



# **NAGALAND STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**



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

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The State of Nagaland, situated in the Northeast of India, comprises of hilly terrain bordered in parts of the west by low lying, alluvial tracts adjoining the State of Assam. Natural and Anthropogenic damages to the environment due to the adverse geologic and climatic conditions, rapid population growth and increased concentration of population in hazardous environments, and lack of adequate infrastructure has resulted in escalation and severity of natural disasters in the State. Potential and real hazards identified by the State Government of Nagaland include natural (Earthquake, landslides, floods, fires, droughts etc) and manmade (forest fires, chemical and gas catastrophes etc) disasters. The State Government of Nagaland realizes the need to address the issue of disaster response and management at both the micro and macro level and hence, the adoption of a holistic approach in disaster management that ensures the involvement of the State machineries, District functionaries, NGOs, all concerned stakeholders right down to the traditional Village Councils at the level of the individual village units. The Nagaland State Disaster Management Plan also takes into consideration National and State level policies and guidelines while making an effort to incorporate as far as possible, indigenous concepts, practices and wisdom that have been adopted for decades by the local tribes and communities of the State in their approach to ward off or in response to any disaster. The State Government of Nagaland recognizes the need to adopt a proactive and sustainable approach to disaster management. Hence, the Nagaland State Disaster management Plan lays down specific guidelines and provisions to equip various entities at the State, District Block and Village level to respond and act effectively at any point of time during any disaster.

Disaster management involves a holistic approach to problem solving relating to any kind of disaster irrespective of its magnitude. The State Government of Nagaland realizes its responsibility in initiating, adopting and implementing disaster management as an integral part of its State policy. At the same time it also recognizes the need to put people first and ensure the involved participation of people and communities, particularly in the context of Nagaland where the many Tribal communities have an inherent and inbuilt system of traditional ties and bonding. Hence importance is laid on community and peoples participation in the approach adopted by the State Government of Nagaland. The Nagaland State Disaster Management Plan recognizes the need to rely on the usage of locally available resources (knowledge, personnel and material) to ensure a more efficient, cost effective and quicker response. The political and administrative machinery will be made responsive while involving the active participation of Civic bodies, social organizations, institutions, community based organizations, Tribal Hohos and voluntary organizations. Participation and partnership at all levels of planning, capacity building, response activities, monitoring and rehabilitation will be encouraged. The Disaster Management Act shall be enacted and each District shall develop its own Disaster Management Action Plan. Existing laws and regulations shall be reviewed with the objective of updating and incorporating suitable norms in line national and international principles and agreements.

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION, CONCEPT AND POLICIES

This plan will be known as “Nagaland State Disaster Management Plan” and will be applicable in State of Nagaland.

#### 1.1 VISION

Making Nagaland 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 and environment.

#### 1.3 THEME

It comprises risk and vulnerability assessment of disasters in the State. It provides planning for prevention and mitigation, mainstreaming disaster in development plans/ programme's/ projects, Capacity building and preparedness measures, the role and responsibilities of each government 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 THE PLAN

- To protect and minimize the loss of lives and property/infrastructure from disasters.
- To minimize the suffering of people due to disasters.
- To minimize the disaster risk and vulnerability of people and infrastructure in the State.
- Promote a culture of prevention and mitigation through curriculum revision, Information Education Communication (IEC) awareness campaign, DM plans at all level, mock drills, communicating hazards, risk and vulnerability at community level and streamlined the institutional techno-legal framework.
- To build the capacity of all stakeholders in the State to cope with the disasters and promote community based disaster management.
- Mainstreaming disaster management concerns into the developmental planning process.
- Develop efficient disaster response/relief mechanism in the State.
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management.
- To ensure co-ordination and promoting productive partnership with all other agencies related to disaster management.
- Commence recovery programme is an opportunity to build better disaster management plan in case of any future disaster by incorporating community in the programme.

#### 1.5 SCOPE OF THE PLAN

The State DM Plan provides a consistent, statewide framework to enable state, local governments, Central government and the private sector to work together to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of emergencies regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. In accordance with the NDMA/SDMA Act (if any), this plan is in effect at all times and applies to all levels of state government and its political subdivisions/Tehsils/Blocks/ Villages. The plan incorporates and complies with the principles and requirements found in National and

state laws, regulations and guidelines.

### **1.6 AUTHORITY OF THE PLAN**

Under Section 23(1) of the DM Act 2005 - it is mandatory for every state to have a State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) which shall be prepared by State Executive Committee and approved by the State Authority.

### **1.7 PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

As per the Section 23(2) of the DM Act 2005, the State Plan is to be prepared by the State Executive Committee (SEC) having regard to the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and after such consultation with local authorities, district authorities and the people's representatives as the State Executive Committee may deem fit.

The State Plan prepared by the State Executive Committee under sub-section(2) shall be approved by the State Authority.

Steps in a collaborative planning process while developing State Plan included – formation of core team, understand hazards, vulnerabilities and risk foot prints of the State, plan development (develop and analyse course of action, identify resources, identify information needs), plan preparation (write, review, approve and disseminate), Plan implementation and maintenance (exercise, review, revise and maintain).

### **1.8 TRIGGER MECHANISM**

The chairman of the State Executive Committee (SEC)/Chief Secretary of NSDMA shall inform the Chairman of NSDMA, the Honorable Chief Minister for declaration of Emergency in the State or Districts.

### **1.9 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

### **1.10 PLAN ACTIVATION**

The disaster response structure will be activated on the receipt of disaster warning/on the occurrence of the disaster. The occurrence of disaster may be reported by the concern monitoring authority to the Home Commissioner/NSDMA by the fastest means. The Home Commissioner/NSDMA will activate all departments for emergency response including the State EOC and District EOC's. Also, they will issue instructions to include the following details:

- Exact quantum of resources (in terms of manpower, equipment's and essential items from



key departments/stakeholders) that is required.

- The type of assistance to be provided
- The time limit within which assistance is needed
- Details of other Task/Response Forces through which coordination should take place.
- The State EOC, DEOCs and other control rooms at the State level should be activated with full potency. The State Government may publish a notification in the official gazette declaring such areas to be disaster-affected area under Nagaland State Disaster Management Rules (NSDMR) Section 14 (1)xii.

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

### **1.11 State DM Plan Stakeholders with Roles & Responsibility**

The Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority and the Office of the Home Department, is the institution in the State that deal with all the phases of disaster management. All the major line departments of the State Government, the Deputy Commissioner at the District level along with the other technical institutions, community at large, local self-governments, NGOs etc. are the stakeholders of the State 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.

#### **1.11.1 The State Government**

- Ensure that all the principal authorities and role players shall take necessary steps to mitigate and manage disasters.
- Make sure that the State administration and local authorities shall take into consideration the guidelines laid down by the Authority while planning its activities.
- Facilitating procurement related to disaster management of materials, equipment and services in connection with the disaster management and ensuring their quality.
- Issue a direction for the purpose of avoiding an imminent damage arising out of a disaster or mitigation of its effects.
- Suspend operation of any executive order if such executive order prevents, hinders or delays any necessary action in coping with disaster.

#### **1.11.2 Departments of the State Government**

- Provide assistance to the NSDMA, CEO, Home Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and local authorities in disaster management activities.
- Carry out relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities under the supervision of the Home Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner.
- Co-ordinate preparation and the implementation of plan with other departments, local authorities, communities and stakeholders

#### **1.11.3 The Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA)**

- Promoting an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management including prevention or mitigation of disaster by the State, local authorities, stakeholders and communities.
- Collect/cause to be collected data on all aspects of disasters and disaster management and analyze it and further cause and conduct research and study relating to the potential effects of events that may result in disasters.
- Act as a repository of information concerning disasters and disaster management.

- Lay down the policies and plans for disaster management in the State.
- Promote or cause to be promoted awareness and preparedness and advice and train the community, and stakeholders with a view to increasing capacity of the community and stakeholders to deal with potential disasters.
- On the expiry of a disaster declaration, the Authority shall, where necessary, act as an agency for facilitating and coordinating rehabilitation and reconstruction activities by departments of the Government.

As per the DM Rules 2007 following shall be the authorities;

1. The State Government,
2. The Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority,
3. The state Executive Committee.
4. The Head of Departments.
5. The District Disaster Management Authority.
6. The Sub Divisional Disaster Management Authority.
7. The Village Disaster management Authorities.
8. Local authorities.

#### **1.11.4 The Chief Executive Officer – NSDMA**

The Chief Secretary who is the CEO of NSDMA shall perform a nodal role across different phases of disaster management like;

- Coordinate and monitor activities relating to prevention and mitigation of disasters, including capacity-building.
- Coordinate and monitor rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.
- Monitor the progress of the
- preparation and updating of disaster management plans and coordinate the implementation of such plans.
- Prepare and submit periodically a report to the Authority on the activities undertaken by the Authority.
- Delegate his powers and functions to officers and employees of the Authority.

#### **1.11.5 The Home Commissioner(HC)**

- On the recommendation of Home Commissioner, State Government may declare disaster.
- Home Commissioner has a primary responsibility of co-ordination an effective emergency response and relief on the occurrence of a disaster.
- Prepare, review and update State level emergency plans and guidelines and ensure that the district level plans are prepared, revised and updated
- Develop an appropriate relief implementation strategy for the State in consultation with the Authority, taking into account the unique circumstances of each district and deficiency in institutional capacity and resources of the State.
- Provide directions to the District Authority and the local authority having jurisdiction over the affected area to provide emergency relief in accordance with disaster management plans to minimize the effects of disaster.

#### **1.11.6 The Deputy Commissioner**

- 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 Home Commissioner and State Government for declaration of disaster.

#### **1.11.7 The Local Authority (Including Municipal Cooperation)**

- Provide assistance to NSDMA, Home Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner 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 lay down.
- Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. Carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area within its jurisdiction.

#### **1.11.8 Private Sector, Community Groups and Voluntary Agencies**

- The private sector should ensure their active participation in the pre-disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the NSDMA or the Deputy Commissioner.
- They should also adhere to the relevant building codes and other specifications, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities. 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 NSDMA or the Deputy Commissioner.
- They should actively participate in all training activities as may be organised and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management.

#### **1.11.9 Citizen**

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

#### **1.12 Partnership with Other Stakeholders**

Disaster Management is an inclusive field and requires contribution from all stakeholders in order to effectively manage the emergency situation. Coordination amongst various stakeholders hence becomes extremely important to achieve the desired results. There are various agencies / organizations / departments and authorities that constitute a core network for implementing various disaster management related functions / activities. It also includes academic, scientific and technical organizations which have an important role to play in various facets of disaster management. A brief note on the role and activities of such functionaries and the existing system of coordination established by the State Government with them is mentioned below.

##### **1.12.1 NDMA**

- The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), as the apex body in the GoI, has the responsibility of laying down policies, plans and guidelines for DM and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters.
- The guidelines assist the central ministries, departments and states to formulate their respective plans. It also approves the National Disaster Management plan prepared by the National Executive Committee (NEC) and plans of the central ministries and departments.

- It takes such other measures as it may consider necessary, for the prevention of disasters, or mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building, for dealing with a threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- It also oversees the provision and application of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures. It has the power to authorize the departments or authorities concerned, to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in a threatening disaster situation or disaster. It also provides such support to other countries in times of disasters as may be determined by the central government.
- The State keeps in touch with the NDMA for implementing various projects/schemes which are being funded through the Central Government. The State also appraises the NDMA about the action taken by the State Government regarding preparation of DM plans and implementation of guidelines issued by NDMA for various hazards from time to time.

### **1.12.2 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (NIDM)**

- The NIDM, in partnership with other research institutions has capacity development as one of its major responsibilities, along with training, research, documentation and development of a National level information base. It networks with other knowledge-based institutions and function within the broad policies and guidelines laid down by the NDMA.
- It organizes training of trainers, DM officials and other stakeholders as per the training calendar finalized in consultation with the respective State Governments.

### **1.12.3 NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)**

- For the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disasters/emergencies both natural and man-made such as those of CBRN origin, the National Disaster Management Act has mandated the constitution of a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
- The general superintendence, direction and control of this force is vested in and exercised by the NDMA and the command and supervision of the Force is vested in an officer appointed by the Central Government as the Director General of Civil Defence and National Disaster Response Force. Presently, the NDRF comprises eight battalions and further expansion may be considered in due course. These battalions are positioned at different locations across the State.
- NDRF units maintain close liaison with the designated State Governments and are available to them in the event of any serious threatening disaster situation. While the handling of natural disasters rests with all the NDRF battalions, four battalions are equipped and trained to respond to situations arising out of CBRN emergencies.
- Training centres are also set up by respective paramilitary forces to train personnel from NDRF battalions of respective forces and also meet the training requirements of State/UT Disaster Response Forces. The NDRF units also impart basic training to all the stakeholders identified by the State Governments in their respective locations. In addition, the State Government also utilizes the services of the NDRF whenever required during emergency search, rescue and response.

### **1.12.4 ARMED FORCES**

- Conceptually, the Armed Forces are called upon to assist the civil administration only when the situation is beyond the coping capability of the State Government. In practice, however, the Armed Forces form an important part of the Government's response capacity and are immediate responders in all serious disaster situations.
- On account of their vast potential to meet any adverse challenge, speed of operational response and the resources and capabilities at their disposal, the Armed Forces have

historically played a major role in emergency support functions. These include communication, search and rescue operations, health and medical facilities, and transportation, especially in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Airlift, heli-lift and movement of assistance to neighboring countries primarily fall within the expertise and domain of the Armed Forces.

- The Armed Forces also participates in imparting training to trainers and DM managers, especially in CBRN aspects, high-altitude rescue, watermanship and training of paramedics. At the State and District levels, the local representatives of the Armed Forces have been included in their executive committees to ensure closer coordination and cohesion in all aspects related to Disaster Management.

#### **1.12.5 AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AAI)**

- When disaster strikes, the airports are quickly overwhelmed with the tons of relief materials (like food, bottled water, medical supplies, cloths, tents, etc.) arriving from all over the world. This material is urgently needed to be in the field.
- In such cases, AAI should appoint senior officer at the airport for proper handling and distribution (which includes precise unloading, inventory, temporary storage, security and distribution of relief material) of relief material during disaster situation.
- The AAI shall prepare and provide a list of equipments required for handling the material to either NSDMA or Home Commissioner. The equipments will be procured and maintained at SEOC. Deputation of team of official along with necessary infrastructure at the airports will be made available by the Home Commissioner for necessary dispatch and accounting of relief material during emergency situation.

#### **1.12.6 INDIAN RAILWAYS**

- Indian Railways is spread over a vast geographical area over 63000 route kilometers. Unlike in other countries where the role of Railways, in the event of a disaster, is restricted to clearing and restoring the traffic, in our country Indian Railways handles the rescue and relief operations. Railways are preferred mode of transport both for the movement of people and relief material in bulk, if accessible.
- Railways should have a provision for transportation of mass community and proper handling and distribution of relief material (through special trains, if required) in their disaster management plan.

#### **1.12.7 INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (IMD)**

- The role of IMD has already been discussed in previous chapters
- The meteorological department undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather services. IMD was also the first organization in India to have a message switching computer for supporting its global data exchange.
- In collaboration with the Indian Space Research Organization, the IMD also uses the Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) for weather monitoring of the Indian subcontinent, being the first weather bureau of a developing country to develop and maintain its own geostationary satellite system.
- Earthquakes occurring in the State which are of magnitude 3.0 and above on Richter Scale are also reported by the IMD to the State Government immediately.

#### **1.12.8 NAGALAND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

- State Administrative Training Centre and Central Training Institute are the nodal institute established by the State Government for providing training related to Disaster Management works in close coordination with NIDM.
- Administrative Training Centre and Central Training Institute prepares

its training calendar in consultation with NIDM and ensures that the calendar includes training programmes related to various hazards to which the State is prone to.

- Administrative Training Centre and Central Training Institute also ensures that the content of the training programmes are also prepared keeping in mind the recent developments in the field of Disaster Management so that the participants are made aware of the current issues and are trained in a professional manner to address the same.

#### **1.12.9 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 100 personnel with a total strength of 800 personnel, where 100 are women unit. 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.

#### **1.12.10 STATE FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES**

- The State Fire & emergency Services are crucial immediate responders during any disaster. They are the first responders (during the Golden Hour after a disaster) and hence play a vital role in saving lives and property immediately after a disaster.
- The State Government has therefore paid apt attention in equipping and strengthening the capacities of the Fire Services in responding to various disasters.
- Continuous training is also being provided to the fire staff in using and maintaining the equipment. Several officers of the rank of Chief Fire Officer are also sent to training organized by NIDM and other institutes of the Central Government from time to time.

#### **1.12.11 MEDIA**

- Reducing the losses of life and property caused by natural hazards is a compelling objective now receiving worldwide attention. It is now being increasingly believed that the knowledge and technology base potentially applicable to the mitigation of natural hazards has grown so dramatically that it would be possible, through a concerted cooperative effort, to save many lives and reduce human suffering, dislocation, and economic losses simply by better information, communication and awareness.
- Timely mass media communication about impending disasters can lead to appropriate individual and community action, which is the key to implementing effective prevention strategies including evacuation and survival of people. Such communications can educate, warn, inform, and empower people to take practical steps to protect themselves from natural hazards.
- The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies thus, becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information.
- The State Government has established an effective system of partnering with the media during emergency situations. At the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC),

a special media cell has been created which is made fully operational during emergency situations. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. The State Government has also ensured that the interaction with media is a two way process through which not only the State Government provides the information /updates to the media but the media too, through their own sources / resources draws the attention of the Government officials to the need and requirement of the affected people. This helps the State Government to control the flow of information and prevent rumours which could create a panic situation during the disasters. The State Government also partners with the media during Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns carried out for creating awareness amongst general public towards the precautions to be taken for prevention and mitigation of various hazards / events. A similar set up is also active at the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC).

#### **1.12.12 Inter Agency Group Nagaland (IAG-NL)**

The Inter-Agency Group (IAG) is a forum for regional/ local resource/ networks, organizations - International NGOs and UN Agencies - to enhance information exchange, capacitate and act through members and perform coordination with State, Central and Local Self Govt., based on National and State Acts, Policies and Guidelines. Its purpose is to enhance information exchange and regional coordination in order to respond to emergencies in a timely and cost efficient manner. The group seeks to increase collaboration between member organisations, and the efforts of organisations with a view to complement each other in emergency response and disaster risk reduction initiatives. IAG member organization present at state and district level through its diverse programs, both on sustainable development and humanitarian issues shall work for quality and accountability in programs and establish appropriate coordination mechanism in all initiatives with community friendly policy advocacy with equity and justice as a cross cutting, at all levels of actions.

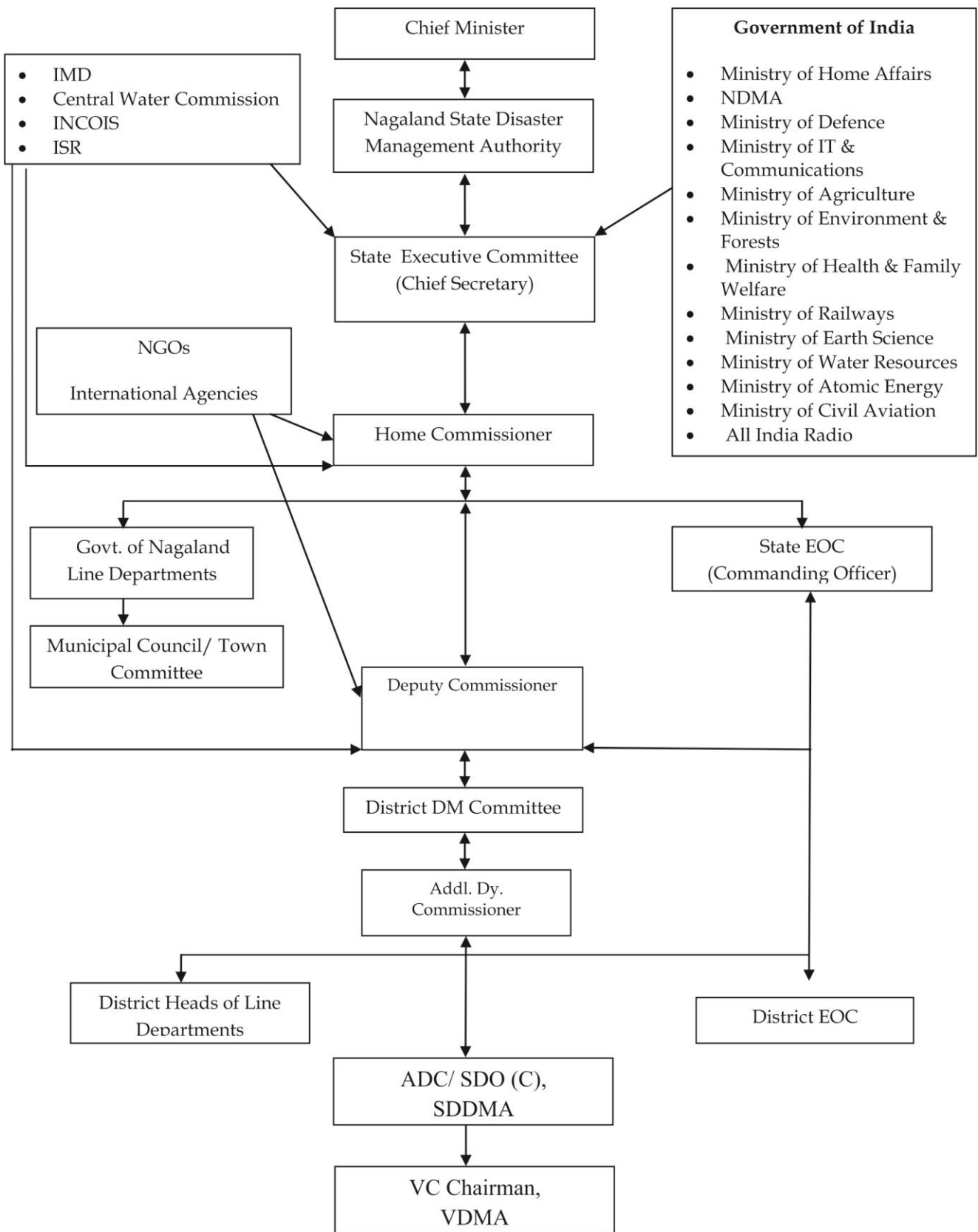
#### Structure of IAG-NL

- **A Guideline** - which includes a mission, agreed guiding principles and membership criteria among others.
- **Secretariat – NSDMA, Home Department** is the permanent secretariat for IAG Nagaland.
- **Chairperson**- The Secretary NSDMA is the chairperson by designation.
- **State Coordinator** – Two member coordinators from NGOs.

### **1.13 DM STRUCTURE IN THE STATE**

The DM structure in the State is as per the Nagaland State Disaster Management Rules – 2012 and the National Disaster Management Act – 2005. The State has existing institutional arrangements in place for addressing the roles / responsibilities envisaged through the above provisions and hence does not find it compelling to implement the provisions afresh.





### 1.14 FINANCIALARRANGEMENT

To ensure the long-term sustenance and permanency of the organization funds would be generated and deployed on an ongoing basis. There are different ways to raise the fund in the State as described below;

#### 1.14.1 StateBudget

The Authority, submit to the State Government for approval a budget in the prescribed form for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, and the sums which would be required from the State Government during that financial year.

As per the provisions of The Nagaland State Disaster Management Rules, 2012 the Authority may accept grants, subventions, donations and gifts from the Central or State Government or a local authority or any individual or body, whether incorporated or not.

#### 1.14.2 State Disaster Response Fund

To carry out Emergency Response & Relief activities after any disaster the State Disaster Response Fund is made available to NSDMA, Home Department.

#### 1.14.3 Grant inaid

Further State may receive a grant in aid from Central Govt., World Bank and/or other departments/agencies to carry out specific projects/schemes related to disaster management/ mitigation/ capacity building.

#### 1.14.4 Partnerships

The Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority has bottom - up approach in terms of partnership with various agencies/departments. NSDMA has a community level response kept in place through the VDMA and various local agencies in response to disaster. In terms of emergency NSDMA Civil Secretariat coordinate with various agencies for convergence of response and synergy.

### 1.15 FINANCE AND BUDGETING

Budget planning is a comprehensive exercise for annual financial planning. For DM, there can be two categories of budget heads- a) Line Department's own fund through various schemes and programmes and b) additional budget required particularly for DM activities. Following are the sources available (or to be tapped) for different components of disaster management

Name	Purpose	Finance Arrangements	Activities that can be taken under scheme	Nodal Agency
NDRF	Relief Assistance	100% Central Govt	Cash and kind relief	NSDMA, Home Department
SDRF (CRF)	Relief Assistance	90% Centre, 10% State	Cash and kind relief	NSDMA, Home Department
NDRR	Relief Assistance	100% Central Govt	Relief Materials	NSDMA, Home Department
Planning Commission (14 Finance commission) Year 2015-20	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Trainings Awareness Generation IEC material Mockdrills	NSDMA, Home Department
Line department funds	Preparedness and mitigation	Line department budgetary allocation (10%)	Activities falling in purview of departments for DRR, preparedness and mitigation	Line Departments

District Planning Fund	Any public works	MP and MLA aid and grants	Preparedness, Mitigation capacity building, recovery	DDMA, Line departments
External Institutional Funding	Projects on DRR, Recovery, Mitigation and Preparedness	Total external or bilateral or multilateral arrangements	Infrastructure upgradation Technological interventions and technical studies DRR projects	NSDMA, Home Department
Donor Appeal	Any immediate relief	Total donation in cash and kind	Any immediate relief, reconstruction	NSDMA, Home Department

## CHAPTER 2

### STATE PROFILE

The State of Nagaland became a full-fledged Statehood on 1st December 1963.

## 2.1 GEOGRAPHY

State is located on the Eastern most part of India

<b>Area</b>	16,579 Sq. Km.
<b>Latitude</b>	25° 6' and 27° 4' N
<b>Longitude</b>	93° 20' E and 95° 15'E.
<b>Geographical Regions</b>	94% Hilly area 6% low lying area
<b>Connected States/Uts</b>	Assam on the West, Myanmar on the East, Arunachal Pradesh and parts of Assam on the North and Manipur on the South.
<b>Major Rivers</b>	Dhansiri, Doyang, Dikhu, Tizu and Melak.
<b>Mountains</b>	Saramati (3826.15 m) and Mataung Kien (3420 m) at its extreme east.
<b>Forests</b>	13,345 sq. kms (80.49% of total area)

### Geographical profile

## 2.2 DEMOGRAPHY

<b>1</b>	<b>Area and Population</b>	
1.1	Area	16, 579 Sq. Km
1.2	Population (as per 2011 census)	1980602
1.3	Rural Population	1406822
1.4	Urban Population	573780
1.5	Decennial Growth	64.41 %
1.6	Density of Population (per Sq Km)	119
1.7	Literacy Rate	79.55 %
1.8	Sex Ratio (female per 1000 males)	931
1.9	No. of Villages	1530
1.10	No. of Towns	11
1.11	Birth Rate	14.8
1.12	Death Rate	3.6
1.13	No. of R.D. Blocks	74
<b>2</b>	<b>Administration and Police</b>	
2.1	No. of Districts	11
2.2	No. of Sub-Divisions	
	a) Headed by ADC	14
	b) Headed by SDO Civil	23
2.3	No. of EAC Headquarters	48
2.4	No. of Municipal Councils	3
2.5	No. of Town Councils	16
2.6	No. of Police Stations	71
2.7	No. of Police Outposts	30
2.8	No. of Townships	94
<b>3</b>	<b>Electricity Power</b>	
3.1	No. of Villages electrified	1, 271
3.2	No. of Hamlets electrified	46
3.3	Percentage of Villages electrified	96.51 %

3.4	No. of Towns electrified	11
3.5	Power Requirement	125 MW
3.6	Power Generation	31 MW
3.7	Purchase of Power (2003-04)	Rs. 58. 54 crore
3.8	Anticipated Revenue during 2004-05	Rs. 37. 00 crore
<b>4</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>	
4.1	No. of Villages covered with Water Supply	
	a) Fully Covered	1, 304
	b) Partially Covered	261
4.2	% of Villages/Habitations covered with Water Supply	99.01 %
4.3	No. of ongoing Water Supply Projects	
	a) Rural Water Supply Projects	317
	b) Urban Water Supply Projects	7
<b>5</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	
5.1	Total Length of Roads (in Kms)	11, 327
5.2	Length of Surfaced Roads (in Kms)	5, 214
5.3	Length of un-surfaced Roads (in Kms)	6, 113
5.4	Village Connectivity	
	a) No. of Villages Connected	1, 092
	b) No. of Villages connected with all Weather Roads	476
	c) No. of Villages connected with Fair Weather Roads	616
5.5	No. of National Highways touching Nagaland	4
	a) Total length of National Highways (Nagaland Portion)	586. 13 Km
5.6	No. of State Highways	13
5.7	Total Length of State Highways	2386.60 Kms
5.8	Length of Major District Roads	2216.82 K ms
5.9	Length of other District Roads	2952.50 Kms
5.10	Total length of Rural Roads	3185.93 Kms
5.11	Road Density (Road Length per 100 Sq Km)	68.32 Kms
5.12	Revenue Earning (upto Feb-05)	Rs. 6.90 crore
5.13	Fuel Efficiency (Km per Liter)	3.70
5.14	No. of Fleets	195
5.15	% of Fleet Utilization	62 %
5.16	No. of Routes	84
5.17	Length of Routes	24912
<b>6</b>	<b>Higher Education</b>	
6.1	No. of Universities	04
6.2	Total No. of Government Colleges	8
6.3	Total No. of Private Colleges	32
6.4	No. of Law Colleges	4
6.5	No. of Agriculture Colleges	1
6.6	No. of Polytechnics	2
6.7	No. of College of Education	2
6.8	No. of ITI	3
<b>7</b>	<b>School Education</b>	
7.1	Total Enrolment	

	a) 6 - 11 Years	100 %
	b) 7 - 14 Years	100 %
7.2	No. of Junior Teachers Training Institute (JTTI)	2
7.3	No. of Higher Secondary Schools	16
	a) Government	9
	b) Private	7
7.4	No. of High Schools	276
	a) Government	116
	b) Private	160
7.5	No. of Middle Schools	506
	a) Government	266
	b) Private	240
7.5	No. of Middle Schools	506
	a) Government	266
	b) Private	240
7.6	No. of Primary Schools	1537
	a) Government	1374
	b) Private	199
7.7	No. of enrolment under DIET	221
	a) Male	64
	b) Female	157
<b>8</b>	<b>Health &amp; Family Welfare</b>	
8.1	No. of District Hospitals	13
8.2	No. of STD Clinics	8
8.3	No. of Rural Hospitals	0
8.4	No. of Dispensaries	15
8.5	No. of CHC	21
8.6	No. of SHC	35
8.7	No. of Sub-Centers	397
8.8	No. of PHC	87
8.9	No. of T.B. Hospitals	2
8.10	No. of Drug De-addiction Centers	8
8.11	No. of Mental Hospitals	1
8.12	Total No. of Hospital Beds	2263
8.13	No. of SET Clinics	30
8.14	No. of Urban Leprosy Centers	3
8.15	No. of Urban Malaria Schemes	1
8.16	No. of State Public Health Lab	1
8.17	No. of RFW Centers	15
8.18	No. of Temporary Hospitalization Ward	2
8.19	No. of DTC	5
8.20	No. of PPC	3
8.21	No. of Nursing Schools	3
8.22	Total No. of Doctors	890
	a) MBBS	364
	b) B.D.S	15
8.23	No. of Specialist Doctors	108
8.24	No. of Students pursuing Medical Sciences	189
<b>9</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Services</b>	
9.1	Total Cultivable Area	7, 22, 464 Ha

9.2	Gross Cropped Area	3, 24, 429 Ha
9.3	Net Cropped Area	2, 70, 135 Ha
<b>9.4</b>	<b>Food-grain Production</b>	
	<b>AREA(000 Ha)</b>	
	a) Rice	270.00
	b) Maize	92.70
	c) Millet	10.00
	d) Jawar	5.50
	e) Bajara	6.00
	f) Barley	9.30
	g) Wheat	16.00
	<b>Total Area</b>	<b>409.50</b>
	<b>Production (000 MT)</b>	
	a) Rice	261.75
	b) Wheat	13.00
	c) Maize	83.50
	d) Millet	7.00
	e) Jowar	4.00
	f) Bajara	4.00
	g) Barley	7.00
	h) Pulses	25.25
	<b>Total Production</b>	<b>405.50</b>
	<b>Area under cultivation (000 Ha)</b>	
	a) Pulses	30.00
	b) Oilseeds	61.00
	c) Sugarcane	3.00
	d) Potato	5.45
	e) Fruits/Plantation Crops	26579.00
	f) Vegetables/Spices	25075.00
	<b>Production (000 MT)</b>	
	a) Pulses	31
	b) Oilseeds	82
	c) Sugarcane	150.00
	d) Cotton	0.20
	e) Fruits/Plantation Crops	91608.00
	f) Vegetables/Spices	263988.00
	<b>Total Production</b>	<b>355859.20</b>
9.5	<b>Total irrigated area (000 Ha)</b>	
	a) Net	66.90
	b) Gross	71.60
9.6	Veterinary Hospital	4
9.7	No. of Veterinary Dispensaries	30
9.8	No. of Veterinary Outposts	64
9.9	No. of Rural Dairy Projects	1
9.10	No. of State Poultry Farm	8
9.11	Stockman Center	63
9.12	Quarantine Check Post	16
9.13	Cattle Farm	8
9.14	Piggery Farm	7
9.15	Duck Farm	1

9.16	Sheep Farm	1
9.17	Goat Farm	1
9.18	Rabbit Farm	1
9.19	Pony/Yak Farm	1
9.20	Forest Cover of Nagaland (as per SFR Report 2001)	
	a). Dense Forest	5, 707 Sq Km
	b). Open Forest	7, 902 Sq Km
	c). Scrub	47 Sq Km
	d). Non-Forest	3, 187 Sq Km
9.21	Legal Status of Forest in Nagaland (in Sq Km)	
	a). Reserved Forest	85.83
	b). Purchased Forest	192.47
	c). Wild Life Sanctuaries & National Parks	222.37
	d). Protected Forest	507.56
	e). Village Forest/ Unclassed Forest	7261.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8629.30</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Industries &amp; Minerals</b>	
10.1	No. of Industrial Estates	7
10.2	Semi-Mechanised Brick Plants	1
	a). Capacity Installation	35, 000 bricks per day
	b). Capacity Utilization	57 %
10.3	Decorative & Dimensional Stone	1
10.4	No. of Mini Cement Plant	1
10.5	No. of Plywood Factory	6
10.6	No. of District Centers	7
10.7	No. of Weaving Training Centers	5
10.8	No. of Sericulture Farms	27
	a). No. of Silk Reeling/Spinning Units	3
	b). Production of Cocoon (in MT)	215
	c). Production of Silk Yarn (in MT)	2.9
10.9	No. of Decorative & Dimensional Stone Plant	2
	a). Capacity Installation	200 Sq ft per day
	b). % in Capacity Installation	80 %
<b>11</b>	<b>Social Security &amp; Welfare</b>	
11.1	Women Welfare Center	7
11.2	No. of Homes for Destitute Women	1
11.3	No. of Destitute Women granted Pension	370
11.4	No. of ICDS Projects	56
11.5	No. of beneficiaries	345455
11.6	Invalid Pension for Physically Handicapped	566
11.7	No. of Students under Physically Handicapped Scholarship	202
11.8	No. of beneficiaries under Old Age Pension (State)	8800
11.9	No. of beneficiaries under NSAP (NOAP)	27408
11.10	No. of beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme.	985
11.11	No. of beneficiaries under PMGY	345455
11.12	No. of Special Home	1
11.13	No. of Observation Home	1



11.14	No. of beneficiaries under Special Home & Observation Home	10
11.15	No. of Angawadi Training Center	1
11.16	Residential School for Tribal Students	3
11.17	Tribal Welfare Training Complex	12
11.18	No. of Angawadi Centers	2700
<b>12</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
12.5	Consumer Co-operative Societies	111
12.6	Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies	3,766
12.7	Marketing Co-operative Societies	42
12.8	Weaving Co-operative Societies	325
12.9	No. of Fair Price Shops	327
12.10	No. of Distribution Points	71
12.11	Population covered by FPS	13,66,320
12.12	No. of BPL Households	1,24,000
12.13	No. of CPO Centers	71
12.14	Voluntary Consumer Organization/Societies presently engaged in Consumer protection activities in Nagaland.	29
<b>13</b>	<b>Youth Resources &amp; Sports</b>	
13.1	<b>No. of Stadiums</b>	<b>15</b>
	a). Outdoor	8
	b). Indoor	7
<b>14</b>	<b>Other Important Basic Facts</b>	
	<b>Altitude of District Head Quarter in Nagaland</b>	<b>(Meters above Sea Level)</b>
15.1	Kohima	1444
15.2	Mokokchung	1326
15.3	Tuensang	1372
15.4	Phek	1524
15.5	Mon	898
15.6	Zunheboto	1874
15.7	Wokha	1314
15.8	Dimapur	260
15.9	Peren	1445
15.10	Kiphiri	896
15.11	Longleng	1067
<b>15</b>	<b>Distance of Routes from State Capital to District Head Quarter and other Important Places</b>	<b>(in Kms)</b>
15.1	Kohima-Dimapur	74
15.2	Kohima-Wokha	80
15.3	Kohima-Mokokchung via Wokha	152
15.4	Kohima-Tuensang via Mokokchung	267
15.5	Kohima-Tuensang via Zunheboto	235
15.6	Kohima-Zunheboto via Chozuba	150
15.7	Kohima-Mon via Mariani Namtola	336
15.8	Kohima-Mon via Jorhat Namtola	354
15.9	Kohima-Phek	154
15.10	Kohima-Tuensang via Meluri-Kiphiri	355
15.11	Kohima-Peren	139
15.12	Kohima-Kiphiri	254

15.13	Kohima-Longleng via Mokokchung-Tuensang	347
15.14	Kohima-Imphal	142
15.15	Kohima-Guwahati	437
15.16	Kohima-Shillong	508

### 2.3 Information of Helipads in Nagaland

Helipads in Nagaland as per the report from the Transport Department Nagaland vide letter NO.NST/T/HIL/459/2013-14/ dated 02/03/2014

SL	NAME	DISTRICT	SUB-DIVISION/ CIRCLE/TOWN/ VILLAGE	Standard/ Public/Village/ School Ground	CO- ORDINATES
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Noune Resort	Dimapur	H.Q	Resort	N25°51'04" E094°50'15"
<b>KOHIMA DISTRICT</b>					
1	Kohima Heliport (Lerie)	Kohima	H.Q	Civil	N25°39'20" E094°07'17"
2	Touphema	Kohima	Village	Village Ground	N25°50' E094°11'
3	Dzukou	Kohima	Tourist spot	Standard	N25°33'38" E094°04'38"
4	Chechema	Kohima	Village	Village Ground	N25°49'06" E094°08'30"
5	Tseminyu	Kohima	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N25°56' E094°12'
6	Phekerkriema bawe	Kohima	Village	Village Ground	N25°52'31" E094°53'
7	Khezhakenoma	Kohima	Village	Village Ground/ not fit for Landing	N25°30' E094°12'
<b>MON DISTRICT</b>					
1	Mon	Mon	H.Q	Civil	N26°43' E095°02'
2	Panso	Mon	Village	Village Ground	N26°06' E094°55'
3	Wakching	Mon	SDO (Civil)	Public Ground	N26°42'41" E094°54'07"
4	Longwa	Mon	Village	Village Ground	N26°39'79" E095°12'54"
5	Wangti	Mon	Village	Village Ground	N26°30'44" E095°04'54"
6	Chen	Mon	SDO (Civil)	Public Ground	N26°35'13" E095°05'40"
7	Aboi	Mon	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N26°36' E094°57'
8	Naganimora	Mon	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N26°48'24" E094°48'29"
9	Tobu	Mon	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N26°21'00" E094°56'00"
10	Tizit	Mon	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N26°53' E095°04'41"

11	Mopong	Mon	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N26°25' E094°58'
12	Angphang	Mon	Village	Village Ground	N26°30'51" E094°59'03"
13	Angjangying	Mon	SDO (Civil)	Public Ground	N26°28' E094°56'
14	Shenghachingyu (Phomching)	Mon	Village	Village Ground	N26°37'45" E095°07'06"
15	Changlangshu	Mon	Village	Village Ground	N26°55' E094°59'55

#### **LONGLENG DISTRICT**

1	Tamlu(New)	Longleng	Village	Village Ground	N26°39' E094°43'
2	Tamlu	Longleng	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N26°40'08" E094°43'57"
3	Yachem	Longleng	Village	Village Ground	N25°30' E094°12'
4	Ngoungchung	Longleng	Village	Village Ground	N26°20' E094°49'
5	Sakchi	Longleng	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N26°24' E094°52'
6	Longleng	Longleng	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N26°29' E094°49'
7	Longleng	Longleng	H.Q	Civil	N26°30' E094°47'

#### **PEREN DISTRICT**

1	New Peren	Peren	H.Q	Civil	N25°33' E093°39'
2	Jalukie Town	Peren	SDO (Civil)	Public Ground	N25°37' E093°40'
3	Kejanglwa	Peren	Village	Village Ground	N26°39'52" E094°36'18"
4	Tenning	Peren	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N25°22' E093°37'
5	Athibung	Peren	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N25°33'11" E093°37'31"
6	Peren	Peren	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N25°33' E093°44'

#### **PHEK DISTRICT**

1	Meluri	Phek	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N25°41'29 E094°37'59"
2	Chizami	Phek	SDO (Civil)	Public Ground	N25°35' E094°21'
3	Chazouba	Phek	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N25°40' E094°15'
4	Lazaphuie	Phek	Village	Village Ground	N25°38'35" E094°29'16"
5	Shilloi Lake	Phek	Tourist spot	Village Ground	N25°35'48" E094°47'25"
6	Pfutsero	Phek	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N25°34'24" E094°20'29"
7	Chetheba	Phek	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N25°40'00" E094°15'52"
8	Phor	Phek	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N25°43'55"

					E094°46'45"
9	Weziho	Phek	Village	Village Ground	N25°41'27" E094°42'58"
10	Waziho Ground	Phek	Village	Village Ground	N25°41'46" E094°42'96"
11	Pfutsero New	Phek	Village	Village Ground	N25°33' E094°18
12	Avakhung	Phek	Village	Village Ground	N25°34' E094°53'
13	Pfutsero (Glory Peak)	Phek	Village	Village Ground	N25°34'34" E094°16'21"
14	Khuza	Phek	Village	Village Ground	N25°45'48" E094°28'47"
15	Ketsapo	Phek	Village	Village Ground	N25°43'32" E094°26'21"
16	Phek	Phek	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N25°42' E094°28'

### ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT

1	Satakha	Zunheboto	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N25°56' E094°27'
2	Satoi	Zunheboto	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N25°49'48" E094°34'51"
3	Suruhoto	Zunheboto	SDO (Civil)	Public Ground	N26°08'53" E094°35'36"
4	Satami	Zunheboto	Village	Village Ground	N26°05' E094°39'
5	Ayizuto	Zunheboto	Village	Village Ground	N26°35'15" E094°31'09"
6	Kivikhu	Zunheboto	Village	Village Ground	N25°50'50" E094°30'18"
7	Atoizu	Zunheboto	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N26°06'18" E094°30'50"
8	Lumami	Zunheboto	Village	Village Ground	N26°13'33" E094°28'42"
9	Rotomi (Akuhaito)	Zunheboto	Village	Village Ground	N26°04'40" E094°27'10"
10	Pughoboto	Zunheboto	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N25°53' E094°16'
11	T.Island (GPS NAME Tland)	Zunheboto	Village	Village Ground	N26°10'49" E094°40'00"
12	Ghatashi	Zunheboto	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N25°51'07" E095°19'49
13	Xuivi	Zunheboto	Village	Village Ground	N25°53'45" E094°27'15"
14	Aghunato	Zunheboto	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N26°00'07" E094°38'00
15	Tichipami	Zunheboto	Village	Village Ground	N26°11'25" E094°35'19"

### WOKHA DISTRICT

1	Wokha	Wokha	H.Q	Civil	N26°06' E094°15'
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2	Lakhuti	Wokha	Village	Village Ground	N26°09' E094°15'
3	Lotsu	Wokha	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N26°04'28" E094°04'34"
4	Bhandari	Wokha	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N26°17'12" E094°07'28"
5	Englan	Wokha	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N26°10'25" E094°15'23"
6	Champang	Wokha	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N26°26'31.06" E094°11'29.03"
<b>KIPHIRE DISTRICT</b>					
1	Kiphire	Kiphire	H.Q	Civil	N25°53'00" E094°47'12"
2	Pungro	Kiphire	ADC H.Q	Public Ground	N25°48'44" E094°50'56"
3	Khongsa(Pungro J)	Kiphire	EAC H.q	Public Ground	N25°46'12" E094°38'41"
4	Moya	Kiphire	Village	Village Ground	N25°46'69" E094°50'974
5	Seyochung	Kiphire	SDO (Civil)	Public Ground	N25°55'54" E094°38'41"

#### STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF HELIPADS IN THE STATE UNDER ASSAM RIFLES

SL	NAME	DISTRICT	SUB-DIVISION/ CIRCLE/TOWN/ VILLAGE	Standard/ Public/ Village/ School Ground	CO-ORDINATES
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kohima helipad	Kohima	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N 25°39' E094°06'
2	Mokokchung	Mokokchung	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N26°18' E094°30'
3	Longleng	Longleng	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N26°29' E094°49'
4	Peren	Peren	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N25°33' E093°44'
5	Phek	Phek	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N25°42' E094°28'
6	Tuensang	Tuensang	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N26°13' E094°49'
7	Zunheboto	Zunheboto	H.Q	Assam Rifle	N26°02' E094°32'

### CHAPTER 3

#### PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

##### 3.1 STRATEGY

- Policy framework on disaster management reflecting the holistic approach involving prevention, mitigation and preparedness in pre-disaster phase.

- Creation of State mitigation fund.
- Creation of awareness for disaster risk reduction at all level.
- Creating awareness for improving preparedness amongst the communities, using media and school education.
- Appropriate amendments in the legislative and regulatory instruments along with strengthening of the enforcement mechanisms at different levels.
- Capacity building at local and regional levels for undertaking rapid-assessment surveys and investigations of the nature and extent of damage in post disaster situations.
- Conducting micro-zonation surveys.
- To ensure use of disaster resistant construction techniques.
- The use of disaster resistant codes and guidelines related to disaster resistant construction in all sectors of the society by law and through incentives and disincentives.
- To incorporate the study of disaster engineering subjects in architecture and engineering curricula.
- To create a research oriented database on disasters and its impacts.
- To promote and encourage Research & Development activities.

### 3.2 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Prevention consists of actions that reduce risk from natural or human made disaster incidents. List and elaborate all types of measures (like - building codes, floodplain management, storm water management, coastal area zoning and management plan etc.) – planned and implemented by the States as a part of prevention measures.

It is good to have long term mitigation goals in place and connect these goals with measures that State has planned and implemented. These goals may include (but not limited to):

- Provide better early warning methods for flood, storms, cyclone
- Reduce the destruction and loss of life within buildings
- Provide for safer environments for transportation systems
- Eliminate flooding in populated areas
- Ensure redundant water supply systems
- Reduce effects of the natural environment on the infrastructure
- Ensure redundant power systems on critical facilities
- Ensure adequate materials available for road maintenance

**3.2.1 Protection** reduces or eliminates a threat to people, property and the environment. Primarily focused on adversarial incidents, the protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) is vital to local States, national security, public health & safety and economic vitality. Protection includes actions or measures taken to cover or shield assets from exposure, injury or destruction. Protective actions may occur before, during or after an incident and prevent, minimize or contain the impact of an incident.

**3.2.2 Mitigation**, with its focus on the impact of a hazard, encompasses the structural and non-structural approaches taken to eliminate or limit a hazard's exposure; impact on people, property and the environment.

Common structural measures for disaster risk reduction include dams, flood wall / levies, ocean wave barriers, earthquake-resistant construction, and evacuation shelters. Common non-structural measures include building codes, land use planning laws and their enforcement, research and assessment, information resources, and public awareness programmes. Note that in civil and

structural engineering, the term “structural” is used in a more restricted sense to mean just the loadbearing structure, with other parts such as wall cladding and interior fittings being termed nonstructural.

Examples of mitigation activities include:

**Town Planning Act:** Planning, adopting and enforcing stringent building codes, flood-proofing requirements, seismic design standards and cyclone wind-bracing requirements for new construction or repairing existing buildings.

**Zoning Regulations:** Planning and adopting zoning ordinances that steer development away from areas subject to flooding, storm surge or coastal erosion.

**Development Control Regulations:** Incorporate the disaster management concerns into development. This should include all Government Sponsored Developmental Programs and Schemes.

**Undertaking retrofitting** work in public buildings to withstand ground shaking or cyclone-strength winds.

**Land use regulation:** Planning and building community shelters and tornado safe rooms to help protect people in their homes, public buildings and schools in hurricane and tornado-prone areas.

Safety norms for economic and social infrastructures including places of worships and crowd management: Steps taken for developing and implementing public safety norms for critical infrastructures and places of worships.

**Capacity Building for Mitigation:** Steps taken for human resource development and capacity building for effective disaster mitigation at State Level.

### 3.3 Cross cutting Themes

#### 3.3.1 Disaster Management and Persons with Disability

In compliance to the DM Act 2005 as enshrined in the section IV of National Disaster Management Guidelines 2018 and RPWD Act 2016 as mentioned above. The following measures should be adopted:

1. Identification, data and enumeration of people with disabilities and to identify disabilities resulting from disasters and to focus on the elderly, women, children and girls.
2. Facilitate vulnerability and capacity assessments to collate information on persons with disabilities and to identify existing risks.
3. Participation of persons with disabilities in Disaster Risk Management.
4. Include community, DRM and disability organizations and policy making institutions for community based disaster.
5. Temporary relief camps/shelters should ensure that wheelchairs should be able to access the doors and entrances and the approach to outdoor toilets is free of stones, rubble, steps, tree roots, mud and loose sands.
6. Mock drills / trainings:
  - a. Conduct regular drills and ensure participation of people with disabilities and activity limitations.
  - b. Conduct evacuation drills in communities and prepare persons with disabilities and their families, rescue and disaster management personnel and community volunteers

- for appropriate evacuation and rescue in different kinds of disasters and emergencies including crowd and crisis management.
- c. Conduct workshops, consultations and seminars
  - d. Impart training to family members and neighbours on appropriate and safe methods for evacuation and rescue for persons with disabilities.
  - e. Appropriate evacuation, facilities and transportation should be accessible for persons with disabilities.
7. Search & Rescue:
    - a. Integrate disability aspects in the Search & Rescue Operations (for example, find the regular caregiver or family member; do not separate them from the assistive devices such as crutches/hearing aid/wheelchair.)
    - b. Allocate volunteers for search and rescue operations trained in handling the persons with disability.
  8. Medical care/first aid, mental health and health be provided to those who may have acquired disability due to disaster.
  9. Ensure disability inclusive WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities in relief centers, temporary and other shelters.
  10. Collect and publish good practices for persons with disabilities.

### PROFORMA FOR BIODATA OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Name	
Type of Disability	
Age	
Gender	
Details of Parents/Guardian/Caretaker	
Address	
Contact Details	
Whether register at District Disability Rehabilitation centre (DDRC)	
Whether attending / enrolled in any schools/college/institutions, if yes mention the name	
Any Other details	

### 3.3.2 Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services (PSSMHS)

Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services (PSSMHS) is one of the important cross cutting areas of DM intervention. The plan for PSSMHS shall be a component of overall planning for disaster management with an aim of providing Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services integrated with preparedness, response, mitigation, relief and rehabilitation. The Department of Health and Family Welfare is the nodal department. The overall plan for the PSSMHS will be developed by the nodal department.

#### Capacity development

- Sensitizing and training (Basic and advance) on PSSMHS across identified departments, sectors and levels.
- Developing PSSMHS needs assessment indicators and templates.
- Involve and train local community volunteers in basic psychosocial support.
- Mobilize trained psychosocial response teams state level.
- Map vulnerable groups and accord priority in preparedness activities.



## Community Based Disaster Management

- Training the community members.
- Developing awareness materials for the community.
- Evolve a mechanism for community outreach education programmes on PSSMHS.

## Networking, Awareness other Measures

- Enhance the network of institutions working in the field of mental health.
- Take measures to increase public awareness about psychosocial care in disasters.
- Integrating with all training programmes in the area of Psychology, Social Work, Mental Health, Emergency Medical Response, Hospital Administration, Nursing and Paramedics.

### 3.4 TRAINING NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Training Analysis is most often used as part of the system development process. Due to the close tie between the design of the system and the training required, in most cases it runs alongside the development to capture the training requirements.
- NSDMA will analyze education, training and information needs through interviews and conversations with stakeholders in different parts of Nagaland.
- The training need analysis is done considering variable factors of intensity, affected population and severity of damage need to be quickly assessed based on which government and non-government agencies can allocate and deploy relief. The training requirements would be based on emergency response functions. Each ERF consist of sub functions. The ERFs are:
  - o Coordination and Command
  - o Source and Impact Control
  - o Population Care
  - o Medical Care
  - o Maintaining law and order

All the government line departments who have a stake in different phases of the disaster management will have to identify their roles and carry out training need analysis of their personnel. The list of the Government Depts. is as under;

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Training Need Analysis	Identification of roles and responsibilities of the department in disaster management	NSDMA Line Depts. HG&CD
	Identification of stakeholders to carry out department's roles and responsibilities	
	To carry out training need analysis	
	Development of training design as per the training need analysis	
	Arrangement for resources	
	Imparting training	

### 3.5 TRADITIONAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEM.

- Use of log drum must be practiced at villages warning the public in times of disaster. The sound of a log drum can cover at the maximum of 3.33kms.
- Use of Church bells, because in Nagaland churches are at all the villages and blocks.

### 3.6 TRAINING OF STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (SDRF)

The Nagaland state disaster management authority has trained more than 1000 personnel from IR, 'A' Coy, DEF and village guard in eleven districts during 2011-2014 and starting from the 8th of

March 2015 dedicated SDRF personnel 30 each for eight districts except Peren, Kiphire and Longleng was implemented, summing to a total of 333 personnel trained to be dedicated State Disaster Response Force, in coordination with the Home Guard & Civil Defence was launched by the Honourable Governor of Nagaland Shri.P.B Acharya on the 26th of January 2016 .

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **PREPAREDNESS MEASURES**

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

(PPP), training awareness programs.

**4.1 PREPAREDNESS PLANNING:** Planning is the one of the key elements in the Preparedness cycle. Preparedness cycle illustrates the way the plans are continuously evaluated and improved through a cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action.

The state government and its departments/ ministries assigned emergency responsibilities in this plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related standard operating procedures that describe how emergency operations will be carried out.

- **District Disaster Management Plan:**
- **Metropolis/City Disaster Management Plan:**
- **Hazard specific planning:**
- **Recovery Plan:**

The District Disaster Management Authority and other agencies must 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.

**4.2 PREPAREDNESS TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING:**

Training, tests and exercises are essential to ensure that the 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 National / State Authority. Training program should include all stakeholders including – Church members, Community, NSS, Scouts and guides, NCC, Schools, NGOs colleges and universities, Civil society, Corporate entities, SDRF, Fire brigade, Media, Police etc.

Task	Activity	Responsibility
<b>Training</b>	SDRF (Force)	NSDMA, Central Training Institute, Administrative Training Institute.
	Community First Responders Medical First Aid	
	Emergency Search & Rescue, Engineering	
	Rapid Visual Screening	
	Capacity Development Programme	
	FAMEx	
	NEPEx	
	MME	
	NSSP	
	FBO	
IRS and all other trainings.		

**4.2.1 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-hazard 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 IFRS.
- Demonstrate continuity of operations issues.
- Incorporate issues related to special needs populations.

Exercises range from seminars/ workshop 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.

#### 4.2.2 AWARENESS:

The Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority imparts awareness not only through the trainings but also as mentioned below:

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Awareness	IEC, Hoardings, Media, Radio, Street Plays and all other awareness programme	NSDMA, Information & Public relation Department.

#### 4.2.3 Geo-spatial DSS:



Task	Activity	Responsibility
Development of Data base for Disaster Management and implementation of GIS Decision support system (DSS)	Hazard Risk Vulnerable Assessment Access NDEM (National Database for Emergency Management )	NSDMA, GIS, Geology & Mining Department NSDMA

#### 4.2.4 Techno-Legal Regime:

Task	Activity	Responsibility
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Institutional Arrangements	Building Bye Laws EarthquakeResistance Engineering	NSDMA, Urban Development and PWD Department
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#### 4.3 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:

Preparedness strategies include plans and procedures for utilizing communications and information management systems. Each agency should incorporate the following principles into their communications and information management systems:

**Common Terminology:** Apply common and consistent terminology

**Protocols:** Develop procedures and protocols for communications (to include voice, data, access to geospatial information, Internet/Web use and data encryption), where applicable to utilize or share information during an incident/ planned event.

**Data Collection:** Institute multidisciplinary and/or multijurisdictional procedures and protocols for standardization of data collection and analysis to utilize or share information during an incident/ planned event.

**Common Operating Picture:** Utilize systems, tools and processes to present consistent and accurate information (e.g., common operating picture) during an incident/planned event.

#### 4.4 PREPARING RESOURCES:

It is the policy of the state that resource maintenance and mobilisation is done at the lowest level of government possible under the established policy. When local resources are exhausted and additional resources are required, resource requests will follow an established process for ordering, tracking, mobilizing and demobilizing. Depending on the scale of the emergency, limited resources may need to be rationed or controlled.

##### 4.4.1 STATE DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK:

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) or Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is set up at all the districts which will be the nucleus for emergency resource management system. The design of SDRN will be based on following considerations: **Interoperability:** Ensure that equipment, communications and data systems acquired through State/ Territorial and local acquisition programs are interoperable.

**Interagency Assistance:** Utilize response asset inventory for intrastate and interstate assistance requests during training, exercises and incidents/planned events. This includes integration of resources from private section.

**Deployment Policies:** Institute policies, plans, procedures and protocols to prevent spontaneous deployment of resources/personnel and/or responding to a request that bypasses official resource coordination processes (i.e. resources requested through improper channels).

SDRN should be updated and managed under strict surveillance of state authority and Stakeholders should be regularly trained to update their inventories to be uploaded at the State Disaster Resource Network through drills and exercises.

SDRN should be seamlessly integrated with Indian Disaster Resource network (IDRN) or any other such resource repository created by national Government.

##### 4.4.2 RESOURCE ORDERING:

All resource requests, at each level, must include the following:

- Clearly describe the current situation.
- Describe the requested resources.
- Specify the type or nature of the service resource(s) to be provided.
- Provide delivery location with a common map reference.
- Provide local contact at delivery location with primary and secondary means of contact.
- Provide the name of the requesting agency and/or Coordinator contact person.
- Indicate time frame needed and an estimate of duration.
- Resource requests involving personnel and/or equipment with operators will need to indicate if logistical support is required, (i.e. food, shelter, fuel and reasonable maintenance).

**4.4.3 RESOURCE DIRECTORIES:**

Each state agency and local government entity should identify sources for materials and supplies internally and externally. The SEOC and DEOC maintain a list of state agencies, their roles and responsibilities as outlined in this plan and the common resources available from each.

**4.4.4 DAILY UPDATES:**

The requesting agencies are responsible to report to SEOC the number and status of resources deployed on a mission on a daily basis.

**4.4.5 CENTRAL ASSISTANCE:**

When resources are not available within the state or through existing Partners, the State may request assistance from the central government. Requests for central assistance during an emergency will be coordinated through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) under established procedure.

**4.4.6 PREPARING COMMUNITY:**

Any disaster revolves around the coping capacity of the community and hence community should be closely associated with prevention, mitigation, preparedness, training, capacity building, response, relief, recovery i.e. short term and long term, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Community Preparedness	Village DM Authority VDM Core Committee Community First Responder.	NSDMA and DDMA

#### 4.4.7 MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Medical Preparedness	Departmental DM Plan, SOP Response Teams, Resource Unit, Medical First Aid Training	Medical Department and NSDMA

#### 4.4.8 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Knowledge Management	Research Unit, School Education IEC, Disaster Mitigation unit	NSDMA, Education Department NSDMA NSDMA

#### 4.4.9 COMMUNICATION:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Fail of Safe Communication and last mile Connectivity	Message & Call log, Data Entry  Communication System Maintenance Road and Alternative Road Connectivity	SEOC NSDMA  NECTAR, BSNL, INFINIUM INDIA LTD, PWD

#### 4.4.10 PLAN TESTING:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Plan Testing	Mock Drills CDP  MME CFR FAMEX	NSDMA, all line departments & Stakeholders

## CHAPTER 5

### DISASTER RESPONSE

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.

Since response is conducted during periods of high stress in a highly time- constrained environment and with limited information and recourses (in majority of the cases), it is by far, the most complex of four functions of disaster management.

Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear perception/vision about hazards, its consequences and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

The Home Department of the State is the Nodal Department for coordinating, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other concerned line departments should extend full cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response management of the disaster whenever it occurs. The State EOC and other control rooms at the State level as well as district control rooms should be activated with full strength.

#### **5.1 DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION – Incident Response System (IRS)**

IRS is a system of Management by Objectives through IAP. It takes care of any expanding incident through an organizational structure of Command Staff, Sections, Branches, Divisions, Groups, Units, resources and span of control. Through Unified Command (UC) it allows all agencies having jurisdictional or functional responsibilities to jointly develop incident objectives and strategies.

IRS requires that every emergency response involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies include the four functions.

##### **5.1.1 Command/Management: (Ref. NSDMA, IRS Guidelines)**

Command is responsible for the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources at the field response level. Management is responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination at the IRS EOC levels.

**Command:** A key concept in all emergency planning is to establish command and tactical control at the lowest level that can perform that role effectively in the organization.

**Management:** The EOC serves as a central location from which multiple agencies or organizations coordinate information collection and evaluation, priority setting and resource management.

##### **5.1.2 OPERATIONS:**

Responsible for coordinating and supporting all jurisdictional operations in support of the response to the emergency through implementation of the organizational level's Action Plans (AP). At the Field Level, the Operations Section is responsible for the coordinated tactical



response directly applicable to, or in support of the objectives in accordance with the Incident Action Plan (IAP). In the EOC, the Operations Section Coordinator manages functional coordinators who share information and decisions about discipline-specific operations.

### **5.1.3 PLANNING:**

Responsible for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of operational information related to the incident for the preparation and documentation of the IAP at the Field Level or the AP at an EOC. Planning/ Intelligence also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the emergency or the EOC. As needed, Unit Coordinators are appointed to collect and analyze data, prepare situation reports, develop action plans, set Geographic Information Systems (GIS) priorities, compile and maintain documentation, conduct advance planning, manage technical specialists and coordinate demobilization.

### **5.1.4 LOGISTICS:**

Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment and materials in support of the emergency. Unified ordering takes place through the Logistics Section Ordering Managers to ensure controls and accountability over resource requests. As needed, Unit Coordinators are appointed to address the needs for communications, food, medical, supplies, facilities and ground support.

Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the emergency and for any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions. As needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to record time for incident or EOC personnel and hired equipment, coordinate procurement activities, process claims and track costs.

## **5.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Under this State 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 Chief Secretary as the head supported by the Home Commissioner through the branch arrangements at the Emergency Operations Centres (EOC), both at State level and at the district levels.

The detail on the disaster response structure is mentioned in *Para 9* in chapter 1.

### **5.2.1 Emergency Operations Centre**

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

NSDMA is in process of developing a comprehensive network for effective disaster management which includes emergency communication, operation and response management. The network extends to State, District, sub-division and the local incidence point with a well defined control and coordination structure supported with adequate and appropriate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) resources tools.

The emergency network will work in all circumstances in synchronisation with the dynamics of "type of emergency". This network includes the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) at Kohima with 11 District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs).

The EOC will be the hub of activity in a disaster situation. This is however, not to underestimate its normal time activities. The EOC, the key organizational structure, is flexible to expand when demand increases, and contracts when the situation comes to normal.

### **Activation of EOC**

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.

### **The primary function of an EOC**

- Receive, monitor, and assess disaster information.
- Keep track of available resources.
- Monitor, assess, and track response units and resource requests.
- Manage resource deployment for optimal usage.
- Make policy decisions and proclaim local emergencies as needed.
- Provide direction and management for EOC operations through Standard Operations Guide (SOG), set priorities and establish strategies.
- Coordinate operations of all responding units, including law enforcement, fire, medical, logistics etc.
- Augment comprehensive emergency communication from EOC to any field operation when needed or appropriate.
- Maintain EOC security and access control.
- Provide recovery assistance in response to the situations and available resources
- Keep senior, subordinate and tenant officials informed.
- Keep local jurisdictions (Village/town/City, district and State) informed.
- Operate a message center to log and post all key disaster information.
- Develop and disseminate public information warnings and instructions.
- Provide information to the news media.
- Manage donation / aids.

### **Command & Control of EOCs**

The EOC, its system, and procedures are designed in such a way that information can be promptly assessed and relayed to concerned parties. Immediate dissemination of information contributes to quick response and effective decision-making during emergency. Being the main coordination and control point for all disaster specific efforts, the EOC is the place of decision-making, under a unified command.

The EOC in normal circumstances will work under the supervision of Home Commissioner at the State level and under the Deputy Commissioner at the district level. It is the nerve centre to support, co-ordinate and monitor the disaster management activities at the district level. In a disaster situation, the EOC will come under the direct control of Chief Secretary or any other person designated by the Chief Secretary as Chief of Operations.

### **5.3 ALERT MECHANISM – EARLY WARNING**

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from Deputy Commissioner of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/Home Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations during the emergency situation.

The details of agencies competent enough for issuing warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below;

<b>Disaster</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Earthquakes	NSDMA/G&MD
Flash floods/Floods	Flood & Irrigation Deptt.
Landslides	GSI

Storms	NSDMA
Drought	Flood & Irrigation Deptt.
Road accident	Traffic Unit, police Deptt.
Wild animal attack	Forest/Agriculture Deptt.
Fire	Fire & Emergency Service Deptt.

***The occurrence of the disaster will be communicated to***

At State Level:

- Governor, Chief Minister, Home Minister, State Cabinet, Guardian Minister of the district, and non-officials namely MPs and MLAs from the affected district.

At the Central Level:

- PMO, Cabinet Secretary, Secretary-Home and Defence, NDMA, MHA
- Maharashtra-Gujarat Area Command: HQ, Mumbai

***The occurrence of the disaster would essentially bring into force the following:***

- The EOCs will be put on full alert and expanded to include Branch arrangements, with responsibilities for specific tasks, depending on the nature of disaster and extent of its impact. The number of branches to be activated will be decided by the Chief of Operations. i.e. the Home Commissioner at the State level and respective Deputy Commissioners at the District level.
- All Branch Officers and Nodal Officers will work under the overall supervision and administrative control of the Chief of Operations. All the decisions taken in the EOC have to be approved by the Chief of Operations.
- Immediate access to the disaster site through various means of communications such as mobiles, VSAT, wireless communication and hotline contact.

The EOCs in its expanded form will continue to operate as long as the need for emergency relief and operations continue and the longer term plans for rehabilitation are finalised. For managing long-term rehabilitation programmes, such as reconstruction of houses, infrastructure and other social amenities, the responsibilities will be that of respective line departments through a well structured R & R Programme. This will enable EOCs to attend to other disaster situations, if the need be.

**5.4 SEARCH & RESCUE**

The first priority in the aftermath of a disaster is to minimise loss of lives by undertaking rescue efforts for the affected people and providing medical treatment. People who are trapped under destroyed buildings or are isolated due to any disaster need immediate assistance.

The Deputy Commissioner, in conjunction with local authorities will be responsible for the search and rescue operations in an affected region. In doing so, the Deputy Commissioner will be guided by relevant disaster management plans and will be supported by Government departments and local authorities.

**5.5 COORDINATION WITH ARMED FORCES, AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AAI) AND INDIAN RAILWAYS**

As described earlier, for the management and control of the adverse consequences of any disaster will require coordinated, prompt and effective response systems at the central and state government levels, especially at the district and the community levels.

These agencies (Armed Forces, AAI, and Indian Railways) shall be called upon to assist the civil administration only when the situation is beyond the coping capability of the State Government.

The detail activities need to be taken up by these agencies during disaster response is explained in the next chapter.

### **5.6 SUBSISTENCE, SHELTER, HEALTH AND SANITATION**

Disasters can disrupt food supply, water supply and sanitation mechanisms. They may also force people to abandon their houses, either temporarily or permanently. Such situations typically result in an immediate need for shelter and protection against an incidence of epidemic.

The relevant Government departments and local authorities would provide temporary shelter, health and sanitation services to rescued victims in order to prevent an outbreak of disease as described in preparedness chapter.

### **5.7 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES**

Disasters can cripple the infrastructure of the State in terms of roads, public buildings, airfields, ports, communication network etc. An immediate priority after a disaster is to bring the basic infrastructure into operating condition and deal with fires and other hazardous conditions that may exist in the aftermath of the disaster.

The local authorities would work in close coordination with relevant Government departments like R&B, Police etc. to restore infrastructure to normal operating condition.

### **5.8 SECURITY**

Usually, in a disaster situation, the police and security personnel are preoccupied with conducting search and rescue missions. Some people could take advantage of the situation and resort to looting and other anti-social activities. Consequently, it is necessary that security agencies functioning under the administrative control of the district authorities be geared to prevent this and provide a sense of security to citizens. Home Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners may invoke special powers vested in him/ her by GoN, if existing powers regarding the same are inadequate.

### **5.9 COMMUNICATION**

The HC, the district administration and local authorities would communicate to the larger community the impact of the disaster and specific activities that are being or need to be undertaken to minimize the impact. Some of these activities could include:

- Media management/ PR: To ensure precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders;
- Community management: This includes communicating to the affected communities with a view to preventing panic reactions, while providing relevant information and handling welfare enquiries;
- Feedback mechanisms: Using various mechanisms, including the communication network to get feedback on relief measures and urgent needs of various agencies involved in emergency relief measures and relief.

### **5.10 PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**

In the aftermath of a disaster, the district administration and local authorities receive simultaneous requests for assistance from scores of people and the resources at the disposal of the local administration are over-stretched. Hence, it is necessary to utilize and deploy the resources in the most efficient manner. Such deployment is not possible without undertaking a preliminary damage assessment. Once a disaster strikes, the Government departments and the local authorities shall carry out a preliminary 'need and loss assessment' and the district administration shall mobilize resources accordingly.

### **5.11 FUNDS GENERATION**

The GoN allocates funds in the State Budget for relief activities. In addition, funds may be available through the State Disaster Response Fund (Detail regarding funding of SDRF is described in chapter 1). However, these funds may not be adequate to meet disaster management requirements in the aftermath of large-scale disasters. In such circumstances, the GoN shall explore additional sources of funding through NDRF, aid, grants, loans etc., as identified in the pre-disaster phase.

### **5.12 FINALIZING RELIEF PAYOUTS AND PACKAGES**

Relief packages would include details relating to collection, allocation and disbursement of funds to the affected people. Relief would be provided to all the affected families without any discrimination of caste, creed, religion, community or sex whatsoever.

### **5.13 POST-RELIEF ASSESSMENT**

NSDMA, with assistance from Government departments, district administration and local authorities will document learning from the relief experience, which can be inputs into further mitigation, relief or rehabilitation and reconstruction plans.

### **5.15 MEDIA MANAGEMENT**

The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies, becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information.

The State Government has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. At the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), a special media cell has been created which is made operational during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. A similar set up is also active at the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC).

## CHAPTER 6

### REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction and rehabilitation activities come under the post-disaster phase. Currently, the activities in this phase are primarily carried out by the local bodies (Village Council, District, Sub-division, Municipal Councils, Town Councils, etc.) and various Government departments and boards. However, their activities in this phase shall be in accordance with the reconstruction and rehabilitation plans framed by NSDMA, in conjunction with implementing authorities.

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.

The key activities in this phase are as below;

#### 6.1 DETAILED DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

While a preliminary damage assessment is carried out during disaster phase, a detailed assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The relevant Government departments and local authorities shall initiate detailed assessment at their respective level for damages sustained in housing, industry/services, infrastructure, agriculture, health/education assets in the affected regions.

#### 6.2 ASSISTANCE TO RESTORE HOUSES AND DWELLING UNITS

GoN may, if needed, will formulate a policy of assistance to help the affected to restore damaged houses and dwellings. This should neither be treated as compensation for damage nor as an automatic entitlement.]

**6.3 RELOCATION (NEED BASED)** The GoN believes that need-based considerations and not extraneous factors drive relocation of people. The local authorities, in consultation with the people affected and under the guidance of NSDMA, shall determine relocation needs taking into account criteria relevant to the nature of the calamity and the extent of damage. Relocation efforts will include activities like:

- Gaining consent of the affected population
- Land acquisition
- Urban/ rural land use planning
- Customizing relocation packages
- Obtaining due legal clearances for relocation
- Getting the necessary authorization for rehabilitation
- Livelihood rehabilitation measures for relocated communities, wherever necessary

#### 6.4 FINALIZING RECONSTRUCTION & REHABILITATION PLAN

The effectiveness of any reconstruction and rehabilitation is based on detailed planning and careful monitoring of the relevant projects. NSDMA will oversee reconstruction and rehabilitation work and ensure that it takes into account the overall development plans for the state. NSDMA will approve reconstruction and rehabilitation projects based on:

- Identification of suitable projects by relevant departments;
- Project detailing and approval by the relevant technical authority.

**6.5 FUNDS GENERATION** Reconstruction & rehabilitation projects are fairly resource intensive. These projects have been financed in the past primarily through the state exchequer. In the

recent past, funds have also been raised from international agencies. GoN shall finalize the fund generation mechanism, including the covenants and measures that govern fund inflow and disbursement and usage. This includes:

- Estimation of funds required based on detailed damage assessment reports and consolidation of the same under sectorial and regional heads;
- Contracting with funding agencies and evolving detailed operating procedures for fund flow and corresponding covenants.

## 6.6 FUNDS DISBURSEMENT AND AUDIT

The funds raised from funding agencies are usually accompanied by stringent disbursement and usage restrictions. It is therefore important to monitor the disbursement of such funds to ensure that none of the covenants are breached. NSDMA, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall monitor disbursement of funds by:

- Prioritizing resource allocation across approved projects;
- Establishing mechanisms (like a chain of banks, collection centres, nature of accounts, spread etc.) for collection of funds;
- Ongoing monitoring and control of fund usage throughout actual project implementation.

**6.7 PROJECT MANAGEMENT** Sincere rehabilitation and reconstruction effort typically involves the coordinated efforts of several entities, the GoN shall encourage the respective entities to strengthen program management capabilities to ensure that synergies across and within entities are managed efficiently. In addition, it is also necessary to constantly monitor the activity to ensure that the project is executed on time, in accordance with the technical specifications and to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. NSDMA, in conjunction with relevant Government departments, will monitor the reconstruction activity that is carried out by various implementation agencies. Typical implementation activities would include:

- Disaster proofing and retrofitting of houses;
- Creation/ Retrofitting of structures-including roads, bridges, dams, canals etc that may have been destroyed/ damaged due to the disaster;
- Restoration of basic infrastructure facilities, for example, ports, airports, power stations etc.;
- Creation of health centres, first aid centres, hospitals, groups of doctors and surgeons etc.; Restoration of the industrial viability of the affected area.; Restoration of livelihood.

**6.8 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION** Communication activities are necessary to convey to the larger community the scope and nature of the proposed reconstruction and rehabilitation effort so as to increase the stakeholder awareness and buy-in for the ongoing activities. Hence, NSDMA and relevant Government departments, district administration and local authorities shall undertake: **Ongoing media management/ Public Relations:** To ensure accurate communication of the reconstruction and rehabilitation measures being taken to various stakeholders; **Community management:** This includes communicating to the affected communities with a view to appraising them of efforts being made for their relocation/ rehabilitation/ reconstruction; **Feedback mechanisms:** Using the communication network to get feedback on reconstruction and rehabilitation measures.

## 6.9 DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

NSDMA, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall institutionalize mechanisms to address beneficiary grievances at various levels, as well as explore innovative ways of dispute minimisation like involving the community in reconstruction initiatives. Appropriate mechanism

with penalties for dealing with false claims will be evolved to prevent misuse of assistance.

#### **6.10 IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES FOR RECOVERY OF RECONSTRUCTION COSTS**

The GoN shall finalize and implement select recovery measures such as:

- Imposing tax surcharge levies (central);
- Imposing local taxes;
- Facilitation of funding responsibility sharing by beneficiaries etc.



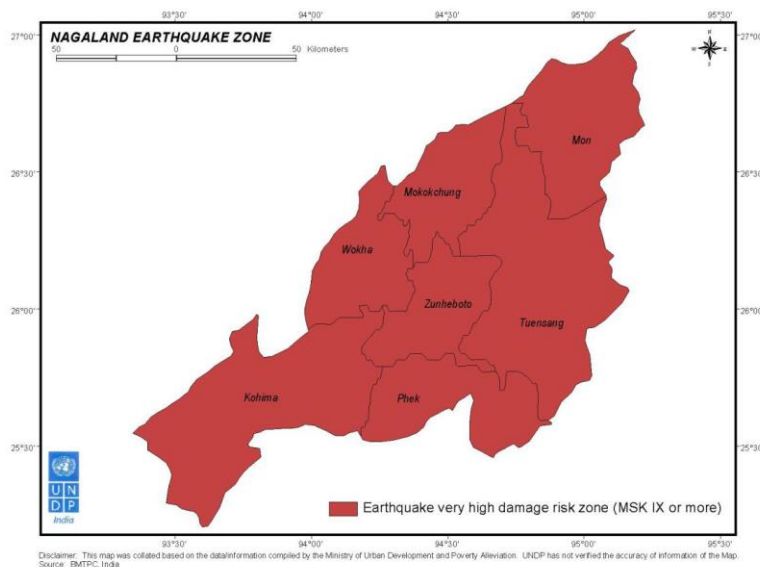
## CHAPTER 7

### HAZARD RISK AND VULNERABILITIES

#### 7.1 EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes are a real and potential danger to the State of Nagaland. The seven north-eastern states including Nagaland is, considered by seismologists as the sixth major earthquake-prone belt in the world. Earthquakes are a real and potential danger to the State of Nagaland. Nagaland lies in seismic zone V and hence, falls under a very high damage risk zone. The natural tectonic setting makes Nagaland prone to Earthquakes resulting in loss of life and properties. A large number of moderate to large magnitude earthquakes have occurred within the State boundaries as well as within a range of 100 km around it. Altogether twelve major earthquakes have occurred in the region in the last 100 years of which the epicentre of the 1950 Great Earthquake was located only 7km towards north of Mon, a District Headquarter located about 200 km north of the capital town of Kohima. It was the sixth largest earthquake of the 20th Century. The shock lasted 8 minutes causing 1,500 deaths, destruction of 2000 houses and other structures while rendering rail and road connectivity useless. The energy of the earthquake matched that of 100,000 atomic bombs and churned up nearly 10,000 sq miles of earth. One of the most notable earthquakes which had its impact in Nagaland was the Great Shillong Earthquake on 12th June 1897 which measured 8.7 in the Richter scale that left over 1,600 people dead.

The accepted and working definition of an earthquake is –a sudden and violent motion of the earth which lasts for a short time, within a very limited region||. Earthquakes occur without any prior warning and are therefore unpredictable. The extent and impact of an earthquake depends on its magnitude, location and time of occurrence. The North East of India (latitude 22-29° N and longitude 90-98° E) is one of the most seismically active regions in the World. The region is jawed between the two ranges (arcs), the Himalayan Range to the North and the Indo-Burmese (IBR) to the East. The Mishmi Hills occur at the junction between the Eastern Himalayas and the IBR. The northern part of the N-S trending sigmoid IBR has been named as the Naga Hills. The Naga Hills link the Eastern Himalayas (Arunachal Himalayas) to the North and the Andaman Nicobar Islands to the South. Belts of narrow tectonised but nearly continuous late Mesozoic-Eocene Ophiolite suite of rocks (igneous rocks) and associated sediments (cherts and lime stones) skirt along the northern margin of the Himalayan range and the Eastern margin of the IBR( the Naga Ophiolite) that owe their origin to the collision history of the Indian Plate with the Tibetan Plate (towards the north) and later with the Burmese Plate (towards the East) respectively, sometimes 30 million years ago, leading to the development of fold- thrust belts of the Himalayas and the IBR. It is the outcome of that plate convergence and collision which makes the NE Indian region one of the most seismically active areas of the world.



Nagaland is a multi hazard prone State in the North Eastern Region of India. It comes under the seismic zone IV/V and hence, falls under a very high damage risk zone. The general area is low-lying hills which are prone to landslides due to unstable rock materials, especially during the rainy season which lasts from May to September. Flash floods often occur due to deep depressions and local climatic conditions. The natural tectonic setting makes Nagaland prone to Earthquakes resulting in loss of life and material.

The Nagaland State Disaster Management Plan acknowledges the need to build a strong and detail data bank relating to types of housings, potential damage assessment to buildings and lifeline structures such as Highways, Bridges, water supply, waste water collection systems, electricity network, telecommunications, hospitals etc.

### **Measures to be taken before, during and after an Earthquake:**

All District Authorities shall take steps to inform and prepare individuals and communities in the event of an earthquake.

#### **Before an earthquake:**

- Preparing an emergency kit of food, water and supplies such as torchlight, radio, medicines, first aid kit, clothing and money.
- Identifying safe spots in the house/building where people can take shelter, such as desks, beds, tables etc.
- Identifying danger areas to avoid.
- Conducting mock drills.
- Learning first aid
- Securing heavy furniture, mirrors, pictures, hanging plants etc.
- Preparing necessary items for infants, children, disabled or the elderly.

#### **During an earthquake:**

- When in a high rise building, move against an interior wall if desks/tables are not in sight. if indoors, crouch under a table/desk/bed or stand in a corner.
- When outdoors move to an open area away from trees, buildings, walls and power lines.
- When driving, pull over to the side of the road and stop. Avoid power lines and stay inside the vehicle till the earthquake stops.
- If in a crowded area, do not rush to the door. Crouch and cover your head and neck with your hands and arms.
- If in a Stadium or theatre, stay in your seat, get below the level of the back of the seat, crouch and cover your head with your arm and hands.

#### **After an earthquake:**

- Check for gas and water leakages or broken electrical wires.
- Check for cracks and damages to buildings, walls and foundations.
- Do not use vehicles to keep roads clear for emergencies.
- Turn on radio for news/information or warnings.
- Be prepared for aftershocks.
- Evacuation should never be an automatic response. Prior to evacuation, a safe route and a shelter should first be identified.

## **7.2 LANDSLIDE**

Landslides are the down-slope movements of masses of rock debris or earth due to shear failure. Landslides may occur suddenly or through a prolonged period of time, with or without any

apparent provocation. Landslides and other mass movements are common where the terrain is young, particularly in active mountain belts. Landslides are responsible for loss of life, damage to property, disruption of communication and transportation systems, and destruction of natural resources. There has been a sharp increase in the number of landslides worldwide during the twentieth century due to human interference. Expanding population, urbanization and accompanying expansion of settlements over potentially hazardous areas, and wanton destruction of natural resources have rapidly modified the landscape on a massive scale thereby affecting the natural environment causing climate change. This has increased the intensity of rainfall, triggering countless landslides. Drastic climatic changes in recent years are evident in Nagaland. Temperatures have started rising abnormally while too much of rainfall is also noted. This has resulted in extensive areas being affected by landslides.

Landslide is a major disaster that keeps affecting Nagaland especially in Monsoon, when heavy down pour is experienced all over Nagaland. Almost all the districts in the state is very hilly comprising of steep slopes and high relief. Nagaland is predominantly made up of shale's and sandstones in various combinations. Most of the rocks, particularly the shale's are sheared, fractured, crumpled, and weathered to various extents. They are normally saturated with water which leads to the building up of high pore-water pressure thereby causing the loss of shearing strength and collapse of the soil structure. Repeated thrusting and faulting have further weakened the rocks. Such sandstone areas are known for rock falls and debris slides. It is a fact that properties worth lakhs and crores of rupees have been carried away by these Landslides.

### **Landslide Indicators**

Certain telltale signs help the early detection of landslides. These signs may include curved tree trunks, tilted telephone poles, fences, and retaining walls, and cracked house foundations, sidewalks, driveways, and roads, broken pipelines and underground wiring, doors and windows that stick, etc.

### **Prevention and Mitigation Measures:**

Parts of Nagaland are highly disturbed and overused due to human activities. Hence, there is an urgent need to minimize the occurrences of landslide through proper management strategies. Landslides and other mass movements cannot be totally prevented but their frequency and severity can certainly be minimized through appropriate and timely biological, geological, and engineering measures. Landslide incidences can be controlled and damage minimized by proper surveys and mapping, sampling and testing of slope material, and design, analysis, and evaluation of slopes. Minimizing rock excavation and predicting the behavior of slopes for highways or townships should be the common objectives of geologists and engineers. Research should be directed to ensure that large initial investments justify the resultant long-term savings toward maintenance and repair costs. Mass movements are of various types, each characterized by a certain type of material; the rate and nature of movements involved are peculiar to each. Hence, knowledge of the various types is necessary to understand their causes. Correct diagnosis of their causes is essential for appropriate preventive and/or mitigation measures.

### **Some of the major Landslide Disasters that Nagaland has faced are –**

- August 2001 Dimapur area experienced a cloud burst which lasted almost for one hour. This gave rise to so many landslides in that area, particularly the Paglapahar region which experienced the heavy down pour. In a stretch of just 4 kms on National Highway 39, seven major slides occurred which brought traffic to a standstill. In this incident 1 Tata Sumo was crushed where 3 people were killed and some injured.
- The most tragic landslide that affected Nagaland in the past was the May 26th 2005 Landslide that occurred in Mokokchung town. In this pre dawn landslide, 14 people were buried alive, so many more injured and damage to property was extensive.

- On October 17, 2007- about 150 metres of National Highway 39 near Kiruphema went down almost 400 metres. This resulted in the complete blockade of the highway for 2 days.
- During July 2018, major road life lines were cut-off by massive landslides in Kohima when NH-29, also connecting Manipur was cut off putting the survival of the two states at stake. A school in Kohima was also affected by massive sinking of land which led to the evacuation and shifting of the primary campus located 2 km away. Incessant rains have also triggered massive landslides at Pezielietsie Colony in Kohima damaging at least 42 houses and affecting more than 40 families.
- Sanuoru-Secretariat road on 30th July 2018 was affected when half of the black topped road just below the working women hostel sank some 3ft down. The hostel evacuated and relocated to another hostel. Siekhazou-BSF Camp was also completely cut off on 30th July 2018 where 1 church and 5 houses were damaged by landslide and 4 houses evacuated.
- On July 2018, road was cut off at Sidzu river in the district of Phek due to major landslide upstream which formed artificial dam and disrupted the downstream including roads and paddy fields because of uncontrolled release of water from the artificial dam. Major landslides have also occurred on Chozuba to Kohima via Khusoh, about 13 km from Chozuba town which have totally cut off the road.
- The NH-39 is snapped by a deep and wide landslide at the KMC dumping area. The once sinking zone has now become a valley, stretching from above the road to the river below in a stretch of about a kilometre. The NH-39, afflicted with numerous other landslides, is only a sample. There are reports that almost all the roads connecting the different areas of Nagaland are under peril.

### **7.3 FIRE**

Fire disaster is the most common disaster in Nagaland. In the past years, Nagaland has witnessed many incidents of wild/forest fires resulting in damage to precious flora and fauna. In the year 2015 during the Japfu/Dzukuo forest fire the Indian Air Force had to be called in along with a host of officials from the Forest Department, NSDMA/DDMA, SDRF etc to douse the raging fire. The recurring forest fires have destroyed hundreds of acres of forest cover. Fire incidents have been recorded as one of the major disastrous events in Nagaland. Every year the State witnesses huge number of fire accidents caused by electrical short circuits and human negligence. The most common and frequent cause of fire is overloading/short circuits. Short circuits are not an Act of God. They are man-made, involving carelessness, negligence, monetary shortcuts and blatant flouting of the rules, sheer recklessness.

#### **Fire safety tips**

- load bearing capacity in the house be checked by a qualified electrician.
- always have an emergency kit at home/office/institutions etc
- burn anything (house hold waste, dead leaf) at the end of the day, when there is no wind, far from vegetation.
- limit forest fire-related dangers by being informed about certain dos and don'ts.
- when going on an outing to the forest during dry/windy season, be informed about the danger in your region or in the sector where you intend to go and the preventive measures in effect.
- it is also advised that cigarettes, matches etc from moving vehicles should never be discarded anywhere near forests.
- be certain to completely extinguish cigarettes before disposing of them.
- further, if caught in a wildfire it is advised to look for a body of water such as a pond or river to crouch in. If there is no water nearby, find a depressed, cleared area with

vegetation, lie low to the ground, and cover your body with wet clothing, a blanket, or even soil.

- stay low and covered until the fire passes. Protect your lungs by breathing air closest to the ground, through a moist cloth, if possible, to avoid inhaling smoke.
- the public need to report sightings of fire to NSDMA toll free number 1070 which is active 24/7 or to the concerned District Fire & Emergency Services.

### **Some of the major fire incidents faced in Nagaland**

- During the Indo-Naga conflict, many villages were razed to the ground.
- On the 23rd of April 2008 the biggest fire disaster in memory affected Nagarjan Colony in Dimapur. Two precious lives were lost, while 310 houses were burned to ashes. Property worth more than 1 crore was burned to ashes.
- On Jan 29th 2008, 100 houses along with 8 garages were burned to ashes in Golaghat Road. Property worth 1crore was charred down.
- On the 28th April 2009- 30 houses were burned in K. Sachu Colony, Ward 14 Dimapur. Many families were rendered homeless and property worth Rs.31,00,000 burned.
- On the 6th Feb 2009 52 houses were razed by fire in Naharbari Colony. Property worth 20 lakhs was burned.
- During 2nd April 2019, fire broke out in Selouphe colony, Dimapur and two children lives were lost. On the night of 27th May 2019, around 15 houses were completely razed in a fire in Kuda village, Dimapur. As per Fire & Emergency Services personnel, the fire started at around 10:00 pm at Kuda B Khel destroying a row of houses before it was brought under control. While there was no report of any human casualty, property estimated to be around Rs. 5 lakhs was destroyed. Residents of the locality said that the families affected by the fire could not save or retrieve any personal belongings, including school books of their children.

### **7.4 WINDSTORM/HAILSTORM/HEAVY RAINFALL**

Windstorm/Hailstorm is a major disaster that keeps affecting Nagaland especially during the monsoon. A total of 3759 houses were damaged during the year 2016 that ravaged different parts of Nagaland. In Mokokchung district, hailstorm/windstorm incidents caused damages to 1,382 houses of which 283 kutcha houses were completely damaged, 280 kutcha houses severely damaged, and 746 kutcha houses were partially damaged. In Longleng district, hailstorm incidents affected 34 villages from five circles namely, Yachem, Sakshi, Yongnyah Sadar and Longleng. The devastation left 342 partially damaged houses, 245 severely damaged houses and 56 fully damaged houses. In Wokha district, 449 houses were damaged by incidents of hailstorm/windstorm. Damages were also caused to infrastructure and plantations. In Kohima, heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds damaged six houses in Chiechema and Phezha under Kohima district besides damaging electrical post, power lines, uprooting trees along the NH-2 and even the roof top of two houses were also blown away.

During July 2018, Kiphire district became inaccessible to the rest of the state after all the roads leading to the district were completely cut off in multiple locations owing to incessant rains. At this time, Kiphire has food stock to last for couple of days and rationing has been imposed for both foods and petroleum products. The Home Department tied up with the Central Ministry of Home Affairs for airlifting essential commodities to the cut off areas.

### **7.5 DROUGHT**

Drought is a natural hazard that differs from other hazards as it has a slow onset evolves over months or even years and affects small pockets to a large regional expense. Its onset and severity are often difficult to determine. Like other hazards, the impact of drought span

economic, environmental and social sector can be reduced through mitigation and preparedness, because drought are a normal part of climate variability for virtually all regions, characterized by extended period of water shortage, it is important to develop contextual plan to deal with them in a timely, systematic manner as they evolve. 2009 is the first year that Nagaland faced a drought like situation in 3 districts of the state namely Peren, Dimapur and Mon. Jalukie valley in Peren District, which is called the 'Rice bowl of Nagaland' has been very badly affected by drought. Huge areas of paddy cultivable land have been left because of shortage of water.

### **Agricultural Drought**

Agricultural Drought result from inadequate rainfall, when soil moisture fall short to meet the water demands of the crop during growth, which affects crops to wilt due to soil moisture stress resulting into reduction of yield. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has defined drought as a situation occurring in any area when the mean annual rainfall is less than 75% of the normal rainfall. IMD has further classified droughts into brought categories viz. a severe drought when the deficiency of rainfall exceeds 50% of the normal rainfall and moderate drought when the deficiency of rainfall is between 25% and 50% of the normal; rainfall. Some measures recommended for Nagaland are:

- to conserve soil moisture and reduce evapotranspiration, mulching with polythene or crop residues such as straw stubbles can be done.
- Construction of water harvesting pond like temporary polythene lining and permanent concrete pond can be adopted and supplemental irrigation by drip and sprinkler pipes can be used to save water.
- Strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources.
- Integrated Farming System may be adopted.
- Improved water saving farming practices.
- Afforestation
- Awareness campaign on drought resilient methods.

### **Horticultural Drought**

The early seasons, mid seasons and late seasons drought affects crop stand and production to different extends basing on their intensity, duration and type and stage of the crops. Nagaland, being rainfed land is prone to impacts of moisture stress or drought resulting in the reduction of crop yield and production.

Some of the possible Risk Reduction measures are

- Public awareness and education.
- Drought monitoring.
- Water supply augmentation and conservation.
- Expansion of irrigation.
- Land use based on its capability.
- Drought planning.

## **7.6 FLOOD**

Flood affects all the low lying areas of Nagaland bordering Assam. In the year 2005, the Township of Tuli and the adjoining areas were very badly affected by flood. This left the area marooned for many days. The different colonies of Dimapur Town remained submerged during September 2008. This includes Dobhinala, Super market, Nagarjan, Burma Camp, Walford, Sachu Colony, Nagagaon, Khermahal, Netaji Colony, Naharbari and Airport Areas. Due to the incessant rain which recorded in August 2018 (492 mm rainfall) floods was caused in several parts of Dimapur which disrupted normal activities. The flood also caused casualties. Heavy Rains eroded the soil which destroyed properties and houses. In the midst of these natural calamities,

the cultivated areas in low lying areas of some districts was destroyed. Many roads within the city of Dimapur and the surrounding areas in the district were severely damaged.

### **Flood Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation**

The FM measures can be categorised into structural and non-structural measures. Structural measures for FM are physical in nature and aim to prevent flood waters from reaching potential damage centres, whereas nonstructural measures strive to keep the people away from flood waters. The main thrust of the flood protection programme undertaken in India so far has been on structural measures.

Embankments/Banks, Flood Walls, Flood Levees The embankment system in the river restricts

### **Measures to be taken before, during and after flood:**

#### **Before a flood**

One of the biggest ways to protect yourself and your property is to prepare ahead of time. This includes:

- Avoid building in a floodplain—an area especially prone to flooding during heavy rains.
- If you do live in a floodplain, consider buying flood insurance to help with losses if, and when, a flood occurs.
- Construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering your home. Sandbags can provide a temporary levee in an emergency.
- Pay attention to weather forecasts. When heavy rain or storms are forecasted, read the newspapers, listen to the radio or television for information on flooding risk.
- What's worse—a flood watch or warning? A watch means flooding is possible. A warning means flooding is occurring or will occur soon.

#### **When a flood is imminent**

- Have an emergency plan and practice survival skills, like first aid and how to disinfect water.
- Be prepared! Assemble an emergency kit in case you need to evacuate. Don't forget to include necessary prescription medications and a small first aid kit.
- Charge cell phone batteries and any reusable batteries for flashlights. Buy extra batteries in case power isn't restored immediately.
- Heed evacuation warnings. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Follow appropriate evacuation signs.
- If possible, bring in outdoor furniture and move important items to an upper floor, above possible flood levels.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed. Disconnect electrical appliances.

### **7.7 PEST ATTACK**

Pest attacks are becoming stronger with rising temperatures and plants are not able to cope with the double whammy from pests and rising heat. It is important that the Nodal department for hailstorms, droughts and pest attacks should provide pesticides to the farmers well in advance and a proper early warning system should be established and maintain stock for an emergency. Incorporating DRR measures like awareness among the farmers about pest attack, right pesticide usage can help the farmers to increase their resilience. The concerned department may provide trainings and awareness programmes to the Farmers regarding the same.

### **7.8 BIOLOGICAL DISASTER (REF. NDMA)**

**Biological disasters** are causative of process or phenomenon of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including exposure to pathogenic micro-organisms, toxins and bioactive substances that may cause loss of life, injury, illness or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage. Examples of biological disasters include outbreaks of epidemic diseases, plant or animal contagion, insect or other animal plagues and infestation. Biological disasters may be in the form of:-

**Epidemic** affecting a disproportionately large number of individuals within a population, community, or region at the same time, examples being Cholera, Plague, Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES); or,

**Pandemic** is an epidemic that spreads across a large region, that is, a continent, or even worldwide of existing, emerging or reemerging diseases and pestilences, example being Influenza H1N1 (Swine Flu), COVID-19 (Corona Virus).

### 7.9 Nodal Ministry for Management/ Mitigation of Different Disasters SN Disaster Nodal Ministry/ Department

Serial	Disaster	Nodal Ministry/Department
1	Accident – Air (Civil Aviation)	Min. of Civil Aviation (MCVA)
2	Accidents – Rail	Min. of Railways (MRAIL)
3	Accidents – Road	Min. of Road Transport and Highways (MRTH)
4	Accidents – Inland Water Transport	Min. of Road Transport and Highways (MRTH)
5	Accidents – Coastal and marine boats, fisheries and shipping	Min. of Defence (MOD) – Indian Coast Guard (ICG)
6	Avalanche	Min. of Defence (MOD) – Border Road Organization (BRO)
7	Biological Emergencies	Min. of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW)
8	Cold-Wave	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
9	Cyclone/ Tornado	Min. of Earth Sciences (MOES)
10	Drought	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
11	Earthquake	Min. of Earth Sciences (MOES)
12	Flood	Min. of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR)
13	Floods – Urban	Min. of Housing and Urban Affairs (MHUA)
14	Forest Fire	Min. of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (MEFCC)
15	Frost	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
16	Glacial Lake Overflow Flood (GLOF)	Not Specified
17	Hailstorm	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
18	Heatwave	Not Specified
19	Industrial and Chemical	Min. of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC)
20	Landslides	Min. of Mines (MOM)
21	Nuclear and Radiological	Dept. of Atomic Energy (DAE)



22	Oil Spills	Min. of Defence (MOD) – Indian Coast Guard (ICG) 19 SN Disaster Nodal Ministry/Department
23	Pest Attack	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MOAFW)
24	Tsunami	Min. of Earth Sciences (MOES)

## MAINSTREAMING DM CONCERNS INTO DEVELOPMENTAL PLANS/PROJECTS

- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development planning will be a priority concern for the State Government.
- Mainstreaming risk reduction should result in appropriate measures being taken to reduce disaster risk and ensure that development plans and programmes do not create new forms of vulnerability.
- In continuation with the efforts to integrate disaster management into development planning especially for new projects that are under preparation stage, the Central Government has revised the formats for pre-approval from EFC (Expenditure Finance Committee) and for preparing the DPR (Detailed Project Report) to address disaster management concerns.
- To ensure the implementation of key areas, a check list for EFC format and the responsible departments are as shown below:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Mainstreaming disaster management into development planning	1. To ascertain whether project involve any creation/ modification of structural/ engineering assets	NSDMA  Town Planning Deptt. of RD and UD PWD Finance Deptt.
	2. To ascertain the possible risks, likelihood and impact from disasters due to the location of project sites	
	3. To ascertain whether probable risks have been prioritized and the mitigation measures being contemplated, both structural and non-structural measures	
	4. To ascertain whether the design and engineering of the structure has taken into consideration the National Building Code 2005, the appropriate BIS Codes, other applicable sources as per the type of the project and the NDMA.	
	5. To ascertain whether the cost of disaster treatment/ mitigation measures been included in the overall project cost	
	6. To ascertain whether the process of risk assessment has been done based on available information and secondary evidence	

To ensure the implementation of key areas, a check list for DPR format and the responsible departments are as shown below:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Mainstreaming disaster management into development planning	Impact Assessment of project (damage that can be caused to the project by natural disasters, design of the project that could accentuate the vulnerability of the area to disasters and / or lead to rise in damage / loss of lives, property, livelihood and surrounding environment), checklist for natural disaster impact assessment.	Project Assessment Committee, NSDMA Planning Deptt. Forest Deptt.
	Risk assessment of project	
	Vulnerability assessment of project (Evaluation of site with regards to parameters such as probable maximum seismicity, probable maximum storm surge, probable maximum wind speed, probable maximum precipitation, probable maximum flood discharge and level, soil liquefaction proneness under probable earthquake intensities)	
	Compliance of land use management Building Code Building use regulation Directives and Legislation Maintenance requirement	
	Details about the location of the project, proneness of the project area to various hazards and analysis of impact on safety of the project.	
	Impact of the project on the environment and the surrounding population with respect to the type of the project and adoption of mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the same	

### 8.1 SCOPE OF INTEGRATING DRR IN DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

(Suggested for Departments and schemes to incorporate in their plans)

<b>SECTOR/NATIONAL AND STATE SCHEMES</b>	<b>ACTION POINTS (PROBABLE)</b>
<b>Housing and public buildings</b> IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana), Sardar Awaas Yojana and other Housing Programmes	Safety audit of existing housing stock.  Establishing Technology Demonstration Units for public education and awareness. Certification of masons and creating database of master trainers.  Strengthen compliance and enforcement procedures of local building laws in the hazard prone areas. Adding construction elements for special needs groups in design and planning of all public buildings and mass housing projects.
<b>Water and Sanitation</b> National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).	Rainwater Harvesting. Water recharge and conservation. Flood mitigation- retaining wall, strengthening embankments etc

Swajaldhara, WASMO Projects Total Sanitation Campaign	Flood mitigation- retaining wall, strengthening embankments etc
<b>Employment and NRM</b> Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana. (PMGY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	Prioritising and taking up works for flood control, drought proofing. Land development including plantation. Revival of traditional water harvesting structures including treatment of catchment
<b>Health</b> NRHM(National Rural Health Mission), Food for Work Programme (FWP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) GVK EMRI 108 Ambulance Service, State AIDS Control Programme,	Developing emergency plans and conduct mock drills in hospitals. Developing projects on community monitoring and reporting in major health and food security schemes.
<b>Education</b> Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Upgradation of infrastructure for DRR, special needs of vulnerable groups including disabled children in design of school building, amenities and learning processes.  Development and dissemination of learning material on risk awareness, preparedness and preventive measures in school curricula and integration of DRR modules in the regular training course of the “Teachers Training Institutes”.  Training in life saving skills such as first aid, search and rescue, swimming to the school children, teachers and education administrators. Preparing disaster preparedness plans and conduct mock drills through School Management Committees (SMC).

## 8.2 RESIDUAL AGENDA

The State is prone to nine major disasters viz. earthquake, landslide, fire accident, forest fire, flash flood/flood, drought, storm, wild animal attack, road accident disaster. Earthquake is expected and preparedness are ongoing. However, landslide, fire accident, wild animal attack and road accident are the threats and challenges posed by these disasters. Moderate disasters are being managed through state disaster relief fund and central norms for disaster assistance. However, for the major disasters, some specific arrangements are required to be done as under:

<b>ask</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
Raising funds for major disasters	Raising funds through long term disaster bonds	NDMA NSDMA State Government
	Raising fund (grant/loan) through bilateral multi-lateral funding agencies	

## CHAPTER 9

### STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE

#### 9.1 Background note

UNDP describes disaster risk governance as: “The way in which public authorities, civil servants, media, private sector, and civil society at community, national and regional levels cooperate in order to manage and reduce disaster and climate related risks. This means ensuring that sufficient levels of capacity and resources are made available to prevent, prepare for, manage and recover from disasters. It also entails mechanisms, institutions and processes for citizens to articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and obligations, and mediate their differences.” (UNDP 2013) UNISDR defines it as: “The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.” (UNISDR 2016)

#### 9.2 SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework emphasises the importance of governance at different levels for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Effective risk governance requires clear vision, plans, competence, guidance, and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders, as discussed earlier. Strengthening disaster risk governance is necessary to foster collaboration and partnerships for the implementation of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. The Sendai Framework lays emphasis on the following to strengthen disaster risk governance:

- a. Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors and promote the coherence and development of relevant laws, regulations, and public policies. It must guide both the public and private sectors through the legal framework that clearly spells out the roles and responsibilities. It must address disaster risk in publicly owned, managed, or regulated services and infrastructures. It must encourage actions by persons, households, communities, and businesses. It has to enhance relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk transparency. It must put in place coordination and organizational structures.
- b. Adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different levels (local to national) and timescales, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening resilience – economic, social, health and environmental.
- c. Carry out assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity to deal with the identified risks at different levels.
- d. Promote necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations, including those addressing land use, urban planning, building codes, environment, resource management, health and safety standards, and update them, where needed, for better disaster risk management.
- e. Develop and strengthen mechanisms to periodically review and assess the progress on various DM plans as well as encourage institutional debates, including by parliamentarians and relevant officials, on DRR plans.
- f. Assign clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks, and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementation.
- g. Establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant

stakeholders at the national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction.

- h. Empower local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial mechanism to work and coordinate with civil society, communities and indigenous peoples and migrants in disaster risk management at the local level.
- i. Work with parliamentarians for disaster risk reduction by developing or amending relevant legislation and setting budget allocations.
- j. Promote the development of quality standards, such as certifications and awards for disaster risk management, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, professional associations, scientific organizations and the United Nations.
- k. Formulate relevant public policies and laws aimed at addressing issues of prevention or relocation, where possible, of human settlements in disaster risk-prone zones.

### 9.3 Four Priorities of Sendai Framework in the state context

#### SFDRR Priority Area 1 :Understanding Disaster Risk:

Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

Sl.	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
1	<b>Disaster loss and impacts data :-</b> All data must be accessible to all public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a State system of disaster damage and loss, and the information available in Public</li> <li>• Develop and/or strengthen national disaster loss database that is disaggregated to local level: and</li> <li>• Publish data media/ distribution network e.g. social media, public library, community library, e.t.c</li> <li>• Production of <i>IEC materials e.g. leaflets, reading manual.</i></li> </ul>	Availability of data to the public	1-5yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The state should enhance a new system like the IDRN till the village level.</li> <li>• All the DDMA of the state should upload their disaster damage and loss, regularly through the IDRN.</li> <li>• The state IPR department has to publish the necessary data through social media, public library, community library etc.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Risk assessment:-</b> Improve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and collect historical data on hazards and</li> </ul>	Availability of historical	10 yrs	All the concerned departments and

	historical records of hazards and their impacts	their impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmonize all historical data and map all data by region and category of disaster</li> </ul>	data and risk maps		Line departments has to research and submit it to NSDMA/DDMA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is uploaded through the State Resource Network, and Department of IPR.</li> </ul>
<b>Sl.</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA</b>	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
3	<b>Data, information management and risk communication:-</b> Improve usage and training of advanced technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source technological capacity</li> <li>Build human resource capacity</li> <li>Trained human resource</li> </ul>	Availability of technological tools.	10yrs	Department of Information and Technology.
4	<b>Research and application of risk information</b>  :- Integrate Disaster Risk Reduction into the school curricula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop manuals and other educational tools for teachers at different stages of education</li> <li>Train the teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manuals for teachers</li> <li>Trained teachers</li> </ul>	3-15yrs	Department of Education.
5	<b>Education, awareness raising and capacity development:-</b> Introduce a database to record all national professional with degree advanced degrees in DRM	Link up with concerned agencies to collect information on data of professional with advanced degree in DRM/ DRR	Database of professionals /technical experts	1-5 yrs	Department of Education Identifying from the Universities.
6	<b>Training:-</b> Ensure that there are sufficiently trained local capacity in DRM/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify people who need to be trained.</li> <li>Train the local people in DRM/DRR</li> </ul>	DRM/DRR Plan	1-2 yrs	All the DDMA/VDMA



**Priority Area 2 :Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk:**  
 Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Sl.	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
1	Increase public awareness campaign at local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare an action plan inclusive of a communication strategy for education and awareness</li> <li>• Prepare awareness materials</li> <li>• Organize sensitisation program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of action plan for education awareness.</li> <li>• Availability of awareness building materials.</li> <li>• Availability of sensitization programs</li> </ul>	1-5yrs 1-5yrs 5yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of IPR.</li> <li>• Department of Education.</li> <li>• All the DDMA/VDMA</li> </ul>
2	Increase media coverage of disaster related activities in the local media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize two consultative meetings with all local media to develop and agree on a media communication strategy</li> <li>• Validation workshop with the media to finalise communication strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultative meetings with local media</li> <li>• Validation Workshops</li> <li>• Media communication strategy</li> </ul>	1 year 6 months 1 year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of IPR.</li> <li>• NSDMA</li> </ul>
3	Increase information capacity in DRR for project and program development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify information gaps in DRR</li> <li>• Prepare specific plan for intervention for different categories of disaster</li> <li>• Provide information on DRR for project planning for development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps identified</li> <li>• Availability of plans per disaster category</li> <li>• Availability of development information on DRR for Plans and Projects</li> </ul>	2 years	NSDMA

**Priority Area 3 :Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience:**  
 Public and private investments in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.

Sl.	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
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1	<p>Ensure that there is adequate financial services to vulnerable and marginalised households for both pre and post disaster.</p> <p>Create a stronger and readily accessible DRR contingency funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare by separating budget details for financing households both for pre and post disaster.</li> <li>• Undertake disaster related economic loss projection to inform budget allocation.</li> <li>• Create legislations that permits formation of emergency funds.</li> <li>• Establish an external auditing and transparency committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of budget with financing details for households.</li> <li>• NSDMA to attach a consultant in view of developing a comprehensive report on economic loss by end of 2018</li> <li>• NSDMA in collaboration with Ministry of Finance to create legislation for enabling emergency funding by end of 2020.</li> <li>• NSDMA in collaboration with Finance Department have an auditing and transparency committee by end of 2018.</li> </ul>	<p>1-5years</p> <p>1-5years</p> <p>1-5years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Government through the budget allocation.</li> <li>• State government and NSDMA.</li> <li>• State government and NSDMA</li> <li>• Department of Finance and NSDMA.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Ensure that there is adequate micro finance available for post disaster recovery.</p> <p>To promote investments in insurance and re-insurance cross sectorial policies in relation to DRR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase budgetary allocation to finance post disaster recovery.</li> <li>• To hold stakeholder meetings to get insurance needs from the multi sectors</li> <li>• Undertake a study to investigate necessity for seeking additional insurance (e.g. catastrophe modelling, projections)</li> <li>• Link communities with insurance companies to come up for tailor made policies to cater for</li> </ul>	<p>Budget</p> <p>NSDMA to hold quarterly meetings with stakeholders by end of 2018</p> <p>NSDMA to prepare report for consultant to undertake the study by end of 2018.</p> <p>NSDMA to conduct the consultation workshop with</p>	<p>1-3yrs</p>	<p>The State Government through the budget allocation.</p> <p>NSDMA</p> <p>Financing cooperates</p>

		DRR	communities and insurance companies by end of 2018.		
3	Increase financial resources in the national budget for local government to out disaster risk reduction activities.  Increase Private and Public Partnerships for DRR funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and plan budget allocation in line with disaster needs assessment.</li> <li>• Mobilize funding from both private and donors (Transparent resource mobilization)</li> <li>• Establish MoUs with private sector and donors</li> <li>• Creation of self-help groups (Small grant funding)</li> </ul>	<p>Availability of the disaster needs assessment budget.</p> <p>Finance Department in collaboration with NSDMA create a guideline for submission of proposal to donors by end of 2017</p>	1-3 years	Department of Finance and NSDMA
			<p>NSDMA to have at least 6 meetings with donors by end of 2018.</p> <p>NSDMA to hold at least 4 meeting with private sector for preparing MoUs by end of 2018.</p> <p>50% of self-help groups formed by NSDMA in collaboration with the local authorities by end of 2018.</p>		
4	Increase financial planning necessary for disaster resilience	Allocate funds for disaster resilience in the national contingency financial plan	Availability of a budget line of the disaster resilience in the national contingency	1-5 years	NSDMA
5	Ensure that capital funding is used for the intended purpose	Establish and prepare policy procedures on how to access funds for various disasters	Policy procedures guidelines in place	1-5 years	NSDMA

6	Ensure that there is a disaster contingency fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct financial assessment and analysis of budget allocation for disasters</li> <li>• Based on the results of the analysis increase contingency funds allocation</li> </ul>	Results of assessment and analysis of financial budget  Availability of contingency funds	1-5years	The Central Govt./ State Govt.  NSDMA
7	Ensure that there is domestic insurance for disasters	Establish legal framework to facilitate domestic insurance scheme for disasters	Availability of legal framework for domestic insurance scheme	1-5years	NSDMA  Dept. of Law and Justice

**Priority Area 4 :Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “ Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction:**

Strength disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better.

Sl.	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
1	<p>Increase coverage of food security initiatives in areas prone to disasters incidents and hazards</p> <p>Introduced DRR into Climate change adaptation plan and programing based on the clime variability.</p> <p>Committee to review</p> <p>Develop standard building codes and ensure compliance.</p> <p>Landslide Mitigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforce/Set up legal framework to facilitate incentives for innovation in disaster and mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>Introduction of integrated policy on Climate change and DRR.</li> <li>Committee to review existing building codes and create ISOstandards.</li> <li>Development legislation for compliance to buildingcodes.</li> <li>Assess and retrofit vulnerable infrastructures</li> <li>A committee to analysis the Landslides and legal framework to facilitate incentives for Landslide affected areas.</li> <li>Assess the vulnerable infrastructures and roads prone to Landslide.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal framework for incentive.</li> <li>Climate Change National Committee in coordination with Ministry of Govt. and National Environment Authority developed integrated policy of climate change and DRR by2018.</li> <li>A committee to complete a draft building code report by end of2018.</li> <li>A committee hold 4 quarterly consultative meetings with Justice Division to review legislative policies by end of 2018.</li> <li>20% of vulnerable infrastructures assessed by end of2020</li> <li>10% of vulnerable infrastructures retrofitted by GOI/ State Govt. by end of2025.</li> </ul>	<p>1-10yrs</p> <p>1-3 yrs</p> <p>1-3years</p> <p>years</p> <p>years</p> <p>1-10yrs</p>	<p>Department of Law and Justice / NSDMA.</p> <p>GOI/ State Govt.</p> <p>Department of Environment Forest and climate change.</p> <p>Department of Urban Development and NSDMA.</p> <p>Department of Geology and Mining, BRO and NSDMA.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal framework for Landslide incentive.</li> <li>• Relocated people living prone to the landslide areas.</li> <li>• Roads and infrastructures prone to Landslide areas are retrofitted by GOI/ stateGovt.</li> </ul>	1-5yrs 1-10yrs	•
2	<p>Increase the percentage of official buildings that are in compliance with standards for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Strengthen regional preparedness mechanism.</p> <p>Robust policies for natural hazard insurances coverage for home, business, agriculture and public infrastructures in place.</p>	<p>Develop financial incentive programs to encourage planners and developers to comply for standards</p> <p>Set up criteria and guidelines for building standards for DRR.</p> <p>Sign MoUs for regional cooperation related to humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Set up systematic mechanism for internal cooperation between civil society and government.</p> <p>Set up a mechanism that ensures continuous provision of basic services to the local communities.</p>			

		<p>Introduction of reinsurance policy for natural hazard insurances coverage for home, business, agriculture and public infrastructures.</p> <p>Policy on transfer of 5% premium of every risk related insurance to the Govt. to cover subsidies of loss.</p>	<p>Financial incentive programs</p> <p>Availability of criteria and guidelines.</p> <p>MoUs signed between humanitarian organisations with NSDMA by 2018.</p> <p>Meetings held by NSDMA and civil society groups by end of 2018.</p> <p>Food/basic commodities reserve set up in each local authority by end of 2020.</p> <p>Cooperate sectors and GOI</p>	<p>1-5years</p> <p>1-5years</p> <p>1-3years</p> <p>1-3years</p> <p>1-5years</p> <p>1-10 yrs</p>	<p>GOI and State Govt.</p> <p>NSDMA NSDMA</p> <p>NSDMA</p>
3	<p>Increase the percentage of local health facilities to ensure that they are in full compliance to natural hazard building codes.</p>	<p>Site and physical assessment of 50% health centre to determine the level of vulnerability to different disaster</p> <p>Base on the results of the assessments plan and restructure the health centres in line with the applicable natural hazard building codes</p>	<p>Percentage of health centers assessed</p> <p>Restructuring plans of health centers in line with applicable health codes</p>	<p>5-10yrs</p>	<p>Department of Health and Family Welfare.</p>
4	<p>Food security initiatives in areas prone to drought, floods, and cyclones in place to strengthen agriculture based live hoods.</p>	<p>Conduct research and studies for development of better quality of seeds.</p> <p>Introducing innovative approaches for cultivating in high-risk areas.</p>	<p>Agriculture Development Ministry performed research to increase on agriculture based seed quality by 2018-2025.</p>	<p>5-10 years</p>	<p>GOI, Department of Agriculture State Govt. NSDMA.</p>

			Agriculture		
		Introduction of seed banks in areas prone to drought, floods and cyclones.	Development Ministry developed innovative methods of cultivation in high risk areas by 2025.	5	
		Establishing monitoring systems in the high-risk areas.	Agriculture Development Ministry established common Monitoring platform in the high risk areas on food security situation 2025.		
		Conduct research to bring out innovative ways of storing and stocking.	Agriculture Development Ministry performed research on 5 Possible Innovative method for storing and stocking by 2025.		
5	Increased official buildings in compliance with standards	Capacity building on Rapid Visual Screening (RVS).  Develop retrofitting plans and guidelines for the existing buildings.	Engineers and Architect trained on RVS by the identified experts 2019.  Engineers and Architect in consultation with Ministry of Govt. developed guidelines and retrofitting plans by 2020.	1-4yrs	NSDMA  GOI and NSDMA



6	Increased the number of hospitals certified as Safe Hospitals.	Develop guidelines for hospital's safety.	The Ministry of Health and family welfare guidelines for hospital safety and conduct 100% assessment of hospitals on safety issues by 2020.  75 % of the hospitals certified safe by The Ministry of Health and family welfare 2020.	1-3 years  5-10 years	Department of Health and family welfare.
7	Situation specific land occupation policies during pre and post disaster adopted.	Incorporation of a clause within the existing land occupation policies to accommodate situation specific issues of land during pre and post disaster.  Legislation of policy on land occupation during, pre and post disaster.	Parliament in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Territorial Order amended land occupation policies by 2020.  Parliament in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Territorial Order notified policy on land occupation during, pre and post disaster by 2020.	5-10yrs	State Govt. and NSDMA.

## CHAPTER 10

### PLAN – MAINTENANCE, TESTING, EVALUATION AND UPDATION

#### 10.1 PLAN MAINTENANCE

Plan maintenance is a dynamic process of updating the plan on a periodic basis. The back-bone of maintaining the plan is carrying out mock drills and updating the plan based on the lesson learnt as an outcome of the mock exercise which consists of identifying the gaps and putting in place a system to fill the same.

#### 10.2 PLAN TESTING

The Home Commissioner, Home Dept. shall prepare, review and update State Disaster Management Plan as provided for in the NSDMA Act (Section 22 (1) (C)). He shall also ensure that disaster management drills and rehearsals are carried out periodically.

While updating the plan the following aspects need to be considered by the Home Commissioner every year:

- i. Critical analysis of the outcome of exercises & mock drills as part of plan testing.
- ii. Incorporation of lessons learnt in the updated plan as an outcome of mock exercises through identification of gaps and measures to fill them.

The plan must be thoroughly tested and evaluated on a regular basis once in a year. The plan testing should preferably be organized on the first Monday in the months of March every year. After plan testing and incorporation of lesson learnt, the Home Commissioner should send a copy of the revised and updated plan to the following officials:

- a. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Nagaland
- b. Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland
- c. Head of all line Depts.
- d. State EOC
- e. District EOCs
- f. IMD

The main objectives of plan testing are to:

- i) Determine the feasibility and compatibility of back up facilities and procedures
- ii) Identify areas in the plan that need modification.
- iii) Identify training needs of key stakeholders.
- iv) Assess the ability of the organization/department to respond to disasters.

All the departments, which have specific roles and responsibilities in State Disaster Management Plan, must have a system to ensure that all Officers of their departments who have a specific role to play are fully conversant with their responsibilities/ tasks.

#### 10.3 DEBRIEF AND EVALUATION- MOCK DRILLS

- After the mock exercise debriefing and evaluation is very important. It is of critical importance that these insights are collected from participants (who participated in the exercise) and used to modify the plan.
- Hot debriefing is very effective as it is carried out immediately after the exercise. It also includes documentation in terms of recommendations and improvements of the plan.
- The lessons learned from the mock exercise are likely to be similar to those from real events. The only major difference is that exercises are controlled events, specifically designed to test procedures and they can be repeated again and again until sound/workable arrangements are in place.

**10.4 REVIEW / UPDATION OF PLAN** The State Disaster Management Plan should be reviewed and updated regularly by month of April, based on inputs asunder:

- a. Drills and Rehearsals
- b. Recommendations from all Depts. in their Annual DM Report
- c. Lessons learnt from any disaster event in other states and countries
- d. Directions from Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India, etc.

NSDMA and all other concerned Depts. should encourage formal and informal interaction with various stakeholders at different levels to learn and document their experiences, so that such experiences can contribute constructively towards updation of State Disaster Management Plan for further improvement and capability to deal with future disasters.

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## CHAPTER 11

### EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS AND INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (IRS) FOR DIFFERENT DISASTERS

#### 11.1 FOLLOWING ARE THE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS FOR RESPONSE TO EARTHQUAKE:

Sl. No.	Emergency Support Functions	Scope ESF	Team Leader	Primary Agency	Support Agency
1.	Communication	Establishing, using, maintaining, augmenting, and providing backup for all of the types of communications devices needed during emergency response operations.	DGP at the State Level supported by DIG (NPTO) Commanding Officer NSDMA/SEOC  SP at the District Level supported by DEOC	NTPO, Police Department and NSDMA/SEOC	BSNL, NIC, Private Telecom Operators, Public Relation Department
2.	Damage Assessment	Conduct of ground surveys to determine the scope of the damage, casualties, and the status of key facilities.	Adl. CS/Commissioner Nagaland at the State Level supported by Home Commissioner DC at the District level.	Nagaland Commissioner's Office supported by NSDMA and Education Department at the State Level  District Administration/DDMA supported by SDO/EAC VBO at the	Police Department, Municipal Corporation, Electricity Board, Public Health Engineering Department, Health Department, Block Offices, PWD, Building Department and DM

				District Level	
3.	Emergency Public Information, Help line & Warning	The flow of accurate and timely emergency information is critical to the protection of lives and property in the wake of a catastrophic event. preparation and dissemination of notifications, updates, warnings, and instructional messages, making the help line operational	Secretary NSDMA in collaboration with DIPR at the State level.  District Commissioner/DDMA at the district level	NSDMA (SEOC) and DIPR at the State level.  Police Department and District Commissioner (DEOC) at the district level	Media, NGOs, Health Department, Police Department
4.	Transport	Provides transportation out of a disaster area for people in need, and provides transportation essential to support emergency response in the event of a disaster, coordinating for resurrection of transport infrastructure.	State Transport Officer at the State level.  District Transport officer at the district level.	Transport Department	SDMA, PWD, Municipal Cooperation, BRO, all leading public sector and private organizations, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
5.	Access Control and Re-Entry	Control of access to the area severely affected until it is safe. Only those people directly involved in emergency response operations should be allowed to enter. Also determining the appropriate time to allow evacuees	SP Traffic at the State level.  DSP traffic/SDP O/OC at the district level.	Police Department, Sub-Divisional Office	PWD, BRO

		and the general public to re-enter the area that was severely impacted.			
6.	Search & Rescue	Removal of trapped and injured persons from buildings collapses and other structural collapses, administering first aid, and assisting in transporting the seriously injured to medical facilities. This activity involves the use of professional and volunteer search teams including the use of dog teams.	DGP & DG, Home Guard & Civil Defense in collaboration with Commanding Officer NSDMA (SDRF) at the State level. SPSDPO/OC of the incident area.	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense,	Community First Responders, Health department, State Electricity Board, NCC, NYKS, Community Volunteers, Red Cross, Civil Society Organizations, Para-military agencies CISF, GRP,CRPF
7.	Evacuation	Immediately following an crisis people may need to be evacuated from place/structures that have been damaged and are likely to receive more damage when hit by one or more of the aftershocks	DGP & DG Home Guards & Civil Defense in collaboration with Commanding Officer NSDMA (SDRF) at the State level. SP/SDPO/OC of the incident area.	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense,	Municipal Council to provide logistic, Community First Responders, Health Department, State Electricity Board, NCC, NYKS, Community Volunteers, Red Cross, Civil Society Organizations, Para-military agencies CISF,

					GRP,CRPF
8.	Emergency Medical services and Public Health	Mass fatality management, Public health, Medical, Mental health services	Commissioner & Secretary Health and Family Welfare at the State level.  Chief Medical Officer at the district level.	Health Department	Red Cross, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Medicine Stockiest, Volunteer Organizations, Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes, Ambulance Services, Blood banks.
9.	Fire Fighting	Coordination of firefighting operations	IG Fire Service. SP Fire Service	Fire & Emergency Services	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense
10.	Debris Clearance & Equipment support	The identification, removal, and disposal of rubble, wreckage, and other material which block or hamper the performance of emergency response functions and procure needed equipments from support agencies	Secretary NSDMA at the State Level District Commissioner/DDMA at the District Level	NSDMA (SDRF) District Administration and Municipal Councils	PWD/Paramilitary Forces
11.	Inspection , Condemnation and Demolition	Inspection of buildings and other structures to determine whether it is safe to inhabit or use them after an earthquake has occurred or any other crisis.	Chief Executive Engineer, PWD.	PWD	PWD, UDD, SDMA and Municipal Cooperation.

12.	Public Works and Engineering	Infrastructure protection and emergency repair infrastructure restoration	Chief Executive Engineer, PWD	PWD, Municipal Councils	PWD, UDD, SDMA and Municipal Cooperation
13.	Water Supply and Sanitation	Restoration and repair of water supply system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public	Commissioner & Secy., PHE	PHE/Water & Soil Conservation./ Municipal Cooperation	Water & Soil Conservation, Zoology & Mining, Forest & Environment.
14.	Electricity Restoration	Restoration and repair of electrical power system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public	State Electricity Board	Power Department	Power Department/New & Renewable Energy
15.	Resources Mobilization, Contracting Services, Volunteer and Donation Support	Mobilizing support (human, equipment and other) from various organizations, Contracting Services, mobilizing Volunteer support, facilitating donations	CEO-NSDMA/Commissioner & Secretary, Social Welfare	NSDMA and Social Welfare, Women & Child Development	Social Welfare, Women & Child Development/Planning
16.	Food and Civil Supplies	Optimizing Food and Civil Supplies to the needful	CEO-NSDMA and Director-Supply Department	NSDMA and Supply Department	Agriculture Marketing Board, Chamber of Commerce, Market Associations, Local Civil Suppliers
17.	Law and Order Enforcement	Law and Order enforcement for Public Safety	The DGP at the state level and the S.P at the district level.	Law and Order section, Police Department	Home Guards & Civil Defense, other Para-military agencies, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations



18.	Relief Camps	Accommodating homeless and affected people and providing mass care	NSDMA and Social Welfare	NSDMA and Social Welfare	Supply Department, All leading public sector and private organizations, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
19.	Animal Care	Controlling spread of diseases in animal and providing animal care	Secretary-Animal Husbandry	Vet & Animal Husbandry Department	Vet Doctors, NGOs, Community Volunteers

## 11.2 EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION DURING FIRE EMERGENCY:

Sl. No.	Emergency Support Functions	Scope ESF	Team Leader	Primary Agency	Support Agency
1.	Communication	Establishing, using, maintaining, augmenting, and providing backup for all of the types of communications devices needed during emergency response operations.	IG F&ES at the State Level supported by Commanding Officer NSDMA/SEOC SP F&ES at the District Level supported by DEOC	F&ES and NSDMA (SEOC)	BSNL, NIC, Private Telecom Operators, Public Relation Department
2.	Damage Assessment	Conduct of ground surveys to determine the scope of the damage, casualties, and the status of key facilities.	Addl. CS/Commissioner Nagaland at the State Level supported by Home Commissioner DC at the District level.	Nagaland Commissioner's Office supported by NSDMA and Education Deptt at the State Level District Administration/DDMA supported by SDO/EAC VBO at the District Level	Police Department, Municipal Corporation, Electricity Board, Public Health Engineering Department, Health Department, Block Offices, PWD, Building department and DM
3.	Emergency Public Information, Help line & Warning	The flow of accurate and timely emergency information is critical to the protection of lives and property in the wake of a catastrophic event. preparation and dissemination of notifications, updates, warnings, and instructional messages, making the help line operational	Secretary NSDMA in collaboration with DIPR at the State level. District Commissioner/DDMA at the district level	NSDMA (SEOC) and DIPR District Commissioner (DEOC) at the district level	Media, NGOs, Health Department, Police Department

4.	Transport	Provides transportation out of a disaster area for people in need, and provides transportation essential to support emergency response in the event of a disaster, coordinating for resurrection of transport infrastructure.	State Transport Officer at the State level. District Transport officer at the district level.	Transport Department	SDMA, PWD, Municipal Cooperation, BRO, all leading public sector and private organizations, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
5.	Access Control and Re-Entry	Control of access to the area severely affected until it is safe. Only those people directly involved in emergency response operations should be allowed to enter. Also determining the appropriate time to allow evacuees and the general public to re-enter the area that was severely impacted.	SP Traffic at the State level. DSP traffic at the district level.	Police Department, Sub Divisional Office	PWD, BRO
6.	Search & Rescue	Removal of trapped and injured persons from buildings collapses and other structural collapses, administering first aid, and assisting in transporting the seriously injured to the medical facilities. This involves the use of professional and volunteer search teams including use of dog teams.	DGP & DG Home Guards & Civil Defense in collaboration with Commanding Officer NSDMA (SDRF) at the State level. DSP of the incident area.	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense,	Community First Responders, Health Department, State Electricity Board, NCC, NYKS, Community Volunteers, Red Cross, Civil Society Organizations, Para-military agencies CISF, GRP, CRPF

7.	Evacuation	Immediately following an crisis people may need to be evacuated from place/structures that have been damaged and are likely to receive more damage when hit by one or more of the aftershocks	DGP & DG Home Guards & Civil Defense in collaboration with Commanding Officer NSDMA (SDRF) at the State level.  DSP of the incident area.	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense,	Municipal Council to provide logistic, Community First Responders, Health Deptt, State Electricity Board, NCC, NYKS, Community Volunteers, Red Cross, Civil Society Organizations, Para-military agencies CISF,GRP,CRPF
8.	Emergency Medical Services and Public Health	Mass fatality management, Public Health, Medical, Mental Health Services	Commissioner & Secretary, Health & Family Welfare at the State level. Chief Medical Officer at the district level.	Health Department	Red Cross, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Medicine Stockiest, Volunteer Organizations, Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes, Ambulance Services, Bloodbanks.
9.	Fire Fighting	Coordination of firefighting operations	IG Fire Service. SP Fire Service	Fire & Emergency Services	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense
10.	Debris Clearance & Equipment support	The identification, removal, and disposal of rubble, wreckage, and other material which block or hamper the performance of emergency response functions and procure needed equipments from support agencies	Secretary, NSDMA at the State Level District Commissioner/DDMA at the District Level	NSDMA (SDRF) District Administration and Municipal Councils	PWD/Paramilitary Forces
11.	Inspection Condemnation, Demolition	Inspection of buildings and other structures to determine whether it is safe to inhabit or use them after an earthquake has	Chief Executive Engineer, PWD.	PWD	PWD, UDD, SDMA and Municipal Cooperation.

		occurred or any other crisis.			
12.	Public Works and Engineering	Infrastructure protection and emergency repair Infrastructure restoration	Chief Executive Engineer, PWD	PWD, Municipal Councils	PWD, UDD, SDMA and Municipal Cooperation
13.	Water Supply and Sanitation	Restoration and repair of water supply system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public	Commissioner & Secretary, PHE	PHE/Water and soil conservation./ Municipal cooperation	Water & Soil Conservation, Zoology & Mining, Forest & Environment.
14.	Electricity Restoration	Restoration and repair of electrical power system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public	State Electricity Board	Power Department	Power Department/ New & Renewable Energy
15.	Resources Mobilization, Contracting Services, Volunteer and Donation Support	Mobilizing support (human, equipment and other) from various organizations, Contracting Services, mobilizing Volunteer support, facilitating donations	CEO-NSDMA/ Commissioner & Secretary, Social Welfare	NSDMA and Social Welfare, Women & Child Development.	Social Welfare, Women & Child Development/ Planning
16.	Food and Civil Supplies	Optimizing Food and Civil Supplies to the needful	CEO-NSDMA and Director, Supply Department	NSDMA and Supply Department	Agriculture Marketing Board, Chamber of Commerce, Market Associations, Local Civil Suppliers
17.	Law and Order Enforcement	Law and Order enforcement for Public Safety	DGP	Law and Order section, Police Department	Home Guards & Civil Defense, other Paramilitary agencies, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations

18.	Relief Camps	Accommodating homeless and affected people and providing mass care	NSDMA and Social Welfare	NSDMA and Social Welfare	Supply department, All leading public sector and private organizations, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
19.	Animal Care	Controlling spread of diseases in animal and providing animal care	Secretary-Animal Husbandry	Vet & Animal Husbandry Department	Vet nary Doctors, NGOs, Community Volunteers

### 11.3 EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION DURING LANDSLIDE:

Geological Survey of India issues alerts and warnings to all designated authorities and agencies of the Central Government and State Governments/ district Administration for landslides in the following categories:

**Category IV:** Landslides of small dimensions that occur away from habitations and do not affect either humans or their possessions.

**Category III:** Landslides which are fairly large and affect infrastructural installations like strategic and important highways and roads, rail routes and other civil installations like various appurtenant structures of hydroelectric and irrigation projects.

**Category II:** The landslides that may occur on the fringes of inhabited areas and result in limited loss of life and property.

**Category I:** Landslides of large dimensions that is located over or in close vicinity of inhabited areas like urban settlements or fairly large rural settlements. Activity on these slides can result in loss of human lives, dwellings on large scale.

DURING LANDSLIDE THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION WILL BE ACTIVATED:

Sl. No.	Emergency Support Functions	Scope ESF	Team Leader	Primary Agency	Support Agency
1.	Communication	Establishing, using, maintaining, augmenting, and providing backup for all of the types of communications devices needed during emergency response operations.	Commanding Officer NSDMA/SEOC and Secretary PWD at the State Level DDMA/DEOC and District Officer in-charge of PWD	NSDMA/SEOC and PWD	BSNL, NIC, Private Telecom Operators, Public Relation Department
2.	Damage Assessment	Conduct of ground surveys to determine the scope of the damage, casualties, and the status of key facilities.	Chief Engineer-PWD	PWD	BRO, Urban Development and Municipal Council
3.	Emergency Public Information, Help line & Warning	The flow of accurate and timely emergency information is critical to the protection of lives and property in the wake of a catastrophic event. preparation and dissemination of notifications,	Secretary NSDMA in collaboration with DIPR at the State level. District Commissioner/ DDMA at the district level	NSDMA (SEOC) and DIPR at the State level District Commissioner (DEOC) at the district level	Media, NGOs, Health Department, Police Department

		updates, warnings and instructional messages, making the help line operational			
4.	Transport	Provides transportation out of a disaster area for people in need, and provides transportation essential to support emergency response in the event of a disaster, coordinating for resurrection of transport infrastructure.	State Transport Officer at the State level. District Transport officer at the district level.	Transport Department	SDMA, PWD, Municipal Cooperation, BRO, all leading public sector and private organizations, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
5.	Access Control and Re-Entry	Control of access to the area severely affected until it is safe. Only those people directly involved in emergency response operations should be allowed to enter. Also determining the appropriate time to allow evacuees and the general public to re-enter the area that was severely impacted.	SP Traffic at the State level. DSP traffic at the district level.	Police Department, Sub Divisional Office	PWD, BRO
6.	Search & Rescue	Removal of trapped and injured persons from buildings collapses and other structural collapses, administering first aid, and assisting in transporting the seriously	DGP & DG, Home Guards & Civil Defense in collaboration with Commanding Officer NSDMA (SDRF) at the State level.	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense,	Community First Responders, Health Department, State Electricity Board, NCC, NYKS, Community Volunteers, Red Cross, Civil Society Organizations, Para-



		injured to medical facilities. This activity involves the use of professional and volunteer search teams including the use of dog teams.	DSP of the incident area.		military agencies CISF, GRP, CRPF
7.	Evacuation	Immediately following a crisis, people may need to be evacuated from place/structures that have been damaged and are likely to receive more damage when hit by one or more of the aftershocks	DGP & DG Home Guards & Civil Defense in collaboration with Commanding Officer NSDMA (SDRF) at the State level. DSP of the incident area.	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense,	Municipal Council to provide logistic, Community First Responders, Health department, State Electricity Board, NCC, NYKS, Community Volunteers, Red Cross, Civil Society Organizations, Para-military agencies CISF, GRP, CRPF
8.	Emergency Medical Services and Public Health	Mass fatality management, Public Health, Medical, Mental Health Services	Commissioner & Secretary, Health & Family Welfare at the State level. Chief Medical Officer at the district level.	Health Department	Red Cross, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Medicine Stockiest, Volunteer Organizations, Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes, Ambulance Services, Blood banks.
10.	Debris Clearance & Equipment support	The identification, removal, and disposal of rubble, wreckage, and other material which block or hamper the performance of emergency response functions and procure needed equipments from support agencies	Secretary NSDMA at the State Level District Commissioner/ DDMA at the District Level	NSDMA (SDRF) District Administration and Municipal Councils	PWD/Paramilitary Forces

11.	Inspection Condemnation and Demolition	Inspection of buildings and other structures to determine whether it is safe to inhabit or use them after an earthquake has occurred or any other crisis.	Chief Executive Engineer, PWD.	PWD	PWD, UDD, SDMA and Municipal Cooperation.
12.	Public Works and Engineering	Infrastructure protection and emergency repair Infrastructure restoration	Chief Executive Engineer, PWD	PWD, Municipal Councils	PWD, UDD, SDMA and Municipal Cooperation
13.	Water Supply and Sanitation	Restoration and repair of water supply system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public	Commissioner & Secretary, PHE	PHE/Water and soil conservatio n./ Municipal cooperation	Water & Soil Conservation, Zoology & Mining, Forest & Environment.
14.	Electricity Restoration	Restoration and repair of electrical power system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public	State Electricity Board	Power Department	Power Department/ New & Renewable Energy
15.	Resources Mobilization, Contracting Services, Volunteer and Donation Support	Mobilizing support (human, equipment and other) from various organizations, Contracting Services, mobilizing Volunteer support, facilitating donations	CEO-NSDMA/ Commissioner & Secretary- Social Welfare	NSDMA and Social Welfare, Women & Child Developme nt	Social Welfare, Women & Child Development/ Planning
16.	Food and Civil Supplies	Optimizing Food and Civil Supplies to the needful	CEO-NSDMA and Director-Supply Department	NSDMA and Supply Department	Agriculture Marketing Board, Chamber of Commerce, Market Associations, Local Civil Suppliers
17.	Law and Order Enforcement	Law and Order enforcement for Public Safety	DGP	Law and Order section, Police Department	Home Guards & Civil Defense, other Para- military agencies, Community Volunteers, Voluntary

					Organizations
18.	Relief Camps	Accommodating homeless and affected people and providing mass care	NSDMA and Social Welfare	NSDMA and Social Welfare	Supply department, All leading public sector and private organizations, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
19.	Animal Care	Controlling spread of diseases in animal and providing animal Care	Secretary-Animal Husbandry	Vet & Animal Husbandry Department	Vet nary Doctors, NGOs, Community Volunteers

### 11.4 EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION DURING CLOUD BURST/STORM:

Sl. No.	Emergency Support Functions	Scope ESF	Team Leader	Primary Agency	Support Agency
1.	Communication	Establishing, using, maintaining, augmenting, and providing backup for all of the types of communications devices needed during emergency response operations.	DGP at the State Level supported by Commanding Officer NSDMA/SEOC SP at the District Level supported by DEOC	Police Department and NSDMA/SEOC	BSNL, NIC, Private Telecom Operators, Public Relation department
2.	Damage Assessment	Conduct of ground surveys to determine the scope of the damage, casualties, and the status of key facilities.	Addl. CS/Commissioner Nagaland at the State Level supported by Home Commissioner DC at the District level.	Nagaland Commissioner's Office supported by NSDMA and Education Department at the State Level District Administration/DDMA supported by SDO/EAC VBO at the District Level	Police Department, Municipal Corporation, Electricity Board, Public Health Engineering Department, Health Department, Block Offices, PWD, Building Department and DM
3.	Emergency Public Information, Helpline & Warning	The flow of accurate and timely emergency information is critical to the protection of lives and property in the wake of a catastrophic event.	Secretary NSDMA in collaboration with DIPR at the State level. District	NSDMA (SEOC) and DIPR District Commissioner (DEOC) at the district	Media, NGOs, Health Department, Police Department

		preparation and dissemination of notifications, updates, warnings, and instructional messages, making the help line operational	Commissioner/DDMA at the district level		
4.	Transport	Provides transportation out of a disaster area for people in need, and provides transportation essential to support emergency response in the event of a disaster, coordinating for resurrection of transport infrastructure.	State Transport Officer at the State level. District Transport officer at the district level.	Transport Department	SDMA, PWD, Municipal Cooperation, BRO, all leading public sector and private organizations, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
5.	Access Control and Re-Entry	Control of access to the area severely affected until it is safe. Only those people directly involved in emergency response operations should be allowed to enter. Also determining the appropriate time to allow evacuees and the general public to re-enter the area that was severely impacted.	SP Traffic at the State level. DSP traffic at the district level.	Police department, Sub Divisional Office	PWD, BRO
6.	Search & Rescue	Removal of trapped and injured persons from buildings collapses and other structural collapses, administering first aid, and assisting in transporting the seriously injured to the medical facilities. This involves the use	DGP & DG Home Guards & Civil Defense in collaboration with Commanding Officer NSDMA (SDRF) at the State level. DSP of the	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense	Community First Responders, Health Department, State Electricity Board, NCC, NYKS, Community Volunteers, Red Cross, Civil Society Organizations,

		of professional and volunteer search teams including the use of dog teams.	incident area.		Para-military agencies CISF, GRP, CRPF
7.	Evacuation	Immediately following an crisis people may need to be evacuated from place/structures that have been damaged and are likely to receive more damage when hit by one or more of the aftershocks	DGP & DG, Home Guards & Civil Defense in collaboration with Commanding Officer NSDMA (SDRF) at the State level. DSP of the incident area.	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense	Municipal Council to provide logistic, Community First Responders, Health Deptt, State Electricity Board, NCC, NYKS, Community Volunteers, Red Cross, Civil Society Organizations, Para-military agencies CISF, GRP, CRPF
8.	Emergency Medical Services and Public Health	Mass fatality management, Public Health, Medical, Mental Health Services	Commissioner & Secretary, Health & Family Welfare at the State level. Chief Medical Officer at the district level.	Health Department	Red Cross, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Medicine Stockiest, Volunteer Organizations, Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes, Ambulance Services, Blood banks.
9.	Fire Fighting	Coordination of firefighting operations	IG Fire Service. SP Fire Service	Fire & Emergency Services	SDRF/Police/Home Guards & Civil Defense
10.	Debris Clearance & Equipment support	The identification, removal, and disposal of rubble, wreckage, and other material which block or hamper the performance of emergency response functions and procure needed equipments from	Secretary NSDMA at the State Level District Commissioner/DDMA at the District Level	NSDMA (SDRF) District Administration and Municipal Councils	PWD/Paramilitary Forces

		support agencies			
11.	Inspection, Condemnation and Demolition	Inspection of buildings and other structures to determine whether it is safe to inhabit or use them after an earthquake has occurred or any other crisis.	Chief Executive Engineer, PWD.	PWD	PWD, UDD, SDMA and Municipal Cooperation.
12.	Public Works and Engineering	Infrastructure protection and emergency repair Infrastructure restoration	Chief Executive Engineer, PWD	PWD, Municipal Councils	PWD, UDD, SDMA and Municipal Cooperation
13.	Water Supply and Sanitation	Restoration and repair of water supply system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public	Commissioner & Secy. PHE	PHE/Water and soil conservation./ Municipal cooperation	Water & Soil Conservation, Zoology & Mining, Forest & Environment.
14.	Electricity Restoration	Restoration and repair of electrical power system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public	State Electricity Board	Power Department	Power Department/ New & Renewable Energy
15.	Resources Mobilization, Contracting Services, Volunteer and Donation Support	Mobilizing support (human, equipment and other) from various organizations, Contracting Services, mobilizing Volunteer support, facilitating donations	CEO-NSDMA/ Commissioner & Secretary- Social Welfare	NSDMA and Social Welfare, Women & Child Development.	Social Welfare, Women & Child Development/ Planning
16.	Food and Civil Supplies	Optimizing Food and Civil Supplies to the needful	CEO-NSDMA and Director-Supply Department	NSDMA and Supply Department	Agriculture Marketing Board, Chamber of Commerce, Market Associations, Local Civil Suppliers

17.	Law and Order Enforcement	Law and Order enforcement for Public Safety	DGP	Law and Order section, Police Department	Home Guards & Civil Defense, other Para-military agencies, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
18.	Relief Camps	Accommodating homeless and affected people and providing mass care	NSDMA and Social Welfare	NSDMA and Social Welfare	Supply Department, All leading public sector and private organizations, Community Volunteers, Voluntary Organizations
19.	Animal Care	Controlling spread of diseases in animal and providing animal care	Secretary-Animal Husbandry	Vet & Animal Husbandry Department	Vet nary Doctors, NGOs, Community Volunteers



### 11.5 EPIDEMIC/PANDEMIC INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (IRS)-COVID-19

Sl. No.	Position	Abbreviation	Suitable Officer
<b>COVID-19 INCIDENT COMMANDERS</b>			
1	War Room Commander	WRC	Chief Secretary
2	COVID-19 Planning Chief	CPC	ACS & Dev. Commissioner/ACS & FC
3	COVID-19 Logistic Section	CLS	ACS & FC/Commissioner, Nagaland/ Empowered Group on Covid-19
4	State Emergency Operation Centre & War Room, Incident Commander	SEOC & WR, IC	Principal Secretary, Home
5	COVID-19 Medical Section Chief	CMSC	Principal Secretary Health & Family Welfare
6	COVID-19 Safety Officer	CSO	Director General of Police / Director Health & Family Welfare
7	COVID-19 Transportation of Stranded Population	CTSP	Commissioner & Secretary P&AR
8	COVID-19 Information & Media Officer	CIMO	Commissioner & Secretary, IPR
9	State Emergency Operation Centre & War Room, Deputy Commander	SEOC & WR, Dy. Com	Secretary, NSDMA
10	COVID-19 Stranded Liaison Officer	CSLO	Principal Director, School Education / S.P Crime & CID
11	COVID-19 Air Operation Nodal Officer	CANO	Airport Director, Dimapur & GM NST

### **COVID-19 MEDICAL SECTION (CMS)**

Sl. No.	Position	Abbreviation	Suitable Officer
1	COVID-19 Medical Section Chief	CMSC	Principal Secretary, Health & Family Welfare
2	COVID-19 Inter Agency Group (Coordinating with Private Sector, NGOs & International Organisation for response related activities)	CIAG	Commissioner Secretary Works & Housing.
3	Transportation Chief	TC	Comm. & Secy., Transport
i	Transportation by Road i/c	TRd	Transport Comm.
ii	Transportation by Rail i/c	TRl	Station Superintendent, NFR, Dimapur
4	Medical Response Supervisor (Availability of Hospitals, Isolation & Quarantine Facilities, Disease Surveillance & Testing and critical care training)	MRS	Secretary, Health & Family Welfare
5	COVID-19 Division Supervisor/ Group I/C	CDS/G i/c	DG, HG&CD /Dy. CG, HG&CD/ NDRF

	Disposal of Dead (SOP H & FW, GoI)		
i	Law & Order COVID-19 Supervisor	LOCS	ADG Law & Order
6	Medical Response Commander	MRC	Principal Director, Health & Family Welfare
i	Task Force Leader Medical Unit	TFMU	CMOs
7	COVID-19 Air Operation Nodal Officer	CANO	Airport Director, Dimapur & GM NST

### **COVID-19 PLANNING SECTION (CPS)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Suitable Officer</b>
1	COVID-19 Planning Chief	CPC	ACS & Dev. Commissioner/ACS & FC
2	COVID-19 Agri & Allied Leader	CAAL	Agriculture Production Comm.
3	COVID-19 Demobilization Leader (For Quarantine Centres & COVID-19 Operations)	CDemL	Commissioner Nagaland / D. Cs
4	COVID-19 Accommodation Leader	CAL	Secy., Rural Development
5	COVID-19 Documentation Leader	CDoCL	Director, IPR

### **COVID-19 LOGISTIC SECTION**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Suitable Officer</b>
1	COVID-19 Logistic Section	CLS	ACS & FC/Commissioner, Nagaland/ Empowered Group on Covid-19
2	COVID-19 Finance Chief	CFC	ACS & FC
3	COVID-19 Information Technology & Data Management	CITDM	Principal Secretary, power, Information Technology & Communication
4	COVID-19 Resource Provisioning Leader (Economic & Welfare measures)	CRPUL	Commissioner & Secretary Social Welfare.
5	Medical Response Supervisor (Availability of Hospitals, Isolation & Quarantine Facilities, Disease Surveillance & Testing and critical care training)	MRS	Secretary, Health & Family Welfare
i	COVID-19 Facility Unit Leader (Quarantine & Covid-19)	CFacUL	Secretary, Health & Family Welfare
6	COVID-19 Food Unit Leader (Facilitating Supply Chain & Logistic Management for availability of necessary items such as Food and Medicines)	CFoUL	Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies
7	COVID-19 Procurement Unit Leader (For frontline workers besides	CPUL	Secretary, NSDMA

	Health Professionals/Health Unit Requirements)		
i	COVID-19 Cost Unit Leader	CCUL	Secretary, NSDMA
ii	COVID-19 Compensation/ Claims Unit Leader	CClaimsUL	Secretary, NSDMA
8	COVID-19 Logistic Section Supervisor	CLSS	Add. Dev Commissioner, Nagaland
9	COVID-19 Communication Leader	CComL	D.I.G. (Wireless)

## 11.6 MONSOON PREPAREDNESS INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM

Sl,Sl	Position	Suitable Officer / Department	Roles & Responsibilities
1	Responsible Officer	Chief Secretary	Overall Command & Control
2	Incident Commander	Home Commissioner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Obtain all the informations relating to monsoon preparedness</li> <li>2. Direct and delegate response and operations action to stakeholders</li> <li>3. Requisitioning any resources necessary .</li> <li>4. Authorize release of information to the media.</li> <li>5. Recommend demobilization</li> <li>6. Review public complaints and recommend suitable grievances redresses measures to the Responsible Officer</li> </ol>
3	Roads Operation Section Chief	Commissioner & Secretary PWD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure Road Clearance &amp; Safety.</li> <li>2. Identification of Alternative Roads.</li> <li>3. Identify disaster prone sites and pre-positioning /Preparedness of machineries.</li> <li>4. Coordinate with the NSDMA for the weather updates.</li> <li>5. Inform updates relating to monsoon preparedness to Incident Commander</li> </ol>
4	Roads Operation Leader	Engineer-in-Chief NPWD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Respond and Coordinate with Roads Operation Section Chief.</li> <li>2. Positioning machineries &amp; manpower for immediate restoration of affected roads during monsoon.</li> <li>3. Coordinate &amp; collaborate with Chairman DDMA</li> </ol>
5	Safety Officer	DGP	Establish law and order, traffic, etc
6	Rescue Operation Section Chief	DG, HG & CD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure priorities on search and rescue</li> <li>2. To provide specialist response in case of any disaster</li> <li>3. Coordinate with the line departments</li> </ol>

			4. Obtain direction and update information to Incident Commander
7	Urban Flood Operation Chief	Principal Secretary, Urban Development & Municipal Affairs / PHED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of urban areas prone to flash floods</li> <li>2. Ensure the drainage system are periodically maintained and regularly monitored</li> <li>3. Relate and update information to Incident Commander</li> </ol>
8	State Emergency Operations Centre	Secretary, NSDMA	Supervise, monitor emergency incidents and rescue operations
9	Medical Section Chief	Principal Secretary/Commissioner & Secretary, Health & Family Welfare /AH&V/Agri & Allied	Deployment of medical team during an emergency incidents or if there is an outbreak of epidemic/pandemic during the monsoon.
10	Essential Commodities & Supply Chain Section Chief	Commissioner & Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies / Agri & Allied	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To ensure the availability of essential commodities in all the subdivisions</li> <li>2. Identify a supply chain during emergency</li> </ol>