

# **ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN- 2018**

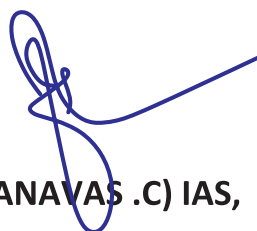


**Zunheboto District Disaster Management Authority  
Zunheboto : Nagaland**

## ***Executive Summary***

I am pleased to present the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) of Zunheboto District. The Zunheboto district is situated in the heart of Nagaland and is prone to many natural calamities like heavy rainfall, landslide, strong wind, fire accident and is especially vulnerable to earthquakes as it is located in Seismic Zone V. landslide or landslip and fire accident caused by high winds are the major hazards of the District which inflicts huge loss of life and property causing untold hardships and trauma in the lives of the people. These natural disasters strike at the very root of the economic growth of the district. The District Administration recognizes the need for a proactive, comprehensive and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce the detrimental effects of disasters on the overall socio-economic development of the district. While disasters cannot be completely avoided, the vulnerability to various hazards can be sustainably and substantially reduced by planning, prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures. The aim of the District Disaster Management Plan is to provide guiding principles for reducing vulnerability to various hazards and preparing for, and responding to disasters and threat of disasters in the district in order to save lives and property, avoid disruption of economic activity and damage to environment in order to ensure the continuity and sustainable development of the District.

This plan shall be reviewed periodically by the DDMA to update all activities and information. I hope the plan serves its purpose.



**(SHANAVAS .C) IAS,**  
Deputy Commissioner & Chairman DDMA,  
Zunheboto, Nagaland.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

This plan will be known as **“Zunheboto District Disaster Management Plan”** and will be applicable in the district of Zunheboto, Nagaland.

### 1.1 Vision

This Plan is designed to mitigate the effects of disaster and emergency situations and to provide a framework for helping people at risk and accelerate recovery from the impact of the disaster. Managing disasters include steps to be taken prior to, during and after the disaster and involve preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery and making Zunheboto district a place where communities react to disasters with sense of urgency but in a planned way to minimize human, property and environmental loss.

### 1.2 Policy

Saving of human lives will be at the highest priority however, plan will also address minimum loss of property, reduce vulnerability and also to minimize the destruction caused by all types of Disaster, be it natural or manmade.

### 1.3 Theme

It comprises risk and vulnerability assessment of disasters in the District. It provides planning for prevention and mitigation, mainstreaming disaster in development plans/ programmes/ projects, Capacity building and preparedness measures, the role and responsibilities of each key line departments and other stakeholders, risk transfer mechanism and effective programme management for future disasters. It also provides for reviewing and updating plan annually.

### 1.4. Objectives of District Disaster Management Plan:

1. To prevent loss of human life and property/infrastructure damage
2. To study, analyze and evaluate the disasters
3. To identify the vulnerable locations and do the vulnerability and risk analysis
4. To improve preparedness, prevention and mitigation at district level
5. To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available
6. To build the capacity of all stakeholders in the district to cope with the disasters and promote community based disaster management.
7. Develop efficient disaster response/relief mechanism in the District.
8. To ensure synergy and promoting productive partnership with all other agencies related to disaster management.
9. To recommend appropriate strategies and responses to deal with future disasters
10. To Commence recovery programme as an opportunity to build better in case of a future disaster by incorporating community in the programme.

District Disaster Management Plan is to localize a Disaster and contain its effect to the greatest extent so as to minimize its impact on life, environment and property. Response to Disaster, in the absence of a well-defined plan, would be arbitrary, leading to overemphasis of some actions and absence of other critical actions. A formal plan for managing Disaster is, therefore, necessary. Keeping in view, the possible aspects of calamities in mind and to keep the District Administration, and all the stake holders prepared in all possible ways to respond properly to various Disaster situations within shortest possible

time this plan was prepared. This plan will act as a guidebook which can help district administration and all the stake holders to prepare for any kind of emergency in order to safeguard lives and property.

### **1.5 Trigger Mechanism**

The DDMA executive unit shall inform the Deputy Commissioner cum Chairman of DDMA for declaration of Emergency in the Districts.

### **1.6 Level of Disasters**

**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

### **1.7 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/public to the DDMA/administration/Police by the fastest means. The chairman DDMA will activate all departments for emergency response including the District EOC or if any other Emergency Response Centres ( ERCs) are available. Also, they will issue instructions to include the following details:

- Exact quantum of resources (in terms of manpower, equipments 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

The District EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the District levels should be activated with full strength. The State Government may publish a notification in the official gazette declaring such areas to be disaster-affected area under NSDMR Section 14 (1) xii.

Once the situation is totally controlled and normalcy is restored, the Chairman, DDMA declares End of Emergency Response and issues instructions to withdraw the staff deployed in emergency duties.

## **1.8 Stakeholders of the District DM Plan**

The District Disaster Management Authority chaired by Chairman (Deputy commissioner) is the institution in the district that deal with all the phases of disaster management. All the major line departments of the DDMA at the District level along with the other technical institutions, community at large, local self governments, NGOs etc. are the stakeholders of the District Disaster Management Plan.

The role of the stakeholders have been prepared with the avowed objective of making the concerned organizations understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels, and accomplishing them.

## **1.9 Roles & Responsibility**

### **1.9.1 The Chairman, DDMA**

- Facilitate and, coordinate with, local Government bodies to ensure that pre and post - disaster management activities in the district are carried out.
- Assist community training, awareness programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.
- Take appropriate actions to smoothen the response and relief activities to minimize the effect of disaster.
- Recommend CEO/Home Commissioner and State Government for declaration of disaster.

### **1.9.2 Local Authority (Including Municipal Cooperation)**

- Provide assistance to Deputy Commissioner & Chairman DDMA in disaster management activities.
- Ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for use in the event of a disaster.
- Ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications laid down as part of mitigation process.
- Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. Carry out response, relief, rehabilitation and recovery activities in the affected area within its jurisdiction.

### **1.9.3 Private Sector**

- The private sector should ensure their active participation in the pre-disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the DDMA.
- They should also adhere to the relevant building codes and other specifications, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.

### **1.9.4 Community Groups and Voluntary agencies**

- Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs should actively assist in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the DDMA.
- They should actively participate in all training activities as may be organised and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management.

### **1.9.5 Citizen**

It is a duty of every citizen to assist the Deputy Commissioner/Chairman DDMA or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever his aid is demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

# CHAPTER TWO

## DISTRICT PROFILE (1) Zunheboto District Map





## 2. Zunheboto District Census 2011

District :	<b>Zunheboto</b>
State :	<b>Nagaland</b>
Population	<b>141014</b>
Population Density	<b>112 Persons/sq.Km.</b>
Male Population	<b>113409</b>
Female Population	<b>27605</b>
Sex-Ratio	<b>916</b>
Total Literacy rate	<b>86.26 %</b>
Male Literacy Rate	<b>%</b>
Female Literacy Rate	<b>%</b>
Area (square Kilometer)	<b>1259.053571</b>

### 3. List of State Armed Police/Central Para Military Forces

1. 8<sup>th</sup> NAP at Naltoqa
2. 5 AR at Zunheboto Sadar.
3. 111 BSF at Satakha

### 4. Health Care Institutions

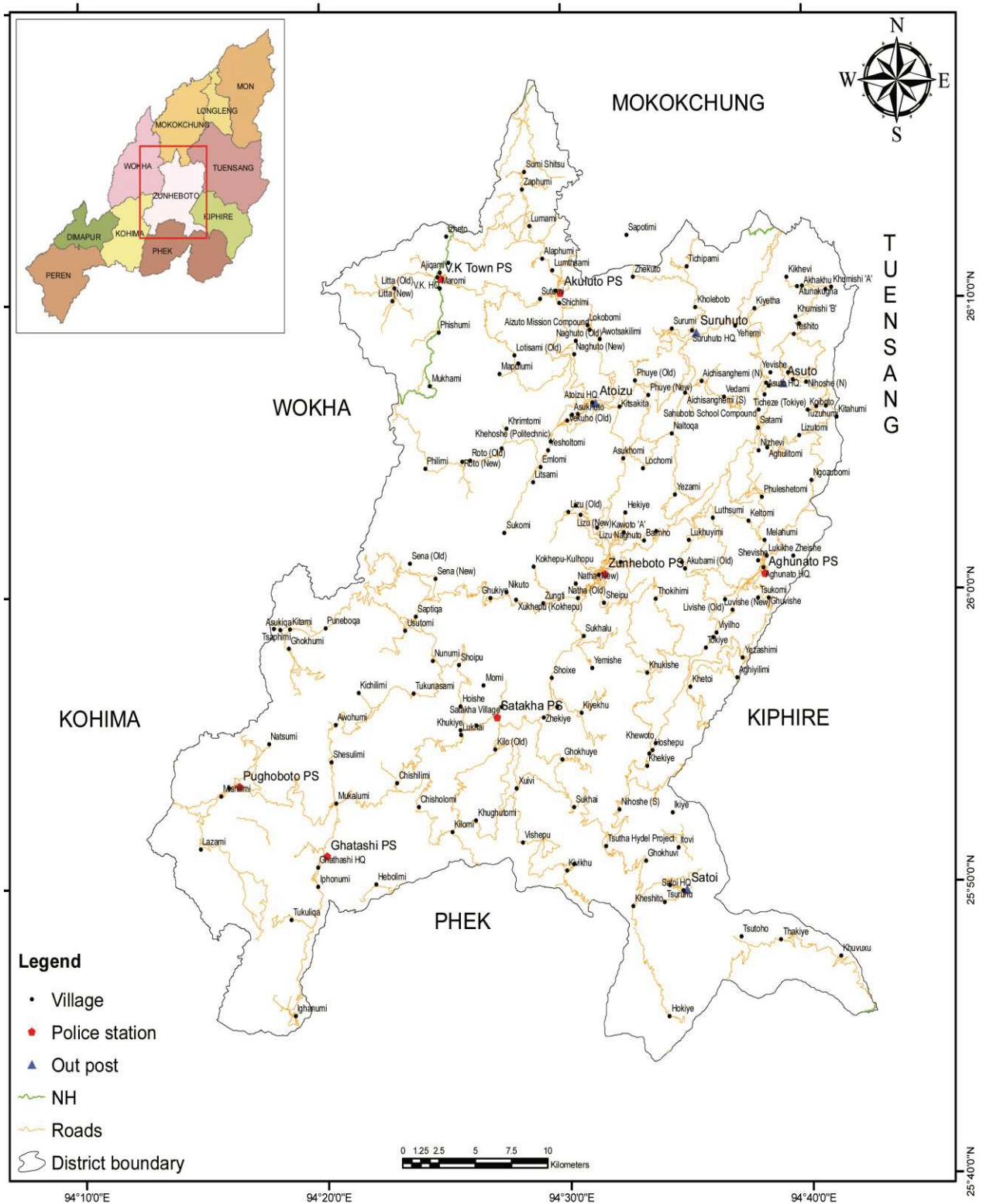
1. District Hospital -1
2. Community Hospital-2
3. Primary Health Center-13
4. Sub Center- 47

### 5. Private Hospital/Government Hospitals

1. Y.R Rochill Hospital at Zunheboto
2. Aizuto Mission Hospital
3. 5 AR Hospital at Zunheboto
4. Police Hospital at Naltoqa

### 6. List of Police Stations

1. Zunheboto
2. Aghunato
3. Akuluto
4. VK
5. Pughoboto
6. Ghathashi
7. Satakha



### 7. List of Out-Post Police Stations

1. Asuto under Aghuanto Police Station
2. Satoi under Satakha Police Station
3. Suruhuto under Zunheboto Police Station
4. Atoizu under Zunheboto Police Station

## **8. ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES :-**

1. DC's Office - Zunheboto
2. ADC's Office - Pughoboto, Aghunato, Satakha, Atoizu.
3. SDO's Office - Suruhuto, Akuluto,
4. EAC's Office - Ghathashi, V.K, Satoi, Asuto, Akuhaito, Saptiqa, Hoshepu

## **9. Transport and Communication:**

1. NST Service at Zunheboto Plying from:  
Zunheboto to Dimapur via Chozuba- 230 Km, Via Wokha-290 Km  
Zunheboto to Aghunato - 45 Km  
Zunheboto to Suruhuto - 35 Km  
Zunheboto to Satakha - 25 Km  
Zunheboto to Kohima - 150 Km  
Total Bus running-7  
Station based at Zunheboto

## **10. RD Blocks**

1. Zunheboto
2. Satakha
3. Satoi
4. Tokiye
5. Ghathashi
6. Akuluto
7. Akuhaito
8. Suruhuto

## **11. Govt. Rest House in Zunheboto District**

1. Circuit House Zunheboto
2. Suruhuto
3. Atoizu
4. Pughoboto
5. Akuluto
6. Satakha
7. Aghunato
8. Asuto

## **12. Banking facilities:**

### *12.1. State Bank of India:*

1. Zunheboto – 2 branches
2. Aghunato
3. Satakha
4. Akuluto
5. Nagaland University Lumami.

### *12.2. Rural Bank :*

1. Pughoboto
2. V.K.station

### *12.3. Nagaland State Co-operative bank. :*

1. Zunheboto

## **13. Colleges ,Schools and Training Institute**

1. Government College-1
2. Government Higher Secondary School-2

3. Government High School-20
4. Government Middle School-19
5. Government Primary School-106
6. Private College- Nil
7. Private Higher Secondary School-4
8. Private High School-28
9. Theological College-2
10. Training Institute -Khelhose Polytechnic, Atoizu

#### **14. HELIPAD**

1. Assam Rifle Helipad, Zunheboto.
2. Nagaland University Helipad, Lumami
3. BSF Helipad, Satakha
4. Assam Rifle Helipad, Atoizu

**(15) LOCATION:** Zunheboto District is situated in the heart of Nagaland. Situated on the geographical coordinates of 94.52° East Longitude and 25.97° North Latitude, Zunheboto district covers a total area of 1255 square kilometers. Zunheboto is inhabited by the martial Sumi tribe of Nagaland. The district derives its name from the Sumi dialect in which the first part of the name, "Zunhebo" refers to a flowering shrub which bears white leaves and "to" in the local dialect of the Sumi means 'Hill Top'.

The district of Zunheboto is bound on the east by the Tuensang district, west by Wokha district, North by Mokokchung District and south by Phek District. High hills dominate the topographical features of the district. The administrative headquarters of the district is situated at Zunheboto town. According to the 2011 census Zunheboto district has a population of 141,014, with a sex ratio of 981 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 86.26%. The district records an annual average rainfall of 2000 mm. The temperatures vary from 22° Celsius to 10° Celsius. The district celebrates the two chief festivals of the Sumis, Tuluni and Ahunah. The festival of Tuluni is celebrated in the second week of the month of July. The district comes alive, during the festive celebrations.

The Nagaland University whose campus is situated in Lumami village under Akuluto sub division has become the cultural and educational center for the people of Nagaland.

**(16) SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS:** The inhabitants of Zunheboto District live together in harmony without any discriminations or distinction, speaking one language i.e. Sumi dialect. The people are hard workers, the main stay of people's livelihood is shifting cultivation except the people living on the bank of Tizu river, where 70% practice terrace cultivation. With the advent of Christianity, people have adjured animistic practice 99% of the population are Christians

**(17) TOPOGRAPHY:** There are high hills spread over many areas of the district. The hills vary from 450 to 2500 metres and most people live between 1500 - 2000 metres altitude. The altitude of the district HQ. (ZBTO) is 1874.22 meters. above sea level. (Most of the population reside in rural areas. Zunheboto Town is the only designated urban area of the district.)

**(18) CLIMATE & RAINFALL.:** Owing to the high altitude, this district enjoys a monsoon climate almost throughout the year. Winters are very cold but summers moderately warm.

December and January are the coldest part of the season at about 10°C. The highest temperature is about 30°C. The average rainfall is about 200 cm. It falls for nine months in a year, heaviest contribution being in July and August.

**(19) SOIL:** Almost all the soils of the Zunheboto district belong to the following classes/orders. There are alluvial soil, Forest soil(organic) pertaining to moolisol, non-laterised soil and soils of high altitudes belonging to order spodosols.

**(20) RIVERS:** There are three important rivers in the district, viz, Tizu river originating in Tuensang district flows down towards south crossing at the centre of Zunheboto district and join Chindwin. Doyang river originating in Japfu passes through west part of the district and joins Dhansiri in Assam. Tsutha river, originating in North East of Zunheboto drains towards the eastern part of the district and joins Tizu below Nihoshe village, where a Mini Hydel Power project is located. Most of the area under terrace cultivation falls along Tizu, Tsutha and Mela a tributary of Tizu river.

**(21) AGRICULTURE:** Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The main form of cultivation is Jhum which means, Shifting cultivation. In Jhum field, Paddy, Millet, Maize, Taro or Kuchhu, (colocasea) French bean, potato, pumpkin, cucumber, chilly and several varieties of gourd are grown. Terrace cultivation is practiced along the banks of Tizu, Tsutha and Mela, a tributary of Tizu river. However, terrace cultivation, hardly occupies about 20% of the cultivable land. The yield of paddy per hectare under Jhum cultivation is much lower than the production per hectare under Terrace cultivation.

## CHAPTER THREE

### HAZARD, RISK, VULNERABILITY & CAPACITY ANALYSIS

This chapter largely deals with the disasters that Zunheboto district experienced. Based on this, the vulnerability assessment of people and their income sources, infrastructure, crops, livestock resources, drinking water supply, daily necessities, communication and transportation system, public distribution, medical facilities and other elements has been done so that such elements can be safely shifted to, or to be taken care of before any unexpected disaster or during the disasters. This is the most important part of the plan.

#### 3.1 HISTORY OF DISASTERS IN ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT

Zunheboto district is situated in the high altitude and is prone to strong wind, hailstorm, land slide/land slip forest fire and fire accident

**(1) Landslide:** During monsoon, Zunheboto District, being a hilly terrain, is prone to landslides. Every year occurrence of landslides are usually reported from various localities. They cause a lot of misery to the public, resulting in loss of life and property, disruption of communication network, and also economic burden on the society. This is primarily attributed to the high slope, heavy rainfall and unplanned and improper land use practice in the district.

**(2) Drought:** Due to late monsoon, there was a long spell of drought during the period between March to September 2009 causing huge loss of agriculture crops during Kharif season in the district. Many streams dried up and paddy as well as other cereal seeds of jhumming could not germinate. Based on these past experiences it is clear we need a proper emergency management plan to lessen the damage done by it.

**(3) Cyclone:** The impact of cyclone is not felt severely in the district of Zunheboto so far.

**(4) Storm/ High winds:** Zunheboto District is situated in the high altitude, and is prone to summer storm which brings with it hail stones, high winds heavy rains and bring down trees , loose structures and lead to power outages( due to felling /breakage of electrical poles/wires). Such storms with strong winds cause damages to houses where the roof tops are blown away by the storms and in most of the cases it cause damages to the structures which in turn leads to lost of life. In April 2015, high winds with heavy rain caused severe damage to many houses and trees in Zunheboto town and nearby areas. In April, 2016 hailstorm destroyed more than 300 house-roofs and crops in Suruhuto Sub Division.

*Some images of the destruction of Property and resources caused by storm, heavy rain and fire in Zunheboto in 2017*



**(5) Fire accidents:** The most common hazard in forests is forests fire. During dry season, when there is no rain for months, the forests become littered with dry leaves and twinges, which could burst into flames ignited by the slightest spark. Approximately 90 percent of the fire accidents are human-induced, intentional or unintentional due to the negligence and poor knowledge of the people. Collection of forest produce, shifting cultivation, throwing smoldering bidis, cooking food in the forest etc. are the basic anthropogenic causes that ignite forest fires.

Fire accidents are quite common in the district. The District head quarter suffer in the outbreak of fire as there is close proximity of houses in many areas leading to spread of fire and wider destruction. The rural areas also are not free from the risk of fire because of the following factors:

*a) The houses generally have thatched roofs and walls made out of timber and bamboo, which are built in clusters.*

*b) Lack of adequate water and nil or poor equipments for fire fighting.*

*c) Lack of awareness on basic do's and don'ts where people live in houses that uses inflammable materials.*

*e) Human error or carelessness.*

*The district is also becoming increasingly vulnerable to electric accidents which are a part and parcel of fire accidents. Recent one being in July 2017, where 2 shops and residential house in the South Point East colony in Zunheboto town were burnt down suspected to have occurred by electrical short circuit. The main causes of such accidents are:-*

*a) Use of substandard electrical fittings.*

*b) Lack of check up of overused electrical items.*

*c) Lack of trained electricians.*

*d) A combination of the above factors.*

**(6) Earthquake:** Though Zunheboto district has experienced mild earth quakes, the possibility of a major earth quake occurring anytime is extremely high. The District lies in the Seismic Zone V (five), which is most vulnerable to earthquakes. And due to absence of Building bye laws, the present mode of construction of houses it is highly vulnerable to earthquake. So it is very evident that we should be more vigilant and promote sticking on to Building bye laws which will ensure safe and strong construction of buildings.

### 3.2. RISK ASSESSMENT

#### Disaster Specific Proneness to Various Types of Disasters

<i>Types of Hazards</i>	<i>Time of Occurrence</i>	<i>Potential Impact</i>	<i>Vulnerable Areas</i>
Storm/High Winds	March-october	Destruction of crops, houses & power supply	Whole district
Landslides	June –October	Road, communication infrastructures, crops & houses & even loss of life	Whole district
Fire Accidents	January-March	Loss of life, crops, houses& infrastructure	Whole district
Epidemics	Anytime	Loss of human lives &/ livestock	Whole district
Earthquakes	Anytime	Loss of life, crops, houses& infrastructure	Whole district
Motor accidents	Anytime	Loss of life and property	Roads and weak bridges.



### 3.3. VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

#### Infrastructure Vulnerability against Hazards

<b>Storm/High Wind/Heavy Rainfall</b>					
<i>Vulnerable Infrastructures</i>	<i>Population</i>		<i>Area</i>		<i>Season/Period</i>
Roads, buildings, water supply, sewage/drainage, food stocks & supplies and Communication Systems	The whole population of the district		Whole district		March – October
<b>Fire Incidents</b>					
Buildings, granaries, wooden structures etc	Denizens of the district having such properties/structures vulnerable to fires		Areas where vulnerable structures exists		January — March. Occurs more during dry windy season
<b>Landslides</b>					
Roads, buildings, water supply, sewage/drainage, electrical poles/wires,	Denizens of the district living in hazardous localities		Hazardous/earthquake-prone areas in almost whole district especially urban area.		June — October
<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>Severe to high</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate to low</b>	<b>unlikely</b>	<b>Total Area</b>
Zunheboto	357	790	66	0	1213
<b>Earthquakes</b>					
Buildings, roads, water supply, sewage/drainage, electrical poles/wires,	Inhabitants of the district living in or near hazardous buildings/structures		In and around hazardous buildings/structures in the district especially urban area.		Anytime

<i>Vulnerability for disabilities</i>			
Indira Gandhi National Disabilities Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) during February 2009	severe or multiple disability in between the age group,18-64 years, revised 18-59 2011, revised 18-79 years 2012	No. of beneficiaries under IGNDPS for Zunheboto district is 132	<i>Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</i>

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DISTRICT LEVEL INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM, PARTNERSHIP FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

As per the Disaster Management Act 2005, 25.(1) Every State Government shall, as soon as may be after issue of notifications under sub-section (1) of section 14 , by notifications in the Official Gazette, establish a District Disaster Management Authority for every district in the State with such name as maybe specified in that notification. Accordingly, Zunheboto District Disaster Management Authority (ZDDMA) was formed and activated to mitigate any unexpected situation in the district.

The following are the composition of DDMA and its powers and functions

#### 4.1. MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner                       | : Chairperson (Ex-Officio) |
| 2. Chairman Zunheboto Town Council           | : Co-Chairperson           |
| 3. Additional Deputy Commissioner (Hq. )     | : Member.                  |
| 4. Superintendent of Police.                 | : Member.                  |
| 5. Chief Medical Officer.                    | : Member.                  |
| 6. S.E. PWD (R & B)                          | : Member.                  |
| 7. Executive Engineer, (PHE)                 | : Member.                  |
| 8. District Commandant Home Guard            | : Member.                  |
| 9. Medical Superintendent, District Hospital | : Member.                  |
| 10. District Agricultural Officer            | : Member.                  |

#### (1) Powers & Functions:

Subject to the provisions under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority, the District Authority shall act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management in the District and shall also be responsible for the following:-

- i. Prepare a District Management Plan, including District Response Plan for the District.
- ii. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State plan and District Plan.
- iii. Ensure that the areas in the District vulnerable to disaster are identified and measures for the preventions of disasters and mitigation of its effects are undertaken by all the District Level Government Departments and the local authorities.
- iv. Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all the District level State Government Departments and the local authorities.
- v. Give directions to different District level authorities and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disaster as may be necessary.
- vi. Monitor the implementation of Disaster Management plan prepared by the District Level Govt. Departments and local authorities.
- vii. Lay down guidelines to be followed by the District Level State Government departments for the purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary

- technical assistance therefore, and monitoring the implementation of such measures.
- viii. Review the capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the District and give directions to the relevant Departments or authorities at the District level for their up gradation as may be necessary.
  - ix. Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the District level or other concerned authorities, where necessary, for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation.
  - x. Organise and coordinate specialized training programme for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the District.
  - xi. Facilitate Community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, Governmental and non-governmental organizations.
  - xii. Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warning and dissemination of proper information to the public.
  - xiii. Prepare, review and upgrade the District level Response Plan and Guidelines.
  - xiv. Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation of disaster.
  - xv. Ensure that the District Level Government Departments and local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the District Response Plan.
  - xvi. Lay down guideline, or give directions to the concerned District Level, State Government Departments or any other authorities within the local limits of the District, to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster or disaster.
  - xvii. Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the District Level State Government Departments, statutory bodies and other governmental or non-governmental organizations engaged in disaster management in the District.
  - xviii. Coordinate with, and give guidance to, local authorities in the District to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation or threatening disaster situation or disaster in the District are carried out promptly and effectively.
  - xix. Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the District for carrying out their functions effectively.
  - xx. Review the developmental plans prepared by the District level State Government Departments, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation.
  - xxi. Examine the construction in any area in the District and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being, or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such actions as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards.
  - xxii. Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster or disaster, be used as relief centres and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings and places.
  - xxiii. Establish stock piles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice.
  - xxiv. Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management.
  - xxv. Encourage the involvement of NGOs and voluntary social welfare institutions working at the grass root level in the District for disaster management.

- xxvi. Ensure that communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.
- xxvii. Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

#### **4.2. DISASTER MANAGEMENT AT SUB-DIVISION LEVEL:**

(i) The Sub-Division Disaster Management Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:-

- (a) ADC or SDO (C) of the Sub-Division who shall be the Chairperson, ex-officio
- (b) EAC shall be the Chief Executive Officer
- (c) 3 officers from key Departments from the Sub-Division as members to be nominated by the ADC/SDO(C)
- (d) 2 leaders from local bodies, NGOs, from the Sub-Division as members to be nominated by the ADC/SDO(C).

(ii). The Meetings of the Sub-Division Authority –

- (1) The Sub-Division Authority shall meet at least every quarter at such time and place as the Chairperson of the Sub-Division Authority may think fit.
- (2) The Chairperson of the Sub-Division Authority shall preside over the meetings of the Sub-Division Authority.
- (3) If for any reason, the Chairperson of the Sub-Division Authority is unable to attend the meeting of the Sub-Division Authority, the Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Division Authority shall preside at the meeting.

(iii). Powers of Chairperson of Sub-Division Authority –

- (1) The Chairperson of the Sub-Division Authority, shall in addition to presiding over the meetings of the Sub-Division Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the Sub-Division Authority as the Sub-Division Authority may delegate to him.
- (2) The Chairperson of the Sub-Division Authority shall in the case of an emergency, have the power to exercise all or any of the powers of the Sub-Division Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to ex-post facto ratification of the Sub-Division Authority.
- (3) The Sub-Division Authority or the Chairperson of the Sub-Division Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions, under sub-section (1) or (2), as the case may be, to the Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Division Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as it or he deems fit.

(iv). Powers and Functions Of Sub-Division Authority - (1) The Sub-Division Authority shall act as the Sub-Division planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the Sub-Division in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority and the District Authority.

(2) The Sub-Division Authority may-

- i. Prepare a disaster management plan including Sub-Division response plan for the Sub-Division;
- ii. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan, District Plan and Sub-Division Plan;

- iii. Ensure that the areas in the Sub-Division vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level as well as by the local authorities;
- iv. Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority, the State Authority and District Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level and the local authorities in the Sub-Division;
- v. Give directions to different authorities at the Sub-Division level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;
- vi. Lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the Sub-Division level and local authorities in the Sub-Division;
- vii. Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level;
- viii. Lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance there for ;
- ix. Monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause (viii);
- x. Review the State of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the Sub-Division and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the Sub-Division level for their upgradation as may be necessary;
- xi. Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the Sub-Division level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;
- xii. Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the Sub-Division;
- xiii. Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- xiv. Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;
- xv. Prepare, review and update Sub-Division level response plan and guidelines;
- xvi. Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- xvii. Ensure that the Departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the Sub-Division response plan;
- xviii. Lay down guidelines for, or give direction to concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- xix. Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in the Sub-Division engaged in the disaster management;

- xx. Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the Sub-Division to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the Sub-Division are carried out promptly and effectively;
- xxi. Provide necessary technical assistance or give advise to the local authorities in the Sub-Division for carrying out their functions; Government at the Sub-Division level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;
- xxii. Examine the construction in any area in the Sub-Division and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;
- xxiii. Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;
- xxiv. Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;
- xxv. Provide information to the District Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;
- xxvi. Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the Sub-Division for disaster management;
- xxvii. Ensure communication systems are in order and mock drills are carried out at least twice in a year;
- xxviii. Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority and the District Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the Sub-Division.

(v). Sub-Division Plan. - (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every Sub-Division of the District.

(2) The 'Sub-Division Plan' shall be prepared by the Sub-Division Authority, after consultation with the local authorities, line department offices at the Sub-Division level and having regard to the National Plan, the State Plan and District Plan and be approved by the District Authority.

(3) The Sub-Division Plan shall include-

- (a) A hazard assessment and vulnerability analysis of the areas in the Sub-Division vulnerable to different forms of disasters;
- (b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level and local authorities in the Sub-Division;
- (c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level and the local authorities in the Sub-Division to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (d) The Emergency Support Functions and Standard Operating Procedures of all government departments in the Sub-Division, in the event of a disaster, providing for-
  - (i) Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the Sub-Division level and the local authorities in the Sub-Division;
  - (ii) Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;

- (iii) Procurement of essential resources;
  - (iv) Establishment of communication links; and
  - (v) The dissemination of information to the public;
  - (e) Such other matters as may be required by the District Authority and State Authority.
- 4) The 'Sub-Division Plan' shall be reviewed and updated annually.
  - 5) The copies of the Sub-Division Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4), shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the Sub-Division.
  - 6) The Sub-Division Authority shall send a copy of the Sub-Division Plan to the District Authority for onward submission to the State Authority for approval.
  - 7) The Sub-Division Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the Sub-Division as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

Sub-Divisions under Zunheboto district has formed Sub Division Disaster Management Committee (SDDMC) within their respective areas. It is been headed by the concerned ADC and SDO(C). Other members has also been appointed keeping in view the deployment of officers from line departments within the area, and the organizational structure of NGOs.

The Sub-Division DMC is to have its Sub-Division Disaster Management Plan which is likely to be approved by the DDMA/DDMC. The Sub-Divisional Officer(C) must ensure that his/her Sub-Div. DM plan is prepared, updated as per the need of time, and activated in the hours of need. All the ADCs and SDOs(C) are required to set up institutional mechanism for management of disasters within their specific areas.

#### **4.3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT AT VILLAGE LEVEL:**

(i) The District Authority shall establish a Village Disaster Management Authority for every

Village in the District.

(1) The Village Disaster Management Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Village Council Chairman                        | -Chairperson ex-officio  |
| (b) Village Development Board Secy.                 | -Chief Executive Officer |
| (c) 2 members from communitized communities         | - Member                 |
| (d) 2 members from church, women and students union | - Member                 |

**(ii). Powers of Chairperson of Village Authority –**

(1) The Chairperson of the Village Authority, shall in addition to presiding over the meetings of the Village Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the Village Authority as the Village Authority may delegate to him.

(2) The Chairperson of the Village Authority shall in the case of an emergency, have the power to exercise all or any of the powers of the Village Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to ex-post facto ratification of the Village Authority.

(3) The Village Authority or the Chairperson of the Village Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions, under sub-section (1) or (2), as the case may be, to the Chief Executive Officer of the

Village Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as it or he deems fit.

**(iii).** Village Authority Meetings. - The Village Authority shall meet as and when necessary but

at least once in every three months at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.

**(iv).** Powers and Functions Of Village Authority –

(1) The Village Authority shall act as the Village planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the Village in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority, the State Authority, The District Authority and the Sub-Division Authority.

(2) The Village Authority may-

(i) Prepare a disaster management plan including Village response plan for the Village;

(ii) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, District Policy, Sub-Division Policy, National Plan, State Plan, District Plan and Sub-Division Plan;

(iii) Ensure that the areas in the Village vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the Village Authority as well as by the local authorities;

(iv) Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority, the State

Authority, District Plan and Sub-Division Plan are followed by the Village Authority and the local authorities in the district;

(a) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Village Authority at the Village level;

(b) Review the State of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the village and give directions to the relevant local authorities at the village level;

(c) Review the preparedness measures and give directions to bring the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;

(d) Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;

(e) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;

(f) Prepare, review and update village level response plan and guidelines;

(g) Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(f) Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that



measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster

- in the village are carried out promptly and effectively;
- (g) Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;
- (h) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;
- (i) Provide information to the Sub-Division Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;
- (j) Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations, Self help groups and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the village for disaster management;
- (k) Ensure communication systems are in order and mock drills are carried out at least twice in a year;
- (l) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the Village.

(v). Village Disaster Management Plan. –

1. There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the village in the district.
2. The ‘Village Plan’ shall be prepared by the Village Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan, the State Plan, the District Plan and the Sub-Division Plan and be approved by the State Authority.
3. The Village Plan shall include-
  - (a) A hazard assessment and vulnerability analysis of the areas in the village vulnerable to different forms of disasters;
  - (b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, local authorities in the district;
  - (c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the local authorities in the village to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
  - (d) The Emergency Support Functions and Standard Operating Procedures of all local authorities, in the event of a disaster, providing for-
    - i. Allocation of responsibilities to the the local authorities in the village;
    - ii. Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
    - iii. Procurement of essential resources;
    - iv. Establishment of communication links; and
    - v. The dissemination of information to the public;
  - (e) Such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.
4. (4) The ‘Village Plan’ shall be reviewed and updated annually.
5. (5) The Village Authority shall send a copy of the Village Plan to the Sub-Division Authority for onward submission to the State Authority for approval.

6. The Village Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to the local authorities for the implementation thereof.

At village level under Zunheboto district, 97 Villages has formed Village Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) as well as Village Disaster Management Core Committee(VDMCC). The VDMA is chaired by Village Headman / Village council Chairman, with GBs, VDB Secy. Village council members, teacher, and health workers, etc. as members. Also a search and rescue team as well as first aid team has been trained and set up in 30 villages and 11 wards under Zunheboto Sadar so far.

#### **4.4. The Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA)**

As per the Disaster Management Act 2005,14(1) Every State Government shall, as soon as may be after the issue of the notification under sub –section (1) of section 3, by the notification in the Official Gazette, establish a State Disaster Management Authority for the State with such name as maybe specified in the notification of the State Government. Accordingly, Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA) was formed and activated to mitigate any unexpected situation in the State.

#### **4.5. State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)**

As per the provisions of the National Disaster Management Act, the States are being encouraged to create response capabilities from within their existing resources on similar pattern of NDRF.NSDMA, through the Home Department, has created 8 State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) teams, each having strength of 30 personnel. Equipment have been procured for providing training and facilitating the SDRF. There are 5 Trainer of Trainees in the State supported by HG&CD at CTI in the State for the purpose of training the SDRF.

#### **4.6. Community First responders (CFRs)**

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 after every disaster, response comes from well-intentioned 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 realization that response will be fastest 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.

The Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA), Home Department, conducted trainings in all the districts at the village level so that the community could be better prepared and help themselves to respond and to manage any mega impending disaster. The first CFR Training of Trainers (TOTs) training was held in Zunheboto District from 19<sup>th</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2016 where 35 Training of Trainers from the six Sub Divisions and Zunheboto Sadar were trained. In 2017 Community First Responders training, 30 Villages and 11 wards were covered and 376 new CFRs were trained.

Sl. No.	Name of Sub Div/Sadar and Total number of villages is shown in the bracket	No. of Village/Ward Trained	No. of Village Yet to be trained
1	Zunheboto Sadar (30)	11 wards	2 wards & 17 villages
2	Satakha (35)	5 Villages	30 villages
3	Suruhuto (14)	5 Villages	9 villages
4	Aghunato(52)	5 Villages	47 Villages
5	Pughoboto (24)	5 Villages	19 Villages
6	Akuluto (21)	5 Villages	16 Villages
7	Atoizu(22)	5 Villages	17 Villages

#### 4.7. NGO's ROLE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

NGOs are organizations that are nonprofit making, voluntary and independent of government, engaged in activities concerning various societal and developmental issues. The strong linkages which NGOs have with grass root communities can be effectively harnessed for creating greater public awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving the emergency response capacities of the stakeholders.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### TRIGGER MECHANISM FOR DIFFERENT FUNCTIONARIES

#### 5.1 Disaster Declaration

The DDMA Chairperson, DC will declare emergency situation and simultaneously inform the Secretary, NSDMA. The purpose of declaration of disaster is to organize effective response and mitigation in the landslide affected area. Such a declaration provides wide powers and responsibilities to the Chairperson DDMA, Deputy Commissioner in order to handle the incident effectively.

#### 5.2. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE COMMAND STAFF:

1. Convene meeting of District Disaster Management Committee.
2. Disseminate warning/alert to the potential victims.
3. Disseminate information to all concerned from EOCs.
4. Declare state of disaster based on the severity/vulnerability.
5. If necessary, the state government may be requested to help out to manage the disaster.
6. Nodal Officer (DDMA) of the district administration or ADCs/SDO(C)/ EACs of the concerned area may be detailed to go to the spot and function as an On-Site Incident Commander at the disaster site.
7. The Chairperson of the DDMC may, by general or special order in writing, delegate such of his powers and functions to the Chief Executive Officer, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as he deems fit.
8. Vigil strictly as to whether the action plan/responsibilities assigned to various departments, as mentioned in the following, are carried out properly or not.

#### 5.3. DESIGNATED MEETING VENUE/STAGING AREA:

In the event of major disasters like earthquake with catastrophic consequences affecting Zunheboto or other parts of the district, when there is total disruption of communication system, all members of the District Disaster Management Authority/Committee will have to assemble immediately within 1 (one) hour after the occurrence of such disaster at a pre-destined venue without waiting for any formal correspondence or circular from the chairman/DC or other officers authorised in that behalf. The designated venue for holding emergency meeting on Disaster Management shall be the office of the Deputy Commissioner/ Emergency Operations Centre. If holding of such a meeting in the designated venue is not possible due to the damage caused to the area or building, or blockade caused by debris, alternative venues, in order of priority will be:

1. Office of the Superintendent of Police.
2. Town Hall.
3. Circuit House.

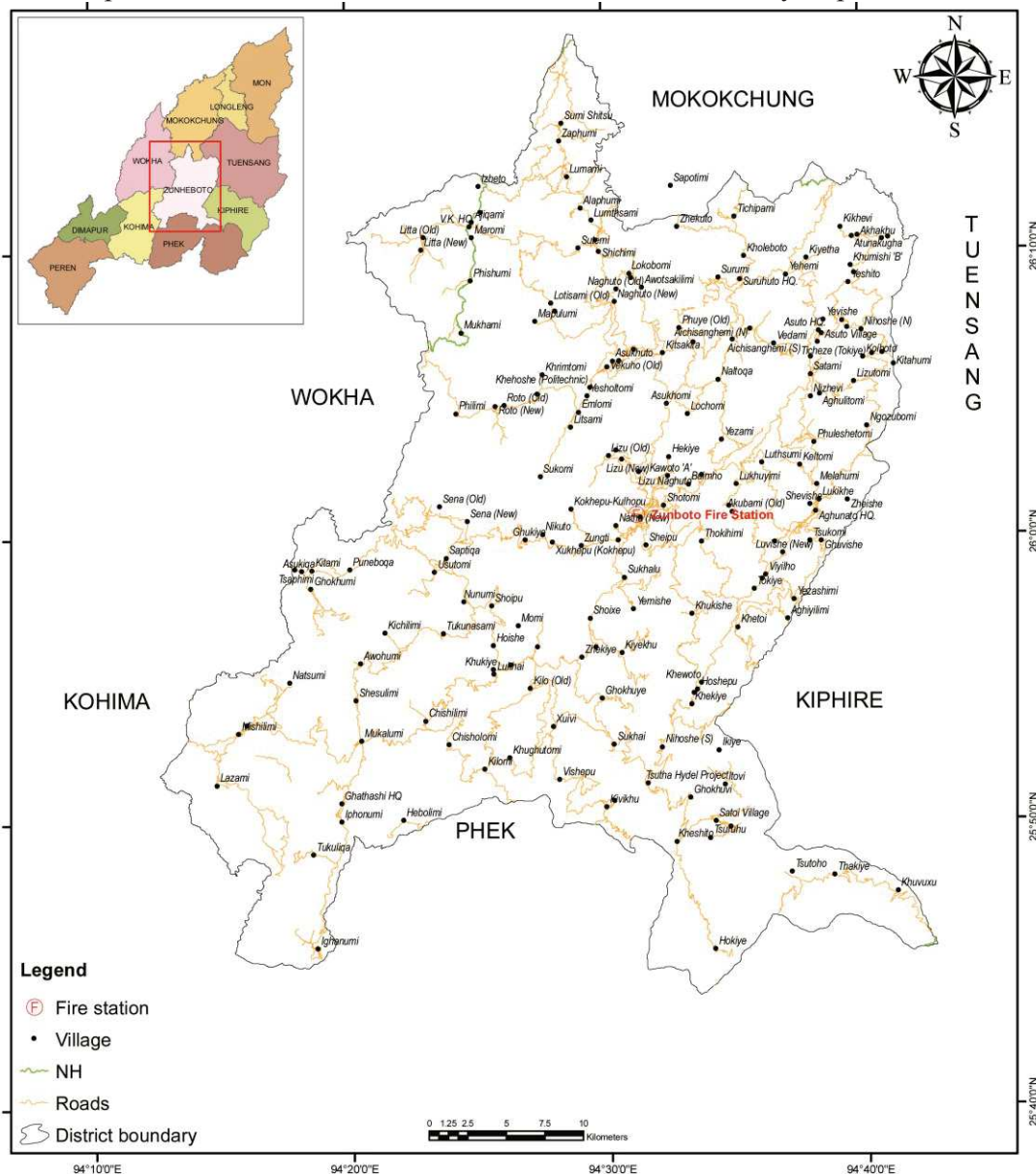
If possible, a spare/duplicate key for each of the above alternative venues shall be with the Addl. DC (Hq) so that emergency access as and when required is ensured. The DDMA/DDMC shall take immediate action for the fullest utilisation of all the resources available within the management of disasters in the district, the following trigger mechanism has to be applied and followed in the district.

## 5.4. ROLE OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

**(1) Police:** The Police is the leading agency which works under the operational control of the District Superintendent of Police. The role of Police department will include:

- I. Evacuation of the affected people
- II. Security of the property of affected people and maintenance of law and order in the affected area.
- III. Traffic management leading to the affected area.
- IV. Activate HG&CD (DDMA)/NSDMA

**(2) Fire and Emergency Service:** In case of fire related disaster, the nearest Fire Station/ Sub station from the disaster site will take the responsibility of managing the incident. It will be headed by Officer In-charge of that Station. As soon as Fire and Emergency services gets the information about the disaster, the nodal officer/ duty officer arrange trips of water or provide water from the nearest source available as early as possible.



**(3) Civil Defence & Home Guards:** The Home Guards is the leading combat agency, which works under the operational control of the police and overall administrative control of the

Deputy Commissioner/DC DDMA. The role of the Home Guards will include: I. Search & rescue of people II. Evacuation of people from affected areas III. First Aid. The Home Guards will work in close co-ordination with the Police under the supervision of S.P Zunheboto.

**(4)Power & Electricity:** In the event of natural calamities, the Department is responsible for carrying out all necessary actions in connection with restoration of power supply after the occurrence of disaster anywhere in district.

**(5)Police Wireless:** Wireless communication could be our last resort of communication during and after disaster as all the terrestrial infrastructures would be destroyed. A control room has already been set up in the office of S.P, (Wireless) Zunheboto which has a link to all the existing PR stations including Repeater stations in different places all over the District. This control room can have a direct or indirect link to all these PR Stations at the time of disaster. The control room can be accessed by telephone lines and whatever information is fed to this Control Room, it will be conveyed to the concerned District Authorities. The numbers by which the Control Room can be accessed are given below:-

1. Phone No. : 03867-220256

By dialing anyone of the above telephone numbers, the DDMA can have direct contact with the Control Room and convey information. This Control Room also has a direct link with Fire Service and Traffic Police in case their services are required. The Control Room will have a wireless communication link with the Emergency Operation Centre at the district level under the chairman of the Deputy Commissioner.

**(6)BSNL & Private Mobile Operators:** BSNL is primarily responsible for restoration of communication facilities. It should ensure the smooth flow of information that can cater to those needed in a time sensitive manner at the state level in any disaster response efforts. Though BSNL is primarily responsible for restoration of communication facilities, private operators should also ensure the smooth flow of information within the area in a time-sensitive manner at the state level in disaster response efforts.

**(7) I & PR Department:** The following tasks will be taken up by the department of I&PR in liaison and media coverage for the district with the District Disaster Management Authority. Press briefing: Press briefings play a very important role in disaster management. Daily press briefs will be issued at 11:00 AM include every shift at the D.C's Chamber or DCs Conference Hall during disasters.

**(8) Public Works Department:** The duty of PWD in disaster situations shall be –

1. Equipment support
2. Debris and road clearance
3. Ensure proper corpse disposal and post-mortem by coordinating with medical team
4. Assess the possibility of further disaster in the affected area.

**(9) PHED:** PHE will ensure provision of basic quantity of clean drinking water and water for other purposes in a manner that does not allow the spread of diseases through the contamination of water. It will also take initiatives on-

1. Quick assessment of water line damage and contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.
2. Supply of water tankers to disaster affected communities/relief camp.

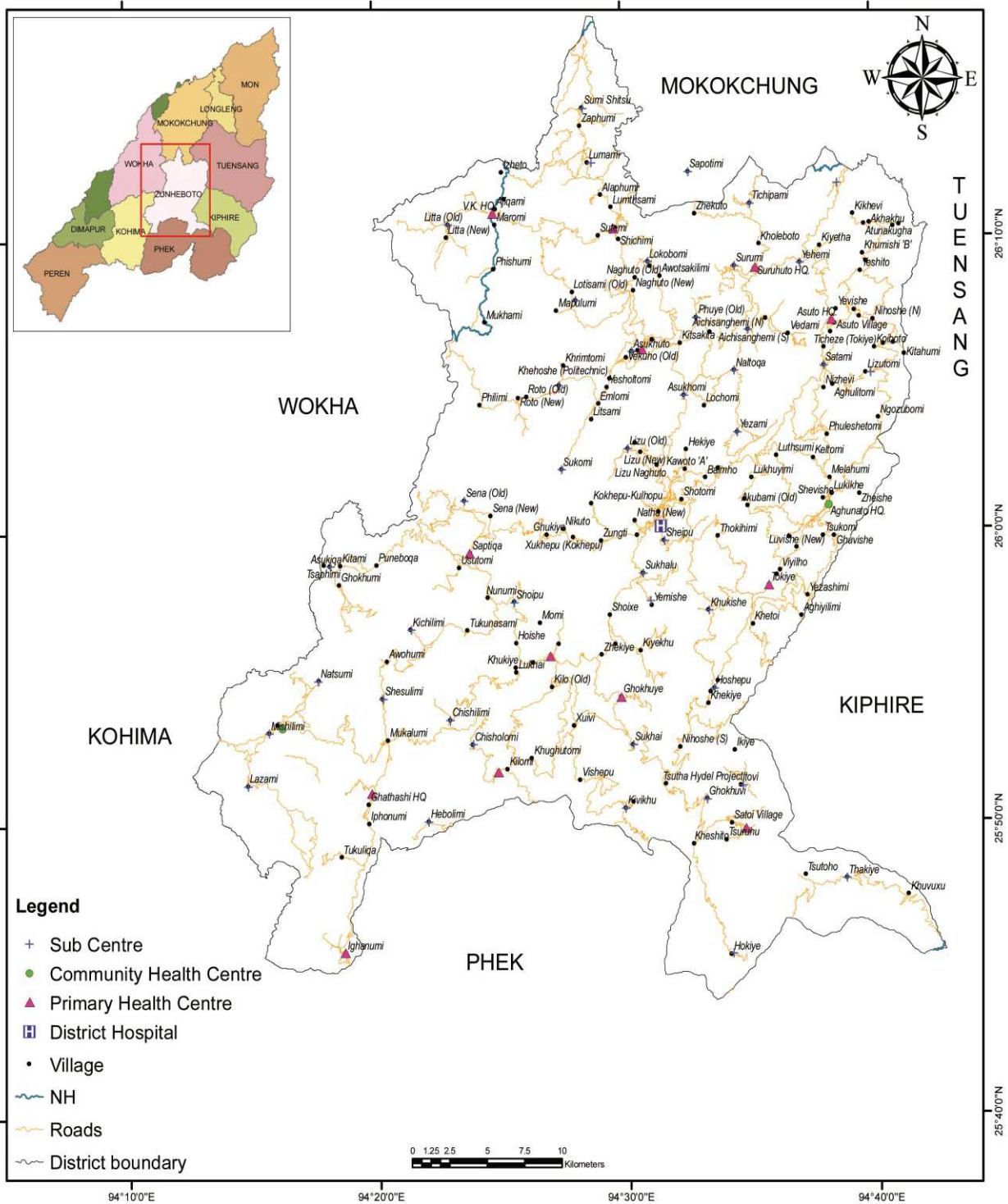
3. Deploy response teams to repair and restore water supply lines that may be damaged after disaster.

**(10) Department of Transport:** The responsibility of DTO in any crisis situation is arrangement of vehicle for- Emergency Support Functionaries engaged in the disaster response activities and transportation of victims and needy people from the affected site to safe areas by repair/restoration or find alternative route.

**(11) Army/Para Military Forces:** The Army/Para Military forces here denote the Paramilitary Forces operating in the district, like – the Assam Rifles, CRPF, and BSF etc. Though they are under the direct supervision of the Central Government, their services are very useful in terms of man power, resources and discipline force. They should bring up action plan for what they have and what can be done in the disaster and can be adjusted/coordinated within the IRS.

**(12) Medical department:** On receipt of a warning of an impending Disaster from the District EOC, CMO will immediately put their doctors and the paramedical staff on alert for preventing outbreak of epidemic. All the staff of the CMOs will immediately report for duty to their concerned controlling authorities/ District Hospital/CHC/ PHC or the health sub centre, as the case may be. The CMO will try to mobilize additional manpower from the area not affected by calamity to supplement the local resources of the affected area. The CMOs will identify the external sources in the community and the market for procuring equipment and medicine with the assistance of the DDMA/DDMC. CMO can request the services of the medical officers working in Private Hospitals, Private Doctors and Nurses, and during the periods of such requisition such medical officers can work under the administrative control of CMO.

Under Zunheboto District Medical Department at present it has 9 Ambulances, stationed at :(1). DH Zunheboto (2). PHC Atoizu (3). PHC Ghathashi (4). CHC Pughoboto (5). PHC Satakha (6). PHC Akuluto (7). PHC V.K (8). CHC Aghunato and (9). PHC Suruhuto.



## 5.5. INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK (IDRN)

### 5.5 (1): Introduction-

*IDRN is a web based platform, for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. Primary focus of IDRN portal is to enable the decision makers to find answers on availability of equipment and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. This database will also enable them to assess the level of preparedness for specific disasters.*



**5.5 (2): IDRN Maintenance and Monitoring-**

- NIC - Portal is hosted at NIC Server.
- NIDM - IDRN is currently monitored and maintained by NIDM centrally.
- Role of NIDM is limited to user administration
- NIDM is not involved in data collection or updating.
- Data collection formats need to be sent to all line dept./ agencies from the district administration and need to be collected within time.
- Data entry should be done at the district level availing the technical services of District Informatics Officers (NIC).

**5.5 (3): IDRN-Resource inventory Zunheboto-**

Zunheboto district is in the process of collecting information from different departments. Some Departmental action Plan can be seen below:

**Resource Inventory in Zunheboto District**

Resource Type	Item Details	Quantity	Govt/ Private	Address/Contact No
Transportation and Communication	Zonal Taxis (Tata Sumo)	32 Nos	All Private	
	Super Travels		Private	
	NST Bus		,Govt.	AGM (NST) Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867-220348 / 220360
•Lifting Equipments	Jack with 5-Ton lift	01 Nos.	Govt	E.E. (Power)/SDO (Power) Office, Zunheboto Tel.No.03867-220356/ 220343
		02 Nos	Govt	AGM (NST) Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867-220348 / 220360
	Chains —6 Feet (3 Ton lift)	03 Nos	Govt	Asst. CO. 92 Bn CRPF, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867- 220226
	Crow-Bars	12 Nos	Govt.	DM Cell, DC's Office, Tele. No. 03867- 220335/220338
Search & Rescue Equipments	Search Light	03 Nos	Govt	Asst. CO, 92 Bn CRPF, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867- 220226
	Diver's Gear	25 Nos	Govt	- do -
	Search Light	02 Nos	Govt	SP Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867- 220368 / 220369

Cutting and Cleaning Equipments	Electric Drill	01 Nos.	Govt	E.E. (Power)! SDO (Power) Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867-220356 / 220343
	Fire Axe	10 Nos.	Govt.	DM Cell, DC's Office, Zunheboto Tele. No. 03867- 220335/220338
	Sledge Hammer	02 Nos	Govt	AGM (NST) Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867-220348 / 220360
		12 Nos.	Govt.	DM Cell, DC's Office, Zunheboto Tele. No. 03 867- 220335/220338
	Heavy Axe	02 Nos	Govt	SP Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867- 220368 /22036
		03 Nos	Govt	Asst. CO. 92 Bn CRPF, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867- 220226
	Crescent Adjustable Wrenches	03 Nos	Govt	AGM (NST) Office, Zunheboto. Tel.No.03867- 220348 /220360
	Slotted Screwdrivers	02Nos	Govt	-do
		01 Nos	Govt	Asst. CO, 92 Bn CRPF, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867- 220226
	Pliers	25 Nos	Govt.	DM Cell, DC's Office, Zunheboto Tele. No. 03867-220335/220338
Earth moving and Road cleaning equipments	Bulldozers Wheeled/Chain	3nos	Govt	Mechanical (R & B) / SDO (Mechanical), R & B, Zunheboto Tel No. 03867- 221136
	Tipper (Heavy Duty) Truck	01 Nos	Govt	Zunheboto Town Council Chairperson, Z.T.C. Tel No. 03867- 221247 / 221242

		01 Nos	Govt	AGM (NST) Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03 867-220348 / 220360
	Dumper Truck	01.Nos	Govt	-do-
		03 Nos	Govt	BRTF (GREF), Zunheboto.
	Shovels	60 Nos	Govt	DM Cell, DC's Office, Zunheboto Tele. No. 03867- 220335/220338
	Crane (JCB)	02 Nos	Govt	BRTF (GREF), Zunheboto.
Other Equipments, Resources	Rubber Gloves	2500	Govt	E.E. (Power) / SDO (Power) Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867-220356 / 220343
	Traps 4x4 Meters	1 Nos	Govt	AGM (NST) Office, Tel. No. 03867-220348 / 220360
	Electric Generator	1 Nos	Govt	SP Office, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867- 220368 / 220369
	Blankets	10 Nos	Govt	Hon. Secretary, IRCS, Zunheboto Tel No. 03867- 220868
		254 Nos	Govt	Asst. CO. 92 Bn CRPF, Zunheboto Tel. No. 03867- 220226
	Hand-held PA System	02 Nos	Govt.	DM Cell, DC's Office, Zunheboto Tele. No. 03 867- 220335/220338
	Tarpaulin	20 Nos	Govt	- do-

## CHAPTER SIX

### RESPONSE STRUCTURE

#### 6.1. INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (IRS):

The Indian adapted version of Incident Command System (ICS) is called Incident Response System (IRS), whereas the functions remaining more or less the same.

- **IRS is a mechanism which reduces adhocism in response through a well conceived team.**
- **It incorporates all the tasks that may need to be performed during the response.**
- **It identifies and pre-designates officers to perform various duties and get them trained in their roles.**
- **It is a flexible system and only those Sections / Branches may be activated in the team which is required to meet the disaster situation.**

#### Functional Responsibilities:

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

#### Features of IRS:

1. Management by objectives & incident action plan.
2. Flexibility
3. Span of Control
4. Multi tasking
5. Accountability
6. Resource Management
7. Common terminology
8. Unity of command & chain of command
9. Transfer of command
10. Unified command
11. Medical Plan
12. Communication Plan

#### 6.2. 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 Commandant, HG&CD (CO, DEOC)
4	Safety Officer	Dy. Superintendant of Police
5	Liaison Officer	District Public Relation Officer
6	Operation Section	Addl. Superintendant of Police
7	Planning Section	Addl. DC/ SDO(C), Sadar
8	Logistic Section	Extra Asst. Commissioner (Estt.)
9	Relief Operation Section	Extra Asst. Commissioner (Dev.)

Sl. No.	IRS Position	Suitable Officer
<b>Operation Section</b>		
1	Operation Section Chief	Addl. Superintendant of Police
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. Superintendant, NST
ii	Vehicle Coordinator	Motor Vehicle Inspector
iii	Loading and unloading I/C	District Labour Officer

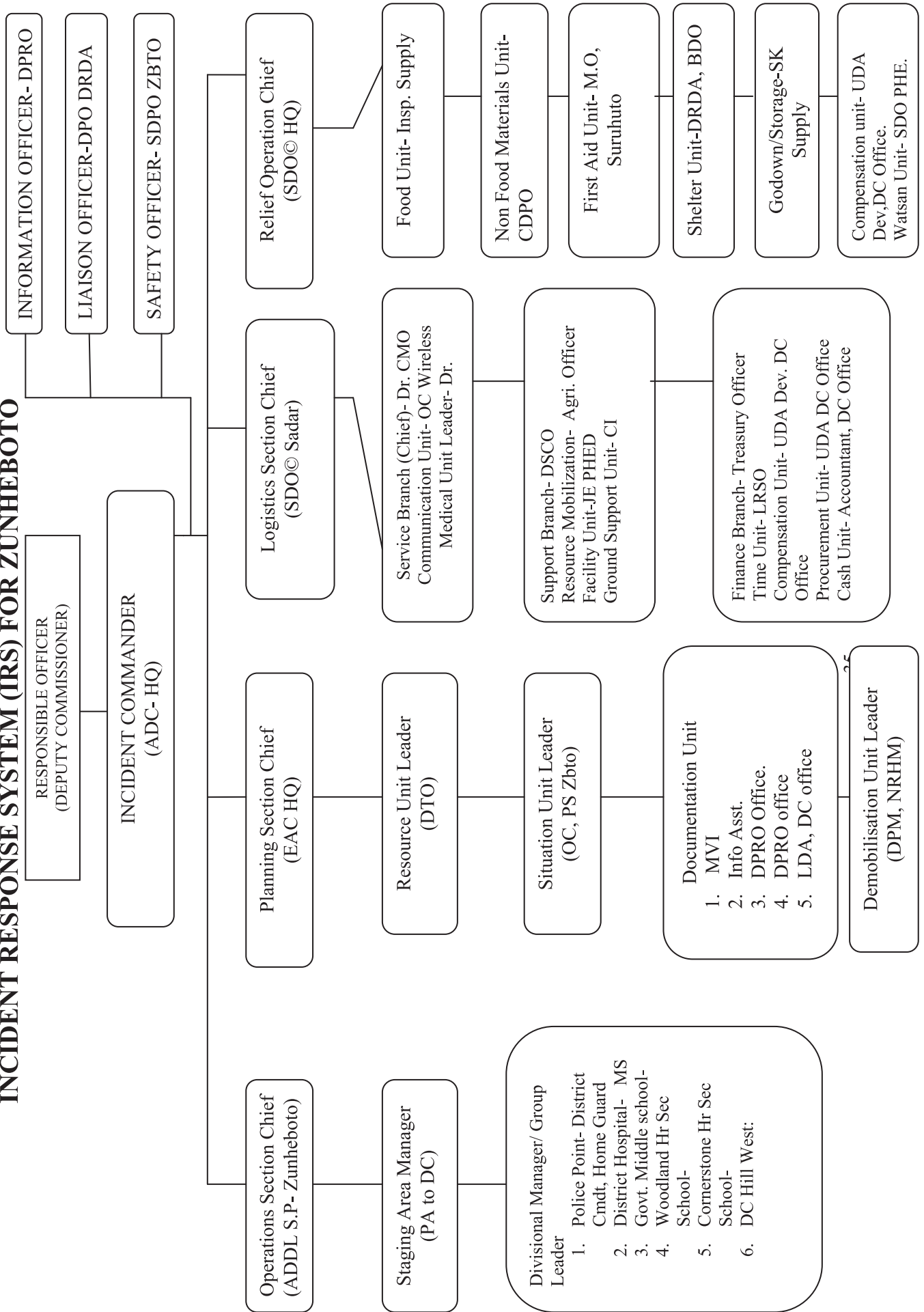
Sl. No.	IRS Position	Suitable Officer
<b>Planning Section</b>		
1	Planning Section Chief	Addl. DC/ SDO(C), Sadar
2	Resource Unit	Block Development Officer
3	Check-in Status Recorder	District Statistical Officer
4	Situation Unit	District Evaluation Officer
5	Display Processor	Agriculture Officer
6	Field 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
<b>Logistic Section</b>		
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

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

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

# INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (IRS) FOR ZUNHEBOTO



### **6.3. District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)**

District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) is a physical location and normally includes the space, facilities and protection necessary for communication, collaboration, coordination and emergency information management.

The emergency network will work in all circumstances in synchronization with the dynamics of “type of emergency”. The DEOC will be the hub of activity in a disaster situation. This is however, not to underestimate its normal time activities. The DEOC, the key organizational structure, is flexible to expand when demand increases, and contracts when the situation comes to normal.

#### **6.3.1 Institutional Arrangements**

Under this District Disaster Management Plan, all disaster specific mechanisms would come under a single umbrella allowing for attending to all kinds of disasters. The existing arrangements therefore will be strengthened by defining this administrative arrangement. This arrangement proposes Deputy Commissioner as the head supported by the ADC through the branch arrangements at the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)

#### **6.3.2 Activation of DEOC**

The EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work. In case of an L1 Disaster the DEOC will be activated, in case of an L2 disaster SEOC will be activated along with the DEOC.

##### **(i) ROLE OF DEOC IN NORMAL TIME:**

The Deputy Commissioner of Zunheboto District may be empowered to appoint one officer as Officer in-Charge of DEOC. The appointee will be responsible for effective functioning of the DEOC. Responsibilities of DEOC in-charge in normal time include:

5. Ensure that all the equipments in the DEOC are in working conditions.
6. Collect data on routine basis from line departments for disaster management.
7. Develop status reports of preparedness and mitigation activities in the district.
8. Ensure appropriate implementation of DDMP
9. Maintenance of data bank with regular updating through IDRN.gov.in.
10. Activate the trigger mechanism on receipt of disaster warning/ occurrence of disaster.

##### **(ii) ROLE OF EOC DURING DISASTER:**

The District EOC shall be a meeting place for different stakeholders. On the basis of message received from the forecasting agencies, warning has to be issued for the general public and the departments, which play a vital role during emergencies. Issuing correct and timely warning would be one of the prime responsibilities of DEOC. For effective dissemination of warning, DEOC should have a well planned line of communication. The DC shall be the competent authority to disseminate a disaster warning. The warning on occurrence of a disaster will also be communicated to:

4. All Emergency Support Functions.
5. Members of DDMA/DDMC, Zunheboto
6. Hospitals in the disaster area.
7. State Relief Commissioner/Secretary, DM&R.
8. DEOC in the neighboring districts like Wokha, Phek, Mokokchung etc.
9. SEOC
10. NGO representatives from the district.



## **(ii) SOP FOR DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE**

### **1. Officer in charge of DEOC:**

The control room shall be in overall charge of the DC. In the absence of DC, Addl DC, SDO(C) or any other officer on duty at that point of time shall remain in charge of Control Room. The person in charge of control room shall personally be responsible for implementing the SOP. He/she shall take all decisions without any delay.

**2. Assembly in Control Room:** Following officers and staff shall assemble in the EOC on getting any information from any source about any emergency. Apart from these, any other officer or staff who get the information from any source will reach the Control room.

(1) DC, Addl. DC, Nodal Officer (DM), SDO(C), Members of DDMA, DPRO and other related officers.

(2) All staffs of DC office or other dept assigned by DDMA for the same, PA to DC, PA to Addl. Deputy Commissioner.

**3. Getting the Control Room ready:** Following preparatory steps will be taken up for keeping the DEOC functional during emergency.

1. Shift two or more phone lines to control room.
2. Keep a radio with new batteries ready.
3. Get the Generator ready.
4. Stock at least 2 barrels of Kerosene and Diesel for running the Generator sets.
5. Charge the battery of inverter.
6. In case of warning, arrange extra batteries.
7. Inform NIC & BSNL for internet accessibility.

**4. Alert all field officers:** ADCs/SDOs(C)/EACs/BDOs/ VCs, Police, Telephone, Agriculture, Social Welfare etc. DPRO shall inform the media. Apart from this the district EOC must arrange desks for the ESF in its complex for better co-ordination and help. Simultaneously the Onsite EOCs are to be set up with the help of the district EOC. Constant communication between the State EOC, District EOC and Onsite EOC is mandatory for updates on the disaster, which happened.

## **4.5. ONSITE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRES (OEOC):**

Onsite Emergency Operation Centres (OEOC) are complementary units to District Emergency Operation Centre in the district (DEOC), which will operate close to the disaster sites and will be linked directly with the District Emergency Operation Centre. The district administration shall designate the OEOCs, which are located in the Sub-Divisional Office RD Blocks. These strategic locations will help covering operations in a calamity in the district instantly. The concerned ADCs /SDO(C)/EACs/BDOs will be the Incident Commander at this level. The OEOCs will be physically activated only in time of a disaster to execute activity at the disaster site. However, tasks would be controlled and coordinate from District.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

Preparedness involves activities undertaken in advance of an emergency to develop and enhance operational capacity to respond and recover from an emergency. As part of a comprehensive preparedness program, there should be established - plans and procedures, prevention programs, resource management system, MoU / agreements with service providers, training awareness programs.

#### 7.1 Preparedness :

This protective process embraces measures which enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be at risk from a recurring disaster. Preparedness therefore encompasses those measures taken before a disaster event which are aimed at minimizing the loss of life, disruption of critical services, and damage when the disaster occurs. All preparedness planning needs to be supported by appropriate legislation with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

- **Recovery Plan:**

District authority and other agencies are encouraged to develop recovery plans prior to the occurrence of a disaster. Such a plan should establish mechanisms for recovery decision-making and identify key participants in the recovery organization, including non-governmental and private sector entities. The plan should also identify processes and procedures for requesting state and central recovery assistance and ensuring that recovery activities are carried out in accordance with the requirements of these programs.

#### 7.2. Preparedness Training & Capacity Building:

Training, tests and exercises are essential to ensure Government officials, emergency response personnel and the public are operationally ready. As part of the emergency management training Curriculum, it is recommended that personnel with emergency responsibilities complete emergency management courses as prescribed from time-to-time by the DDMA.

Training program should include all stakeholders including – community, civil defense, home guard, NSS, NCC, Schools and colleges, Civil society, CBOs, corporate entities, SDRF, Fire brigade, Media, Police etc.

Task	Activity	Responsibility
<b>Training</b>	SDRF (Force), Community first responders, Medical First Aid, Emergency search & rescue, Engineering, Awareness programme, IRS, and all other trainings.	DDMA

### 7.2.1. Preparedness Exercise:

Exercises provide personnel with an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems which will actually be used in emergency situations. State agencies and its departments should plan for and/or participate in an all-hazards exercise program that involves emergency management/response personnel from multiple disciplines and/or multiple jurisdictions. Exercises should

- Stress the application of standardized emergency management.
- Be based on risk assessments (credible threats, vulnerabilities and consequences).
- Include non-governmental organizations and the private sector, when appropriate.
- Incorporate the concepts and principles of IRS.
- Demonstrate continuity of operations issues.
- Incorporate issues related to special needs populations.

Exercises range from seminars/workshops to full scale demonstrations.

- **Seminars/Workshops** are low-stress, informal discussions in a group setting with little or no simulation. It is used to provide information and introduce people to policies, plans and procedures.
- **Drills/Tests** are conducted on a regular basis to maintain the readiness of operational procedures, personnel and equipment. Examples include tests of outdoor warning systems and the Emergency Alert System.
- **Tabletop Exercises** provide a convenient and low-cost method designed to evaluate policy, plans and procedures and resolve coordination and responsibilities. Such exercises are a good way to see if policies and procedures exist to handle certain issues.
- **Functional Exercises** are designed to test and evaluate the capability of an individual function such as communications, public evacuation, or medical.
- **Full-Scale Exercises** simulate an actual emergency. They typically involve complete emergency management staff and are designed to evaluate the operational capability of the emergency management system.

### 7.2.2. Awareness:

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Awareness	IEC, Hoardings, Media, and all other awareness programme	DDMA, DPRO

## 7.3. MITIGATION

Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effect of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it, in order to reduce the scale of a future disaster. Therefore mitigation activities can be focused on the hazard itself or the elements exposed to the threat. Examples of mitigation measures which are hazard specific include, modifying the occurrence of the hazard like, water management in drought prone areas, avoiding the hazard by shifting people away from the hazard and by strengthening structures to reduce damage when a hazard occurs. In addition to these physical measures, mitigation aims at reducing the physical, economic and social vulnerability to threats and the underlying causes for this vulnerability.

### 7.3.1. Community Awareness

The hazard analysis of Zunheboto district indicates that the district needs to organize public awareness on the following themes in the pre-disaster phase:

- (a) Construction of Earthquake Resistant Structures
- (b) Retrofitting the weak structures
- (c) Construction of embankments for flood control
- (d) (iv) Development of plans for shifting people from vulnerable areas such as Earthquake/Landslide/ Cyclone/high wind/Forest fire prone zone to safer area.

## 7.4. MITIGATION PLAN

### (i) MEASURE

**Short Term Measure:** Short term measures like immediate relief, reducing the response time to avert any losses, the basic needs of the vulnerable and affected people are to be given. Those who have lost their properties should be supplied with those minimum essential items.

**Long Term Measure:** The Long Term Measures would be according to the disasters and their need is to be planned. In frequent fire accidents, Fire Service Stations to be set up, periodic checking and training of the people to be conducted. In case of flood, construction dams, water storage structures, de-silting, bank protection and watershed management are to be followed. Environmental degradation could be addressed by Watershed Management principles. Biomass production will be another Long Term Strategy. Planting trees, shrubs and promoting pastures are to be taken up.

### (ii) PLAN

**Structural Plan:** The disasters could be mitigated by putting structural solutions like dams, embankments, stone walls (sea erosion) dykes, water storage pumps etc.

**Non Structural Plan:** The non-structural methods in handling disasters have been gradually evolved by the community with their traditional knowledge and strength, which have been time tested, economic, cost effective and user-friendly technology and the local people can themselves do it. The non-structural mitigation plans are to be made popular and encouraged as people themselves could do it. Financial incentives will encourage people to adopt it.

## 7.5. HAZARD SPECIFIC PLAN

### (i) EARTHQUAKE: Response, Recovery and Mitigation

Earthquakes are hazards that strike without warning and cause widespread damage to various man-made structures and systems. Various measures can be classified in terms of preparedness, mitigation and prevention in the pre-earthquake phase.

#### Pre-Disaster Earthquake Mitigation Measures

##### Long Term Measures:

- Re-framing the building codes, guidelines, manuals and by-laws and their proper implementation. Stricter legislation for highly seismic areas.
- Community buildings and buildings used for gathering of large number of persons, like school, Churches, hospitals, prayer halls, etc must be made earthquake resistant in seismic zones of moderate to high intensities.
- Supporting R&D in various aspects of disaster mitigation, Preparedness and prevention and post disaster management.
- Improving educational curricula in institutions and technical training in polytechnics and schools to include disaster related topics.

**Medium Term Measures:**

- Retrofitting of the weak structures in the highly seismic zones.
- Preparation of literature in local languages with do's and don'ts for the building constructions.
- Getting the community involved in the process of disaster mitigation by providing them with proper education and awareness.
- Supporting local technical institutions/colleges/schools to conduct research and to organize exhibitions for public awareness.

**Post-Disaster Earthquake Mitigation Measures**

**Short Term Measures:** The urgent measures to be undertaken in the aftermath of a damaging earthquake will include the following:

- Maintenance of law and order, prevention of trespassing, looting etc.
- Evacuation of the people.
- Recovery of dead bodies and their disposal.
- Medical care for the injured.
- Supply of food and drinking water.
- Temporary shelters like tents, metal sheds etc.
- Restoring lines of communication and information.
- Restoring transport routes.
- Quick assessment of damage and demarcation of damaged areas according to the grade of damage.
- Cordoning off severely damaged structures that are liable to collapse during aftershocks.
- Co-ordination between various agencies involved in rescue and relief work is extremely important for success in avoiding gaps and duplication.

**Pre-Disaster Earthquake Preparedness**

Pre-disaster preparedness needs to be based on preparing likely damage scenario in probable earthquake occurrences and the estimate of extent of efforts required. The following preparedness actions will be useful:

- Community should be trained in search, rescue and relief at the time of disaster in high-risk areas.
- An extensive programme of mass drills may be very helpful in high-risk areas for earthquake damage reduction.
- Local NGOs should be trained and their capacity and capabilities should be strengthened.
- Introducing earthquake disaster safety dos and don'ts and drills in schools.

**Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction:**

- Detailed survey of building for assessment of damage and decision regarding repair, reconstruction and strengthening or demolition.
- Repair, reconstruction and seismic strengthening or demolition.
- Review of the existing seismic zoning maps and risk maps.
- Review of seismic codes and norms of construction.
- Training of personnel, engineers, architects, builders and masons.

The Zunheboto District along with the rest of the state conducted Mock-drill called Nagaland Emergency Preparedness Exercise (NEPEX) with all important line departments, NGOs, and CFRs under Zunheboto District on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2017.

**(ii) LANDSLIDE: Response, Recovery and Mitigation**

Landslides can be caused by poor ground conditions, geomorphic phenomena, and natural physical forces and quite often due to heavy spells of rainfall coupled with impeded drainage.

**Landslide Mitigation**

In general the chief mitigation measures to be adopted for such areas are:

- Drainage correction.
- Proper land use measures and forest management.
- Reforestation of the areas occupied by degraded vegetation.
- Creation of awareness among local population.
- Preservation of ground cover and stabilizing slopes, construct drainage and terracing.

#### **Landslide Preparedness**

The main measures of landslide preparedness are listed below:

- Reinforce threatened structures.
- Install land shift monitors

#### **Landslide Response**

- Reinforce against secondary slippage.

#### **Landslide Recovery**

- Re-seed denuded areas.
- Begin new land-use planning.
- Relocate people.
- Begin agricultural recovery.

### **(iii) FOREST FIRE: Response, Recovery and Mitigation**

#### **Forest Fire Preparedness and Mitigation Measures**

- Fire codes and zoning and conducting inspections.
- Pass No Smoking laws and provide fire safety information.
- Fire fighter training and automatic sprinklers.
- Fire prevention education can be given by training, signs and poster display, exhibition, circulation of literature and visual ads etc.
- Slash and burnt, Jhum cultivation should be discourage.

#### **Forest Fire Response and Recovery**

- Fight fire and contain fire.
- Rebuild and reforest.

#### **Forest Fire Precautions**

- To keep the source of fire or source of ignition separated from combustible and inflammable material.
- To keep the source of fire under watch and control.
- To adopt safe practices in areas near forest.
- To incorporate fire reducing and fire fighting techniques and equipment while fields are burnt for jhum cultivation
- In case of forest fires, the volunteer teams are essential not only for fire fighting but also to keep watch on the start of forest fires and sound an alert.
- To arrange fire fighting drills frequently.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **RESPONSE PLAN**

Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over. Such response actions include notifying emergency management personnel of the crisis, warning and evacuating or sheltering the population if possible, keeping the population informed, rescuing individuals and providing medical treatment, maintaining rule, assessing damage and even requesting help from outside the district.

Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks and making an arrangement in advance for procuring the equipment, supplies, personnel in an emergency situation.

#### **8.1. RESPONSE FUNCTIONS**

The district administration is entrusted to perform the following response functions in the event of a disaster:

- Operational Direction & Coordination
- Emergency Warning
- Damage Assessment
- Search and rescue
- Medical relief
- Logistics arrangements
- Communications
- Temporary-shelters
- Law & order
- Animal Care
- Management of the deceased.
- Coordination of NGOs

The contribution of NGOs and voluntary agencies during the response phase is generally invaluable. It has been the experience that many NGOs and voluntary agencies tend to provide relief on their own, without having any coordination or contact with the Deputy Commissioner who coordinates the response of Government agencies. It has also been observed that the relief provided by so many agencies tends to get targeted on the habitations on the main highways and roads or the main administrative towns. Consequently the victims living in interior villages and localities have to wait to get relief, while victims of habitations located on the main roads get far in excess of what they actually need.

Therefore, there is a need of coordinating, the relief efforts of NGOs and voluntary agencies also so that the relief reaches all the victims as per their needs. This coordination will be achieved through a working group, having representatives of important NGOs and some representatives from the local administration. This working group will try to coordinate the relief efforts of NGOs and voluntary agencies so that the NGOs and the voluntary agencies know the locations where their services are most required. Since most of relief

through NGOs comes from outside the districts, it will be desirable to have a similar arrangement at the State level to advise the NGOs and voluntary agencies about the type of relief and the place where the relief is urgently required.

## **8.2. EMERGENCY WARNING**

It will be the responsibility of the District Administration to communicate the emergency warning in the rural areas and police department will be responsible for communicating warning in urban areas. Warning messages should use plain language and avoid technical terms and jargon. It should be direct and personalized as much as possible by focusing on what it means to YOU and what YOU can do about it. Along with the general dissemination modes of warning viz. Radio, Television, Scheduled News bulletins, Local Regional newspapers, public address system should be thoroughly adapted for better results. Once a warning is issued, it should be followed up by subsequent warnings in order to keep the people informed of the latest situations.

## **8.3. SURVEY, ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING**

The DDMA should know the disaster scenario for organizing proper response and targeting it to the people, who need it most. It requires a quick information collection regarding damage caused to property and human lives in its jurisdiction and the nature of response required. It will be the responsibility of the Police Department to do a quick reconnaissance of the disaster site and inform the ECR about the disaster scenario in terms of human lives lost, injured and trapped, requiring immediate relief. It should also inform Emergency Control Room (ECR) about the eminent threat to property and steps required to deal with this threat. This information must be provided to ECR by the local police within 30 minutes of receiving the first information about the disaster. ECR must communicate damage assessment to Commissioner and State Relief Commissioner within an hour of disaster event.

## **8.4. LOGISTICS**

For an effective response from the relief team proper arrangements of the logistics are must. During the response phase, lots, of resources are mobilized in terms of manpower, equipments and material. The relief workers and officials from outside the disaster area require transport, accommodation, food, etc. so that they can effectively perform the relief operations. Lots of equipment and materials has to be transported to the disaster site. This requires logistic arrangements and coordination with different agencies. In such a situation, the local administration will try to mobilize the transport from outside. The drivers, cleaners and loaders etc. are required to work overtime and need proper care from the administration in terms of food, a place to park the vehicle and take rest. The team responsible for transport arrangement will try to take care of these basic requirements of the transport fleet. For running the transport fleet, petrol and diesel will be required and for this, appropriate arrangements will have to be made with the assistance of local oil companies, and dealers.

## **8.5. HANDLING OF RELIEF MATERIAL**

It has been the experience that in a serious disaster situation, lot of relief comes from outside the affected district for distribution. The relief materials need to be unloaded and reloaded for distribution to different relief centers. This unloading and reloading requires skilled manpower and there is a shortage of such skilled manpower in a disaster situation. The local administration can mobilize the skilled manpower for unloading and reloading the relief materials from the local warehouse, godowns. The administration will have to hire the services of people and in case of shortage of manpower, get additional manpower from the neighboring districts.



The transport Department will make the arrangements for transport of manpower, material and equipment with the assistance of the local Police. The Department maintains a list of Government transport vehicles and private transport vehicles for this purpose. This list can be used for mobilizing the transport. It would be advisable to constitute a team for arranging the transport for this purpose.

#### **8.6. SEARCH & RESCUE**

Prompt assistance at the disaster site often requires arrangement of power supply at the disaster site for lighting arrangements to facilitate search and rescue often in the night. It will be the responsibility of Search & Rescue Committee to make this arrangement at the disaster site. Search and rescue is the key response function required for limiting casualties in most disasters. Civil Defence/Homeguards will provide the trained organized force for search and rescue functions which will be augmented by utilizing the services of local volunteers trained by the district administration in search & rescue operations. PWD(R&B) will facilitate the search operations of S&R team by performing debris removal operations.

#### **8.7. MEDICAL RELIEF**

Victims of many disasters require medical care on priority. Similarly, special efforts are made to prevent outbreak of epidemics in many emergency situations. The health and medical services include emergency medical service, hospital services, public health, environmental health, and mortuary services. The activities associated with these services include treatment, transport, and evacuation of the injured, disposition of the dead, and disease control activities related to sanitation, preventing contamination of water and food supplies, etc. During response operations and in the aftermath of a disaster, PHE & Medical Department will be the responsible agency for providing public health and medical service.

#### **8.8. TEMPORARY SHELTER MANAGEMENT**

A serious earthquake results in substantial damage to buildings and other structures. Thus, there can be sudden shrinkage of housing stock after the earthquake. Therefore, large number of people may require temporary shelters for a few weeks before they can reconstruct their houses. Accordingly, this plan has identified requirement of temporary shelter facility for large number of people for a few weeks.

#### **8.9. LAW & ORDER**

Recent experiences of disaster management in India show that law and order in the affected area is a must to be maintained properly and should be given priority in the scheme of things. It shall be the responsibility of the police to maintain the same. In case of the disaster being one of a high magnitude, the district administration shall seek the help of the army for maintaining the law and order.

#### **8.10. MANAGEMENT OF THE DECEASED**

Management of the deceased is important for deciding claims for compensation and preventing outbreak of epidemics besides showing due respect to the deceased. The administration and police department will be jointly responsible for necessary documentation of the deceased. It will include the name of the resident, his/her photograph and the place where the body was found. Once the documentation of the deceased has been done, it will be handed over to the family members for the last rites. In case of unclaimed bodies, it will be handed over to local NGOs including religious bodies for last rites. However, it shall be the responsibility of the local police to dispose off the dead bodies after proper recording.

## 8.11. CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN

### A. Early Warning Dissemination and Response Plan

<b>Response Systems</b>			
Departments	Preparedness	During Disaster	Post Disaster
BSNL, MC, BSNL, MC, DPRO, Postal Department & District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up Control Room with all necessary equipments and materials in place.</li> <li>• Oversee the arrangement for local information dissemination,</li> <li>• Arrange training for volunteers.</li> <li>• List all the important contact numbers and address.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly providing information about the condition.</li> <li>• Dissemination of information as and when it is received</li> <li>• Collating all the information coming from all sources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing information for Relief and Rehabilitation.</li> <li>• Ensuring co operation of the public! task force during damage assessment.</li> <li>• Inform the public to return to their home after the danger recedes.</li> </ul>
Police (Wireless)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that the communication network is in working condition.</li> <li>• Ensure the proper functioning of the warning system.</li> <li>• Keeping close contact with Administration,</li> <li>• List of important Telephone Nos.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To inform immediately the Administration regarding the message coming from different source.</li> <li>• To closely monitor the situation.</li> <li>• Ensure that correct information is transmitted to the Control Room.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that no fake rumors are spread.</li> <li>• Collect all the relevant information different sources.</li> </ul>
NGOs, Churches, Dobashis, Gaonburas, Village Councils,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate Mock drills time to time.</li> <li>• Generate awareness with the target groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the situation from time to time,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with other Departments to give relevant information to the public.</li> </ul>

### B. Evacuation, Search & Rescue Response

<b>Evacuation, Search &amp; Rescue Response System</b>			
Departments	Pre-Disaster	During Disaster	Post- Disaster
Administration S&R Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and meeting with other Dept. for rescue operation.</li> <li>Distribution of work between the officer and NGOs for rescue operation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Search group go and rescue the left outs.</li> <li>• Reaching out the people with the relief materials and other essential commodities.</li> <li>• Search and rescue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide immediate shelters to the homeless.</li> <li>• Find out the missing persons.</li> <li>• Inform the family members about the missing areas.</li> </ul>

		teams visit area of disaster.	• Maintain proper record of the deceased and injuries.
transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrangement of vehicles and other means of transport for evacuation as per risk assessment,</li> <li>• Meeting with the owner of transportation vehicles,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient number of buses and other vehicles should be ready to send to the sub-divisional administration.</li> <li>• Help the injuries for transport to hospital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide vehicle if required for transportation of the people to return to their homes.</li> </ul>
NAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep updated list of all shelter places with a map Indicating all possible route.</li> <li>• Prepare a list of volunteers and arrange training for Them.</li> <li>• Prepare a list of contact persons for vehicles and other means of transportation.</li> <li>• Arrangement of safety and property of people.</li> <li>• Arrange for food and basic rescue materials for the rescue teams.</li> <li>• Assign different areas to different officers and NGOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrange for a guide from the local area if the rescue teams are from outside the area.</li> <li>• Deployment of police for peace keeping during evacuation.</li> <li>• Help the injured for transport to hospital.</li> <li>• Guard properties and materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find out the missing persons.</li> <li>• Inform the family members about the missing areas.</li> </ul>
Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the training of task force members and generate awareness between the people.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers</li> <li>• Help the evacuees</li> <li>• Proposition of food stuff and adequate drinking water at the shelter place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep close contact with the public as well as the administration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helping the government functionaries in all sort of activities.</li> <li>• Helping in evacuation and Rescue operation.</li> </ul>
PWD(R&B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be prepared with all sort of machines and vehicles</li> <li>• Identify alternative routes for accessibility to the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear and restore the damaged roads to help in fast rescue.</li> <li>• Take alternative routes or make new routes, if the old ones are blocked or damaged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and restore the damaged roads.</li> </ul>
Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep record of all the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of the</li> </ul>

	<p>medicines and facilities availability,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train the volunteers and workers for search and rescue operation.</li> <li>• Generate health awareness and vital things to be done during disaster.</li> <li>• Arrange emergency room ready with equipment and staff.</li> <li>• Stock position of the live saving drugs, ORS IV fluids and other equipments.</li> <li>• Train the village taskforce on use of medicines and first aid.</li> </ul>	<p>with the medicines,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveillance of diseases and epidemic.</li> <li>• Awareness through propagation of healthy practices during the disaster time.</li> </ul>	<p>wounded and transport to hospital if serious.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of medicines</li> <li>• Daily disease report collection and analysis</li> </ul>
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### C. FIRST AID & HEALTH SERVICES

<b>Emergency Health Services:- First Aid Team</b>			
<b>Departments</b>	<b>Pre Disaster</b>	<b>During Disaster</b>	<b>Post Disaster</b>
<p>Medical, Social Welfare and V&amp;AH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•List out staff with contacts and address</li> <li>• Stock position of the sub-centre's, PHC's and dispensaries.</li> <li>• Prepare the plan, indent for stock. Volunteers, Task force, Anganwadi workers for use and providing minimum health services to the needy Community.</li> <li>• Arrange for mobile health unit for inaccessible areas..</li> <li>• Stock need &amp; medicines for human and animals.</li> <li>• Train volunteers for identification and use of medicines.</li> <li>• Deployment of staffs and collect the required stock from offices within the sub-division.</li> <li>• Arrange emergency room ready with equipments and staff.</li> <li>•Alert the trained volunteers for distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of staffs with the medicines and Halogen tablets at shelter centre.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of the wounded and transport to hospital if serious.</li> <li>• Disease surveillance and transmission of report to the higher authorities on a daily basis.</li> <li>• Vaccination of children and other injured persons.</li> <li>• Providing safe drinking water sources.</li> <li>• Arrangement of fodder! medicines for the animals.</li> </ul>

	of work as per need.		
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain co-ordination between the health departments (MO,CDPO)</li> <li>•Ascertain the medicine stocks position in the PHC, sub-centre and dispensary.</li> </ul>	. Supervision of the medical operation with the MO.	• Supervision of the medical operation with the MO.

#### D. SHELTER MANAGEMENT

<b>Shelter Management</b>			
Departments	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
Administration, PWD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Identification of safe houses.</li> <li>•Identification of safest routes to reach the identified safe place.</li> <li>•Arrangement of basic needs like food, water and medicines in the shelter.</li> <li>•Provide identity card for the evacuees.</li> <li>•Keep a record of the shelters.</li> <li>•Provide safe places for animals.</li> <li>• Repair the shelters.</li> <li>•Inform the evacuees about the safe route to the shelter.</li> <li>• Store fodder for animals.</li> <li>•Alert the volunteers for distribution of work as per the need and maintain discipline in the shelters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Keep the record of all evacuees in the shelter.</li> <li>•Supply the food and water in the shelter.</li> <li>•Keep the shelter surroundings clean</li> <li>•Provide fodder to the animals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of relief materials to all.</li> <li>• Check the stock and collect the required stock from sub division office.</li> </ul>
A Coy, 8 NAP, Police,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Stockpiling of available materials like tarpaulin, plastic sheets, polythene sheets, C.G.I. sheet.</li> <li>•Prepare inventory of place/shop where materials could be procured at short notice.</li> <li>•Identification of safe house/shelter and the safest route to reach them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrangement of police protection for the shifted family and relief materials,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Dismantling of the temporarily built shelters.</li> <li>•Listing of reusable and damaged materials.</li> <li>• Stock or return all the usable materials to the concern agency or department.</li> </ul>
Power		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrangement of temporary electrification at shelter points.</li> </ul>	

PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Arrange water at shelter points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrange water at shelter points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide safe drinking water. Repair the drinking water resources.</li> </ul>
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide helping hands to the govt. functionaries in all respect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide helping hands to the govt. functionaries in all respect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide assistance to the Govt. officials in distribution of relief materials among the needy persons.</li> </ul>

### E. Water and Sanitation Response

Water and Sanitation Response			
Departments	Pre-Disaster	During disaster	Post Disaster
EE (PHED), SDO (Soil & WC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Identification of safe water sources.</li> <li>•Arrangement of tankers for storage of drinking water.</li> <li>•Identification of group! task forces for distribution of water.</li> <li>•Intensive training of the volunteers to clean the infected water.</li> <li>•Meeting with all the groups! task forces.</li> <li>•Arrange halogen tablets and bleaching powder to avoid infection.</li> <li>•Storing of water tanker in a safe places.</li> <li>•Awareness creation among the people for the use of safe water during the period of crisis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Arrangement of water and shelter points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Repair damages at the drinking water source</li> <li>• Cleaning of ponds and other water resources.</li> <li>• Motivate people to keep their surrounding clean and clear.</li> </ul>
Medical, DWO (ICDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Keep record of all the medicines and facilities available,</li> <li>•Train the volunteers and workers for Maximum use of medicines and health services to the community,</li> <li>•Generate health awareness programmes amongst the village community.</li> <li>•Check the stock and collect the required stock from Medical Store.</li> <li>•Arrange emergency room</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Deployment of staffs with the medicines and halogen tablets at shelter centers.</li> <li>•Surveillance of diseases and epidemics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of the wounded and transport to hospital if serious.</li> <li>• Disease surveillance and transmission of report to the higher authorities on a daily basis.</li> <li>• Vaccination of children and other injured persons.</li> <li>• Distribution of medicines.</li> </ul>

	ready with equipment and staff.		
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### F. Relief Operation Response

<b>Relief Operation</b>			
Departments	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
Administration and Food & Civil Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of the places for opening of site operation station.</li> <li>• Identify volunteers for running the site.</li> <li>• Keep means of transportation in readiness for relief operation.</li> <li>• Develop a card for indenting the relief material distribution to the beneficiary.</li> <li>• Shift man and materials to the shelter.</li> <li>• Make arrangements for shifting villagers to the shelter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide dry food cooked food packets.</li> <li>• Distribute relief materials,</li> <li>• Keep records of relief materials being distributed,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start free kitchen.</li> <li>• Distribution of uncooked food to the people returning to their home.</li> <li>• Maintain beneficiary list along with the quantity given.</li> </ul>
BDO, Medical & PHED.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify go-downs to keep feed.</li> <li>• Moveable feed to shelter places.</li> <li>• Submit cattle feed indent to concern department.</li> <li>• Arrange containers for water storage near the relief distribution site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrange feed and water for the cattle.</li> <li>• Arrange water at the distribution centre.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute cattle feed.</li> <li>• Arrange for mass vaccination if required.</li> <li>• Provide packet water if required.</li> </ul>
DWO, CDPO (Social Welfare)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly update the list of children, pregnant women and lactating women.</li> <li>• Prepare an indent and submit to the BDO for baby food and double ration to the women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute baby food and double ration to the mother.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute baby food and double ration to the mother.</li> </ul>

### G. Infrastructure Restoration Response

<b>Infrastructure Restoration Response</b>			
Departments	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
Administration, PWD, PHED, Power & Soil,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and retrofitting of important buildings like Hospitals,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and reconstruction telecommunication infrastructures,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall assessment of damages due to disaster. Further removal of</li> </ul>

	telecommunication buildings, Offices as well as Community buildings which can be used as shelters during disasters. Maintenance of roads and power lines as well construction of retaining walls/drainages along arterial roads which are susceptible to landslides,	power lines, water supply pipelines, buildings which can be utilized for emergencies like shelters, storage of relief aids. Removing buildings which may be hazardous if left standing. Immediate Removal of debris for easy accessibility for relief teams in affected areas as wells roads to maintain communication.	debris in the affected areas. Accelerated reconstruction of affected infrastructures, buildings so as to bring back normalcy at the earliest.
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#### H. Carcass Disposal Response

<b>Carcass//Dead Bodies Disposal</b>			
Departments	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
Administration, PTC, V&AH, Police, Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify possible places that can be used for burying or burning dead bodies.</li> <li>Maintain contact and database of fuels' dealers and stock position.</li> <li>Inform the volunteers to be ready.</li> <li>Arrange truck or other carriers for transportation of carcass to the disposal point.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize the volunteers to complete the job at the earliest.</li> <li>Prepare the list of dead persons.</li> <li>Transport the entire carcass to the disposal point to dispose.</li> <li>Provide fuels for proper disposal of the body.</li> </ul>
Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stockpiling of sufficient bleaching powder.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Autopsy.</li> <li>Identify or record the dead person's appearance for future reference.</li> <li>Issue death certificate.</li> </ul>

#### I. Psychological and Trauma Counseling

<b>Psychological and Trauma Counseling</b>			
Departments	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
Administration,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify victims who</li> </ul>



STU, Dobashis, Gaonburas.	vulnerable sections of societies like women, children, destitute, etc. • Identify volunteers for counseling • Make arrangements for suitable location for Disaster Trauma.	people who suffered various forms of mental & psychological trauma due to loss of loved ones or loss of property or means of livelihood or mental shock.	need psychological care and attention. • Send victims to counseling centre!, institutions and mental hospitals for proper treatment.
Churches, NGOs & Voluntary Organization	• Identify various categories of adult, youth & children. • Provide spiritual and emotional strength.	• Identify different categories of victims, • Identify different forms of trauma • Arrange for appropriate counseling by the appropriate person. • Provide solace and mental peace to restore mental balance.	• Send victims to prayer centre for mental peace and speedy recovery.

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **RECOVERY & RECONSTRUCTION PLAN**

#### **9.1 INTRODUCTION**

Recovery is the final phase of the emergency management cycle. Recovery continues until all systems return to normal, or near normal. Short-term recovery returns vital life support systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery from a disaster may go on for years until the entire disaster area is completely redeveloped; either as it was in the past or for entirely new purposes that are less disaster-prone.

*Recovery Phase may involve one or more of the following components:*

- Restoration of the basic infrastructure
- Reconstruction/repairs of community facilities/social infrastructure
- Reconstruction/repairs of the private residential buildings
- Restoration of private business enterprises including farming activities
- Medical rehabilitation of the people physically affected by the disaster
- Psychological rehabilitation of the families who have lost near and dear ones

The operational direction and coordination of recovery efforts is much simpler in comparison with the problem of operational direction and coordination of response functions. Therefore, it is presumed that the normal arrangements for coordination in the district will take care of requirements of operational direction and coordination of recovery efforts. However, it is proposed that a Committee chaired by the Deputy Commissioner be set up for the coordination of all the restoration and rehabilitation related activities. The Committee will have members like the District Welfare Officer, Lead Bank Officer, Manager Industries, Agriculture & Allied Department Heads, and one or more than one identified NGOs, Chairman Town Council, the Public Works Department, and Power & PHE Departments, industry and business organization's representatives and other interested eminent persons in the area. The basic infrastructure departments will do a quick damage assessment exercise in respect of the infrastructure facilities under their charge immediately after the disaster and submit a report to the Government and the Deputy Commissioner. These departments will initiate action for restoration of the damaged infrastructure facilities using departmental funds. They can submit demands to Government for additional funds or relaxation of departmental regulations for speeding up restoration efforts. Funds are generally available from the Rural Development Department for the construction and maintenance of community facilities in the rural areas. These funds will be utilized by the Village Council for reconstruction or repairs of the damaged community facilities. They can also submit demands to the Government for additional funds or relaxation of departmental regulations for speeding up reconstruction and repair efforts. They will also try to mobilize additional funds for this purpose through donations from the local community or donor agencies. The Deputy Commissioner will coordinate the mobilization of funds from the agencies.

Insurance schemes are an important source of funds for reconstruction and repairs of private residential buildings damaged from the disaster. The community needs to be motivated through community awareness programmes to insure their properties. HUDCO and commercial banks also provide financial assistance for reconstruction and major repairs of private residential buildings damaged from disasters. The house owners will be motivated to obtain financial assistance from HUDCO and commercial banks for this purpose.

NGOs and donor agencies also provide financial assistance for reconstruction / repair of private houses, particularly to the poor families, who can not afford to avail financial assistance from HUDCO or commercial banks at normal terms. The Deputy Commissioner will coordinate with NGOs and donor agencies to ensure that the concessional assistance gets targeted to the really poor and needy families.

PWD(Housing), will organize technology demonstration camps in the affected areas to inform the people about seismically appropriate building techniques so that new constructions are not vulnerable to the identified hazards. Insurance schemes are important source of funds for restoration of private business enterprises. The Deputy Commissioner will coordinate with Insurance Companies to speed up settlement of insurance claims. It will help in restoration of private business enterprises. He will also coordinate with commercial banks for ensuring smooth flow of financial assistance from commercial banks for restoration of private business enterprises.

There is Government instruction for distribution of ex-gratia payments to poor families, who suffer from disasters to initiate their recovery process. This assistance will be provided very promptly to the poor families by the District Administration.

The reconstruction and rehabilitation plan is design specifically for worst case scenario. It is activated in case of L3 type of disaster in which the capacity of State and District authorities have been overwhelmed and require assistance from the Central Government for re-establishing normalcy in the State.

## **9. 2. MEDICAL REHABILITATION:**

In case of earthquake, the injury may be reported in terms of amputation of organs and bone fractures, which requires months to be normal. In that case, it is the responsibility of Health Department to take care of injured. For the handicapped, the State Government's Social Welfare provides funds for getting them functional.

## **9.3. PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION:**

The need of psychological Rehabilitation is important aspect of recovery management. The women who are widowed and children, who get orphaned, require psychological treatment to restart their normal life. This process is very gradual and requires patience. The local volunteers NGO's & Religious Organisation will organize camps on regular basis for such rehabilitation. Apart from this, Social Welfare Department will conduct psychotherapy sessions on regular basis. The Social Welfare department with the help of the NGOs and other professional shall establish counseling centres for the psychological rehabilitation of the persons affected by the disasters.

The district and local administration shall accord priority for the recovery and rehabilitation of the weaker sections of the society as they normally take more time and efforts to recover from the disasters because of the economic and sociological reasons.

## **ANNEXURE**

### **I. GENERAL INFORMATION OF ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT.**

### **II. DEPARTMENTAL ACTION PLAN**

### **III. ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT IMPORTANT LOCATION MAPS**

#### **14. List of NGOs:**

Name of NGOs	Area of operation	Sector
Sumi Hoho	Whole District	Community Service/Welfare
Sumi Totimi Hoho (STH-N)	Whole District/All Nagaland	Community service/welfare
Sumi Totimi Hoho (STH-Z)	Zunheboto Town	Women's welfare
Sumi Kukami Hoho (GBs' Association)	Whole District/All Nagaland	Community service/welfare
Sumi Kiphimi Kuqhakulu (SKK)	Whole District/All Nagaland	Student Community Service/welfare
Concerned Citizens' Forum (CCF)	Zunheboto Town	Community service Welfare
Zunheboto Town Youth Organization (ZTYO)	Zunheboto Town	Youth Welfare

#### **15. TELEPHONE DIRECTORY OF GOVT. OFFICE AT ZUNHEBOTO TOWN.**

Sl. No	Particulars	Office	Residence
1	Deputy Commissioner	220325	220335
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner	220329	-
3	Sub-Divisional Officer ( C )	220479	-
4	Extra Assistant Commissioner	-	-
5	PA to Deputy Commissioner	-	220366
6	Superintendent of Police	220368	220369
7	A.E.O ( Election)	220201	-
8	C.O. 5 Assam Rifles	220342	220434
9	Telephone Exchange	220298	-
10	Telephone enquiry	220398	-
11	S.D.P.O.	220450	-
12	Rest House	220385	-
13	A.P.P.	220308	220309
14	AGM –NST	-	220140
15	Civil surgeon	220354	-
16	Executive Engineer (PHE)	220242	-

17	Executive Engineer (PWD) (R&B)	220328	-
18	Executive Engineer (Elect)	220356	220370
19	Electrical SDO (Power House)	220343	220359
20	DEO ( Employment)	220446	-
21	DWO (Welfare)	220239	220211
22	Dist. Transport Office	220318	-
23	D.I.S	220265	-
24	Sr. Treasury officer	220236	-
25	Zunheboto Govt. College	220219	-
26	Fire Service	220444	-
27	Jail	220321	-
28	O.C. PR	220256	-
29	Post Office	220290	-
30	Dist. Veterinary Office	220350	-
31	Project Director (DRDA)	220380	-
32	D.I.O (NIC)	220384	-
33	Dist. Agriculture Office	220461	-
34	Dist. Youth Resources	-	-
35	Dist. Cultural Office	-	-
36	Civil Surgeon Office	220351	-
37	Circuit House	220338	-
38	Head Master (Govt. Hr. secondary)	220228	-
39	Youth Co-ordinator Nehru	220552	-
40	Child Dev. Project Office	220307	-
41	State Bank of India	220331	-
42	Co-operative Bank	220475	-
43	Comdt. Home Guard	220490	-
44	OC Police Station	220333	-
45	Weight & Measure	220474	-
46	Sumi kiphimi kuqhakulu	220746	-
47	Zunheboto Town committee	220385	-
48	Police Station	220333	
49	Civil Hospital	220344	
50	Gas Agency	220858	
51	Telephone Enquiry	220298	
52	Power House	220343	
53	Nagaland State Transport	220348	
54	J.T.O	220301	
55	A/R Commandant	220323	

## II. DEPARTMENTAL ACTION PLANS:

<b>Name of the Department: Fire and Emergency Service</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the resources or equipment</b>	<b>No. of items/equipment available</b>	<b>Features/ Specification</b>
1	Man power/personnel	26	For Security/manual work
2	Fire Tender (TATA)	3	For fire fighting
3	Extension ladder (35 ft)	2	For rescue
4	Spade/shovels	3	To clean debris
5	Microphone	1	For information
6	Co2 and DCP Extinguishers	12	First Aid and fire fighting
7	Foam drums	6	For oil fires

<b>Name of the Department: 5<sup>th</sup> Assam Rifles,Zunheboto</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Resources/Equipment</b>	<b>Features/Specification</b>
1	1 Officer, 1 JSO,20 other rank officers	For ready deployment
2	Trucks	For Transporation
3	Ambulance	For nursing patients
4	Tentage	Relief Camps
5	Rations	For temporary food supply
6	Shovels/spade	Clean debris
7	Communication Equipment	For communications
8	Ropes	For rescue works

<b>Name of the Department: Superintendent of police, Zunheboto</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the resources or equipment</b>	<b>No. of items/equipment available</b>	<b>Features/ Specifications</b>
1	Manpower/personnel	25	For security/manual works
2	Piler 8 Inches	2	For cutting purpose
3	Head light	15	For search and rescue
4	Replacement composite blades for angle cutter	2	For Cutting purpose
5	Sponge Stailer	30	For Search and Rescue
6	Knee Pad cushion 1 Inch	2	For Protection
7	Bolt Cutter 14 inches	2	For Cutting purpose
8	Dusk Mask	80	For Protection
9	Bullet Chain Saw 16 Inch	1	For cutting purpose
10	Earplug (corded)	100	For Protection
11	Bolt Cutter 30 Inches	2	For Cutting purpose
12	Heavy Duty Work Gloves	4	For Protection
13	Diamond Chain Saw	1	For Cutting purpose
14	Face Shield	2	For Protection
15	Chisel for Concrete 1 ½ to 1 inch	2	For Cutting Purpose
16	Helmets	90	For Protection
17	Circular Saw (Electric) 16 Dia.	1	For Cutting Purpose
18	Reflective Jackets	90	For identifying the

			rescuer
19	Framing Square 22 Inches	2	For Cutting Purpose
20	Electric Drill	2	For Drill Purpose
21	Scene tape 100 m Rolls(2500m)	2	To Cordon of the effected area/place
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the resources or equipment</b>	<b>No. of items/equipment available</b>	<b>Features/ Specifications</b>
22	Screw driver Set	2	To Unscrew
23	MFR Box 48 Inch	1	First Aid
24	Electric Drill Bit Set	2	For drilling purpose
25	Collar Stiff Neck Short	4	For protection
26	Hacksaw 12 Inches Tubular	2	For Cutting purpose
27	Collar Stiff Neck collar	4	For Protection
28	Hacksaw Replacement Blades 12 Inch	2	For Cutting purpose
29	Collar stiff neck regular	4	For Protection
30	Rotary Hammer Drill Bit	1	For drill purpose
31	Collar Stiff No Neck	4	For Protection
32	Tin Snip 12 inches	2	For Cutting purpose
33	Collar Stiff Neck tall	4	For Protection
34	Keyhole saws with set of four saws	1	For cutting purpose
35	Collar stiff Neck tall	4	For protection
36	Claw hammer	2	For breaking
37	Glasses eye protection	10	For protection
38	Ramset with matching foot pump	1	For anchor/fasten
39	Padded board splint (wooden) short	4	For rescue
40	Sledge Hammer 7 Kg	2	For Breaking
41	Padded board splint (wooden) medium	4	For rescue
42	Come Along 1.5 tons	1	For Rescue
43	Padded Board Splint (wooden) large	4	For Rescue

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the resources or equipment</b>	<b>No. of items/equipment available</b>	<b>Features/ Specifications</b>
44	Sledge hammer 7 Kg	2	For breaking
45	Padded Splint (L,M,S)	4	For rescue
46	Gas Cutter 450 mm	1	For Cutting
47	Mannequin face Shield (36 Pcs per packet)	20	For protection
48	Carpenter Hammer 3 inches	2	For breathing
49	Triage Ribbon Green 50m Roll	4	For Grouping Casualty
50	Regulator for Gas Cutter	2	For cutting
51	Triage ribbon red 50m roll	4	For leveling
53	Triage ribbon black 50m roll	4	For grouping casualty

54	Rubber pipe duplon 100 Rolls	1	For rescue
55	Triage ribbon yellow 50m roll	4	For grouping casualty
56	File flat 12 inch	2	For cutting
57	Cup paper hot/cold 8 ounce	100	First Aid
58	Combination cutter and spreader	1	For cutting
59	Restrain patient 2 per strip	30	First aid
60	Round Shovel 8 inch	2	For digging
61	Dressing multi trauma 12"x3"	4	First Aid
62	Oxygen cylinder	1	First Aid
63	Dressing abdominal 7-12"	4	First Aid
64	Spade shovel 12 inchx10 inch	2	For digging
65	Pen light	4	For power
66	Acetylene jack 10 tons	1	For lifting
67	Regular oxygen LSP #170-02 with light weight eyeliner (6 litres)	2	First Aid
68	Fire Axe 2 ½ feet	2	For cutting /breaking
69	Scissors paramedical	1	For cutting purpose

Sl. No.	Name of the resources or equipment	No. of items/equipment available	Features/ Specifications
70	Hydraulic jack 10 tons	1	For lifting
71	Stethoscope	2	First Aid
72	Crow Bar 2 feet	2	For pulling our nails
73	The Dermical cloth 1"	4	First Aid
74	Reciprocating saw blades (wood)	2	For cutting
75	Tape Dermical cloth 2"	4	First Aid
76	Axe mate kit	1	For cutting
77	Band Aid 1"x3 (pkts)	4	First Aid
78	Chipping hammer bits pointed	2	For breaking
79	Bandage Kling 6" (5m roll)	4	First Aid
80	Hand Saw	2	For cutting purpose
81	Oxygen canula nasal	4	First Aid
82	Bandage Kling 3" (5m roll)	4	First Aid
83	Gloves sterile latex large	100	First Aid
84	Portable generator 2.5 KVA	1	For Power
85	Gauze dressing vaseline	8	First Aid
86	Bandage triangular 40"x40"	30	First Aid
87	Pocket Masks CPR (Micro Shield)	30	For protection
88	Brick hammer	2	For Breaking
89	Kit carrying bag nylon	2	For Carrying tools
90	Depressor tongue	4	First Aid
91	Full kit Bag	1	First Aid
92	Water gel blankets	2	Fire Rescue kits
93	Mask oxygen paediatric non breathing universal size	8	First Aid



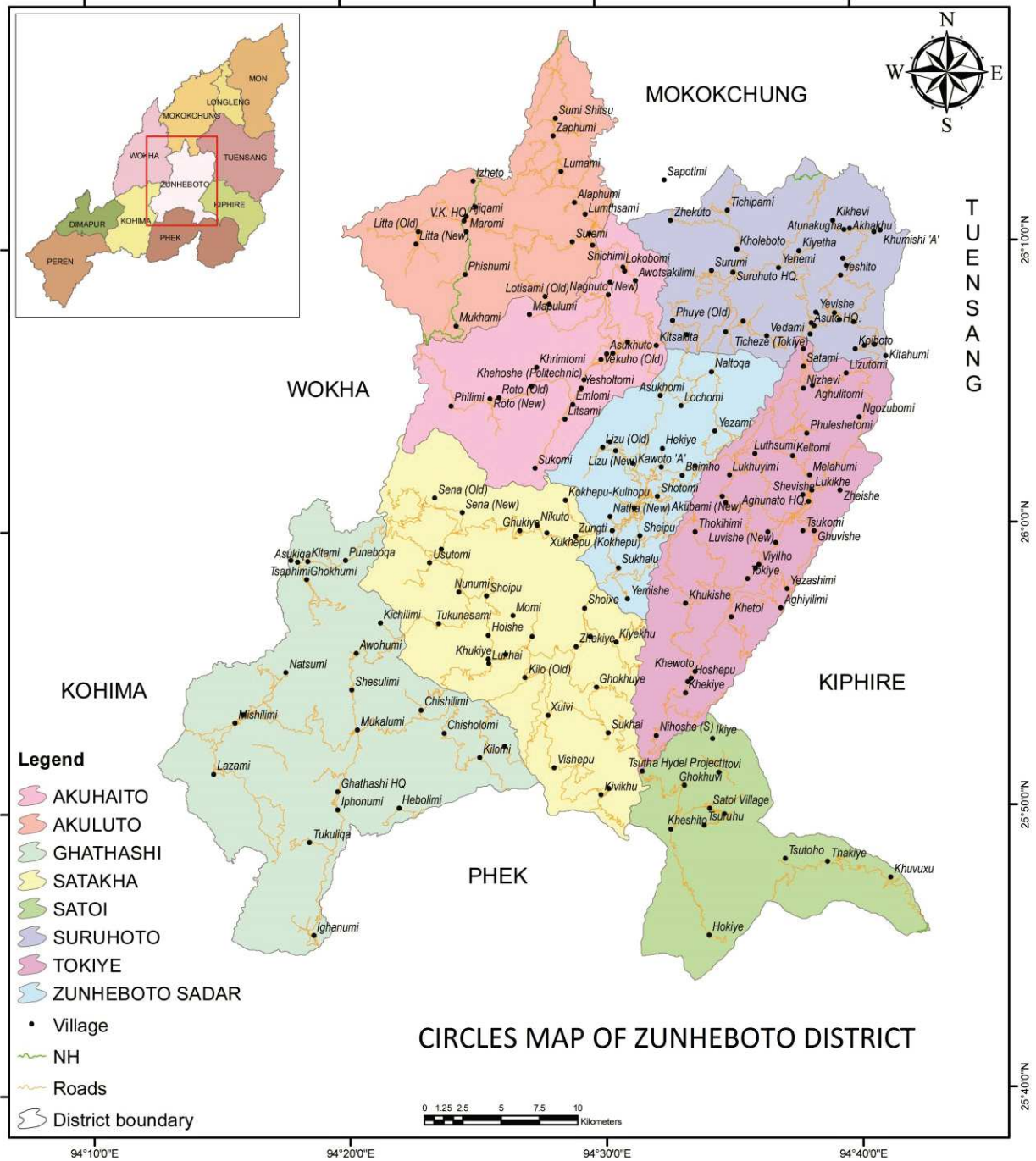
94	Gloves Sterile latex medium	100	First Aid
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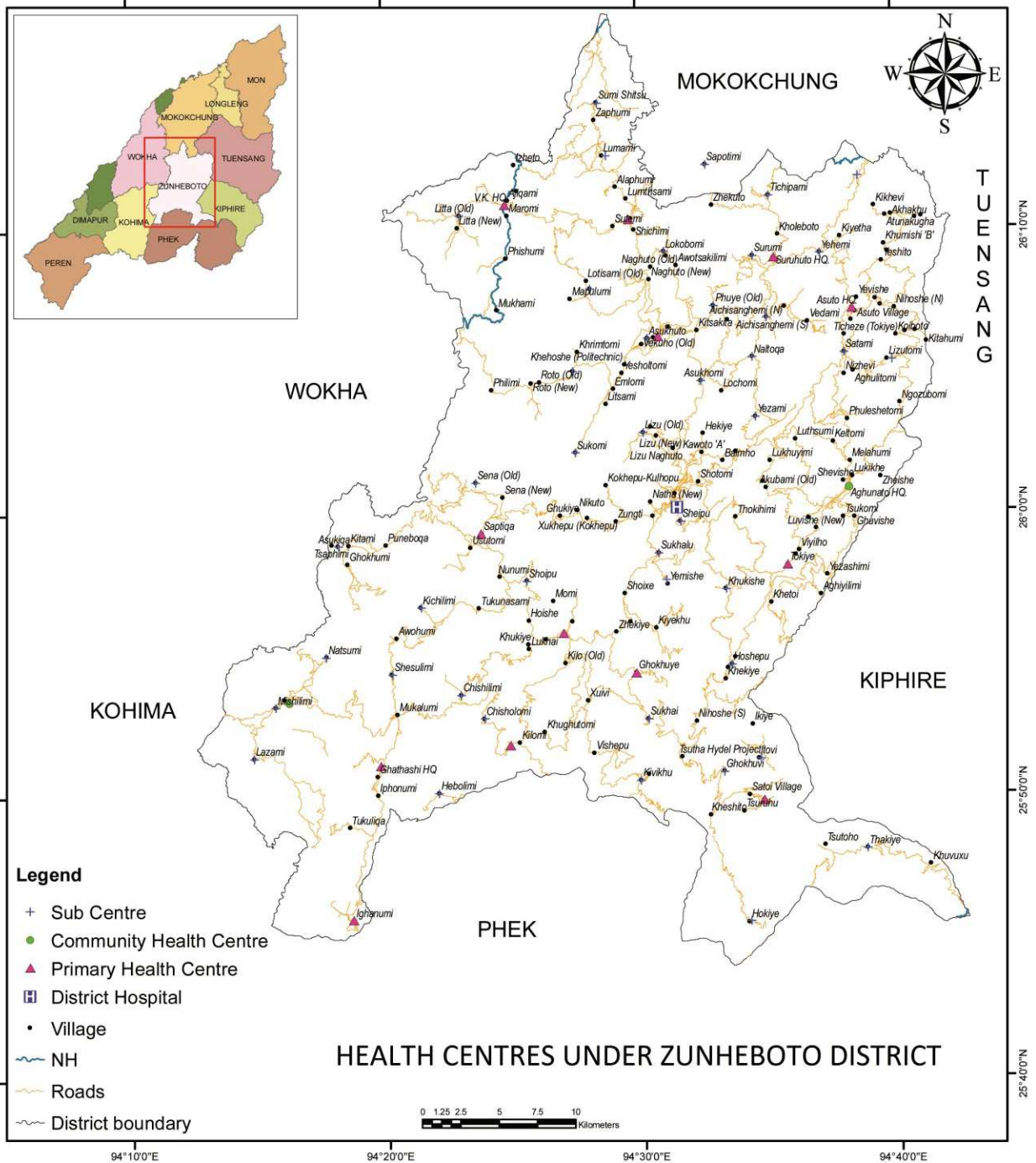
Sl. No.	Name of the resources or equipment	No. of items/equipment available	Features/ Specifications
95	Obstetrical kit disposable	2	First Aid
96	Vice grip	1	For gripping
97	Stethoscope	1	First Aid
98	Gloves sterile latex X Large	100	First Aid
99	Emergency Rescue Stretcher	1	First Aid
100	Boots hard toe steel Shank	30	For Protection
101	BP Apparatus digital	1	First Aid
102	Mask oxygen adult non re-breather universal size	8	First Aid
103	BP Apparatus mercury	1	First Aid
104	Multi Cable Winch	1	For hauling /hosting
105	Oxygen Cylinder 680 L (Oxydose) lightweight with accessories	1	First Aid
106	Mask Universal Size	30	For Protection
107	Thermometer digital	1	First Aid
108	PVC Suit	2	For Protection
109	Suction Unit accessories (Manual)	1	For Suction
110	Bandage elastic 3" ACC (2.7 m)	8	First Aid
111	Bag value mask Adult (silicon steam auto clavable)	1	First Aid
112	Rotary (Circular) rescue saw with diamond tipped blade 14 inch	1	For Cutting
113	Bag value Mask child (silicon)	1	For cutting
114	Bandage elastic 6" ACC (2.7 m)	8	First Aid

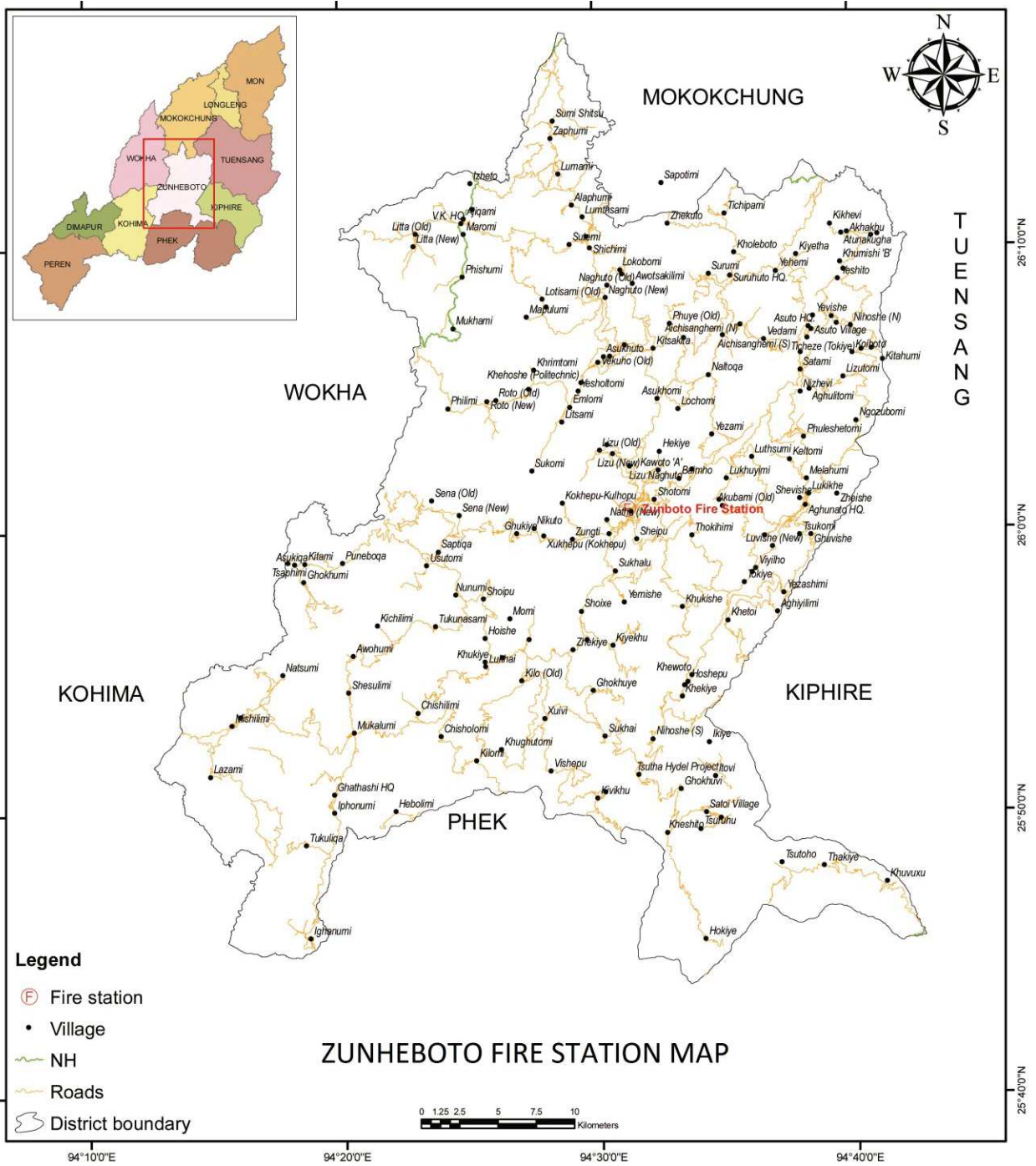
Sl. No.	Name of the resources or equipment	No. of items/equipment available	Features/ Specifications
115	Bag Value infant (silicon)	1	First Aid
116	Safety goggles	2	For protection
117	Sterilizing drum	1	First Aid
118	Airway Oral 60mm/80mm/90mm/100mm (Set)	4	First Aid
119	Torch	1	For Light
120	Replacement diamond tipped blades	3	For cutting
121	Emergency tray with lids SS	1	First Aid
122	Bag Value mask-Adult (disposable)	4	First Aid
123	Scissors shop	1	For Cutting

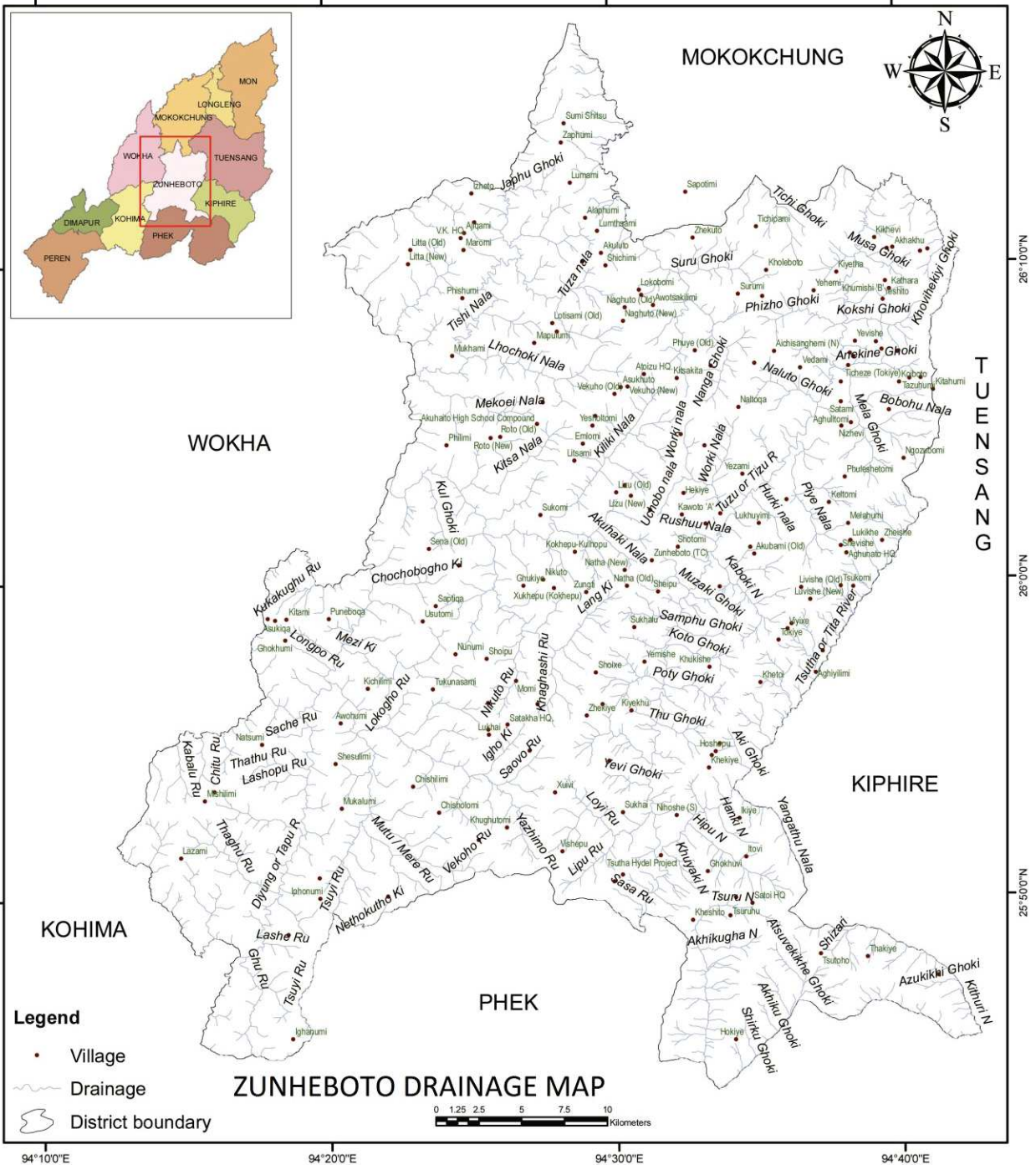
124	Angle Cutter (electric) 14 dia	1	For Cutting
125	Scissors tissue cutting	1	For Cutting
126	Bag Value mask-Child (disposable)	4	First Aid
127	Stretcher/ Spine Board	1	First Aid

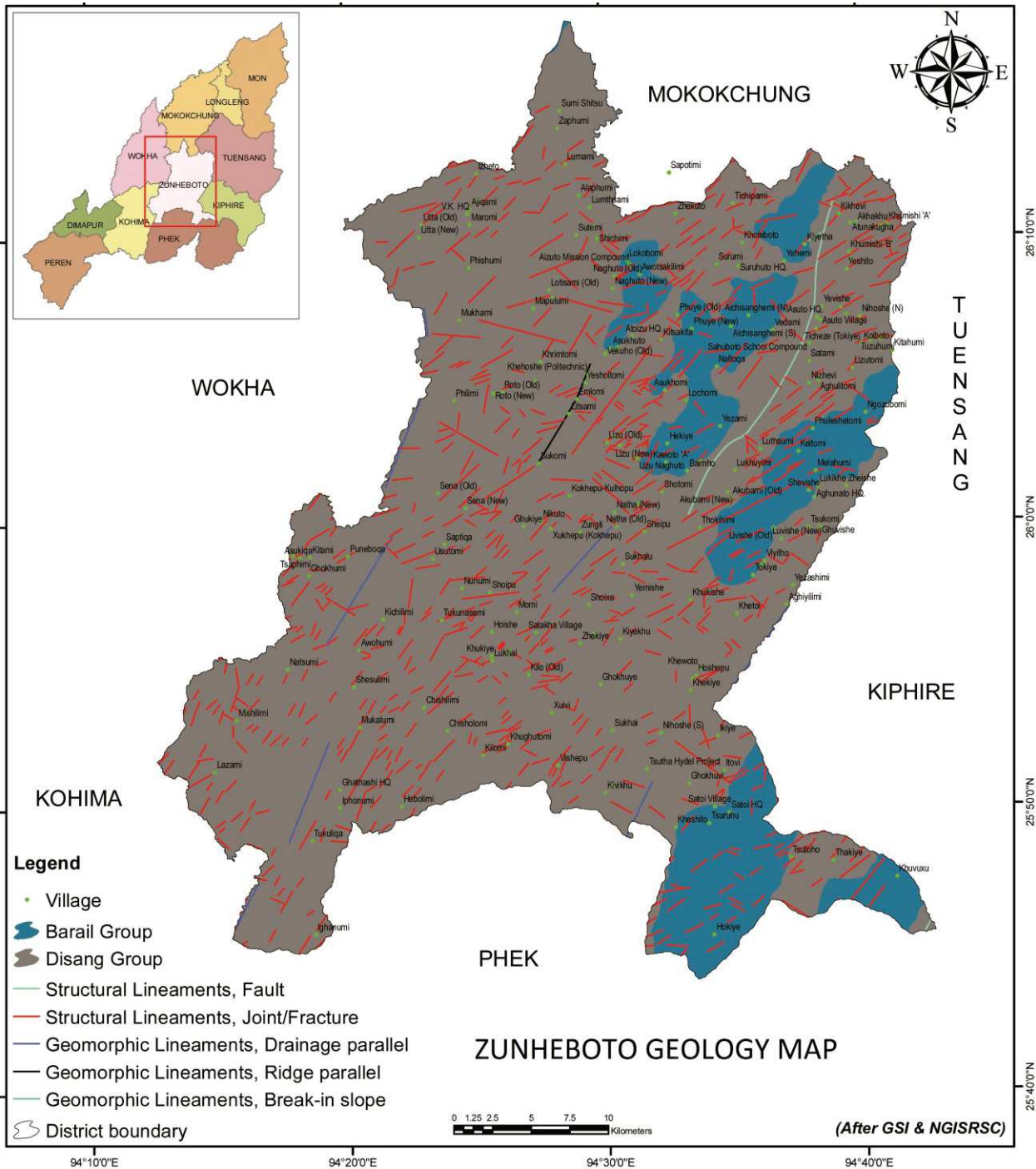
### III. ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT IMPORTANT LOCATION MAPS

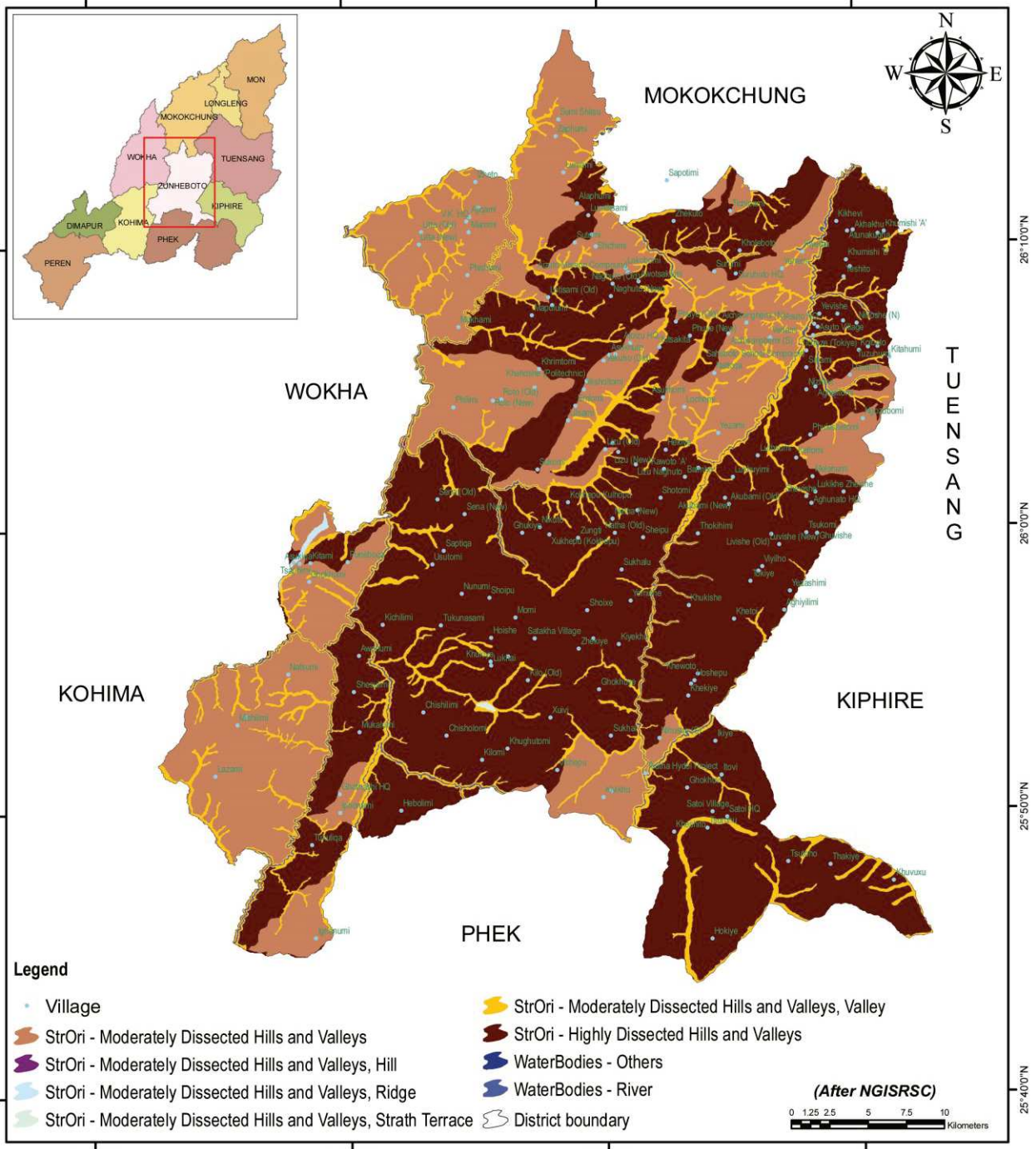












GEOMORPHIC MAP OF ZUNHEBOTO



