



**Government of Nagaland
Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority: Home
Department**

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
TUENSANG
2019**



*Prepared by
District Disaster Management Authority,
Tuensang, Nagaland.*

Forward.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) of Tuensang District is been prepared with an aim of creating awareness for preparedness and for documentation of disasters of the district. Which can be used for reference.

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

This plan has been prepared as per the guideline provided by National Disaster Management Authority and mandates the role and functions to be played by District Disaster Management Authority. Disaster Management, by its very nature, requires a multidisciplinary approach and hence, a strong coordination mechanism forms the core of successful management. The plan outlines the functions of Tuensang District Disaster Management Authority and the support functions to be performed by the line departments as well as SDMA. This plan shall be reviewed periodically by the DDMA to update all activities and information. Moreover, a training plan has been prepared to enhance capacities of all departments for effective management of disasters.

I hope that this plan will serve the purpose of creating a disaster free Tuensang. The observations made by the State Disaster Management Authority have been incorporated.



(L. JAMITHUNG LOTH)
Deputy Commissioner &
Chairman DDMA, Tuensang.

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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.
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.
IRD : Incident Respond System
ISD : International Subscriber's Dialing.
JTO : Junior Telecom Officer.
MS : Medical Surgeon.
MSU : Mobile Surgical Unit.
MO : Medical Officer.
NGOs : Non-Governmental Organization.
NCC : National Cadet Corps.
NSDMA : Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority.
PHC : Public Health Centre.
RD : Rural Development.
SDDMC : Sub-Division Disaster Management Committee.
SDO (C) : Sub-Division Officer (Civil).
SP : Superintending Of Police.
SOPs : Standard Operating Procedures.
SDMO : Sub-Division Medical Officer.
SMO : Senior Medical officer.
TFOR : Task Force Operating Room.
TTC : Tuensang Town Council.
TCR : Taskforce Control room.
ULB : Urban Local Bodies.

1

Introduction, Concept and Policies

1.1 Introduction

Disasters occur with unfailing regularity causing immense loss of life, assets and livelihood. Natural disasters are the manifestation of nature trying to maintain equilibrium, man made disasters are a fall out of modern developmental activities, level of human inefficiency and the man's intense desire of being the supreme and unchecked.

As a part of the overall preparedness of the state, the Government of Nagaland has a State Disaster Management Action Plan to support and strengthen the efforts of the district administration. In this context, Tuensang district has evolved its own District Disaster Management Action Plan (DDMAP). It is expected that these multi-hazard response plans would increase the effectiveness of administrative intervention.

1.2 Plan Considerations

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

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

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

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

1.3 Organization of Plan

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

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

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

1.4 Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 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:

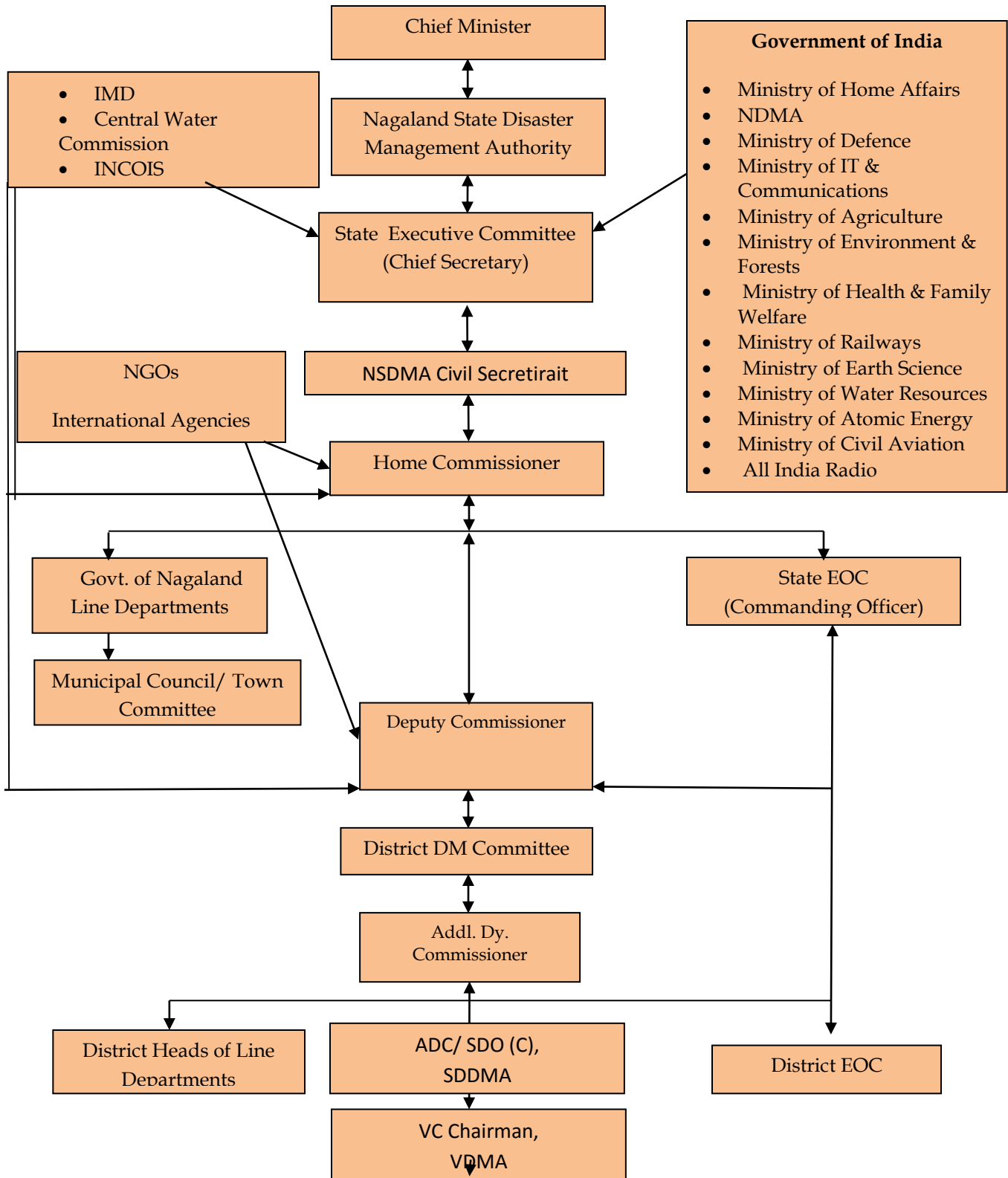
- Planning and implementing measures to mitigating or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequence of disaster
- Preparedness for emergencies and disasters
- Assessing the effects of disasters
- Providing emergency relief and rescue and post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction,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

2.1 Inception.

The name of the district Tuensang originated from the name of the District headquarter, namely, Tuensang, now an urban area and the administrative centre of the District. The town also follow the name of a village which is situated close by. Till 1971 Census, Tuensang district included the present Mon, Longleng and Kiphire district as a whole. Later, in 1973 Mon district was carved out of Tuensang with 6 administrative circles having 83 villages including Mon Town. Further jurisdictional changes in the District boundary occurred later in 1986 when 2 circles of Tuensang District, namely Monyakshu circle having 7 villages and Tobu circle except Tobu village were again transferred to Mon District. No changes in the area of Tuensang took place between 1991 and 2001. There were 20 administrative circles and 256 villages (including 5 uninhabited villages) in Tuensang district during Census 2001 and had an area of 4228 sq. Kms.

After 2001 Census, some major jurisdictional changes took place in Tuensang. Two new districts namely, Longleng and Kiphire were carved out with an area of 562 sq.km and 1130 sq.km respectively. 1 (one) village namely; Lithsami hitherto under Longkhim administrative circle of Tuensang district was transferred to Suruhuto circle of Zunheboto district. Longleng District, the tenth district of Nagaland was formed by transferring 3 circles namely Tamlu, Yongya and Longleng out of Tuensang District while Kiphire district was created by transferring the Seyochung, Amahator, Kiphire Sadar, Kiusam, Kiusam, Longmatra, Pungro administrative circles again from Tuensang district in 2003. One more administrative circle was created in Kiphire after 2001 Census. Meanwhile, out of the original 20 administrative circles of 2001 Census Tuensang district was left with 10 circles having an area of 2536 sq.km. However, 6 more circles were created after 2001 Census in Tuensang. Former Tuensang Sadar Circle was divided into 4(four) Circles namely, Tuensang Sadar, Sangsangnyu, Ngoungchung and Sotokur while Noklak was divided into 3 (three) Circles namely, Noklak, Chingmei and Nokhu. A new Circle Mangko was carved out of Chessore administrative Circle. On account of these changes Tuensang district had 16 (sixteen) administrative Circles, 1 (one) Statutory Town and 144 villages (including 6 uninhabited villages) during 2011 Census.

Tuensang, a multiracial District is inhabited by four major tribes; the **Changs**, the **Yimchungers**, the **Khiamniungans** and the **Sangtams** and a sub-tribe **Tikhirs** under the nomenclature of Yimchungers, apart from the seizable amount of settlers both from within and outside the state.

2.2 Location and boundaries

The Tuensang district is bounded between 94° 33' 45" & 95° 11' 15" East Longitudes and 25° 35' & 26° 48' North Latitudes encompassing an area of 2500 Sq Km (Approx) which is located in the eastern part of Nagaland which is bounded by Kiphire District in the Southeast, Mon and Longleng District in the northeast, Mokokchung in the northwest, Zunheboto in the southwest and Myanmar in the east. In the early seventies at the instance of the Geographical Survey of India in collaboration with the Myanmar authority 9(Nine) RCC pillars touching Tuensang were erected all along the International Border demarcating Indian Union and Myanmar.

2.3 Administrative Division

The district is looked after by a Deputy Commissioner under whom there are 16 administrative revenue circles each headed by either an Addl. Deputy Commissioner/ Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) or an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Table.1.1. Administrative circles

Sub-Division	1. Tuensang Sadar Sub-Division	Circles	Tuensang Sadar
	2. Noklak Sub-Division		Noklak Thonoknyu Nokhu
	3. Longkhim Sub-Division		Longkhim Chare
	4. Shamator Sub-Division		Shamator Chessore
	5. Noksen Sub-Division		Noksen

Table 1.2: RD Blocks

Name of R.D Block	Name of circles in the R.D Block	No. of Constituent villages	Total No. of villages
Noksen	Noksen	10	12
	Ngoungchung	2	
Chare	Chare	15	15
Longkhim	Longkhim	12	12
Sangsangyu	Sangsangnyu	8	25
	Tuensand Sadar	6	
	Ngoungchung	8	
	Sotokur	3	
Noklak	Noklak	9	32
	Chingmei	6	
	Nokhu	7	
	Panso	10	
Shamator	Shamator	11	14
	Tsurungto	3	

Chessore	Chessore	6	17
	Mangko	7	
	Sotokur	4	
Thonoknyu	Thonoknyu	17	17
Total		144*	

*** Including 6 uninhabited villages**

2.4 Topography

The Tuensang District is located at an altitude 1371.60m above sea level. The topography of the District is characterized by high hills, deep gorge and narrow valley. The important peaks in the District are **Helipong range, Yakur range, Longtokur range, Mangko Range and Takhaya range.**

2.5 Drainage system

The important rivers of the District are **Tizu** (the longest river in the state originates from Helipong range), **Zungki** river, **Dikhu** river and **Chite** river. The **Thsazalakyusek** waterfall at Chungtor and **Singlisingleyok** waterfall at Chimonger village are also located in the District.

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, gabro and granulitic rocks. The types of soil found in the district are Alluvial Soil, Non Laterite Red Soil and Forest Soil

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

2.7 Types of forest

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

2.8 Ground Water Scenario (Hydrogeology)

Hydrogeologically, the area is underlain by unconsolidated and semi-consolidated formations ranging in age from Upper Cretaceous to Recent. In these Formations, ground water is restricted to only weathered mantles and fractures. Basically, most of the area being hilly, it acts as run-off zone. At places, ground water emanates as springs. In between the hill ranges, there are a number of intermontane valleys. These valleys are underlain by assorted and discontinuous aquifers. Ground water yield prospect is low to moderate (10-20 m³/hr).

Table 1.3 Ground Water Resource potential of Tuensang District

as on 31st March, 2011(in mcm) Net Annual Ground Water Availabili ty	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Domestic & Industrial	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for all uses	Allocation domestic & industrial requireme nt supply upto 2025	Net annual ground water availabilit y for future irrigation developm ent	Stage of Ground Water Developm ent (%)
49.71	0	1.33	1.33	2.22	47.49	2.69

*Source: Ground water information booklet, Tuensang 2013

2.9 Climate

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

2.9.1 Temperature

The district enjoys a cold winter and mild summer. January and February are the coldest months when the night temperature comes down to around 5°C. In summer, it is not at all hot, rather it is cold in comparison to the adjoining plains of Assam. During summer, the temperature does not rise beyond 30°C and the average summer temperature is 27°C. The maximum and minimum temperature recorded are 30 and 5 degree centigrade respectively.

2.9.2 Rainfall

The annual average rainfall of the district is 1661.54 mm. The maximum rainfall occurs during the months of June and July. Rainfall generally begins from April and continues till the end of September.

Table 1.4 Rainfall Data of the District from 2010-2015

Year	Average rainfall	Days
2010	1721.7 mm	177
2011	1241.7 mm	155
2012	1432.4 mm	171
2013	1320.1 mm	163
2014	1023.4 mm	126
2015	1568.4 mm	156
Mean	1661.54 mm	189.6 Days

2.10 Demography

According to the 2011 census Tuensang district has a population of 196,801, roughly equal to the nation of Samoa. This gives it a ranking of 590th in India (out of a total of 640). Tuensang has a sex ratio of 930 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 73.7 %.

Table 1.5 Urban and Rural Populations

Urban	Male	19492
	Female	17349
Rural	Male	82485
	Female	77475

*As per 2011 census

2.11 Literacy

Literacy rate of the district is 51.30 % of the total population, and the literacy rate of male to female is 55.97%: 46.12 % respectively.

Table 1.6 District populations at glance

Sl. No	Description	Information
1	Place of the District in terms of population	4th Place (1, 96,596 persons)
2	Place of the District in terms of area	1st Place (2,536 sq. km)
3	Place of the District in terms of density of population	9th Place (78 persons per sq. km)
4	Place of the District in terms of literacy rate	8th Place (73.1%)
5	Children in the age group 0-6	35,790 (18.2% of total population)
6	Total number of villages in the District	144
7	Number of Circles in the District	16
8	Number of Rural Development Blocks	8
9	Circle having highest number of villages	Thonoknyu (17 villages)
10	Circle having lowest number of villages	Tsurungto (3 villages)
11	Circle having highest population	Tuensang Sadar (47,885 persons)
12	Circle having lowest population	Tsurungto (2,132 persons)
13	Village having highest population	Tuensang Village (8,974 persons Under Tuensang Sadar Circle)
14	Village having lowest population	Kihoto Theological College Campus (12 persons under Shamator Circle)
15	Scheduled Tribe population of the District and its percentage to total population	1,90,916 persons (87.1%)
16	Average household size of the District	5 persons per household
17	Main occupation and its percentage to total population Cultivation	(76.6%)

2.12 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.

2.13 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 Tuensang 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).

2.14 Tradition, Culture and Festivals

Four different tribes inhabit the picturesque land, interspersed with gorges, ridges, hills and valleys. The tribes of Chang, Khamniungan, Sangtam and Yimchungru and a sub-tribe Tikhir under the nomenclature of Yimchungru inhabit the district of Tuensang. The different customs and practices of the tribes are representative of their tradition. The indigenous inhabitants of this district have Mongoloid features as other Nagas. All the tribes however, differ from each other to some extent in physical makeup as also in customs, traditions, culture and language. Each individual tribe has its own rich culture and tradition. It is not possible for one tribe to understand the language of another, so the need for the use of a third language arises. Consequently, Nagamese becomes the link 'language' in the district. Each tribe has its own religious beliefs and practices. The primitive form of beliefs and practices however, are now being rapidly replaced by Christianity even in the remote areas. About 90 % of the people of this district have embraced Christianity. Every tribe has got its own festivals. Most of the festivals are associated with agricultural operation like cutting the jhum field, sowing, harvesting etc. Not only the festivals of each tribe are different, but the dates of the festivals differ from tribe to tribe.

Tribe	Festival	Month
Chang	Naknyulum	July
Khamniungan	Tsokum	October
Sangtam	Mongmong	September
Yimchunger	Metemneo	August

2.15. MEDICAL FACILITIES:

CIVIL HOSPITAL		SUB-CENTRE	
Sl.No	Place	Sl.No	Place
1	Tuensang Town (100 Bedded)	1	Trongrer
Total	1	2	Sangtak
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES		3	Hukiur
		4	Shiponger
Sl.No	Place	5	Y/Anner
1	Noksen	6	Sangpur
2	Chare	7	Tsurongto
3	Shamator	8	Chipur
4	Chessore	9	Wui
5	Thonoknyu	10	Tonglongsor
6	Angangba	11	Sangchen
7	Tsadang	12	Yangpi
8	New Pangsha	13	Phir-Ahri
Total	8	14	Holongba
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE		15	Chungtor
		16	Yangli
Sl.No	Place	17	Noksen Village
1	Noklak	18	Yukumsang
2	Longkhim	19	Kejok
Total	2	20	Chassir
SUBSIDIARY HEALTH CENTRE		21	Waphur
		22	Sanglao
Sl.No	Place	23	Peshu
1	Chimonger	24	Pang
2	Kuthur	25	Choklangan
3	Old Mangkhi	26	Chingmei
Total	3	27	Yimpang
DISPENSARY		28	Tsuwao
		29	Panso
		30	Ngoungchong
		31	Khudei
Sl.No	Place	32	Helipong
	Shri Nagesh	33	Konya
	Sangsangnyu	34	Sotokur
	Nokhu	35	Tuensang Town (Urban H/Sub-centre)
Total	3	Total	35

2.16. VETERINARY FACILITIES.

Sl. No	VETERINARY DISPENSARY	Sl. No	VETERINARY OUT- POST
1	Tuensang Town	1	Noksen
2	Chare	2	Thonoknyu
3	Longkhim	3	Sanglao
4	Noklak	4	Chessore
5	Shamator	Total	4
Total	5		
Sl. No	QUARANTINE CHECK POST		
1	Pangsha		
Total	1		

2.17. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SL. NO	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	TOTAL
1	Govt. Primary School	137
2	Govt. Middle School	25
3	Govt. High School	27
4	Govt. higher Secondary School	5
5	Govt. College	1
6	Private Primary School	17
7	Private Middle School	13
8	Private High School	14
9	Private College	1
	Total	140

2.18. POLICE STATIONS (4 Nos)

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

POLICE OUT- POST (3 Nos)

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

2.19. ROADS

- a. No. of village not connected with roads :- Nil
- b. No. of villages connected with approach road :- 114

c. Roads under PM Package:

- 1. Chendang- Saddle- Noklak :- 64 Km
- 2. Tuensang – Longleng :- 68 Km

d. Roads under BRTF

- 1. Mokokchung – Tuensang – Kiphire Road :- 222 Km

e. TRANSPORT (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Transport (NST) route plying by the NST Buses

- 1. Tuensang- Kohima :- 269 Km
- 2. Tuensang – Mokokchung :- 115 Km
- 3. Tuensang – Kiphire :- 122 Km
- 4. Tuensang – Noklak :- 56 Km
- 5. Tuensang – Shamator :- 56 Km
- 6. Tuensang – Dimapur :- 327 Km
- 7. Tuensang – Pathso :- 72 Km

2.20. SOCIAL WELFARE: ICDS PROJECTS (8 Nos)

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

2.21. VILLAGE GUARDS (3080 VGs)

- 1. Asst. Commandant (2 Nos)
- 2. Noklak
- 3. Longkhim – Chare

2.22. POWER (Electricity)

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

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

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

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

2.23. MAPS OF THE DISTRICT



Fig. 1. District Hospital and Health Centre



Fig.2. District Administrative Map

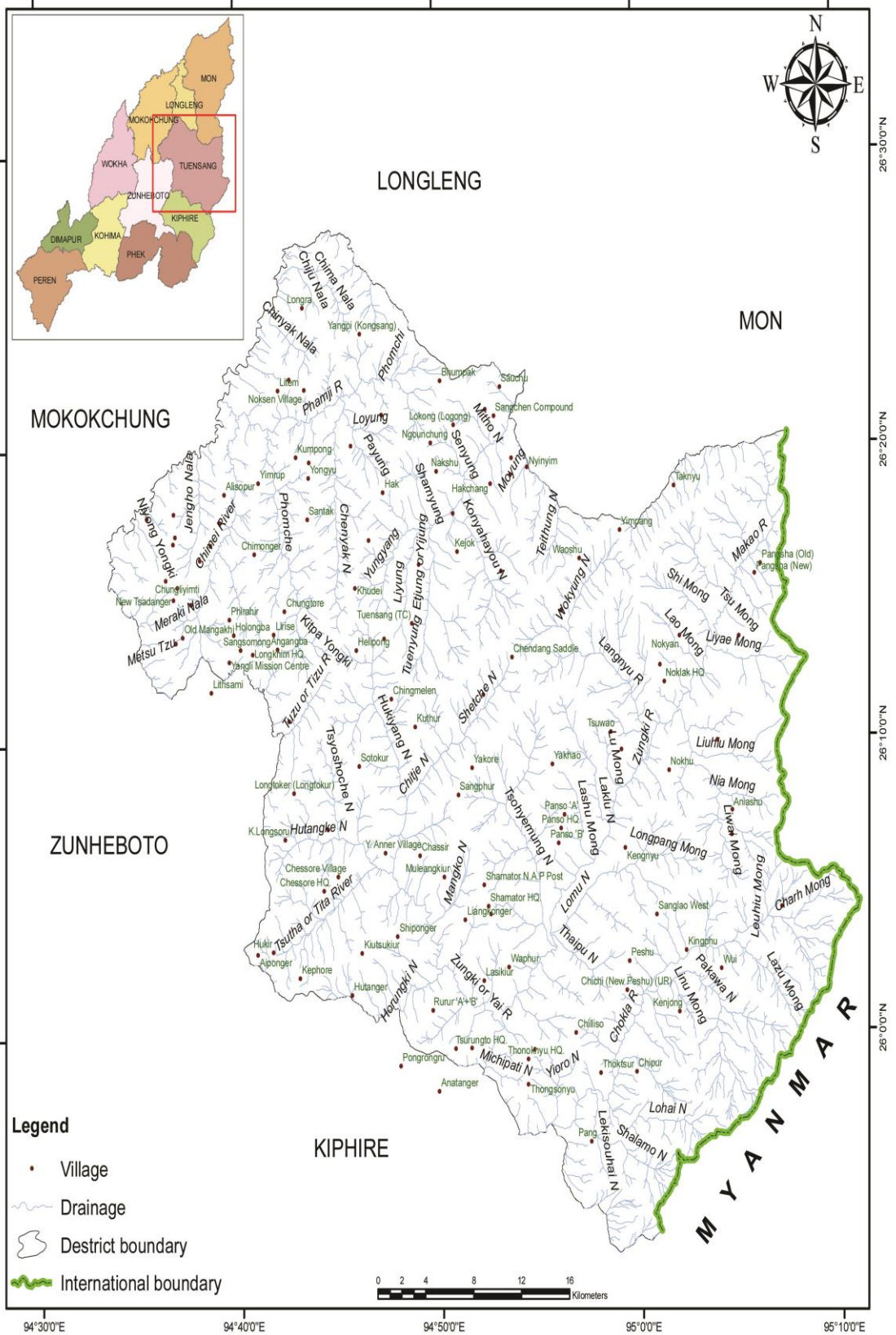


Fig.3. District Drainage Map

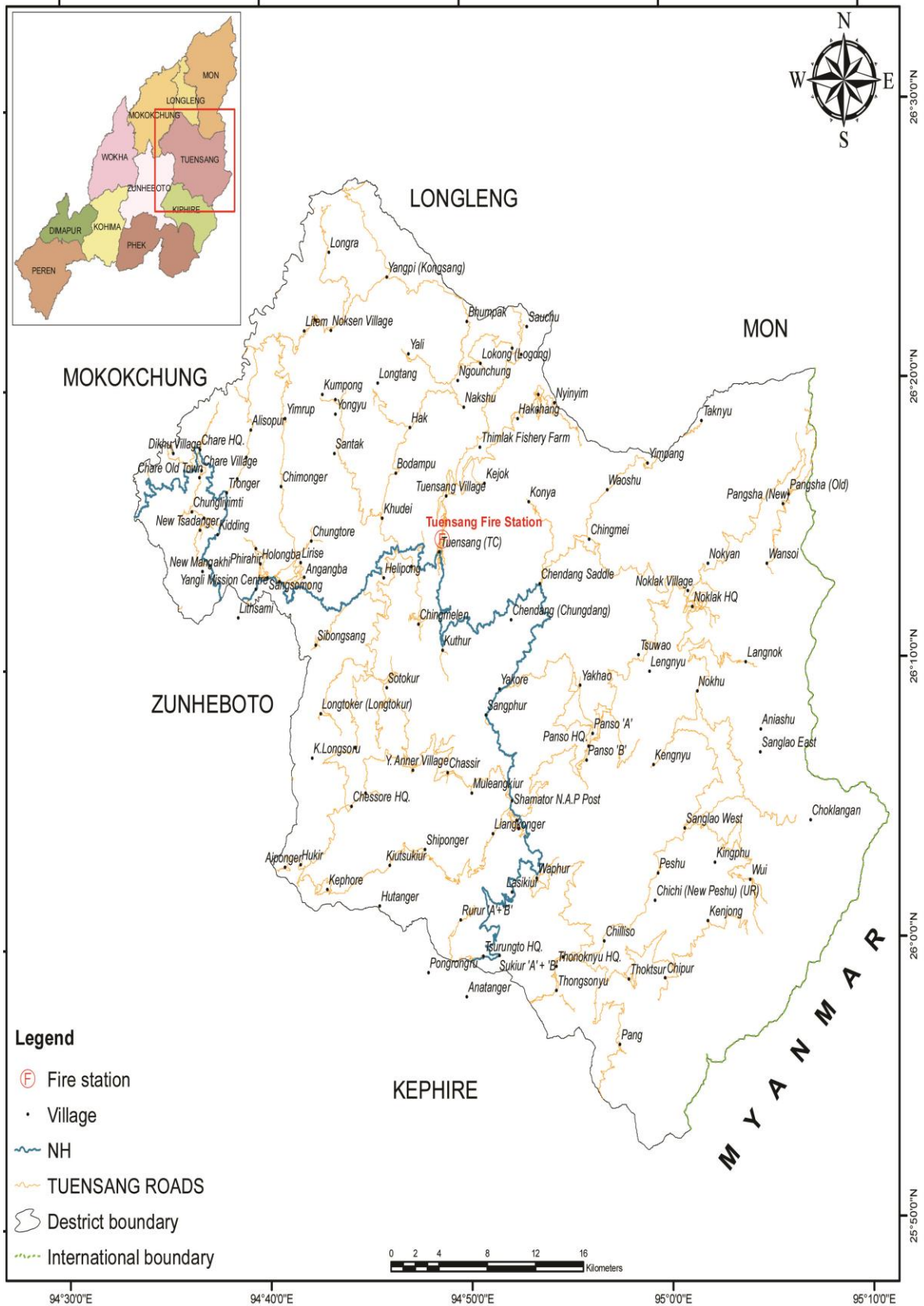


Fig.4. District-Fire Station Map

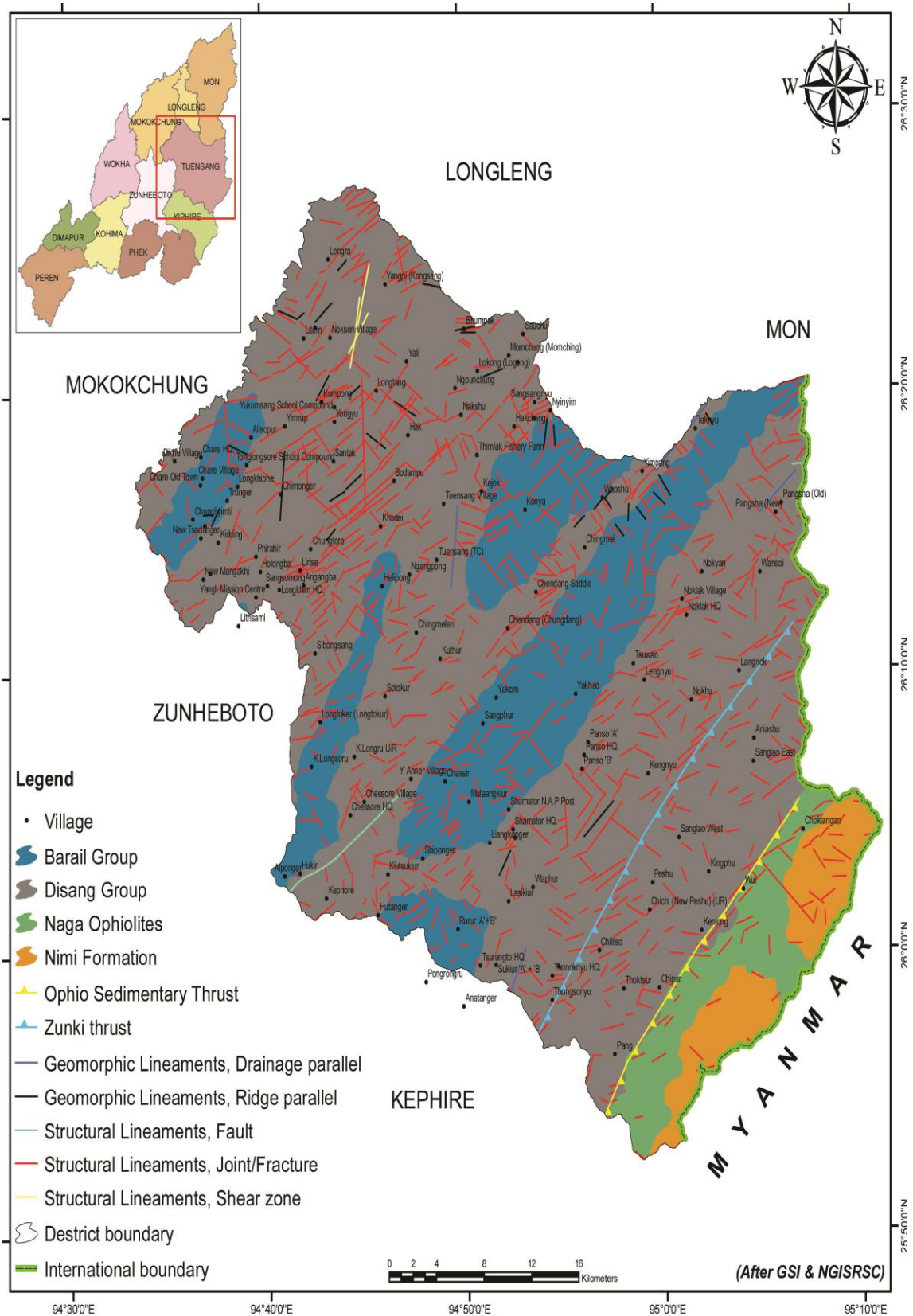


Fig.5. District Geology Map

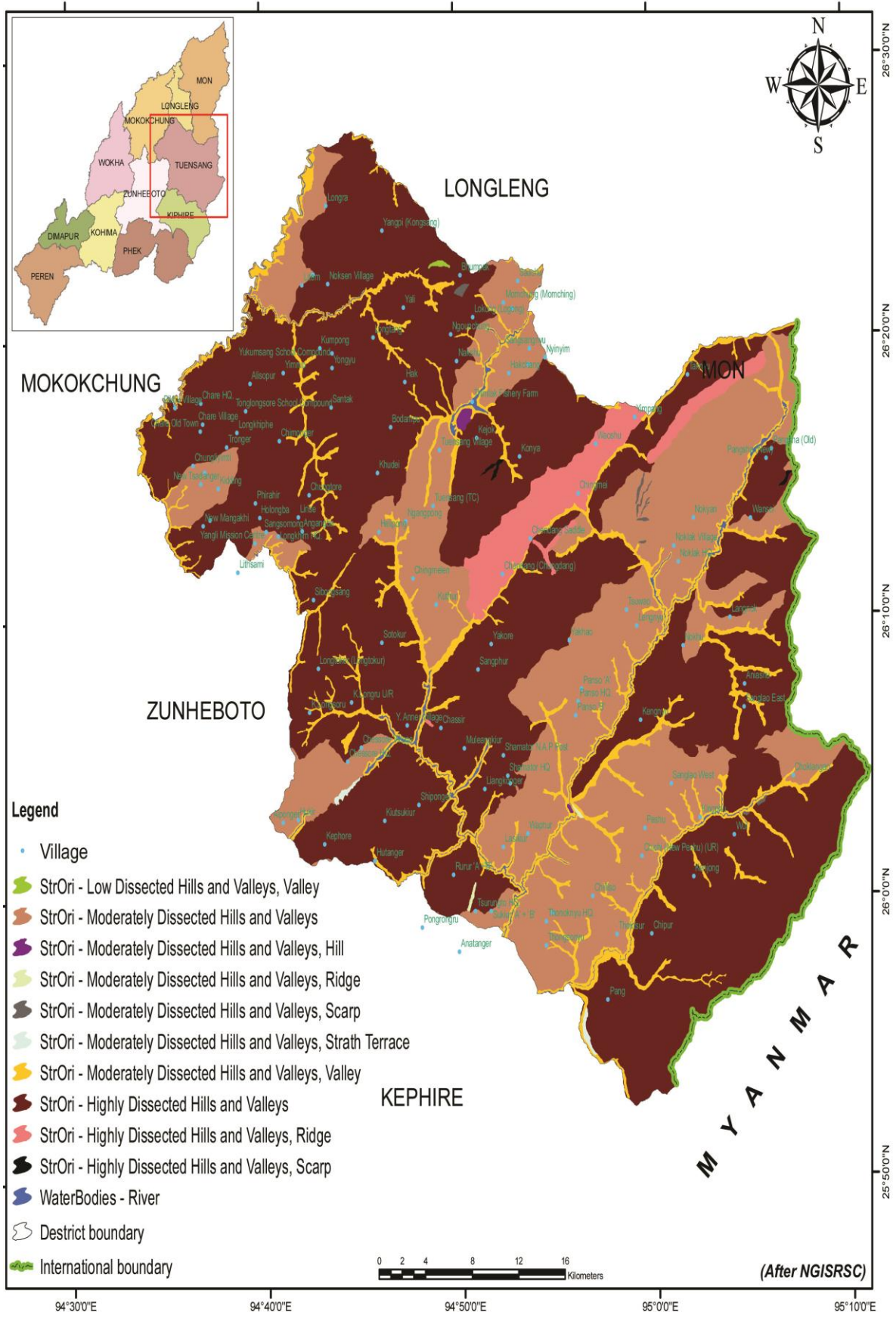


Fig.6. District GEOM Map

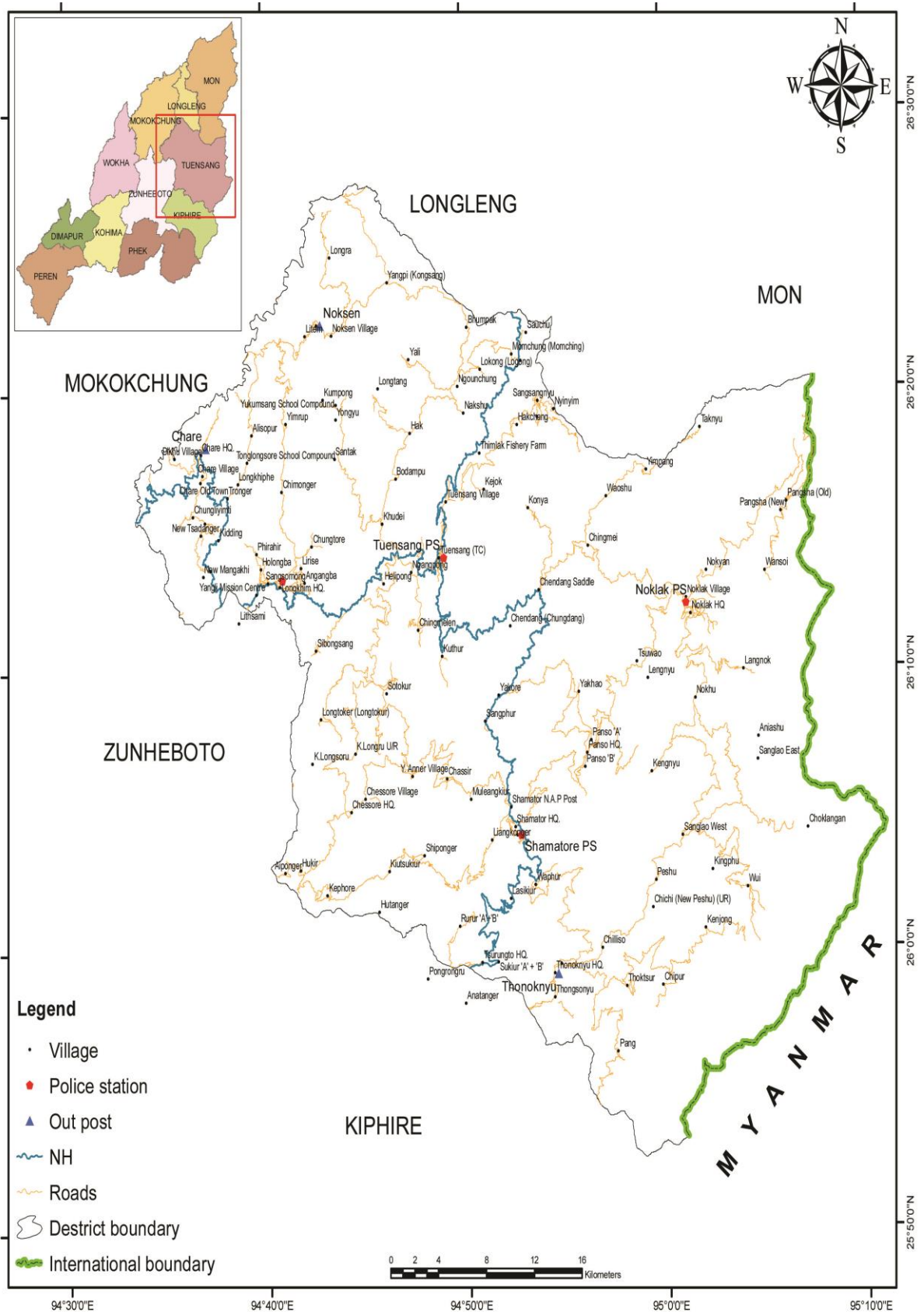


Fig. 7. District Police Stations Map

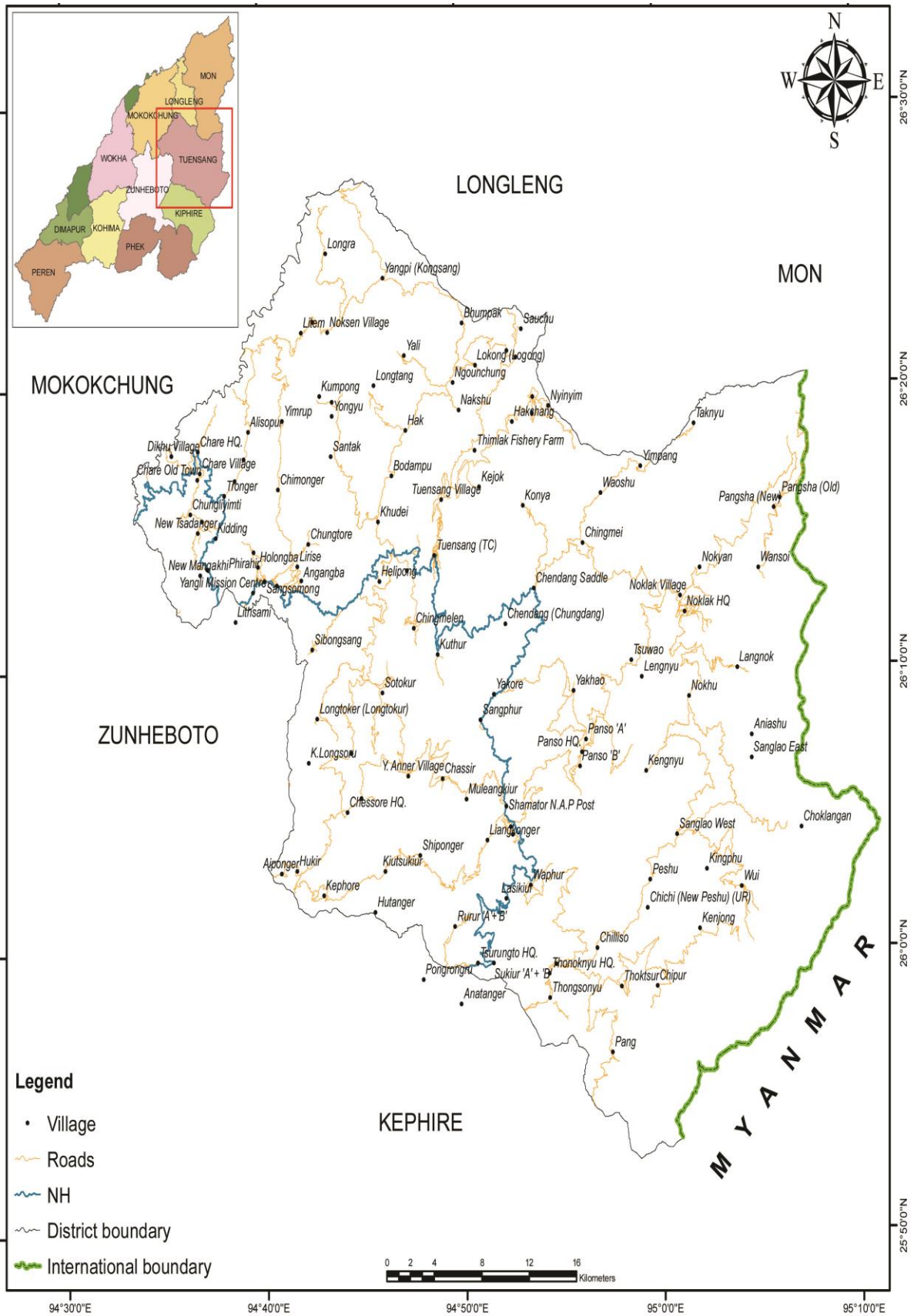


Fig.8. District Road Map

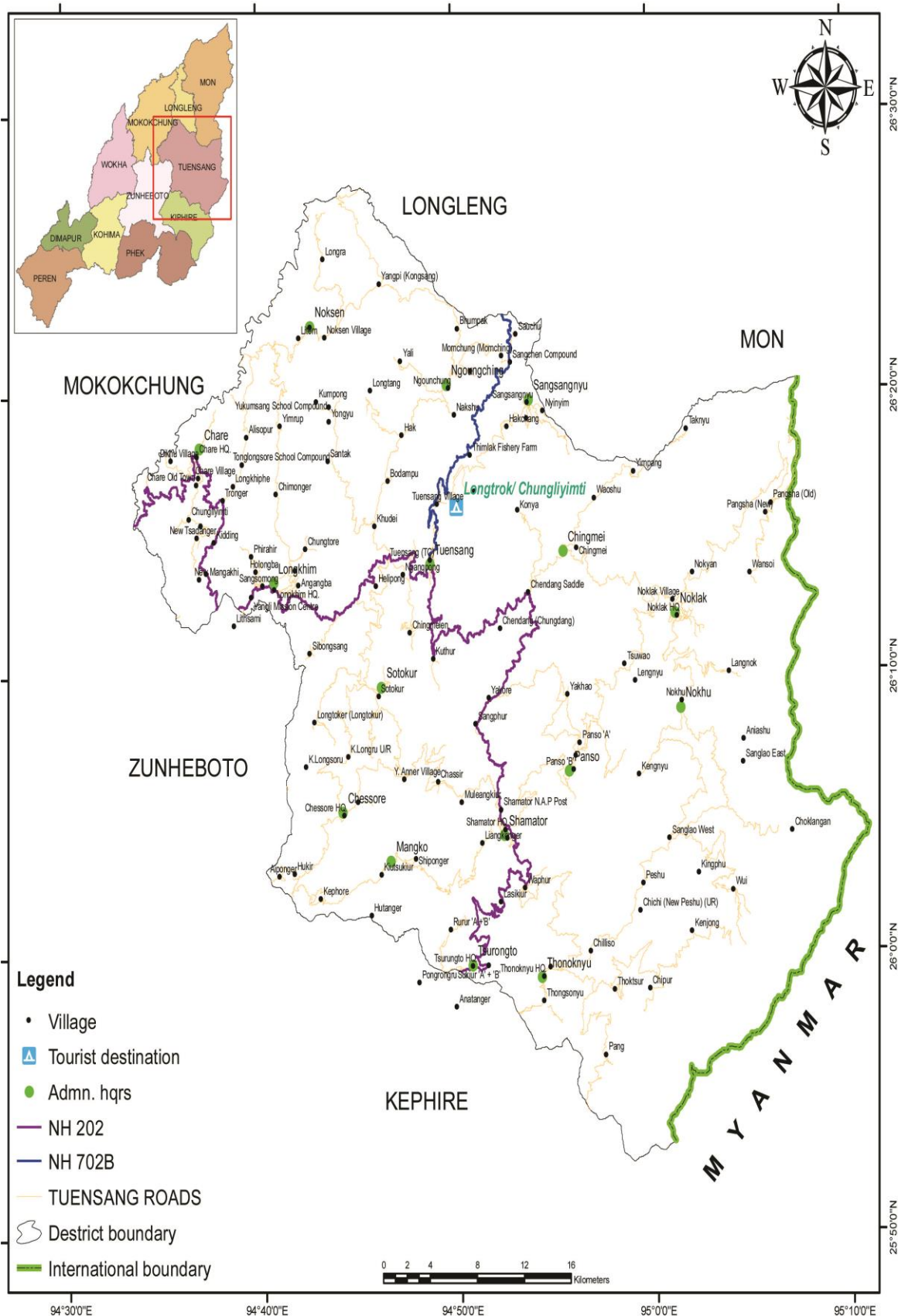


Fig.9. District Tourist Map



Fig.10. District Educational Institute Map

Seasonality Analysis

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

Landslides are highly frequent in the district of Tuensang owing to various factors such as land formation, loose soil and topography. The district experiences torrential rain during the monsoon every year which compounds the whole problem. Landslides have in the past resulted in fatal casualties apart from large scale damages to property. The years 20015-16 in fact experiencing peculiarly more rains and this has caused large number of landslides at many places across the district resulting in huge damages in almost all the sub- divisions under the district. This problem is of serious concern as the damage in several cases is of high scale. The period from *June to early September* continually presents a grim picture every year. While the situation may be common to all the sub-divisions, the position in Noklak town-especially the south eastern flank- appears rather concerning where large scale damage could be expected any time particularly during this season of the year. Due to the pressure of the landslides and mudslides in the stated region, cracks are beginning to develop in many houses in Noklak town. Mud flow can be considered another cause of disaster which could be associated with landslides particularly during the monsoon season.

Further, It may be mentioned that about 70% of Tuensang Town settlement area is prone to landslide and sinking area. In 2016 alone, 44 household were completely damaged by landslide and affected several. The major factors that triggers the landslides in Tuensang 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. The question of fire accidents from jhum field burning takes a devastating turn in the Chingmei-Konya Range as the range has a huge coal deposit that are usually exposed on the surface by wind and top soil erosion. While it may not be possible and advisable to stop the practise of Jhum which invariably entails burning of forest, we can at least reduce the risk of the disaster by putting in place basic precautionary measures such as regulation of burning of Jhum close to human habitations, informing farmers not to burn forest during severe windy days, giving proper warning/information to all nearby villages etc. Taking adequate precautions and safety measures particularly during the seasons of Jhum burning can certainly help prevent the occurrence of such disasters to a great extent.

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



Tuensang District Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis-NSDMA

INSTRUCTIONS:

Evaluate potential for event and response among the following categories using the hazard specific scale.

Issues to consider for **probability** include, but are not limited to:

- 1 Known risk
- 2 Historical data
- 3 Manufacturer/vendor statistics

Issues to consider for **response** include, but are not limited to:

- 1 Time to marshal an on-scene response
- 2 Scope of response capability
- 3 Historical evaluation of response success

Issues to consider for **human impact** include, but are not limited to:

- 1 Potential of death or injury
- 2 Potential of death or injury to neighbour

Issues to consider for **property impact** include, but are not limited to:

- 1 Cost to replace
- 2 Cost to set up temporary replacement
- 3 Cost to repair

Issues to consider for **business impact** include, but are not limited to:

- 1 Business interruption
- 2 Employees unable to report to work
- 3 Customers unable to reach facility
- 4 Company in violation of contractual agreements
- 5 Imposition of fines and penalties or legal costs
- 6 Interruption of critical supplies
- 7 Interruption of product distribution

Issues to consider for **preparedness** include, but are not limited to:

- 1 Status of current plans
- 2 Training status
- 3 Insurance
- 4 Availability of back-up systems
- 5 Community resources

Issues to consider for **internal resources** include, but are not limited to:

- 1 Types of supplies on hand
- 2 Volume of supplies on hand
- 3 Staff availability
- 4 Coordination with MOB's

Issues to consider for **external resources** include, but are not limited to:

- 1 Types of agreements with community agencies
- 2 Coordination with local and state agencies
- 3 Coordination with proximal health care facilities
- 4 Coordination with treatment specific facilities

HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL NATURALLY OCCURRING EVENTS



EVENT	SEVERITY = (MAGNITUDE - MITIGATION)						RISK	
	PROBABILITY	HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	BUSINESS IMPACT	PREPAREDNESS	INTERNAL RESPONSE		EXTERNAL RESPONSE
	<i>Likelihood this will occur</i>	<i>Possibility of death or injury</i>	<i>Physical losses and damages</i>	<i>Interruption of services</i>	<i>Preplanning</i>	<i>Time, effectiveness, resources</i>		<i>Community / Mutual Aid staff and supplies</i>
SCORE	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 - 100%
Hurricane	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
Tornado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Severe Thunderstorm	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	37%
Snow Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Blizzard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Ice Storm	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	52%
Earthquake	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	89%
Tidal Wave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Temperature Extremes	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	22%
Drought	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	17%
Flood, External	1	1	1	0	3	2	2	17%
Wild Fire	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	61%

Landslide	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	89%
Dam Inundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Volcano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Epidemic	2	1	1	0	2	1	3	30%
AVERAGE SCORE	1.13	0.88	1.13	0.81	1.44	1.25	1.19	14%

*Threat increases with percentage.

RISK = PROBABILITY * SEVERITY		
0.14	0.38	0.37

HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL HUMAN RELATED EVENTS

EVENT	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY = (MAGNITUDE - MITIGATION)			PREPARED-NESS	INTERNAL RESPONSE	EXTERNAL RESPONSE	RISK
		HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	BUSINESS IMPACT				
	<i>Likelihood this will occur</i>	<i>Possibility of death or injury</i>	<i>Physical losses and damages</i>	<i>Interruption of services</i>	<i>Preplanning</i>	<i>Time, effectiveness, resources</i>	<i>Community/ Mutual Aid staff and supplies</i>	<i>Relative threat*</i>
SCORE	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 - 100%
Mass Casualty Incident (trauma)	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0%
Mass Casualty Incident (medical/infectious)	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	19%
Terrorism, Biological	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	20%

VIP Situation	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	26%
Infant Abduction	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	7%
Hostage Situation	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	13%
Civil Disturbance	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	78%
Labor Action	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11%
Structural Collapse	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	20%
Man made Hazard (name)								0%
AVERAGE	1.10	1.00	0.70	0.90	2.00	1.90	1.30	18%

*Threat increases with percentage.

RISK = PROBABILITY * SEVERITY

0.18 0.37 0.48

HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL EVENTS INVOLVING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



EVENT	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY = (MAGNITUDE - MITIGATION)						RISK
		HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	BUSINESS IMPACT	PREPARED-NESS	INTERNAL RESPONSE	EXTERNAL RESPONSE	
	<i>Likelihood this will occur</i>	<i>Possibility of death or injury</i>	<i>Physical losses and damages</i>	<i>Interruption of services</i>	<i>Preplanning</i>	<i>Time, effectiveness, resources</i>	<i>Community/ Mutual Aid staff and supplies</i>	<i>Relative threat*</i>
SCORE	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 - 100%

Mass Casualty Hazmat Incident (From historic events at your MC with >= 5 victims)	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0%
Small Casualty Hazmat Incident (From historic events at your MC with < 5 victims)	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	13%
Chemical Exposure, External	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	13%
Small-Medium Sized Internal Spill	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	11%
Large Internal Spill	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0%
Terrorism, Chemical	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	15%
Radiologic Exposure, Internal	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	13%
Radiologic Exposure, External	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	13%
Terrorism, Radiologic	0	0	0	0	0		0	0%
AVERAGE	0.67	0.33	0.00	0.11	2.11	2.00	2.00	8%

*Threat increases with percentage.

RISK = PROBABILITY * SEVERITY		
0.08	0.22	0.36

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT HAZARDS ANALYSIS



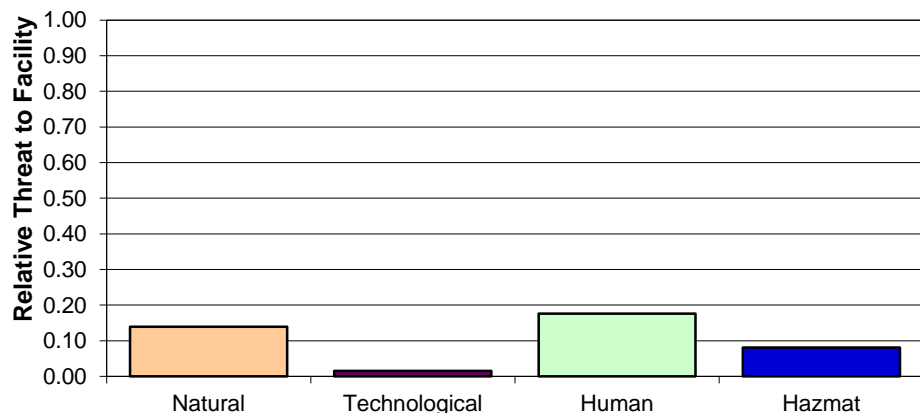
KAISER PERMANENTE

Probability

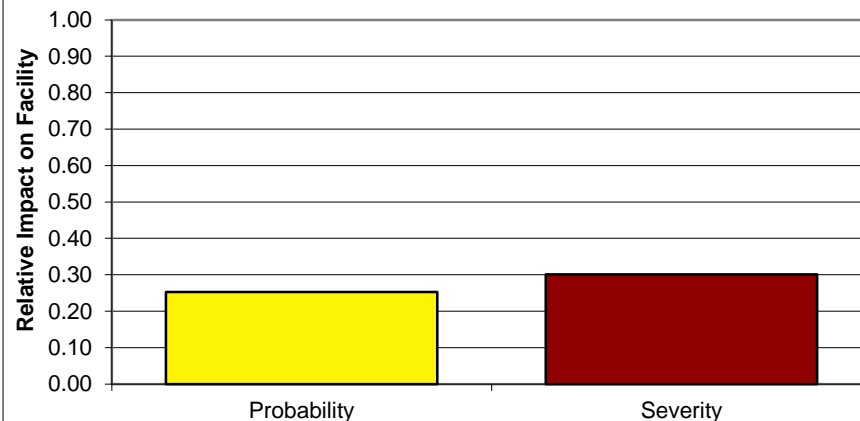
Severity

	Natural	Technological	Human	Hazmat	Total for Facility
Probability	0.38	0.11	0.37	0.22	0.25
Severity	0.37	0.14	0.48	0.36	0.30
Hazard Specific Relative Risk:	0.14	0.02	0.18	0.08	0.08

Hazard Specific Relative Risk to District



Probability and Severity of Hazards to District



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

- 6.1 Identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created.
- 6.2 Acquiring or creating resources identified under sub-clause (i).
- 6.3 Organisation 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 Tuensang, awareness generation programs, education, Research and Development (R&D) and systemic training. The Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang 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 an awareness among the communities and different agencies on how to establish mechanism for effective response to any disaster, particularly with Tuensang being vulnerable to all kind of disasters.



2017 NEPEX Organising team of Tuensang District

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 realisation of the importance of training, the District Disaster Management Authority Tuensang has conducted its phase of ‘Community First Responder’ training sponsored by Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority from 22nd- 26th May 2017 at 7 (Seven) administrative blocks of the district training 280 community first responders from 28 villages.

Name of the ToTs of Community First Responder Training of Tuensang District.

Sl. No	Name	Designation/ Organization	Address	Age	Sex	Contact No.
Longkhim Chare Sub-Division						
1	Bitsali (Team Leader)	Student	Throngar	26	M	8974179198
2	Thsarila Sangtam	Student	Longkhim Town	22	F	9612853354
3	Aochuba Sangtam	B.Th	Chare Town	40	M	9612665899
4	Lijungse Sangtam	Student	Longkhim	27	M	8730086502
Shamator Sub-Division						
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

Noksen Sub-Division						
1	M. Lima (Team Leader)	Church	Noksen	41	M	8974725950
2	Chingmak	Syudent	Noksen	18	M	8575127478
3	Tiameren	Student	Noksen	23	M	9856383743
4	H. Singla	Youth	Noksen	25	F	9612010861
5	B. Yongchila	Women society	Noksen	30	F	8014170565
Chessor Sub-Division						
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
Tuensang Sadar						
1	W. Youngchumong Chang (Team Leader)	Teacher	Chingmelen Village	46	M	9612110893
2	Z. Chilumong Yim	Teacher	Sotokur Village	53	M	8730851999
3	Nasu Mongko	Student	Sangsangnyu	20	M	8413940091
4	S. Noksensangla Chang	Youth	C Khel Tuensang Village	30	F	9612969044
5	Hongsa	Teacher	Yali Village	31	M	9862735640
Noklak Sub-Division						
1	Sangchiu (Team Leader)	PRSU	Panso	24	M	9862928874
2	Benglang	Thang Student	Noklak	31	M	9612850331
3	Shingnya	KSU	Noklak	28	M	8729873698
4	Sujang	KMH	Noklak	45	F	8730074504
5	Thokpoa	KHM	Tuensang	50	F	
6	Woin	KHM	Tuensang	28	F	

Thonoknyu Block						
1	L. Pukho Meyo (Team Leader)	Student	Thonoknyu		M	9612373323
2	S. Mutsoi	Student	Thonoknyu	28	F	8974078888
3	S. Pusing	Student	Thonoknyu		M	7085289029

Name of Community First Responder of Tuensang District Village wise.

Team Composition of Community First Responder (CFR) of Noklak Sub-Division

Noklak Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	H. Muthong. T	8974508936
2	Team Co-ordinator	Thangpong	8732039987
3	First Aid	T. Pukoi	
4		Khumo	
5		Pukha	
6		Thingpia	
7	Search & Rescue	Putsong	
8		Longshen	
9		Langkhang	
10		Choin	

Noklak Town

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	M. Pushong	8414984783
2	Team Co-ordinator	P. Demo	8132892039
3	First Aid	Thangpong	8974694604
4		Yenungshi	9862872185
5		Hich. P	9862145988
6		Pushong	8132892096
7	Search & Rescue	Pape	8974161867
8		Singnia	8731829572
9		Thangsoi	8119072173
10		Muso	9402812697

Nokyan Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Puchong	8730090611
3	First Aid	Puso	
4		Monglong	
5		Bushio	
6		Chongkoi	
7	Search & Rescue	Yanthong	
8		Heno	
9		Shengnia	
10		Niamkoi	

Kusong Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Mutsang S	8415829686
2	Team Co-ordinator	Lamthaio. S	9612777869
3	First Aid	Puniang. L	8732049819
4		Wonthai	8414899186
5		Hempao	8414094546
6		C. Mushim	9862321025
7	Search & Rescue	Thumong	9612087935
8		Lam. T	9612777869
9		S. Pukhaio	9862373004
10		T. Chongkhem	8415851891

Team Composition of Community First Responder (CFR) of Longkhim-Chare Sub-Division**Chare Town**

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Moatemjen	9612736147
2	Team Co-ordinator	Chemrili	7085494411
3	First Aid	Lichemse	9612104030
4		Akhala	9612314691
5		Thridila	7640060389
6		Thsidilong	7085745439
7	Search & Rescue	Akokba	9612861120
8		Watiba	8131909784
9		Lumlise	8415032050
10		Thridiba	8731820529

Tsaru New Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Pishuli	8256968785
2	Team Co-ordinator	Thanglila	8974835159
3	First Aid	Atsaba	8414882801
4		Moatemsu	9862783926
5		Aliba	
6		Ranglise	7085744866
7	Search & Rescue	B. Kyulongse	8414818379
8		Thrijungliba	9862342399
9		Imtiwapang	
10		Thasalongse	8257057877

Tsaru Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Suchili	8638872128
2	Team Co-ordinator	Wapangba	8974641848
3	First Aid	Sanglipong	8575809687
4		Akhumba	7085576869
5		Lirose	9862691599
6		Yangerba	7085421383
7	Search & Rescue	Mutsipum	8575576863
8		Thsazaling	8730878200
9		Yangseri	9862658546
10		Pirangla	8014001397

Trongar Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Aliba. M	9862207082
2	Team Co-ordinator	Setsingla	8974195954
3	First Aid	Likyuchem	8730951644
4		Yohan	
5		Lingkyu	8415822393
6		Vitsase	8974159979
7	Search & Rescue	Chotrongkyu	8731921963
8		Chopongse	8415085598
9		Marba	8132914702
10		T. Chongkhem	

Team Composition of Community First Responder (CFR) of Chessore block

Hukir Village

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		Threngrum	
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	Kumchomomg	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 Noksen Sub-Division**Longra Village**

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Y Jungba	9862239795
2	Team Co-ordinator	N Lemba	8732039987
3	First Aid	I. Ayen	8415050244
4		T. Naro	9856870750
5		C. Atola	8575531346
6		I. Yemse	8732072056
7	Search & Rescue	T.Lanu	8014780839
8		T. Atong	8131948971
9		Chingmak	
10		Shomak	

Litem Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	C. Lemba	8132914069
2	Team Co-ordinator	M. Imli	8131864414
3	First Aid	C. Khumba	8731962164
4		L. Jonglisangla	
5		S. Khumba	8575797736
6		Zeptak	8414834155
7	Search & Rescue	Hotong	9612373308
8		R. Jongba	9862273664
9		H. Mongko	8732072214
10		C. Chongshi	

Noksen Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	T. Yangchang	9862664699
2	Team Co-ordinator	Y. Sangba	8974663888
3	First Aid	M. Moa	9612098931
4		I, Nanging	9862568132
5		Y Akang	9612468738
6		I. Mali	8014811201
7	Search & Rescue	I. Malem	8414842780
8		Nyimang	8974505850
9		Imsilemla	9612421700
10		Jungshi	

Noksen Town

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	I Langa	9612581952
2	Team Co-ordinator	B. Nokdang	9862293197
3	First Aid	I. Thungpang	9612314740
4		CN Somba	9862376850
5		L. Sojam	8731854644
6		C. Alepla	9615737929
7	Search & Rescue	K. Yongkonglemba	9774285227
8		W. Asang	8974953797
9		O. Akhumla	9612173778
10		I. Noksenla	

Team Composition of Community First Responder (CFR) of Shamator Sub-Division**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

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
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	

Team Composition of Community First Responder (CFR) of Thonoknyu block**Thoktsur Village**

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	H. Royim	9862458004
2	Team Co-ordinator	S. Wongtokiu	
3	First Aid	P. Chuba	9862426894
4		Lahoi	
5		T. Chongti	
6		T. Khumong	
7	Search & Rescue	A. Boyikiu	
8		N. Khupangthong	9862681451
9		K. Khiungmong	8731892012
10		M. Kiuthong	

Sanglao Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	P. Tangmong	
2	Team Co-ordinator	H. Mukoum	
3	First Aid	P. Hatho	
4		Longkoi	
5		S. June	
6		P. Mushao	
7	Search & Rescue	E. Pujong	
8		Nuiwa	
9		T. Hatho	
10		Muso	

Thonoknyu Town

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	K. Tangsoi	8731868317
2	Team Co-ordinator	Y. Chuba	
3	First Aid	K. Chingo	8732088177
4		Khaoshai	9612891497
5		Sathong	8974489088
6		Pesing	9612003272
7	Search & Rescue	Tosushe	8730839153
8		Lemtsumong	9612922983
9		M. Tothong	
10		B. Langshe	

Peshu Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Muchu M	8415830898
2	Team Co-ordinator	Mushu K	8974602306
3	First Aid	C Khein	8731892663
4		Longkoi B	
5		Longkoin P	
6		Chilliam P	
7	Search & Rescue	Shou P	8974801890
8		Thuming H	
9		Ngou S	
10		Pushong P	

Team Composition of Community First Responder (CFR) of Tuensang Sadar**Chingmelen**

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	M. Donensangba	9612605437
2	Team Co-ordinator	Chinglen	9862770627
3	First Aid	Kaimang	9862909665
4		S. Thanyenla	9612976084
5		M. Belimong	8732087441
6		Bakhum Chuba	9612858153
7	Search & Rescue	S. Chukong	9862405009
8		C. Koma	9612473579

Ngongpong Village

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	C Chollen	9402846991
2	Team Co-ordinator	Lachumong	8414954813
3	First Aid	Twongchuba	9862248422
4		N. Chollen	9612407663
5		Besoyemjong	8131933663
6		Longyongjong	8974123871
7	Search & Rescue	Nokching	8729804058
8		Tochi	8415025153
9		Chubalemla	7005132643
10		Sekmochemden	8974503520

Tuensang Village C Khel

Sl.No	Unit	Name	Contact Number
1	Team Leader	Y Chaang	8119016304
2	Team Co-ordinator	T. David Yemlong	9612143194
3	First Aid	Kumchuba	9402553210
4		Imlong	
5		Ngaku	
6		Imtichuba	9862544891
7	Search & Rescue	Chuba Chang	7005873611
8		Shomak	8014889022
9		Makhum	
10			

5

Contingency plan for early warning, relief and recovery

5.1 Incident Respond System (IRS).

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

During the Disaster, IRS will be activated according to the level of Disaster.

Trigger Mechanism

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

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

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

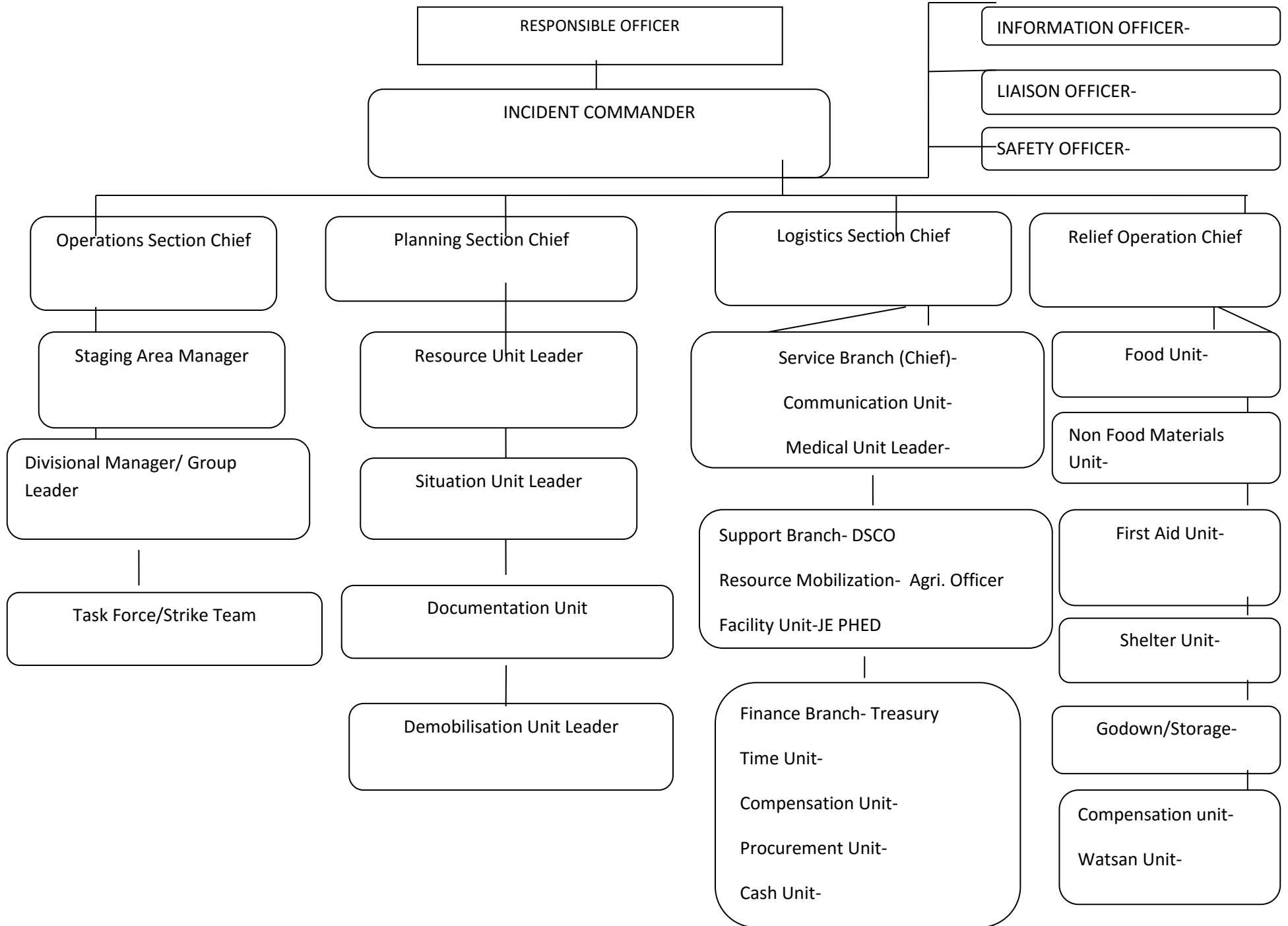
Sl. No.	IRS Position	Suitable Officer
Planning Section		
1	Planning Section Chief	Town Planner/ SDO(C)
2	Resource Unit	Block Development Officer
3	Check-in Status Recorder	District Statistical Officer
4	Situation Unit	District Evaluation Officer
5	Display Processor	Agriculture Officer
6	Field Observer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

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

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

** As soon as disaster strikes, all the DDMA members are to be 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, Chairman TTC, ADC, SDO (C)	Planning
2.	Administration & Protocol	ADC	SP, Chairman TTC, SDO (C), EAC	Finance & Admin.
3	Damage Assessment/Survey	ADC	EE (PWD), SDO (C), EE R&B, DAO, Fisheries, EAC	Planning
4	Warning	ADC	Control Room, District Public Relations Officer (DPRO)	Operation
5	Communications	RDC	SDO (Tel), Mobile Operators, TV, Radio, Police, Forests	Logistics
6	Media	District Public Relations Officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs	Public Information
7	Logistics	ADC	DTO, AD (Supply), FPS, Private & Public sector, EE (PHED), SDO (C), EACs	Logistics
8	Law & Order	SP	Commandant 3 NAP, SDPO, Village Guards Commandant, NGOs, Para-military and Armed Forces	Law & Order
9	Search & Rescue	SP	EAC, Police, EEs PWD, Power, TTC Fire Brigade, DTO, State Transport, Health Deptt.	Operation
10	Public Works	EE PWD R&B	Irrigation EE, NGOs, EE (PHED), Chairman TTC, Village Guards, Police	Operation
11	Shelter	SDO (C)	EE (Housing), DEO, School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, EAC.	Operation
12	Water Supply	EE (PHED)	SDO (PHED), EAC	Operation
13	Food & Relief Supplies	Assistant Director (Supply)	FPS, PDS, NGO, DTO, State Transport, Town Council, DRDA, Police, Village guard	Logistics
14	Power	SE (Power)	EE (Power)	Operation
15	Public Health & sanitation	Civil Surgeon	Medical Supt. IMH Hospital, CHCs, PHCs, TTC, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, EE (PHED)	Operation

			NGOs, Doctors, EAC, Assam Rifles	
16	Animal Health & Welfare	Chief Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Inspector, Doctors, NGOs	Operations

5.2 Emergency Operation Centers/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 have helped immensely during earthquake in Bhuj, cyclone at the south coastal areas and in Gujarat state where all the communication networks failed. In a state like Nagaland where communication is still riding backseat, if HAM population is helped to grow, it will play a very important role in times of natural calamity.

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 villages under Tuensang 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

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 Tuensang district):

Famines, storms, draughts, 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 man made 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: Tuensang district lies in a severe wind velocity zone; the design velocity of wind in this zone is 50 m/sec which is much higher than the eastern side of the state which is a design velocity of 44m/sec.
3. Fire: In our area we frequently encounter with natural as well as man made disasters. All this are due to sheer ignorance and human negligence/carelessness and in many fire incidents, some well cultivated farms were burnt down in our district. Some remedial measures are proposed in the suggestion column.
4. Earthquake: Tuensang lies in the most active seismic zone, that is zone-V as it is specified. Therefore, we should take all precautionary measures that is made available to us in constructing our houses, buildings, bridges and other structures to make it save against earthquake.
5. Training: Proper training should be imparted in block level and village level in the rural areas. In the urban areas different wards and sectors.

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

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

9. Refreshers and Orientation courses should be organized for the concerned personnel from different departments from time to time.

7

THE RESPONSE PLAN

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

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

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

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

1. Before the Disaster:-

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

2. During and after Disaster

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

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

7.1 RESCUE CELL:-

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

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

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

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

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 DO's and DON'T's during such times, such publicity can be made through Newspapers, Television, Radio and also by printing Posters Leaflets \. The cell can also arrange publicity in the Rural Areas on market days. Street plays and songs may be composed and shown in the rural areas.

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

The Committee may comprise of the following members:-

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

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

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

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 co-ordinate restoration of Roads. Bridges, Culvert, etc. In close co-ordination with personnel's from the Fire Service. Home Guards, Civil Defense, Para Military Forces and the Army.

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

It shall also identify possible of sub-ways and bye passes in the eventuality of an Earthquake. The Cell shall also arrange a bulldozers and cranes to assist the operation.

The Committee may comprise of the following members :-

- Chairman** - Superintendent Engineer, PWD

- Members**
- S.P. Tuensang.
 - OC. Fire Service.
 - E.E, (Road/ Bridges)
 - Commandant Village Guards.
 - Representatives from MES, GREF.

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 resources available to the society becomes inadequate to restore normalcy.

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

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

8.1 RECOVERY PLANS:-

(a) EMERGENCY PHASE AFTER DISASTER

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

(c) REHABILITATION: - All necessary activities are to be continuously undertaken to

support the victims return to normal life and resume reg community life, re-integration of displacement etc. Rehabilitation is an interim measure to assist long term recovery. Here generally rehabilitation of affected families and reconstruction of damage houses takes place.

(d) RECONSTRUCTION: -

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

8.2 NEED OF OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE:-

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

(a) HUMAN RESOURCES:-

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

(b) MATERIAL RESOURCES:-

- Food.
- Clothing. (Dresses & blankets).
- Trucks.
- Light & medium Vehicles.
- Granks.
- Bulldozers.
- Gas Cutters.
- Fire Fighting Vehicles.
- Tents.
- Tarpaulins.
- Plastic Sheets.
- Medicines.
- Other Equipments.

(c) FINANCIAL RESOURCES:-

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

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

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

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

8.3 RECOVERY PROCESS:-

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

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

But in case of Earthquakes, fire, landslide, etc for which pre information is not possible we have virtually very little or no time for evacuation or to take preventive measures against such an emergency situation. Thus, it become very important to be prepared to face such a situation. Recovery process from the ruins may be started immediately with the following Emergency Response Action Plan:-

* After receipt of the report or recession of the impact, alert should be sounded. District Disaster Committee Members led by the Deputy Commissioner and SP shall reach the spot at the earliest time possible. Firstly, Rural assessment of the magnitude of loss and damage all machineries should be geared up for action

* Communication Network with control rooms at vital points and a master control room at the District HQ be restored with the help of Police Radio and Army Communication immediately. Division Engineer and Junior Telecom Officer, Deputy SP, Wireless, DIO, CIC operators and Assistant Station Director, AIR will immediately check their systems and restore Communication Network whichever is possible to do so with in the first day onwards. In the event of worst, National Institute of HAM Radio should be approached.

* Deployment of search, Rescue, Evacuation, Relief, Rehabilitation, Patrolling and Damage assessment team should be started:-

- (1) Immediately after recession of the impact in case of Earthquake or Landslides, Heavy Cyclonic Wind, Storm, etc.

- (2) In case of Fire or any other which can be counter- reacted, deployment should start as soon as such disaster occurs.
- (3) In case of wide extensive damage, requisition of outside assistance be immediately reported by the control room/ Deputy Commissioner for trained expert personnel's, materials, financial and equipments and machineries after quick preliminary assessment.

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

8.4 MAINTENANCE OF LAW & ORDER AND RESTRICTION OF LOCAL

(1) SYMPATHIZERS AND VIP VISITS:-

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

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

(2) EMERGENCY TEMPORARY REHABILITATION FOR SURVIVORS:-

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

(1) Sufficient space for the entire family of survivor.

(2) Sanitation, Drainage and Hygienic Environment.

(3) Safe drinking water.

- (4) Open space for daily necessities.
- (5) Check outbreak of epidemic due to large concentration.
- (7) Materials like tents, mica, ground sheet, ropes, binding wires, CGI sheet, nails, bamboos, etc should be kept ready, or locality of their availability owners identified.
- (8) Departments, Agencies.

(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 faraway. 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:-

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

(2) Reconstruction of Public Buildings & Infrastructures:-

This program shall undertake jobs starting from minor and major repair works, retrofitting and complete reconstruction of Institutional buildings, Health Centers, Offices and Residential buildings,

Municipal buildings Like market, Town Hall ,etc, Archives & Monuments, Drainage & Sewage and Panchayat Buildings. All reconstruction should b based on multi-hazard resistant design.

Departments/ Agencies to undertake the Job:-

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

© **RECONSTRUCTION OF:-**

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

All reconstruction should aim at phase wise time bound progress.

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

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

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

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

- Provide technical supervision and guidance by qualified engineers through out the process of reconstruction of houses & other infrastructures.
 - Requisition expert consultants, Engineers and Masons having knowledge on safety and hazard resistance techniques. They will be deployed in all the affected areas for supervision of construction works and impart training to local masons and communities and distribute posters, pamphlets, booklets, etc on building materials, safety, cost effectiveness as well as hazard resistant building designs and techniques. Such consultants will undertake activities in consultation with the technical quality aided committee.
 - Regulation and enforcement of building codes and by-laws.
 - Enforcement of the practice of building permission.
 - Introduce licensing of Engineers and certification of masons through certain tests on basic and advance skills.
 - Constitute an independent body to conduct technical quality audit inspection at various stages of construction to collect samples, test them in the laboratory and submit report or issue certificate. In case of non-conformity to the standard, remedial measures will be taken.
 - Survey of the relocation of sites/plots, widening of roads, drainage, etc in the urban areas.
 - Arrangement of multi-hazard resistant building designs for all construction.
-
- Financial Assistance for reconstruction of houses will be released on three to four installments and on the basis of completion certificates issued by the Quality Audit Inspection Team.
 - An independent body known as Technical Audit Inspection Committee may be constituted with the following members:-

(1) Deputy Commissioner - Chairman.

(2) Executive Engineer (Housing) -

(3) Executive Engineer (PWD) R & B /NH -

(4) Executive Engineer PHED -

(5) Senior Engineer (power) -

(6) Executive Engineer (Irr. & FC) -

(7) Town Planner	-
(8) Administrator TTC	-
(9) Representative from Tribal Unions/ Church orgs	-
(10) SDO (C)	- Member Secretary.
(11) S.P	-

8.6 SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY ASPECTS OF RECOVERY:-

(a) Social Rehabilitation Program can take up:-

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

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

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

- Free distribution of input kits to farmers containing seeds, fertilizers and equipments such as spray pumps, farming tools, and storage bins etc.
- Assistance for reconstruction of Irrigation.
- Financial assistance to reconstruct farm structures and storage rooms.
- Looms and financial assistance to Loom Weavers.
- Loan subsidy to self employed persons.
- Assistance to Shops, Traders and other business groups to resume their business activities.
- Tool kits to Masons, Handloom & Handicraft Artisans.
- Assistance to Small Industries.
- Marketing linkages.
- Employment opportunity to Masons and construction labourers in the reconstruction of houses, buildings, etc.
- A forestation, new cropping pattern.
- De-silting agricultural fields, irrigation, etc.
- Registration of the reconstructed houses in the joint names of both husband and wife to ensure right of the wife. In the case of widow, the house should be registered in her name and not any other relative.
- All the houses reconstructed under this scheme should be ensured against the risk of fire, earthquake, cyclone, flood, etc at least for ten years. A copy of the list will be maintained by the Deputy Commissioner and the beneficiaries.

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

(C) DISPERSED POPULATION EVENTS:-

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

- Firstly, local authority with community affected should decide whether to go for in-site reconstruction or re-located settlement.
- Identification of suitable land and proper survey in detail.

- Erection of temporary shelter units.
- Providing of basic facilities road, water supply and electricity.
- For those who do not prefer the site should be given other options like roofing sheets, cash assistance or rented premises. Such facilities should be immediately provided.
- As far as possible relocation of settlement should be avoided to avoid other problems and extra costs. If at all relocation is unavoidable, site selection, design of village layout and individual dwelling units should be done with community participation.
- In the relocated settlement, provisions for Panchayat Hall, School, Health Centers, Church or Places of Worship, Ground, etc should be included.
- If decided for relocation, following activities should be addressed:-
 - (1) Undertaking proving the consent of the affected population to go for relocation.
 - (2) Land acquisition if any.
 - (3) Issues on Urban/ Rural land use planning.
 - (4) Finalizing relocation packages.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS TUENSANG DISTRICT:

1. Shri. L. Jamithung Lotha, D C, Tuensang	-	9436831375/ 9862214228/220791(F)
2. Shri. MekalaChaitanya Prasad, IAS, ADC TsgHq-		9582910659
3. Shri. MeilezoTep, ADC Noklak	-	9436434164
4. Shri. Phengang, SDO (C) Noklak	-	8974154992
5. Shri T. LankonsenTsanglao, SDO(C) Shamator	-	8730850186/ 7005102404
6. Smti. Kikumsungla Jamir, ADC Longkhim		7085299564
7. Shri. PakonPhom, SDO(C) TSG HQ	-	9612164654
8. Shri. Ajit Kumar Verma, IAS, SDO(C)	-	9818636493 / 9140054435

9. Shri., Alongdhimen, SDO (C)Thnyu		7629839741
10. Shri. Hotolusema, SDO(C) Noksen	-	8730040197
11. Shri. L. Samuel, SDO(C) C SSR	-	9862828418
12. Shri. Shelley Katiry, EAC, Longkhim	-	9862089699
13. Shri. Wanmei Phom, EAC Shamator	-	7085508653
14. Shri. YitachuThur, EAC Panso	-	8731918804
15. Smti. Tselhi-u, EA TsgHq	-	9612290724
16. Shri. Kihomong, EAC Sotokur	-	8132919092
17. Shri. Pukha Lam, EAC TsgHq	-	7085657588
18. Shri. SakuChingmak, EAC TsgHq	-	9402214080
19. Shri. K. Mero, EAC Chare	-	8730877808
20. Er.Shahkup, AE CAWD	-	9612302270
21. Shri.NasetChingmak Chang, PA to DC	-	
22. Shri. D. Muzing Chang, PA to DC	-	8416057480
23. Shri. Yangchu Chang, DistHd DB	-	9436211764
24. Shri. LathrongYim, Sdr. Hd DB	-	8787656341
25. Shri. Chuba, DB's Court Secy	-	9612537117

SECURITY AGENCIES

1. Shri.BharatLaxman	-	2244286/2244287/8413859515
2. Shri. K.K.CHISHI,DIG 3 rd NAP	-	9436007514
3. Col. SamratSenGupta, Comdt 40 th AR	-	8731855773
4. Col. Mohit, Commandant 45 TH AR	-	09697515688
5. Shri. Maninder Sigh,,Asstt. Commr,SB	-	8730848955
6. Shri.ImkonglembaAnar, DCIO,SIB,Tsg	-	8119051496
7. Shri. K. HamtokPhom, Supdt of Jail	-	9436012415
		8415840152
8. Shri. NgongvaiPhom, Dist. Comdt Home Guard		8974268110
9. Shri. T. Chumrenthung, ,Comdt VG	-	9436061638
10. Shri. BendangyangerSangtam, Comdt 3 rd NAP	-	9436007558
11. Brig. M.S. Sidhu, Commander, A/R	-	03861-220355
12. Shri. L.LongpoksangLemtur, NPS, Addl. SP	-	9612530534/ 8001721800
13. Shri. James, SDPO	-	
14. Maj. JitendraKumar,Coy. Commander, 164 TA, Naga Regiment.	-	9619146911/ 9615500357
15. Chingmei Phom, OC, Fire & emergency services	-	8974249185
16. Wabang I. Lkr, 2 1/c 3 rd NAP	-	9436437004

HODs

1. Principal District & Session Judge, Mr. VictoSem a	9862934436
	8413955288

2. Dr. Panjung, CMO	-	9402634787
3. Dr. Moatemjen Jamir, MS, C/Hospital	-	9436007335/ 8787633915
4. Er. Subongyanger, EE PHED	-	9612365981
5. Shri.TemsutoshiLongkumer DPM, NERLP	-	9862969555
6. Shri. BrijeshYadav, ADIO, NIC	-	
7. Shri.N.S. Khaikho, Dist. Child Protection Officer	-	8014061665
8. Er. Nimo Kath, EE PWD (H)	-	7005124054/9856415841
9. Shri.YevukhuChophy, GM Industries	-	9436267031
10. Shri.Aliba , Manager, SBI, Bazar Branch	-	09957023365
11. Shri.MakokbaSangtam,DWOTsg	-	9436017220
12. C.N. Dominic Tungsoe, SDEO, Tsg	-	8974635135
13. Shri. Thsanso, Dist Stat Officer	-	9402489307/9862964373
14. Shri. Khaikho, District Child Protection Officer	-	9615186192
15. Shrilmkongakum, EE NH-202	-	8732089071
16. Shri. Khuheto, DistProgOfficer,DPO(ICDS)	-	9402208941
17. Er. EloHIAMN, SDO PWD (NH)	-	9436000187
18. K. Samuel Sema, E.O. NKVIB	-	
19. Dr. KeviletsuKhate, KVK,Prog. Co-ordinator	-	9615340116
20. Er. Ahoto Aye, EE (Power)	-	9436010114
21. Shri. Tsuknungmeren,DTO	-	09436002514
22. Er.Chingmak Chang, EE,I&FC	-	7085678267/ 9862330546
23. Shri. , Manager NSCB	-	8794845459
24. Shri. Rongsen, Divisional forest Officer	-	
25. Lily Tep, DSCO	-	9436218150
26. Shri. Andrew, DMT, NST	-	9436423766/ 8014695484
27. Shri. Imotemjen, DHO	-	8414889416
28. Shri. Imnuksungba, AssttHorti Officer	-	8014076018
29. Shri. P. NribemoPathon, Dist. Project Officer, Land Resource	-	9402012202
30. Dr. Kelesekho, CVO	-	9436075154
31. Er. Menanglepden E.E. PWD, R&B,	-	9436608240
32. MoatemsuStm, Tourist Officer	-	8413859112
33. Tsalito, PD, DRDA	-	
34. Shri.Chongshen, `Programme Manager, ECS	-	08974532298
35. Shri. Lanukabalmchen, DCO(Cultural)	-	
36. Shri. Akangjongshi, ARCS	-	
37. Shri. RenbenMozhui, AEO, Tsg	-	
38. Shri. TsasemongSangtam, DEO (Dist. Employment Officer)	-	
39. Shri. Shellem, DEO, (Dist. Evaluation Officer)	-	
40. Shri. P. Koi Khamniungan, Supdt of Excise	-	
41. Smti. RongsenKumzuk, DFO (Fisheries)	-	
42. Shri. KhehosheSema, DPO, ICDS	-	
43. Shri.Tialemba, DPRO	-	9436016018

44. Shri. K.HamtakPhom, Supdt of Jail	-	
45. Shri. I.Rolongse ALO	-	
46. Shri. M.I Chang, LRSO	-	9436442530 /8575785167
47. Shri. P.Nribemo Patton, DPO, Land Resource	-	8729939053
48. Dr. Kapen Thong, ADS	-	
49. Shri. ViruokuomZumu, DYRO cum DSO	-	8014263301
50. Shri. WachusieKatiry, UDO	-	8974598351/ 9436815428
51. Shri. ChingtukPhom, supdt of Taxes	-	
52. Shri. TemsutoshiLongkumer, DPM, World Bank Project	-	
53. M. Zeliang, Asstt. Controller LMCP	-	9856586596
54. Er. Vitsozol Chaya, ME, PWD (Mech)	-	9436071178
55. Chungma, SDO Mechanical	-	9436016481
56. Sunep, Jr. Er. Mechanical	-	9612861350
57. Shri. NribemoLotha, DPO (Plng)	-	
58. Smti. Florence, Forest Ranger	-	8132072953
59. Lead bank Officers	-	9957174002
60. Shri. TsasemongSangtam, Employment Officer	-	8416036907
61. Shri. Nganmang Chang, JE PHED	-	9436007532
62. Heroto, APP	-	9774792344
63. NoksheiKano,Jud. Magistrate 1 st Class	-	9612023280 / 9436060774
64. Katovi, APP	-	8731062626 / 8794719392
65. Thungti Chang, IA, DPRO	-	9862874385
66. Amos Khamn LRD	-	9436816813
67. YevuahuChophy, GM, Industry	-	8258026291
68. ViruokuoZunue, YRO / DSO i/c	-	8014263301
69. Er. Thrimhokiu R. Yim, SDO PWD NH	-	8119849739
70. Tsingthrise, Forest Ranger	-	9862924170
71. Shri. Imti Chang, Sr. Treaury Officer	-	9862559502
72. Dr. C. ZupeniTsanglai, DFO (Forest)	-	7005833779
73. Shri. HotoiSema, DPO (ICDS)	-	7085681559
74. Shri. H. ShouKhiamiungan, DSO (Seri)	-	7629997922
75. Shri. Temshuwangshi Jamir DDMO	-	8974539125
76. Shri. Rozikyu Sangtam DPA	-	9612592810

SCHOOLS

1. Shri. Tzutelepzuk	-	Principal Thangjam School	- 9856072194
2. Dr. A. Nshoga	-	Principal, Sao Chang College	-
3. Shri. Limatoshi	-	Principal, DIET	- 9436436110
4. Smti. ImkongsenlaSangtam	-	-Principal, GHSS	-9612373252
5. Ngaku Chang,	-	Dist.Org Commr(BS&G)	- 9436818061
6. Shri. N.N Borkar,	-	Principal, JNV Chare	- 9862141512
7. Father Civi George	-	Principal St. John School	- 8974488406/9402434305

NGOs

1. Shri. Kekong - President ENPO-
2. Smti. Alep - President, ENWO - 8974596101/8414826319
3. Shri.Nungsanglemba Chang - President, CKS - 9436427284
4. Shri. - President USLP Shri.
5. Smti. Dorothy - President, COC 9436007310
6. Shri. H. Hongsa Chang, - President ,TsgDist 9612418405
GBs Association
cum All NI V/President
7. Shri. H. Wongto Chang - President, TVCU - 9612288430/9436405519
8. Shri. Khoneyashem, Hd GB, Tuensang town
9. Shri. Chingmak, President, CCSU - 9863222491
10. Shri. Pongso, Gen. Secy, CCSU - 8575797297/ 8974664441
11. Shri. Bukyim , President, CSUTT - 8413865088

SECTOR UNION

1. Shri. Tochi Chang - President, All Sector Union, Tsg town -
2. Shri. Among Yim V-President -do- - 9436007071
3. Shri. L. RehopiThonger Gen, Secy -do- - 9436607119
4. Shri. Yenden Chang Jt. Secy -do- - 9612174560
5. Shri. NeoloKhiam Exe. Chairman -do- - 9436233966/8974419876

CHURCHES

1. Rev. Dr. Yanger - Pastor, Sangtam Baptist Church 9436007011
2. Shri. Moatoshi - Pastor, Ao Baptist Church 9862184446
3. Rev. Akum - Pastor, YBC 9863456271
4. Shri. S. Mono - Pastor, KBC 9402843814
5. Shri. Abemo - Pastor, LBC 7308227677
6. Shri. Chemang - Pastor, Jujam Baptist church 9612461131
7. Shri. David thapa - Pastor, Nepali Church 9402811088
8. Rev. Somba - Pastor, DEF Church 9402630085
9. Rev. H. Sankap - Pastor, TTMC 9436076565
10. Shri. Aza - Pastor, Tenymia Baptist church 9862565599
11. Shri. Y. Alen - Pastor, Yungkuk Baptist Church 9612306430