



**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**

**HOME DEPARTMENT**

**NAGALAND STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN(REVISED)**

**NOKLAK**

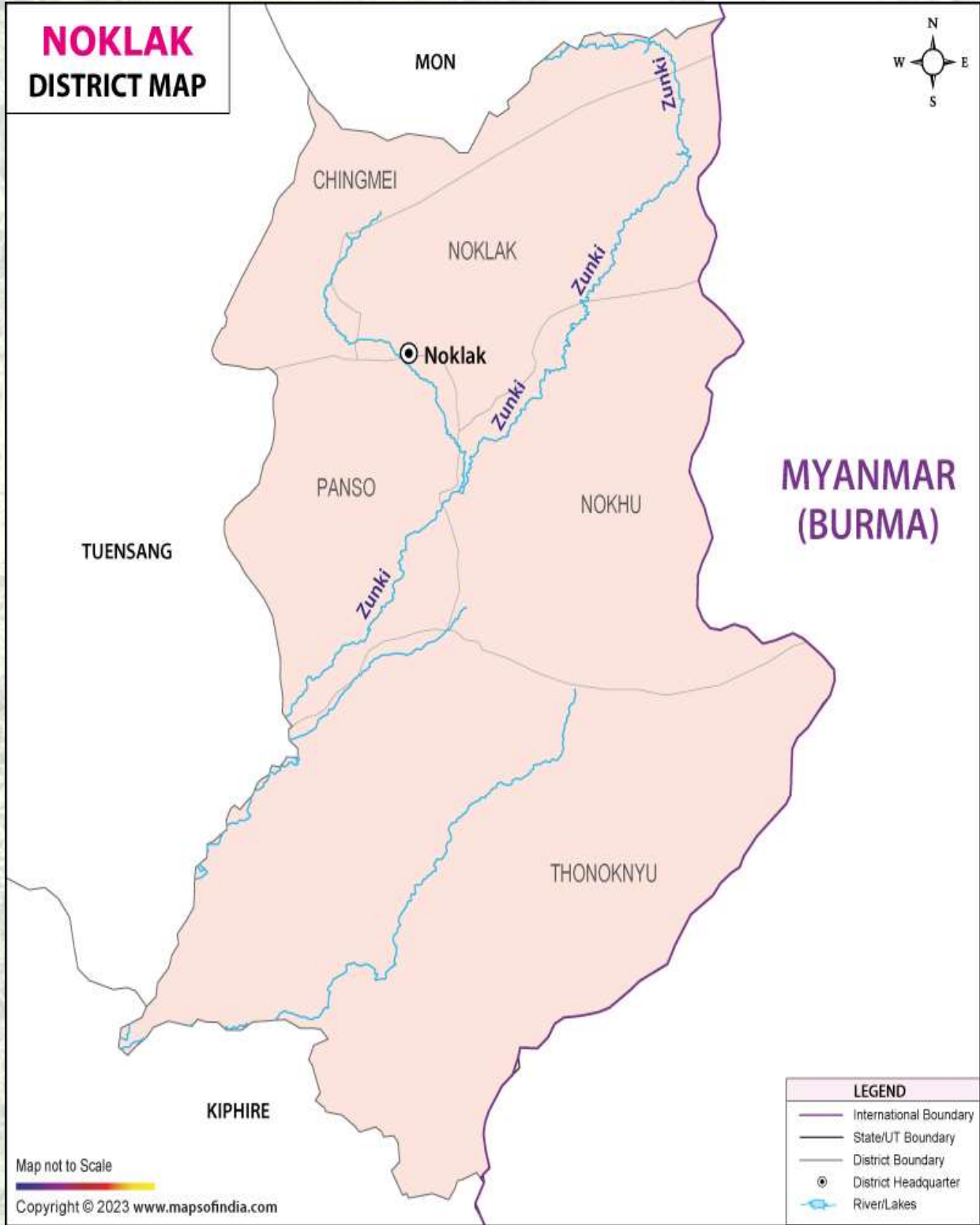
**2023**



**PREPARED BY**

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

**NOKLAK : NAGALAND**



- Chingmei area under Tuensang District.



## **FORWARD**

The District Disaster Management Plan(DDMP) (**revised and updated edition**) of Noklak District has been prepared with an aim of creating awareness for preparedness and effective response during disasters.

The definition of Disaster Management is now all encompassing, which includes not only prevention, response and recovery but also planning, preparedness and coordination when disaster strikes. Immediate action can be taken only if **government** agencies and organizations have outlined strategic plans and coordination.

Disasters disrupt progress and destroy the hard-earned fruits of painstaking developmental effort, often pushing nations, in quest of progress, back by several decades. Disasters either natural or manmade have been the main hurdles in the development of civilization since ages and affect humanity on long term basis. The major hazards of the district consist of landslides, flash floods, wind storms, earthquakes, fire- domestic and wild, cloudburst, road accidents etc. which throws up a new set of challenges for the District Disaster Management Authority to deal with.

**The revised and updated DDMP** has been prepared as per the guideline provided by National Disaster Management Authority(NDMA) and mandates the role and functions to be played by the District Disaster Management Authority(DDMA). It incorporates the country's agenda for achievement of targets set under Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction-SFDRR(2015 -2030). The Plan has also focused on achieving a coherence with other international agreements such as Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), Paris Agreement on Climate Change(COP 21), **plans to respond to Public Health emergencies, plans to respond to biological, chemical and radioactive material disaster management, lans to include people with disabilities(PwD) and activities to achieve the Prime Minister 10 points agenda or Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR)**. The plan outlines the functions of Noklak District Disaster Management Authority and the support functions to be performed by the line departments as well as SDMA.

This plan has been prepared with the purpose for mitigating disaster and creating a disaster resilient District. The plan has been modeled based on the State Disaster Management Authority guidelines. Further, Noklak being a new District, a training plan has to be incorporated to enhance the capacity of all personnel and line Departments for effective management and response to disaster.

The District Disaster Management Plan(DDMP) shall be reviewed periodically by the DDMA, Noklak to update all activities and information.

**(ARIKUMBA) NCS**  
Deputy Commissioner & Chairman  
DDMA, Noklak

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## ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

<b>ADC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Additional Deputy Commissioner</b>
<b>ADS</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Assistance Director of Supply</b>
<b>AIR</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>All India Radio</b>
<b>BDO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Block Development Officer</b>
<b>CLCR</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Circle Level Control Room</b>
<b>CHC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Community Health Centre</b>
<b>CD</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Civil Defence</b>
<b>CDPO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Child Development Project Officer</b>
<b>CEO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Chief Executive Officer</b>
<b>CRPF</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Central Reserve Police Force</b>
<b>CMO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Chief Medical Officer</b>
<b>DC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Deputy Commissioner</b>
<b>DEOC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>District Emergency Operation Centre</b>
<b>DCR</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>District Control Room</b>
<b>DDMC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>District Disaster Management Committee</b>
<b>DPRO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>District Public Relation Officer</b>
<b>DIO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>District Immunization Officer</b>
<b>DCIC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>District Control Room and Information Centre</b>
<b>DIPR</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>District Information and Public Relation</b>
<b>EOC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Emergency Operation Centre</b>
<b>EAC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Extra Assistant Commissioner</b>
<b>ERS</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Epidemiological Reporting System</b>
<b>FRU</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>First Referral Unit</b>
<b>FCI</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Food Corporation of India</b>
<b>HAM</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Hertz Armstrong Marconi</b>
<b>HQs</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>
<b>ICS</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Incident Command System</b>
<b>IRS</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Incident Respond System</b>
<b>ISD</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>International Subscriber's Dialing</b>
<b>JTO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Junior Telecom Officer</b>
<b>MS</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Medical Surgeon</b>
<b>MSU</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Mobile Surgical Unit</b>

<b>MO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Medical Officer</b>
<b>NGOs</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Organization</b>
<b>NCC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>National Cadet Corps</b>
<b>NSDMA</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority</b>
<b>PHC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Public Health Centre</b>
<b>RD</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>
<b>SDDMC</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Sub-Divisional Disaster Management Committee</b>
<b>SDO(C)</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Sub-Division Officer (Civil)</b>
<b>SP</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Superintendent of Police</b>
<b>SOPs</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Standard Operating Procedures</b>
<b>SDMO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Sub-Divisional Medical Officer</b>
<b>SMO</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Senior Medical Officer</b>
<b>TFOR</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Task Force Operating Room</b>
<b>TCR</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Taskforce Control Room</b>
<b>ULB</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Urban Local Bodies</b>

# **1 INTRODUCTION, CONCEPT AND POLICIES**

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## **1.1. INTRODUCTION**

Disasters occur with unfailing regularity causing immense loss of life, assets and livelihood. Natural disasters are the manifestation of nature trying to maintain equilibrium; man-made disasters are a fall out of modern developmental activities, level of human inefficiency and the man's intense desire of being the supreme and unchecked. As a part of the overall preparedness of the State, the Government of Nagaland has a State Disaster Management Action Plan to support and strengthen the efforts of the District administration. In this context, Noklak district has evolved its own District Disaster Management Action Plan(DDMAP). It is expected that these multi-hazard response plans would increase the effectiveness of administrative intervention.

## **1.2 PLAN CONSIDERATIONS**

While formulating the disaster plan for Noklak 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 has 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 Noklak District Administration has used a multi-disaster approach (all disasters covered by one plan) while developing disaster management plan for the district.

## **1.3 ORGANIZATION OF PLAN**

The present Multi-hazard Management Plan for Noklak 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, Sub-division 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.

#### **1.4 PURPOSE**

This document provides basic information required for the management of disasters in the Noklak 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 SOPs are the responsibility of parties with designated prime or supporting tasks assigned by this plan.

#### **1.5 RATIONALE**

In the past, Noklak district has experienced both natural and man -made disasters such as fire, earthquake, hailstorm, landslide etc. that has caused damage to life and property. This fact provides rationale and underlines the need for an effective and realistic District Disaster Risk Management Plan. A comprehensive DDRMP will strengthen the efforts of the District Administration to mitigate the effect of disasters and restore normalcy within a short timeframe.

#### **1.6 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.

## 1.7 CONCEPT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

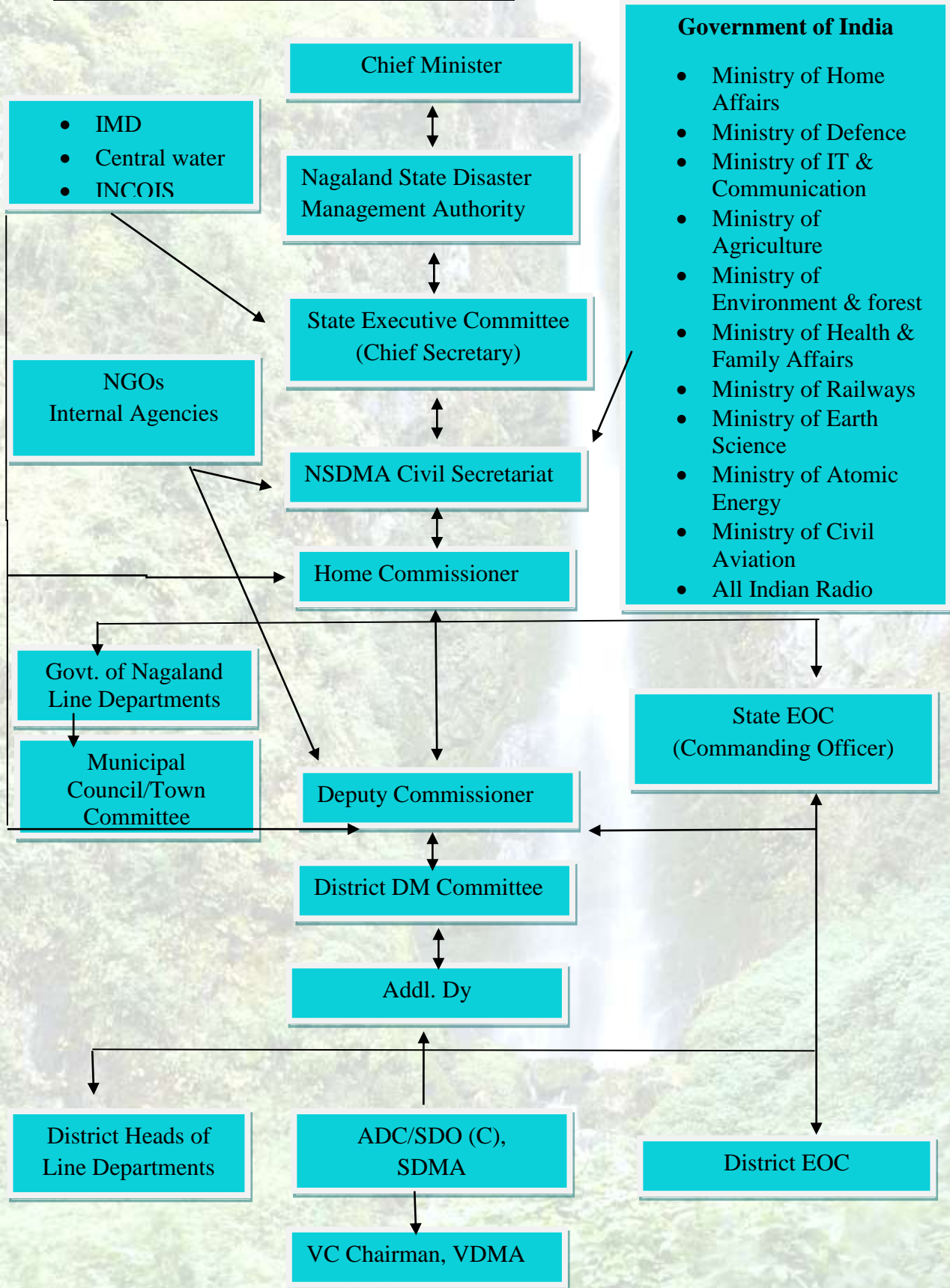
Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of:

- a. Planning and implementing measures to mitigating or reducing the risk of disasters
- b. Mitigating the severity or consequence of disaster
- c. Preparedness for emergencies and disasters
- d. Assessing the effects of disasters
- e. Providing emergency relief and rescue and post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, and
- f. 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.

## 1.8. DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



## **1.9. 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.

## **2. DISTRICT PROFILE**

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### **2.1 INCEPTION**

Noklak district was created on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2017, re-notified on 31<sup>st</sup> July'2020 and formally inaugurated by Shri. Neiphiu Rio, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Nagaland on 20<sup>th</sup> January'2021 as the 12<sup>th</sup> district (Frontier District) of Nagaland. Noklak District of Nagaland is located in the eastern most part of the country bordering Myanmar. Carved out from parent District Tuensang, the district covers a geographical area of approximately 1152 Sq Km. The District HQ Noklak is nestled at an altitude of 1524 meters above sea level. The District enjoys a sub-tropical climate and hilly region with broad leaved forests. The District shares boundary with Tuensang in the West, Kiphire District in the South, Mon District in the North, whereas the whole eastern boundary of the district stretching nearly 92 KM from the Boundary Pillar Numbers ranging from BP 139 to BP 146 form the Indo-Myanmar Border through a stretch of forests and hills. The District exclusively falls within the Free Regime Movement belt. The District has two Assembly Constituencies namely 56 AC Noklak and 57 AC Thonoknyu. There are three Rural Development Blocks which are Noklak Block, Panso Block and Thonoknyu Block. There are 44 inhabitations including Noklak Town and 3 others Administrative Hqs.

### **2.2 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES**

Noklak District of Nagaland is located in the eastern most part of the country bordering Myanmar. The District covers a geographical area of approximately 1152 Sq Km. The District Hq Noklak is nestled at an altitude of 1524 meters above sea level. The District shares boundary with Tuensang in the West, Kiphire District in the South, Mon District in the North, whereas the whole eastern boundary of the district stretching nearly 92 KM from the Boundary Pillar Numbers ranging from BP 139 to BP 146 form the Indo-Myanmar Border.

### **2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION**

The district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner. There are 4(four) administrative Sub-Divisional and circles, each headed by either a Sub-Divisional Officer(Civil) or an Extra Assistant Commissioner(EAC).

**Table.1.1 Admin Circle**

<b>SDO(Civil) Sub-Divisional</b>	<b>THONOKNYU</b>	<b>EAC CIRCLE</b>	<b>1. NOKHU CIRCLE</b>
			<b>2. PANSO CIRCLE</b>

**LIST OF VILLAGES/TOWN: ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-DIVISIONAL/CIRCLE**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of Town/Village</b>	<b>Administrative Sub-Divisional/Circle</b>
1	Noklak Town	<b>NOKLAK SADAR</b>
2	Pangsha (New) Village	
3	Pangsha (Old) Village	
4	Dan Village	
5	Wansoi Village	
6	Nokyan Village	
7	Nokyan "B" Village	
8	Noklak Village	
9	Kusong Village	
10	ITC DAN (Pangsha) Village	

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Town/Village</b>	<b>Administrative Sub-Divisional/Circle</b>
1	Langnok Village	<b>NOKHU CIRCLE</b>
2	Nokhu Town	
3	Nokhu Village	
4	Aniashu Village	
5	Kingpao Village	
6	Choklangan Village	
7	NokhuNoking Village	

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Town/Village</b>	<b>Administrative Sub-Divisional/Circle</b>
1	Tsuwao Village	<b>PANSO CIRCLE</b>
2	Yokao Village	
3	Lengnyu Village	
4	Lumoking (UR)	

5	Ekhao Village	
6	Panso Town	
7	Tsangkoi (UR)	
8	PathsoNoking Village	
9	Pathso Village	
10	Kingniu Village	
11	Thongtsou Village	

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Village	Administrative Sub-Divisional/Circle
1	Sanglao Village	<b>THONOKNYU SUB-DIVISIONAL</b>
2	New Sanglao Village	
3	Peshu Village	
4	Thongtsou (UR)	
5	PeshuNyukya Village	
6	Wui Village	
7	Chilliso Village	
8	Jejeiking Village	
9	Kengjong Village	
10	Thonoknyu Town	
11	Thonoknyu Village	
12	Thoktsur Village	
13	Chipur Village	
14	Pang Village	
15	Thongsonyu Village	
16	Pangking Village	
17	Thangoun Village	
18	New SanglaoLongding Village	
19	Tukhingiu (UR)	

**\* UR- Under Registration**

#### **2.4 TOPOGRAPHY**

Noklak district is located at an altitude 1524 m above sea level. The topography of the district is characterized by high hills, deep gorge and narrow valley. Under Noklak district, the minimum and maximum elevation is 621 m and 3379 m respectively above sea level. The geographical coordination of the district is 26°.06'68'' N – 26°.32'61''N and 94°.88'72'' E -95°.14'87'' E.

#### **2.5 DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

The important rivers of the District are: Zungki river, Leaniu river, Chokla river, and other small tributaries. Zungki(langniu) is the largest river in the district, which is also the biggest tributary of Tizu, starts from the northeastern part of Changdong forest in the south of Teku and flows in southerly direction towards Noklak, and joins Tizu below Kiphire.

## **2.6 SOIL**

Geologically, the district is predominantly occupied by tertiary rocks, comprising sandstone, shale, grit etc. The part of the district is occupied by ultra-basic and basic rocks comprising basalt, gabro and granulitic rocks. The types of soil found in the district are alluvial soil, non laterite red soil and forest soil. Minerals like coal deposit, marble, limestone, manganese are also found in the District.

## **2.7 TYPES OF FOREST**

Noklak is blessed with evergreen sub-tropical and temperate coniferous forest which supports a variety of flora and fauna. The forests found above 1000 metres of altitude are classified as “Montane Sub-Tropical Forests”. Those forests are further divided into “Sub-Tropical Broad-Leaved Hill Forests” and “Sub-Tropical Pine Forests”. Broad Leaved Hill Forests are found in Thonoknyu, Panso and Nukhu area. Important trees found in the district are bamboo, Bonsum, Bogipoma, Khasi Pine, Oaks, Amari, Gamari, Hollock, Nahor, Uriam, Alder, Kachnar, Sasi, etc.

## **2.8 CLIMATIC CONDITION**

The district falls under Eastern Himalayan Agro Climatic Zone with sub-alpine to sub-tropical and temperate climate.

## **2.9 DEMOGRAPHY**

Noklak District is a Tribal District inhabited by the recognized Naga Tribes, the Khiamniungan tribe. The population of the District as per the census 2011 stands at 55,434, the population density of which is 51/km<sup>2</sup> while the sex ratio (921 females per 1000 males) is lower than the State average of 931. The rural population constitutes more than 86% and only 14% urban. The search for, health, and education, livelihood opportunities in the urban have led to steady rural-urban migration in the recent years.

Literacy rate of the District stands at 66% (excluding children below 6 years), whereas the male literacy rate is 69.4%, the female literacy rate is 62% as per the census 2011 projection.

## **2.10 LITERACY**

The total literacy rate of Noklak District is 76.73%. The male literacy rate is 63.18% and the female literacy rate is 59.52% as per 2011 census.

## **2.11 OCCUPATION**

The inhabitants of the District are mostly rural based and agriculture sector is the mainstay of livelihood. As per the 2011 Census, 80.8% of workers in the district are engaged in agriculture as their main vocation. Subsistent traditional agriculture practice and the absence of Agri infrastructure and market accessibility have prevented the district from capitalizing the favorable agro climatic opportunities and traditionally practiced organic farming. At present however, commercial cultivation of products such



as cardamom, long beans, and horticulture products is gradually picking up. The district has the distinction of practicing traditional organic cultivation.

## **2.12. ECONOMY**

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. In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Noklak as one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is also one of the three districts in Nagaland currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme(BRGF).

## **2.13. TRADITION, CULTURE AND FESTIVALS**

The **physiographic** of the District is characterized by different landforms, interspersed with gorges, ridges, hills and valleys. The tribe of Khamniungan practice different customs and practices of the tribe are representative of their tradition. The indigenous inhabitant of this district has Mongoloid features as other Nagas. The tribe has its own rich culture and tradition with its own religious beliefs and practices. The primitive form of beliefs and practices however, are now being rapidly replaced by Christianity even in the remote areas. About 90 % of the people of this district have embraced Christianity. The tribe has got its own festivals. Most of the festivals are associated with agricultural operation like cutting the jhum field, sowing, harvesting etc. The main festival of the tribe is “Tsokum” which is celebrated on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2021.

## **2.14. MEDICAL FACILITIES**

### **HEALTH UNITS UNDER NOKLAK DISTRICT**

<b>SL. NO</b>	<b>CATEGORIES OF HEALTH CENTRE</b>	<b>LOCATION OF HEALTH CENTRE'S</b>
1.	Community Health Centre / District Hospital	Noklak HQ
2.	Primary Health Centre	Thonoknyu Town
3.	Primary Health Centre	PangshaVillage
4.	Primary Health Centre	Panso Town
5.	Sub Centre	ITC DAN
6.	Sub Centre	ChoklanganVillage
7.	Sub Centre	KingniuVillage
8.	Sub Centre	LangnokVillage
9.	Sub Centre	NokhuVillage
10.	Sub Centre	Old PangshaVillage
11.	Sub Centre	TsuwaoVillage
12.	Sub Centre	YokaoVillage
13.	Sub Centre	WonsoiVillage

14.	Sub Centre	Noklak Village
15.	Sub Centre	Nokyan Village
16.	Sub Centre	Aniashiu Village
17.	Sub Centre	Lengniu Village
18.	Sub Centre	Thonoknyu Village
19.	Sub Centre	Chilliso Village
20.	Sub Centre	Thoktsur Village
21.	Sub Centre	Pang Village
22.	Sub Centre	Chiphur Village
23.	Sub Centre	Peshu Village
24.	Sub Centre	Sanglao Village
25.	Sub Centre	Wui Village

### 2.15. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SL. NO	CATEGORY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	SUB TOTAL
1.	Govt. Higher Secondary School	01
2.	Govt. High School	05
3.	Govt. Middle School	11
4.	Govt. Primary School	29
5.	Private Schools	09
<b>Total Institutions</b>		<b>55</b>

### 2.16. POLICE STATIONS

- a. Noklak Hq
- b. Thonoknyu
- c. Panso

### 2.17. FIRE STATIONS

Currently, the District has only 1(One) Fire and Emergency Services which is stationed at Noklak HQ. **Due to Noklak being a new District, proper infrastructure for setting up a new building is required** since it is currently housed at a private residence.

### 2.18. STATUS OF VDMA AND ROADS

**Roads are** an essential part of development; it transports goods and services from one region to another. The data of road connections in the District (Village Wise) is given below:-

<b>SL. NO</b>	<b>NAME OF VILLAGE</b>	<b>VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (YES/NO)</b>	<b>ROAD CONNECTION (YES/NO)</b>
1.	Noklak Town	Ward DM	Yes
2.	Pangsha (New) Village	Yes	Yes
3.	Pangsha (Old) Village	Yes	Yes
4.	Dan Village	Yes	Yes
5.	Wansoi Village	Yes	Yes
6.	Nokyan Village	Yes	Yes
7.	Nokyan "B" Village	Yes	Yes
8.	Noklak Village	No	Yes
9.	Kusong Village	Yes	Yes
10.	ITC DAN Village	Yes	Yes
11.	Langnok Village	Yes	Yes
12.	Nokhu Town	Ward DM	Yes
13.	Nokhu Village	Yes	Yes
14.	Aniashu Village	Yes	Yes
15.	Kingpao Village	Yes	Yes
16.	Choklangan Village	No	Yes
17.	Nokhu Noking Village	Yes	Yes
18.	Tsuwao Village	Yes	Yes
19.	Yokao Village	Yes	Yes
20.	Lengnyu Village	Yes	Yes
21.	Lumoking (UR)	Yes	Yes
22.	Ekhao Village	Yes	Yes
23.	Panso Town	Yes	Yes
24.	Tsangkui	Yes	Yes
25.	PathsoNoking Village	Yes	Yes
26.	Pathso Village	Yes	Yes
27.	Kingniu Village	Yes	Yes
28.	Thongtsou (UR) Village	No	No
29.	Sanglao Village	Yes	Yes
30.	New Sanglao Village	Yes	Yes
31.	Peshu Village	Yes	Yes
32.	PeshuNyukya Village	Yes	Yes
33.	Wui Village	Yes	Yes
34.	Chilliso Village	No	Yes
35.	Jejeiking Village	Yes	Yes
36.	Kingjung Village	Yes	Yes
37.	Thonoknyu Town	Ward DM	Yes
38.	Thonoknyu Village	No	Yes

39.	Thoktsur Village	Yes	Yes
40.	Chiphur Village	Yes	Yes
41.	Pang Village	Yes	Yes
42.	Thongsonyu Village	Yes	Yes
43.	Pangking Village	No	Yes
44.	Thangoun Village	Yes	Yes
45.	New Sanglao Longding Village	Yes	Yes
46.	Tukhingkiu	No	Yes
<b>Villages without VDMA &amp; Roads</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Villages with VDMA &amp; roads</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>

\* UR- Un Registration

### 2.19. VILLAGE GUARDS

The Village Guard in the district is headed by **the Assistant Commandant. Most of the villages** in the district have VG Post with minimum strength of fifteen to thirty.

### 2.20. POWER(ELECTRICITY)

The power department in the district is headed by SDO, which is stationed at Noklak **Town. However, there is a need for up-gradation** of infrastructure to provide sufficient **regular** supply of electricity across the district.

### 2.21. 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 Noklak were erected all along the International Border demarcating Indian Union and Myanmar.

SL. NO	LOCATION OF BORDER PILLARS(BP)
1.	I.T.C Dan Pangsha 146
2.	Langnok 145
3.	Anyashu 144
4.	Choklangan 143
5.	Wui 142
6.	Kingjung 141
7.	Chiphur 140
8.	Pang 139

## 2.22. Maps of the District

### a) District Administrative Map



Note: Chingmei Administrative Circle is subjected to final settlement.

b) District Police Stations Map



Note: Chingmei Administrative Circle is subjected to final settlement.

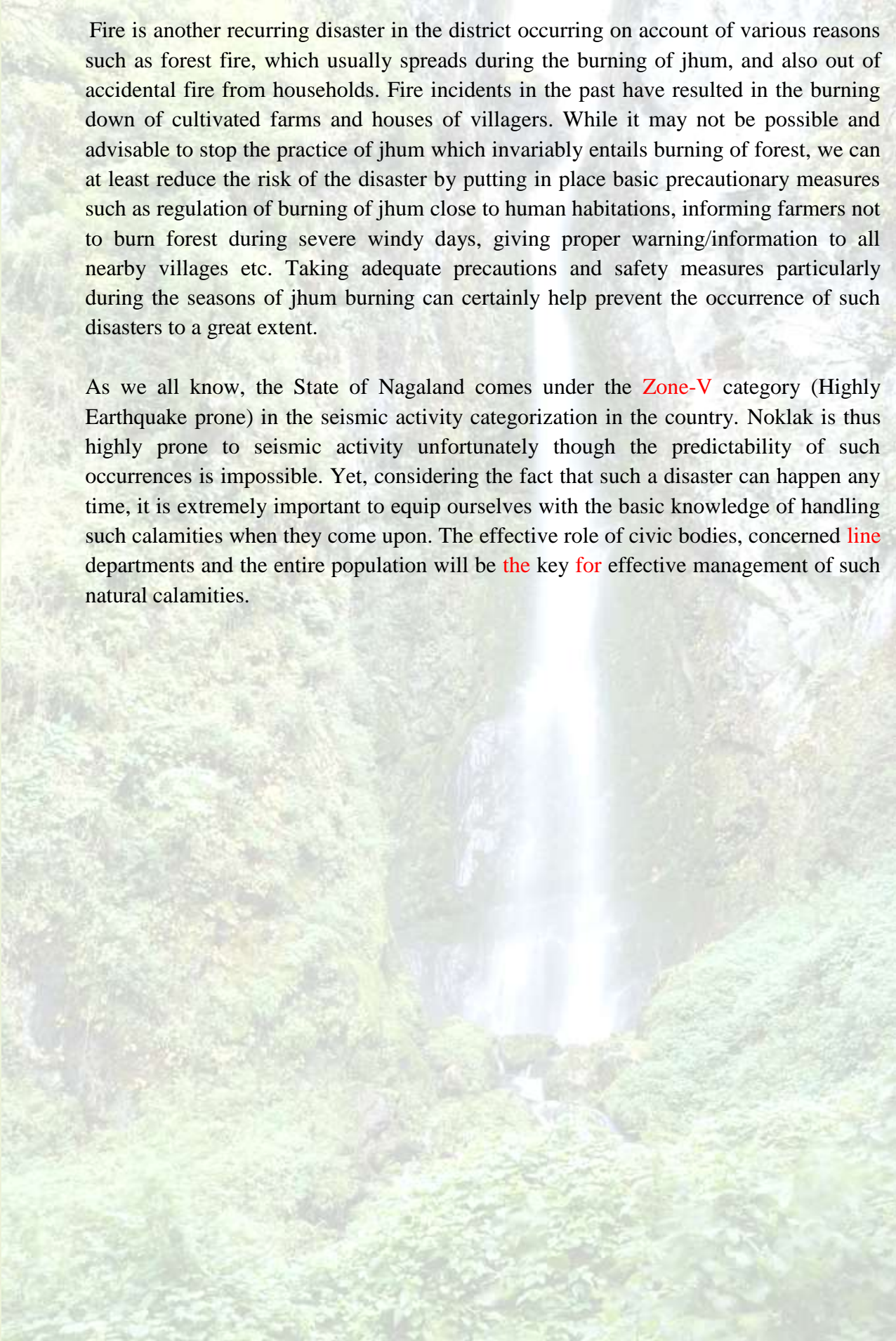
### 3.1 SEASONALITY ANALYSIS

Disaster of any kind may strike anytime and anywhere. 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 Noklak is highly prone to disasters such as landslides and fire.

Landslides are highly frequent in the district of Noklak 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 2015-16 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.

Further, it may be mentioned that about 70% of Noklak Town settlement area is prone to landslide and sinking area. The major factor that triggers the landslides in Noklak Town are:

1. Sliding of side slope along the downstream is the major factor that causes the sinking uphill.
2. Surface runoff in the rainy season due to improper drainage triggers the landslide in several locations.
3. Unsafe settlement and demographic pressure in an unstable soil.
4. Dumping of domestic waste (both solid & liquid) due to lack of proper drainage and Town planning, it degrades more the already unstable soil and hence more soil erosion and landslides.
5. Presences of springs are spotted in several landslide prone and affected areas, which might also contribute to landslides.



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. While it may not be possible and advisable to stop the practice 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. Noklak 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 **line** departments and the entire population will be **the key for** effective management of such natural calamities.



## 4 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

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As per the National Disaster Management Act(2005), capacity-building includes:

- a) Identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created.
- b) Acquiring or creating resources identified under sub-clause (i).
- c) Organization and training of personnel and coordination of such trainings for effective management of disasters.

The primary purpose of capacity building in disaster management is to make communities safer. This can be done by increasing resilience and enhancing coping capacities. Effective capacity building at the district level requires active participation of all those who are tasked with it. It must include maintaining a comprehensive and up-to-date District Disaster Management Resource Inventory(DDMRI) for Noklak, awareness generation programs, education, Research and Development(R&D) and systemic training. The Deputy Commissioner, Noklak should ensure the following capacity-building activities for the entire district and the various Heads of Departments should ensure capacity building of their respective departments. Furthermore, the nodal officers should, in coordination with the District HODs, procure relevant equipments for disaster management activities.

### 4.1 **NAGALAND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS EXERCISE(NEPEX)**

The Nagaland Emergency Preparedness Exercise, which is conducted every year all over the **State** is a mega mock exercise to generate an awareness among the communities and different agencies on how to establish mechanism for effective response to any disaster, particularly with Noklak being vulnerable to all kind of disasters, However, Noklak being a new District, **the 1<sup>st</sup> Mock Exercise on Earthquake was** conducted on 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> April'2022, as per **the guidelines and instructions issued** by NSDMA, **Home Department, Government of Nagaland.**

### 4.2 **COMMUNITY FIRST RESPONDER**

The community is always the first responder in **any kind of disasters** as they have an inherent capacity to respond immediately. However, past experiences have shown that every disaster, response comes from well-intention but untrained personnel who have little or no regard for personal safety. This at times escalates the aftereffects of disaster and further endangers the victims.

**The response will be faster and most effective if responders are trained. This has brought about a need to intensify the 'Community First Responder Training'.** The effective management of any disaster by the communities before actual help arrives will not only save precious lives but also help the local administration. This is possible only when a well-planned training course is imparted in a proper and effective manner.

**4.3 NAME OF THE TOTS OF COMMUNITY FIRST RESPONDER TEAM OF NOKLAK DISTRICT**

SL. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	CONTACT NO.
<b>NOKLAK</b>						
1.	Sangchiu (Team Leader)	PRSU	Panso	24	M	9862928874
2.	Benglang	Thang Student Noklak	Noklak	31	M	9612850331
3.	Shingnya	KSU	Noklak	28	M	8729873698
4.	Sujang	KMH	Noklak	28	F	8730074504
5.	Thokpoa	KHM	Noklak	50	F	?
6.	Woin	KMH	Noklak	28	F	?

SL. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	CONTACT NO.
<b>THONOKNYU BLOCK</b>						
1.	L. PukhoMeyo (Team Leader)	Student	Thonoknyu		M	9612373323
2.	S. Mutsoi	Student	Thonoknyu	28	F	8974078888
3.	S. Pusing	Student	Thonoknyu		F	7085289029
4.	L. PukhoMeyo (Team Leader)	Student	Thonoknyu		M	9612373323
5.	S. Mutsoi	Student	Thonoknyu	28	F	8974078888
6.	S. Pusing	Student	Thonoknyu		F	7085289029

SL. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	CONTACT NO.
<b>PANSO BLOCK</b>						
1.	Sheying (Team leader)	PSU	Panso	27	M	700549295
2.	Zuhing	PRSU	Panso	28	M	
3.	Longkhoi	Student	Panso	26	M	

SL. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	CONTACT NO.
<b>NOKHU BLOCK</b>						
1.	CFR team for Noklak also covers Nokhu block. Proposal for training of CFR Nokhu needs to be taken up along with other left out blocks.					

## **5 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR EARLY WARNING, RELIEF AND RECOVERY**

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### **5.1 INCIDENT RESPOND SYSTEM(IRS)**

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 Indian adapted version of Incident Command System(ICS) is called Incident Response System(IRS), whereas the functions remaining more or less the same. The rationale for the IRS 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. During the Disaster, IRS will be activated according to the level of Disaster.

#### **5.1.1. TRIGGER MECHANISM**

The chairman of the State Executive Committee(SEC)/Chief Secretary of NSDMA shall inform the Chairman of NSDMA, the Hon'ble Chief Minister for declaration of Emergency in the State or District as per the level of disaster.

**L** concept has been developed to define different levels of disasters in order to facilitate the responses and assistances to States and Districts.

**L0 level** denotes normal times which will be utilized for close monitoring, documentation, prevention and preparatory activities. Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updation for response activities will be carried out during this time.

**L1 level** specifies disaster that can be managed at the District level, however, the State and Centre will remain in readiness to provide assistance if needed.

**L2 level** disaster situations are those, which require assistance and active participation of the State, mobilization of its resources for management of disasters.

**L3 level** disaster situation is in case of large scale disaster where the State and District authorities have been overwhelmed and require assistance from the Central Government for reinstating the State and District machinery as well as for rescue, relief, other response and recovery measures. In most cases, the scale and intensity of the disaster as determined by the concerned technical agency like IMD are sufficient for the declaration of L3 disaster. The State Disaster Management Authority will determine the scale and intensity of the disaster for declaration of L3 disaster.

#### **5.1.2. PLAN ACTIVATION**

The disaster response structure will be activated on the receipt of disaster warning/on the occurrence of the disaster. The occurrence of disaster may be reported by the concern monitoring authority to the Home Commissioner/NSDMA by the fastest means. The Home Commissioner/NSDMA will activate all departments for emergency

response including the State EOC and District EOC's. Also, they will issue instructions to include the following details:

- a. Exact quantum of resources (in terms of manpower, equipment's and essential items from key departments/stakeholders) that is required.
- b. The type of assistance to be provided.
- c. The time limit within which assistance is needed.
- d. Details of other Task/Response Forces through which coordination should take place.

**5.1.3. FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- a. Responsible Officer- Primarily responsible for effective response.
- b. Command- Overall in-charge of Incident Response Team and its effective functioning. Operations- Direct and supervise all Tactical actions.
- c. Planning- Collect/ Analyze data, workout need of required resources and prepare action plan.
- d. Logistics & Finance- Provide Logistic support, Procurement and Cost Accounting.

**5.1.4. FEATURES OF IRS:**

- a. Management by objectives & incident action plan
- b. Flexibility
- c. Span of Control
- d. Multi-tasking
- e. Accountability
- f. Resource Management
- g. Common Terminology
- h. Unity of command & Chain of Command
- i. Transfer of Command
- j. Unified Command
- k. Medical Plan
- l. Communication Plan

**IRS POSITIONS AND SUITABLE OFFICERS AT DISTRICT LEVEL:**

SL.NO	IRS POSITION	ABBV.	SUITABLE OFFICER
1.	Responsible Officer	RO	Deputy Commissioner
2.	Safety Officer	SO	Superintendent of Police
3.	Incident Commander	IC	SDO (Civil), Noklak
4.	Deputy Incident Commander	Dy IC	SDO (Civil), Noklak
5.	Nodal Officer (Air Operation)	NO	Yard Master, NST
6.	Information & Media Officer	IMO	APRO
7.	Liaison Officer	LO	EAC, I/C, DM
8.	Operation Section Chief	OSC	Asst. Commandant VG

9.	Planning Section Chief	PSC	District Planning Officer
10.	Logistic Section Chief	LSC	Addl. S.P.

### **OPERATION SECTION**

1.	Operation Section Chief	OSC	Asst. Commandant VG
2.	Station Area Manager	SAM	EAC I/C of Election, Noklak
3.	Response Branch Director	RBD	Sub Division Police Officer
4.	Division Supervisor/ Group I/C	DS/G i/c	<b>Subedar VG</b>
5.	Single Resource Unit Leader	SRUL	O.C/Inspector, Police
6.	Strike Team/ Task Force Leader	ST/TFL	Officer in-Charge, F&ES
7.	Transport Branch Director	TBD	Yard Master, NST
8.	Road Operation Group I/C	RdOG i/c	Yard Master, NST
9.	Rail Operation Group I/C	RIOG i/c	<b>NA</b>
10.	Air Operation Group I/C	AOG i/c	<b>NA</b>

### **PLANNING SECTION**

1.	Planning Section Chief	PSC	District Planning Officer
2.	Resource Unit Leader	RUL	Block Development Officer, Noklak
3.	Situation Unit Leader	SUL	Sub Divisional Agriculture Officer,
4.	Documentation Unit Leader	DUL	Asst. Public Relation Officer, Noklak
5.	Demobilization Unit Leader	Demob.UL	CDPO, Noklak

### **LOGISTIC SECTION**

<b>SL.NO</b>	<b>IRS POSITION</b>	<b>ABBV</b>	<b>OFFICER</b>
1.	Logistic Section Chief	LSC	Addl. S.P.
2.	Service Branch Director	SBD	EAC (Dev.)
3.	Communication Unit Leader	Com. UL	O.C. (Wireless)
4.	Medical Unit Leader	MUL	Senior Medical Officer, Noklak
5.	Food Unit Leader	FUL	Senior Inspector of Supply, Noklak
6.	Support Branch Director	Sup BD	EAC (Esst)

7.	Resource Provisioning Unit Leader	RPUL	JE, Power, Noklak
8.	Facility Unit Leader	FacUL	Functional Manager, SDIC Noklak
9.	Ground Support Unit Leader	GSUL	Yard Master, NST,
10.	Finance Branch Director	FBD	Bank Manager SBI Noklak
11.	Time Unit Leader	TUL	Dist. Land Record & Survey Officer
12.	Procurement Unit Leader	PUL	DPA, DDMA Noklak
13.	Compensation/ Claims Unit	Com./CUL	DPA, DDMA Noklak
14.	Cost Unit Leader	CUL	DPA, DDMA Noklak

## 5.2 **EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTERS/CONTROL ROOMS**

There shall be a control Rooms at different level to facilitate the response mechanism to any disaster situation in the district. The district level Control Room members are as follows: -

SL. NO	NAME/DESIGNATION	POSITION	CONTACT
1.	Shri. Vikhoto Richa SDO(Civil)	Convenor	8415050062
2.	Shri. Puchong SDO, PWD(R&B)	Member	9436261770
3.	Shri. Tanghiu DPA, DDMA	Member Secretary	8974726185
4.	Shri. H Longhen Head DB, Noklak	Member	9862786672
5.	<b>District Control Room</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>6009579162</b>

### 5.2.1 **DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE(DEOC)**

The District Emergency Operation Centre is located at Deputy Commissioner's Office. 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.

### 5.2.2. **TASK FORCE OPERATION ROOM(TFOR)**

Individual Task Force function shall activate and 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.

**5.2.3. 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.

**5.2.3.a. FACILITIES AT THE DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM**

The District Control Room shall be equipped with but not limited to the following items:

- a. Telephones
- b. Facsimile:
- c. Handheld Radios and Base Stations
- d. Satellite Telephone
- e. One PC with e-mail, Internet and web site facilities
- f. Marker board - 2 Nos. with adequate markers
- g. Conference table with Chairs (16 Nos)
- h. A copy of Disaster Management Plan
- i. Drawings showing safe assembly points
- j. Other relevant documents, if any

**5.2.3.b. FACILITIES AT TASK FORCE OPERATION ROOMS(TFOR)**

The following facilities are to be maintained inside TFCR:

- a. Telephones
- b. Facsimile
- c. Satellite Phone (not immediately)- it is desirable.
- d. Hand held Radios/Base Stations
- e. Marker board (1)
- f. A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Task Force Plan
- g. Other relevant documents, if any

**5.2.3.c. FACILITIES AT CIRCLE LEVEL CONTROL ROOMS(CLCR)**

The following facilities are to be maintained inside TFCR:

- a. Telephones
- b. Facsimile
- c. Satellite Phone (desirable)
- d. Hand held Radios/Base Stations
- e. Marker board (1)
- f. A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Circle Level Plan
- g. Other relevant documents, if any



Responsibility of up keep and maintenance of all the above items/facilities in the respective Control rooms are 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 carry out periodic inspection of such facilities in their respective control rooms at the frequency set by them and maintain records on the same.

### **5.3. 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.

#### **5.3.a. TELEPHONES**

Telephones are to be provided at all the Control Rooms.

#### **5.3.b. 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.

#### **5.3.c. 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.

#### **5.3.d. 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.

#### **5.3.e. RIGHT USE OF COMMUNICATION FACILITY**

- a. The sense of urgency that everyone experiences during disaster may lead to a chaotic situation if communication systems are not properly used.
- b. Communication shall be brief and simple.

- c. Telephones/ Hot Lines shall be used wherever possible to avoid congestion of Radio communication.
- d. All task force members shall communicate only through their allotted frequency channel to avoid congestion in the particular channel.
- e. Personnel who use Radios should be acquainted with the operation of the equipment, various channels, code words, length of speech, etc.

**5.3.f. HAM RADIO**

In the recent past, the Indian Ham Community has 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.

**5.4 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 village under Noklak district has a public announcement system in place.

**5.5 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:

- a. In anticipation of a District level disaster, or
- b. 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).

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

- a. The nature of needs to be addressed
- b. The type of assistance to be provided
- c. The time limit within which assistance is needed
- d. The District or other contacts for the provision of the assistance
- e. Other Task Forces with which coordination should take place, and

f. 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.

#### **5.6 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.

## 6 MITIGATION PLAN

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### 6.1 **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.

### 6.2 **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, economic and social vulnerability to treat and the underlying cause for the vulnerability.

### 6.3. **NATURAL DISASTER(LIKELY TO STRIKE NOKLAK DISTRICT):**

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

### 6.4 **MAN-MADE DISASTER (LIKELY TO STRIKE NOKLAK DISTRICT):**

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.

### 6.5 **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:** Noklak 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 the area, frequently encounter with natural as well as man-made disasters. All this is due to sheer ignorance and human negligence/carelessness and in many fire incidents, some well cultivated farms were burnt down in the district. Some remedial measures are proposed in the suggestion column.

4. **Earthquake:** Noklak lies in the most active seismic zone, which is **Zone-V** as it is specified. Therefore, one should take all precautionary measures that are 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.** The 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.

The soil is not uniform and stable. On top of it, Noklak district receive heavy rainfall and it is lying in an active seismic zone. **The problems related to the area are unique and 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 Noklak 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.
4. Construction of residential buildings under the overhead electricity lines nearby 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.

#### **6.6. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**

While disaster threatens the well-being of people from all walks of **life, persons** with disabilities are especially vulnerable when disaster **strikes**. **The** following strategies are incorporated for risk reduction:

- a. Ensure that persons with disabilities have a seat at the table.
- b. Remove barriers to full participation of person with disabilities

- c. Increase awareness among governments on the need of persons with disabilities.
- d. Collect data that is inclusive of persons with disabilities.
- e. “Build back better” by improving accessibilities for persons with disabilities.

**6.7. RESPOND TO BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT.**

**6.7.1. BIOLOGICAL DISASTER**

Throughout history, humanity has struggled with many examples of biological threats that resulted in disastrous outbreaks, epidemics, and ultimately pandemics. These biological threats have had a profound impact on society, including economic, political, and demographic consequences, and the deaths of millions of people.

What is a Biological Disaster?

The devastating effects caused by an enormous spread of a certain kind of living organism that may spread disease, viruses or infestation of plant, animal or insect life on an epidemic or pandemic level. In other words, Biological disasters are natural scenarios involving disease, disability, or death on a large scale among humans, animals, and plants due to micro-organisms like bacteria, or viruses, or toxins.

<b>Definition</b>	The devastating effects caused by an enormous spread of a certain kind of living organism that may spread disease, viruses or infestation of plant, animal or insect life on an epidemic or pandemic level
<b>Epidemic Level</b>	Indicates a disaster that affects many people in a given area or community
<b>Pandemic Level</b>	Indicates a disaster that affects a much larger region, sometimes an entire continent or even the whole planet. For example, the recent H1N1 or Swine Flu pandemic

Disasters can be human-induced as well as naturally infectious diseases and epidemiological emergencies. Considering the potential of the 21st century, biological disasters have played a role in influenza infections such as Swine Flu (H1N1), Bird Influenza (H5N1), and the Coronavirus family.

## **6.7.2. CHEMICAL AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT.**

According to World Health Organization (WHO), a chemical incident is the uncontrolled release of a toxic substance, potentially resulting in harm to public health and the environment. Chemical incidents can occur as a result of natural events, or as a result of accidental or intentional events. These incidents can be sudden and acute or have a slow onset when there is a 'silent' release of a chemical. They can also range from small releases to full-scale major emergencies.

The term "chemical incident" might refer to anthropogenic or technological events, including:

- an explosion at a factory that stores or uses chemicals
- contamination of the food or water supply with a chemical
- an oil spill
- a leak from a storage unit during transportation
- deliberate release of chemicals in conflict or terrorism
- an outbreak of disease that is associated with a chemical exposure.

### **IMPACT OF CHEMICAL ACCIDENT:**

Chemical incidents, especially acts of terrorism, may also cause fear and anxiety in populations, as well as injury from fire, explosion or toxicity. Depending on the chemical exposure, symptoms may present themselves differently.

In general, the adverse health outcomes to toxic chemical exposure may be:

- effects that are local or arise at the site of contact with the chemical, such as bronchoconstriction from respiratory irritants, or irritation of the skin and eyes by gases, liquids and solids;
- effects that are systemic or affect organ systems remote from the site of absorption, such as depression of the central nervous system from inhalation of solvents, or necrosis of the liver from the inhalation of carbon tetrachloride; and
- effects on mental health arising from real or perceived releases, which depend on the psychosocial stress associated with an incident.

The time elapsing between exposure and the onset of symptoms can vary:

- Some effects, for example eye and respiratory irritation or central nervous system depression, can occur rapidly, within minutes or hours of exposure.
- Other effects, for example congenital malformations or cancers, may take months or years to appear.

## **RADIOACTIVE DISASTER**

A nuclear and radiation accident is defined by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as "an event that has led to significant consequences to people, the environment or the facility. Examples include lethal effects to individuals, large radioactivity release to the environment, reactor core melt." The prime example of a "major nuclear accident" is one in which a reactor core is damaged and significant amounts of radioactive isotopes are released, such as in the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 and Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011.

At times of Biological, Chemical and Radioactive disaster DDMA shall constitute Task Force headed by Chairman DDMA and CMO H&FW who shall be assisted by various Officials, stakeholders, lines departments etc. DDMA shall issue such notification and conduct awareness programme from time to time as part of preparedness.



### 7.1 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 occurrence 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 equipments, 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 equipment's.
- 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.

## 7.2 **RESCUE CELL:**

The Cell will co-ordinate rescue operation under the direction of the Superintendent of Police Noklak. The Cell is to co-ordinate rescue operation with the help of trained personnel of the **Fire & Emergency Services**, 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 and start rescue operation. The **Rescue Cell** Committee will consist of members each from: -

SL.NO	LINE DEPARTMENTS	RC POSITION
1.	Police, SP, Noklak	Officer In-Charge
2.	PWD	Member
3.	PHED	Member
4.	Power	Member
5.	Village Guards	Member

### **7.3 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. Close co-ordination is to be made with medical and information cells. Position of members for Relief and Restoration Cell is given below:

<b>SL.NO</b>	<b>LINE DEPARTMENTS/DESIGNATION</b>	<b>R&amp; RC POSITION</b>
1.	Administration, SDO (Civil)	Officer-in-charge
2.	DIO (Industry)	Member
3.	Asst. Director Supply	Member
4.	Veterinary officer	Member
5.	Representatives of Red Cross,	Member
6.	NGOs from Tribal Unions	Member

### **7.4. 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.

#### **7.4.1 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.

### **7.5 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 shall comprise of the following members: -**

SL.NO	DESIGNATION/ LINE DEPARTMENTS	POSITION
1.	Deputy Commissioner, Noklak	Chairman
2.	S.P. Noklak	Member
3.	Town Council	Member
4.	S.D.O. (Civil).	Member
5.	B.D.O'S.	Member
6.	Asst. Commandant, Village Guards	Member

In Block Level, the Block Development Officer(BDO) 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.

#### **7.6 ROAD AND COMMUNICATION CELL:**

During any several earthquakes, 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 to 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 **Communication** 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 shall comprise of the following members: -**

SL.NO	DESIGNATION/LINE DEPARTMENTS	POSITION
1.	Executive Engineer, (R&B) PWD	Chairman
2.	S.P. Noklak	Member
3.	OC. Fire Service	Member
4.	Commandant Village Guards	Member



**7.7 Response to Public Health emergencies.**

Public Health Emergencies means hindering the health of the common people in large scale by any man made or natural disaster. DDMA shall constitute a committee for such eventualities to respond effectively.

**7.8 Achieve the target of Sendai Framework.**

Sendai Framework is a global agreement which aims to reduce disaster Risk and losses in live, livelihood, health and assets. DDMA shall invest in Disaster Risk Reduction, enhance disaster preparedness and strengthen disaster risk governance.

**7.9 Achieve Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs).**

To achieve SDG goals the plan shall incorporate SDG 6,11 & 13 to ensure safe drinking to public, issue guidelines for safe, resilient and sustainable infrastructure. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (proper waste disposal, awareness programs, encourage plantation and reduce deforestation)

**7.10 Achieve the Prime Minister 10 Points Agenda or Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR).**

The plan shall encourage participation of women in disaster risk management, identify disaster zone in the district, and carry out hazard risk mapping and develop a network to work on disaster related issues, initiate involvement at all level to reduce risk reduction during any disaster.

### **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 resource 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 Noklak suffer from one or the other type of disasters like-strong wind, landslide and occasionally 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.

### **8.1 RECOVERY PLANS: -**

#### **(a) EMERGENCY PHASE AFTER DISASTER**

- (b) **RELIEF:** - Immediately following the occurrence of a disaster, actions have 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.
- (c) **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.

## **8.2 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 become 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: -**

- i. Administrative Officers
- ii. Sufficient Ministerial Staff
- iii. Police Personnel's
- iv. Village Guards Personnel's.
- v. Armed Forces
- vi. Paramilitary (BSF, CRPF, RAF)
- vii. GREF
- viii. Doctors and Paramedical Personnel's
- ix. NGO's
- x. Engineers
- xi. Masons

### **(b) MATERIAL RESOURCES: -**

- i. Food
- ii. Clothing (Dresses & blankets)
- iii. Trucks
- iv. Light & medium Vehicles
- v. Granks (?)
- vi. Bulldozers
- vii. Gas Cutters
- viii. Fire Fighting Vehicles
- ix. Tents
- x. Tarpaulins
- xi. Plastic Sheets
- xii. Medicines
- xiii. Other Equipments

### **(c) FINANCIAL RESOURCES: -**

- i. Cash Donations
- ii. Grant-In-Aid (Relief)
- iii. Ex-Gratia
- iv. Bank Loan

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



- i. Neighboring District/ State Government
- ii. Neighboring State
- iii. Central Government
- iv. Red Cross/NGO's
- v. 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 have to be utilized under proper guidance and supervision of the DDMC members.

### **8.3 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: -

- i. 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.
- ii. Communication Network with control rooms at vital points and a master control room at the District HQ is 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 within the first day onwards. In the event of worst, National Institute of HAM Radio should be approached.
- iii. Deployment of search, Rescue, Evacuation, Relief, Rehabilitation, Patrolling and Damage assessment team should be started: -
  - a. Immediately after recession of the impact in case of Earthquake or Landslides, Heavy Cyclonic Wind, Storm, etc.
  - b. In case of Fire or any other which can be counter- reacted, deployment should start as soon as such disaster occurs.

- c. 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 personnel with special instruments, equipments and trained dogs. Organizations like Army, Paramilitary; Police etc. who are having sufficient number of such trained personnel should be requisitioned for this job.

#### **8.4 MAINTENANCE OF LAW & ORDER AND RESTRICTION OF LOCAL**

##### **(1) 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:**

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 aftershocks.

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:-

- a. Sufficient space for the entire family of survivor.
- b. Sanitation, Drainage and Hygienic Environment.
- c. Safe drinking water.
- d. Open space for daily necessities.
- e. Check outbreak of epidemic due to large concentration.
- f. 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.
- g. Departments, Agencies.

**(3) DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF MATERIALS:**

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 far away. It should be ensured that such groups are also not missed out by relief and assistance.

**(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.

**(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.
- c. 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.

**(6) 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.

**8.5 PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF RECOVERY:**

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

- a. Multi hazard resistant construction.
- b. Community participation.
- c. No rigid uniform designs.
- d. Owner themselves should reconstruct their houses with layout & design of their own choice.
- e. Government will only facilitate and provide assistance.
- f. NGO's to undertake construction under Public Private Partnership Program(PPPP).
- g. Agencies to do the job (a) Government (b) Community (b) 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 be based on multi-hazard resistant design.

- a. Departments/ Agencies to undertake the Job: -
- b. PWD (Housing)
- c. CAWD
- d. Town Council
- e. Town Planner/Urban Development Officer

**RECONSTRUCTION OF: -**

- i. Roads & Bridges - By PWD R & B
- ii. Dam & Irrigation - By Irrigation & Flood Control
- iii. Water Supply - By PHE
- iv. Power - By Department of Power
- v. Telecommunication - By Telecom
- vi. 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: -

- a. Civil Supplies Department
- b. Cooperative Societies
- c. Town Council Authority
- d. 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 become 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: -**

- i. Provide technical supervision and guidance by qualified engineers through out

- ii. The process of reconstruction of houses & other infrastructures.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Regulation and enforcement of building codes and by-laws.
- v. Enforcement of the practice of building permission.
- vi. Introduce licensing of Engineers and certification of masons through certain tests on basic and advance skills.
- vii. 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.
- viii. Survey of the relocation of sites/plots, widening of roads, drainage, etc in the urban areas.
- ix. Arrangement of multi-hazard resistant building designs for all construction.
- x. 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.
- xi. An independent body known as Technical Audit Inspection Committee may be constituted with the following members: -

SL. NO	DESIGNATION/LINE DEPARTMENTS	POSITION
1.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
2.	Superintendent of Police (SP)	Member
3.	SDO (C)& Administrator NTC	Member Secretary
4.	Executive Engineer (PWD) R & B /NH	Member
5.	SDO, PHED	Member
6.	Junior Engineer (power)	Member
7.	Representative from Tribal Unions/Church Orgs	Member

## **8.6 SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY ASPECTS OF RECOVERY:**

### **(a) Social Rehabilitation Program can take up: -**

- i. Residential facilities
- ii. Foster parents' scheme at the rate of certain amount monthly to take care of the minor orphans by the survival relatives
- iii. Medical Health Care
- iv. Monthly pensions for the aged and widows/ those who are rendered disabled
- v. Distribution of text books & note books to the students
- vi. Issue of supportive devices for the handicapped

- vii. Financial assistance to orphan children to be operated in the form of joint bank account of the Deputy Commissioner and the child
- viii. Skill up gradation training for the destitute men and women
- ix. Physiotherapy
- x. Counseling

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

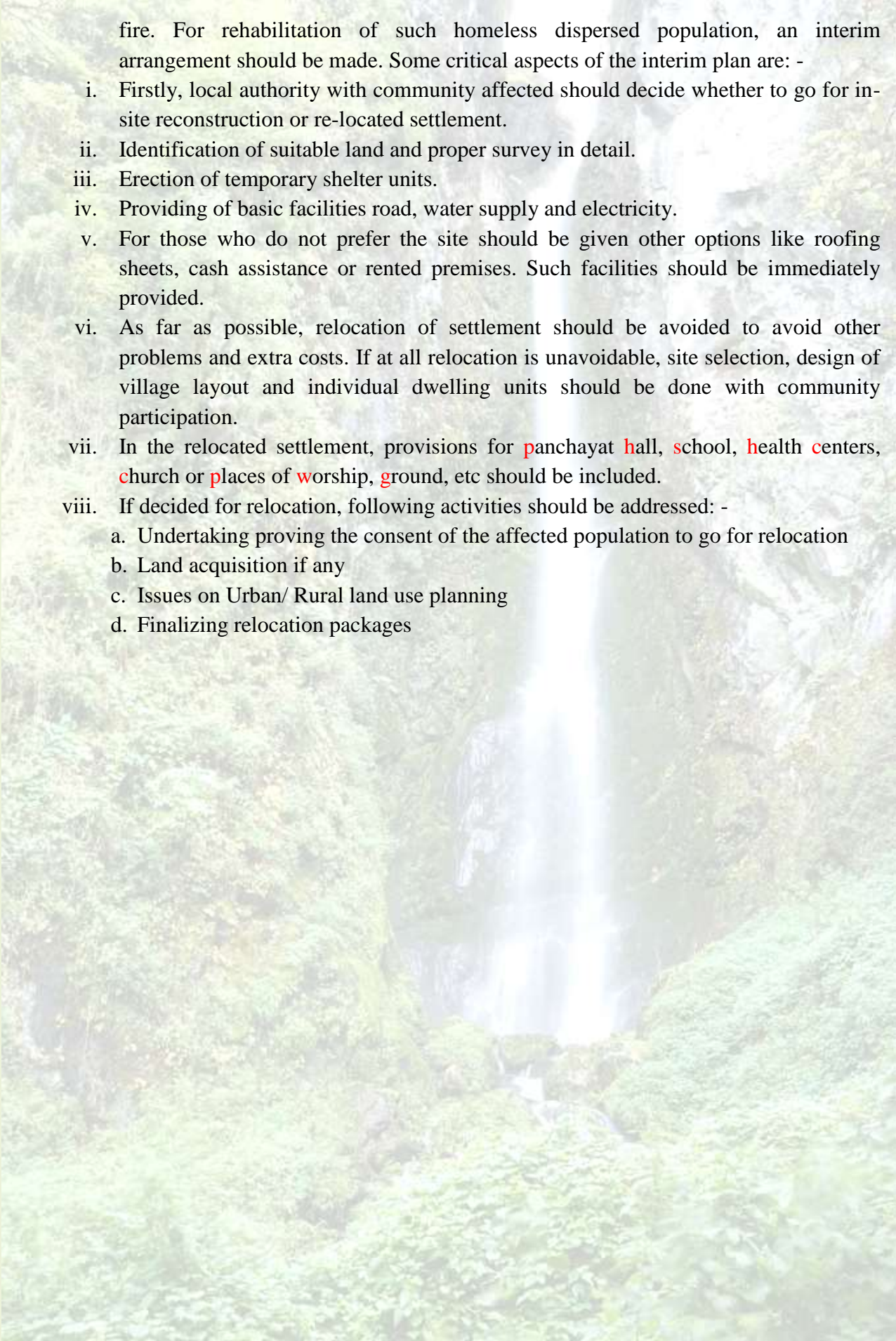
**(b) Livelihood and Economic Rehabilitation Program can make provision in the form of package such as: -**

- i. Free distribution of input kits to farmers containing seeds, fertilizers and equipments such as spray pumps, farming tools, and storage bins etc.
- ii. Assistance for reconstruction of Irrigation.
- iii. Financial assistance to reconstruct farm structures and storage rooms.
- iv. Looms and financial assistance to Loom Weavers.
- v. Loan subsidy to self-employed persons.
- vi. Assistance to Shops, Traders and other business groups to resume their business activities.
- vii. Tool kits to Masons, Handloom & Handicraft Artisans.
- viii. Assistance to Small Industries.
- ix. Marketing linkages.
- x. Employment opportunity to Masons and construction laborer in the reconstruction of houses, buildings, etc.
- xi. A forestation, new cropping pattern.
- xii. De-silting agricultural fields, irrigation, etc.
- xiii. 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.
- xiv. 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 aftershocks 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: -
- i. Firstly, local authority with community affected should decide whether to go for in-site reconstruction or re-located settlement.
  - ii. Identification of suitable land and proper survey in detail.
  - iii. Erection of temporary shelter units.
  - iv. Providing of basic facilities road, water supply and electricity.
  - v. 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.
  - vi. 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.
  - vii. In the relocated settlement, provisions for panchayat hall, school, health centers, church or places of worship, ground, etc should be included.
  - viii. If decided for relocation, following activities should be addressed: -
    - a. Undertaking proving the consent of the affected population to go for relocation
    - b. Land acquisition if any
    - c. Issues on Urban/ Rural land use planning
    - d. Finalizing relocation packages

**GLIMPSE OF DDMA ACTIVITIES**



**Mock Exercise on Earthquake 7.8 M**



**Debris Clearance**



**Ex-gratia to next kin of covid-19 victims**



**Emergency relief to fire victims**



**Community Awareness Program (CAP)**



**School Safety Program (SSP)**



**8. LIST OF ADMN OFFICERS / SECURITY AGENCIES/ HODs/ NGOs / TRIBAL LEADERS/CHURCHES & DIFFERENT ORGANISATION OF NOKLAK DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF NOKLAK DISTRICT:**

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER
1.	Shri. Arikumba	DC Noklak	9862123981
2.	Shri. Vokhoto Richa	SDO(Civil), Noklak	8415050062
3.	Shri. Wangan	SDO(Civil), Thonoknyu	8974998809
4.	Shri. Menlom Phom	EAC Nokhu	8414856697
5.	Shri.	EAC, Panso	
6.	Smt. Kathyinla	EAC, HQ	9862888353

**SECURITY AGENCIES**

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER
1.	Smt. N James Humtsoe	SP Noklak	9393163863
2.	Shri. Chinese Chakhesang	Addl. SP, Noklak	6009308179
3.	Shri. Thenuosielie Pielie	OC(F&E) Service, Noklak	9615691984

**HODs**

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER
1.	Shri. Daniel	EE (PWD) R&B	9862245297
2.	Shri. Bendangsunep	SDAO	8575492736
3.	Shri. W. Nzumbemo Humtsoe	SDEO	9612412778
4.	Shri. Issactho Phoiji	SDO Soil	8729992860
5.	Shri P. Nyeipa Phom	Functional Manager SDIC	9612901657
6.	Shri. Neikhoto Tachu	Branch Manager, SBI Noklak	7628852516
7.	Shri. Imsumeren Jamir	DPO Noklak	7630831986
8.	Shri. Shangthing	LRSO Noklak	8074486162
9.	Shri. Lichumo Ezung	DPO (LRD)	8787644391
10.	?	District Fishery Officer	9402036310
11.	Shri. Tiakaba	DHO	9436000728
12.	?	Forest Ranger	7005603061

### SCHOOLS

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER
1.	Shri. Y Kongkhao Lushing	Principal, GHSS, Noklak	9862255359
2.	Shri. Biju	Head Master, St. Paul School	9612489078
3.	Smt. P. Chongtin	Head Mistress, Christian High School	8787751084
4.	Shri. Joseph	Head Master, Holy Angel School	9862659417

### NGOs

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER
1.	Shri. Thongo	KTC, President	7085175979
2.	Shri. Shangchiu	KSU, President	9862928874
3.	Shri. Chongkoi	KMH, President	8730008387
4.	Shri. Zuhing	PRSU, President	9862696737
5.	Shri. P. Shingnya	NRSU, President	8729873698

### GBS ASSOCIATION

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER
1.	Shri. Lamnyah	President, GBs Association, Noklak	9612779910

### DOHASHIS

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER
1.	Shri. Hangching	PA to DC	8974101563
2.	Shri. H Longhen	Head DB, Noklak	9862786672
3.	Shri. K Lam	Town DB, Noklak	8974766349

### CHURCHES

SL NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER
1.	Shri. Hambao ES	KBCA	8837084902
2.	Shri. Mokum, Pastor	Pathso Church	9612000580
3.	Shri. Thengem	Pastor, Pathso Nokeng Church	8414099627
4.	Shri. A Penglang	Pastor, Longton Town Church	8974164254

