rural and Urban of the District to render assistance to the victims on the spot and also to transport them to the First Aid Units when needed as per their condition and situation.

Ambulance:- Ambulance should be provided at the scale of 2 per static First Aid Posts.

However, other arrangements also be made as a substitute of Ambulance as per local conditions.

First Referral Units:- The purpose of FRUs is to give prompt treatment of critically Injured persons where specialized, qualified and trained personnel's are available.

- All Hospitals, Nursing Home for Urban Areas are to be functioned as FRU.
- The CHCs and PHCs are to be selected as FRUs but the required manpower to be drawn from other places as the same is not at all adequate or not available in the CHCs and PHCs as per norms.

Use of Helicopter Service :- Any injured person requiring to a safer place can be done so by Availability and use of Helicopter Services (Ambulance) where the patients are surrounded by trained personnel and equipments such as oxygen cylinder, suction and airway equipment and other communication facilities are available. The Helicopter Service to be requisitioned from the Military service or allied departments as and when required.

Surveillance and Health Risk Assessment :-

Epidemic or Biological Disaster is commonly associated with Natural Disaster Particularly Earthquake.

The CS of the District right up to the village Elders/Leaders at each Village / Community levels have a major role to play in connection with the Surveillance and Health Risk Assessment.

EQUIPMENT:- Ambulance Equipment at Annexure –L

6.5.PUBLIC AWARENESS CELL:

The Primary Task of this cell is to create Public Awareness about the effects of an Earthquake or any other disaster. The Cell should cause wide publicity on the DO's and DON'T's during such times, such publicity can be made through Newspapers, Television, Radio and also by printing Posters Leaflets \. The cell can also arrange publicity in the Rural Areas on market days. Street plays and songs may be composed and shown in the rural areas.

All relevant functionaries of the Government at the Rural and the Urban level should be co-ordinate to cause wide publicity.

The Committee may comprise of the following members:-

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|
| Chairman | - | Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang. |
| Members | - | S.P. Tuensang. |
| | - | Town Council |
| | - | S.D.O. (Civil). |

- B.D.O'S.
- Commandant, Village Guards.

In Block Level, the Block development Officer will be the convener and the Members will be CDPO, SDVO, SDIO, and NGOs.

The Committee is to make the public aware of all types of disaster management with special reference to all sorts of disaster.

6.6.ROAD AND COMMUNICATION CELL:

During any severe earthquake, devastating effects on Road Communication by way of occurrence of landslides, formation, erosion, collapse of retaining Walls and Breast Wall and serious damages to Bridges and Culverts, which may frequently result in blockade of road and total disruption to movements of various categories Vehicular Traffic.

The primary task of the cell will be to co-ordinate rescue operations under the direction of the concerned Executive Engineer. The cell is co-ordinate restoration of Roads. Bridges, Culvert, etc. In close co-ordination with personnel's from the Fire Service. Home Guards, Civil Defense, Para Military Forces and the Army.

The Road and Common Cell will identify Bridges and Culverts that are weak and shall ensure to re-construct or strengthen them.

It shall also identify possible of sub-ways and bye passes in the eventuality of an Earthquake.

The Cell shall also arrange a bulldozers and cranes to assist the operation.

The Committee may comprise of the following members :-

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Chairman | - | Superintendent Engineer, PWD |
| Members | - | S.P. Tuensang. |
| | - | OC. Fire Service. |
| | - | E.E, (Road/ Bridges) |
| | - | Commandant Village Guards. |
| | - | Representatives from MES, GREF. |

6.7.COMMUNICATION :-

The Communication Cell has to be fully equipped with Telephone, Telegraph, Cellular Phones, Runner/ Wireless Sets, Walky- Talky, Trained Messengers and HAM radio etc.

The Extension Officer, or Trained Village Guards and other Personnel will be Officer-in-Charge will be responsible for Communication maintenance and planning. In addition to the planning, he will be responsible for the enrolment, training and administration of the personnel (Volunteers) required for communication service.

Communication between Village Level and Block Headquarters to be communicated through any means of communication that will be available such as Runners/ Wireless sets and even through AIR/Publicity. If possible Radio Communication will work out up to Block Level.

The internal and External Radio Communication will work out in consultation with D.S.P. wireless as it will depend upon availability of V.H.F.sets etc.

HAM radio:- In the recent past, the Indian Ham Community have helped immensely during earthquake in Bhuj, cyclone at the south coastal areas and in Gujarat state where all the communication networks failed. In a state like Nagaland where communication is still riding

backseat, if HAM population is helped to grow, it will play a very important role in times of natural calamity.

MESSENGER SERVICE:-

There will be two types of Messengers- (1) Indoor Messenger . (2) Outdoor Messenger.(1) Indoor Messengers will be required at the control centre, First Aid Posts etc, to assist in passing on messages between various authorities under the same roof (I.e. indoor) and any other assistance that may be needed to them.

Outdoor Messengers are an essential part of Disaster Relief Organization and provide an alternative means of Communication in case of break down of the existing communication system. They are required to provide to communicate from the Warden post, etc. to control Centre and from Control Centre to the Warden Posts, combined Depots, First Aid Posts, etc and also to the next higher authority.

The contact list containing names, telephone members for all emergency management organizations shown in Annexure – N.

7.0.RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Introduction: - Natural Disaster is an event of nature which causes sudden disruption to the normal life of a society with widespread destruction and loss of lives and properties to such an extent that normal social and economic resources available to the society becomes inadequate to restore normalcy.

Natural Disasters in the state of Nagaland are recurring phenomena as they are in the rest of the Country. Every year some parts of the state including the district of Tuensang suffer from one or the other type of disasters like-Strong wind, Landslide and occasionally the Earthquake. The whole of the state of Nagaland comes under Seismic Zone-5 which is prone to experience an Earthquake of high magnitude. If such a powerful earthquake really occurs, the level of destruction would be devastating especially in the context of unplanned and random development prevalent in the District in particular and the state in general.

Natural Disasters cannot be prevented. However, their impact on the lives and Socio-Economic aspects can be minimized through capacity building at the community level to withstand the impact of disaster. Hence, formulation of a sustainable Disaster Management Plan is very important. The Plan which should be upgraded from time to time may broadly cover aspects such as pre-disaster preparedness and mitigation, joint management plan, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction plan.

7.1 RECOVERY PLANS:-

(a) EMERGENCY PHASE AFTER DISASTER:-

(b) RELIEF : - Immediately following the occurrence of a disaster, actions has to be mobilized to meet the urgent needs of the survivors with respect to food, water, clothing , shelter and medical care, rescue, damage and need assessment etc.

© REHABILITATION: - All necessary activities are to be continuously undertaken to support the victims return to normal life and resume reg community life, re-integration of displacement etc.

Rehabilitation is an interim measure to assist long term recovery. Here generally rehabilitation of affected families and reconstruction of damage houses takes place.

(d) RECONSTRUCTION: - It is a long- term plan to enable the community to completely regain the losses and restore the ruins with quality improvement over the pre-disaster functioning.

7.1.1. RECOVERY DEFINITION:-

The term “Recovery” is used to describe the entire process of bringing life back to normalcy from the impact of a disaster . Immediately after the occurrence of a disaster, recovery process starts with emergency rescue and relief operations and continues with rehabilitation of the victims and ends with over-all reconstruction of the ruins. The entire recovery process encompasses the following two sub-phases namely-

(1) Rescue & Relief and (2) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.

The process may extend from days to weeks, from months to years and from years to decades to attain complete recovery out of the ruins of catastrophic disaster.

In the aftermath of a disaster, relief and rehabilitation actions are undertaken to enable basic services to resume functioning, provide assistance to the victims, self effort of the affected communities with or without external support to repair and restore physical damage of both individual and community properties and facilities, revival of community economic activities and support for physiochemical and social well being of the survivors. These actions are referred to as rehabilitation.

Similarly, permanent construction or replacement of severely damaged physical structures, complete restoration of all services and infrastructure, complete restoration of economy and revival of normal social and cultural activities, all are covered under Reconstruction.

Thus the entire process of relief & rehabilitation and reconstruction is trained as Recovery Phase.

7.1.2. NEED OF OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE:-

In the event of large scale destruction caused by worst natural disasters like Earthquakes, Fire and Massive Landslides, Local Resources (human, material & financial) normally becomes inadequate to meet the massive challenges. For such an eventuality arrival of outside assistance is a must. Its delay will multiply casualty and losses outside assistance is required in the following forms:-

(a) HUMAN RESOURCES:-

- Administrative Officers.
- Sufficient Ministerial Staff.
- Police Personnel's.
- Village Guards Personnel's.
- Armed Forces.
- Paramilitary (BSF, CRPF, RAF).
- GREF.
- Doctors and Paramedical Personnel's.
- NGO's.
- Engineers.
- Masons.

(b) MATERIAL RESOURCES:-

- Food.
- Clothing. (Dresses & blankets).
- Trucks.

- Light & medium Vehicles.
- Granks.
- Bulldozers.
- Gas Cutters.
- Fire Fighting Vehicles.
- Tents.
- Tarpaulins.
- Plastic Sheets.
- Medicines.
- Other Equipments.

(c) FINANCIAL RESOURCES:-

- Cash Donations.
- Grant-In-Aid (Relief).
- Ex-Gratia.
- Bank Loan.

(d) OUTSIDE AGENCIES TO BE SOUGHT FOR HELP:-

- Neighbouring District/ State Government.
- Neighbouring State.
- Central Government.
- Red Cross/NGO's.
- Other Countries & UN Agencies.

In order to ensure timely completion of recovery process, optimum use of available man power and machineries under effective supervision is very important. Human resources that are provided by the NGO's, local communities and by volunteers has to be utilized under proper guidance and supervision of the DDMC members.

7.1.3.RECOVERY AS A DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:-

Recovery program should aim at the overall development of the affected communities and not confined only to giving relief facilities and rebuilding of damaged houses. This can be achieved through involvement and participation of the communities in decision making process.

Extensive and active participation of different social groups, Villagers should be encouraged in all aspects of recovery process from reconstruction of individual dwelling units to socio economic development of the affected communities. It will generate a sense of involvement of the beneficiaries. The facilitator, Government should only play a role of facilities, information disseminator and technical supporter throughout the recovery process, create new infrastructure with the funds and materials that are available.

Adversity or misfortune has to be accepted as an opportunity for development.

7.2. RECOVERY PROCESS:-

(1) EMERGENCY PHASE (During & immediately after impact):-

In most of the cases of disasters like Storm, Hail, Heavy Rain, etc we have at least a little chance to organize ourselves to face the situation due to development of prevent warning systems. With the prior information of disastrous situation, people and properties at risks can be evacuated and can take preventive measures to check the damages.

But in case of Earthquakes, fire, landslide, etc for which pre information is not possible we have virtually very little or no time for evacuation or to take preventive measures against such an emergency situation. Thus, it become very important to be prepared to

face such a situation. Recovery process from the ruins may be started immediately with the following Emergency Response Action Plan:-

- * After receipt of the report or recession of the impact, alert should be sounded. District Disaster Committee Members led by the Deputy Commissioner and SP shall reach the spot at the earliest time possible. Firstly, Rural assessment of the magnitude of loss and damage all machineries should be geared up for action
- * Communication Network with control rooms at vital points and a master control room at the District HQ be restored with the help of Police Radio and Army Communication immediately. Division Engineer and Junior Telecom Officer, Deputy SP, Wireless, DIO, CIC operators and Assistant Station Director, AIR will immediately check their systems and restore Communication Network whichever is possible to do so with in the first day onwards. In the event of worst, National Institute of HAM Radio should be approached.
- * Deployment of search, Rescue, Evacuation, Relief, Rehabilitation, Patrolling and Damage assessment team should be started:-
 - (1) Immediately after recession of the impact in case of Earthquake or Landslides, Heavy Cyclonic Wind, Storm, etc.
 - (2) In case of Fire or any other which can be counter- reacted, deployment should start as soon as such disaster occurs.
 - (3) In case of wide extensive damage, requisition of outside assistance be immediately reported by the control room/ Deputy Commissioner for trained expert personnel's, materials, financial and equipments and machineries after quick preliminary assessment.

In the case of earthquake, immediately after the tremor, the rescue operation starts to retrieve human bodies and livestock, dead or alive trapped under the debris. This job requires trained personnels with special instruments, equipments and trained dogs. Organizations like Army, Paramilitary, Police etc who are having sufficient number of such trained personnels should be requisitioned for this job.

7.3. MAINTENANCE OF LAW & ORDER AND RESTRICTION OF LOCAL SYMPATHIZERS AND VIP VISITS:-

The concern of VIP's for the victim during a disaster time is genuine and cannot be ignored but these visits generally diverts the attention of the security forces, relief workers and all concerned authorities from effective relief and rescue operation. It is therefore, important to postpone such visits till all emergency relief and rescue works are settled down.

Similarly, local people generally gather in large numbers around the affected site. Out of such a big only few provide voluntary help and many are only to witness the devastation, while some of miscreants reach the site to make a fortune out of the misfortune. All such gathering creates unnecessary disturbance and obstruction in the rescue and relief operations. All such people should be kept out of bound. The impact

zone should be cordoned off and patrolled to provide undisturbed movements of the rescue teams and also to safeguard the properties of the victims.

(2) EMERGENCY TEMPORARY REHABILITATION FOR SURVIVORS:-

(a) **Shelters:** - Emergency shelters like make shift dwelling units, intact houses of community or private should be arranged for those who have lost their houses. Emergency shelters should be given even to those families who have houses intact but afraid of living in them due to chances of collapse in the after shocks. In this temporary emergency shelter, people have to stay for quite a long period till the permanent houses are rebuilt. Such shelters should therefore, be provided with the following:-

- (1) Sufficient space for the entire family of survivor.
- (2) Sanitation, Drainage and Hygienic Environment.
- (3) Safe drinking water.
- (4) Open space for daily necessities.
- (5) Check outbreak of epidemic due to large concentration.
- (7) Materials like tents, mica, ground sheet, ropes, binding wires, CGI sheet, nails, bamboos, etc should be kept ready, or locality of their availability owners identified.
- (8) Departments, Agencies.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF MATERIALS:-

(1) The immediate relief may be arranged in the form of a package containing items like Food, Pure water, Clothing, Utensils, Medicines and other daily usage things. While distributing these items, care must be taken to check that the relief is distributed uniformly to all the affected communities and not to the unaffected people. In this operations participation of local groups like Traders, NGO's may be accepted. However, these groups shall function under supervision of the Government Officials. Distribution of relief should be transparent and as per Government approved Criteria (Annexure). People who survive the disaster usually spread here and there nearby as faraway. It should be ensured that such groups are also not missed out by relief and assistance.

7.4. MEDICAL AIDS:-

First Aids to the injured ones and hospitalization of the serious victims be taken up simultaneously with the rescue and relief operations. In situation where large number of Victims is to be treated, a temporary Medical Centre should be set up in the pattern of Mass Casualties Management (MCM) system, as shown at annexure. Such arrangement should be located at a suitable site not too far away from the impact zone and equip with sufficient Medical Staff, equipments and medicines to act as a stabilization zone, measures for checking epidemic outbreak.

7.5. INTERIM ARRANGEMENT FOR INSTITUTIONS/ OFFICES:-

- (a) Temporary structure for schools including erection of tents for classrooms has to be arranged to resume regular classes and Schools/ College activities.
- (b) Damaged Medical Health Centers:- Civil Hospital, Community Health Centers, Dispensaries are to be immediately made operational with temporary structures, restoration of live buildings.
- © Damaged Government Offices should be immediately made functional in temporary structures, rented premises.
- (d) Salvaged materials from the disaster zone can also be re-used for such purposes.
Such provision of temporary arrangements is necessary for the time being till minor repair works are completed.

(4) Coordination:- An important aspect of Recovery process is effective co-ordination among various organizations, Government departments as well as various teams. Proper Co-ordination among the participating agencies and teams enables quick decision making, reduces delays, quick assessment of resources available and requirement, reduces duplication of various activities, confusion and ensures proper channelization of the distribution of relief materials to the victims. For an effective co-ordination, control rooms should be set up at the District HQ.

The control room shall function as the Command Post for all operations and also feed necessary inputs to the state level Control Room to enable the State Government take prompt necessary policy decision.

(5) WATCH ON MEDIA REPORTING:- The print media plays a vital role during the time of Disaster Management. However, the news reporters should not be allowed to misquote the situation report by exaggerating the figures of loss of life and properties. In order to check such a gap, District Administration should issue a press briefing on daily basis, clearly giving the available facts and figures. Such daily briefing will check the media persons from giving reports on its own or from unauthorized sources which may create confusion.

7.6. PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF RECOVERY:-

(1) Individual Housing Reconstruction Program Should Lay Emphasis on:-

- * Multi hazard resistant construction.
- * Community participation.
- * No rigid uniform design.
- * Owner themselves should reconstruct their houses with layout & design of their own choice.
- * Government will only facilitate and provide assistance.
- * NGO's to undertake construction under Public Private Partnership Program (PPPP).

*Agencies to do the job * Government * Community * NGO's.

(2)Reconstruction of Public Buildings & Infrastructures:- This program shall undertake jobs starting from minor and major repair works, retrofitting and complete reconstruction of Institutional buildings, Health Centers, Offices and Residential buildings, Municipal buildings Like market, Town Hall ,etc, Archives & Monuments, Drainage & Sewage and Panchayat Buildings. All reconstruction should b based on multi-hazard resistant design.

Departments/ Agencies to undertake the Job:-

- PWD (Housing).
- CAWD.
- Town Council.
- Town Planner/Urban Development Officer.

© RECONSTRUCTION OF:-

* Roads & Bridges	-	By PWD R & B.
* Dam & Irrigation	-	By Irrigation & Flood Control.
* Water Supply	-	By PHE.
* Power	-	By Department of Power.
* Telecommunication	-	By Telecom.
* Air Infrastructure	-	By Air Kendra.

All reconstruction should aim at phase wise time bound progress.

* For supply or availability of building materials a number of authorized outlets/dealers can be established by the co-coordinating agencies like:-

- Civil Supplies Department.
- Cooperative Societies.
- Town Council Authority.
- Chamber of Commerce.

(3)Technical aspects of Recovery should focus on capacity building and quality reconstruction

of infrastructures to achieve long term Disaster Management. In a large scale reconstruction program, the time factor and quality construction becomes a major issue. A unified approach of Government, Private and Communities will ensure timely and quality construction. To ensure application of the standard of multi-hazard resistant designs, following steps should be taken care of:-

- Provide technical supervision and guidance by qualified engineers through out the process of reconstruction of houses & other infrastructures.
- Requisition expert consultants, Engineers and Masons having knowledge on safety and hazard resistance techniques. They will be deployed in all the affected areas for supervision of construction works and impart training to local masons and communities and distribute posters, pamphlets, booklets, etc on building materials, safety, cost effectiveness as well as hazard resistant building designs

and techniques. Such consultants will undertake activities in consultation with the technical quality aided committee.

- Regulation and enforcement of building codes and by-laws.
- Enforcement of the practice of building permission.
- Introduce licensing of Engineers and certification of masons through certain tests on basic and advance skills.
- Constitute an independent body to conduct technical quality audit inspection at various stages of construction to collect samples, test them in the laboratory and submit report or issue certificate. In case of non-conformity to the standard, remedial measures will be taken.
- Survey of the relocation of sites/plots, widening of roads, drainage, etc in the urban areas.
- Arrangement of multi-hazard resistant building designs for all construction.
- Financial Assistance for reconstruction of houses will be released on three to four installments and on the basis of completion certificates issued by the Quality Audit Inspection Team.
- An independent body known as Technical Audit Inspection Committee may be constituted with the following members:-

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) Deputy Commissioner | - Chairman. |
| (2) Executive Engineer (Housing) | - |
| (3) Executive Engineer (PWD) R & B /NH | - |
| (4) Executive Engineer PHED | - |
| (5) Senior Engineer (power) | - |
| (6) Executive Engineer (Irr. & FC) | - |
| (7) Town Planner | - |
| (8) Administrator TTC | - |
| (9) Representative from Tribal Unions/
Church orgs | - |
| (10) SDO © | - Member Secretary. |
| (11) S.P | - |

7.7 SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY ASPECTS OF RECOVERY:-

(a) Social Rehabilitation Program can take up:-

- * Residential facilities.
- * Foster parents scheme at the rate of certain amount monthly to take care of the minor orphans by the survival relatives.
- * Medical Health Care.
- * Monthly pensions for the aged and widows/ those who are rendered disabled.
- * Distribution of text books & note books to the students.
- * Issue of supportive devices for the handicapped.
- * Financial assistance to orphan children to be operated in the form of joint bank account of the Deputy Commissioner and the child.
- * Skill up graduation training for the destitute men and women.
- * Physiotherapy.
- * Counseling

Departments of Social Security & Welfare, Medical and Health Services, Church & Mission Workers, District Administration, RD, NGO's can implement the plan in coordination.

(b)Livelihood and Economic Rehabilitation Program can make provision in the form of package such as:-

- Free distribution of input kits to farmers containing seeds, fertilizers and equipments such as spray pumps, farming tools, and storage bins etc.
- Assistance for reconstruction of Irrigation.
- Financial assistance to reconstruct farm structures and storage rooms.
- Looms and financial assistance to Loom Weavers.
- Loan subsidy to self employed persons.
- Assistance to Shops, Traders and other business groups to resume their business activities.
- Tool kits to Masons, Handloom & Handicraft Artisans.
- Assistance to Small Industries.
- Marketing linkages.
- Employment opportunity to Masons and construction labourers in the reconstruction of houses, buildings, etc.

- A forestation, new cropping pattern.
- De-silting agricultural fields, irrigation, etc.
- Registration of the reconstructed houses in the joint names of both husband and wife to ensure right of the wife. In the case of widow, the house should be registered in her name and not any other relative.
- All the houses reconstructed under this scheme should be ensured against the risk of fire, earthquake, cyclone, flood, etc at least for ten years. A copy of the list will be maintained by the Deputy Commissioner and the beneficiaries.

The Department of Industry, Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Irrigation, Forest, Soil, R.D, District Administration etc should tie up for effective implementation of the plan.

(C)DISPERSED POPULATION EVENTS:-

The homeless families so scattered or dispersed here and there whose houses were completely damaged or those who are afraid of reoccupying their houses due to fear of collapsing in the after shocks even though the houses are not so badly affected should be treated with love and affection and utmost care. Such a situation is generally created by Earthquake, Landslide or Soil Erosion in inhabited locality and fire. For rehabilitation of such homeless dispersed population, an interim arrangement should be made. Some critical aspects of the interim plan are:-

- Firstly, local authority with community affected should decide whether to go for in-site reconstruction or re-located settlement.
- Identification of suitable land and proper survey in detail.
- Erection of temporary shelter units.
- Providing of basic facilities road, water supply and electricity.
- For those who do not prefer the site should be given other options like roofing sheets, cash assistance or rented premises. Such facilities should be immediately provided.
- As far as possible relocation of settlement should be avoided to avoid other problems and extra costs. If at all relocation is unavoidable, site selection, design of village layout and individual dwelling units should be done with community participation.
- In the relocated settlement, provisions for Panchayat Hall, School, Health Centers, Church or Places of Worship, Ground, etc should be included.
- If decided for relocation, following activities should be addressed:-
 - (1) Undertaking proving the consent of the affected population to go for relocation.
 - (2) Land acquisition if any.
 - (3) Issues on Urban/ Rural land use planning.
 - (4) Finalizing relocation packages.
 - (5) Obtaining due legal clearance for relocation. Here, for rural areas, procedures similar to the one adopted for establishment and recognition of new village may be followed.

However, for the urban areas formalities of requisition and acquisition of land on compensation can be adopted.

8.0.ACTION PLAN FOR WATER AND SANITATION TEAM :

Disaster can disrupt water supply and sanitation mechanisms. Such situation typically needs immediate supply of safe drinking water and protection against any incidence of epidemic outbreak by proper management of the sanitation services .

The water and sanitation team will take up the following as pre- disaster preparedness.

1. The PHED or the nodal department will ensure regular supply of water and also ensure that there is enough water in the reservoir in case of any eventuality.
2. Create public awareness to reserve water to last for at least a week in case of any disaster. Rain water harvesting will also be promoted.
3. Create public awareness to always keep disinfectant such as phenyl, dettol etc at home.
4. Maintenance of spring wells and other water sources by the ward authorities within their location which may be used as alternative sources of water supply during disaster.
5. Create public awareness to keep boiled/filtered drinking water to last for at least 3 days by each household and to keep water reservoirs, syntax etc properly covered.

DURING THE DISASTER:-

EE (PHED) He is the convener and Co-coordinator of the team. He will Co-ordinate with all the Sub-committee under him and also tie-up with the other teams and higher ups for smooth and efficient management. All necessary materials and equipments will be kept under his custody at the PHED Store. He will also assign one of his staff to be the storekeeper. The Storekeeper will maintain a register on the materials issued and receipt etc.

The following Sub- committee has been set up under water and sanitation management :

8.1.IDENTIFICATION OF WATER DISTRIBUTION POINT AT EACH WARD AND MAINTENANCE OF DETAIL WATER REQUIREMENT LIST OF VICTIMS.

Action	Remarks
SDO (C)	Convener
SDO (PHED)	Member
Spl. DB	Member

DUTIES:-

This group will identify and designate a location in each ward which may be used as water distribution point. Identified locations are given in Annexure 'A' . This team will also identify the spring wells and other water sources located at each ward for emergency alternate water supply. They will also tie-up with ward authorities for maintenance of the same.

Identified alternative water source at each ward is given in Annexure 'B'

FORMAT FOR MAINTENANCE OF DETAIL WATER REQUIREMENT :-

Sl. No	Name of the Head of the family	Total family members	Water requirement (20 lts per head /day)

REQUIREMENT :-

File, Register, full scape paper, carbon paper, pen, torch etc.

8.2. ARRANGEMENT OF WATER TANKER TEAM :-

Action	Remarks
SP	Convener
Commandant, 3 rd NAP	
Commandant, 12 AR	
OC, Fire Service	

DUTIES :-

They will arrange water tankers to supply water to the affected people. This team will keep a list of depts. And organization having water tankers to tie-up with along with contact Numbers. List of depts and organizations to contact for water tankers are given in Annexure 'C'

REQUIREMENTS :-

Small pumping machines, rubber pipes- (25 mm) 100 mts, torch etc.

8.3. CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS TEAM :-

Sl. No.	Designation	Remarks
1.	AE, CAWD	
2.	SDO, Housing	

REQUIREMENTS :-

Bamboo pole (25 nos for 5 toilets), Mica sheet (35 mts for 5 toilets), Rope, binding wire, CGI sheet, Jumpers, shovels, spades, pick axe, sack, pail post, hammer and nails, saw, torch light etc.

8.4. CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY PITS AND DISPOSAL OF CARBAGE :-

Sl. No.	Designation	Remarks
1.	EE, Housing	
2.	TTC, Chairman	

REQUIREMENTS :-

Shovels, spades, Pick axe, trailer, Gloves, Gump boot, polythene bags, dust bin, broom, baskets, disinfectants like phenyl, bleaching powder, soap, etc. The Team leader will tie-up with Tuensang Town Council for transportation of garbage.

8.5. WATER DISTRIBUTION TEAM :-

Sl. No.	Designation	Remarks
1.	EAC (Estt)	
2.	SDO (PHED)	
3.	President, TDMA	

REQUIREMENTS :-

Syntax, rubber pipes (25 mm), Aluminum or steel buckets & mugs, pumping machines, bleaching powder, Mica sheet and bamboo for construction of emergency reservoir, torch light etc.

REQUIREMENTS :-

Phenyl, DDT spray, sprayer, soap, bleaching powder, chlorine, mosquito net, bucket, gloves, Mask, cap, broom, mugs, apron etc.

REQUIREMENT OF A WATER TESTING LAB :-

In case of any disaster water may also be contaminated and may not be fit for consumption. Therefore, in order to carry out necessary test, a water testing laboratory is required in the District HQ's for the purpose.

ANNEXURE 'A'

IDENTIFICATION OF WATER DIST POINT AT EACH WAD UNDER TG TOWN AND MAINTENANCE OF DETAILS LIST OF VICTIMS.

- 1.
- 2

ANNEXURE 'B'

LIST OF ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY SOURCE.

- 1.

ANNEXURE 'C'

Sl. No	Deptt.	Water Tankers (Nos)	Veh. No	Contact Nos.
1.	Deputy Commissioner,			
2.	Superintendent of Police,			
3.	CRPF			
4.	Fire Brigade,			
5.	Assam Rifles			

9.0.DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAMS.

9.1. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND TRAUMA TEAM

Sl. No	Designation	Department	Telephone Numbers			Remarks
			Phone (O)	Phone (R)	Mobile	
1.	CMO	H & FW	220213	220215		Convener
2.	DCMO	H & FW				Member
3.	M.S.	H & FW				
4.	Swg. Specialist	H & FW				
5.	DTO	CMO				
6.	L.L.O	CMO				
7.	DMO	CMO				
8.	ASI	CMO				
9.	MO I/C	Longkhim				
10.	MO I/C	Noklak				
11.	MO I/C	Shamator				

9.2.SHELTER MANAGEMENT TEAM

Sl. No.	Designation	Department	Contact Nos.			Remarks
			Phone (O)	Phone (R)	M	
1.	Commandant	3 rd NAP				Convener
2.	Chairman	TTC				Member
3.	EE	PWD, Housing				Member

9.3.RELIEF OPERATION/DISTRIBUTION TEAM

Sl. No.	Designation	Department	Contact Nos.			Remarks
			Phone (O)	Phone (R)	Mobile	
1.	ADC, Hq	DC's Office				Convenor
2.	Hony Secy	IRCS, Tuensang			9436423393	Member
3.	ADS	Supply Deptt			9436008665	Member

9.4.INFORMATION & DISSEMINATION TEAM

Sl. No.	Designation	Department	Contact Nos.			Remarks
			Phone (O)	Phone (R)	Mobile	
1.	DPRO	IPR, Deptt	220421			Convenor
2.	EAC (Dev)	DC's Office	220426			Member
3.	District Hd DB	DC's Office				Member

9.5.WATER & SANITATION TEAM

Sl. No.	Designation	Department	Contact No.			Remarks
			Phone (O)	Phone (R)	Mobile	
1.	EE, PHED	PHED				Convenor
2.	OC	Fire Service				Member
3.	President	Chamber of Commerce				Member

9.6.CARCASS DISPOSAL TEAM

Sl. No.	Designation	Department	Contact No.			Remarks
			Phone (O)	Phone (R)	Mobile	
1.	DVO	Vety.				Convenor
2.	Dy. Chairman	TTC				Member
3.	OC, PS	Police				Member
4.	President	GBs				Member
5.	Court Secretary, DB	DC's Office				Member

9.7.SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM

Sl. No.	Designation	Department	Contact No.			Remarks
			Phone (O)	Phone (R)	Mobile	
1.	SDPO	S.P. Office	03861-220276	03861-220475		Convener
2.	EAC (Sadar)	DC's Office				Member
3.	OC	Fire Brigade				Member
4.	Commander	Civil Defense				Member
5.	Member	TTC				

9.8.EMERGENCY HEALTH MANAGEMENT / FIRST AID TEAM

Sl. No.	Designation	Department	Contact No.			Remarks
			Phone (O)	Phone (R)	Mobile	
1.	CMO	H & FW	220213	220215		Convener
2.	DCMO	H & FW			9436439541	Member
3.	DIO	H & FW			9436003252	Member
4.	DTO	H & FW			9436007335	Member
5.	MO	H & FW Tsg			9436437809	Member
6.	MO	Noksen P.H.C. H			9436437497	Member

		& FW				
7.	MO	Noklak C.H.C. H & FW			9436640131	Member
8.	MO	Shri. Nagish Disp H & FW			9436407047	Member
9.	MO	Thonoknyu PHC H & FW			9436642743	Member
10.	MO	Noklak CHC H & FW			9436208570	Member
11.	MO (RCH)	Longkhim CHC H & FW			9436076659	Member
12.	SR MO	Longkhim CHC H & FW			9436004033	Member
13.	MO	Chessore PHC H & FW				Member
14.	MO	Shamator PHC H & FW			9436005802	Member
15.	MO	Chimonger SHC H & FW				Member
16.	MO	School Health Tsg H & FW				Member
17.	ZsMO	H & FW Tsg				Member
18.	MO	Tsadang PHC H & FW			94366012116	Member
19.	MO	Kuthur SHC H & FW				Member
20.	MO	Angangba PHC H & FW			9436650062	Member
21.	MO	Chare PHC H & FW				Member
22.	MO	Noksen PHC H & FW			9436435446	Member
23.	DY.M EIO	H & FW Tsg			9862120533	Member
24.	D.P.H. N.O.	H & FW Tsg			9436439847	Member
25.						Member

10.0.VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. VCC | - | Chairman |
| 2. Two responsible Council Member | - | Member |
| 3. 1 Teacher i/c | - | Member |
| 4.1 Member from Church | - | Member |

- 5.1 Angawati (Worker) (Women) - Member
- 6. VDB Secretary - Member
- 7. Council Member - Member Secretary

ANNEXURE –A

Statement showing the First Referral Unit (FRUS) Identified In Tuensang

Sl. No	Name of FRU	Location	Rural/Urban	Man Power
	2	3	5	6
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				

- Total Doctors –
- Staff Nurses-
- ANM -
- LHV -
- Pharmacist-
- Drive -
- Medical attendant –

ANNEXURE –B

LIST OF SELECTED SAFE FIELD/PLACE

1. BUILDINGS-

List to be obtained from Town Council an withstand the onslaught and disastrous effects of successive tremors.

2. OPEN GROUNDS :-

- a. .
- b.

- c.
- d.

The same has to be worked out at Sub-Divisional and Block Level and Village level by the Warden concerned along with the Committee.

ANNEXURE-C

RESCUE PARTY : EQUIPMENT PER PARTY (with special reference to earthquake Disaster)

SI.No	Items	Numbers
1.	Iron shod levers 10 ft long	
2.	Heavy block for fulcrum	
3.	Crowbars	
4.	Picks	
5.	Shovel	
6.	Half round files	
7.	Sledge Hammer	
8.	Heavy Axe	
9.	Light Axe	
10.	Two handle cross cut saw	
11.	Hand saw	
12.	100 ft.length 3 inch fiber rope	
13.	100 ft. length, 5/8" wire rope	
14.	40 ft,length, 1/2 " lashing lines	
15.	Chainshakle	
16.	Single Sheave snatch block	
17.	20 ft.bamboo ladder	
18.	Petromax Lamp	
19.	Torches Electric	
20.	Hurricane Lanterns	
21.	Tarpaulin 12 x 12"	
22.	Box of miscellaneous tools	
23.	Set of rope tackle,3 sheave-2 sheave	
24.	Jacks with ton lift	
25.	20 ft. length of fiber rope 1/2 "	
26.	Rubber gloves (Pair) tested	Up to 2.000 voltage
27.	200 ft. length fiber rope,3"	
28.	Stretcher harness (sit)	
29.	Scaffold poles for sheer legs	
30.	Debris baskets	
31.	Fireman's Axe (with carting pouches)	
32.	Short Ladder (8" or 10")	
33.	Buckets	
34.	Tarpaulins or stout canvas shuts (12" x 12") Unit released	to protect trapped persons from falling.
35.	Leather gloves	
36.	First Aid pouches	
37.	Stretchers	
38.	Blankets	
39.	Personal equipment per number of party. 1. Helmet	
	2. Water bottle with sling	
40.	First Aid Box	
41.	Heavy equipment maintained in the Depot (normally 2 sets per depot) 1.3 ton lifting tackle.	

- 2.6 ft.chains (3 ton lift)
- 3. Portable acetylene cutting outfit
(where needed with asbestoss blankets)
- 4. Extension ladder (3 ft.)
- 5. Compressed Air Breathing
Apparatus
- 6. Hydrant keys seats

ANNEXURE –C(A)

FLOOD RESCUE PARTY: EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

- 1. Bamboo 7 “ -8”
- 2. Bamboo 3”-4”
- 3. Coir (sutli)
- 4. Fibre rope 1” x 30”
- 5. Hay quintal
- 6. Empty Kerosene tin with sealed mouth
- 7. Charpoy
- 8. 1” or thicker dry wooden plants
- 9. 4” dia fully matured bamboo of 12” length
- 10. Ground sheet
- 11. Coconut with dry coats pairs
- 12. Water Bottles
- 13. Banana tree as required.
- 14. Life Jacket
- 15. Lifebuoy
- 16. Red Light/Red Flag each
- 17. Megaphone
- 18. Country Boat -
- 19. Empty Sealed Bottles (750 ml)
- 20. Footballs

ANNEXURE –D

SI.No	SCALE OF EQUIPMENT FOR SALVAGE TEAM Item	Numbers
A. For Salvage Team		
1.	Vehicle	
2.	Baskets	
3.	Spades with handle	
4.	Ladder (bamboo) 10-12”	
5.	Rope length ½” & ¼” about 50 ft long	pcs

6.	Jute string (Sutli)	kg
7.	Gunny Bags	Dozens
8.	Torch (Two Cells)	
9.	Hurricane Lamps	
10.	Crowbar Chisels 65" long	
11.	Pick axe chisel and point handle	
12.	Handsaw, 24" cutting edge with handles	
13.	Axe 4 lb with handle	
14.	Sledge Hammer 8 lbs with handle	
15.	Tarpaulin 18"x18"	
16.	Standard Ceiling Hood	
17.	Saw Dust)for putting bunds and canalizing water)	bag
18.	Crude Oil (for coating machinery to Prevent it from roosting)	galloons

B. Personal Equipment.

1.	Helmet for member including driver	
2.	Supervisors, Custodians	
	1. Helmet	1 each
	2. Electric Torch	1 each
	3. Whistle	1 each
	4. Water Bottle with sling	1 each
3.	Accountant, Attendant	
	1. Helmet	1
	2. Electric Torch	
	3. Whistle	
	(a) Party Equipment	
	2 Light metal stretchers	
	1 Tarpaulin (12" x 12")	
	2 Rope, Fiber, 3/8" Twenty feet	
	1 Bucket	
	2 Broomsticks	
	1 Bar soap, 6 Towels	
	1 Gallon, Disinfectant	
	1 Dozen Duster cloth pieces	
	1 Gunny Bag	

ANNEXURE –E

EQUIPMENT FOR CORPSE DISPOSAL SQUAD:

A. PARTY EQUIPMENT:-

- 1 Light metal stretchers.
- 1 Tarpaulin (12:3" 12")
- 2 Ropes, Fiber 3/8", 20 FT.

- 1 Bucket
- 1 Broom Stick
- 1 Bar Soap
- 6 Towels, Soap
- 1 Gallon, Disinfectant
- 1 Dozen Duster Cloth pieces
- 6 Gunny bags

B. PERSONAL EQUIPMENT :-

- 1 Helmet
- 1 Nose pad
- 1 pair Rubber Gloves
- 1 Spade
- 1 Torch
- ½ Dozen Labels of each type

Note: Driver to be provided with 1 Helmet and 1 Nose Pad only.

ANNEXURE –F

EQUIPMENT FOR AUXILLARY FIRE FIGHTING:-

Sl.No.	Items	Numbers
1.	Medium tailors pump with 2 delivery outlets capacity about 20 gallons per minute at 100 lbs pressure , complete with lowing bar for attaching to wing unit	1
2.	10" ft lengths of armored section hose with wrench	3
3.	Copper Strainer	1
4.	Basket Strainer.	1
5.	7 ft lengths of unlined canvas 23/4 2 3/4 in 2 1/2 delivery In instantaneous	14
6.	Branch pipes with 1 in one 3/4 inone 5/8, and one 3/8/ in nozzles	-
7.	Ceiling hook (Preventor) 7" ft, overall with cutting edge	1
8.	C.T.C Extinguisher	1
9.	Sand Containers	2
10.	3" ft extending ladder (where suitable vehicles are for Vehicles are for carrying such ladders or improvised 20 ft. bamboo)	1
11.	Medical First Aid	1

ANNEXURE –G

EQUIPMENT FOR FIRST AID PARTIES

SL.NO.	Name of Items	Quantity	Required
A. Personal Equipment			
	Helmet	1	
	Water Bottle with sling		
	3. Torch		
	4. First Aid Pouch	1	
	For Driver of First Aid Party Vehicle		
	1. Helmet	1	
B. Equipment for first Aid Party			
	1. Stretchers	2	
	2. Blankets	2	
	3. Durries	2	
	4. Leg Splints	3	
	5. Haversack containing the following items:		
	- . Roller Bandages	36	
	- . Triangular Bandages	36	
	--.Cotton Wool	8	
	- . Sterile Dressing Pads	24	
	- . Lint. Cut in sizes 18" x 12"	6.	
	- . Scissors	1	
	- . Safety Pines large	4	Dozens
	- . Safety Razors blades	6	
	- . Casualty Identity Label (Pkt of 20)	1	
	- . Cane (for tightening tourniquet)	8	

- Splint (wooden)	2	
- Strap for Splint	16	
First Aid to each member of the party shall contains:		
- Triangular Bandage	9	
- Loose Bandage	9	
- Sterile Dressing Pad		9
- Casualty Identity Label	20	
- Safety Pins (in dozen)	2	
- Splint (wood)	1	
- Razor Blade	1	
- Strap for splint	1	

ANNEXURE –H
MEDICINE FOR FIRST AID TEAMS

MEDICAL STORES ITEMS	BASIC REQUIREMENT	PERCENTAGE OF RESERVE
1. Tablets acid acetyl salicylic	30 Tables	100
2. Tablets Sulphadiazine	50	100
3. Lysol 80z bottle	1	100
4. Morphine Suloh, ¼ qr, Lcc ampoules boxes of 6	1 Box	100
5. Nikethamide ,1,7c,c ampoules	1 Box	100
6. Lio,Adrenal in Hydrochloride	1 Oz	100
7. Ileum , Racine	1 Oz	100
8. Penicillin Cx2 laks Vials Unit	4	50
9. Spt. Ammos Armats	11 b	50
10. Soda Bicarbonas	8 oz	50
11. Sera A.T.S Amoules	3	100
12. Jelly Proflav. N	2	50
13. Unquentum Atriponac (1 percent in ½ oz tubes)		100
14. Spirit, ethylated mineralized pints.	4	50
15. Ether	80z	50
16. Drop battle	11	100
17. Mask	1	****
18. Airways- Medium I.R.	1	*****
19. Forceps Tongue (cross edition)	1	*****
20. Mouth Gap (sydenhams)	1	*****
21.Fausmosam	01	50
22. Glucose Solinic giving sets	10	50
23. Bandages,loose wove,4” 6yds	100	75
24. Bandages , loose wove,2 ½ x 6yds	100	75

25. Bandages,many tailed	3	100
26. Bandages, Triangular	18	50
27. Esmarch's Bandages, India Rubber	2	100
28. Dressing First Field	25	100
29. Dressing Shell	10	75
30. Guaze Absorbent,25" wide in pks of 3 yd folded	6 pkts	
31. Lint, Cotton non-absorbent 1 lb pkts	1 lbs	
32. Wool, Cotton absorbent 1 lb pkts	2lbs	75
33. Wool,Cotton non – absorbent	2 lbs	70
34. Plaster, Adhesive 3" x 10 vds spool	1	100
35. Silk surgical braided,sterilize No.3 (t) in vial	1	100
36. Forens, artery 5"	4	100
37. Forceps dissecting	1	100
38. Forceps Sterilizer	1	100
39. Forceps Dressing	1	100
40. Forceps Sinus 7"	1	100
41. Probe	1	100
42. Scissors, Surgical	1	100
43. Scalpet	1	100
44. Knife,B.I Handle Blade No.22	1	100
45. Splinter forceps	3	5
46. Tongue Depressor, metal	1	100
47. Surgeon's overalls	1	100

48. Surgeon's rubber gloves	2 pairs	100
49. Scissor's Stretcher bearers (7" long 1 Blade pointed, 1 blade blunt)	2	50
50. Catcher No.8.I.R.	1	100
51. Catcher No. 6 I.R.	1	100
52. Razor Common	1	100
53. Strap Leather	1	100
54. Syring, Hypdolemic 2 C.C, with 2 needles in C.C.	4	100
55. Syring, Hypdolemic needles spare for 2 c.c	2	100
56. Syring Record, 10 c.c. with needle in case	1	100
57. Syring hypodermic needles spare for 10 c.c.	2	100
58. Medicine Glass, 2 oz	1	100
59. Pins, safety, tins of 38	1	100
60. Tourniquet	2	100
61. Splinting, Cooche's Wood 24" x 18" Pieces	2	100
62. Splints, arm, wood, plain sets of 8	1	100
63. Splints,knee,thomas's without foot pieces	3	100
64. Splints, posternoir, wood with a foot piece	4	100
65. Straps and buckles forsplint doz	2	100
66. Eye shade	3	50
67. Ittiqator, e, T 2 pints complete	1	100
68. Hot water bottle I.R. 12:x18"	4	50

69. Sterlizer, fish kettle with lamp complete size 15"x 4"	1	100
70. Stoves, Kerosene of paraffin, standard size		
71. Basin, dressing, E.T, kidney shape 10"	2	100
72. Bowl E.T. 8"	2	100
73. Jug, measure E.T. graduated 1 pint	1	100
74. Jar dressing 10 dns, bns, bo 7 in E.T. with cover	1	100
75. Dry dressing E.T. 11"x9"x2"	1	100
76. Basin E.T. Washing	2	50
77. Bedk	1	100
78. Bin, Ash, large	11	100
79. Bottle, Urine E.T	1	100
80. Brush, nail ward	1	100
81. Cup, feeding. E.T	2	100
82. Mug enameled	3	50
83. Pail zinc	1	100
84. Table with trestles size	1	100
85. Pair of trestles	1	100
86. Lamp hurricane	6	50
87. Candles	6	50
88. Match Boxes	2 Gins	50
89. Kerosene Oil	2 Gins	50
90. Towel, hand size	4	25
91. Soap, Hand Cake	2	50
92. Soda washing	1 lb	150
93. Floor mop-short handle	1	100
94. Stretchers , ambulance	6	50

(standard Army pattern)		
95. Sheet water proof with 36"	3 yards	100
96. Blankets	12 pairs	50
97. Crutches	2 pairs	50
98. Walking sticks	3	50
99. Pencil	1	50
100. Torches with dry battery	2	50
101. Spare dry battery	2	50
102. Casualty register	2	50
103. Tie-on labels, set of 8" & envelop	4 sets	100
104. Tez Box	1	***
105. Aethlie chloride tube of 100 ml - Contents of tea box - Tea - Condensed milk - Sugar - Cups and saucers - Saucepan - Spoons - Kettle E.T	1 1 lbs 2 lbs 4 lbs 3 sets 1 3 1	100 100
106. Chlorosal (P.G.M.S. Dettol)	1 lbs	100
107. Injectic Thiopentoni Soda, ample of 0.5 c (Pentothal Sodium)	6 amp	50
108. Paraffin Liquid	8 oz	100
109. Paroldehv dum	4 oz	100
110. Tabellac Atropinac Sulphate is qr. 1/10 et Morphine Sulphatube lis qr. 3/4 tube of 20	2	100
111. Tabellac Phenol barbitoni qr.1 (Luminal Gardenal)	51 nos	100
112. Pethedeine Hydrochloride Somq, Amp	25 Amp	100

Pethede Hydrochloride 100 m.q. Amp		
113. Tr. Benzonic Co	1 lbs	100
114. Triple Dye	1 lbs	100
115. Cod-Liver Oil (for local use)	1/2/ lb	100
116. Antiqgae Gangrene Serum (40 1,u)	10 Amp	100
117. Bandage,Elastic, Adhesive, 2 1/2 yds	3 Nos	100
118. Needle Aneurysm	1 No.	100
119. Needle Serum	4 Nos	100
120. Needle holder,Mavo	1 No.	100
121. Nylon suture material (medium) Hanks of 50	1 Hank	100
122. Forceps, Dissecting, Toothed 7"	1 No	100
123. Splinting wire (cramer) 6 cm x 6cm	6 Piece	100
124. Liston's long splint	1 set	100
125. Sphymanometer	1 No.	100
126. Tubina, drainage 3/16	1 vds	100
127. Drooper ,eye teat	2 nos.	100
128. Drooper,eye without teat	1 No	100
129. Undine, Glass, 4 oz	1 No	100
130. Measure Glass double (1/2 or & 20 oz)	1 No	100
131. Bag icc. IR / 7 1/2 ins	1 No	100
132. Bag,Sans,empty,16 inches x 6 inches	3	100
133. Pulse, glass, half minutes each an envelope.	1 No	100
134. Thermometer,clinical,case	1 No	100

for (30 seconds, 90F-1100F)		
135. Thermometer Clinical case for 1	1	100
136. Tra, E.T. Kidney shaped 10"	2	100
137. Transfusion equipment set	1 set	100
138. Mask (face)	6	100
139. Nose pads	10	100
140. Oxygen cylinder	1	100
141. Measuring taps	1	100
142. Novetox 2 % bottle of 2 oz bot	1 bot	100
143. Tablets Chlorogormazine 25 mg	150 Nos	50

ANNEXURE -I

STATIC FIRST AID POST UNDER URBAN AREA

Sl.No	Name of Posts	Location
1	2	3
1	CMO Office	Old Medical Colony
2	MS Civil Hospital Tuensang	Civil Hospital
3	IRCS Tuensang Secretary	IRCS Secretary
4	3 rd NAP	3 rd NAP
5	DEF Tuensang	DEF Tuensang

ANNEXURE –J

STATIC FIRST AID POST UNDER RURAL AREA.

Sl.No	Name of Posts	Location
1.	Noklak CHC	Noklak
2.	Thonoknyu PHC	Thonoknyu
3.	Chessore PHC	Chessore
4.	Shamator PHC	Shamator
5.	Longkhim CHC	Longkhim
6.	Chimonger SHC	Chimonger
7.	Angangba PHC	Angangba
8.	Chare PHC	Chare

9.	Tsadanger PHC	Tsadanger
10.	Mangakhi SHC	Mangakhi
11.	Kuthur SHC	Kuthur
12.	Pangsha PHC	Pangsha
13.	Chingmai S/C	Chingmai
14.	Alispur S/C	Alispur
15.	Noksen PHC	Noksen
16.	Khudai S/C	Khudai
17.	Yokumsang S/C	Yokumsang
18.	Panso S/C	Panso
19.	Srinagesh Disp	Tuensang Village
20.	Chingmei S/C	Chingmei Village
21.	Sangphur S/C	Sangphur Village
22.	Tsurongto S/C	Tsurongto Village
23.	Shiponger S/C	Shiponger Village
24.	Sangtak S/C	Sangtak Village
25.	Trolongsore S/C	Trolongsore Village
26.	Nokhu S/C	Nokhu Village
27.	Sangchem S/C	Sangchem Village
28.	Yimpang S/C	Yimpang Village
29.	Tsuwao S/C	Tsuwao Village
30.	Peshu S/C	Peshu Village
31.	Chipur S/C	Chipur Village
32.	Sanglao S/C	Sanglao Village
33.	Sangchem S/C	Sangchem Village
34.	Wrei S/C	Wrei Village
35.	Pang S/C	Pang Village
36.	Chassire S/C	Chassire Village
37.	Waphur S/C	Waphur Village
38.	Holongba S/C	Holongba Village
39.	Phir Ahir S/C	Phir Ahir Village
40.	Kejok S/C	Kejok Village
41.	Helipong S/C	Helipong Village
42.	Y. Anner S/C	Y. Anner Village
43.	Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre
44.		

ANNEXURE –K

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MOBILE SURGICAL UNIT (MSU) THAT NEED TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE DISTRICT

	UNIT	LOCATION		LOCALITY			
2	MSU-I	CMO		Old Medical Colony			
3.	MSU-II	Chare PHC		Chare			
4.	MSU-III	Longkhim CHC		Longkhim			
5.	MSU-IV	Noklak CHC		Noklak			
6.	MSU-V	Thonoknyu PHC		Thonoknyu			

7.	MSU-VI	Chessore PHC		Chessore			
8.	MSU-VII	Shamator PHC		Shamator			
9.	MSU-VIII	Noksen PHC		Noksen			
10.	MSU-IX	Sri Nagash Disp		Tuensang Village			
11.	MSU-X	Kuthur SHC		Kuthur			

ANNEXURE –L

AMBULANCE EQUIPMENT

The Scale of Equipment:

- (a) Personal Equipment
One Helmet-per Driver and Attendant.

(b) Ambulance Equipment:

Quantity Required

1) Water Bottle	1
2) Stretcher	2
3) Blankets	8
4) Hot Water Bottle (Improved)	6
5) Torch	1

Ambulance Satchel Containing:

- Bandages Triangular 45	6
- Bandages loose (6 Cmx 4 Mtrs)	6
-Cotton Wool 25 Gms Pkt)	6
- Dressing Pad	12
- Lint (plain) unmedicated	6
- Scissors (7' long/ Blade pointed/ Blande blunt	1
- Splint (wooden) Set	1
- Strap for splints	8
- Cane,tourniquet	1
- Canes for tightening	1
- Improved tourniquets	1

ANNEXURE –M

Contact List Containing Names/ Telephone Numbers

SL. NO.	DESIGNATION	OFFICE	RESIDENCE
1	DC	220333	220233
2	ADC	220203	220204
3	SDO (C)	9402697195	9862014173
4	EAC (Estt)	9856034027	220125
5	EAC (Dev & Protocol)	220426	220426
6	SDO@ Noksen		
7	AE (CAWD)		
8	DIG (N), AR	220488	220410
9	S.P.	220277 & 9436603373	220311
10	Addl. SP	220047	
11	S.D.P.O.	220276	220475
12	Commandant 12 th AR	220259	
13	Commandant VG	220218	220219
14	Commandant 3 rd NAP	220413	
15	O.C. P.S	220224	
16	OC	220256	
17	DPRO	220421	220421
18	DTO (MV)	220342	220556
19	ADS		
20	Town Planner	220236	
21	AGM NST	220254	
22	DWO (Welfare)		
23	EE Irrigation & flood control		
24	DSO (Statistical)		
25	SE (PWD) R&B		
26	DEO (Edn)	220412	
27	Addl. CE PWD (R&B)		
28	EE PWD (R & B)		
29	DCO (Cultural)	220062	
31	EE PWD (H)		
32	DAO (Agri)		
33	EE (PHED)		
34	DHO (Horti)		
35	MS & CMO	220214 (CMO)	220320 (CMO)
36	DV& AH Officer		
37	ARCS		
38	DPO (L/R)		
39	LRSO		
40	AEO (Election)	220262	
41	Editor, Nagaland Post		
42	Editor, Eastern Mirror		
43	Editor, Morung Express		
44	Editor		
45	GM (DIC)		

46	EO (KVI)		
47	Asstt. Controller of LM & CP (W & M)		
48	DFO (Fishery)		
49	DFO (Forest)		
50	EE (Mech)		
51	PD (DRDA)		
52	Supdt. Of Excise		
53	Treasury Officer		
54	Supdt. Of Excise		
55	Supdt. Of Sericulture		
56	EE (Power)		
57	DIS		
58	DEO (Empty)		
59	DEO (Evaluation)		
60	SDO (DUDA)		
61	DLO (Labour)		
62	DSO (Sports)		
63	DYRO		
64	ADC (Planning)		
65	DSCO	220384	
66	ADC(J)	220361	
67	DIO (Immunisation)		

ANNEXURE- N

QUICK RESPONSE TEAMS (QRT) AT FIELD LEVEL

Field office ESF 03.2

Name/Designation/Office /Residential address	Phones with STD Code, E-mail	
TEAM LEADER		
SHRI T. MHABEMO YANTHAN DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TUENSANG , NAGALAND	03861-220333	Office
	03861-220233	Res.
	0369-220791	Fax
	9436	Mobile
ALTERNATE TEAM LEADER		
SHRI VIKISHE SEMA ADDL. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TUENSANG , NAGALAND	03861-220203	Office
	03861-220204	Res.
MEMBER-1		
SMTI. TAINU ADDL. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER NOKLAK, NAGALAND		Office
		Res.
MEMBER-2		
SHRI. T.YANPVUTHUNG KIKON ADDL. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMATOR, NAGALAND		Office
		Res.
MEMBER-3		
SMTI. YONGCHINGKUMLA ADDL. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LONGKHIM, NAGALAND	0369-2271205	Office
	0369-2271206	Res.
MEMBER-4		

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER(CIVIL) THONOKNYU, NAGALAND		Office
		Res.
MEMBER-5		
SHRI. CHUBATEMJEN SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER (CIVIL) NOKSEN, NAGALAND		Office
		Res.
		Fax
		Mobile

ANNEXURE- O
Control Rooms- Contact Numbers

On receipt of information about the incident, all Task force leaders shall report immediately to the collector in the district EOC. The coordinator of each taskforce shall send communication to their members to report immediately in their respective control rooms. Village Council Chairman & VDB Secretary shall report to EACs in their respective Circle control rooms.

Sr.No.	EOCs/ Control rooms	Contact Numbers
1	State EOC	
2	Principal Secretary Home	
3	Secretary Home	
4	Tuensang District EOC	
5	TASKFORCE Operation Room	
	1. Warning and Communications	
	2. Law & Order	
	3. Search & Rescue	
	4. Public Works	
	5. Shelter	
	6. Water Supply	
	7. Food & Relief supplies	
	8. Public Health & Sanitation	
	9. Power	
	10. Logistics	
	11. Animal Health & Welfare	
	12. Damage assessment/Survey	
	13. Media/public Information	
	14. Planning and coordination	
	15. Finance/ Administration/ protocol	
7	Circle EOCs	
	1. Tuensang	
	2. Noklak	
	3. Longkhim	
	4. Shamator	
	5. Noksen	
	6. Thonoknyu	
	7. Chare	
	8. Chessore	

ANNEXURE 'P'

TASKFORCE TEAM COMPOSITION.

The compositions of the Taskforces with contact details are given below.

I. Planning & Coordination.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>
Leader	DC	220333 (O)/ 220123 (R)
Members	SP	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)
	ADC	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)
	Chairman, TTC	220345
	SDO(C) Hq.	220426(O)/ 220225(O)

II. Administration & Protocol.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>
Leader	ADC	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)
Members/Orgs.	SP	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)
	Chairman. TTC	220345 (O)
	SDO (C)	220426(O)/ 220225(O)
	EAC	220209 (O)

III. Damage Assessment/Survey.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>
Leader	ADC	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)
Members/Orgs.	EE (PWD)/R&B	220227 (O)
	SDO (C)	220426(O)/ 220225(O)
	DAO	220359
	Fisheries	
	EAC	220209 (O)

IV. Warning.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>
Leader	ADC	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)
Members/Orgs.	DPRO	220421 (O)
	Control Room	

V. Communications.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	ADC	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)	
Members/Orgs.	SDE (Tel)	220299	
	Police	220427	
	Forest	220402 (O)	
	Operators:-		
	a) T.V.		
	b) Radio		

VI. Media.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	DPRO	220421 (O)	
Members/Orgs.	DIPR Deptt.		
	NGOs		
	Media Agencies		

VII. Logistics.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	ADC	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)	9436434443
Members/Orgs.	DTO	220342	
	AD (Supply)	220244	
	FPS		
	EE (PHED)	9436007269	
	SDO(C)	220426(O)/ 220225(O)	
	EACs	220209 (O)	
	Public & Private sector		

VIII. Law & Order.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	SP	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)	9436011462
Members/Orgs.	Commndt. 3 rd NAP	220408	
	SDPO	220276 (O)/ 220272 (R)	
	Commndt. VG Tsg.	220218 (O)/ 220219 (R)	
	ParaMilitary/ Armed Force	Assam Rifles: 220261	
	NGOs		

IX. Search & Rescue.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	SP	220203 (O)/ 220204 (R)	
Members/Orgs.	EAC	220209 (O)	
	Ex. Engr.		
	TTC	220100	
	Fire Brigade	220256	
	DTO	220342 (O)	
	State Transport	220254	
	Health Deptt./CMO	220213 (O)	
	Police		

X. Public Works.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	EE (PWD) R&B	220227 (O)	
Members/Orgs.	EE, Irrigation		
	EE (PHED)		
	Chairman TTC	220345 (O)	
	VG	220218	
	Police		

XI. Shelter.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	SDO (C)	220426(O)/ 220225 (O)	
Members/Orgs.	EE (Housing)	220815 (R)	
	DEO	220412	
	EAC	220781 (O)/ 220209 (O)	
	PHCs		
	State Transport	220254	
	Water Supply Dept		
	School Principals	220209(0)	
	Teachers		

XII. Water Supply.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	EE (PHED)	9436007269	
Members/Orgs.	SDO (PHED)	9436421390	
	EAC	220781 (O)/ 220209 (O)	

XIII. Food & relief Supplies.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	Assistant Director (Supply).	220244 (O)	
Members/Orgs.	FPS		
	PDS		
	DTO		
	DRDA	220240	
	VG	220218	
	Police		
	Town Council	220100	
	NGOs		

XIV. Power.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	SE (Power)		
Members/Orgs.	EE (Power)	220278/220360	

XV. Public Health & Sanitation.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	Civil Surgeon	220213 (O)/ 220215 (R)	
Members/Orgs.	Medical Supt. IMH Hospital	220214 (O)/ 220320 (R)	
	TTC	220100	
	Red Cross		9436267924
	Fire brigade	220256	
	EE (PHED)		9436007269
	EAC	220781 (O)/ 220209 (O)	
	CHCs/PHCs		
	NGOs		

XVI. Animal Health & Welfare.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	
Leader	DVO	220224(0)	
Members/Orgs.	Veterinary Inspector		
	Doctors		9866201886
	NGOs		