

The Context

1.1.1 Disasters disrupt progress and destroy the hard earned fruits of painstaking developmental efforts, often pushing developing countries, quest for progress, back by several decades. Thus, efficient management of disasters, rather than mere response to their occurrence, has in recent time received increased attention in India and other countries of the world.

In view of the catastrophic aftermath of disasters which are increasing in frequency and intensity, it has been acknowledged that good governance needs to deal effectively with devastating impact of disasters.

Disaster Risks in Mizoram.

1.2.1 Mizoram is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of natural as well as man-made disasters. The whole of the landmass is prone to earthquake of very high intensity. It is also prone to landslides and land sinking. Cyclonic storms, hailstorms, cloud burst etc occur from time to time. Heightened vulnerabilities to disaster risks can be related to expanding population, urbanization and mushrooming of unplanned RCC buildings on steep hill slopes, especially in Aizawl City where buildings have been

constructed in a congested, haphazard manner with no seismic considerations. Lack of proper sewerage is also a major concern.

1.2.2 In the context of human vulnerability to disasters the economically and socially weaker segments of the population are the ones that are most seriously affected. Within the vulnerable groups, elderly persons, women, children and disabled persons are exposed to higher risks.

Paradigm Shift in Disaster Management

1.3.1. On 23rd December, 2005, the Government of India (GoI) took a defining step by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005 which envisaged the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) headed by the Chief Ministers, and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) headed by the District Deputy Commissioners to spearhead and adopt a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management. The DM Act of 2005 mandates that there will be a paradigm shift, from the erstwhile relief-centric response to a proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness – driven approach for conserving developmental gains and to minimize loss of life, livelihood and property.

2

Approach and Objectives

Vision

2.1.1. To build a safe and disaster resilient Mizoram State by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

Disaster Management

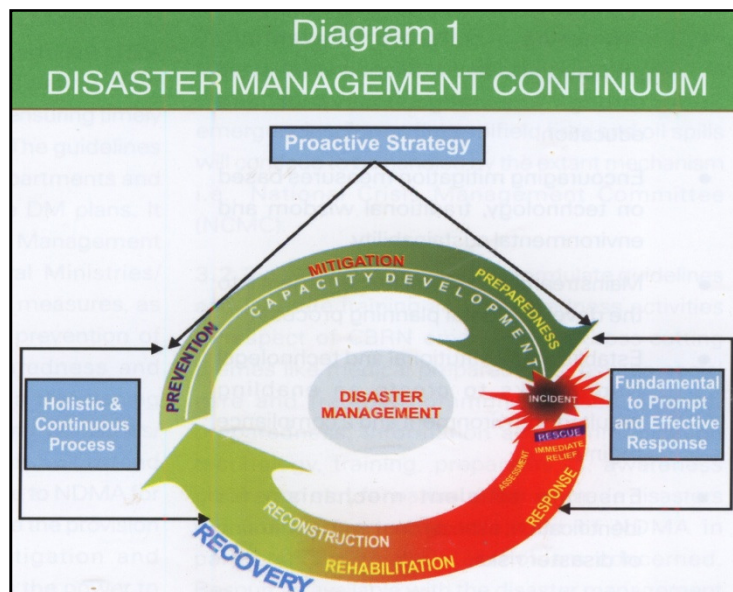
2.2.1 Sections 2 (d) and (e) of the DM Act, 2005 defines disaster as “a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.”

Disaster Management involves a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for:

- Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster.

- Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences.
- Capacity building including research and knowledge management.
- Preparedness to deal with any disaster.
- Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster.
- Evacuation, rescue and relief.
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction.

2.2.2 A typical DM continuum comprises six elements; the pre-disaster phase includes prevention, mitigation and preparedness, while the post-disaster phase includes response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery. (diagram – 1)



Approach

2.3.1 A holistic and integrated approach will be evolved towards disaster management with emphasis on building strategic partnerships at various levels. The themes underpinning the policy are:

- Community based Disaster Management.
- Capacity development in all spheres.
- Consolidation of past initiatives and best practices.
- Cooperation with agencies at National level.
- Multi-sectoral synergy.

Objectives.

2.4.1 The objectives of the Mizoram State Policy on Disaster Management are :

- Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
- Mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process

- Establishing institutional and technological frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.
- Ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communication with information technology support.
- Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living.
- Promoting a productive and proactive partnership with the media for disaster management.

3

Institutional and Legal Arrangements

Disaster Management Act, 2005.

3.1.1. DM Act, 2005 lays down institutional, legal, financial and coordination mechanisms at the National, State, District and Local levels.

Institutional Framework under the Act.

Institutionalization of Disaster Management in the State

3.2.1 The State Disaster Management Authority will be the apex body in Disaster Management in the State headed by the Chief Minister. It will lay down the State Disaster Management Policy, approve the State Disaster Management Plan, coordinate the implementation of the State DM Plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures and review the developmental plans of the different Departments of the State to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures

3.2.1 Disaster Management & Rehabilitation Department of the State will be the administrative department for disaster management under the general guidance and supervision of the Government.

3.4.1 The State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary will be the executive body to implement the decisions of the SDMA. It will coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan.

3.5.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), headed by the Deputy Commissioner shall be constituted in all the districts. It will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for Disaster Management at the District level and take all necessary measures for all purposes of Disaster Management.

3.6.1 At the Block level, there shall be a Block Disaster Management Committee in all the RD Blocks. The Block Development Officer shall be the chairperson. Membership shall be as defined by the state government from time to time. This committee shall be the planning and coordinating body in DM at the block level.

3.7.1 Village Disaster Management Committee shall be constituted in all notified villages. It shall be headed by the President of the Village Council and membership shall comprise of representatives of prominent CBOs, elected village council members, etc. as defined by the state government from time

to time. It shall prepare Disaster Management Plan and coordinate all activities on pre and post disaster management activities at the village level.

3.8.1. In the urban areas covered by State Municipal Act, other than the Mizoram Village Council Act, Local Area Disaster Management Committee shall be formed headed by the President of the Local Area Council. Membership shall comprise of representatives of prominent CBOs, elected members of LAC, etc. as may be defined by the state government from time to time. It will prepare Disaster Management Plan and coordinate all pre and post disaster activities at the local area level.

4

Principles of State Disaster Management Policy

4.1.1 The focus of the Disaster Management Policy shall be on total risk management and vulnerability reduction by strengthening the physical infrastructure as well as bio-physical, psychological, social and economic status of the people and to make the people increasingly disaster resilient as well.

Keeping in view to the above aspects, the State Government, after careful consideration is pleased to frame the State Disaster Management Policy as follows:

4.2.1 PRINCIPLES OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY:

- Take a proactive approach to disaster management and promote a culture of prevention and preparedness among individuals and institutions.
- Follow a multi-hazard approach to disaster management.
- Since sustainable development will not be possible without the active involvement of the communities, make the vulnerability reduction programmes community driven.
- Integrate Disaster Management into Development Policy and Planning.
- Institutionalize efficient, well-coordinated and participatory disaster management initiatives as one of the basic ingredients of good governance.
- Ensure quality at all stages of emergency management including prevention, mitigation, relief and reconstruction and make their adoption mandatory. For doing so, universally accepted minimum standards will be adopted. If necessary, the standards would be modified taking into account local conditions and customs.
- Attempt harmonious blending of all disaster management interventions with local cultural ethos.
- Focus on protection of the environment.
- Promote inter-agency coordination and cooperation for Disaster Management.
- Involve all stakeholders in disaster management and define their roles in different stages of disasters.
- Create an enabling environment for ensuring higher participation of all stakeholders.
- Work on legislation(s) to provide statutory backing to essential disaster management functions and agencies.

- Establish a trigger mechanism for emergency operations.
- View people as valuable partners and strengthen community-based coping mechanisms for dealing with disasters.
- Promote a spirit of volunteerism; develop a cadre of well-trained volunteers whose services will be utilized during emergencies.
- Document and use people's indigenous knowledge, whenever possible.
- Share information and knowledge about disasters and their management with all stakeholders.
- Develop a network amongst various disaster management entities using SDMA as the main hub.
- Establish an Institute dedicated to conducting research, development and training on disaster management related activities.
- Make Disaster Management a part of the educational system and curricula.
- Decentralize management of disasters to the Block, Municipality/ Village levels and strengthen their institutional and functional capacities to be effective as the first responders to disaster events.
- Ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in an equitable, consistent and predictable manner.
- Emphasis participation of women in all stages of Disaster Management and recognise their special problems in disaster situation.
- Recognize the higher vulnerability of children, elders, physically and mentally challenged, during and after emergencies and design interventions accordingly.

5

Approach and Strategy

5.1.1 Disaster Management will have an integrated approach covering the 3 phases of disaster:

- The pre-disaster phase
- The response phase and
- The recovery and rehabilitation phase.

- Yuva Kendra and other local CBOs/NGOs/VOs.
- Govt. of India organizations, agencies in the State.

5.2.1 Coordinated efforts of some or all the following stakeholders would be required for effective disaster management:

- The community affected/ vulnerable to disasters.
- State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA).
- State Executive Committee. (SEC)
- District Disaster Management Authority/ District Administration.
- State Disaster Response Force (SDRF).
- State Government Departments.
- Police, Home Guards, paramilitary forces.
- Village Councils and Urban Local Bodies/Municipalities.
- Volunteer based organizations such as NSS, NCC, Indian Red Cross, Civil Defense, Scouts and Guides, Nehru
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6 Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness

6.1.1 Mainstreaming Disaster management with Development Planning: All aspects of disaster management will be integrated with the normal development planning at all levels. Additionally, relevant departments will earmark a certain portion of the plan budget to undertake preparedness and prevention measures.

6.2.1 Capacity Building: The Government will consciously promote programme and projects to augment the capacity of the State and the people to be better prepared to face disasters. Community Based Disaster Management Plan and mock drills will be undertaken to ensure better preparedness. Efforts will be made to minimize vulnerability of disadvantaged groups like women, children, elders, physically and mentally challenged, and other marginalized groups. Aspects of reducing/minimizing long-term impact of various disasters on these vulnerable sections will be an integral part of the strategic plan.

6.3.1 Planning for Disaster Management: The National Disaster Management Act, 2005 will be enacted to promote disaster management, based on multi-disciplinary, interdepartmental, inter-sectoral and unified

command approach at all levels. Comprehensive Disaster Management Plans for the State and for all districts will be prepared and regularly updated. The State Relief Code will be formulated which will form a part of the overall State Disaster Management Plan and along with other aspects, reviewed at regular intervals to ensure that it adequately meets the requirements of the changing conditions and needs of the people. Updating and proper enforcement of other relevant laws and statutes that strengthen disaster resilience will be an integral part of such initiatives.

6.4.1 Role clarity and unified command system: A clear chain of command will be established by applying the Incident Response System developed by MHA.

6.5.1 Trigger mechanism: A trigger mechanism will be put in place, which would ensure warning dissemination, quick/ advance mobilization of human and other resources, prompt evacuation and rescue operations as well as steps for recovery and reconstruction. To test the trigger mechanism, regular mock drills at all levels will be institutionalized.

6.6.1 Constitution of Specialized Task Forces: Units of State Disaster Response Force will be raised, trained and equipped to enable them to carry out search and rescue

work efficiently. These units will swing into action during disasters on requisition.

6.7.1 Risk assessment and vulnerability reduction: Identify and focus attention on the vulnerable groups and those, which become vulnerable in the event of a disaster. A systematic risk assessment of infrastructures, buildings and inhabitants for different types of disasters will be undertaken and coordinated by the SDMA. Attention will be paid to the special needs of the vulnerable sections, which comprise the old, the infirm, the physically and mentally challenged, women, children, and other disadvantaged groups, While community involvement and response to disasters will be encouraged and promoted, women self-help groups will receive special attention. Special attention will also be given to highly vulnerable and remote areas.

6.8.1 Role of local self-government: Being closest to the people, the role of the local self-government institutions assumes greater importance in disaster management. They will be the first responders in emergencies. Emphasis will be given to strengthen and empower these institutions and their functionaries, to effectively discharge their functions.

6.9.1 Community participation: The Government will actively promote, through its own agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders, active community participation in risk

assessment, vulnerability analysis, mitigation, planning and implementation of response and rehabilitation activities. Since the communities face the brunt of any hazard, strengthening their coping mechanism will receive the highest priority. Therefore, basic search and rescue equipment will be provided to them.

6.10.1 Coordination: All agencies involved in emergency relief and other disaster management activities will have to operate within the framework laid down in this policy and other related laws, codes and government notifications in force and guidelines issued from time to time. All agencies at the State and District levels will inform the concerned officials (SDMA/DDMA) before the commencement of any new activities and submit necessary reports requested for or published by the agency. This will help in minimizing overlap and duplication of efforts and improve coordination. Database on activities of various agencies will be developed, periodically updated and disseminated.

6.11.1 Training Institutions and Training of Stakeholders:

The government, in order to improve disaster management capacity in the State, will give emphasis on training at all levels. Administrative Training Institute (Disaster Management Center) Aizawl, which is imparting training in Disaster Management,

will be supported and strengthened. Officers, posted to key positions in the field, will be given training in disaster management. Training and orientation will be organized for elected people's representatives, Government officials, NGOs, community leaders, teachers, students and disaster response forces. Training programmes will be organized for engineers, architects, builders and masons to adopt appropriate construction technologies for building disaster resistant houses.

6.12.1 Communication System: Constant endeavor will be made to make the communication systems linking the State, District, Block, Municipality/Village as fail safe as possible, Communication facilities in cut-off areas will receive special consideration. Simultaneously, alternative standby systems of communication will be put in place in order to ensure that there is no breakdown of communication during extreme events. Educating or making the community aware of the various warnings and how they will respond will be an important aspect of this initiative. Application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in early warning systems, evacuation planning & execution, and rapid damage assessment will be promoted.

6.14.1 Inventory of Resources:

A detailed inventory of resources, both human and material, available with all stakeholders required for emergency management functions

will be prepared at the State, District, Block and V.C/local council levels. The inventory will also provide information on the expertise of individuals/ groups and utility of the materials/ equipment. The inventory updated periodically will be shared with each others, Geological Informative System (GIS) will be used as an integral tool for disaster management.

6.15.1 Shelter needs: An assessment of shelter requirements during emergencies in areas vulnerable to frequent disasters like landslides and cyclones will be made. Existing community buildings will be strengthened and, if necessary, shelters will be constructed to house the vulnerable population in times of emergencies. Communities will be encouraged to build up Disaster Management Funds for maintenance of the shelters as well as for meeting immediate needs after an event before external assistance is received.

6.16.1 Strengthening of Infrastructure:

Concerted efforts will be made to strengthen roads, bridges, embankments, canals & drains, dams, public & community buildings, power transmission & distribution networks and other critical infrastructure in the State with a view to making them disaster resistant. All new public infrastructure and housing, whether in public sector or private, will be constructed incorporating measures which would make them resistant to possible disasters. Adoption of disaster reduction

measures will be mandatory and enforced by the concerned authorities. Efforts will be made to halt and discourage encroachment in identified vulnerable and environmentally fragile areas. Communities will, as far as possible, be involved in maintenance and protection of public infrastructure, especially those that will protect them during emergencies. Communities, along with local officials, will prevent anti-social elements from tampering with communication system, etc.

6.17.1 Control Room (Emergency Operation Centre): The State Emergency Operation Centre/State level control room will be suitably equipped. The District Emergency Operation Centres will also be strengthened adequately with IT equipment and search and rescue equipment. During emergencies, temporary control rooms will be set up as close as possible to the location of the crisis.

6.18.1 Environment protection: One of the most important components of disaster mitigation is protection of the eco system. Efforts will be made to preserve and protect these systems with people's cooperation. For example, afforestation which plays a very important role in reducing the impact of landslide will be encouraged. The Government will promote conservation and restoration measures, especially with involvement and participation of the communities dependent on such

environmental niches. Emphasis will be given on promoting better sewerage and waste management systems in the urban areas.

6.19.1 Disaster Management in Educational Curriculum: To inculcate a culture of preparedness and prevention, disaster management will be incorporated in the education system and curricula at all levels. The students should be exposed to mock drills to develop requisite intuitive skills.

6.20.1 Insurance and Risk Cover: Steps will be taken to inculcate the importance of comprehensive insurance of properties in the mind set of the public efforts will be made in collaboration with the Govt. of India Insurance Companies. The services of CBOs, NGOs, PRIs and other agencies will be utilized to promote awareness about insurance.

6.21.1 Revision and Updation of the Policy: The State Disaster Management Authority will revise and update the policy as and when required.

Key Activities during the Response Phase:

7.1.1 Monitoring Committee (s): In the event of major disasters the Cabinet or a Cabinet Sub-Committee appointed by the Cabinet will take stock of the situation at regular intervals and take decisions with regard to broad strategies to deal with those. The State Crisis Management Group (SCMG) headed by the Chief Secretary will meet frequently to monitor and deal with the situation. The SCMG will coordinate with relevant departments and take prompt decisions in response matters. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner will head a similar group with concerned district level officials, experts and representatives of the civil society organizations as members.

7.1.2 Objective of Relief: Relief activities will be designed to address the immediate needs of victims with special emphasis on the vulnerability. Care will be taken to ensure equity and fairness in relief distribution and avoidance of overlapping of efforts by various agencies.

7.1.3 Rescue & Medical care: The first priority after the impact will be to rescue and

provide medical care to the people, who have been trapped, injured or marooned. If necessary, assistance of armed forces and other specialized trained groups such as SDRF will be solicited, including NDRF at Guwahati.

7.1.4 Relief Personnel: Officials and volunteers at various levels will be trained and updated on various aspects of emergency response and relief management. Often during prolonged periods of emergencies, relief personnel suffer from stress. Arrangements would be made for prompt and proper stress management of emergency personnel and volunteers. A database of trained personnel will be developed, updated and disseminated to concerned emergency management agencies/DDMAs/BLDMCs/VLDMCs so that prompt services of the trained persons can be utilized.

7.1.5 Food & Shelter: Immediate need of food, including those for infants, potable drinking water and temporary shelter will be addressed at the earliest by the concerned departments viz., Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs department/Public Health Engineering department.

7.1.6 Health and Sanitation: All efforts including disinfection of contaminated water sources will be made to prevent outbreak of epidemic. The overall responsibility will vest with Health Department/Public Health Engineering department.

7.1.7 Trauma Counseling: Steps will be taken by Government and the civil society to counsel those who suffer from post-disaster trauma, especially women and children by involving members of MUP/MHIP/Psychiatrists, Counselors.

7.1.8 Surface Communication: Immediate restoration of surface communication and telecommunication will be accorded the highest priority. All concerned departments will take up immediate restoration of their infrastructure.

7.1.9 Security: Adequate arrangements will be made, if necessary, to provide security for smooth movement of relief materials. Security will also be provided in the relief camps. Cooperation of local trained volunteers and if required para-military intervention will be solicited.

7.1.10 Information Sharing: To ensure dissemination of information and to prevent spread of wrong information and rumor, a single source system will be created.

7.1.11 Rapid Damage Assessment: The district administration and the concerned departments will make quick damage assessment even when the relief operations are going on. SEC will coordinate this. Uniform format for damage and needs shall be developed to streamline reporting system.

7.1.12 Transparency: Transparency in relief, reconstruction and mitigation activities will be maintained by all agencies.

7.1.13 Early transition to rehabilitation: In order that human dignity is not compromised, efforts will be made to ensure a smooth and quick transition from Relief to Rehabilitation phase where food security needs would be combined with peoples' participation in creating and renovating community assets.

8

Relief and Rehabilitation

8.1.1 Approach

Relief is no longer perceived only as gratuitous assistance or provision of emergency relief supplies on time. It is on the contrary, viewed as an overarching system of facilitation of assistance to the victims of disaster for their rehabilitation in States and ensuring social safety and security of the affected persons. The relief needs to be prompt, adequate and of approved standards.

8.2.1 Setting up of Temporary Relief Camps

DDMAs, especially in recurring disaster prone areas, may identify locations for setting up temporary camps. Agencies to supply the necessary stores will be identified in the predisaster phase. The use of premises of educational institutions for setting up relief camps needs to be discouraged.

8.2.2 The temporary relief camps will have adequate provision of drinking water and bathing, sanitation and essential health care facilities. Whenever feasible, special task forces from amongst the disaster affected families will be set up to explore the possibility of providing food through community kitchens, and provision of

education through the restoration of schools and anganwadis. Efficient governance systems like entitlement cards, laminated identification cards etc., will be developed as a part of uniform humanitarian governance practices through the respective DDMAs.

8.3.1 Management of Relief Supplies

Ensuring minimum standards of relief and speedy management of supplies are important features of relief operations. SOPs will be put in place for ensuring the procurement, packaging, transportation, storage and distribution of relief items, which needs to be carried out in an organized manner. The affected community and local authorities need to work in tandem in managing the relief camps. Guidelines will be evolved to manage the donations received in cash or kind to ensure transparency and accountability.

8.4.1 Review of Standards of Relief

SDMA will recommend standards of relief to address the contemporary needs of communities affected by disasters which will be incorporated in the State Relief Code.

8.5.1 Provision of Intermediate Shelters

In the case of devastating disasters, where extreme weather conditions can be life threatening or when the period of stay in temporary shelters is likely to be long and uncertain, construction of intermediate shelters with suitable sanitary facilities will be undertaken to ensure a reasonable quality of life to the affected people.

8.6.1 Detailed Damage Assessment and Preparation of Rehabilitation &

Reconstruction Plan: A detailed and objective damage assessment will be done in the affected area in order to size up and prioritise restoration, reconstruction and rehabilitation measures within the shortest possible time. Respective departments will undertake detailed sectoral damage assessment on priority basis and complete the same within two months of the event at the latest. Guidelines will be formulated by the SDMA. The shelf of projects, programmes are to be approved by Govt. before implementation. The concerned District Deputy Commissioner will prepare a time-bound comprehensive reconstruction and rehabilitation plan. The SDMA will facilitate the process. The objective of the rehabilitation and recovery plan will be to reduce vulnerability of the people and infrastructure. In the rehabilitation plan, the special needs of

the vulnerable groups and areas prone to repeated disasters will be given priority.

8.7.1 Resource mobilization: To augment the resources available with the State Govt., assistance from Union Government, public and private sector, multi lateral and bilateral agencies, organizations, the civil society and other charitable organizations will be sought with the approval of the State Government. Communities and individuals would be encouraged to raise resources necessary for immediate relief within the community itself and to access the Community Disaster Management Fund and institutional credit. A coordination mechanism will be put in place at all levels under the aegis of the SDMA, to ensure equitable distribution of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and generate synergy.

8.8.1 Rehabilitation of orphans and widows: For the rehabilitation of orphans and widows a community-based approach will be adopted. Institutional rehabilitation will be considered only as an alternative option. Social Welfare Department will be the Nodal Department for the rehabilitation of the children who become orphans, and persons who become widows and physically or mentally challenged due to disasters.

8.9.1 Documentation: Documentation of various phases and aspects of disaster management is important for recording valuable experiences and identifying areas where improvements are possible. The Information and Public Relations Department will be the nodal department for documentation of various disaster events, highlighting lessons learnt in association with other involved organizations.

Approach

9.1.1 In order to bring about a paradigm shift from the relief-centric approach to one covering prevention, preparedness and mitigation, efforts would be made to mainstream prevention and mitigation measures into the developmental plans and programmes by enlisting cooperation from all stakeholders.

response, relief and rehabilitation, in accordance with Central guidelines. Similarly, as mandated by the Act, the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) shall be created for projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation. The SDMF shall be applied by the SDMA.

DM to be in-built in Development Plans.

9.2.1 SDMA will ensure mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the developmental agenda of all existing and new developmental programmes and projects which shall incorporate disaster resilient specifications in design and construction. The Planning and Programme Implementation Department will give due weightage to these factors while allocating resources.

State Disaster Mitigation Fund.

9.3.1 Guidelines for mitigation of the SDMF shall be framed.

Abbreviations

CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations.
CRF	-	Calamity Relief Fund
DDMA	-	District Disaster Management Authority.
DM	-	Disaster Management
GoI	-	Government of India.
NDMA	-	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	-	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	-	National Executive Committee
SDMA	-	State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	-	State Disaster Response Force / State Disaster Response Fund
SDMF	-	State Disaster Mitigation Fund
SEC	-	State Executive Committee.
SOPs	-	Standard Operating Procedure.