

**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**  
**HOME DEPARTMENT**  
**NAGALAND STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**SHAMATOR**  
**2023**



**PREPARED BY**  
**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**  
**SHAMATOR : NAGALAND**



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### **FOREWORD**

District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) has been prepared as a guide for management of various emergency operations in the event of any Natural or Man-made disasters. Latest concepts of preventive, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures have been incorporated. District Disaster Management Plan as a document will however require regular updation.

The plan deals with Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, Resource Inventory, Capacity Analysis, Preparedness & Mitigation, Prompt Response Mechanism for Rescue and Search support and Relief procedures among others. The plan is prepared to help District Authority and all stakeholders to respond in shortest time during emergencies.

All departments in the district are requested to go through the plan to be fully prepared to face any calamity. Suggestions/inputs with regard to DDMP are most welcome.

15<sup>th</sup> May 2023

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The Disaster Management Act, 2005, mandates the NDMA to lay down policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management and for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. The emphasis in Disaster management has shifted from relief centric approach to proactive regime, and as such a well-coordinated response with clockwork precision becomes one of the most important goals for disaster management

It is hoped that the district level officials who are in-charge of different departments will carefully go through the District Disaster Management Plan and remain alert to emergent situations that may arise. The DDMP seeks to serve as a useful reference handbook for all officers of the district administration.

I take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed to the preparation of the DDMP. The commendable effort of Shri. Richard Thong, DPA, DDMA Shamator is placed on record here in bringing out the plan.

15<sup>th</sup> May 2023

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### **Abbreviations / Acronyms**

ADC	: Additional Deputy Commissioner
ADS	: Assistant Director of Supply
AIR	: All India Radio
BDO	: Block Development Officer
CLCR	: Circle Level Control Room
CHC	: Community Health Centre
CD	: Civil Defence
CDPO	: Child Development Project Officer
CEO	: Chief Executive Officer
CRPF	: Central Reserve Police Force
CMO	: Chief Medical Officer
DC	: Deputy Commissioner
DEOC	: District Emergency Operating Centre
DCR	: District Control Room
DDMA	: District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC	: District Disaster Management Committee
DPRO	: District Public Relation Officer
DIO	: District Immunization Officer
DCIC	: District Control Room and Information Centre
DIPR	: District Information and Public Relation
EOC	: Emergency Operation Centre
EAC	: Extra Assistant Commissioner
ERS	: Epidemiological Reporting System
FRU	: First Referral Unit

FCI	: Food Corporation of India
HAM	: Hertz Armstrong Marconi
HQs	: Headquarters
ICS	: Incident Command System
IRS	: Incident Respond System
ISD	: International Subscriber Dialling
JTO	: Junior Telecom Officer
MS	: Medical Superintendent
MSU	: Mobile Surgical Unit
MO	: Medical Officer
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organization
NCC	: National Cadet Corps
NSDMA	: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority
PHC	: Public Health Centre
RD	: Rural Development
SDDMC	: Sub-Division Disaster Management Committee
SDO (C)	: Sub-Division Officer (Civil)
SP	: Superintendent of Police
SOPs	: Standard Operating Procedures
SDMO	: Sub-Division Medical Officer
SMO	: Senior Medical officer
TFOR	: Task Force Operating Room
STC	: Shamator Town Council
TCR	: Taskforce Control room
ULB	: Urban Local Bodies

# 1

## Introduction, Concept and Policies

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### 1.1 Introduction

In recent years, we have witnessed the devastating impact of natural disasters around the world. From earthquakes and wildfires to floods and hurricanes, these catastrophic events have left a trail of destruction in their wake, affecting millions of people and causing immense economic and social losses.

It is in these moments of crisis that the importance of a well-designed and thoroughly implemented district disaster management plan becomes paramount. Such a plan is essential to ensure that the necessary resources, personnel, and equipment are in place to respond to emergencies quickly and effectively.

This book aims to provide a comprehensive introduction to district disaster management planning. It will cover the key elements of a disaster management plan, including risk assessment, hazard identification, response protocols, communication strategies, and recovery efforts. It also aims to equip district officials, emergency responders, and community leaders with the knowledge and tools necessary to develop and implement effective disaster management plans. By doing so, we can work together to build more resilient and prepared communities that can withstand and recover from even the most severe disasters

### 1.2 Plan Considerations

While formulating the disaster plan for Shamator 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 with disasters. In the event of a disaster occurring, whether it is a fire or a landslide or floods or Earthquake or drought, the response is more of an instant action without any pre planning. This results in heavy loss of life and property. In view of this, there has been an attempt to have an integrated Disaster Management Plan. The key issues that have been kept in mind are the following:

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



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

Recognizing the fact that most tasks and actions before and following a disaster are common at the district level, the Shamator 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 Shamator District is actually a Multi-hazard Contingency Plan. It also has sections on mitigation, prevention and preparedness of the district in handling a disaster.

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

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

### **1.4 Purpose**

This document provides basic information required for the management of disasters in the Shamator 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 primary or supporting tasks assigned by this plan.

## **1.5 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.

## **1.6 Concept of Disaster Management**

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of:

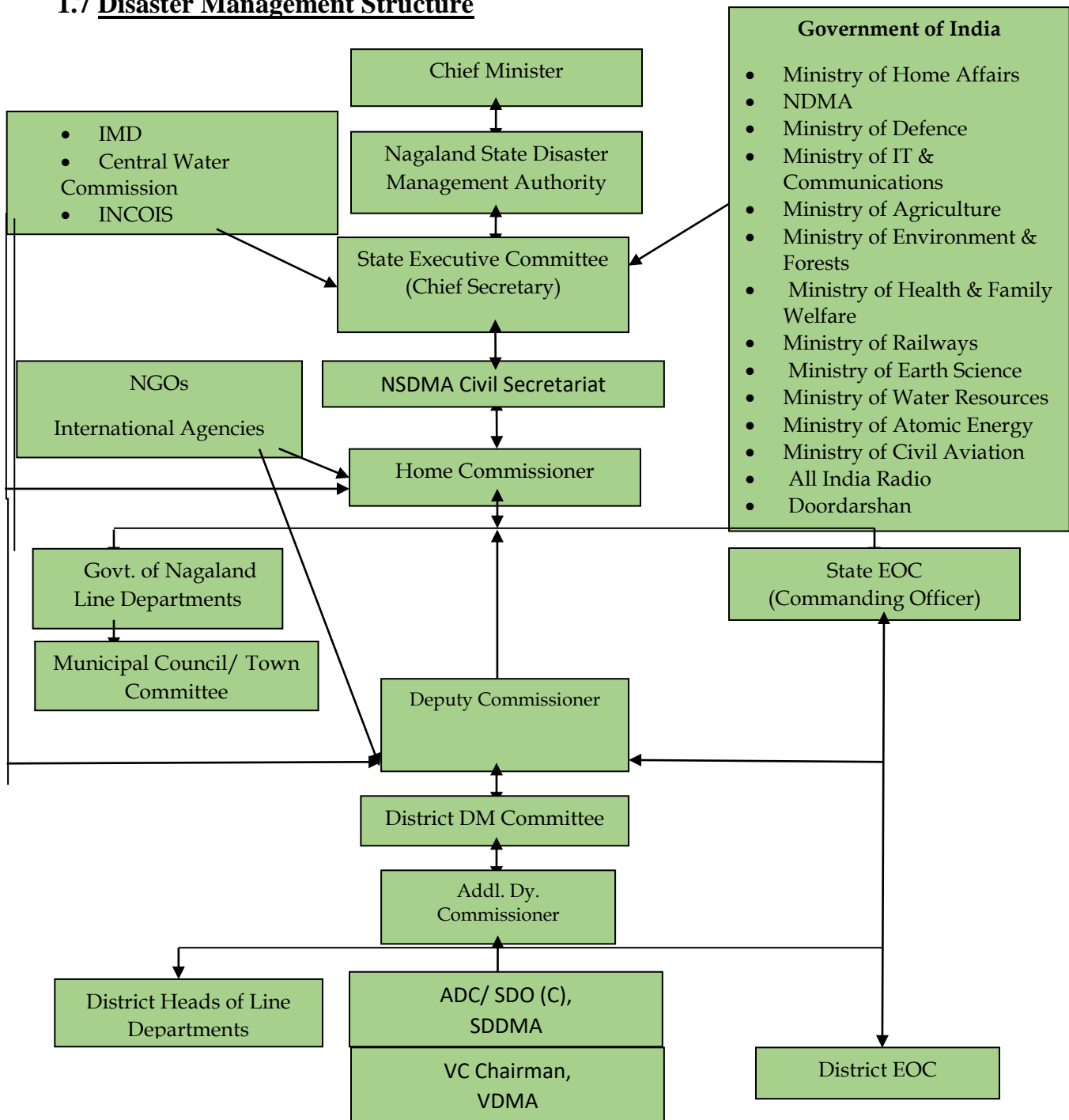
- Planning and implementing measures to mitigating or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequence of disaster
- Preparedness for emergencies and disasters
- Assessing the effects of disasters
- Providing emergency relief and rescue and post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction,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

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

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

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

## 1.7 Disaster Management Structure



### **1.8. Preparation and Revision of The Plan**

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

The plan should be reviewed annually and updated:

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

# 2 District Profile

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## 2.1 Inception

Shamator district is the 16th district of the Indian state of Nagaland. It was created on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2022 and was officially inaugurated on 4 March 2022. The district headquarter is located in the town of Shamator. It was granted a district status in January following a state Cabinet meeting, days after a memorandum of understanding was inked between two tribal councils—Yimkhiung Tribal Council (YTC) and the Tikhir Tribal Council (TTC) — where it was agreed that no coercive measure is to be adopted by any of the tribal councils.

## History

Shamator district has the same boundaries as the former Shamator sub-division of [Tuensang District](#), Chessore Sub-division including Mangko EAC Circle, Administrative area of Sotokur EAC Circle excluding Chingmelen, Helipong and Sipongsang villages, Tsurungto EAC Circle under Shamator sub-division, including Hutanger, Anatongre, Pungrungru, Nutsu, Maihpok and Tsuthu, under Kiphire district, which stand transferred to Tsurungto EAC circle.

## 2.2 Location and boundaries

Shamator district HQ is located at 26.1°N 94.9°E at an altitude of 1692 m above sea level in the eastern part of Nagaland and is bounded by Tuensang in the North, Noklak in the East, Zunheboto in the west and Kiphire in the south.

## 2.3 Administrative Division

The district is looked after by a Deputy Commissioner under whom there are 4 administrative revenue circles each headed by either a Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) or an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

**Table.1.1. Administrative circles**

Sub- Division	1. Shamator Sadar Sub-Division	Circles	Shamator Sadar
			Tsurongto
			Sotokur
	2. Chessore Sub-Division		Mangko

**Table 1.2: RD Blocks**

Name of R.D Block	No. of Constituent villages	Total No. of villages
Chessore	16	16

Shamator	10	10
	<b>Total</b>	26

#### **2.4 Topography**

Shamator District is located at an altitude 1692 m above sea level. The topography of the District is characterized by high hills, deep gorge and narrow valley. Important peaks in the District are **Yakur range, Longtokur range and Mangko Range**

#### **2.5 Drainage system**

Important rivers of the District are **Zungki** river and **Chite** river.

#### **2.6 Soil**

Geologically, the district is predominantly occupied by tertiary rocks, comprising sandstone, shale, grit etc. The eastern part of the district is occupied by ultra basic and basic rocks comprising basalt, gabbro 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 Type of forest**

The district of Shamator being situated at an altitude of 1692 m above sea level has a Northern Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Wet Hill Forest (8B/C1). These types of forests are found in the hill areas below 1800m and above 500m in all the districts of Nagaland. The wet evergreen species are conspicuous by their absence and the dominant species are mostly semi-deciduous. Some of the important timber species in this type are – Koro (Abelmoschus), Pomas (Chukrasia), Sopas (Magnolia), Gamari (Gmelina), Hollock (Terminalia), Sam (Betula nigra), Am (Mangifera), Badam (Prunus), Betula etc.

#### **2.8 Climate**

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

#### **2.9 Demography**

Shamator district has a population of 34,223 (2011 census) having an area of 469 Sq Km with a literacy rate of 63.79%. Shamator circle had a sex ratio of 988 females per 1000 males. Scheduled Tribes make up 99.03% of the population. The majority of the inhabitants are the Yimkhiung, [Tikhir](#) and one khel of Sumi village. According to 2011 census, 90.44% of the population speak Yimchungre and 7.85% Tikhir as their first language.

#### **2.10 Literacy**

Literacy rate of the district is 63.79 %. Of the total population, 58.47% males are literate and 47.78% females are literate.

#### **2.11 Occupation**

Agriculture is the main stay of the people of the District; almost 90% of the populations are farmers. The main crops grown are Rice, Maize, Millet, Kholar Beans, Cereals and vegetables. Jhum, the shifting cultivation is extensively practiced while terrace is practiced in a limited way, because the land form is not suitable for terrace. Moreover, the facilities for irrigating the terrace are not available.

### **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 Shamator 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**

Yimkhiung, Tikhir and Sumi tribes inhabit the district of Shamator. The indigenous inhabitants of this district have Mongoloid features as other Nagas. The tribes have their own rich culture and tradition with their 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. All the tribes have got their own festivals. The festivals are associated with agricultural operation like cutting the jhum field, sowing, harvesting etc.

The Tikhirs celebrate **Tsonglaknyi festival**, which is observed from 9 to 12 October every year. The word 'tsonglaknyi' is made up of two words: 'Tsong' means Shield and 'lak' means sanctification. Tsonglaknyi basically is a festival of the sanctification of Shield. It also means sanctification of the weapons along with their wealth and valuable assets, as well as the purification of the men folk before going out for head hunting (earlier days). In short, it is a festival of purification. This festival is one of the most important among the Tikhir festivals celebrated, stretching for four days.

**Metümnyo** is the traditional five-day harvest festival of the Yimkhiung tribe. It is celebrated after the millet crop is harvested, usually in the second week of August. The ceremonies are inaugurated by the village elder khiungpu. The five-day festival includes:

Day Ceremony Description

1. Shito Communal cleaning of the village, repair of village roads
2. Zihdo Repair of the paths leading to the fields, clearing up of intrusive landslides

3. Zumdo Repair of inter-village roads
4. Kihresuk Cleaning of water points and springs
5. Shiresuk Cleaning and worship of agricultural tools

During the festival, the Yimkhiungs pray for the souls of those who had passed away in the preceding year. The festival is marked by engagements between the young boys and girls. The Yimkhiungs believe that males have six souls while females have five souls.

#### **2.14 Medical Facilities**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Villages covered</b>
<b>PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES</b>			
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Place</b>		
<b>1</b>	Chessore	<b>1</b>	Chessore
		<b>2</b>	K. Longsore
		<b>3</b>	Kelongre
		<b>4</b>	Lunthu
		<b>5</b>	Kenuwong
<b>2</b>	Kuthur	<b>1</b>	Kuthur
		<b>2</b>	Chingmilen
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE</b>			
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Place</b>		<b>Village</b>
<b>1</b>	Shamator	<b>1</b>	Shamator
		<b>2</b>	Leangkonger
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>HEALTH &amp; WELLNESS CENTRE</b>			
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Place</b>		<b>Village</b>
<b>1</b>	Sangphur	<b>1</b>	Sangphur
		<b>2</b>	Yakor
<b>2</b>	Wapher	<b>1</b>	Wapher
		<b>2</b>	Lasikiur
<b>3</b>	Chassir	<b>1</b>	Chassir
		<b>2</b>	Melangkiur



4	Tsurongto	1	Sekiur A & B
		2	Rurur A & B
5	Sotokur	1	Sotokur
6	Y. Anner	1	Y. Anner
		2	Thiyang
7	Shiponger	1	Shiponger
		2	Losolo
		3	Kiutsukiur
		4	Kephore
8	Huker	1	Huker
		2	Aiponger
		3	Keyanru
9	Anatongre	1	Maipok
		2	Nutsu
10	Pungrungru	1	Huhdangru
		2	Tsuthu
<b>Total</b>	10	<b>Total</b>	22
<b>DISPENSARY</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Place</b>		
	<b>NIL</b>		

#### **2.15 VETERINARY FACILITIES.**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>VETERINARY DISPENSARY</b>	<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>VETERINARY OUT- POST</b>
1	Shamator	1	Chessore
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>

#### **2.16 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

<b>SL. NO</b>	<b>EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1	Govt. Primary School	27
2	Govt. Middle School	20
3	Govt. High School	6
4	Govt. higher Secondary School	1
5	Govt. College	Nil
6	Private Primary School	Nil
7	Private Middle School	Nil
8	Private High School	4
9	Private College	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

### **2.17 POLICE STATIONS (2 Nos)**

- a. Shamator
- b. Chessore

### **2.18 ROADS**

- a. No. of village not connected with roads :- Nil
- b. No. of villages connected with approach road :- 40

### **2.19 TRANSPORT (MOTOR VEHICLE)**

**Transport (NST) route plying by the NST Buses**

1. Shamator - Dimapur :- 358.7 Km

### **2.20 SOCIAL WELFARE: ICDS PROJECTS**

1. 2 Nos – Shamator & Chessore with 48 centres

### **2.21 VILLAGE GUARDS (710 VGs)**

1. Asst. Commandant (1 No)

### **2.22 POWER (Electricity)**

The power department in the district is headed by JE (Power). Shamator gets power supply from Kohima via Meluri and Kiphire. Almost all the Towns and villages in the district are electrified.

### **2.23 MAP OF THE DISTRICT**



Figure 1 - Administrative Map of Shamator

# 3 Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis of Shamator

## **Hazard Analysis:**

Hazard analysis involves identifying the potential hazards that could affect the district. These hazards may include natural hazards such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, and droughts, as well as human-induced hazards such as fires, industrial accidents, and conflicts. The district's location, topography, and climate should be considered when assessing hazards.

## **Risk Analysis:**

Risk analysis involves assessing the likelihood and potential impact of the identified hazards. The risk analysis should take into account the district's exposure to hazards, the vulnerability of the population and infrastructure, and the capacity to cope with potential impacts. The analysis should also consider the interdependencies between different hazards and the potential for cascading effects.

## **Vulnerability Analysis:**

Vulnerability analysis involves assessing the susceptibility of the district's population, infrastructure, and environment to the potential impacts of hazards. Vulnerability factors may include poverty, inadequate infrastructure, lack of access to information and resources, and social inequality. Vulnerability analysis should identify the populations most at risk and their specific vulnerabilities.

The above framework bestows upon the administration the onerous task 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 Shamator is highly prone to disasters such as Landslides and Fire.

Landslides are highly frequent in the district of Shamator 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. 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 Shamator 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 Shamator 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 Shamator Town settlement area is prone to landslide and sinking area. The major factor that triggers the landslides in Shamator 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. Shamator is thus highly prone to seismic activity unfortunately though the predictability of such occurrences is impossible.

Yet, considering the fact that such a disaster can happen any time, it is extremely important to equip ourselves with the basic knowledge of handling such calamities when they come upon. The effective role of civic bodies, concerned departments and the entire population will be key to effective management of such natural calamities.

# 4

## **Training and Capacity Building**

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 reduce risk and thus 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 Shamator, awareness generation programs, education, Research and Development (R&D) and systemic training. The Deputy Commissioner, Shamator 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.

### **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 awareness among the communities and different agencies on how to establish mechanism for effective response to any disaster, particularly with Shamator being vulnerable to all kind of disasters.



**Mock Drill conducted at Shamator from 15 – 17 Nov. 2022 simulating 8.7 magnitude earthquake**

### **Community First Responder**

The community is always the first responder in any disaster 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 after-effects of disaster and further endangers the victims.

The response will be faster and most effective if responder is trained 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.

With the realization of the importance of training, the District Disaster Management Authority, Shamator conducted its phase of ‘Community First Responder’ training sponsored by Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority from 22<sup>nd</sup>- 26<sup>th</sup> May 2017 at 2 (two) administrative blocks of the district training 80 community first responders from 8 villages.

**Name of the ToTs of Community First Responder Training of Shamator District**

Sl. No	Name	Designation/ Organization	Address	Age	Sex	Contact No.
<b>Shamator Sub-Division</b>						
1	Wati (Team Leader)	STBC (Church)	Shamator	28	M	9862727947
2	Easther	YAST	Shamator	44	F	8974633153
3	K. Kamsola	YAST	Shamator	45	F	9612475211
4	K. Jacob	STBC	Shamator	24	M	9612653225
5	Luntsuba	Student	Shamator	18	M	9862885478
<b>Chessor Sub-Division</b>						
1	Lucy (Team Leader)	Student	Kiutsukiur Village	24	F	8119071918
2	Y. Yameshi	Teacher	Shiponger Village	29	M	9612087758
3	Shophukhiung	Student	Chessor village	27	M	9612267616
4	S. Rezut	Student	Chessor Village	25	M	9612417424

**Name of Community First Responder of Shamator District Village wise.**

**Team Composition of Community First Responder (CFR) of Chessor Sub-division**

<b>Huker Village</b>				
Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number	
1	Team Leader	A. Jimkiu	9862740213	
2	Team Co-ordinator	Chipongkiu	8413939862	
3	First Aid	Lumrela	9615413620	
4		Tsungkamla	8414833532	
5		Throngrun	8131950268	
6		Tsulunkhiung	8119624005	
7		Search & Rescue	Sorela	
8			Threngum	



9		Yangtsumong	8415975582
10		Thsaso	

### Chessore Town

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	P. Wongkiuba	8415974236
2	Team Co-ordinator	Akela	8416054011
3	First Aid	Ramtsula	9862374388
4		Kiutsu	8416053466
5		M. Zunkhum	
6		Helimong	
7	Search & Rescue	Lachimba	9612351446
8		Z. Yimkong	8119071540
9		H. Tsusola	
10		S. Ramtsula	

### Chessore Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	R. Lato	8732074090
2	Team Co-ordinator	Ramji	7085422004
3	First Aid	Kumchomong	9612654283
4		Kumtsula	
5		Thronji	8730806341
6		Kehoto	8575956425
7	Search & Rescue	Thsanshimong	8974040546
8		Rebicca	8974639923
9		Yanholi	8413035657
10		Throngkamla	

### Y Anner Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Throngshi	8415829686
2	Team Co-ordinator	Neoba	8729993401
3	First Aid	Hanshiba	7085387877
4		Throngkiuba	
5		Kintangba	
6		Hanlumong	9856774474
7	Search & Rescue	Hopong	
8		Yantsula	
9		Asala	
10		Ajila	

**Team Composition of Community First Responder (CFR) of Shamator District****Shamator Town**

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	K. Kumtsu	8732087436
2	Team Co-ordinator	B. Yimso	8014555393
3	First Aid	C Yimkhong	7628086176
4		Sangdikiu	
5		H. Akhum	8974649522
6		A. Tsulun	9862128518
7	Search & Rescue	T. Nyingven	8974676560
8		K. Kiutong	8974344092
9		K. Akhum	8974649522
10		T. Hanphuba	84138644

**Shamator Village**

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Benri	8974036820
2	Team Co-ordinator	Y. Yansukiu	8575809488
3	First Aid	T. Khumtsu	
4		L. Birila	8732846309
5		R. Mongkila	9862885051
6		Y. Kumkiuba	8730850663
7	Search & Rescue	K. Yanshumong	8974807072
8		K. Apongla	
9		W. Chubala	
10		T.Lumba	

**Leangkonger Village**

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	B. Kheapu	8974123995
2	Team Co-ordinator	C. Mukam	7629875714
3	First Aid	T. Yantsu	
4		M. Asolun	
5		A. Tsulun	
6		R. Kheantsu	
7	Search & Rescue	H. Yimto	
8		K. Limtsu	
9		Z. Shahoto	
10		R. Chuba	

**Wapher Village**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>
1	Team Leader	W. David	8730956391
2	Team Co-ordinator	W. Kamtsula	9862779358
3	First Aid	Y. Biri	8974938585
4		K. Kiuchamong	7085619710
5		K. Nyingven	9862771782
6		R. Tsuthruba	
7	Search & Rescue	K. Limtsu	
8		M. Zukheangla	
9		M. Mahbala	
10		Y. Khalishe	

# 5

## Contingency plan for early warning, relief and recovery

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### 1.1 Incident Response 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.

#### **Trigger Mechanism**

The chairman of the State Executive Committee (SEC)/Chief Secretary of NSDMA shall inform the Chairman of NSDMA, the Honourable 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

## **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:

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

## **Functional Responsibilities:**

Responsible Officer- Primarily responsible for effective response.

Command- Overall in-charge of Incident Response Team and its effective functioning.

Operations- Direct and supervise all Tactical actions.

Planning- Collect/ Analyze data, workout need of required resources and prepare action plan.

Logistics & Finance- Provide Logistic support, Procurement and Cost Accounting.

## **Features of IRS:**

Management by objectives & incident action plan

Flexibility

Span of Control

Multi tasking

Accountability

Resource Management

Common terminology

Unity of command & Chain of command

Transfer of command

Unified Command

Medical Plan

Communication Plan

**IRS Positions and suitable Officers at District level:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>IRS Position</b>	<b>Suitable Officer</b>
<b>1</b>	Incident Commander	Addl. Deputy Commissioner
<b>2</b>	Deputy Incident Commander	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Head Quarter
<b>3</b>	Information & Media Officer	District Public Relation Officer
<b>4</b>	Safety Officer	Superintendent of Police
<b>5</b>	Liaison Officer	Extra Asst. Commissioner (Jud)
<b>6</b>	Operation Section	District Commandant (HG&CD)
<b>7</b>	Planning Section	Town Planner/ SDO(C)
<b>8</b>	Logistic Section	Extra Asst. Commissioner (Estt.)
<b>9</b>	Relief Operation Section	Extra Asst. Commissioner (Dev.)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>IRS Position</b>	<b>Suitable Officer</b>
<b>Operation Section</b>		
<b>1</b>	Operation Section Chief	District Commandant (HG & CD)
<b>2</b>	Staging Area Commander	Asst. Election Officer
<b>3</b>	Response Branch Director	Sub Division Police Officer
<b>4</b>	Division Supervisor/ Group I/C	Sub Inspector, HG&CD
<b>5</b>	Task Force/ Strike Team	Officer In charge, Fire & Emergencies Service
<b>6</b>	Single Resource Unit	Inspector, Police
<b>7</b>	Transportation Unit	District Transport Officer, NST
<b>i</b>	Road Group I/C	Asst. Superintendent, NST
<b>ii</b>	Vehicle Coordinator	Motor Vehicle Inspector
<b>iii</b>	Loading and unloading I/C	District Labour Officer

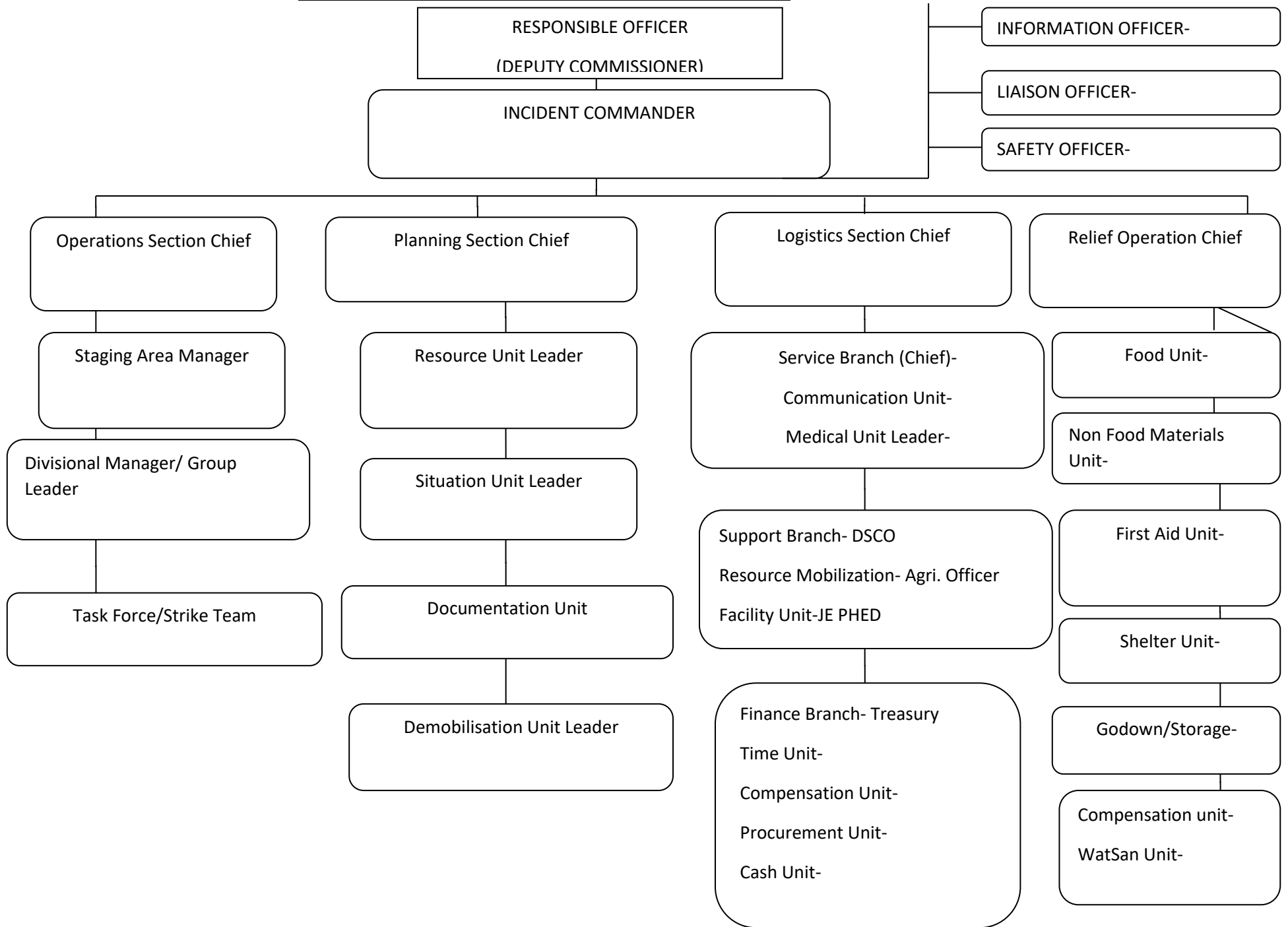
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>IRS Position</b>	<b>Suitable Officer</b>
<b>Planning Section</b>		
<b>1</b>	Planning Section Chief	Town Planner/ SDO(C)
<b>2</b>	Resource Unit	Block Development Officer
<b>3</b>	Check-in Status Recorder	District Statistical Officer
<b>4</b>	Situation Unit	District Evaluation Officer
<b>5</b>	Display Processor	Agriculture Officer
<b>6</b>	Field Observer	Officer from Para-military
<b>7</b>	Weather Observer	District Soil & Water Conservation Officer
<b>8</b>	Documentation Unit	Information Officer, DPRO
<b>9</b>	Demobilization Unit	District Planning Officer
<b>10</b>	Technical Specialist	Asst. Information Officer, NIC

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>IRS Position</b>	<b>Suitable Officer</b>
<b>Logistic Section</b>		
<b>1</b>	Logistic Section Chief	Extra Asst. Commissioner (Estt.)
<b>2</b>	Service Branch Director	Dy. District Education Officer
<b>3</b>	Communication Unit	Dy. Superintendant of Police, NPTO
<b>4</b>	Medical Unit	Deputy Chief Medical Officer
<b>5</b>	Support Branch Director	Principal, District Govt. College
<b>6</b>	Resource Provisioning Unit	Sub-Divisional Officer, Power
<b>7</b>	Facility Unit	Chairman, Chamber of Commerce
<b>8</b>	Ground Support Unit	Youth Resource Officer
<b>9</b>	Time Unit	Land Record & Survey Officer
<b>10</b>	Procurement Unit	DDMA
<b>11</b>	Cost Unit	DDMA
<b>12</b>	Finance Branch	Treasury Officer
<b>13</b>	Time Unit	Land Record & Survey Officer

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>IRS Position</b>	<b>Suitable Officer</b>
<b>Relief Operation Section</b>		
<b>1</b>	Relief Operation Section Chief	Extra Asst. Commissioner (Dev.)
<b>2</b>	Food Unit	Inspector of Supply, Food & Civil Supplies
<b>3</b>	Non-food Materials Unit	Child Development Project Officer
<b>4</b>	First Aid Unit	Medical Officer
<b>5</b>	Shelter Unit	Jr. Engineer, PWD (Housing)
<b>6</b>	Godown/ Storage Unit	Sub-Inspector of Supply
<b>7</b>	Compensation/ Claims Unit	DPO/DMO, DDMA
<b>8</b>	WATSAN Unit	Jr. Engineer, PHED

\*\* As soon as disaster strikes, all the DDMA members are to reported to District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC).

# INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (IRS)





**The COMPOSITION of the TASKFORCES is given in the table below:**

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

## **5.2 Emergency Operation Centres/ Control Rooms**

- **District Emergency Operation Centre**

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.

- **Task Force Operation Room (TFOR)**

Individual Task Force function shall activate & operate their respective control rooms in their office manned by a competent person who is proficient in communication and technically capable of coordinating with Circle Level Control Room and District Control Room and mobilize requisite resources to the disaster site.

- **Circle Level Control Room (CLCR)**

The Circle Level Control Room shall be located at the Office of the EAC/SDO(C) /ADC. The Liaison Officers of the respective Circles shall take charge of the Control Room. The respective Liaison Officers shall coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TFCR for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TFCR/DCR.

- **Facilities at District Control Room**

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

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

- **Facilities at Task Force Operation Rooms (TFOR)**

The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:

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

- **Facilities at Circle Level Control Rooms (CLCR)**

The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:

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

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

DCR : Deputy Commissioner or any person nominated

TFCR : Respective Task Force Leader

CLCR : Respective Circle Liaison Officer

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

### **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.

## Synthesized Radio Communication

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

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

## Telephones

Telephones are provided at all the Control Rooms.

## Alternate Communication System

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

## Satellite Communication System

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

## Messengers

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

### **Right use of Communication facility**

- The sense of urgency that every one experiences during disaster may lead to a chaotic situation if communication systems are not properly used.
- Communication shall be brief and simple.
- Telephones/ Hot Lines shall be used wherever possible to avoid congestion of Radio communication.
- All task force members shall communicate only through their allotted frequency channel to avoid congestion in the particular channel.
- Personnel who use Radios should be acquainted with the operation of the equipment, various channels, code words, length of speech, etc.

### **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 Shamator 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:

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

On activation, coordination of warning and response efforts will operate from the District Control Room and Information Centre (DCIC).

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

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

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

## **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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### **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.

### **Prevention and Mitigation:**

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

### **Natural Disaster (Likely to strike Shamator district):**

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

### **Man made Disaster:**

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

### **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: Shamator district lies in a severe wind velocity zone; the design velocity of wind in this zone is 50 m/sec which is much higher than the eastern side of the state which is a design velocity of 44m/sec.
3. Fire: In our area we frequently encounter with natural as well as manmade disasters. All this are due to sheer ignorance and human negligence/carelessness and in many fire incidents, some well cultivated farms were burnt down in our district. Some remedial measures are proposed in the suggestion column.

4. Earthquake: Shamator lies in the most active seismic zone that is zone-V as it is specified. Therefore, we 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. Our soil is not uniform and stable. On top of it we receive heavy rainfall and it is lying in an active seismic zone. The problems related to our area are unique. We therefore, put forward the following suggestive measures:

1. Entire district should be properly surveyed and investigated to bring out a map reflecting the stability and strength of the soil (zoning).
2. At least Shamator 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 rise thatch houses and ordinary buildings are not advisable on hill tops and saddles. Basing on 1, 2, & 3 a vulnerable area map should be brought out.
4. Construction of residential buildings under the overhead electricity lines 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 bylaws 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. RESPONSE 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.

**Definition:** 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

**Epidemic Level:** Indicates a disaster that affects many people in a given area or community

**Pandemic Level:** 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

Biological 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, line departments etc. DDMA shall issue such notification and conduct awareness programme from time to time as part of preparedness.

# 7

## **THE RESPONSE PLAN**

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

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

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

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

### **1. Before the Disaster:-**

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

### **2. During and after Disaster:-**

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

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

## **7.1 RESCUE CELL:**

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

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

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

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

## **7.2 RELIEFS AND RESTORATION CELL:**

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

The Officer-in-charge is SDO (Civil) and Members are DIO (Industry ) Asst. Director Supply, District Veterinary officer, Representatives of Red Cross, NGOs from Tribal Unions etc can be co-opted as need be, close co-ordination is to be made with medical and information cells respectively.

## **7.3. MEDICAL RELIEF CELL :**

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

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

## **7.4 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 DOs and DON'Ts 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-ordinated to cause wide publicity.

The Committee may comprise of the following members:-

- Chairman - Deputy Commissioner, Shamator.
- Members - S.P. Shamator.
- Town Council
- S.D.O. (Civil).
- B.D.Os.
- Asst. Commandant, Village Guards.

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

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

### **7.5 ROAD AND COMMUNICATION CELL:**

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

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

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

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

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

The Committee may comprise of the following members:-

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

### **7.6 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.

### **7.7 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.

### **7.8 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)

### **7.9ACHIEVE 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.

# 8

## **RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION**

### **Introduction:**

Natural Disaster is an event of nature which causes sudden disruption to the normal life of a society with widespread destruction and loss of lives and properties to such an extent that normal social and economic 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 Shamator 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 regular 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 damaged 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 becomes inadequate to meet the massive challenges. For such an eventuality, arrival of outside assistance is a must. Its delay will multiply casualty and losses outside assistance is required in the following forms: -

### **(a) HUMAN RESOURCES: -**

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

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

- i. Food
- ii. Clothing (Dresses & blankets)
- iii. Trucks
- iv. Light & medium Vehicles
- v. Cranes
- 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/NGOs
- 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 NGOs, local communities and by volunteers has 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 becomes 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 to 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 VIPs 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. NGOs to undertake construction under Public Private Partnership Program (PPPP).
- g. Agencies to do the job (a) Government (b) Community (c) NGOs.

#### **(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 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: -

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Designation/ Line Department</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
2	Executive Engineer (Housing)	
3	Executive Engineer (PWD) R & B /NH	
4	Executive Engineer (PHED)	
5	Superintending Engineer (Power)	
6	Executive Engineer (Water Resources)	
7	Administrator STC	
8	Representative from Tribal Unions/Church orgs	
9	SDO (C)	M/ Secy
10	S.P	

## **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, NGOs 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

**9. LIST OF ADMN OFFICERS / SECURITY AGENCIES/ HODs/ NGOs / TRIBAL LEADERS /CHURCHES & DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS OF SHAMATOR DISTRICT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS SHAMATOR DISTRICT:**

1. Shri. Thsuvisie Phoiji, DC Shamator: 8880689356
2. Shri. Bodi Kapfo SDO (Civil) Shamator: 8787829986
3. Shri. S Longnyei Konyak SDO (Civil), Chessore: 8131090987
4. Shri. Chenithung Ovung EAC, Shamator: 8787478590
5. Shri. I. Yentinoungbou EAC, Shamator : 7005528270

**SECURITY AGENCIES:**

1. Smt. Amit Kumar IPS, SP Shamator: 7500406061
2. Shri. Limaonen, Addl. SP, Shamator: 8787898121
3. Shri. Seijacin Hangsing, SDPO, Shamator: 7630008536
4. Shri. Nikeho Shohe OC, Shamator PS: 8787570132
5. Shri. B. Lakhum OC, Chessore PS: 8974822589
6. Shri. BV Anand Reddy, Colonel, 14 Assam Rifles Unit: 7087869455

**HODs:**

1. Shri. L Mongsanger, DAO: 9436004084
2. Shri. Thrimhokiu, SDO (PWD) NH: 8119849739
3. Shri. Kepemu James, SDEO (Education): 8119815211
4. Shri. Nungsashiba, CDPO (Social Welfare): 8974054147
5. Shri S Temsuyanger Imchen, Branch Manager (Rural Bank): 7005180216
6. Shri. Imsori Longchari, Branch Manager SBI Shamator: 9582079480
7. Shri. Imnaningsang Longchar, SDO (PHED) Shamator: 8731830549
8. Shri. Sangthing, DLRSO Shamator: 8074486162
9. Shri. Atoka K Sumi, BDO (RD): 7005008971
10. Smt Shamyung O Ongh, SDFO (Fisheries): 6009223231
11. Shri. Ketholelie Angami, DSO (Sericulture): 7005443114
12. Shri. Tiachuba, CVO: 9612691285
13. Shri. Moamongba, JE DPO (LR): 9402470640
14. Shri V. Chulie Metsieo, SI (FCS): 8787828505

### **SCHOOLS:**

1. Shri. Ram Sewak Jadon, Principal GHSS, Shamator : 9612480868
2. Shri. Fr. John Phoiji, Principal, St. Xavier's School, Shamator: 9612119130
3. Smt. Hantsula, Head Mistress, Christian High School, Shamator: 8730852417
4. Shri. Fr. David K. Tithong, St. Christopher School, Chessore: 9862848172
5. Shri. Hankim, Principal, GHSS, Chessore: 8974795248

### **NGOs**

1. Shri. Throngso, YTC President: 9612176276
2. Shri. Topan, TTC President: 8974993546
3. Shri. Keyoungkhun Yimchunger, YAA President: 8730931962
4. Smt. Resangla Susanna, YWO President: 8118995142

### **DOHASHIS:**

1. Shri. P Helumong Yimchunger, PA to DC: 9612174149
2. Shri. T Reluthong Yimchunger, Head DB, Shamator : 8974703826
3. Shri. K Keoshu, Hd DB1, Sotokur: 9612495921
4. Shri. T Lakiumong, Hd DB1, Mangko: 9612666081
5. Shri. Z Tsulan Yimchunger, DB, Chessore: 9862765714

### **CHURCHES:**

1. Rev. Dr. SJ Akhum, ES (KBCA): 7005919506
2. Rev. R. Thsankiu, Pastor (STBC): 8974896745
3. Rev. M Shuto, ES (TTBA): 8837366096