



NAGALAND SDG VISION 2030

SDGCC Nagaland
Planning & Coordination Department
Nagaland Civil Secretariat, Kohima-797004
sdgnagaland@gmail.com

United Nations Development Programme
55 Lodhi Estate, New Delhi - 110003,
Phone: +91 11-46532725

www.in.undp.org

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GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

VISION 2030

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Based on the United Nations Sustainable
Development Goals (SDGs) 2015

STATE OF NAGALAND





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MESSAGES



Message

Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Government of Nagaland

On behalf of the people of Nagaland, I am delighted to share the State's Vision 2030, which is aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Government of Nagaland is committed to working together with all the stakeholders to promote inclusive, peaceful and sustainable development for a brighter tomorrow. This Vision 2030 document outlines the development plans for the next decade and it highlights the priority indicators in all sectors of growth so that progress may be easily measured against defined targets. This document is as relevant to any citizen of Nagaland as it may be to a representative from a non-profit organisation, the academia, the private sector or any other stakeholder.

As envisaged by the United Nations, in September 2015, 193 nations including India came together to adopt 17 goals and 169 targets for sustainable development. These SDGs, also known as the global goals, are a universal call to action in order to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that everyone enjoys peace and prosperity. As you will see, while you read this Vision Document, the global goals are highly ambitious and interconnected with numerous synergies between goals as well as targets. Therefore, I call upon the cooperation of all stakeholders to play their part in the years to come and help to realise the Nagaland's Vision 2030.

I would like to congratulate all the Departments of the Government of Nagaland who have worked tirelessly to make this document a reality. I also thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) team for providing guidance for the release of this crucial document.

As we embark on this journey, I solicit various stakeholders including civil society, industry, schools, colleges, media, village councils etc., to come together in the spirit of shared responsibility to develop our land and create our common future.

Thank you,

Neiphiu Rio
Chief Minister, Government of Nagaland

Date: 26 March 2021
Place: Kohima



Message

Hon'ble Minister for Planning
& Coordination, Land Revenue
and Parliamentary Affairs,
Government of Nagaland

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that the Nagaland Vision 2030 document has been prepared highlighting our priority areas and laying down significant milestones to be achieved by 2030. This document is based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.

This document 'Nagaland Vision 2030: Leaving No One Behind' will serve as a strategic development plan for all the relevant departments to work coherently towards the achievement of the SDGs across the state.

I congratulate Shri Neiphiu Rio, Hon'ble Chief Minister and all my colleagues, Shri J. Alam, Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland and the Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) under the guidance of the Department of Planning & Coordination, Government of Nagaland in bringing together all departments to take forth the common development agenda of Nagaland, "Development for all, Leaving No One Behind". I also thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) team and all the departments for providing immense support in finalising this document.

I hope all residents and organisations in the state will lend their full support to the Vision 2030 of the Government of Nagaland towards making Nagaland a developed state with inclusive growth.

Thank you,

Neiba Kronu

Minister for Planning & Coordination,
Land Revenue and Parliamentary Affairs,
Government of Nagaland

Date: 5 March 2021
Place: Kohima



Message

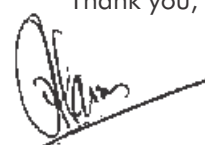
Chief Secretary,
Government of Nagaland

I am extremely glad to share that Nagaland has successfully formulated its SDG Vision 2030 document based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlighting key priority areas, current interventions, key challenges and the way forward in the next decade. This document is based on the 17 SDGs that were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

The Nagaland Vision 2030 also focusses on bringing forth the convergence between departments and highlights innovative means to achieve the ambitious targets through systematic planning. The document comes out with clear strategies for resource mobilisation and monitoring the progress of implementation through identified indicators using advanced technology.

I would like to congratulate the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) under the guidance of the Department of Planning & Coordination for spearheading this initiative and drafting this elaborate document. I would also like to thank each department for its immense contribution towards this initiative.

A number of successful schemes are being implemented in Nagaland to improve economic, social as well as environmental indicators in the state. Through the Vision 2030 document, we aim to further enrich our policies and programmes in the state aligned to the SDGs and look forward to working with all our stakeholders to accomplish this ambitious agenda.

Thank you,


Date: 9 March 2021
Place: Kohima

J. Alam, IAS
Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Acknowledgement

Additional Development Commissioner,
Government of Nagaland

Nagaland Vision 2030: Leaving No One Behind' is based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. A detailed study was undertaken taking into account the baseline status, present interventions, present and future challenges and proposed strategies. The salient features of the document include:

- ▶ **Nagaland Today**
- ▶ **Focus for Tomorrow**
- ▶ **Nagaland 2030 Targets**
- ▶ **Current interventions to meet the objectives**
- ▶ **Challenges associated with ongoing programmes**
- ▶ **Proposed strategies to achieve the Vision 2030**
- ▶ **Indicators for each SDG with target values for short, medium and long term achievements**

The following questions are answered under each of the SDGs: "Where are we today?", "What do we have to achieve by 2030?", "What are the efforts taken by the government?", "What are the challenges in meeting the targets?" and "How do we achieve our aim for 2030?"

The Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 document has been prepared after extensive discussions based on the Strategy Paper and the Action Plan (SPAP) of the departments. The document has been drafted by the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) under the guidance of the Department of Planning & Coordination, Government of Nagaland incorporating contributions from various individuals and state government departments.

I would like to thank the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri Neiphiu Rio for providing his leadership and guidance, the encouragement of the Hon'ble Minister of Planning & Coordination, Land Revenue and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Neiba Kronu and the mentorship of the Chief Secretary, Nagaland, Shri J. Alam for collectively facilitating the SDG Vision 2030 Document for the State. I hope the envisioned road map as brought out in this document will actualise and find fruition for the benefit of the people of Nagaland.

Thank you,

Nosazol Charles

Additional Development Commissioner,
Government of Nagaland

Date: 10 March 2021
Place: Kohima

An aerial photograph of a long, straight bridge spanning a wide river. The bridge has a light-colored road surface and metal railings. The river is a deep green color, and the surrounding landscape is covered in dense, lush green trees and vegetation. The bridge extends from the bottom center towards the top left of the frame.

Vision 2030 for Nagaland

We envisage Nagaland as a well-governed, peaceful, inclusive and prosperous state of India with a sustainable and diverse economy, a skilled and healthy population providing equitable opportunities for all citizens who have a sense of belonging and fulfilment in a safe, clean and green environment where none feels deprived and women are empowered with equal opportunities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 ambitious global goals which tackle some of the most critical challenges of the 21st century. The core principle of the SDGs is to ensure economic and social growth keeping the environment at the crux of developmental planning. These goals focus on including the most marginalised communities with the aim to “leave no one behind”. This section includes information about the state of Nagaland, the performance on its key metrics and major achievements.

About Nagaland

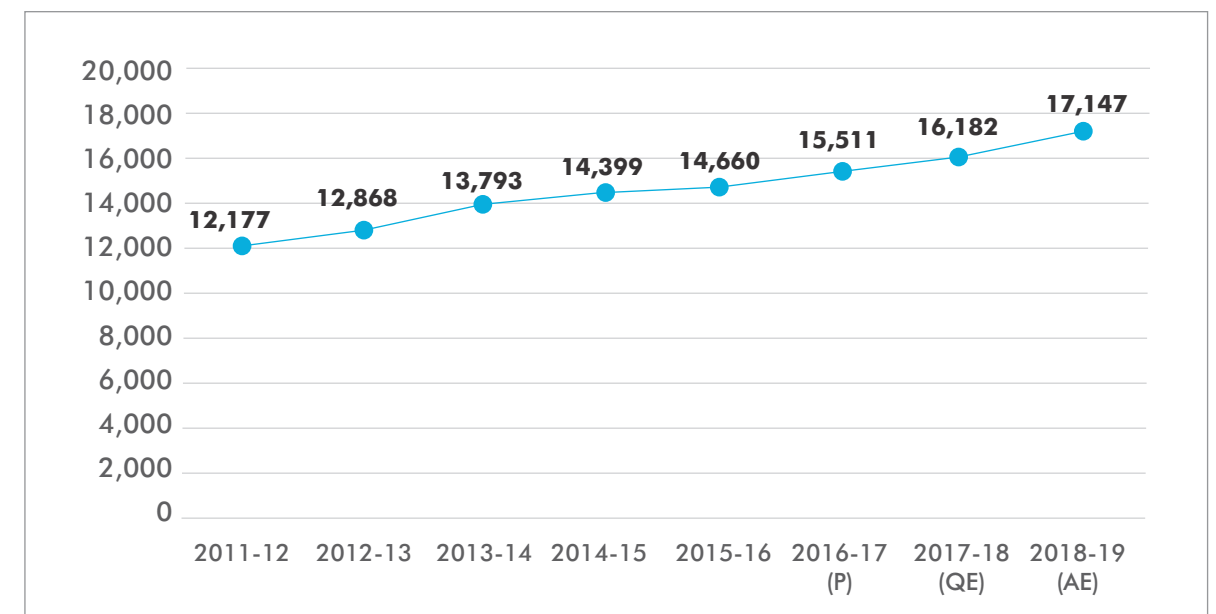
On 1 December 1963, Nagaland was inaugurated as the sixteenth state of India. The state of Nagaland covers an area of 16,579 sq km and lies between 25°6' and 27°4' latitude north of Equator and between the longitudinal lines 93°20' and 95°15' East. The state is connected with Manipur on the South, Assam on the North and West, Arunachal Pradesh on the North East and it shares a common international boundary with Myanmar on the East. A mountainous state, the altitude varies approximately between 194 metres and 3,048 metres above sea level. Many villages stand at 1,000 - 2,000 metres height.

According to the 2011 Census, the population of Nagaland is 19,78,502, of which 71.14 percent live in rural areas. The density of population is 119 per sq km. The state has 12 districts: Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek, Mon, Dimapur, Peren, Longleng, Kiphire and Noklak.

Key Metrics

The state has been witnessing increasing steady growth of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices which is evident from the trend shown in Fig. 1 below.

Figure-1 GSDP at constant prices (Rs. Crore)



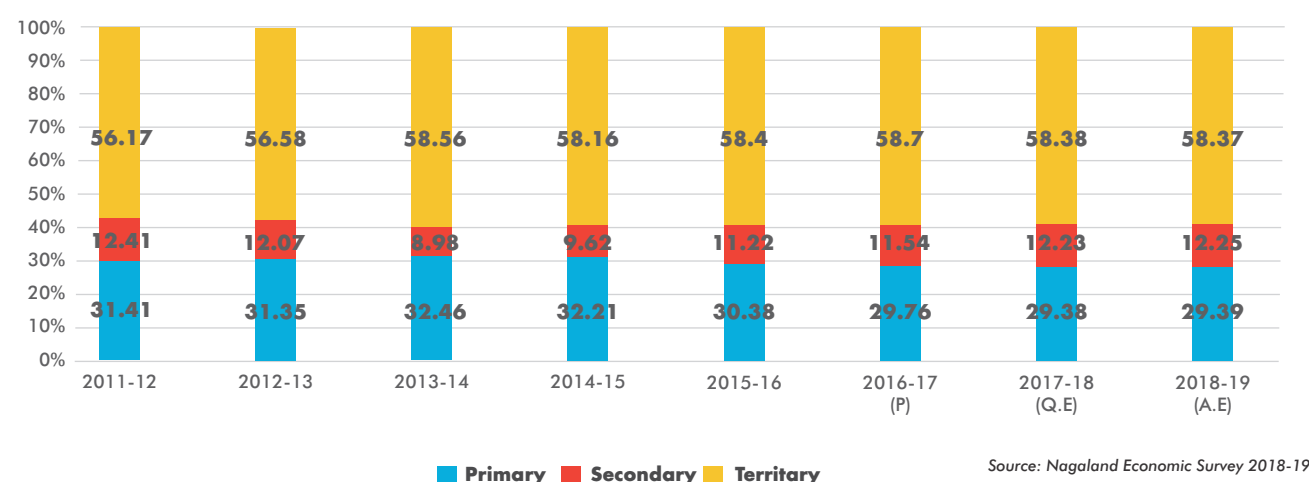
Key: P = Provisional; Q.E = Quick Estimate; A.E = Advance Estimate

Source: Nagaland Statistical Handbook 2018

In the sector-wise contribution of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at constant prices, the tertiary sector takes the lead in Nagaland followed by the primary sector and then the secondary sector (Fig. 2). As Fig. 2 shows that the contribution of the tertiary sector has been marginally increasing while that of the primary sector has been marginally reducing.

Figure-2

Sector-wise percentage contribution to GSVA



Population living below the poverty line has halved between 2004/2005 and 2011/2012; the latter being at 18.88 percent below the poverty line which is below the national rate of 21.92 percent. Apart from this, Nagaland's key achievements are outlined in Box 1.

Overall, Nagaland has achieved a score of 57, compared to the average national score of 60.

Although the state has been recognised for several achievements, there is still work to be done in order to truly implement and achieve the SDGs. With this understanding, the Nagaland Vision 2030 document aims to bring forth goal-wise state-level challenges that the state faces and effective strategies to overcome them.

Nagaland and the SDGs

The state government has taken efforts to better plan and implement the SDGs. In 2019, the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) was created under the Department of Planning & Coordination, Government of Nagaland with technical assistance from UNDP headed by Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner. Prior to this, an 'SDG Cell' was set up in each of the related departments with nodal officers. The state also has a High Level Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary for guidance, monitoring, policy review and course correction. This Vision Document is a step forward to integrate and localise the SDGs at a state-wide level in a structured and planned manner.

'Nagaland Vision 2030' document

This document serves as a strategic development plan for all government departments to work coherently towards the achievement of the SDGs in the state. The focus is on bringing forth the convergence between departments and highlighting innovative means to achieve the ambitious targets through systematic planning and implementation. The document comes out with clear strategies for resource mobilisation and monitoring the progress of implementation through identified indicators using advanced technology. The next section of the document highlights the following under each of the SDGs: State Vision, Nagaland Today, Focus for Tomorrow, Current Interventions, Challenges and Strategies for Success.

Key Highlights

According to NITI Aayog's SDG Index 2.0 (December 2019), Nagaland has been recognised in the following ways:

- » **Top performing state for Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production.**
- » **Front-runner for Goal 2: Zero Hunger**, with a score of 70 percent, above the national average of 35 percent.
- » With regards to percentage of **anaemia among children aged 6 – 59 months**, Nagaland has already crossed the national target of reducing anaemia among children to 14 percent until 2030 by achieving 8 percent.
- » The lowest rate of **crime among women** is in Nagaland, recorded at about **7 percent**.
- » **Front-runner for Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, with a score of 75 percent, Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**, with a score of 70 percent, Goal 15: Life on Land, with a score of 94 percent and Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, with a score of 84 percent.
- » Of the **239 wildlife crime cases** reported in India between 2017 and 2018, Nagaland registered only one such case.
- » Nagaland has had no reported **incident of human trafficking**.

Goal-wise list of Nagaland 2030 Targets

In this section, the Nagaland Targets for 2030 have been listed out according to each goal.



- Eradicate extreme poverty by 2030
- Ensure 100 percent financial inclusion
- Ensure health, education, housing and basic services for all



- Attain the status of a state that has surplus food production by 2030
- Zero malnutrition amongst children and women
- Increase rice productivity per hectare from 2 metric tonne to 4 metric tonne by 2030
- Increase food grains production from 7,38,260 metric tonne to 9,91,180 metric tonne



- Reduce MMR to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
- End preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age
- Reduce by one third (1/3) premature mortality due to non-communicable disease through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being
- End the epidemic of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases
- Provide equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services to the people of the state



- 100 percent literacy rate
- 100 percent enrolment in primary education
- 0 percent or near 0 percent dropout rate at school level
- 100 percent or near 100 percent pass for primary education
- 100 percent enrolment rate of children with special needs
- Accreditation of every school and higher education institution in the state with a minimum score of 2.5 Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)
- Upgradation of existing Polytechnics to Degree Colleges after obtaining accreditation through National Board of Accreditation (NBA)



- Establish Women Resource Centres in all districts of Nagaland by 2030
- 3,500 women farmers to be benefitted for sustainable livelihood activities under Resource Development Programme for Women (RDPW)
- Train at least 1,000 young women and school dropouts for self - employment under Multi Training Centre (MTC)
- Train more than 1,500 school dropout girls and young women to promote entrepreneurship and self - employment under Integrated Development cum Resource Centre (IDRC)
- Train 2,000 women on various short term vocational courses and skill development under Women Resource Centres (WRC)



- Achieve 100 percent universal and equitable access to safe and adequate drinking water
- Achieve 70 percent of Irrigated Command Area brought under Water Users Associations (WUAs)
- Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes by 50 percent



- Provide state-wide access to clean energy for all
- Increase renewable energy share in total energy consumption
- Improve energy efficiency at the state level
- 100 percent households using clean cooking fuel by 2030



- Increase workforce participation rate for women. Promote start-ups by women entrepreneurs in the state
- Increase skilled labour force in the state
- All workforce of the state shall be covered by social security and welfare schemes
- Increase the number of MSMEs in the state



- Make air transport accessible to all
- Establish around 500 start-ups recognised under start-up Nagaland
- Establish 11 Mini Industrial Growth Centres and 5 Border Trade Centres
- All Government to Citizen (G2C) services shall be electronically/IT enabled
- Broadband optical fibre connectivity to every village in the state



- Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- Establish community owned old age home day care centres in every district to cater to the needs of the elderly population
- Establish a District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) in all districts



- Construct 35,000 dwelling units for EWS households across the state
- Cover all 39 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with septage and waste management
- Provide 100 percent individual toilet coverage and adequate public/community toilets across 39 ULBs
- 100 percent coverage of hospitals with bio-medical waste segregation
- Align district plans in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005, Sendai Framework and State Plan



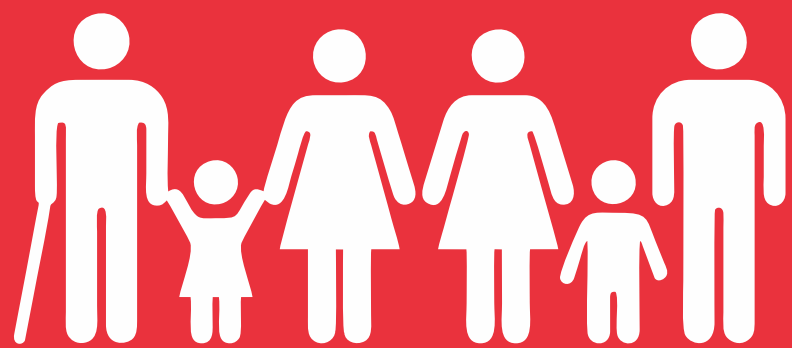
- Alleviate economic status of rural population and decrease dependence on subsistence agriculture
- Provide ecosystem services through forests
- Restore degraded forests and overexploited underwater ecosystems
- Increase efficient usage of the state's natural resources to 42.68 percent by 2030, up from 8.3 percent in FY 2018/2019



- Reduce proportion of crime against women against total crime reported to 2 percent by 2030
- Reduce proportion of crime against children to 0.16 percent per 1,00,000 population by 2030
- Reduce number of murder cases significantly by 2030
- Reduce cases of corruption



- Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP
- Increase state-level income generation to empower self-sufficiency



GOAL 1:
NO POVERTY

Goal 1: No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

VISION



To eradicate extreme poverty by ensuring sustainable livelihoods, income opportunities and providing easy access to health, education, housing and basic services.

Nagaland Today

The annual per capita income of the state is **INR 1,24,240¹** as compared to the national average of **INR 1,26,406 in FY 2018/2019.**

The estimated percentage of people living below the poverty line in Nagaland is **18.88 percent** in FY 2011/2012 which is below the national rate of **21.92 percent.²**

The unemployment rate of the state is **21.4 percent** as compared to the national average of **6.1 percent.³**

Health insurance coverage is **6.1 percent** which is below the national average of **28.7 percent.⁴**

As per the 2011 Census, the literacy rate of Nagaland is **79.55 percent** as compared to national rate of **74.04 percent.**



Focus for Tomorrow

- Ensure close coordination among all stakeholders for effective service delivery of public services, schemes and programmes
- Strengthening Gram Panchayat Development Plans
- Generate awareness of all social security schemes through extensive publicity and awareness camp in convergence mode
- Sustainable employment generation through the agriculture and allied sector and skill development



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Eradicate extreme poverty by 2030
- Ensure 100 percent financial inclusion
- Ensure health, education, housing and basic services for all

¹Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-19
²Tendulkar Committee Estimates

³Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-18
⁴National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4

Current Interventions

With an estimated 18.88⁵ percent people living below the poverty line in Nagaland, there is still much work to be done to further reduce this level to zero by 2030. Nagaland is predominantly an agrarian state with about 60 percent of its population engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Nagaland is also home to a large rural population with 71.14⁶ percent of the population living in villages. Over the seven year period

from 2011/2012 to 2018/2019⁷, the state per capita income (PCI) achieved a compound annual growth rate of 10.65 percent.

Working towards eradication of extreme poverty at the state level, the Government of Nagaland has been implementing various schemes. Some of the major schemes are as follows:

Accessibility to Basic Services



FOOD SECURITY

The National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 was launched in July 2016 in the state to provide food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quality food at affordable prices to eligible beneficiaries. The government has completed 100 percent digitisation of NFSA beneficiaries with 55 percent Aadhaar seeded during FY 2017/2018. There are 76 Public Distribution Centres and 1,622 Fair Price Shops in the state.⁸



EDUCATION

The state has made steady progress achieving a literacy rate of 79.55 percent above the National Literacy rate of 74.04 percent.⁹ The Government of Nagaland has given utmost priority to education by way of establishing schools in almost all the villages and urban habitations. However, there is a need for efficiency in increased expenditures to extract appropriate outcomes. For more information regarding education, refer Goal 4: Quality Education.



HEALTH

The Government of Nagaland has been making consistent efforts to make healthcare affordable and accessible across the state. There are 559 Sub-Centres (SCs), 137 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 25 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 11 District Hospitals as on 2017-18.¹⁰ In addition, the Government of Nagaland also provides healthcare through various schemes towards ensuring basic health and well-being in the state. For more information on health-related, refer Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being.

⁵Tendulkar Committee Estimate 2011-2012
⁶Census 2011
⁷Advance Estimate
⁸Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-19
⁹Census of India 2011
¹⁰Nagaland Statistical Handbook 2018

Financial Inclusion

The Government of Nagaland through the Lead Bank aims to have 100 percent financial inclusion and open brick and mortar branches in all the unbanked blocks by 2030.

- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):** PMMY was launched in April 2015 to fund the unfunded in which banks provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector. Under this scheme, 2,130 number of loans amounting to INR 74.59¹¹ crore have been sanctioned by banks during the four quarters (ending March 2020) of FY 2019/2020. The details of the loans disbursed under PMMY as on 31 March 2020 are:

Shishu: 2,807 loan accounts with an outstanding amount of INR 9.15 crore.¹²

Kishor: 3,573 loan accounts with an outstanding amount of INR 79.66 crore.¹³

Tarun: 949 loan accounts with an outstanding amount of INR 70.65 crore.¹⁴

- **Social Security Schemes:** The progress of social security schemes under financial inclusion as of 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) to bank the unbanked: 23,04,075 active accounts, that is, 15.37 percent of the state's population have bank accounts.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) to secure the unsecured: 21,978 accounts enrolled.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to secure the unsecured: 61,635 accounts enrolled.

Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to secure the unsecured: 5,809 accounts enrolled.

Rural Development

The Government of Nagaland is committed towards the development and effective implementation of various policies and schemes for the rural areas in the state. There are 74 Rural Development Blocks and 1,285 recognised villages with 71.14 percent of the population living in rural areas. Some of the schemes implemented by the Government of Nagaland which are fundamental in improving the livelihoods of the rural population are:

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):** MGNREGS has been significantly generating rural employment for unskilled labour in the state since 2006. Through this programme, 34,944 works have been completed from FY 2015/2016 until September 2019 at an average of roughly 7,000 works per financial year. During the same period, the state generated INR 860.83 lakh person days providing wage employment to an average of 5,22,389 wage earners each financial year.¹⁵
- **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G):** PMAY-G aims to provide "Housing for All" in the rural areas by 2022. During FY 2017/2018, against the projected amount of INR 7,388.277 lakh, an amount of INR 1,610.507 lakh was made available for implementation of PMAY-G in Nagaland i.e., (Centre - INR 998.38 lakh and State - INR 612.127 lakh respectively). Out of the total available fund, 4,237 houses are to be constructed in the rural areas. During FY 2018/2019, an amount of INR 11,492 lakh was proposed for construction of 8,500 rural houses in the state.¹⁶
- **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):** NRLM aims at reducing poverty through building strong and sustainable grassroots 'institutions of the poor'. The scheme has covered 1,241 villages with dedicated mission management units in 74 blocks and 11 districts. The state mission has mobilised 1,10,788 rural households into women-run functional grassroots institutions, 12,003 SHGs and their higher level institutions of 716 Village Level Organisations (VLOs) and 22 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs). As of February 2020, 31,542 SHG member savings accounts were opened, including 17,346 Aadhar seeded.¹⁷

- **Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):** RGSA was introduced in Nagaland during FY 2018/2019, it spearheaded various training sessions at the state, district and block levels on numerous subjects including the SDGs, community based natural resource management and solid waste management. The training sessions were conducted by the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) for village functionaries and departmental officials and staff. Village functionaries and departmental officials who were not covered during 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 have been proposed to be covered in the next financial year.
- **Solid Waste Management (SWM):** Action plans for SWM have been collected from 1,238 villages across all 11 Districts. A waste management Training of Trainers (ToT) programme was conducted at the SIRD for 11 districts. Waste management training has also been imparted to BDOs and VDB secretaries of 33 notified villages.
- **Grant-In-Aid (GIA):** The main objective of the programme is to ensure the active participation of the rural people in grass-root level planning for self income generating so as to create capital investment and also to provide financial credibility. It also ensures the involvement of women and youth in the rural development activities that is suitable to their needs, the village GIA allocation is sub-allocated as, General scheme - 55 percent, Women scheme - 25 percent and Youth scheme - 20 percent.

Agriculture

The agriculture and allied sector is one of the major contributors to the GSDP and is the largest employer of the workforce in the state with 45.47 percent of the working population engaged in agricultural activities.¹⁸ The overall food grain production in the state has been steadily increasing over the years; there was an increase of 3.03 percent¹⁹ during FY 2017/2018 as compared to the previous financial year. The substantial progress in production and productivity of food grains has been achieved through various schemes.

For more information regarding agriculture and food security, refer Goal 2: End Hunger.

Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

In order to promote skill development, entrepreneurship, employability and harness the potential of the demographic dividend of the state, the Government of Nagaland is implementing various programmes and projects.

For more information regarding employment, skill development and entrepreneurship, refer Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.

Industries and Commerce

The State Industrial Policy (SIP) 2000 was revised in 2004 in order to provide better facilities to entrepreneurs/industrialists for promoting enterprises both in the manufacturing and service sectors. The government has taken various measures such as industrial development of infrastructure, promotion of export and trade, provision of training and development of entrepreneurial and technical skills. The Department of Industries & Commerce is in the process of revising the SIP.

For more information regarding Industries and Commerce, refer Goal No.9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.

Urban Development

According to the 2011 Census, Nagaland recorded the highest growth rate of urban population at 67.38 percent, much higher than the national growth rate of 31.80 percent. Such rapid urbanisation can be attributed to various factors such as natural growth of urban population, rural to urban migration and inclusion of new urban areas as statutory towns. Urban population constitutes 29 percent of the state population. It has become imperative to work out long-term solutions for improvement of amenities and infrastructure in order to alleviate various problems associated with growing urban habitats.

For more information regarding urban development, refer to Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

^{11,12,13,14}Lead Bank Office, Kohima

¹⁵Department of Rural Development, Government of Nagaland

¹⁶Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-19

¹⁷NSRLM, Rural Development Department, Government of Nagaland

¹⁸Census 2011

¹⁹Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-19

Challenges

Due to the infrastructural deficit in the state, meeting the challenges of development while conforming to the agenda of inclusive growth under the SDGs becomes a key focus. Formulating relevant policies towards achieving various targets under the SDGs will help the state to address its domestic development challenges.

- **Limited Financing:** Financing for development has been recognised as a critical element for the realisation of the SDGs and related targets because achieving ambitious SDG targets (spread through 17 Goals and associated 169 targets) requires huge resources. Given the nature of the targets fixed under different SDGs, financing this transformative development agenda remains a big challenge before the policy makers.
- **Ensuring Close Coordination:** Implementation of policies towards the SDGs also requires better coordination among all stakeholders. This is because all 17 SDGs are highly inter-linked and cannot be implemented in isolation. Thus, the need is to develop a policy to implement the SDGs in such a way as to encourage different stakeholders to work together.
- **Limited Banking Facilities:** Since the introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under most of the national flagship schemes, the need for proper banking infrastructure is being felt.

Of the 74 blocks in the state, 28 blocks do not have banks. Even in the blocks that have banks, there are villages that cannot access the banking facilities. Consequently, there is great scope for financial inclusion in these blocks.

- **High Levels of Unemployment:** As per the Labour Force Survey 2017-18, a little over one-fifth of the population is currently unemployed and the state government is the dominant employer.
- **Promoting Development of Basic Infrastructure:** The implementation of the SDGs will depend on the availability of basic infrastructural support both in rural and urban areas. Nagaland has a difficult terrain which is coupled with poor roads and transportation facilities leading to limited access to movement of goods. This does not allow proper access to services and hampers availability of quality healthcare, education and even basic necessities at time.
- **Providing Access to Food, Health, Education and Housing:** While the government has implemented several programmes to allow easier accessibility and availability to necessities such as food, health, education and housing, there are several reasons why on the ground, they may be more difficult to implement.
 - **Ensuring Food Security:** Poor road connectivity means that the public distribution system can face acute shortages at times. Additionally, IT infrastructure needs to be developed to bring about greater efficiency in the public distribution system delivery.
 - **Providing Access to Healthcare:** Due to poor infrastructure and difficult terrain, quality healthcare services and medication access can be a critical issue. To overcome this challenge to some extent, there are chopper services in the interiors to cater to medical emergencies of the vulnerable.
 - **Providing Quality Education:** There is a paucity of teachers and as a result, poor learning outcomes among students are a constant challenge that the state is grappling with.
 - **Housing:** Poor awareness of government schemes related to housing, higher risk in areas prone to natural disasters and poor infrastructure causes bottlenecks in implementation.

Strategies for Success

Nagaland's Vision 2030 aims at addressing an entire range of issues to make Nagaland state a prosperous one by eradicating poverty by the end of 2030 by proposing the following strategies:

- **Ensure Convergent Action at all Levels:** The overall strategy to accelerate economic growth will be aimed at purposeful engagement of various key stakeholders involving government, universities, financial institutions, NGOs, farmer organisations and community based organisations. The implementation plan will be time bound having clearly spelled outcome targets for each stakeholder engaged in various stages of implementation. It will be demand driven and result oriented and not allocation based.
- **Strengthening Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP)²⁰:** The Village Councils in Nagaland have been mandated to prepare GPDP for economic development and social justice utilising the resources available to them. The planning process for GPDP has to be comprehensive and based on a participatory process which involves full convergence with schemes of all related central ministries/line departments for 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Village Councils have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes and projects for the transformation of rural India. For convergence of planning at every village under GPDP the following steps will be undertaken:
 - All agriculture and allied departments shall participate in the yearly Participatory Planning exercise at the block level during the GPDP exercise from 2 October to 31 December every year
 - Every development activity at the village level shall be drawn from the GPDP
- **Exploring Funding Sources:** To address the problem of fund constraints, it is proposed to explore various models of funding such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, Externally Aided Projects (EAP), Private Public Partnership (PPP) projects,

negotiated loans from funding agencies, etc., in addition to regular missions and programmes launched by line ministries from time to time.

- **Community Participation:** Nagaland is rich in social capital. Involving and mainstreaming the society in the development process will resolve issues related to land. Moreover, involving the stakeholders in the development process will also create a sense of ownership for maintaining and upkeep of the assets.
- **Employment Generation through the Agricultural and Allied Sector:** There should be agricultural diversification from subsistence to integrated agriculture. Special focus on horticulture, piggery, beekeeping, silk rearing and establishing agro-based food products and animal feed product industries in order to increase the per capita income of farmers. This will reduce poverty and inequality and will also address gender challenges by allowing women to have a significant stake in income generation and economic output. Employment generation is sought to be improved through creation of tribal cooperatives, farmer producer organisations (FPOs) and moving from normal farmers to agripreneurs as well as developing trade through convergence with India's Act East policy. All these initiatives will ensure more incoming capital and reduce dependency on the government for employment or capital.
- **Employment Generation through Skill Development:** The state government has implemented several programmes at the state level, especially focussing on skill-oriented training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and PMKVY scheme. There is also a special focus on women involvement in skill development through the Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) programme and also to encourage youth enterprise development projects under this programme through the one Micro Entrepreneurs Start-up Incubation Centre. Additionally, in order to give a boost to the construction industry, the 'Recruit-Train-Deploy' model has been implemented in order to assist the youth to gain employment in this sector. Refer to Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth for more information.

²⁰Roadmap for Economic Development of Nagaland Post COVID-19 Lockdown, Government of Nagaland

- **Strengthening and Development of the Existing Industrial Base:** Existing industries would be strengthened to make them more productive and competitive by infusion of capital investments for technology upgradations/ expansions coupled with provisions of marketing incentives/subsidies as applicable. Focus shall be on identification of potential industries and sectors and promotion of enterprises with import substitution products having domestic market potentialities and enterprises offering maximum spin-off in terms of primary and tertiary units whereby equitable distribution of income and employment is moderated.
- **Strengthening Village Development Boards (VDBs):** All the VDBs are mandated to open Fixed Deposits and any VDB who withdraws their Fixed Deposit is not eligible for any government funds. The state government makes equal contribution up to a ceiling limit of INR 2.50 lakh against the Fixed Deposit made by the VDB.

To improve the income of the poor by extending credit to rural areas, the VDBs act as the financial intermediary of obtaining loans from the banks, dispersing it to the beneficiaries and recovering the same. Women participation is empowered in the VDB by opening separate women VDB accounts in every village.

- **Social Protection Schemes - Awareness Generation:** More often than not, vulnerable groups, due to lack of awareness and knowledge of protection schemes available and accessible to them are unable to take full advantage of these

opportunities. The government shall partner with local level organisations and host awareness camps, extensively publicise all social security schemes and engage in social messaging in convergence mode. This will allow greater effectiveness and coverage of the schemes and help to alleviate poverty in the long run.

- **Provide Easy Access to Food, Health, Education, Housing and Basic Services:**

Food: To ensure that all deprived persons have access to food, the Government of Nagaland shall work on improving distribution efficiencies through the use of technology. Improvement in the quality of infrastructure, especially with regards to road connectivity will help to improve the effectiveness of the public distribution system and help counter leakages.

Health: To improve the health parameters of rural areas, the Government of Nagaland shall expand health infrastructure to improve ease of access in rural areas. Increasing chopper services for medical emergencies may work in the short term, but are not sustainable, convenient or cost-effective solutions for both the beneficiaries and the government. For more information refer to Goal 3 : Good Health and Well-Being.

Education: The state shall ensure 100 percent enrolment at school level, zero percent or near dropout at primary level and ensure 100 percent literacy in the state. The state shall also ensure that children enjoy universal access to quality education and improving learning levels which are currently low. For more information refer to Goal 4:Quality Education.

Housing: The state shall ensure to provide housing for all by 2022 through efficient and effective implementation of PMAY-G and PMAY-U.

Basic Services: Road connectivity, IT infrastructure, drinking water, financial services and other essential services shall be ensured for all citizens of the state. The Government of Nagaland shall work in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders in order to leverage their strengths and allow for more effective delivery of basic services to the last mile.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 1 - End Poverty

S. No.	State Indicator		Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
01	Population living below the national poverty line (%)		18.88	10	5	0
02	Coverage of state target population by ICDS (%)		99	100	100	100
03	Person-days generated under MGNREGA (in lakh)		212.07	1,296.8	3,025.86	4,754.92
04	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA (%)		80	100	100	100
05	Women receiving aid/benefits under any maternity related benefits (%)		29.7	80	90	90
06	Persons covered under Social Assistance Programme (Nos)		60,000	69,454	72,611	75,768
07	Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) rural households covered through formal/ affordable housing against the state target (%)		18	100	100	100
08	Rural household served by PHED (water supply)	Total	85,215	2,26,630	2,65,780	3,17,975
		%	26.79	71.27	83.59	100
09	Urban households served by PHED (water supply)	Total	16,310	42,840	67,590	93,220
		%	13.76	36.14	57.03	78.65
10	Rural households with improved sanitation facilities	Total	2,115	96,088	1,64,688	2,56,152
		%	0.83	37.51	64.29	100
11	Number of Accounts opened under PMJDY		1,61,121	3,20,000	4,00,000	6,00,000
12	Proportion of homeless population to total population (%)		3.03	0	0	0



GOAL 2:
ZERO HUNGER

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

VISION



End hunger, increase food production and attain food security for all.

Nagaland Today

16.3 percent²¹ of children aged **0-4 years are underweight** below the National average of **33.4 percent.**

The agriculture and allied sector of the state has brought out a vision document, **'Vision 2025: Food for All'.**

Nagaland is an agrarian state with about **60 percent²²** of its population engaged in **agriculture and allied activities.**

Fragmented **agricultural landholding.**

Low agricultural productivity and high vulnerability to climate related hazards.



Focus for Tomorrow

- Transform the agriculture sector from one that is largely subsistence oriented to one that is more market oriented
- Strengthen extension services for effective innovation and development
- Connect farmers to the market by providing infrastructure
- Promotion of Technology Mission



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Attain the status of a state that has surplus food production by 2030
- Zero malnutrition amongst children and women
- Increase rice productivity per hectare from 2 metric tonne to 4 metric tonne by 2030
- Increase food grains production from 7,38,260 metric tonne to 9,91,180 metric tonne

Current Interventions

The agriculture and allied sector is one of the major contributors to the GSDP and is the largest employer of the workforce in the state with 45.47 percent of the working population engaged in agricultural activities.²³ Although the agriculture sector still remains as one of the largest contributors to the economy of the state, the share of the agriculture and allied sector in the GSVA was 31.05 percent in FY 2012/2013 and has declined to 27.61 percent as per quick estimate of FY 2017/2018; it is anticipated to decline further to 24.47 percent during FY 2018/2019 (A.E.).

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland brought out a vision document, 'Vision 2025: Food for All' which aims to achieve food security in the state by 2025 in consonance with the estimated population growth of the state till 2025.

Some of the major schemes and interventions addressing hunger and promoting sustainable agriculture in the state are as follows:

- **National Nutrition Mission: Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyaan:** This mission was launched to address malnourishment and its related factors among children. The target is to bring down stunting among children in the age group of 0 - 6 years from 38.4 percent to 25 percent by 2022. This programme ensures convergence of all nutrition-related schemes of the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) on the target population. In Nagaland, the mission was rolled out in Kiphire and Tuensang initially as pilot districts. Now, the mission has extended to all 11 Districts of Nagaland.
- **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):** This programme is the foremost symbol of the country's commitment to children and nursing mothers to address the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on the one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The beneficiaries of the scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. More than INR 3.50 lakh²⁴ beneficiaries are benefitting through the programme in the state.

- **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** The programme aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth by ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states to do their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/state agriculture plan. During FY 2018/2019, 44 projects were implemented under RKVY covering 64 villages. The physical achievement made during the year till 31 December 2018 was 7,164 ha.²⁵

- **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM):** During FY 2017/2018, farm mechanisation was taken under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM) and RKVY. In view of low farm power availability, i.e. 0.507 kW/ha in the state as compared to the national average of 1.73 kW/ha, the programme aims to support farmers by establishing a Custom Hiring Centre for hiring required machineries at a minimum hiring rate, provision of machineries under subsidy etc. Under the scheme, 929 power tillers and 1,970 brush cutters have been distributed to farmers. With the introduction of mechanisation in the state, there arises the need to establish Agro-Service Centres (ASC) for repair and maintenance of machinery. Accordingly, the Department of Agriculture has set up 22 ASCs across the state.

- **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** NFSM was launched in October 2007. The main objectives of the mission is to increase production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner, restore soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhance farm level economy to restore confidence amongst the farmers. During FY 2018/2019 the physical achievement under NFSM as of 31 December 2018 is 76,109 ha.²⁶

- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMDY):** This is an old age pension scheme introduced by the Gol for all small and marginal farmers in the country as a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18-40 years. The subscriber/farmer will get an assured monthly pension of INR 3,000 on attaining the age of 60 years. The total number of farmers benefited are 841 (as on 7 January 2020).²⁷

²¹SDG India Index 2019-20
²²Census 2011

²³Census 2011

²⁴Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland

^{25,26,27}Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland

- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan):** Under the scheme, an amount of INR 6,000 per year is released by the central government online directly into the bank accounts of the eligible farmers through debit benefitted transfer, subject to certain exclusion categories.

Total no. of farmers benefitted:

1,80,508

Total farmers accepted by the Public Financial Management System (PFMS):

1,58,508

(as on 7 January 2020)

Total amount received as on 24 September 2019:

INR 283,616,000²⁸

- **Soil Health Card:** This scheme was launched to create mass awareness among the farming community for balanced usage of fertilizers and to sustain soil health. From 2017 to 2019 (Soil Health Card Scheme Cycle-II), the target for soil samples collection and testing was 22,282 and the target

was achieved. The target for printing and distribution of soil health cards was 1,78,411 and the achievement was 19,815. A total of 323 soil samples were analysed for research students and coffee plantation in FY 2018/2019.²⁹

- **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** The various activities undertaken by the MIDH have paved the way for farmers to build a solid foundation for horticulture and sustainable development in the state by way of giving up the detrimental jhum practice for the permanent system of cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers and spices etc. During FY 2018/2019, area expansion of fruits and spices cultivation under MIDH was 1000 ha and the number of post-harvest and marketing infrastructure constructed was 504.
- **Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR):** RKVY scheme is being re-named as RKVY-RAFTAAR (RKVY-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation). RKVY-RAFTAAR aims at making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmers' effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. During FY 2018/2019, plantations of various crops covered an area of 510 ha and the cultivation of mushrooms was implemented in 199 low cost units as a means of income as well as nutrition.³⁰
- **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North-East Region (MOVCD-NER):** MOVCD-NER strives to develop certified organic production in a value chain mode. The first phase of MOVCD-NER (2016/2017 to 2017/2018) was successfully implemented, covering an area of 1,800 hectares. During the second phase (2018/2019 to 2020/2021), the Department of Horticulture was entrusted with the formation of four Farmer Producer Companies covering an area of 2,000 hectares comprising a total of 2,087 farmers.³¹

^{28,29,30}Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland

³¹Department of Horticulture, Government of Nagaland



Challenges

Major challenges pertaining to sustainable agriculture and hunger in Nagaland are:

- **Low Agricultural Productivity:** About 60 percent of the state agricultural land is still under primitive form of agriculture which limits productivity and affects soil erosion. Though Jhum to a certain extent sustains crop biodiversity, the output is subsistence. The viability, productivity and profitability of livestock and poultry enterprises are also directly dependent on availability of surplus grains and pulses. The availability of sufficient coarse grains and pulses is limited due to the land topography of the state which is either too steep and/or water stressed for settled agriculture.
- **Limited Cultivable Areas:** Nagaland has very limited cultivable areas to produce sufficient food grains to meet the challenges of food requirements of the state. This limited available area therefore needs to be judiciously explored by tapping all available resources including areas under rain fed conditions. The state government thus envisages intensifying rain-fed agriculture by ensuring efficient input and water management.
- **Inefficient Agricultural Marketing:** In the absence of sound marketing facilities, farmers have to depend upon middlemen for the disposal of their farm produce which is sold at throw-away prices.
- **Fragmented Land-holding:** This is a constraint to efficient crop production and modern agricultural modernisation.
- **Climate Change:** A higher frequency of extreme weather events is adversely affecting agricultural

production through soil erosion, landslides, reduced water retention capacity, pest attacks, crop failures, etc.

- **Lack of Enabling Infrastructure:** Cold storage, warehouses and agro processing have not developed in accordance with the rising agricultural production leading to food wastage, poor price discovery for farmers, distressed sales of product, etc. Limited access to goods transportation, coupled with high cost and exorbitant transportation cost in most of the districts due to difficult terrain and poor road connectivity and poor access to road, power, water and irrigation facilities are some of the major challenges that need to be overcome.
- **Low Investment in Research and Development:** Use of outdated and inappropriate technology and traditional methods of cultivation are the reasons for low productivity of crops and livestock.
- **Migration of rural population to urban areas:** This is leading to a lack of labour force in agriculture and the feminisation of agriculture.
- **Livestock Challenges:** The problems of new and re-emerging diseases like Classical Swine Fever, Foot-and-Mouth disease and Brucellosis etc., are big challenges for the state government. Deliverable services such as extension education, credit mechanisms, livestock insurance and technology transfers are also some of the issues the Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services and research institutes need to address.

- **Strengthen extension services:** To popularise sustainable agricultural practices there is a need to generate opportunities for eco-livelihoods, through integrated packages of technologies, services and public policies. The state government proposes to address this by:

- Adopting a bottom-up approach such that farmers lead programmes in all developmental activities, the participation of communities increases and communities particularly women groups are empowered. This is the 'Farmer First Model' for effective innovation and development.
- Strengthening extension functionaries of the department for technical supervision and training.
- Establishing agro-service centres in all the district headquarters to facilitate input requirements and consultancy services.

- **Promotion of Vegetable Villages³²:** Vegetable villages like Longkhum and Zhavame practicing mixed vegetable farming have been models of success. These Vegetable Villages register production of off-season vegetables generating a total income of INR 4.77 crore per annum. This model is proposed to be scaled up across the state in 100 villages (50 in the foothills and 50 in high areas) with 100 households in each of the 11 districts by 2021.

- **Promotion of Technology Mission:** The state government envisages techno savvy farmers with precision farming practices in the state by 2030. This will require diffusion of new technologies appropriate for production systems, renewable energy systems and upgrading traditional technologies/practices. The valleys and foothills will be fully developed and mechanised as well. Production and productivity will increase and there is an expected increase of cropping intensity to nearly 150 percent. The state shall seek to harness technology in its full potential by means of:

- Improved package of practices for higher crop production
- Promotion of irrigation and water management
- Use of High-yielding Variety (HYV) and good seeds
- Farm mechanisation wherever feasible to achieve the target

- **Promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM):** The government envisions a pest population management approach brought about by combination of suitable techniques for

reducing pest populations below the level of economic injury. The Department of Agriculture will thus seek to promote ecologically sound and environmentally acceptable tactics of pest control through awareness campaigns throughout the state. By 2020, the area coverage by IPM will be 100 percent.

- **Promotion of Organic Farming:** Considering the diverse advantages organic agriculture offers, the state government proposes to endorse organic farming through a balanced and conjunctive use of:

- Chemical-free solutions such as bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents. These are easily available and inexpensive as well

- Community-based natural resource management

Realising the potential for organic farming in the state, the Government of Nagaland is contemplating to declare the state as an "Organic State" for which a State Organic Policy has been drafted and is awaiting approval. Under Mission Organic Value Chain for North Eastern Region, the Department of Agriculture has registered the brand 'Naga Organic'. So far, 6,000 hectares have been certified as organic and 7,000 hectares are under conversion with compliance to the National Programme for Organic Production, with One Cert International Private Limited as the certifying agency.

- **Promotion of Agriculture Research:** The state government seeks to generate and diffuse appropriate technologies that are specific to agro-climatic situations of the state by undertaking concerted efforts on:

- **Location-specific trials:** All the plants have their own specific requirements of soils and macro and micro environments for adaptation and survival. Therefore both on-station and on-farm trials are required for identification of potential crops.

- **Linkages with other institutions and sharing of ideas:** For R&D, maintaining all possible linkages with other institutions is essential for sharing ideas and knowledge.

- **Research on under-utilised or lesser known horticultural crops** will be undertaken and initiatives will be taken to commercialise them. The state has a rich

Strategies for Success

The Nagaland Vision 2030 aims at addressing the entire range of issues to make Nagaland a prosperous state and eradicating hunger and creating surplus in food production by the end of 2030 through adopting the following measures:

³²Road Map for economic Development of Nagaland Post-COVID-19 Lockdown, Government of Nagaland

collection of indigenous horticultural crops like Naga king chilli, Naga tree tomato, Naga sweet cucumber, Naga local garlic, wild apple and Naga cherry etc., which can be promoted outside the state and have export potential.

- **Intensification of Rain-fed Agriculture:** In order to explore the potential of rain-fed areas for agricultural purposes, the state government wishes to ensure efficient input and water management by intensifying rain-fed agriculture. By 2030, the state government hopes to cover most of the upland areas to be treated.
- **Promotion of Agricultural Marketing:** The state government envisages efficient/organised marketing systems/networks established in the state through proper rules and regulations. These rules and regulations are under scrutiny and in due course of time will be implemented effectively throughout the state.

The state government proposes a major paradigm shift from subsistence to business-oriented programmes involving the whole farming community in all the commercially viable areas across the state.

Accordingly, various committees/ organisations like Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) at the district/regional level and Village Market Committee (VMC) in all the potential villages are set up to cater to the surplus marketable products.

- **Increasing Irrigation Potential:** In order to increase productivity and production of cereals especially rice, it is proposed to increase the

irrigated area in the state for the introduction of summer rice, HYV and hybrid. It is targeted to achieve an increase in rice productivity from 2 metric tonne to 4 metric tonne per hectare by 2030 by introducing the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in rabi rice areas with assured irrigation, use of chemical fertilizers and proper crop management in kharif rice during monsoon. The Vision 2030 document also emphasises utilising the water resources of the state towards sustainable agriculture by means of harvesting rain water and enhancing irrigation potential. By combining all these measures, Nagaland can invariably be brought to the status of a state surplus in food production by 2030.

- **Promotion of Postharvest Infrastructures:** There is an urgent need to initiate infrastructural reforms for ensuring the availability of basic postharvest infrastructures such as pack houses, pre-cooling units, cold storage units etc. which will go a long way in reducing postharvest losses of perishable commodities such as fruits and vegetables which will ultimately give better returns for the farmers and also help avoid distress sales.
- **Livestock:** The Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services (AHVS) with its available resources and technologies would like to see that Nagaland is self-sufficient in meat, milk and eggs by 2030. Targets for 2030 with regards to production of meat is 53,200 tonnes, for milk is 1,29,630 tonnes and for eggs is 3,204 tonnes. Considering the present production and growth rate of the three major livestock products in relation to the human population growth, the department will strive to meet at least 60 percent of the requirement at a four percent annual growth rate. In three years, the aim is to take several steps in this direction. For example, for meat, promoting and up scaling backyard piggery and poultry farming; for milk, infusion of innovative and productive technologies; and for eggs, introduction of Low Input Technology (LIT) birds for Rural Range Layers. Across all three focus areas, skilling and capacity building of farming communities will be given special emphasis over the next three years.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 2 - End Hunger

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
01	Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	16.8	14	12	0
02	Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	28.6	22	18	0
03	Children under 5 years who are wasted (%)	12.9	10	9	0
04	Pregnant women between 15 to 49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	29	11	10	9
05	Yield per hectare of cereals, fruits, vegetables and pulses (metric tonne)	1.Cereals- 2.38 2. Fruits-10.10 3.Vegetables- 11.36 4.Pulses-1.20 5.Rice-2.35	1. C-2.56 2. F-10.32 3. V-12.21 4. P-1.45 5. R-2.77	1.C-2.75 2. F-11.30 3. V-13.06 4.P-1.70 5.R-3.00	1.C-2.90 2. F-12.34 3. V-13.80 4.P-1.95 5.R-3.30
06	Total area under cultivation of cereals, fruits, vegetables and pulses (hectare)	NA	1.C- 3,13,420 2. F-46,750 3. V-52,700 4.P-42,570 5.R-24,556	1.C- 3,27,460 2. F-55,705 3. V-56,678 4.P-45,110 5.R-27,064	1.C-3,50,860 2.F-63,780 3.V-59,675 4.P-49,340 5.R-30,688
07	Coverage of Soil Health Card distributed (%)	NA	100	100	100
08	Indigenous plant species for germplasm conservation (No.)	2	173	174	175
09	Indigenous animals species for germplasm conservation (No.)	4	4	4	4



GOAL 3:
**GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING**

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.

VISION



By 2030, Nagaland will ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages by providing equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services to the people of the state.

Nagaland Today

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) per 1,00,000 live births is 97

compared with the national average of 122.³³

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000 live births is 30

compared with the national average of 41.³⁴

Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) per 1,000 live births is 37

compared with the national average of 50.³⁵

Children immunisation coverage stands at around 35.4 percent compared

with the national average of 62.0 percent.³⁶

HIV prevalence rate of 0.76 percent among

adults, third highest in the country as per the Nagaland State AIDS Control Society.



Focus for Tomorrow

- Promote institutional deliveries, neonatal care and respectful maternity care (RMC)
- Train health personnel for home delivery
- Ensure all infants receive vaccines against seven vaccine preventable diseases
- Strengthen Adolescent Health Services
- Universal Health Coverage and access to quality essential healthcare services
- Upgrade medical health centres and abilities/facilities to national and international levels



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Reduce MMR to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
- End preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age
- Reduce by one third (1/3), premature mortality due to non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- End the epidemic of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases
- Provide equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services to the people of the state

Current Interventions

Providing equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services to the people of the state is one of the core responsibilities of the state government with a focus on preventive and promotional healthcare services to its citizens. Some of the key schemes addressing good health and well-being in the state are as follows:

- **Janani Surakshi Yojna (JSY):** With an aim to reduce the maternal and infant mortality rate, JSY integrates cash assistance with Antenatal Care (ANC) during pregnancy, institutional delivery and post partum period. From April to September 2018, under this scheme, 4,062 (36 percent) pregnant women benefitted in rural areas and 1,936 (40 percent)³⁷ benefitted in urban areas.
- **The National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP):** Nagaland is one of the cancer prevalent states in the country. It is a proven cancer burdened state. A higher prevalence rate is attributed to the ignorance of the early signs and symptoms of cancer leading to either undetected or late stage detection resulting in a higher rate of morbidity and mortality. Also, as facilities for cancer management are poor, approximately 90 percent³⁸ of detected cancer cases have to be moved out of the state for treatment causing the state to be overburdened economically.
- **Food Safety and Standard Programme:** For the benefit of public safety, the state government actively checks the quality of food products in every district by deputing designated officers and food safety staff. Between 2013 and 2017, there were 1,150 licensed Food Business Units and 12,109 registered Food Business Units. Revenues earned from Licensing and Registration from Food Business operators till September 2018 was INR 1,52,34,600.³⁹
- **School Health Programme (SHP):** Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is a child health screening and early intervention services programme to provide comprehensive care to

children between 0-18 years of age. Under this programme the state has 22 mobile health units to screen children enrolled at anganwadi centres and government schools. Newborns are screened for birth defects in health facilities by service providers and during home visits by ASHAs.

- **Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH):** Under the National AYUSH Mission, Nagaland State AYUSH Society has successfully implemented various activities. In order to promote research in Ayurveda, an MoU was signed in 2016 between the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India as well as Nagaland University. Establishment of AYUSH inpatient departments (IPDs) in Community Health Centre and District Hospital is also under process.
- **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** Since the launch of this mission in Nagaland in February 2006, the state has shown significant improvement in healthcare delivery both in terms of physical infrastructure and service delivery output. Reducing maternal mortality, infant mortality and Total Fertility Rates (TFR) is a key priority under NRHM. The state figure of IMR is 14⁴⁰ and the TFR is 1.8.⁴¹ With the launching of the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) in 2013, the mission is now known as the National Health Mission to encompass both Rural and Urban Missions.
- **Nagaland Health Project (NHP):** The Nagaland Health Project was first conceived in 2012 with the support of the World Bank. With the Project Preparatory Agreement (PPA), various activities are undertaken on community action for health and nutrition, water and sanitation, water harvesting and solar energy, information and communications technology (ICT) and supply chain management.

³³Sample Registration System (SRS) 2015-2017
^{34,35,36}National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4

^{37,38,39}Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-2019 and departments' SPAP
⁴⁰Sample Registration Survey, 2014.
⁴¹Sample Registration Survey, 2010

Challenges

- **Lack of Health Financing:** Norms for allocation of funds are based on population and not on requirements or gaps faced in certain locations / among vulnerable populations. There is also a low utilisation of funds due to delays in the release of funds, difficulty in observing the complicated implementation guidelines and negligible private investors in health.
- **Lack of Response to Contractual Recruitment:** There is adequate provision under the National Health Mission (NHM) to supplement Human Resource (HR) requirements. However, while the majority of the doctors, nurses and other technical manpower have availed the state quota/ sponsorship to undergo their studies, only a few respond to contractual employment creating an apparent scarcity of technical manpower.
- **Lack of Support for Integration of Traditional/Indigenous Systems of Medicine:** Traditional health providers function in parallel or sometimes in conflict with modern systems and there is lack of coordination/collaboration between the government agencies and such practitioners to support and promote indigenous systems of medicine.
- **Absenteeism:** Widespread absenteeism amongst medical staff is a hindering factor to provide effective healthcare access to the people of the state.
- **Lack of Access to Health Care:** In addition to lack of awareness and poor health seeking behaviour, shortage of health facilities, poor communication and difficult terrain are factors contributing to lack of access to healthcare. Another reason for inaccessibility is poor referral transport network. This is mainly due to poor road connectivity, shortage of ambulances, lack of proper ambulance network management system and lack of skilled personnel in emergency care.
- **Lack of Proper Infrastructure to Deliver Quality Care:** Consequent to financial constraints, there is still a wide gap in terms of health infrastructure: hospital buildings and quarters, equipment, instruments, diagnostics and drugs, power supply, water supply, approach roads to hospitals, etc. On the other hand, many assets are not being effectively utilised. For instance, quarters are lying unoccupied due to want of maintenance or due to their isolated location; equipment is lying idle due to want of repair and replacement of parts, materials such as drugs and consumables are wasted due to improper storage and inefficient supply chain management.
- **High Out of Pocket (OOP) Expenditures:** People with the least means tend to have greater health problems but these people also have less access to healthcare and have to bear the brunt of high OOP expenditure for care which continues to be one of the important causes of poverty in India as per the report of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and which also acts as a financial barrier to healthcare. The cost of hospitalisation is still very high, leading to OOP expenditure and bankruptcy in many families as there is a lack of protection from financial liabilities arising out of health events. Except for the Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) for vulnerable families and medical reimbursement for government employees and their dependents, there is no proper financial protection system or social security net to protect families from financial hardship and impoverishment arising out of health problems. As development and strengthening of the health system is time consuming and resource intensive, in order to promote accessibility and affordability of quality healthcare services there is a need to develop a strong social security net.
- **Strengthening Communitisation:** Presently, community participation is limited only to the extent of contributions towards infrastructure development of the institutions. This needs to be further strengthened to help achieve Universal Health coverage in a holistic manner.
- **Capitalising on Information Technology (IT) Services:** Due to poor network connectivity, it is difficult to reap the benefits of IT services such as telemedicine, e-Governance, etc.

Strategies for Success

• Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Promotion of quality antenatal care (including 4 or more antenatal check-ups or ANC, 100 iron folic acid (IFA) tablets, 2 TT/Booster, monitoring foetal growth, first trimester registration, screening and tracking for complications such as anaemia, preeclampsia, and counselling for birth and emergency preparedness, neonatal care, breast feeding, etc.

- **Strengthening outreach services through Integrated Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND)** as a community led intervention focusing on communitisation and our strong social capital.

- **Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** for comprehensive ANC services on the 9th of every month.

- **Convergence with ICDS during Poshan Abhiyaan** with focus on ANC and nutrition and raising awareness on the importance of the first 1000 Days and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).

- **Collaboration with Nagaland Health Project** with focussed activities like community-led interventions, outreach sessions, Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) camps in selected villages focussing on ANC, immunisation and institutional deliveries through incentive-based financing.

- **Identification of High Risk Pregnancy Tracking** during ANCs and ensuring all high-risk pregnancies reach an institution for hospital delivery.

• Promotion of Institutional Deliveries and Care around Birth/Respectful Maternity Care:

- To improve the quality of care in labour rooms and operation theatres, National Laqshya Certification is being implemented at district hospitals and other high case load facilities.

- To improve the quality of maternal and newborn care during intra and immediate postpartum periods through providers who are competent

and confident, 'Dakshata training' will be expanded to all healthcare personnel involved in maternal and newborn care.

- Operationalisation of High Dependency Units (HDU) at district hospitals and other high case load facilities.

- Providing Blood Services along with appropriate skilled HR for Caesarean Sections in all district hospitals and CHC-First Referral Unit (FRUs).

- Promoting Institutional Deliveries through Laqshya implementation and Dakshata training along with SBA.

- To operationalise SCs and PHCs to Health and Wellness Centre (HWCs) for delivery of comprehensive primary health care.

- **Training of Health Personnel for Home Delivery:** For home deliveries, the state will ensure one auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM)/General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM)/Community Health Officers (CHO) attend each delivery with use of misoprostol tablet and proper birth planning. The state will saturate all facilities with Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA) and Dakshata trained staff, line listing of all pregnant women by ASHAs, and consequent follow-up to ensure safe delivery.

- **Implementation of Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR):** The state will strengthen community death reporting through ASHAs and monthly review of all deaths (maternal and child deaths including stillbirths) will be done at facilities and at the district level. State-level review meetings will be held under the Principal Secretary on a quarterly basis and action points will be implemented accordingly.

• Reduce Newborn and Children Mortality

- **Strengthen Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC)** for provision of essential newborn care to all newborns up to 42 days of life including counselling of mothers on exclusive breastfeeding, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices and hygiene by ASHAs so as to ensure that there is a continuum of care from health facility to home during the most vulnerable period. Follow-up of newborns discharged from the Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) is also to be undertaken by frontline workers through home visits.

- **Facility Based Care of the Sick Newborns** by operationalisation of Newborn Stabilisation Units (NBSUs) at CHCs or first referral units (FRUs) for providing first level of care to sick newborns and establishment of SNCUs at district hospitals to provide secondary level of care to sick newborns for neonatal sepsis, premature and low birth weight newborns. Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) in all labour rooms for initial resuscitation and care of newborns are operationalised.

- **Child Nutrition and Essential Micronutrients Supplementation:** Child nutrition is one of the most important determinants of child health. It has been shown that children who are malnourished are more susceptible to infections such as diarrhoea and respiratory infections and have a high mortality rate. The key interventions to improve overall nutrition status of children are as follows:

> **Promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)** practices for early and exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding including growth monitoring.

> **Line Listing of Babies Born with Low Birth Weight** by frontline workers (ANMs and ASHAs) and follow-up for early detection of growth faltering.

> **Adherence to National Iron+ Initiative** to reduce the prevalence of anaemia among children by providing IFA tablets or syrup (as appropriate) for 100 days in a year to all children between the ages of 6 months to 5 years and bi-weekly IFA supplementation for preschool children of the same age groups. Weekly supplement of IFA to be provided for children in grades 1 to 5 in government and government-aided schools and 'out of school' children (6-10 years) at anganwadi centres.

- **Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC)** for providing medical and nutritional care to children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at district hospitals with priority in districts with high prevalence of wasting.

NRCs are to be linked to community based programmes and to ICDS for identification, referral and long-term nutritional rehabilitation of severely undernourished children.

- **Deworming** will be done for the children once in six months with albendazole covering all schools, Anganwadi centres and health facilities.

- **Implementation of Anemia Mukh Bharat (AMB)** in all districts including Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) for all children under 5.

- **Integrated Management of Common Childhood Illnesses (pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria):**

- **Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI)** is being implemented for prevention of neonatal and child deaths at all levels of care: community level by ASHAs, first level care by ANM (IMNCI training package) and referral level care by staff nurse (facility based IMNCI or F-IMNCI training package) through improvement in the case-management skills of health staff, improvements in the overall health system required for prevention and management of neonatal and childhood illnesses and improvements in family and community healthcare practices including hygiene and sanitation.

- **Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) Campaign** will be implemented in all blocks for prevention and management of diarrhoea. Use of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), zinc and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities will be advocated.

- **Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD)** with high case load and mortality.

- **Management of Pneumonia** through frontline workers (ASHA, ANM) and at all levels of health facilities.

- **National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme** for prevention, early detection and prompt treatment of malaria among children.

- **Vaccination Coverage:** Ensure all infants receive vaccines against seven vaccine preventable diseases (tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles and hepatitis B).

- **Still Birth, Neonatal and Child Death Reviews:** Reporting and reviews of all stillbirths, deaths of neonates and children in both communities and facilities with appropriate action points at all levels of healthcare.

- **Collaboration with Government Departments:**

- **Collaboration with Department of Social Security and Welfare (SSW)** for supplementary feeding and nutrition activities of children during VHNDs and Poshan Abhiyaan activities.

- **Collaboration with the School Education Department** (e.g. Village Education Committee) for regular check-up of the children, deworming, hygiene and sanitation and other WASH activities.

- **Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Activities:** Intense SBCC activities on breastfeeding, immunisation and complementary feeding through involvement of churches, civil bodies, SHGs and other stakeholders.

- **Implementation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)/Referral Transport:** JSSK should cover all newborns with reference to transport so that everyone has free services to the right facilities in a timely manner.

- **Reduce the Burden of HIV/AIDS:** Intensifying and consolidating prevention services with a focus on key populations at higher risk and increasing access and promoting comprehensive care, support and treatment for them. Expanding information, education and communication (IEC) services for the general population and key populations with higher risks with a focus on behaviour change and demand generation as well as strengthening strategic information management systems.

- **Eliminate Tuberculosis (TB) by 2025:**

- **Integrated Patient-Centred Care and Prevention:** Early diagnosis of TB including universal drug-susceptibility testing and systematic screening of contacts and high-risk groups through Active Case Finding (ACF), notification of all cases from the private and public sectors and robust sputum collection and transportation. Treatment of all people with TB including drug-resistant TB, patient support and reduced loss of follow-up cases through retrieval action, patient friendly treatment collaborative TB/HIV activities, management of co-morbidities and vaccination against TB.

- **Policies and Supportive Systems:** Political commitment and engagement of communities, civil society organisations and public and private care providers with adequate resources for TB care and prevention. A Universal Health Coverage policy and regulatory frameworks to be created for case notification.

- **Intensified Research and Innovation:** Discovery, development and rapid uptake of new tools, interventions and strategies. Research to optimise implementation and impact and promote innovations.

- **Eliminate Malaria by 2022:** Early diagnosis, prompt and complete treatment through screening of all fever cases and timely referral of severe malaria cases. Case-based surveillance and rapid response through scaling of existing disease management and preventive approaches through Integrated Vector Management (IVM) and behaviour change communication and community mobilisation through IEC.



- **Reduce the Burden of Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs):** Population Based Screening (PBS) for NCDs for all persons 30 years of age and above for early detection and management of common NCDs such as oral cancer, hypertension and diabetes mellitus and all women over 30 years for cervical and breast cancer. Ensure timely referral of suspicious cases to the PHC/CHC/DH for further examination and confirmation by a medical officer, physician, surgeon, gynaecologist or dental surgeon as appropriate.
- **Reducing Substance Abuse, including Narcotic Drug Abuse and Harmful Use of Alcohol:** Extensive IEC activities, Monitoring of Tobacco Control laws, setting up and strengthening cessation facilities including provision of pharmacological treatment facilities at district level. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services including family planning. Integration of reproductive health into present government strategies and programmes.
- **Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services:** Ensure availability of pregnancy test kits with ASHAs and doorstep distribution of condoms, Combined Oral Contraceptive (COC) pills and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs) by ASHAs. Promotion of spacing methods such as injectable contraceptives (Antara programme), Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD), Postpartum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD) and Post Abortion Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (PAIUCD) in all HWCs and higher hospitals. Provide comprehensive

abortion care or Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) services. Management of sexually transmitted and reproductive tract infections.

- **Strengthen Adolescent Health Services:** Setting up of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHC) with a focus on sexual health, nutrition, teenage pregnancy and mental ailments.
- **Universal Health Coverage and Access to Quality Essential Healthcare Services:** The average OOP expenditure per delivery in public health facilities is INR 5,834⁴², which is one of the highest in the country. Out of pocket expenditure is directly linked to the public expenditure on health. Under AB-PMJAY, 2.33 lakh economically weak families are covered for health insurance of INR 5 lakh per annum for various medical treatments. The state will expand the beneficiary coverage to other vulnerable sections - women, children, old age and differently abled etc., of the society.
- **Telemedicine:** Using telecommunication and IT to provide clinical healthcare from a distance will be initiated. Remote rural communities without medical services will be covered by this method.
- **Strengthen Health Systems and Promote Access to Services:** Health infrastructure facilities in the state are currently inadequate. Better procurement and distribution systems need to be created, adequate health workers with the right skills and motivation need to be engaged and a financing system which covers the most marginalised is essential.

⁴²National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4

Priority Indicators and Targets on
SDG 3- Good Health

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
01	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	100	70	60	50
02	Births attended by skilled health personnel in the calendar year (%)	41.3	70	75	80
03	Women between 15-49 years with at least one live birth who received antenatal care, four times or more for the last birth (5 years/1 year) (%)	15	40	55	70
04	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37	25	20	15
05	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	5	5	5
06	Children aged 12-23 months fully immunised (BCG, Measles and three doses of pentavalent vaccine) in the calendar year (%)	59.5	95	98	100
07	New HIV infections in the calendar year	513	200	100	0
08	HIV Prevalence Rate	0.78	1.05	1	0
09	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	217	77	44	0
10	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.76	0	0	0
11	Viral Hepatitis (including A and B) incidence per 100,000 population	4.19	0	0	0
12	The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of leprosy (%)	10.95	35	20	10
13	Suicide mortality rate (%)	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.04

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
14	Distribution of leading cause groups of deaths (%)	Murder= 30.8	34	29	24
		Road accident= 40.8	29	24	19
		Suicide= 28.3	23	18	13
15	Death rate due to road traffic accident per 1,000 population during the calendar year (%)	2	0.011	0.01	0.008
16	Currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (%)	21.40	50	55	60
17	Households with any member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.10	100	100	100
18	People living with HIV currently receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) (%)	56.25	90	90	100



GOAL 4:
**QUALITY
EDUCATION**

Goal 4: Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

VISION



By 2030, eliminate gender and other disparities at all levels in education and ensure equal access to affordable and quality education as well as vocational training for all.

Nagaland Today

School Education:

- Literacy rate of Nagaland is 79.55 percent⁴³ which is above the National Literacy rate of 67 percent
- According to Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+ 2018-19)⁴⁴ enrolment at:
 - **Primary level:** 1,87,341 students
 - **Upper Primary level:** 1,00,115 students
 - **Elementary level:** 2,87,456 students
 - **Secondary level:** 55,946 students
 - **Higher Secondary level:** 32,899 students

Higher Education:

As per All India Survey on Higher Education 2017-18⁴⁵, the **Gross Enrolment Ratio is 17.8 percent**, the lowest in the North-East region. This is far lower than the national ratio of 25.8 percent.

Technical Education:

The number of students studying in engineering and technology, management programmes, and applied arts and crafts (Diploma and Degree within the state) is **2.47 percent** (Gross Enrolment ratio) in FY 2018/2019.⁴⁶



Focus for Tomorrow

- Quality education linked with enhancing learning outcomes
- Teacher training
- Improving infrastructure
- Promoting entrepreneurship and increasing employability



Nagaland 2030 targets

- 100 percent literacy rate
- 100 percent enrolment in primary education
- Zero percent or near 0 percent drop-out rate at school level
- 100 percent or near 100 percent pass for primary education
- 100 percent enrolment rate of children with special needs

- Accreditation of every school and higher education institution in the state with a minimum score of 2.5 Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)
- Upgradation of existing Polytechnics to Degree Colleges after obtaining accreditation through National Board of Accreditation (NBA)

Current Interventions

The Government of Nagaland has given utmost priority to education by way of establishing schools in almost all the villages and urban habitations. It has incurred an expenditure of INR 1232.94 crore for school education during FY 2018/2019 (B.E) accruing for 8.95 percent of the total demand for grant. This is one of the highest allocations for any department. However, there is a need for efficiency in increased expenditures for appropriate outcomes which may be seen in social indicators.

- **Anganwadi and School Education:** Early childhood care, pre-primary and primary education are critical for a child's development. The Government of Nagaland realises that with less than a quarter of children in the state enrolling in anganwadis, there is a dire need to address pre-primary education needs through new schemes and programmes focussed on it.

The state is currently implementing several programmes at the local level related to school education:

- **Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):** With the goal to provide Universal Elementary Education (UEE) for children (6-14 years), the state government began implementing the SSA in FY 2002/2003. The implementation was made much more effective due to communitisation⁴⁷ of elementary education in the state. In FY 2009/2010, Nagaland launched the implementation of the RMSA to make quality education available, accessible and affordable to the youth (15-18 years). Between 2015 and 2018, 25

government high school buildings were constructed and 12 more are under construction. Apart from this, renovations are underway in some existing high schools providing additional classrooms, science laboratories, libraries, toilets, etc. along with teacher's training, cultural exchange programmes and exposure trips. In 2019, the state started implementing the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan which covers SSA, RMSA and teacher's training. There are also provisions for teaching the children with special needs and including them in regular schools. Assistive devices and smart phones with preloaded lessons are also being distributed. Teachers are also provided with a sensitisation programme on children with special needs and currently there are 44 inclusive teachers in the state.

- **Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme:** With the objective to enhance school enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutrition and health of the children especially in case of economically poor primary and upper primary students (Class: 1 - 8). During FY 2017/2018, 1,64,962 students were covered under the programme.

- **Pre-matric Scholarships and Stipend:** The state is currently offering several pre-matric and post-matric scholarships.⁴⁸

> Central government sponsored schemes:

- > Pre-matric scholarship for minority students
- > Pre-matric scholarship belonging to scheduled tribe students studying in classes IX and X

> State government sponsored stipends:

- > Children Education Assistance Fund (CEAF)
- > Grant for children of police personnel killed in encounters while on duty
- > Stipend to students studying at Government Hindi Institute, Dimapur
- > Nagaland Stipend for girls in secondary classes

⁴³National Census, 2011

⁴⁴<http://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#1/reports>

⁴⁵<https://epsiindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/AISHE-2017-18.pdf>

⁴⁶Department of Technical Education, Government of Nagaland

⁴⁷Communitisation is a partnership between the Government and the community which involves transfer of ownership of school facilities, control over service delivery, empowerment, decentralisation, and delegation of responsibilities. The objective is to increase in school enrolment, reduce school drop-outs, improve attendance of teachers and school facilities which are the primary cause of concern especially in Government managed schools.

⁴⁸<https://education.nagaland.gov.in/pre-matric-scholarship/>



- **Rationalisation of Schools:** The Department of School Education has been working on the 'Rationalisation program'. The main aim is to bring about more effective learning outcomes by smartly utilising school infrastructure and human resources. Through this, 332 schools have been merged to composite schools and over 1,600 school teachers have been redeployed from schools with excess teachers to those with teacher shortage.
- **Saakshar Bharat:** This programme was launched on 8 September 2001, International Literacy Day. It is currently operational in the four districts of Mon, Tuensang, Longleng and Kiphire which have the state's lowest literacy rates. The main aim is to provide for functional literacy, basic education, vocational skill development and continuing education programme.
- **Higher Education:** The government is aware of the critical role that quality higher education plays in overall knowledge and skill building, personality development and readiness for employment or

entrepreneurship. The Department of Higher Education is the nodal department under the Government of Nagaland which is responsible for planning and policy formulation with regard to collegiate education wherein the focus is on coordination and consultation with the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Nagaland University and other universities. There are two flagship programmes in the Higher Education purview:

- **Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA):** Since 2015, this scheme has helped to provide for strategic funding for infrastructure, establishment of new institutes and equity initiatives, enhancing quality and research and innovation schemes. The seven major components include:
 - > **Infrastructure Grants to Colleges:** Involves up gradation of libraries, laboratories, hostels, administrative buildings, campus development and construction of new computer centres in 15 government colleges.

- > **Vocationalisation⁴⁹ of Higher Education:** Vocational training programmes like horticulture, pisciculture, floriculture, apiculture, mushroom cultivation, driving and motoring, electronics repairing, physical education and basic computer education in 15 government colleges.
- > **Model Degree Colleges:** Two model degree colleges set up in Wakching of Mon district for science education and in Tzupaksa under Mangkolemba sub-division of Mokokchung district for humanities.
- > **Professional Colleges:** New professional colleges set up at Tsiesema of Kohima district for music and fine arts and at Tzurangsa under Mokokchung district for engineering courses.
- > **Accommodation Facilities:** Construction of hostels at Kohima Science College (Autonomous), Jotsoma for ST girl students.
- > **Improving the Quality of Select Autonomous Colleges:** A project for enhancing quality education has been initiated starting with the up-gradation of Kohima Science College (Autonomous), Jotsoma into a centre with potential for excellence.
- > **Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement:** A multi disciplinary research project in the field of atmospheric science entitled 'An investigation of high resolution spatio-temporal variation of morphological, microphysical and rainfall properties of precipitating systems and its social impact: An integrated multi sensor and multi institutional approach' is one of the major projects undertaken under RUSA. Through this project, an Atmospheric Science Research Centre (ASRC) was

established at Kohima Science College (Autonomous), Jotsoma with a subsidiary laboratory at Rampurhat in West Bengal. The research centre is conceptualised to work as an incubation centre for the faculty members of different colleges in the region with Kohima Science College (Autonomous), Jotsoma as the lead institute. The significant achievements of this project are:

Introduction of PhD programme in Atmospheric Physics at Kohima Science College (Autonomous), Jotsoma

Award of PhD degree to one of the research scholars

Research works published in the international journals of repute

Heino Tooming Award by The European Severe Storms Laboratory (ESSL) as a participant in an international collaboration programme

Certificate of excellence for paper presentation by the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), Meghalaya

Presentation of research papers in various international and national conferences

Organising a brainstorming session and workshop on "Severe Weather Systems: Simulation and Forecasting" at Kohima Science College (Autonomous), Jotsoma

⁴⁹The term vocationalisation refers to efforts by schools to include in their curriculum those practical subjects which are likely to generate among students some basic knowledge, skills and dispositions that might prepare them to think of becoming skilled workers or to enter manual operations.

Other schemes by the Department of Higher Education include the **Nagaland Government Ex-Gratia Scheme for Students Studying Outside Nagaland (NGESSO)**⁵⁰ to provide an ex-gratia of INR 5 lakh in the event of any unfortunate deaths of indigenous Naga students of Nagaland who are studying outside the state. The **Nagaland Research Scholarship/Fellowship**⁵¹ is for ST and indigenous students of Nagaland who are pursuing M.Phil/PhD/D.Litt. courses from recognised universities within India and the **Nagaland Merit Scholarship**⁵² is for supporting higher education for either indigenous inhabitants of Nagaland who are pursuing post matric studies in recognised institutions or non-indigenous inhabitants of Nagaland who are permanently settled in Nagaland and securing top 10 positions in Board/University (within Nagaland).

- **Technical Education:** Availability of quality technical education allows for a skilled youth population that can contribute to the state and national economy. Nagaland has six technical institutes offering three-years Engineering Diploma

programmes in Civil Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communications Engineering, Information Technology, Management Programme in Modern Office Practice and Applied Arts and Crafts in Fashion Design and Apparel Production. The state government has been implementing the following programmes:

- **The Centrally Sponsored 'Sub-mission Scheme'** by the Ministry of Skill Development, Government of India is being implemented and through this, new polytechnics are being set up in all the districts of the state. Rural youth are given the opportunity to take up professional courses.
- **The State Technical Scholarships and Minority Scholarships Schemes** have also been implemented to help students overcome financial issues faced by them while pursuing technical education. This scheme has helped economically weaker students pursue professional studies without much difficulty.

mathematics teachers at the school level which leads to inadequately qualified teachers being given these posts. Furthermore, the Department of Technical Education is facing an issue of lack of funds due to which there are no regular posts being advertised for teachers.

- **Lack of Participation by Other Stakeholders:** There is a general lack of participation by civil society and parents of the students, particularly in rural areas where parents are less educated and may not see value in contributing to their children's schooling.
- **Lack of School-related Supplies:** In government schools, there are often delays in delivery of textbooks and other teacher and student materials. Many times, these materials are not of good quality or in good condition.

- **Curriculum-related Challenges:** Lack of uniformity in syllabus is also an issue, since the curriculum for state and private schools are different.

The syllabus and facilities provided by private schools far outrun those in public schools and parents who can afford the fees prefer sending their children to private schools. It is thus essential to upgrade the curriculum and facilities in government schools to encourage higher enrolment.

At the higher education level, there is a limited choice of courses offered which in turn leads to youth migrating outside the state for pursuing higher education courses. The State Council for Technical Education (SCTE) undertakes periodical curriculum revision in technical education institutions designed by the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research based on the latest trends and requirements in market/industries. However, the curriculum must be designed considering locally available resources for students from polytechnics to start viable enterprises.

- **Lack of Requisite Qualification of Anganwadi Teachers:** In the light of the New Education Policy 2020 which emphasises on Anganwadis to be brought under the School Education department is going to be a challenge for the state because most of the anganwadi teachers don't have requisite qualifications.
- **Poor Infrastructure:** Although the state has leveraged certain centrally sponsored schemes for developing education infrastructure, it is still inadequate. Due to this reason, there is a low Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) starting from the pre-

school/elementary school level right to the higher education level wherein youth migrate to other states of the country and in some cases outside the country. Additionally, infrastructure for capacity building of teachers is also essential as this is needed to strengthen teachers' skills in order to engage in innovative teaching methods and allow for regular need-based training. Currently, there is no Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC) at the state level and teachers have to travel to neighbouring states to get refresher's training.

- **Lack of Quality Research Work:** There is a need for generating quality research work, including publications and encouraging innovations as well as cross-discipline research work at the higher education level.
- **Need for Entrepreneurship and Employability:** On the demand side, there is a dire need for skill development for enhancing employability and entrepreneurship which has not been supported as strongly right from the school level. At the elementary level, the cultivation of hobbies as a source of skill and aptitude development and at the secondary and senior secondary levels, opportunities to explore future business possibilities are often neglected. Nagaland also has a very limited number of large-scale industries which are not sufficient to absorb the diploma holders in the state. Thus, youth tend to migrate to other states in search of employment opportunities. If the enterprise development space is given impetus with dedicated diploma programmes, the youth will be encouraged to pursue entrepreneurship.
- **Policy-related Issues:** The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 covers classes 1-8 for free and compulsory education (age 6-14 years). It emphasises on the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) and mandates establishment of a primary school within one kilometre radius for every habitation and an upper primary/middle school within five kilometre radius. However, this Act may be very difficult to implement at the state level for Nagaland due to the hilly terrain – since village jurisdiction is from hill to hill unlike in the plains. Locally, many schools are one-classroom schools and hence, the PTR also becomes difficult to practice on ground.

Challenges

- **Tackling Quality Education Related Issues to Enhance Learning Outcomes:** At the state level, availability and accessibility of quality education linked to long-term learning outcomes is still a major issue due to two types of barriers:
 - **Teacher-related:** Teacher-related absenteeism, engagement of proxy teachers and long leaves are a challenge. Capacity building training exercises of teachers is irregular and hence many teachers lack an updated knowledge base as well as new teaching techniques that could benefit in-classroom and out-of-classroom student-teacher interaction. Untimely transfers of teachers results in disturbance of the school's academic activities. Teacher shortage has been a common challenge at the school, higher and technical education level. There is a major shortage of science and

⁵⁰<https://highereducation.nagaland.gov.in/nagaland-government-ex-gratia-scheme-for-students-studying-outside-nagaland-ngesso/>

⁵¹<https://highereducation.nagaland.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/RESEARCH.pdf>

⁵²<https://highereducation.nagaland.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/MERIT.pdf>

Strategies for Success

The focus is on creating an education system that is more accessible, inclusive and responsive to the needs of diverse groups of children and young people. The aim is to build a state where students enjoy learning and teachers enjoy teaching. By enhancing opportunities for skill development, employability and entrepreneurship and building competencies for life and work, Nagaland will benefit from a population that has an increased skill capacity better able to embrace the modern economy through the following strategies:

- **Strengthen Anganwadis and Early Childhood Education:**

The menu of the midday meal provided in Anganwadis, is as per the Centre's guidelines and is not locally aligned to the taste buds of the population in the state. Hence there is an urgent need to customise the anganwadi menu to cater to the local taste and incorporate locally available agricultural produce. In addition, anganwadis and schools aim to have a strong coordination channel of communication which will help in improving learning outcomes while providing a seamless movement of students from anganwadis to primary schools. The state government plans to immediately give due importance to classes Nursery/A and B which are not covered under RTE Act 2009. The Department of School Education has proposed to introduce early childhood education between 2020 and 2030 where teachers holding diplomas in early education (D.El.Ed) shall be engaged. For this, additional two classrooms along with play equipment and Teaching Learning Materials (TLM) will be required in all 1,069 Government Primary Schools.

- **Improvement of Infrastructure:**

- **Set up HRD Centre:** Currently, since there is no HRDC present in the state, the focus is to set up a state-level HRDC in collaboration with Nagaland University (NU) to impart orientation and refresher courses.
- **Upgradation:** Due to poor infrastructure facilities, there is an impact on teacher attendance and learning outcomes for students. The state government aims to upgrade

infrastructure facilities for all levels of education. For example, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has identified infrastructure deficiencies in existing technical institutions/polytechnics. The Department of Technical Education plans to upgrade, improve the infrastructure of all the deficiencies faced by the technical Institutions during 2020-2030.

- **Digitisation:** Efforts towards digitisation have been planned at all levels - school, higher and technical education level. At the school education level, there are digitisation efforts suggested from the perspective of students and teachers:

- > **Students:** The target is to have Smart Classrooms in 110 Government Middle Schools (GMSs) and 110 Government High Schools (GHSs) (five schools in each district) between 2020 and 2030. The Department of School Education plans to implement Smart Classroom in all GMSs and GHSs with infrastructures facilities. With regards to Government Higher Secondary Schools (GHSSs), the aim is to introduce e-classrooms and ICT in all GHSSs across Nagaland by 2030.

- > **Teachers:** Posting of mathematics and science teachers will be done on time and the aim is also to make sure that teaching aids are delivered to schools prior to the academic session in January - February.

At the technical education level, from 2020 - 2022, the Directorate of Technical Education plans to implement digital libraries and smart classrooms across all six polytechnic institutes of technical education. The focus is to make all technical institutions IT-centric educational institutions.

- **Strengthening Higher and Technical Education Institutions:**

- **Industry-Institute Interaction:** From 2020 to 2030, the state government will work on the Industry-Institute Interaction project wherein, it will revise existing curriculum in order to meet market /industry requirements so as to give locally



relevant opportunities to graduating students. The students will also get the opportunity to get hands-on experience in the industry.

- **Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP):**

Under the EDP, technical education institutions aim to provide students with courses to pursue self-employment. Between 2020 and 2030, the state government plans to conduct skill building activities in the 6 polytechnic institutes by inviting successful entrepreneurs to provide exposure to the students.

- **National Board of Accreditation (NBA):**

Under this project, from 2020 to 2023 (first phase) and 2024 to 2027 (second phase), the state government will be focussing on ascertaining weaknesses and strengths and identify as well as take action to improve programmes as part of the Quality Education Mandate set by AICTE through accreditation of the existing Institutions.

- **National Assessment and Accreditation (NAAC) assessment and accreditation:**

In line with the vision of having all higher educational institutions accredited by NAAC, the state government has a phase-wise assessment to ensure the fulfilment of this vision.

- **Academic and Administrative Audit (AAA):**

This is a state-level assessment to facilitate awareness among colleges in the state about the

current systems and processes that can ensure quality enhancement and realisation of goals set in higher education. The AAA is a system of mentoring the institutions to move in the direction of accreditation.

- **Human Resource Development:** The aim is to constantly review existing positions and identify personnel for various teaching and non-teaching staff positions at technical Institutions. Regular knowledge updates through short and long-term training in induction training, refresher courses and higher studies by faculty and non-teaching staff alike with increase in the recruitment of faculty. A wellness centre as per AICTE norms is also envisaged under the supervision of a visiting doctor and resident nurse along with professional counsellor which are required at all Institutions.

- **Capacity building efforts:**

- > **The State Level Quality Assurance**

Cell: Between 2016 and 2021, conducting workshops for non-teaching staff on 'Office Quality Assurance', Seminars on 'Post Accreditation Quality Sustenance Measures' and ensuring NAAC magazine is published and disseminated across higher education institutions.

- > **Enhancing Research Activities** through training and capacity building programmes for

both teaching and non-teaching staff. Between 2022 and 2026, the state government aims to set up regional centres for multi-disciplinary research, ensuring training on research design, social impact study and counselling. Between 2027 and 2030, the plan is to establish the Nagaland International Centre for Multi-disciplinary Research for working on international research collaboration and organise an international seminar.

- > **Feedback System:** A structural feedback mechanism to evaluate teacher effectiveness in every course is planned, along with career counselling and open-house discussion.
- > **Extension Activities:** The focus is on conducting social awareness programmes, services and experiential learning to reach out to the community as well as gender sensitisation and women empowerment programmes.

- **Youth Clubs and Student Unions:** In order to combat student drop-out rates and encourage students to continue to higher education, the government will create youth clubs and student unions as well as collaborate with local NGOs.
- **Job Fairs:** The focus of the government will be to organise job fairs, placements and campus interviews in collaboration with the technical education institutes to improve employment opportunities and help reduce youth unemployment rates.
- **Diversification of Courses:** The government will diversify the types of courses available at technical education institutions/polytechnics to provide students with greater choices of subjects. This will reduce the number of students that oftentimes are compelled to travel to other states of the country in order to study certain subjects. Between 2018 and 2030, the state government aims to establish degree-level engineering colleges in the existing polytechnics.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 4 - Quality Education

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
01	Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education (%)	P-79.60 UP- 73.48	P-75 UP-60	P-80 UP-70	100
02	Gross Enrolment Ratio in secondary education (%)	30.99	40	50	100
03	Students enrolled in Grade 1 who reached the last grade of primary/upper primary/secondary levels (%)	P-65.78 UP-92.24 S-69.29	70 85 92	85 90 95	95 95 100
04	Out of school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary) (%)	P-6.99 UP-10.52 S-11.94	3 3 7	2 2 5	1 1 3
05	Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary) (%)	P-89.1 UP-75.9 S-46.7	100	100	100

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
06	Gross enrolment ratio in state higher education (%)	14.9	20	25	30
07	Gross Enrolment Ratio in technical education (diploma and degree in engineering and technology, management programme, applied arts and crafts) (%)	1.37	2.96	3.36	4.18
08	Male-female ratio of students enrolled in technical education	2.8:1	2.15:1	1.59:1	1.47:1
09	NAAC accreditation, Higher Education	18 (32%)	38 (67%)	48 (85%)	56 (100%)
10	Enrolment rate of children with special needs (%)	-	100	100	100
11	4.a.1 : Schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp and toilets (d) basic drinking water (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (%)	Electricity-37.5	60	90	100
		Computers for pedagogical-NA	100	100	100
		Basic drinking water-52.4	100	100	100
		Single sex sanitation facilities- NA	100	100	100
		Basic hand washing facilities-13	100	100	100
12	Teachers in i) primary, ii) upper primary and iii) secondary education who have received at least the minimum qualification (DIET/B.ed) required for teaching at the relevant level of education (%)	P- 57.04 UP-56.95 S-67.99	75 75 80	95 95 95	100 100 100
13	Schools with PTR less than/equal to 30 (%)	93	100	100	100
14	PTR in technical education (Ratio)	30:1	30:1	15:1	10:1



GOAL 5:
**GENDER
EQUALITY**

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

VISION



Improve the socio-economic status of women as well as provide support services to the mainstream and balance the gender divide, uplift women and facilitate their self-dependency.

Nagaland Today

Female participation in the workforce in Nagaland is at **44.74** as compared to national average rate of **53.26 percent**.⁵³

Nagaland has minimal cases in **kidnapping and abduction** of women at 0.2 percent and molestation of women at 0.5 percent.⁵⁴

Female literacy rate in Nagaland is 76.11 percent as compared to national **female literacy rate of 65.5 percent**.⁵⁵

Nagaland has a **child sex ratio of 943 girls** per **1,000 boys** as compared to **national ratio of 919**.⁵⁶



Focus for Tomorrow

- Socio-economic empowerment of women through livelihood activities
- Formulate Nagaland State Policy for women
- Increase women representation in policy making
- Facilitate gender responsiveness



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Establish Women Resource Centres in all districts of Nagaland by 2030

- 3,500 women farmers to be benefitted for sustainable livelihood activities under Resource Development Programme for Women (RDPW)
- Train at least 1,000 young women and school dropouts for self-employment under Multi Training Centre (MTC)
- Train more than 1,500 school dropout girls and young women to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment under Integrated Development cum Resource Centre (IDRC)
- Train 2,000 women on various short term vocational courses and skill development under the Women Resource Centre (WRC)

Current Interventions

The state government through the Department of Women Resource Development has the mandate to “strive towards economic empowerment of women of Nagaland and take up any activity under any sector that would develop their resources and lead to the enhancement of livelihood options and provide new opportunities to bring in additional income”. Below are certain key schemes and projects being undertaken to promote gender equality:

- **Transformative Livelihood Intervention (TLI) Project:** The TLI Project was initiated in 2006 with the vision to develop women socio-economically and build women groups into a network of federations culminating in the formation of a strong state level women's federation. Through this initiative, over 1,250 SHGs have been formed covering approximately 18,000 women across the state.⁵⁷ Already, a 'Mahila Bank' has been established wherein a corpus amount of INR 3.12 crore is in circulation.⁵⁸ Production and marketing chains are slowly evolving whereby local fruits and vegetables produced by the SHGs are brought to the Myki Food Processing Centre at Meriema. Various other livelihood activities for the upliftment of diverse women, both from rural and urban areas are being implemented under this project.
- **Myki⁵⁹ Project:** Over the years, it has been observed that the SHG movement and modules, as was being implemented are not best suited for women of the state due to which a decline was observed in the number of SHGs and their activities. The Myki project focusses on imparting training on processing and production of locally available fruits and vegetables to SHG members which has resulted in the formation of a production company popularly known as MYKI which is managed by Naga women. Some of the popular items are dried wild apple, gooseberry, popped rice, turmeric, Naga king chilli, ginger powder, anishi, osmo-dehydrated pineapple etc. Market linkages outside the state are being surveyed and tie-ups with reliable up-linkages are being negotiated.

- **Curcumin Extraction Programme:** The programme which was initiated in Jalukie area for value addition of raw turmeric and ultimately for extraction of curcumin has passed several phases of development. A raw turmeric dryer with an output of 500 dried turmeric fingers per hour capacity and a 2,000 kg capacity turmeric boiler and electrification/power generator are being installed at the curcumin extraction plant site in Jalukie. Existing infrastructure for storage and for other activities such as washing and cleaning of raw turmeric, sorting and grading are being strengthened. By FY 2019/2020, the plant is expected to be operational.

- **Resource Development Programme for Women (RDPW):** This programme has been conceived with the basic idea to provide funds or material resources to women to take up sustainable livelihood activities. This programme is an upgraded replacement of the Livelihoods Enhancement through Development of Natural Resources (LEDNR) Programme. The following activities are undertaken under this programme:

- Heliciculture, pisciculture and natural fibre weaving
- Kholar bean cultivation and groundnut cultivation
- Foxtail millet (*Setaria Italica*) cultivation

These three projects are expected to benefit more than 350 women farmers of Nagaland generating expected revenue of INR 50 lakh approximately. By 2030, under this programme, the Department of Women and Resource Development targets to cover 3,500 women farmers by bringing in 1,200 hectare of farmland into various livelihood development activities.⁶⁰

- **Multi Training Centre (MTC):** The MTC impart training to young women and school dropout girls to enable them to take up productive self-employment activities. A six-month training and six-month production course programme in the trades of cutting and tailoring, weaving and knitting is imparted to 40 – 65 women and girls annually.

- **MTC in Kohima** was established during FY 2005/2006 and since then, around 500 young

^{57,58}Department of Women Resource and Development, Government of Nagaland.

⁵⁹The word 'Myki' has a double meaning: In Nagamese, it simply means 'women or girls'. A combination of the English language and local dialect gives the connotation 'MY Home'. 'Myki' is the term used by the Department of Women Resource Development to mean 'A Home for Women'

⁶⁰Department of Women Resource and Development, Government of Nagaland.

⁵³http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/social_statistics/Chapter_4.pdf

⁵⁴<http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2011/Statistics2011.pdf>

^{55,56}Census 2011

women and school dropout girls have availed the opportunity. Most of the trainees are now into productive self-employment activities.

- **MTC in Dimapur** was established during FY 2018/2019 with 25 trainees. The aim is to continue these two centres by bringing in more innovation and upgrading especially in skill development and self-employment opportunities to the trainees.

By 2030, the Department of Women Resource Development targets at least 1,000 young women and school dropout girls to be included under this programme generating more self-employment avenues and opportunities in turn leading to women empowerment.

- **Integrated Development cum Resource Centre (IDRC):** The IDRC located at Purana Bazaar, Dimapur provides training on leadership and capacity building. It is used for demonstrations as well to augment vocational training and other income generating activities with a view to integrate women entrepreneurs and women-headed enterprises and bring them under the umbrella of the 'Myki' brand of the department. While the Department of Women Resource Development aided the enterprises financially in setting up their machinery and equipment requirements, the entrepreneurs/enterprises have been responsible in providing free training programmes.

During FY 2018/2019, over 120 school dropout girls and young women availed short-term training programmes in the trades of soft-doll making, packaging and marketing through Precious Me Love (PML), paper crafting and marketing through Quirky Crafts and cutting and tailoring through Rolong's Creation.

Besides the training, these entrepreneurs also provide opportunities for employment to trainees under their establishments. During FY 2019/2020, 140 trainees were targeted. By 2030, it is expected to cover more than 1,500 trainees.⁶¹

- **Women Resource Centres (WRC):** With recent rapid advancements in modern technology, many rural women and young girls are also migrating to urban towns and townships to learn new skills and trades. To bring these facilities and more women centric programmes closer to the doorsteps of rural women, there are WRCs at Mokokchung and Chozuba (Phek District) and three more are under construction in Zunheboto, Wokha and Peren Districts. During FY 2018/2019, the WRC at Chozuba was inaugurated which provides various short duration vocational training programmes catering to the needs of rural women. By 2030, the department is expected to complete WRCs in all 12 Districts of Nagaland. It is expected that at least 2,000 women will be trained on various short-term vocational courses and skill development activities.⁶²

- **Women Entrepreneurship Promotion Fund:** Three categories of interest-free loan programmes are being implemented with the focus being on entrepreneurship promotion and development amongst women. The loan programmes are revolving in nature and with the repayment of loans by the beneficiaries, new beneficiaries are selected.

- **Promotion of Women in Innovative Enterprises Programme:** This targets women who are already undertaking innovative enterprises and are in need of capital for expansion of business. An amount of INR 2.5 lakh to INR 5 lakh is loaned to beneficiaries depending on their project and their need. Since FY 2012/2013, 74 entrepreneurs have benefitted from this scheme.⁶³

- **Women Entrepreneurial Development Initiative:** This programme aims to provide financial support to women who desire to venture into business but do not have the capital to start. Initially, an amount of INR 2 lakh was provided per beneficiary which was reduced to INR 1 lakh

in FY 2015/2016 in order to cover more beneficiaries. Since 2008/2009, around 90 women had been covered.⁶⁴

- **Micro Enterprise Development Scheme:** This scheme has been devised to extend loan facilities for widows, women victims of armed conflict and deserted women living with children with no/low source of income. Amounts ranging from INR 10,000 to INR 30,000 are provided per

beneficiary depending on their proposed activity. Approximately 450 women have been covered under this programme since FY 2008/2009.⁶⁵

Due to the nature of these loans being revolving, they are a more sustainable form of financing providing women with adequate support, especially to vulnerable women in order to launch their own entrepreneurial initiatives.

^{64,65}Department of Women Resource and Development, Government of Nagaland.



^{61,62,63}Department of Women Resource and Development, Government of Nagaland.

Challenges

- **Representation of Women in Policy Making:** There is a low representation of women in policy making but a high potential for women being involved in decision-making at policy level exists, for the inclusive and equitable welfare of the state. Encouraging women to be a part of the leadership and policy-level discourse will further build a gender equitable society.
- **Limited Sensitisation and Awareness:** Many women lack detailed understanding of their own rights and their capabilities while, at the same time, societal norms hinder girl's empowerment. Educational institutions can be encouraged to conduct programmes on women's rights and empowerment. School curriculum should ideally include related topics. This will create greater awareness from a young age among students who can then be change makers in the future, advocating for gender equality. Additionally, sensitisation of policy makers, administrators, enforcers and arbitrators of justice needs to be encouraged as it will

prepare stakeholders to rise to the challenge of the promotion of gender equality and to treat men and women as equal partners.

- **Asset Ownership:** Economic empowerment of women raises the status of women both economically and socially. In Nagaland, customary laws on inheritance create gender disparity in the structure of assets ownership. This limits women from using land as input for production or for use as collateral for credit.
- **Lack of Gender Responsive Infrastructure:** A lack of gender responsive infrastructure keeping in mind women's needs as well hinders enhanced productivity.
- **Imbalance in Wages:** A hallmark of an inclusive society is "equal pay for work of equal value for both genders". This is not always the case and disparity on the basis of gender becomes the reason for an imbalance in wage structures.

Strategies for Success

- **Enhancing Economic Empowerment of Women:** Along with enabling and encouraging women to develop their skills, marketplaces which are gender balanced and gender responsive will help uplift women and allow a greater reach of their products and services.
 - **MYKI Bazaars:** MYKI Bazaars are proposed to be located at the centre of the cluster of villages under one block or block level where feasibility is high. The Department of Women Resource Development intends to set up MYKI Bazaars in all the districts of Nagaland in different phases. To make MYKI Bazaar functional, the following two-pronged strategy will be followed:
 - > **Infrastructure Level:**
 - > Identification of existing/abandoned marketing shed constructed by any other agency/department in the proposed area

> Initiation of an MoU with the concerned agency/department

> Repair and renovations of the marketing shed

> Operational Level:

> Identification of the existing SHGs, societies or NGOs in the proposed area/block

> Orientation and sensitisation of the identified SHGs, societies and NGOs

> Injection of essential seed money into the SHGs

- **Leverage MYKI Fest:** Started in 2018, MYKI Fest is an annual event to celebrate the activities and achievements of women entrepreneurs, artisans, artists, cultivators and SHGs. It aims to showcase their achievements, products and activities, explore more market linkages within and outside the state,

interaction and exchange of ideas and concepts amongst the entrepreneurs, facilitate enterprise to enterprise cooperation and help women entrepreneurs get greater exposure to regional and other business environments and opportunities. The government will continue to organise this event annually with more inclusiveness and coverage. By 2030, it is expected that around 15,000 school dropout girls, young women, women farmers and entrepreneurs would have already availed or benefitted from the programme.

- **Establish MYKI e-Bazaars:** As part of the Government of India's 'Digital India' initiative, the Department of Women Resources Development proposes to launch a direct online marketing platform, MYKI e-Bazaars with the main centre located at the Department of Women Resource Development. MYKI e-Bazaar is proposed to be an online marketing platform to support women entrepreneurs, artisans, cultivators, SHGs and NGOs particularly those who have innovative products but are not internet or computer savvy. Beside promotion, showcasing and selling of products, it will help facilitate marketing linkages.
- **Mission Effloresce:** To meet the needs of potential rural women entrepreneurs to be able to take an active part in entrepreneurial activities and to start developing their own ventures to expand their already existing business or to function as social entrepreneurs, the Department of Social Welfare is focussing on 'Mission Effloresce'. The aim of this project is for empowerment of rural women by development of skills and entrepreneurship to enhance productivity.

The project activities shall be executed in three phases for the successful implementation of the programme:

Phase-1

Putting in place a project implementing team. Formation, orientation and training activities which will include: planning and preparation of training design and training calendar, training of trainers, identification and mobilisation of target women. Vocational and skill development training, both classroom and practical, for selected members.

Phase-2

Training on product range, quality control, pricing and packaging. Market testing of new products, building market linkages and establishment of micro enterprises at community level for self-employability. Formation of a network or cluster of women entrepreneurs producing similar products for bulk production and marketing, provision of returnable interest free loan as start-up capital for new ventures. Establishing linkages with line government for facilitating technical and financial support to would-be entrepreneurs.

Phase-3

Introduction of simple technology, tools and equipment to reduce work drudgery and accelerate production. Formation of women entrepreneur cooperatives. With success, activities would be intensified with resource development activities as according to the need of the activity and demand from the market.

- **One Stop Centre for Women:** These centres established in all the districts will contribute to the overall safety and security of women in the state. Special cells to tackle domestic violence cases will be established and awareness-building efforts will be made. The Women Helpline 181 will be integrated to support victims of violence, both mental and physical.
- **Facilitate Gender Responsiveness:** In order to have gender responsiveness and allow for women upliftment, the state machinery aims to incorporate the following:
 - **Gender Sensitive Governance:** The process of governance must be inclusive and participatory. Gender sensitive governance requires that policies and legislation should address the differing needs, interests, priorities and responsibilities of women and men. Equal opportunities should be extended to both men and women for employment, leadership and decision making at all levels. All citizens must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation by 2025.⁶⁶

⁶⁶Nagaland Vision 2030, Government of Nagaland, 2016.

- **Gender Responsive Budgeting:** Gender responsive budgeting is a necessary area of intervention for securing strategic gender interests through analysis, allocation of resources and assessment of impact basis the needs of both women and men.
- **Gender Responsive Infrastructure:** Gender responsive infrastructure interventions can reduce women's time cost and increase mobility and safety. This increases women's productivity which makes society more productive. Recognition of gender-differentiated needs is necessary while designing new development projects and gender sensitive infrastructure should be included in all planning.
- **Gender Disaggregated Data:** Capacity building programmes and social welfare/livelihood schemes shall have equal participation of both men and women. Gender disaggregated data should therefore be made compulsory for all schemes to ascertain the composition of the programmes.
- **Policy-making:** Having gender sensitive policies and encouraging women participation at the policy making is a key step towards ensuring a gender balanced state.
- **State Policy for Women:** Formulation of 'Nagaland State Policy for Women' with comprehensive guiding framework is necessary. This will lead to advancement, development and empowerment of women keeping in mind the unique socio-cultural context of the state. Further, recognizing gender differences, women cells should be established in all police stations by 2020 as already established in Dimapur and Kohima.⁶⁷
- **Representation in Policy Making:** Since the inception of statehood, Nagaland has not had a single women representative elected to the Nagaland Legislative Assembly. Only 15 women candidates have contested so far since 1964 compared to the 2,071 male candidates.⁶⁸ Considering that Nagaland has amongst the best male-female population ratios in the country, this statistic is highly skewed and unhealthy. Women

represent half of the state's population and their participation in policy making is a must. Therefore, a mechanism needs to be created to increase women representation in politics by 2030.

- **Capacity Building:** There are two essential parts to building capacity for gender equality:
 - **Gender Sensitisation:** While societal norms have not allowed girls' full potential to be achieved, oftentimes, girls themselves lack understanding of their own rights and capabilities. Educational institutions should be encouraged to conduct programmes on women's rights and empowerment. Despite challenges, a number of women in the state have made their mark in various fields such as sports, education, civil societies, business, etc. Giving due recognition to such women will be an inspiration to many young girls to follow suit.
 - **Skill Development:** Capacity building through skill development programmes for school dropouts, single mothers, widows etc. must be prioritised to enable them to earn their livelihood and be economically empowered. Facilitating the promotion of products by creating market linkages and use of IT can be explored for online marketing avenues. To strengthen the socio-economic empowerment process of the marginalised, financial institutes must be directed to penetrate into rural areas.
- **Institutional Mechanisms:** The institutional mechanisms in the state that will help build greater gender equality are:
 - **Village Development Board (VDB):** The VDB⁶⁹ rules stipulate a 25 percent quota for women in the VDB. Although this is an Act of the government and does not infringe on the traditional or customary laws, in many villages, women are not represented adequately. With this backdrop, the VDB rules may be amended to make provision for appointment of women VDB secretaries on a rational basis alternating the tenure between men and women. Further, the 25 percent sub-allocation for women under the VDB

Fund may be channelised through the nodal department to ensure its full and effective utilisation.

- **Asset ownership:** Economic empowerment of women raises the status of women both economically and socially. Yet, customary laws on inheritance create gender disparity in the ownership of assets limiting women from using land as input for production or for use as collateral for credit. To ease such constraints, land title certificates in the names of both the husband and wife should be encouraged by modifying the clauses in the land registration laws. To incentivise registration of property in the name of women,

rebate/concession on stamp duties should be granted on registration of land and assents in their name.

- **Wages:** Equal pay for work of equal value ensures inclusive growth. However, disparity in wages between men and women based on stereotypes about women's roles is not uncommon. In Nagaland, in agriculture where women constitute the majority of the labour force, wages disparity exists. It is, therefore, crucial to address gender bias in wage structures by 2030 with sustained efforts at the level of policy making taking a cue from the MGNREGA Scheme.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 5 - Gender Equality

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Progress as on 2018/2019	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Crime against women per 1,00,000 of female population	6.7	2.8	2	1	1
2	Sex Ratio at Birth	943	-	-	-	-
3	Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the state during the calendar year (%)	6.70	2.80	2.50	2	1.50
4	Proportion of sexual crime against women to total crime against women during the calendar year (%)	48.40	41.70	36	31	26
5	Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year (%)	32	43	38	33	28
6	Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year (%)	1	0	0	0	0

^{67,68}Nagaland Vision 2030, Government of Nagaland, 2016.

⁶⁹Through the Nagaland Village and Tribal Councils Act 1978, the Village Councils and their subsidiary Village Development Boards have been established as mediums of decentralised governance and grass root level Planning.



GOAL 6:
**CLEAN WATER
AND
SANITATION**

Goal 6: Clean water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

VISION



To provide safe, adequate and sustainable drinking water supply and environmental hygiene for all to improve the quality of life.

Nagaland Today

40.72 percent of rural habitations in the state are covered with supply water at 40 litre per capita per day and above.

100 percent **Open Defecation Free (ODF) status**.⁷⁰

The government has adopted the communitisation policy by way of handing over the completed **Rural Water and Sanitation Scheme to the Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) committees** for operations and maintenance.



Focus for Tomorrow

- Provide access to safe, adequate and affordable drinking water for all in both urban and rural areas through convergence and collaboration of water related departments
- Implement integrated water management at all levels
- Protect and restore water-related ecosystems
- Increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawal and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Achieve 100 percent universal and equitable access to safe and sustainable drinking water
- Achieve 70 percent of the developed Irrigated Command Area brought under Water Users Association (WUAs)
- Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes by 50 percent

Current Interventions

Water, being a natural resource is often left unattended and neglected. It is, however, becoming a scarce resource due to overuse and misuse. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) of the state government has been consistently trying to augment the existing water supply system and provide safe and potable drinking water supply, safe disposal of solid and liquid waste and ensure environmental hygiene. The department under the Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO) is conducting programmes to educate the masses on the importance of safe water and sanitation. The key initiatives are:

- **Rural Water Supply:** Schemes for providing drinking water supply to rural villages/habitations are taken up under the Jal Jeevan Mission. A total of 1,502 habitations consisting of 3,85,699 households will be provided with drinking water supply through household tap connection by 2024.
- **Urban Water Supply:** Most of the urban water supply schemes taken up by the department are funded by various Central Government ministries such as Urban Development and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MoDoNER) under 90:10 (Centre and State) funding pattern.
- **New projects for augmentation** of improvement of water supply schemes are being implemented for urban towns where the system is no longer sustainable and where no water supply exists.
- **Integrated Catchment Area Treatment:** Integrated catchment area treatment under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation for the flood management programmes implemented by Government of Nagaland has three prioritised projects: upper Sidzu in Kohima and Phek districts,

Naga-Mela Ghoki in Zunheboto district and Dzuma sub-watersheds in Dimapur district.

- **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):** The mission was launched on 2 October 2014 nationally. The mission aims at improving the level of cleanliness and general quality of life in rural areas and making villages ODF. Nagaland has achieved 100 percent ODF.⁷¹
- **WATSAN Committees:** Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) committees are constituted under the Communitisation of the Public Institution and Services Act, 2002. A WATSAN committee is formed through the VC as per rule.

It becomes operational on signing of MoU by the village with the PHED to participate in planning, designing and subsequent takeover of the completed rural water and sanitation scheme for operation and maintenance. A total of 1,215 or 79 percent of the total number of habitations have so far been brought under the ambit of communitisation.⁷²

⁷⁰<https://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard/ODF.aspx>

⁷¹<https://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard/ODF.aspx>

⁷²Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-19, Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Nagaland.

Challenges

- **Scarcity of Surface Water Source:** In the plain sector and foothills of the state, surface water sources are scarce and hence most of the water supply schemes are ground-water based. Water quality is an issue for such sources which need special treatment to make water potable. Moreover, the yield from ground sources is not adequate and sustainable in the long run.
- **Land Ownership:** The unique system of landholding ownership by an individual, family or clan in the state often hinders and delays developmental activities particularly drinking water supply schemes.
- **Fund Constraints:** Most villages in Nagaland are located at hilltops while the water source is located below or at a lower altitude. This necessitates schemes to bring water from distant sources through long water transmission pipelines (steel pipes) to withstand the high pressure. Such water supply schemes have very high per capita cost even as the available fund is inadequate.
- **Limited Awareness:** Despite the efforts to create positive behavioural changes among the general public on hygiene, use of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and water conservation techniques, there is a lack of awareness among the general populace. There is an urgent need to create extensive IEC campaigns to help in sensitising the citizens on efficient and effective usage of water and sanitation facilities.

Strategies for Success

- **Tackling Shortage of Drinking Water:** To tackle the shortage of drinking water due to lack of dependable water sources, rainwater harvesting, water conservation and catchment area conservation can be leveraged under the National Water Conservation Plan of Jal Shakti Ministry and MGNREGA scheme.
- **Rainwater Harvesting:** Nagaland receives considerable rainfall during the monsoon.

It is essential that the rainwater is harvested and put to efficient use. Building and maintaining recharge pits, tube wells, trenches and recharge wells in urban areas as well as building check dams and contour bunds can effectively capture rainwater. For new and future building constructions, the respective district administrations could make rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory.

- **Community-based Water Conservation:** Participatory groundwater management can go a long way to conserve water resources in a state like Nagaland which is constantly faced with drinking water shortages.
- **Leveraging MGNREGA to Fulfil Clean Drinking Water Needs:** Apart from the fact that the MGNREGA programme can be leveraged in order to build effective water catchment structures that can help to effectively capture water, this scheme can also be useful to regenerate traditional water management and conservation systems, enable water committees to fix non-democratic, non-consultative decision-making processes and address the inequitable water distribution issues.
- **Formulation of State Policies:** There is a need to formulate Nagaland state-specific guidelines, policies and acts in order to address local challenges and to expedite the process of connecting water supply to all households. The Centre's guidelines and policies with regards to water supply or may not be fully applicable or appropriate in the local context and challenges that Nagaland faces with its unique land ownership pattern and terrain. There is an urgent need to develop locally relevant systems and policies that will allow smoother implementation of programmes.
- **IEC Campaign:** To focus on creation of awareness among communities on various aspects of drinking water and sanitation through platforms such as seminars, workshops, banner/slogan campaigns, TV, radio etc. Some ways in which IEC materials can be channelised are:
 - **District Administration:** The district administration can play a key role in encouraging village level action.
 - **Village Council:** The leaders of the village can take forward the WASH message across the entire village.
- **Educational Institutions:** Schools, colleges and universities can effectively spread IEC on WASH.
- **Non-profit Organisations/VOs:** Citizen-led campaigns in partnership with non-profit organisations can work well to help raise awareness and sensitisation on WASH.
- **Encourage Coordination and Partnership:** Convergence of plans and programmes of the line departments such as Rural Development Department (MGNREGA/FFC), Water Resources Department, Soil and Water Conservation etc., in implementation of development plans and new partnerships with the public sector, academics, institutions etc. can help in achieving the desired goals.
- **Expand Hydrologic and Information Systems:** The Department of Water Resources, Government of Nagaland envisions to develop a proper support system for collection and storage of data through the creation of the Water Resources Information System (WRIS) followed by studies to alleviate various water related problems. The expectation is that knowledge, open access and stronger institutional capacity will contribute to a shift towards integrated water resources management at the basin scale. The resulting improved water allocation and use efficiency and the improved management of drought and flood risks are expected to bring substantial socio-economic benefit.
- **Increase Water Use Efficiency and Ensure Sustainable Supply of Fresh Water:** Substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

The Department of Water Resources, Government of Nagaland in order to provide assured irrigation for intensive agriculture through surface irrigation and groundwater irrigation, the following means will be adopted to achieve:

- 01
- Introduce water tariff for irrigation.
- 02
- Adopt volumetric basis for crop water management through introduction of appropriate crop planning and predetermine rotation irrigation system.
- 03
- Restoration of water bodies for multipurpose usage including groundwater recharge.
- 04
- Development of groundwater in conjunction with surface irrigation for providing assured irrigation for intensive agriculture.
- 05
- Tapping available water resources through all the perennial streams in the state for agricultural production through integrated planning in infrastructure development such as dams, reservoirs and diversion weirs.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

S. No.	State Indicator		Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Population having safe drinking water within their premises (%)		18.28	71.27	83.59	100
2	Rural households with individual household toilets (%)		85	100	100	100
3	Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		78	90	95	100
4	Village habitation achieving ODF target	(Number)	1,306	100	100	100
		%	90	100	100	100
5	Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		85.8	95	100	100
6	Area of river basins brought under integrated water resource management (%)		5	25	35	65
7	Documented natural water resources		20	30	50	50
8	Artificial recharge of spring heads undertaken		6	30	50	50
9	Habitation with Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) (%)		79	100	100	100



GOAL 7:
**AFFORDABLE
AND
CLEAN ENERGY**

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

VISION



By 2030, provide universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy while substantially increasing the share of renewable energy.

Nagaland Today

According to the Ministry of Power, Nagaland has one of the country's lowest per capita consumption of electricity at **356 kWh of electricity** as compared to the national average of **1,181 kWh (2018-19 data)**.⁷³

According to the Department of New and Renewable Energy, Nagaland, the potential for renewable energy in the state stands at **7,513 megawatt (MW)** (refer Table I).

Department of Power, Nagaland (DoPN) has identified **35 hydro power project** sites having a total **potential of 572 MW**.

Total domestic light power **consumption is 380.43 MUs**.⁷⁴



Focus for Tomorrow

- Energy security through universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy
- Substantially increase the share of clean energy



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Provide state-wide access to clean energy for all
- Increase renewable energy share in total energy consumption
- Improve energy efficiency at the state level.
- 100 percent households using clean cooking fuel by 2030

⁷³<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/telling-numbers-indians-use-1181-kwh-electricity-per-capita-wide-gap-among-states-6135082/>

⁷⁴Department of Power, Nagaland (DoPN)

Current Interventions

In 2009, the Department of New and Renewable Energy was formulated to encourage new and renewable energy sources. The mission is to harness green and clean renewable energy sources in the state for environmental benefits, mitigate global warming and climate change, and provide energy security. The focus is also on promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation measures in industrial, commercial and government establishments including domestic buildings.

The state government is aware of the fact that targeted efforts are required in order to bridge the gap between supply and demand for power needs. State-wide demand can be supplemented with renewable energy sources alongside strengthening grid systems in both rural and urban areas.

- **Clean Energy Generation Potential:** The state of Nagaland has immense potential that can be harnessed if the right types of programmes are supported and implemented on ground effectively.

Table 1: Estimated clean energy generation potential

S. No.	Renewable Energy Technology	Estimated Potential (MW)
1	Solar Power	7,290
2	Hydro Power	197
3	Biomass Power	10
4	Wind Power	16
	Total	7,513

Source: New and Renewable Energy Department, Nagaland

- **Solar Power:** There are two primary types of programmes being supported in the solar power sector:
 - **Grid-connected Solar Projects:** Grid connected solar energy projects require land or empty rooftops to install the solar panels. About 4-5 acres of land is required to develop 1 MW of solar power. National policies are in place to encourage investments, growth and address

climate change/global warming issues. However, the Government of Nagaland faces a 'catch 22' situation. While promoting renewable energy in the state would also gear up the state towards being a 'Green Energy State' by 2030, the Average Pooled Purchase Cost (APPC) as of FY 2016/2017 is INR 3.63/unit as notified by Nagaland Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) whereas an investor cost (INR 8.49/unit) is much higher in the state.

- > **Industrial Growth Centre:** The MoPN is focussed on the development of a mega solar project at Industrial Growth Centre in Ganeshnagar (Dimapur district), Jalukie in Peren district and Zhadima in Kohima district.
- > **Solar Hub:** A solar park will be set up at Jalukie where there is enough government land. A detailed survey has been carried out and about 120 acres is available to set up the Solar Park which would translate to 24 MW of solar power.

Tentatively, a 10 MW solar project would come up by 2020 and the balance of 14 MW by 2030. Further, about 2 MW is projected from grid connected rooftop solar by 2020 and another capacity addition of 5 MW by 2030.

- **Off-grid Solar Projects:** Off-grid solar solutions could apply in all power-dependent sectors in areas where stable power is not assured or available. From simple solar solutions such as a calculator, mobile chargers, street lights, it has expanded to customised solutions such as solar pumps, solar inverters and village solar power, solar dryers, solar refrigeration, air-conditioners, solar cold storage etc. Solar power can provide ready-made solutions in agriculture and allied sectors, drinking water, small scale industries etc. The projection of off-grid solutions would be around 10 MW by 2030.
- **Hydro Power:** There are four hydro projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA), out of which Mayemong 100 kW project has been commissioned at Choklangan village, Tuensang district. The other three projects are under construction, but since SPA has been withdrawn by the Government of India, clarity of funding needs to be known to complete

these projects. Further, 22 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been submitted to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and 13 DPRs are under preparation. The estimated hydro capacity addition would be around 20 MW by the end of 2030 provided funding of these projects is secured. The Mayemong project which was completed in March 2015 at Choklangan is being manned by six youths of the village who have been trained. This hydro project is running on off-grid mode for their captive use.

- **Other Sources of Power:** Besides solar and hydro power, other sources of clean energy include:
 - **Biomass Power:** The potential of biomass power is abundantly available across the state. However, it involves labour-intensive processes of collection, feeding, transportation of biomass. Hence, organising collection centres for biomass, regulating the rates (per kg) of biomass needs to be done. High labour cost in the state increases the tariff cost per unit of electricity. Investment in this sector could happen provided the labour, collection centres and reserved biomass plantations are regulated. Off-grid biomass projects can be implemented only where there is no grid line and the beneficiary village is entirely dependent on this power. Community participation in the form of biomass contribution and village energy management running the project for the sustainability of the project is possible.

Challenges

- **Cost Considerations:** With solar energy being a focus area for Nagaland, a major challenge still remains as the solar power tariff is higher than the APPC and this creates a disincentive for investing in renewable energy sources like solar. The cost differential on purchase of power would escalate aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) loss of the DoPN as they have to fulfil the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) compliance.
- **Poor Infrastructure and Natural Disasters:** Poorly constructed and maintained roads lead to

- **Wind Power:** As per wind assessment done by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), the wind potential of the state is mostly in Mon, Tuensang and Phek districts bordering Myanmar. With proper infrastructure, such wind farm projects are possible in the near future. Small off-grid wind projects are possible for small captive use to charge their inverter batteries. Capacity addition of small off-grid wind-solar hybrid solution would be around 100 kW by 2030.
- **Waste to Energy:** Waste to energy is possible in Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung areas. However, the process needs to begin at a more systemic level wherein garbage waste collection and segregation is done in a systematic way by the three municipalities which is not the case currently.

Apart from these, there are affiliated institutes that support the Ministry at the national level and hence also support state-level initiatives for implementation and coordination of research, technology and other related works such as the National Institute of Solar Energy and National Institute of Wind Energy.

- **Smokeless Chulha:** In most of the Anganwadi centres, preparation of food is done on traditional stoves which require and consume a lot of firewood. Therefore, the Department of Social Welfare in its innovation scheme under 'Poshan Abhiyaan' introduced smokeless chulhas which are energy efficient and reduces the loss of vegetation, climate change, desertification, soil erosion, crop loss, greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and a host of other problems for the indigenous inhabitants.

transportation bottlenecks. This coupled with prolonged monsoons and landslides sometimes may lead to delay in project completion. Since this is against the ministry guidelines, many-a-times, funding for the project is discontinued.

- **Insufficient Funding:** For reaching the projected potential (Refer to Table I) of 197 MW, the approximate cost is about INR 15 crore per MW. Gap funding from MoDoNER and/or MNRE through capital subsidy, for hydro power projects in specific are required.

Strategies for Success

To fulfil increasing power demand the strategies to be undertaken for success are:

- **Assessing Generation - Transmission - Distribution of Power:** At the state level, assessing the adequacy of generating, transmitting and distributing power:
 - **Generation:** At the current 10 percent (refer to Table II) growth rate, the demand by FY 2020/2021 at the state level will increase to 228.4 MW. By this period the likely additional allocation from the customer grid supply or CGS (hydro + thermal sources) will be 85 MW and

added capacity through own generation will only be 12.25 MW. This relates to availability of 239.68 MW resulting in a surplus of 11.28 MW. By 2030, if all the hydro power potentials of the state are developed, the availability will increase to 799.43 MW against a projected demand of 538.55 MW. However, if an aggressive growth of 15 percent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) (refer to Table III) is considered, a shortfall of 33.16 MW and 160.40 MW by FY 2020/2021 and FY 2029/2030 respectively is expected.

Table II: Scenario – I at 10 percent CAGR

Period	Demand (Peak) MW	Availability MW	Shortfall MW	Remarks
2015/2016	156	142.43	13.57	Actual
2020/2021	228.4	239.68	Surplus	Projected
2020/2030	538.55	799.43	Surplus	If all the potential is harnessed, surplus may occur

Source: Department of Power, Nagaland

Table III: Scenario – II at 15 percent CAGR

Period	Demand (Peak) MW	Availability MW	Shortfall MW	Remarks
2015/2016	156	142.43	13.57	Actual
2020/2021	272.84	239.68	33.16	Projected
2020/2030	959.83	799.43	160.4	Acute shortage even if all hydro potential of the state is harnessed

Source: Department of Power, Nagaland

In view of the uncertainty of development of state potential owing to the various challenges to meet the demand by 2030 at 15 percent CAGR, the state should be prepared to enter into short/medium/long term power purchase planning from UMPP (Ultra Mega Power Projects) belonging to both independent power producers (IPP) and central sectors as envisaged with the National Power Policy. Private developers should be allowed to invest and develop the state hydro potentials.

As of FY 2014/2015, there are 1,43,077 and 2,93,140 households in urban and rural areas respectively. By 2030 these households are expected to increase to 2,90,538 (at 5.6 percent CAGR) and 3,21,380 (at 0.71 percent CAGR) respectively. Hence, to supplement the day time load for industrial and commercial activities, installation of rooftop solar panels of 1 KW with net metering in 50 percent urban households (1,45,269) is to be explored to contribute (and earn) 145 MW of renewable energy.

- **Transmission:** There are three load centres in the state at 132 KV and 66 KV level – Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung from where power demand is transmitted across the state. The existing intra-state transmission capacity at 132 KV and 66 KV level are 226.5 MVA and 230 MVA respectively capable of handling 205 MW of power demand. Through the initiative of the state plan and the World Bank-funded North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP), the transmission capacity at 132 KV will be increased to 750.5 MVA by FY 2020/2021, which will be adequate to meet the 15percent CAGR load demand at Mokokchung load centre. However, the load centres of Dimapur and Kohima will remain deficient.

Potential industrialisation and massive commercial activity exists in the Dimapur and Kohima areas. Therefore, to cater the overall 15 percent CAGR load demand of 959.83 MVA by 2030, additional 500 MVA at 132 KV will be added at Dimapur and Kohima load centres.

- **Distribution:** Distribution is the last mile in the power system connectivity that reaches the end users. It has the most extensive network spread across every corner of the state, posing extreme challenges on multiple fronts such as: maintenance, revenue and consumer servicing. The existing distribution handling capacities at 33/11KV transformers and distribution transformers are at 264.1 MVA and 354.97 MVA respectively. By FY 2020/2021 under the initiative of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), DDUGJY, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and the World Bank-funded NERPSIP, the handling capacities will rise to 591 MVA and 450.21 MVA respectively, falling short by 368.83 MVA against demand by 2030. The consumers are progressively increasing at 5-6 percent annually and will be around 5,44,017 by 2030 (refer to Table IV).

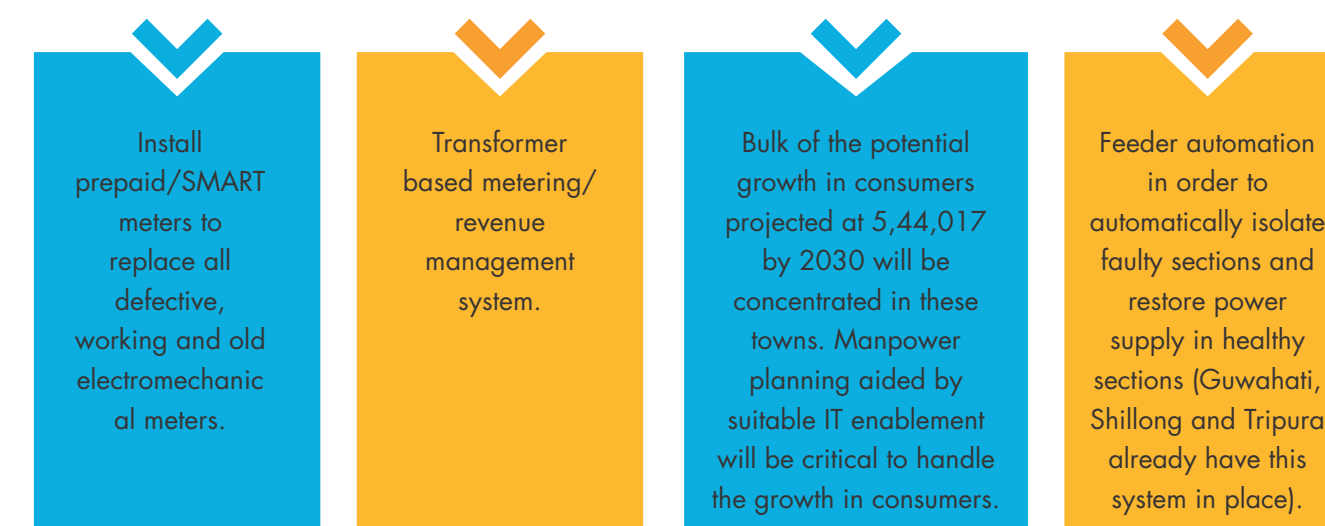
Table IV:

Infrastructure	Existing	To be added under IPDS, RGGVY, DDUGJY, NERPSI	Total by 2020-21 to 2030
33/11KV Substation Transformer (Nos)	105	49	154
Capacity (MVA)	264.10	326.9	591
33KV Line (Km)	1,467.10	294.5	1,761.60
11KV Line (Km)	3,829.70	1,302.16	5,131.86
LT Line (Km)	4,627.22	1,193.69	5,820.91
Distribution Transformer (Nos)	3,937	1,197	5,134
Consumers (Nos)	2,55,057		5,44,017
Capacity (MVA)	354.97	95.236	450.21

To ensure stable, uninterrupted and quality power supply, no distribution system should be loaded beyond 60 percent of its handling capacity. If the demand exceeds beyond 60 percent, then power outages due to overloading and burning of power/distribution transformers, snapping of conductors, low voltage problems, unscheduled load shedding, frequent replacement of fuses, technical losses etc., as is currently being experienced in Dimapur, Kohima and Chumukedima will occur. This is also the reason why the demand is restricted to 120 MW despite power

availability of 142.43 MW (From CGS and own generation). To effectively handle the demand by 2030, the existing overloaded power transformers, 33 KV and 11KV feeders, distribution transformers and LT Lines are to be upgraded in addition to the infrastructure to be added by the various ongoing and upcoming schemes. By 2030, the sub transmission (33 KV and below) installed capacity should be at 850 MVA at 10 percent CAGR or 1500 MVA at 15 percent CAGR.

Dimapur, Kohima and Chumukedima are the most load intensive towns in the state, almost amounting to 80 percent of the overall state demand. These three towns also attribute the largest commercial losses in terms of billing deficiencies and revenue collection. Reform measures and interventions to be undertaken are:





The future trend in power system management is graduating towards IT enablement which will heavily depend on sound telecommunication linkages and networks. Therefore, a robust telecom infrastructure with optical fiber utilizing power transmission lines across the state must be created.

- **Grid-connected – Expand Solar and Hydro Hubs:** Providing incentives for large-scale set-up of solar and hydro energy hubs such as mega solar projects in industrial areas would help fuel further state-level industrial growth in industrial growth centres of Dimapur, Peren and Kohima districts.
- **Off-grid – Communitisation:** For off-grid projects, particularly in the case of hydro power, a new policy decision would be necessary as to either have a revenue sharing model with the project stakeholders or hand over the entire project asset to the village beneficiaries for their own energy security, management and sustainability. This would entail a new change of policy of the government towards socio-economic growth thereby strengthening the communitisation policy of the state. The DoPN will provide technical back-up as and when required.
- **Hybrid Renewable Energy:** The state can explore hybrid renewable energy forms (such as solar and biomass) depending upon the availability of land and source of energy. This will help to diversify the energy mix and not be dependent on one form of energy.
- **Government-level Collaborations:**
 - **Fulfil Energy Demand:** Department of New and Renewable Energy and DoPN can collaborate in order to scale up grid-connected solar power plants, grid-connected rooftop solar and small hydro-electric projects.
 - **Strengthen Agriculture Value Chain:** Department of New and Renewable Energy,

Department of Agriculture and Department of Horticulture have already partnered in order to build solar water pumps, solar dryers (heating system) and solar cold storage plants to ease cultivation and increase access to surplus production. This in turn can empower farmers and

contribute to an increase in GSDP. Such partnerships must be scaled in order to fulfil the vision of state-wide access to clean energy for all.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Households electrified (%)	78	100	100	100
2	Number of hours provided electricity in a day (Urban)	15	24	24	24
3	Number of hours provided electricity in a day (Rural)	13	24	24	24
4	Household using clean cooking fuel (LPG, Biomass) (%)	32.8	80	100	100



GOAL 8:
DECENT WORK
AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

VISION



To ensure equal and equitable access to skill development for youth and promotion of entrepreneurs

Nagaland Today

The state has **99 MSME units** registered under online Udyog Aadhaar Registration⁷⁵ and **1,280 registered MSMEs**.

Nagaland has **8 governmental Industrial Training Institute (ITIs)** offering 22 trades for skill based training to unemployed youth of the state.

In FY 2018/2019, **3,707 workers** were covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act in the state.⁷⁶

Nagaland has the **highest unemployment rate** among all India's states at 21.4 percent.⁷⁷



Focus for Tomorrow

- Conduct skill certification programme for 25,000 beneficiaries currently engaged in the agriculture sector and 15,000 loom weavers
- Include more women in skill development through demand driven skilling intervention
- Establish four new ITIs in four districts under 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure for NE states and Sikkim'
- Enhance the well-being of the workforce progressively and promote the safety and health, decent working conditions and improved quality of life of workers

- Enhance employability through transformative labour law reforms, both legislative as well as governance



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Increase workforce participation rate for women. Promote start-ups by women entrepreneurs in the state
- Increase skilled labour force in the state
- All workforce of the state shall be covered by social security and welfare schemes
- Increase the number of MSMEs in the state

Current Interventions

In order to promote skill development, entrepreneurship, employability and harness the potential of the demographic dividend of the state, the government is implementing the following key programmes:

- **Long-term Training through ITIs:** The ITIs impart skill oriented training to the youth to enable them to be absorbed in gainful employment and also to be engaged in self-employment ventures. There are eight ITIs in the state imparting training in 22 trades (15 Engineering and 7 Non-engineering). Till 2019, 8,125 trainees had successfully cleared the All India Trade Test (AITT) and currently 825 candidates are undergoing training.⁷⁸

- **Short-term Training through PMKVY:** The Department of Employment, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development is actively implementing the flagship skill development programme, PMKVY under which youth are being skilled across various job roles from different sectors. Till date 3,439 youth have been trained, out of which 2,680 have been successfully placed. Currently, 2,844 youth are undergoing training in different training sectors across the country.⁷⁹

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** As on January 2020, 3,498 rural youths are skilled and placed in companies across the country through DDU-GKY. By 2030, the Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission aims to skill and place 15,000 youth.⁸⁰

- **Border Area Development Programme (BADP) under Department of Underdeveloped Areas (DUDA):** Twenty-two candidates sponsored by DUDA, Government of Nagaland under the aegis of BADP has successfully undergone six months training on multi-skill development (welding) at NTTC, Dimapur in 2018. All successful trainees were provided with mercenaries and equipment to enable them earn their livelihood.

- **Advanced Machining Course for Diploma in Mechanical and Automobile Students:** In order to enhance the competency of the technical

students, an advanced mechanical course is part of the curriculum for final year students (29 nos) of Diploma in Mechanical and Automobile. An intensive training on metal inert gas (MIG) welding and machining practice on conventional milling machines are taught to the students.

- **Diploma in Tool and Die Making (DTDM) Course:** NTTC is imparting a specialised course on 4-year 'Diploma in Tool and Die Making' course approved by the AICTE, New Delhi since 2007 which is equivalent to Diploma in Mechanical Engineering. To conduct this specific course, it has also affiliated with SCTE, Nagaland under the Directorate of Technical Education, Kohima and is considering the passed out students for lateral entry to the engineering degree colleges.

- **Social Security and Welfare Scheme:** The provisions for labour welfare and social security in Nagaland are very less and minimal as compared to industrially developed states. Labour welfare and social security is reaching only the organised sector workforce which constitutes less than 10 percent of the labour force in Nagaland.⁸¹ A total of 3,707⁸² insured persons have been registered so far under this scheme. It is envisioned that an estimated target of 5,000 insured persons will be registered within the next two years and hundreds of workers will benefit from this scheme. The Department of Labour envisions covering all districts of Nagaland under the Employee State Insurance (ESI) scheme by 2030, providing better healthcare services through tie-up hospitals and maternity benefit under the scheme.

- **'Catch Them Young' Tournament:** This is an under-14 tournament organised by the Department of Youth Resources and Sports annually. The objective is to give opportunity to talented youngsters and to identify young talent which largely remained hidden in the districts. There are 10 identified sports disciplines which are given priority: football, archery, taekwondo, sepak takraw, boxing, wrestling, athletics, badminton, table tennis and cricket. The selected players in different sports disciplines are given preference for admission in sports academies for grooming, training and nurturing run by the department in Dimapur and Kohima.

⁷⁵Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Nagaland.

⁷⁶Department of Labour, Government of Nagaland.

⁷⁷Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2018

^{78,79}Department of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland.

⁸⁰Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission

^{81,82}Department of Labour, Government of Nagaland.

Challenges

- **Limited Training Centres:** One of the key challenges faced in ensuring equal and equitable access to skill development is the lack of training centres in various districts. One of the primary contributors towards this is non-availability of buildings that conform to the strict space norms under PMKVY scheme.
- **Poor Infrastructure:** Lack of basic and proper infrastructure, appropriate buildings, adequate facilities as well as connectivity in terms of roads, power, IT and telecommunication are a major hindrance.
- **Low Industry Interface:** Industry linkages have an important role in helping the training institute to build a strong image in the minds of the students/trainees in relevance with practical industry requirements. Most of the training institutes/providers have low industry interface, as a result, the performance of the skill development sector is poor in terms of placement records and salaries offered.
- **Limited Awareness:** Mobilisation of youth for skilling programmes is another challenge as there is

a lack of awareness about the importance of vocational training among youth, as academic education is regarded as the best option towards securing sustainable employment.

- **High Unemployment Rate:** Nagaland has the highest unemployment rate among all India's states at 21.4 percent against the national average of 6 percent.⁸³

The state's major employment is government jobs. Limited opportunities and a platform for employment in the private sector, industries and factories etc. are the factors of high unemployment in the state.

Strategies for Success

- **Recognition of Prior Learning:** Under the Recognition of Prior Learning Programme, the Department of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has planned to conduct skill certification programme for 25,000 beneficiaries currently engaged in the agriculture sector and 15,000 loin loom weavers.
- **Special Project for Loin Loom Weavers:** Under this special project for loin weavers a re-skilling and skill upgrading has been planned for 2,000 loin loom weavers. Aligning the weavers to the markets by introducing modern design that is as per the demands of the markets is a focus area as well.
- **SANKALP Project:** Under SANKALP, inclusion of women in skill development through demand driven skilling intervention is being planned. To overcome the challenges of accessibility to skill development, a mobile van (Mobile Skill Morung) which generates awareness on skill development initiatives and training is being planned to take skill development to every remote corner of the state. The department will be setting one Micro Entrepreneurs Start-Up Incubation Centre, which will work towards identifying the potential enterprises and support them in the development of their business plan, creating forward linkages with the market and also identify credit linkages and investors who can support their start-ups.

⁸³Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2018.



- **Development of Human Resource to Meet the Rural/Local Demands:** Human resource requirements at the grassroots level can be very dynamic, shifting from one job to another. Therefore, training a person trained for one specific job role may not be enough to sustain his/her livelihood. It is proposed to provide skilling across multiple domains for generating multi-skilled handymen for every cluster of villages to meet the rural demands and to ensure that every cluster of villages is self-sufficient in terms of local human resources demands. The community will be directly involved in identification of demands and mobilisation of the youth who can be skilled to adorn the role of multi-skilled handyman. Under this initiative, it has been planned to skill 200 youth as multi-skilled persons by skilling them across multiple jobs.
- **Recruit, Train and Deploy Model:** The construction industry in the state is experiencing a vertical growth over the last decade with major construction works happening across the state. However, the requirement of human resources across these particular segments of industry has been largely untapped due to lack of skilled manpower. Engaging the industry directly to ensure outcome-driven skill development, the Recruit, Train and Deploy (RTD) model is proposed to flexibly cater to the requirements of the construction industry and assist the youth of the state to get employment. It is planned to engage the construction industry under this model to train 250 youth on industry relevant practices for livelihood opportunities.
- **School of Excellence (SOE) in Nagaland:** Setting up of the SOE on the grounds of World Skills India is to promote and groom young leaders and

prepare them for the future. The SOE will provide training as per global standards. Under this model, it is proposed to identify and adopt a school and transform it to a World Skills India School of Excellence. The proposed SOE is planned to be set up as a collaborative effort between the state government and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) where the state government will identify and adopt the school and NSDC will support in transforming it to a SOE.

- **Setting up of ITIs:** In order to give access to skilling programmes through ITIs, four new ITIs are proposed to be established including the aspirational district Kiphire under the centrally sponsored scheme, 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure for NE States and Sikkim'.
- **Nagaland Building and Other Construction Workers (NBOCW) Bureau:** Having realised that the construction sector is one of the most potential sectors for employment of youth in the state, the Department of Labour, Government of Nagaland has proposed to construct a constructional workers bureau and train 15,000 youth by 2030 with an aim to replace the entire migrant workers by the next 10 to 15 years.
- **Livelihood Building through Tourism:** Tourism contributes immensely to employment generation and livelihood building. In this regard, the Department of Tourism has successfully conducted various skill development trainings on tourist guide training, homestay orientation, orientation programme for taxi drivers and hands-on skill training on tourism and hospitality in five government higher secondary schools in Mon, Tuensang, Mokokchung, Dimapur and Kohima. Specific infrastructure such as tourist accommodation at or near the vicinity of popular tourist attraction spots and destinations are being undertaken by the Department of Tourism. Under the community-based initiatives of rural tourism, the following initiatives have been introduced and will be continued:
 - Introduction of the Village Tourism Development Board which is responsible for engaging with local communities in order to enhance livelihoods and

promote responsible tourism at the village level.

- The local community is the decision-maker while implementing projects at the particular destination that helps to include local communities in a more seamless manner.
- Training and workshops organised at the community level to enhance local participation. This includes community tour operations, cultural tourist activities, traditional cuisines and creativity in showcasing cultural music, dances etc.
- **Income and Employment Generation through Sericulture Production:** The thrust area of the silk sector includes greater emphasis on production and integration of value-added products diversification and quality silk goods for domestic sales and export. Growth in silk production will enhance income and employment generation activity in the state. In this regard, the Department of Sericulture has adopted the following strategy:
 - Plantation and silkworm rearing, bringing more farmers and stakeholders for all varieties of silkworm for enhancing production.
 - Strengthening and establishment of Silkworm Seed Multiplication Centres in all districts.
 - Establishment of spinning and reeling units, weaving, dying, product diversification, quality silk production for export and increased capacity utilisation with sophisticated designs and product mix with the use of latest technologies.
 - Cocoon markets for buying and selling silk raw materials like cocoons and silk yarn.
- **Revised Minimum Wage Rate of the State:** Minimum wage of Nagaland remains the lowest in the country. With the current scenario of the market and the persisting inflation rate, it is very difficult for a person or household to lead a decent and healthy life. A constructive relook into the minimum wage rate of the state would have a far-reaching positive impact on society and will raise the status of the local, grassroot-level workers and reaffirm the dignity of labour.

- **Livelihood Generation Through High Value Medicinal and Aromatic Plants:** To harness the rich potential of bio-resources of the state, production of high value and low volume indigenous medicinal and aromatic plants which have economic potential will be encouraged in the state. In this regard, the Nagaland Bio- Resource Mission has identified the following plans:
 - Setting up of technology centres in collaboration with the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprise, GoI for promotion of medicinal and aromatic plants through infrastructure development in Nagaland by 2023.

- To set up herbal gardens in different agro-climatic zones which will create a reliable seed source and gene bank.
- Restoration of ecosystems in selected degraded lands, jhum fields and coal mining areas of the state.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Annual growth in the manufacturing sector (%).	1.63	4.1	5	-
2	Annual growth rate area under cash crops (%)	-	11.4	11.7	12
3	Total area brought under organic certification (Ha)	6,000	19,000	26,000	40,000
4	MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar registration	71	184	300	400
5	Start-ups recognised under Start-up India	NA	250	400	500
6	Youth trained under skill; development training	8,332	20,000	30,000	50,000
7	Unemployment Rate	21.4	-	-	-
8	Workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act	875	5,000	10,000	20,000
9	Change in tourist arrival annually (%)	10.3	90	100	100
10	Banking outlets per 1,00,000 population	16.12	18	20	23



GOAL 9:
**INDUSTRY,
INNOVATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE**

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.

VISION



To develop quality and reliable infrastructure across the state to provide an enabling economic environment for the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation that fosters innovation.

Nagaland Today

The total road length achieved considering all categories of roads is **14,377.15 Km** with a density of 86.74/100 sq. km against the national density is **142.70/100 sq. km.**⁸⁴

The entire state is well connected by roads but the poor conditions of these roads are **affecting the economic development** of the state.

The state government has launched the **Nagaland Start-up Policy 2019** which aims to establish Nagaland as a **model start-up leader** in the North-East region.



Focus for Tomorrow

- Adoption of safe road design as per Indian Road Congress guidelines and design of traffic management systems in all road projects
- Upgrading and improvement of the existing roads with a well-structured maintenance policy
- Strengthening and development of the existing industrial base to make them more productive and competitive
- Improve road connectivity; provide uninterrupted power and water supply as well as easy access to financial institutions
- Create a unified e-governance infrastructure and provide Government to Citizen (G2C) services through information technology
- Skill youth to cater the needs of emerging industries, encourage entrepreneurship and promote innovative initiatives

⁸⁴Public Works Department (R&B), Government of Nagaland



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Make air transport accessible to all
- Establish around 500 start-ups recognised under start-up Nagaland
- Establish 11 Mini Industrial Growth Centres and five Border Trade Centres⁸⁵
- All Government to Citizen (G2C) services shall be electronically/IT enabled
- Broadband optical fibre cable connectivity to every village in the state

Current Interventions

The total road length achieved considering all categories of road is 14,377.15 km with a density of 86.74 km per 100 km² whereas the national density is 142.70 km per 100 km². The Eastern Nagaland area covering 6,028 sq. km comprises 36.37 percent of the total geographical area of the state. However, on the road sector it comprises 29.80 percent of the total roads of the state. This is less than the percentage share of the Eastern Nagaland's area to total geographical area indicating a lower road density of 71.07 km² per 100 km² as against 95.70 km² in other parts of the state.⁸⁶

Despite five decades of statehood, the process of industrialisation and development has been rather slow. One example is the contribution of the industry (manufacturing) sector to the GSDP which remains the lowest at just 13.12 percent (FY 2011/2012) against the share of 12.77 percent in FY 2004/2005 indicating that there has not been any improvement in the sector. The experiments with a sugar mill at Dimapur and the paper mill at Tuli have also not been successful. Agriculture still remains the mainstream economy of the state and the main occupation for the people. Although some improvement in employment generation, particularly in the service sector (trade and commerce) is observed, the state government is still the largest employer outside of the agriculture sector. Some of the schemes and projects to address the issue of industry, innovation and infrastructure are as follows:

⁸⁵Nagaland Vision 2030, Government of Nagaland

⁸⁶Public Works Department (Roads & Bridges), Government of Nagaland

⁸⁷Industries & Commerce Department, Government of Nagaland

- **Nagaland Start-up Policy 2019:** The state government has launched the Nagaland Start-up Policy 2019 which aims to establish Nagaland as a model start-up leader in the North-East region by providing the most enabling ecosystem to support and nurture start-up entrepreneurship in the state. To encourage women entrepreneurship in the state, 25 percent funds will be dedicated to promote start-ups by women entrepreneurs in the state. An MoU has been signed to facilitate Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) to entrepreneurs for new and innovative businesses and products with the Department of Science & Technology under the Start-up India Initiative. As per the directives of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Gol, the state has created a dedicated IPR cell at the Directorate of Industries & Commerce which aims to facilitate the upcoming start-ups, as part of Start-up India Initiative.

- **Business Incubation:** The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) scheme, 'Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators' to provide early stage funding for nurturing innovative business ideas (new/ingenious technology, processes, products, procedure etc.) has been taken up by the NTTC. NTTC has already tied up with concerned innovators and works in progress include motorised angular saw for particle board and bamboo plies, low-cost decorative stone cutting portable machine, motorised circular saw blade sharpening machine, hydraulic press machine for bamboo tile making and bamboo composite carving for furniture crafting machine.

- **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** PMEGP is a credit linked subsidy programme administered by the Ministry of MSME, Government of India. The employment generation under the said programme during FY 2018/2019 is approximately 4,456.⁸⁷

- **The Nagaland Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd (NHHDC):** NHHDC was set up in 1979 as a Government of Nagaland undertaking with the main objective of promotion and development of vibrant traditional handloom and handicrafts products, indigenous and

unique to the state. NHHDC invested an amount of INR 10.30 lakh for procurement of raw materials for production with total turnover of INR 15.10 lakh during FY 2017/2018. The corporation also invested INR 40.60 lakh for procurement of handloom and handicrafts finished products and achieved a total sales amounting to INR 39.10 lakh during FY 2017/2018. During FY 2017/2018, the Gol sanctioned eight block level clusters under Nagaland Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) for a period of 2 years. Altogether, 1,140 beneficiaries were benefitted.

- **Development of Bamboo, Cane and Wood Based Handicraft Clusters:** The project was launched in 2016 under North East Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Ministry of Textiles and is being implemented to create strong production base at the cluster level by creating physical infrastructure, providing skill training based on market supply/demand and skill set available within the community at six locations in the state and provide market linkage so that the artisans get a better livelihood and income. Two hundred and fifty local artisans have been provided skill training and construction of four common facility centres at Tuli, Longwa, Ghatashi and Pfutsero have been completed till date.
- **Food Processing Industries:** For the development and promotion of food processing industries in the state, the Department of Industries & Commerce has assisted 20 units under the scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP). In

order to meet various needs in the development of the food processing sector, the department assisted two institutions for running Food Processing Training Centres (FPTC) under the HRD Scheme of NMFP. Two projects were approved under the scheme of collection centres /primary processing centre of NMFP to better infrastructure facilities for agri-horticultural products in the state.

- **Net Connectivity:** To create a unified e-governance infrastructure by integrating existing ICT infrastructure, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and IT, Gol had rolled out the National Information Infrastructure (NII) project on a pilot basis at the national level to provide horizontal connectivity up to Gram Panchayat level.

Nagaland became the first state in the North Eastern region to start the pilot project for NII in Peren district. This needs to be expanded across the state in the next five years.⁸⁸

In 2018, Nagaland inked a five-year MoU with the Estonian e-Governance Academy with the main objective of developing and expanding scientific collaboration on setting up an e-Governance Academy in Nagaland.

⁸⁸Nagaland Vision 2030

Challenges

There are multiple factors that ail the industrialisation process of the state. The lack of basic and proper physical and financial infrastructure, lack of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial quality, issues of market logistics, absence of pro-developmental social coalition with the strength of channelising resources towards industry required for industrialisation. The key challenges are:

- **Leveraging Technology and R&D:** Several technologies and R&D needs must be leveraged in order to create better designed, planned and implemented infrastructure for greater connectivity to markets. Capacity building and updating both engineers and contractors regarding the latest available construction technology/methodology is very important as well. In addition, data based asset management systems and information systems that can further fortify planning for sustainable development of industries and infrastructure at large are required.
- **Financing Issues:** Limited capital formation in the state and the environment for investment alongside the unique land laws and land tenure systems as well as poor banking culture and coverage do not particularly encourage investment from external financing agencies and organisations that may want to expand their presence in Nagaland and engage in further strengthening the infrastructure.

- **Poor Market Access:** Due to remoteness, isolation and a landlocked situation along with very poor connectivity, poor internal economy and lack of local markets for promotion of products before export, there is lack of proper connectivity to markets in other parts of India.
- **Lack of Industrial Labour Force:** Existing state population is low without sufficient manpower for agriculture, while the growing educated population is focussed on employment in government services. This leads to lack of a strong base with regards to building an industrial labour force.
- **Lack of Entrepreneurial Skills and Technical Know-How:** The need for developing entrepreneurial and management skills are important to allow for greater state-wide self-sufficiency and an export-oriented outlook in the future. There is also a lack of identification of the various products that can be a part of 'Make in Nagaland'.
- **Need for Revival of Industry Promotion Bodies:** Bodies such as NIDC, NHHDC and Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation (NSMDC) need to be given more importance through policy interventions and need to be more proactive in implementing projects and generating awareness regarding the potential that can be harnessed through these bodies.

Strategies for Success

A robust transport network is the backbone for all development, especially in the context of Nagaland to develop its industries and infrastructure at large. The strategies to be undertaken across the state are:

- **Road Transport:** The focus is on providing standardised and efficient passenger bus services within the state as well as inter-state services to Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and

Myanmar for strengthening socio-economic relations with neighbouring states and countries.

- **Infrastructure:** The Nagaland State Transport Department has come up with the acquisition of fleet, conversion of existing state buildings to commercial complexes and construction of Interstate bus and truck terminals. Infrastructure development has been planned in a similar

manner in the eastern districts of Longleng, Mon, Kiphire and Tuensang/ Pangsha/Pungro for improvement of trans-border road transport connectivity.

- **Staff Training:** The Staff Training Institute which is now combined with the Drivers Training Institute, Verazouma, Dimapur is running along with Tata Motors Ltd. It imparts training to 20-30 staff in a year and 350-400 driver trainees of both light and heavy vehicles including women trainees. A placement cell is planned to be opened in collaboration with Tata Motors Ltd. for creation of employment opportunities to drive trainees on completion of the training.
- **Quality over Quantity:** A large quantity of poor quality goods is not an asset. Therefore, creating or constructing more new roads can be replaced by upgrading and improvement of the existing roads with a well-structured maintenance policy. The following strategies have been proposed by PWD for up-gradation and improvement of the existing roads:
 - Setting up of R&D cells in the department to standardise the usage of locally available material and standardise the procurement and value addition of locally available construction materials like stone, sand, wood, bamboo etc.
 - Adoption of safe road design as per Indian Road Congress guidelines in all the road projects. Design traffic management systems in all urban and semi urban areas and adoption of policies in road construction that protect natural habitats.
 - Digitisation of assets and statistics by way of installing an asset management system and project management system. Planning and design cells to be made fully functional wherein design and quality parameters will be standardised.
- **Airways:** The state helicopter services are operated on a weekly basis connecting major district headquarters and evacuation of patients from remote rural areas. The aim is to establish helipads in all districts and sub-divisional headquarters including tourist spots along with airstrips for landing

of small aircrafts at technically feasible locations as well as spots for gliders. The Development of Greenfield Airport is in consonance with the national Policy of having an airport in every State capital to mainland. The state Government of Nagaland has acquired an area of land measuring 1013.72b acres capable of 4.4 K.M. runway for operation of A-320 Airbus. The proposed airport will serve both ends of civil and military needs as the State being located at strategic point of National Security. Besides, the only existing Dimpaur airport is 74 K.M. away from the State capital and due to winding roads, it takes 2 hours to cover the distance. The proposed airport at Ciethu will have an advantage short distance of 21 K.M. which could be covered in less than half an hour. Keeping in mind the ever increasing demand of air transport, feeder small airstrips in all the districts will be pursued to make air transport accessible to all by 2025.

- **Railways:** In pursuit of multimodal connectivity, the plan is to connect Kohima with the rest of the country by a broad gauge railway line by 2020. Coupled with this, the foothills of Nagaland are to be connected with a railway network from Tizit to Dimapur to allow for greater and easier movement of goods and services. To enhance international connectivity in the railways sector, which must supplement the road network, the government will propose to build a railway line from Dhansiripar in Dimapur district to Karong in Manipur which would logically connect to Moreh and touch lines with the network in Myanmar, thereby creating the possibility of concretising the Tras-Asian Railway line by 2025.⁸⁹
- **Waterways:** The Doyang, Tizu, Dikhu and Dhansiri rivers have been identified by the Inland Water Transport Authority of India for cheaper means of transport as well as water sports.
- **Net connectivity:** Internet/ intranet connectivity to all Government institutions including educational institutions. All Government to Citizen (G2C) services shall be electronically/IT enabled. And broadband optical fibre cable connectivity to every village in the state.
- **Promote MSMEs:** Judicious dedication of resources to priorities and adapting the goals and

targets in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available is important. A two-pronged approach is to be adopted with two broad focus areas. The first entails horizontal interventions which would give stimulus to a wider spectrum of industries and sectors. The second entails vertical interventions which would focus on sector or industry specific direct and indirect incentives linked to measurable parameters. The key to achieving the development goal would however ride on the availability of finance and the effective management of the financial resources.

- **Strengthen the Industrialisation Process:** Existing industries would be strengthened to make them more productive and competitive by infusion of capital investments for technology upgradations/expansions coupled with provisions of marketing incentives/subsidies as applicable.
 - Industrial Zones to be identified and the development and strengthening of the basic infrastructures such as roads and other connectivity, improvement of power, water and other amenities and infrastructure required to promote industrialisation shall be taken up on priority in these areas.
 - Identification of potential industries and sectors considering the market, raw material, technology, skill and other competitive advantages from the state is key. Focus shall be on identification and promotion of enterprise with import substitution products having domestic

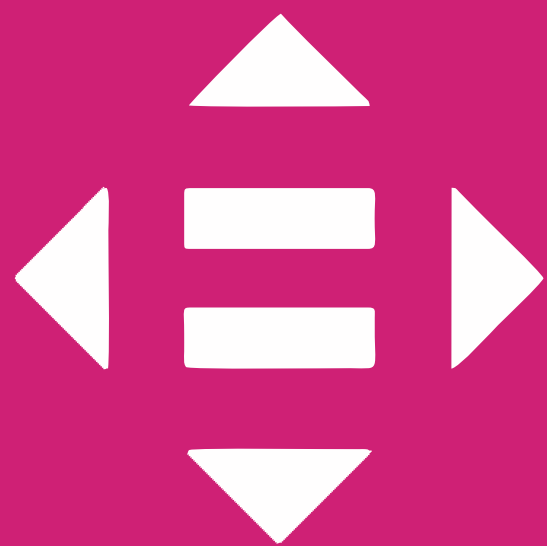
market potentialities and enterprises offering maximum spin-off in terms of primary and tertiary units whereby equitable distribution of income and employment is moderated.

- A high powered Industrial Facilitation Committee to be constituted to provide an overall direction and monitor the progress and implementation of the SDG schemes and initiatives.
- The State Industrial Policy shall be revised to make it competent and conducive to resolving the challenges of promoting and development of sustainable industrialisation of the state.
- There will be focus on facilitation of special incentives in core sectors that can provide the impetus for growth and sustainability of enterprise. Gender equity shall be a provision applicable across the spectrum of the policy implementation.
- Establishment/upgradation of institutions to encourage, promote and develop sector specific skills and requirements and construction/ strengthening of industrialisation friendly financial institutions for focussed financial interventions.
- Enacting coherent statute for encouragement of investment in the state inter-alia facilitating Ease of Doing Business to be a priority to the government and state agencies promoting industrialisation in the state.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (%)	85.32	100	100	100
2	Length of the road upgraded annually kilometre (Km)	876.71	1,252.11	1,814.61	1,814.61

⁸⁹Nagaland Vision 2030



GOAL 10:
**REDUCED
INEQUALITIES**

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries.

VISION



Focus on the marginalised section of the society, providing equal opportunities in all spheres of life and establish a socially secure and just environment for all.

Nagaland Today

1.5 percent of the total population has at least one form of disability.⁹⁰

Nagaland has a scheduled tribe (ST) population at **89.1 percent.**⁹¹

Around **7 percent of the population** is over the age of 60 years.⁹²



Focus for Tomorrow

- Ensuring employment of persons with disabilities and regulation of employment and creation of congenial work environment
- Training and welfare of persons with disabilities and constitution of authority responsible for administration by government
- Residential care to be made available to the mentally challenged for their education, training, guidance, welfare and rehabilitation

- Strict guidelines will be formulated to open up an old age home or day care centre and there will be a proper mechanism set up to strictly monitor these institutions



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- Establish community owned old age home day care centres in every district to cater to the needs of the elderly population
- Establish a District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) in all districts

Current Interventions

In order to cater to the needs of vulnerable sections of society and build a more inclusive state, the Department of Social Welfare has taken up various initiatives such as.

- **Aged Population in Nagaland:** For the welfare of the aged population who are living below the poverty line (BPL), financial assistance through Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Schemes (IGNOAPS) is being provided. It is a non-contributory old age pension scheme to which a BPL citizen aged 60 years or above is eligible. At present, 51,750 BPL senior citizens who are between 60 and 79 years of age are receiving a monthly pension of INR 300 per month (INR 200 by Gol and INR 100 by state government).⁹³

- **Establishment of Old Age Homes:** The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 contains enabling provisions like protection of life and property of senior citizens, better medical facilities, setting up of old age homes in every district etc. To address these issues, Nagaland has various homes and day care centres run by NGOs which are providing assistance to such elderly people and the state government also provides grants-in-aid to some such NGOs.

- **The Differently-abled in Nagaland:** For the welfare of persons with disabilities (PWDs) who are living below the poverty line, the state provides financial assistance through Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Schemes (IGNOAPS) through the Department of Social Welfare. At present, there are 1,276 beneficiaries (18-59 years) who are receiving financial assistance of INR 300 per month. The present coverage is only 15 percent. The department is also giving scholarship and financial assistance of INR 200 per month to 208 differently-abled students, INR 300 per month to 2,000 PWDs and INR 300 per month to 1,625 visually impaired persons. According to the 2011 census, Nagaland has about 29,631 PWDs, of which the severely disabled persons who need to be provided coverage immediately are about 8,400.⁹⁴ Besides providing financial assistance, the Department of Social

Welfare also provides aids and appliances assistance under Assistance to PWDs for purchase and fitting of aids/appliances through implementing agencies. In FY 2018/2019, around 407 beneficiaries were covered through this scheme.⁹⁵

- **District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC):** The DDRC was established in Dimapur but it is not fully functional. It is important that the DDRC be made fully functional as PWDs are presently availing facilities for fitting artificial limbs etc. outside the state i.e. in Imphal, Guwahati etc. It has also become pertinent that efforts should be made to establish DDRCs in other districts besides Dimapur for more accessible delivery of services for the vulnerable poor PWDs who are in need of such facilities and to promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation.

- **Vulnerable Women and Children:** The Department of Social Welfare is implementing 3,980 Anganwadis, the erstwhile Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) programme in the state which is one of the flagship programmes of Gol. The programme is one of the world's largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development. The beneficiaries of the scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. More than INR 3.50 lakh⁹⁶ beneficiaries are benefitting through the programme. The key programmes catering to the care of vulnerable women and children are:

- **National Nutrition Mission - Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyaan:** The mission aims to reduce malnourishment from the country in a phased manner and focusses on the first 1,000 days of a child's life. The target of the Mission is to bring down stunting among children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4 percent to 25 percent by 2022.⁹⁷ This programme ensures convergence of all nutrition-related schemes of the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) on the target population. In Nagaland, the Mission rolled out in Kiphire and Tuensang initially as pilot districts. It has now extended to all the 11 districts of Nagaland.

^{90,91}Census 2011

⁹²Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland.

^{93,94,95,96,97}Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland.

- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):** This scheme aims to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant women and lactating mothers and infants. It also provides partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives where eligible beneficiaries are provided a sum of INR 5,000 in three instalments credited to their bank accounts through DBT so that women can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child. As of January

2019, 2,333 beneficiaries have been enrolled and benefitted through this scheme.⁹⁸

- **National Creche Scheme⁹⁹:** The children of working mothers were also introduced with the aim of providing quality day-care services, improving nutrition and health status of children to promote holistic development of children from 6 months up to 6 years of age in rural and urban areas and to educate and empower parents/caregivers for better childcare.

Challenges

While many schemes are being implemented, ensuring an inclusive society at a state-wide level is a difficult task. The challenges faced by the state are:

- **Poor Infrastructure:** Rough topography, poor connectivity in terms of communication, transport and IT and lack of basic infrastructure in the remote areas hamper service delivery. This causes great difficulty in reaching out to those vulnerable populations especially those who are inhabited in remote location, leaving them behind.
- **Care for the Mentally Challenged:** There is no residential care or rehabilitation facilities available for the mentally challenged and severely disabled persons for education, training, guidance, welfare and rehabilitation. This leads to neglect of highly vulnerable populations who have the potential to contribute to the economy but are unable to do so due to lack of opportunities for sharpening their skills, attaining quality education and proper handholding support. This in turn leads to a loss of potential livelihood building and state-wide economic contribution that could be made by the mentally challenged who also form an important part of society.
- **Care for the Elderly:** There is a general lack of geriatric healthcare facilities, old-age homes, elderly friendly public infrastructure that supports the elderly.
- **Community Participation:** Lack of community participation, cooperation and support as well as the ignorance of the various schemes by deserving

beneficiaries are set back in delivering services effectively.

Generating awareness among the vulnerable populations about the benefits they are entitled to is essential for leaving no one behind and creating an inclusive society.

- **Non- Accessibility of Bank Accounts and Aadhar Cards:** This hinders accessibility of benefits by deserving beneficiaries and the state from reaching out to the maximum number of vulnerable persons. Vulnerable populations in unbanked blocks may be left behind in terms of the benefits that they may be entitled to, but may not be able to receive.
- **Limited DDRCs in All Districts:** Currently, there is only one DDRC in Dimapur. Creation of DDRCs in all districts will help to create greater inclusivity for PWDs.
- **Financial Gap:** The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) scheme provides a small sum that is not adequate to sustain daily needs of BPL persons. It is essential that the sum accounts for inflationary pressure on a consistent basis as well.

⁹⁸Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland.

⁹⁹It is a centrally sponsored scheme, aimed at providing a safe place for mothers to leave their children while they are at work, and thus, is a measure for empowering women as it enables them to take up employment.



Strategies for Success

- **Care for the Elderly:** By 2030, the Department of Social Welfare hopes to establish community-owned old age homes and day care centres in every district to cater to the needs of the increasingly neglected elderly populations. Medical doctors/nurses are to be made available in such homes and day care centres to address medical needs. Strict guidelines will be formulated to open up an old age home or day care centre and there will be a proper mechanism set up to strictly monitor these institutions. Apart from this, strengthening civil infrastructure that is supportive of the elderly will go a long way towards geriatric care. Building healthcare facilities that take into account elderly care is a must for building an inclusive society.
- **The Differently-abled:**
 - Residential care is made available to the mentally challenged for their education, training, guidance, welfare and rehabilitation.
 - Formulating schemes for ensuring employment of PWDs by government bodies, for training and welfare of PWDs, relaxation of upper age limit, regulation of employment and creation of congenial work environment and constitution of authority responsible for the administration of such schemes.
 - Differently-abled persons will be provided concessions for treatment and rehabilitation facilities.
 - A database survey and directory of PWDs will be developed.
 - DDRCs will be established in all the districts.
 - Organising workshops, discussions on social issues faced by the differently-abled to sensitise the people of the services available for the welfare of the differently-abled.
- **Vulnerable Women and Children:**
 - Creche for working mothers is to be established in the vicinity of the work place in all workplaces such as: government offices, NGOs, educational institutions, unorganised sector. This will be great support to working women who are often constrained at their workplace unable to fully concentrate and contribute effectively due to lack of day care facilities for their children.

- Rehabilitation mechanism is to be strengthened for those who are the most stigmatised: victims of rape, trafficked victims, commercially sexually exploited. Non-institutional (non-shelter) based rehabilitation must be explored as well.
- Schemes like Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) should be strengthened and converged with Anganwadi centres to curb child labour and illegal adoption.
- Schemes available under the Ministry and Department of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Women & Child Development and Department of Social Welfare are to be converged to avoid overlapping.
- **Coordination and Partnership:**
 - Organising more awareness programmes, workshops and seminars in collaboration with aligned departments and the community for strengthening the delivery of all schemes and programmes will be very important.
 - Coordination with other departments, the private sector, civil society and academia for any support and coordination for achieving its goal is critical as well. Inter-departmental collaboration will be undertaken to avoid duplication of efforts to generate ground-level awareness.
- **Economic Rehabilitation for PWDs:** With the increase in educated and skilled PWDs, the state government is aware of its responsibility to offer employment opportunities to physically challenged persons. The state shall endeavour to open avenues for PWDs by creating facilities for skill training and offering job opportunities for PWDs in various professions and trades. The state shall explore avenues for this sector to ensure that the PWDs do not become a burden on the family and state; rather let them become income generators and contributors to the society. The possibilities of setting up skill development training cum production centres may be explored such as factories and production units that help to effectively utilise the skills in which they are trained so as to ensure their contribution to the economy as well.
- **Ensuring an Effective Social Service System:** The programmes and schemes to address most of the social welfare areas are already in place. However, the emphasis should be on a successful social services implementation system that is

transparent and effective. The following steps can be taken for ensuring an effective social service system:

- **Identification/Selection:** There is a need to effectively identify the poor and ensure that the services are delivered to the most marginalised section of society. If there is authentic identification of the population with identification variables such as BPL families/disabled/old age/ widowed with necessary issuance of valid ID cards or certificates and these records are made accessible to all government departments and agencies, the key issue of schemes reaching the right beneficiaries will be resolved. Therefore, a master roll for all beneficiaries should be in place.
- **Easy Enrolment Process:** To ensure an efficient and easier enrolment process for the citizens, the state can look for a one stop enrolment/ delivery process covering the social service scheme. Automatic convergence with other schemes should be the norm to provide maximum benefit to the targeted beneficiaries.
- **Efficient Delivery System:** Efficient delivery system would ideally entail monthly disbursement of pensions/benefits at the doorstep of the beneficiaries in the shortest possible period. Implementation of DBT would resolve the issue. IT based management information systems for sanction, disbursement and monitoring could be adopted along with communitisation of the delivery process. For example, a system of SMS alert and doorstep payment.
- **Proper Infrastructure and Services:** Effective delivery services require having physical infrastructure in place. For example, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) card holders need PHCs or district hospitals, ICDS children and

women need anganwadi centres, PWDs need DDRCs and health centres, the elderly need special old age homes, children/juveniles need special children homes and observation homes, displaced women need shelter homes etc. A state-wide assessment of the number/functionality/gap of infrastructure available with respect to social services may be carried out. The requirement of human resources for social services should also be assessed district wise and the department may fill gaps as per the requirement through employment, training or re-deployment.

- **Regular Update and Review:** A robust grievances redressal system with provision for appeal and review should be put in place in line with the one-stop enrolment/delivery system. The list of beneficiaries to whom sanctions are issued should be displayed at the village councils/ward/municipal office and updated every three months. Online system of all applications, sanction orders, rejections and beneficiaries should be made available and accessible to all.
- **Capacity Building:** It is observed that education and empowerment of women in a society encourages special positive outcomes. For example, when women receive education, the risk of child mortality decreases. Women need to be educated, informed and sensitised on early childhood care and development. The Department of Social Welfare will be conducting skill development, vocational training, seminars and awareness camps for empowerment of women to raise the standard of living of the household. Such provisions will contribute towards increasing the mortality and development of children in the state.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Annual growth rate of per capita income (%)	5.23	13	13	13
2	Annual growth rate of GSDP (%)	1.82	6	6.98	7



GOAL 11:
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

VISION



Develop smart, safe and sustainable urban centres and communities that provide affordable housing with high quality basic services like adequate water and power supply, accessible public transport, effective sanitation and solid waste management systems as well as robust IT connectivity.

Nagaland Today

71.14 percent of Nagaland's population is rural and **28.86 percent is urban.**¹⁰⁰

Nagaland recorded the highest growth rate of **69 percent** urbanisation as compared to the national growth rate of **21 percent.**¹⁰¹ Urban growth, however, is primarily in Kohima and Dimapur.

Nagaland Integrated Waste Management Policy 2019 in place.

There are **3 Municipal Councils** and **36 Town Councils** in Nagaland.

Kohima, the capital of Nagaland has been selected as a '**Smart City**' under the Smart Cities Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, GoI.



Focus for Tomorrow

- Strengthening of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
- Encouraging community participation in the development process
- Provide adequate, safe and affordable housing
- Provide a proper waste management system including septage waste



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Construct 35,000 dwelling units for EWS households across the state
- Cover all 39 ULBs with septage and waste management
- Provide 100 percent individual toilet coverage and adequate public/community toilets across 39 ULBs
- 100 percent coverage of hospitals with bio-medical waste segregation
- Align district plans in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005, Sendai Framework and State Plan

Current Interventions

For sustainable cities and communities, the key interventions being undertaken by the state government are:

- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All:** In order to provide affordable housing for all with basic urban amenities, the state government under the Department of Municipal Affairs implements PMAY which was launched with the objective of providing affordable housing to all the urban poor by 2022 through four vertical components, In-Situ Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme, Affordable Housing in Partnership and Subsidy for Beneficiary-Led Construction or Enhancement.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is providing funds for urban housing under PMAY for 32 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). As of February 2020, the GoI had approved 30,921 dwelling units under BLC of which 15,628 dwelling units are at different levels of construction and 268 dwelling units are completed.¹⁰²

- **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):** Two cities in Nagaland, Kohima and Dimapur are qualified for the scheme. The mission aims to provide basic services to households and build amenities in urban areas to improve the quality of life for all residents especially the poor and disadvantaged. Under AMRUT, GoI has approved a total budget of INR 120.21 crore with the funding pattern on a 90:10 basis. There are 27 projects in the state, out of which 26 projects amounting to INR 114.71 crore have been tendered.¹⁰³
- **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban):** This scheme is being implemented with the objective to eliminate open defecation, eradicate manual scavenging, introduce modern and scientific municipal solid waste management, effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices, generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health and capacity augmentation for all ULBs. All the 19 ULBs are declared as ODF. There are

22,401¹⁰⁴ individual household toilets constructed/renovated and 663 community/public toilets constructed under the scheme. A total of 63 various vehicles and machinery were procured and given to 19 ULBs for waste management. Eleven material recovery centres for recycling of plastic waste are under construction. Extensive awareness campaigns were taken up in all the ULB levels, wards, schools, NGOs and SHGs.

- **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM):** The DAY-NULM is targeted towards poverty alleviation and related susceptibility of the urban households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. There are 11 resource organisations engaged through the district office. The State Mission has provided a Formation Fund to 632 SHGs and a Revolving Fund to 460 SHGs. A total of 8,770 beneficiaries were trained and certified in different trades and provided placement to 3,500 beneficiaries under the component of Employment through Skill Training and Placement.¹⁰⁵

- **Smart City Mission:** Kohima has been chosen as one of the cities under the Smart City Mission initiated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to promote sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of "Smart" Solutions. The Department of Municipal Affairs is the nodal department at the state level to facilitate Smart City Mission and the Kohima Smart City Development Ltd. (KSCDL) is the agency to plan, implement, manage and operate the Smart City development projects in Kohima. The following projects are under implementation by KSCDL in Kohima under the Smart Cities Mission:

- **City Beautification:** Pedestrian walkway and cycle track with storm water drainage, utility ducting, advertising hoarding and street art wall showcasing different Naga folk tales.
- **Multi-Level Car Parking:** Completion of the two multi-level car parks at Old NST, main town and Old Medical Secretariat, PR Hill.
- **KMC/KSCDL Office:** Office space for Kohima Municipal.

^{100,101} Census 2011

¹⁰² Department of Municipal Affairs, Government of Nagaland
^{103,104,105} Department of Urban Development, Government of Nagaland

- **Kohima Wi-fi Phase I:** Creation of wi-fi hotspots with two smart kiosks around Kohima Smart City.
- **Kohima Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC):** The Kohima ICCC with smart solutions is a pan-city IOE (Internet of Everything), AI (Artificial Intelligence) and IOT (Internet of Things) technology platform for Kohima Smart City which will install and manage smart solutions such as city surveillance, traffic management, public transport management technology, e-governance for municipal, online building plan management system (BPMS), environment/pollution monitoring, smart street lighting, etc. in a smarter, efficient and integrated or centralised manner.
- **10 percent Lumpsum for NE States Including Sikkim:** This provision was formulated especially for development of the North Eastern states and sanctioned through erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation with funding pattern of 90:10. The broad objective of the scheme is to ensure infrastructure development in the North Eastern Region. Till date, 61 projects have been sanctioned and implemented out of which 39 projects are completed.
- **Disaster Management:** In order to provide adequate safety to the citizens and mitigate the risks and effects caused either by natural or manmade disasters; the Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA) has established disaster management institutions in the state, district level and village levels. A State Disaster Response Force with support from Home Guards and Civil Defence Department trained 2,473¹⁰⁶ volunteers as community First Responders, established extreme weather alert and early warning systems, built synergies between emerging technologies towards disaster risk reduction, developed plans and policies for disaster management and risk reduction and provided immediate relief and restorations of damaged infrastructure by natural disaster. District Disaster Management Authorities are also supported in order to identify the backward districts in taking measures for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as per the provision of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The NSDMA also facilitates and conducts mock drills and provides capacity building and training activities at the state, districts, subdivision and village level for effective preparedness and response measures.

Challenges

As per 2011 Census, Nagaland recorded the highest growth rate of 69 percent as compared to the national growth rate of 21 percent. However, the process of urbanisation has failed to take place evenly throughout the state as urban growth has been majorly concentrated in the key towns of Kohima and Dimapur. The urban settlers, who are mostly youth are faced with the problems of finding employment and livelihood opportunities. The towns and cities of the state face significant long-term challenges such as abnormal demographic change, climate change, lack of basic amenities including shortage of housing and lack of economic activities such as industries. Within this existing scenario, the issue of urban poverty is emerging

as another complex phenomenon due to lack of access to basic services, employment and housing, etc.

- **Terrain and Land Stability:** The hilly terrain of the state and stability of land has been continuously affecting the development activities all over the states. There is a lack of proper storm drainage systems and landslides occur frequently which not only create inconveniences but have disturbed the planned urban development strategies.
- **Land Availability:** Due to a peculiar land holding system, availability of land for development activity is the biggest challenge. In most cases, projects are delayed leading to escalation of project cost.

Likewise in many instances, works are delayed due to litigation related to land. So far master plans and development plans could not be implemented due to land issues.

- **Governance:** Urban governance is a relatively recent phenomena. As such, unlike the rural areas which have robust governance in place, the ULBs are struggling to provide a stable governance structure. The first election to the ULBs was held in 2004 in terms of the provision of the Nagaland Municipal Act 2001. However, thereafter elections could not be held due to issues related to 33 percent women reservation. As such there is no elected body in place which is adversely affecting the urban governance system.
- **Resource Constraints:** The ULBs are not empowered to realise property tax which is the highest source of revenue for ULBs in other parts of the country. Moreover, the state government is also not in position to provide state commission awards/grants due to resource scarcity. Therefore, ULBs are not in position to take up development activities. They are barely able to meet the cost of waste management and maintain the office. Due to financial constraint, they are not in position to employ sufficient numbers of staff for various activities.

- **Natural Hazards and Disasters:** The degree of losses due to disaster depends on the type of disaster and its place of occurrence. The state of Nagaland lies under Seismic Zone V and is prone to natural disasters like earthquakes, hail storms, flash floods, landslides, thunderstorms and forest fires. Due to the vulnerable geography of the state, the state faces huge loss of property and lives every year due to natural disasters. Landslides occur frequently in the hilly mountains of Nagaland due to the development process as well which are triggered by rainfall infiltration. The lack of resilient infrastructure compounds the risks associated with both natural and manmade disasters. Buildings are constructed with poor engineering input without any regulatory framework.

Poor connectivity and condition of roads in the state make it all the more difficult for the disaster response teams to take appropriate timely action.

¹⁰⁶Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority, Home Department, Government of Nagaland

Strategies for Success

At present, development and growth of many small towns and settlements has generally been precipitated only as a consequence of other activities such as construction of new roads, establishment of administrative headquarters or taking up special projects like Doyang Hydro Project etc. Such growth has created gaps at various levels. It is therefore imperative to address the aforementioned existing issues through holistic strategies.

- **Community participation:** Nagaland is rich in social capital. Involving and mainstreaming the society in the development process will resolve issues related to land. Moreover, involving the stakeholders in the development process will also create a sense of ownership for maintaining and upkeep of the assets.
- **Explore Funding Sources:** To address the problem of fund constraint, it is proposed to explore various models of funding such as Corporate Social Responsibility Funds (CSR), External funding through EAP, Private Public Partnership (PPP Mode) and Negotiated Loans from funding agencies, etc., in addition to normal Mission and Programmes launched by line Ministry from time to time.
- **Strengthening of ULBs:** Unless a democratically elected body is in place, it is difficult to truly empower the ULBs. Sincere effort must be made to hold the Municipal election at the earliest. The ULBs also need to be strengthened with sufficient manpower. Dedicated Municipal Cadre will ensure efficient delivery of service to the urban citizens.
- **Building Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Cities:** Encourage sustainable use of urban resources and support an economy based on sustainable environment such as investment in green infrastructure, sustainable industries, recycling and environmental campaigns, pollution management, renewable energy, green public transportation, and water recycling and reclamation.
- **Building Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure:** Along with providing basic infrastructure to city dwellers, accommodating for the physiological/natural vulnerabilities of Nagaland is essential. Hence providing for earthquake resistant infrastructure and better coordination among the various departments and stakeholders to reduce the risk and damage for any disaster would be the way forward.
- **Sustainable Waste Management:** As envisaged in the Nagaland Integrated Waste Management Policy 2019, sustainable waste management will be achieved by 2030. Through this policy, the following activities are to be undertaken for achieving sustainable waste management:
 - Enable the community to reduce waste, reuse and recycle, efficient management and proper disposal of waste.
 - Educate the citizens to segregate bio-degradable, recyclable and inert waste at source.
 - Instill sense of waste management at the source and to refrain from littering.
 - Effective public participation and proposes to educate the masses through IEC programmes to ensure such community participation and compliance with law.
 - Empower the authorities to enforce polluter to pay for waste.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Urban EWS households covered through formal/affordable housing against the number of applicants received (Nos)	12,505	30,864	35,000	35,000
	Urban EWS households covered through formal/affordable housing against the number of applicants received (Urban) (%)	36	88	100	100
2	Number of deaths and directly affected persons attributed to disasters during the financial year	Death: 75 Directly affected: 90,000	NA	NA	NA
3	Number of ULBs with waste recycling plants installed (solid waste management)	Nil	19	39	39
4	Hospitals with bio-medical waste segregations (Nos)	Nil	725	725	725
	Hospitals with bio-medical waste segregations (5)	Nil	100	100	100
5	Number of Urban local bodies with septage management	Nil	1	32	32
6	Adoption and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies in the state	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**GOAL 12:
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION
AND CONSUMPTION**

**GOAL 13:
CLIMATE ACTION**

**GOAL 14:
LIFE BELOW WATER:**

**GOAL 15:
LIFE ON LAND**



Goal 12, 13, 14 and 15

Goal 12: Sustainable Production and Consumption: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Goal 13: Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.

Goal 14: Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Goal 15: Life on Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managed forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

VISION



To sustainably manage the state's rich biodiversity resources and protect its environment for providing better livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Nagaland Today

Nagaland is a landlocked state with **12,489 sq. km** of forest cover which is **75.33 percent** of total geographical area.¹⁰⁷

Strong tradition of **institutional mechanism** in the form of Village Councils for forest management.

Community oriented wildlife protection by providing safe passage to the Amur Falcons resulting in the declaration of Nagaland as the **"Falcon Capital of the World"**.

Out of total geographical area of **16,579 sq. km**, approximately **937 sq. km** is cleared annually for shifting cultivation in the state.¹⁰⁸

Nagaland has a **State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC)**.



Focus for Tomorrow

- Integrate climate change interventions in a systematic way across all departments of the state government
- Raise awareness on climate risk mitigation, adaptation and resilience
- Improve quality of forest cover in the state.
- Promote the sustainable and efficient use of forest resources and fisheries
- Encourage community managed conservation areas to conserve biodiversity in the state
- Conserve rich biodiversity on land and in rivers, springs, wetlands and aquatic ecosystems



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Alleviate economic status of rural population and decrease dependence on subsistence agriculture
- Provide ecosystem services through forests
- Restore degraded forests and overexploited underwater ecosystems
- Increase efficient usage of the state's natural resources to 42.68 percent by 2030, up from 8.3 percent in FY 2018/2019

Current Interventions

Leveraging on and strengthening the state's rich biodiversity resource both on land and underwater while sustainably consuming and producing goods and services is extremely essential in order to help fight climate change. This, in the context of an environmentally rich state like Nagaland is even more important and the state government recognises this by implementing several programmes.

- **Goal 12 and 13:** The SAPCC has been formulated and is monitored by the State Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary and a Technical Working Committee under the State Nodal Officer for Climate Change. This comprises of 25 government departments and it has been integrated in the policy level planning of the state government. Initiated with the revision of the SAPCC in the line with India's commitment to Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC). Presently, a National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change project 'Gene pool Conservation of Indigenous Rice' is being implemented.

- **Effective Resource Management:** Despite being a small state, there has been poorly controlled cutting of trees for timber, firewood and continued Jhum cultivation due to which forests have gotten damaged and barren, controlling these practices is essential. The Nagaland Forest Department has taken the following measures:

- > **Timber Operations¹⁰⁹:** The ban on 'Free Permits' on timber continues and there is a High Power Committee (HPC) to take stock of inventories of timber and timber products in all forms lying in various parts of the state through the state level and district level committees back in 1998 as per the directives of Supreme Court. These inventories have since then been submitted to the HPC for obtaining the clearance and the state government has constituted committees on (i) pricing, (ii) preparation of working plans and (iii) notification of industrial estates.

- > **Joint Forest Management:** The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages people's participation and involvement in the development and protection of forests. Since the majority of the forests belong to non-government communities of the villages, the government can only regulate transport of forest produce. However, local communities cooperate with the department through the Joint Forest Management resolution under which community forest committees have been formed in Kohima (8), Mokokchung (33), Tuensang (30), Wokha (34), Doyang (9), Zunheboto (37), Mon (19) and Peren (12) forest divisions. Formation of more community forest committees is in progress in different forest divisions.

- Natural Resource Management through Responsible Tourism:

Considering the dependency of tourism on natural resources especially in a resource-rich state like Nagaland, it is essential to focus on ensuring sustainable growth of tourism without causing irreversible damage to the environment.

- > **Amur Falcon Conservation:** Pangti Village has become a tourist hotspot for birdwatchers from across the globe. Therefore, a watch tower and other tourist amenities have been constructed around Doyang Reservoir which is about 15 km from the roosting site and the Amur Falcon

¹⁰⁷India State of Forest Report 2017

¹⁰⁸Department of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Government of Nagaland

¹⁰⁹<http://nagaforest.nagaland.gov.in/Operation.html>

Conservation Week is also celebrated every year from November 1 -7.

- > **Nakshu Stag Reserve in Tuensang District** has been identified by the Department of Tourism as a new tourist destination for wildlife enthusiasts. A tourist facilitation centre and a gazebo are being set up wherein the main focus is to attract tourists and promote responsible tourism.

- **Leveraging Tourism to Combat Climate Change:** Certain programmes have been organised by the Department of Tourism in order to protect the environment from climate change. The aim is to transform tourism dependent and vulnerable areas into viable entities both environmentally and economically.

- > Naga Heritage Village at Kisama has been declared as a 'plastic free zone'.
- > During World Environment Day, cherry tree plantation drive was initiated along the stretch of Naga Heritage Village, Kisama.
- > On 15 August 2018, the Dzukou Guide Association, Southern Angami Youth Organisation and the Department of Tourism successfully conducted the 'Clean Dzukou' campaign under the theme of 'Beat Plastic Pollution'. As part of this event, 70 volunteers and 25 tourist guides from Kohima and Dimapur joined the cleanliness drive to create awareness on responsible trekking.
- > On World Tourism Day, 27 September 2018, the Department of Tourism organised an inter-school painting competition on the theme of 'Global Warming' at Zunheboto District where 18 participants from 9 schools took part.

- **Goal 14:** In Nagaland, water is a critical natural asset as it is fundamental to ensuring food security, integrity and health of ecosystems as well as the religious and cultural life of Naga people. It will continue to play a decisive and multifaceted role in the developmental planning of the state. In order to

lead the state on to sustainable developmental pathways, it is necessary to initiate measures for economic, judicious and equitable use of water resources.

Owing to the unique hydrological, social and legal context of Nagaland, a state specific water policy is necessitated which is responsive to its existing and future needs encompassing a long-term water resource management programme. With dependence on fishing as part of the diet of the Naga people, there is a great need to preserve water bodies and life under water as well as prevent overexploitation of such resources.

The Directorate of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Government of Nagaland is the nodal department for management of fisheries and aquaculture. The key thrust of the department is the sustainable development of fisheries and aquatic resources with a focus to optimise production and productivity so as to generate gainful employment opportunities in the rural sector.

- **Goal 15:** The predominantly private/community ownership of natural resources and absence of 'eminent domain' rights of the state when coupled with traditional practices pose a different set of challenges for land and forest management in Nagaland. In lieu of traditional forestry issues and strategies, keeping in view the ownership of

resources in the state, it is important to look at the much wider canvas of management of natural resources and environmental planning, harnessing the strengths of and rising up to the challenges arising out of the traditional individual and community forestry ownership systems.

It is imperative to have an integrated, state specific approach for treating forests and thus solve the interlinked problems of food security, livelihood options and environmental degradation in order to address the issues of deterioration of forest cover quality, depleting ground and surface water, loss of soil fertility due to erosion and *Jhum* cultivation, climate change and ecological balance, biodiversity conservation while also catering to the development requirements of the people of the state in a sustainable manner.

The biggest strength of the state is the strong traditional community institutions in the form of VCs and other grassroots institutions. Through the combined efforts of the community and the Nagaland Forest Department, the Nagaland model of conservation which elicits community participation in government activities at all levels, i.e. planning, implementation and monitoring is today recognised globally as a paradigm for conservation that is worth replication across the country.

The importance and success of community participation is further highlighted in the numerous awards that have been received by the state both at national and international forums:

- **The India Biodiversity Award, 2014 under Co- Management Category** awarded to Old Jalukie Joint Forest Management Committee.
- The Forest Department with the support of various stakeholders has successfully implemented the concept of community oriented wildlife protection by providing safe passage to the Amur Falcons resulting in the declaration of Nagaland as the 'Falcon Capital of the World'. The effort has been recognised by various national and international agencies with awards such as: **Balipara Foundation Award, the Royal Bank of Scotland Save the Species Award**. The state has also been recognised for its community centric conservation initiatives through the **UNDP-India Biodiversity Award 2018 for Sukhai Community Conservation Area** under Sustainable use of Biological Resources (Institution) and Lemsachenlok Organisation under Conservation of Wildlife (Institution) categories respectively.

The National Afforestation Programme is being implemented with the active participation of the stakeholders in the form of Joint Forest Management Committees under which an area of 63,933 hectares covering 1,161 villages has been brought under afforestation. During FY 2019/2020, the Nagaland Forest Department has earmarked a plantation target of 6,100 hectares.

Challenges

Goal 12 and 13:

Agriculture



- » Erratic rainfall patterns have left the farmers thwarted about their traditional cropping and Jhum calendar.
- » High risk of crop failure and delay in rice seedling and transplantation.
- » Reduced production in rain fed rice, maize and other crops.
- » Increase in incidences of insects and pest attacks.
- » Altitudinal movement of species is also observed for many horticulture crops. This has also been observed in case of fisheries.
- » Increasing heat stress has resulted in hindered growth of animals, reduced reproduction efficiency and decreased production of milk and eggs.
- » Emergence of new vector borne diseases in livestock.

Forest and Biodiversity



- » Alteration in temperature and precipitation and increasing carbon dioxide is likely to impact the growth, productivity and regenerative capacity of several tree species.
- » Shifting of floral and faunal species towards higher altitudes.
- » More frequent outbreak of pest attack and increasing invasive species and weeds.
- » Increased frequency and intensity of forest fires.
- » Poorly controlled felling of trees for timber and other products.
- » Decline in provisioning services of forest.
- » Disruption in water cycle and retention capacity of soil leading to soil erosion.
- » Population displacement and loss of livelihood.

Health



- » Changing climate is adversely affecting food and water availability.
- » The variability in humidity, temperature is also causing excess infectious disease and affecting physical safety and comfort.
- » The incidences of vector borne diseases are increasing over the years.
- » Heat stroke is linked to temperature rise.
- » Diarrhoeal diseases which are a major cause of death in the state get aggravated due to deterioration of water quality both in excess and deficit rainfall conditions.

Water Resources



- » Increased intensity of flood has an extensive pressure on the infrastructures that are exposed such as pumping stations and water treatment centres.
- » Reduced precipitation may lead to drying up of water bodies, streams etc. affecting agriculture productivity and safe drinking water.
- » Due to inadequate facilities for draining the excess water, there is increased breeding of water borne insects.
- » Increased water stress due to erratic rainfall pattern.
- » Water System - Increased precipitation coupled with variation of the precipitation pattern.
- » Due to less rainfall in certain years, longer dry spells, early withdrawal of monsoon or its late arrival, which are fallout of climate change, is affecting the lifestyle of the population.

Energy



- » Variation in temperature and precipitation could alter future hydro power generation.
- » Variation in discharge leads to higher sediment which could reduce the efficiency of turbine and generator.
- » Climate extreme events like floods might impact hydro power plant infrastructure.
- » Temperature increase and water scarcity can impact power generation of the thermal power plants and enhance existing energy demand-supply gap.
- » Climate extreme events might hamper the energy access to remote villages including access to firewood.

Urban Habitat



- » Increased frequency and intensity of precipitation have shown adverse effect on urban infrastructure.
- » Climate change results in high intensity rainfall in the state causing major damage to roads and affects public transport.
- » Disruption of electric and fuel transmission lines due to extreme events and increased demand.
- » Fuel supply system in Nagaland is mostly through uncovered pipelines. Extreme events cause breakdown of these pipelines and power transmission lines.
- » Increased precipitation creates a lot of pressure on the urban drainage system and stress on the water system.

- **Goal 14:** Natural water bodies, streams and springs that form the core of natural water infrastructure in the state are being increasingly polluted. Springs that are the main source of drinking water supply are however protected by traditional institutional regime at the village level which needs to be further strengthened with scientific inputs. With communities widely dependent on fishing and hunting for food requirements over time, there has been exploitation of such resources with overfishing and usage of unsustainable materials such as chemicals for catching fish. In fact, while the current state-level demand for fish and fishery products has been estimated at 22,000 metric tonne, the fish production during FY 2019/2020 was 9,448.12 metric tonne and a bulk quantity of 3,700 metric tonne is imported from outside the state which leaves a gap of 8,851 metric tonne (40 percent).¹¹⁰

- **Goal 15:** The continued loss of forest cover and biodiversity over the last few decades can be attributed to various anthropogenic pressures such as logging, clearance of vegetation for agriculture land,

establishment of new human habitations, mining etc. This is further accentuated by the heavy rainfalls and hilly terrain in the state. The increase in anthropogenic pressures and the resultant overexploitation of forest resources can be attributed to the inability to have effective and appropriate regulation to meet demand for timber from the rest of the country and development aspirations of the growing local population which increased by nearly 64 percent since 1961. The land tenure systems in the state and traditional practices like jhum and hunting have further accentuated the pressures on forests and biodiversity. The degradation of forests has resulted in reduced carbon sequestration which may be seen from the sparse volume per hectare of forest (44.4 cubic metre per hectare). It however provides the state with the high potential for increasing the quality of forests and thereby gaining the co-benefits from sequestered carbon. This has to become an important factor in addition to other economic parameters in the management of forest cover.

¹¹⁰Department of Fisheries, Government of Nagaland

- **Unique Land Ownership:** Nagaland has a unique system of land ownership which is governed by tribe-specific customary laws and traditions and has been roughly brought under the institutional framework of VCs by the state government. Land and its resources including water and biodiversity are controlled by individuals, family, clans, chieftains or communities under this traditional system. With over 88 percent of forests in private, community or village ownership, the role of these entities in management and conservation of forests is predominant. The traditional self-regulatory practices have withered under increasing anthropogenic pressures, sometimes replaced with unsustainable and unsuitable practices such as monoculture plantations of commercially profitable species not endemic to the area. Climate change related pressures will increase and accentuate the need for building communities' capacities and an intense collaboration between the Nagaland Forest Department and the communities.

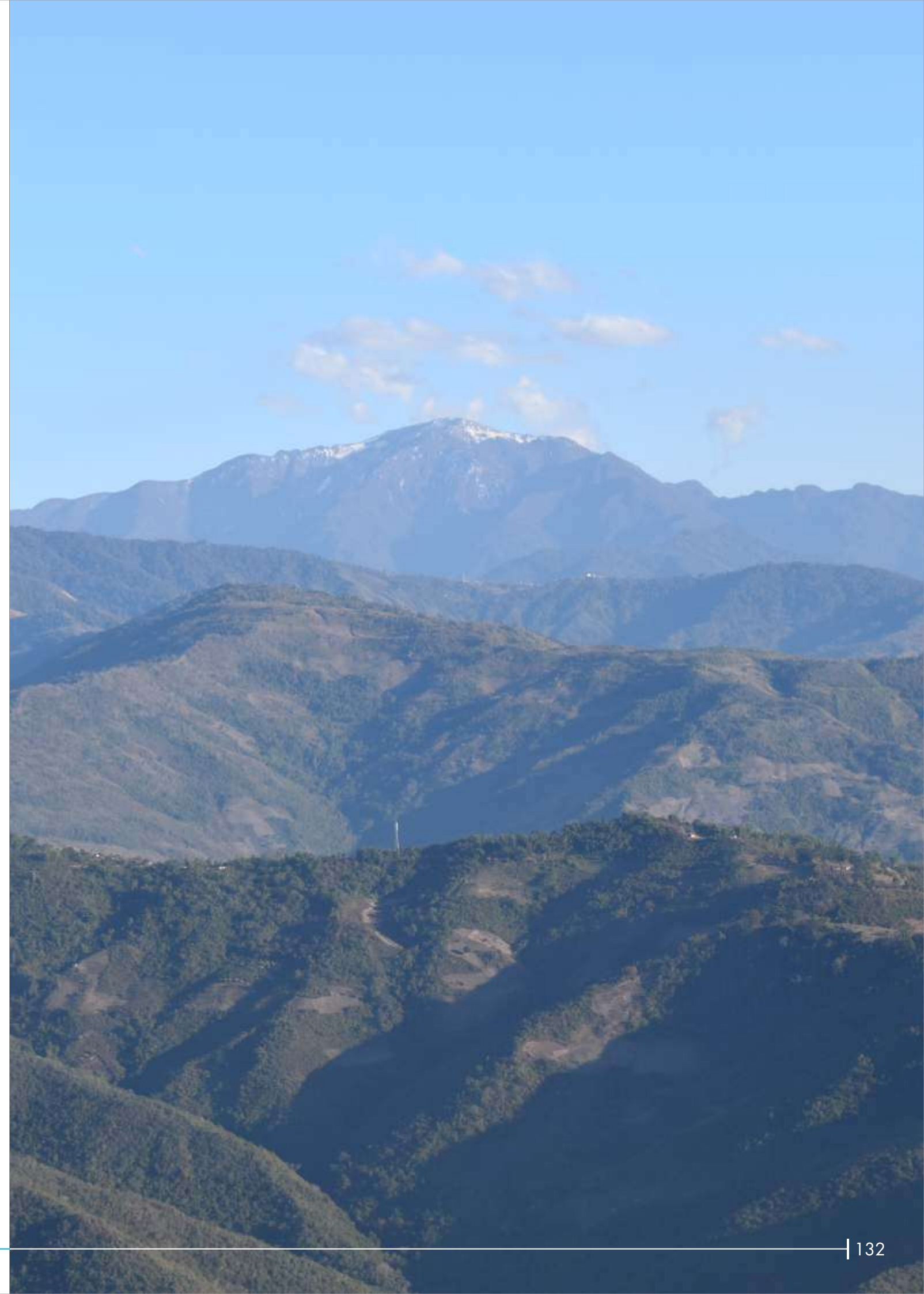
- **Shifting Cultivation:** *Jhum* or shifting cultivation is not only a traditional method of farming, it is also intricately linked with Naga culture and traditions. There is a wide regional variation within the state regarding *Jhum* practices. Out of the total geographical area of 16,579 sq. km, approximately 937 sq. km is cleared annually for shifting cultivation in the state. The land is cropped for two years and then allowed to lapse back into fallow. Paddy (rice) is the main crop in shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation is being carried out in approximately 5,229 hectares (i.e. 31.5 percent of total wasteland) which leads to burning of vegetation, soil erosion (55 tonnes per hectare annually), wetland siltation and clearing of natural vegetation. The narrative that shifting cultivation is a main culprit of tropical deforestation has been widely challenged over the years and the alternative narrative that it is a sustainable practice which conserves the rich biodiversity available to the farmers while allowing the forests to regain their productivity during the fallow period has gained ground and more

acceptability. The fact remains, however, that, (i) there is destruction of forests involved, (ii) there is a vast scope for improving the *Jhum* practices by introducing soil conservation, agro forestry and other practices and (iii) during the period from the decade of 1970s to 2000s, increasing population pressure had resulted in reducing *Jhum* cycle thereby decreasing the fallow land, raising questions about its sustainability.

However, with the increasing trend of urban migration, increasing education levels and availability of alternative livelihoods, anecdotal evidence suggests that the number of farmers involved in *Jhum* have been decreasing during the past decade.

- **Forest Fires:** *Jhum* cultivation involves controlled burning of forest patches. Farmers take extreme measures to prevent the spread of fire into adjoining areas. However, accidental fire incidents do take place and are becoming more frequent due to the increasing dry period. The risk of forest fires is higher in dry climatic conditions. Fire incidents in ecologically sensitive areas like the Dzukou valley are alarmingly causing irreparable loss to biodiversity.

- **Developmental Pressures:** Increasing urbanisation with the concomitant adverse impact on vegetation and biodiversity, continued dependence on forest products for livelihoods, unregulated exploitation of mineral resources such as mining in the lower hills of Mokokchung and Mon districts and other developmental pressures such as construction of rural roads lead to direct destruction of forests and biodiversity as well as indirectly by providing access to hitherto inaccessible areas.



Strategies for Success

The difference in the socio-economic milieu in the state requires locally relevant strategies to combat the challenges that the state currently faces. The strategies are enunciated below.

- **Improve the Quality of Forest Cover:** As forests are predominantly private/community owned, the strategies of the department will revolve around facilitating and motivating the stakeholders. Existing village level institutions under the VCs and the State Forest Development Agency will be strengthened and used to :
 - Transfer resources to the communities, linked to maintenance and increase of community forest cover.
 - Enrichment plantation in degraded forests and ecologically fragile areas.
 - Strengthening of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and greater participation especially of women for management of natural resources.
 - Improved management of jhum cycle by adopting best practices from NEPED and UNDP projects as well as better commercial forestry alternatives. This can be done by the introduction of forest crop rotation matching with the Jhum cycle of the land in the existing system of traditional jhum cultivation.
 - Meet the fuel wood and timber requirements through plantation in the degraded and Jhummed fallow land and also through fuel wood substitution by LPG etc.
 - Alleviate economic status of rural population and decreasing dependence on subsistence agriculture.
 - Establish nurseries for production of quality seedlings/saplings obtained from plus tree, seed production areas, seedling/clonal seed orchards and vegetative multiplication gardens for plantation.

The activities listed are envisaged to achieve the following outcomes:

- Improving quality of existing reserve, protected and community/private/owned (unclassified) forests.
- Restoration of degraded forests.
- Reducing dependence on forest produce.

- Promoting better management of jhum practices.
- Increase productivity of forests.

- **Conserve Biodiversity in the State:** Although Nagaland has a geographical area of only 16,579 sq. km, it harbours very rich and unique biodiversity with the state being a part of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot. Nagaland is endowed with salubrious climate and diverse forest types ranging from alpine in the Saramati to tropical evergreen forests in the foothills which are abound with a large diversity of flora and fauna. Over the years, extensive uncontrolled logging coupled with the practice of *Jhum* cultivation has resulted in loss of virgin primary forest, the reservoir of species and genetic diversity within which may be hidden the answers to many of the problems facing the world today, thereby wiping out vast resources comprising valuable wild fruit trees, edible shrubs and herbs, medicinal plants etc. and habitat loss for the diverse faunal population in the state. Other factors such as increasing population along with a GDP based developmental strategy have further accentuated this loss.

Remedial measures have to be adopted for restoring degraded forests through afforestation and reforestation in all degraded lands and at the same time conserving existing forests with active participation of communities. The strategy for conserving the endemic floral and faunal gene pool of the state for future generations is co-terminus with the forestry efforts but requires a specific regulatory structure and development initiatives.

The regulatory and developmental framework envisaged under The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has to be integrated in biodiversity conservation by

suitably adapting it to the state's requirements of involving communities in biodiversity management and promoting it at village level.

The following strategies have been evolved to achieve the objective/goal of conserving biodiversity in the state:

- Establishing community biodiversity conservation areas by putting in place institutional frameworks to involve communities for biodiversity conservation and management.
- Survey and documentation of flora and fauna.
- Identification and conservation of rare, endangered and threatened species.
- Establishment of wildlife corridors.
- Restoration of potential wildlife habitats.
- Strengthening protection measures for wildlife.
- Increase awareness for biodiversity conservation.
- Promote ex-situ conservation of wildlife by developing Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar and Tragopan Breeding Centre, Kohima.
- Establishment of medicinal plants conservation areas.
- **Promote the Sustainable and Efficient Use of Forest Resources:** Forests are a valuable natural resource for the Naga people. The forestry sector plays a vital role in the economy of the state which is evident from the fact that the yearly timber export is roughly to the tune of 50,000 cu.m. However, it is pertinent that the extraction of timber is on a sustainable basis and that there is negligible effect on the state's ecology. Another important forest produce for the people of the state is fuel wood. There has been no in-depth study on the quantity of fuel wood extracted in the state but the continuation of the traditional hearth or fireplace in most Naga homes give a fair picture of the immense demand for fuel wood in the state. The people in the state also depend on forests for many non-timber forest produce such as medicinal plants, wild vegetables, broomsticks etc. The extraction of such products also has to be based on scientific lines of sustainability.

Thus the strategy is to promote the sustainable and efficient use of forest resources so that the pressure on existing forests can be minimised and at the same time increasing the margin of returns from forest enterprises.

Nagaland is naturally blessed with abundant bamboo resources and this crop is a very important Non-timber Forest Produce (NTFP) in the state. Bamboo is intrinsically linked to the custom and tradition of the Nagas and features very prominently in the everyday life of the people of the state given its versatility in use. The state's bamboo resource accounts for 5 percent of the national bamboo resource which amounts to 4,48,000 hectares. So far, 46 species of bamboo have been reported from the state. The predominant species found are *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, *Bambusa tulda*, *Bambusa pallida* and *Schizostychem dullooa*. Developments of the proper propagation techniques, uses and application of bamboo through scientific interventions have the potential to enhance the value of bamboo manifolds. Bamboo as compared to other industrialised processes allows the rural communities to partake in a larger proportion of value addition. Bamboo as a value added industry can provide an integrated solution that uses abundant natural resources which are environmentally protective and can be processed and generated through community owned enterprise both small and large. The annual growth habit of bamboo also makes it a very important species to mitigate climate change in the form of carbon sink. The opportunities created by these interventions and prospects have made bamboo a viable vehicle suitable for sustainable livelihood generation particularly for people in the rural areas besides the important role it can play in the mitigation of the effects of climate change. The Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency is focussed on tapping the attributes of bamboo as a potential resource for both sustainable economic development and ecological security. As the Nagaland Forest Department has also been mandated for raising bamboo plantations on a large scale in the state, it is envisaged to dovetail the activities of the two agencies so that the development perspectives of bamboo resources of the state can be fulfilled.

Keeping in view the goals enunciated above, the strategies evolved thus are:

Develop management plans for both natural as well as man-made forests for sustainable harvest and utilisation of timber and NTFP.	Increase value addition to forest produce, both timber and NTFP through appropriate technological inputs.	Encouraging the production and export of finished products through suitable technical and cluster development approaches which will in turn lead to creation of more employment opportunities.	Focus on the development of bamboo as a resource and an enterprise through improving natural bamboo stands, raising scientifically managed plantations and establishing community cluster enterprise for value addition to bamboo.
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• **Provide Ecosystem Services through Forests:**

A myriad of services are provided by forests over and above the consumptive services such as timber and NTFP resources such as: regulation of water regimes, microclimatic conditions and stabilisation of soil and enhancement of its fertility, just to name a few. These are collectively known as ecosystem services and are intangibles (cannot be quantified directly into monetary terms). This role of forests in maintaining the ecological balance of an area is by far the most important role.

- **Manage Water Effectively:** Water is fast becoming a very scarce commodity in the state. At present the state, especially in urban settlement areas, is gripped with scarcity of water. Water, both quantitative and qualitative is fast becoming a scarce commodity in Nagaland. In addition to the general water scarcity experience, there is a failure to manage water and water sources in the state as a result of degradation, Jhum cultivation and other factors such as ownership. Natural water catchment areas have been disturbed owing to both developmental as well as anthropogenic pressures. As such, perennial water bodies are now fast becoming seasonal. With the grim spectre of climate change looming on the horizon, appropriate remedial strategies have to be put in place to stem the loss of water catchment areas.

• **Community Managed Conservation Areas:**

Such areas would have a positive effect on the improvement of forest cover quality in the state. In such endeavours, the most important factor is the trade-off between conservation and development. When such strategies are evolved, the returns from

conservation must far outweigh that of development to elicit the active participation and involvement of stakeholders. The endeavour of such conservation efforts is to link the existence of (scenic) value conservation areas with livelihood.

The strategies for providing ecosystem services through forests include:

- Harnessing water resources through conservation of catchment areas with the involvement of communities and in collaboration with other departments to mitigate the problem of water shortage in the state.
- Promote ecotourism to provide alternative livelihood options to stakeholders and generate awareness on nature conservation.
- **Conserve Rivers, Springs, Wetlands and Aquatic Ecosystems:** Streams and rivers are the lifeline of Nagaland. All efforts will be made to ensure minimum natural flow in rivers and streams at all times like ensuring constant flow of water in the streams and rivers through activities like catchment area protections and regeneration of forest cover/plantations, soil and moisture conservation, plantations along the stream and river banks etc. Allocation of water for ecological needs would be done keeping in mind the living needs of aquatic ecosystems. Wetlands and water bodies will be protected from encroachments by the VCs and community and maintained through scientifically prepared management and action plans. Water bodies having their origin and passing through reserve forests, community conserved areas or protected forest will be protected under the relevant

forest and environmental legal frameworks.

• **Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance:**

Institutionalisation of various disaster management functionaries and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction by developing a set of guidelines correlating each level of authorities and governance will go a long way in managing disaster risk.

• **Invest in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience:**

Public and private investment in disaster risk reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, environment, health and cultural resilience of persons and communities. For Rapid Visual Screening, the service of trained engineers may be used for survey/verification to retrofit vulnerable infrastructures like roads, bridges and buildings etc. The aim is also to create legislation that permits the formation of the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) under the State Fund.

• **Leverage the Usage of Traditional Knowledge – The Case of Zunheboto¹¹¹:**

In 2015, the Sema communities of Sukhai, Ghukhuyi and Kivikhu villages of Satuka tehsil in Zunheboto district realised that overfishing, hunting and reduced cycles of Jhum cultivation are putting the biodiversity in their area in danger. The River Tizu, which is considered to be the lifeline for Sukhai, Ghukhuyi and Kivikhu villages as it provides them fish was left only with fish no bigger than the size of a palm. The river also used to be the site where the villagers conducted community fishing, a unique practice of the Sema community, wherein people from the community gather and beat a root of a tree in a synchronised manner. The roots release a certain toxin which temporarily paralyses the fish enough for the community to catch them for consumption. Such traditional practices used to be sustainable. The VCs realised that they had to take some serious decisions to restrict hunting and fishing to an extent. It is then that the communities collaborated with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and came together to devise strategies to conserve not only the rich biodiversity of Nagaland but also the associated traditional knowledge. This led to the formation of Tizu Valley Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood

Network (TBCLN) – a joint initiative undertaken by the three villages that has set aside a parcel of land of about 15 sq. km known as a Community Conserved Areas (CCA). Rules have been set for the CCA as well as for the village area which impose a complete ban on hunting and fishing. Anyone breaking the rules is to be fined heavily by the village council. The people scape, life cape and information about the CCA was condensed into a one-of-its kind People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) for the three villages of Nagaland. Selected people from the community were trained as guides for identifying birds and butterflies to help them secure livelihoods as an incentive for their efforts towards conservation which would help bridge the next step of conservation that is, ecotourism in the area.

- **Build on Ecotourism:** The state government's Department of Tourism aims to create awareness on conservation and presentation and nature and local culture. Specifically, messaging on water conservation and creation of economic opportunities for local communities in Khonoma, Dzuleke, Dzukou valley, Mt. Saramati, Green Dikhu project, Benreu, Sendenyu Biodiversity Conservation area, Chida lake, Japfu peak, Kapamedzu Peak, Doyang Reservoir and Zanibu range will continue.

- **Encourage Aquaculture Practices:** Rivers, streams, reservoirs, lakes and wet terrace fields are some of the surface water sources that can be used effectively to develop aquaculture practices.

While efforts must be made to use traditional practices in order to cause the least harm to underwater life as well as try to curb overfishing on the demand side focussing on aquaculture on the supply side would help bring about greater ecological balance.

¹¹¹<https://www.conservationindia.org/articles/an-unexpected-raid-a-tale-of-communities-and-conservation-from-nagaland>

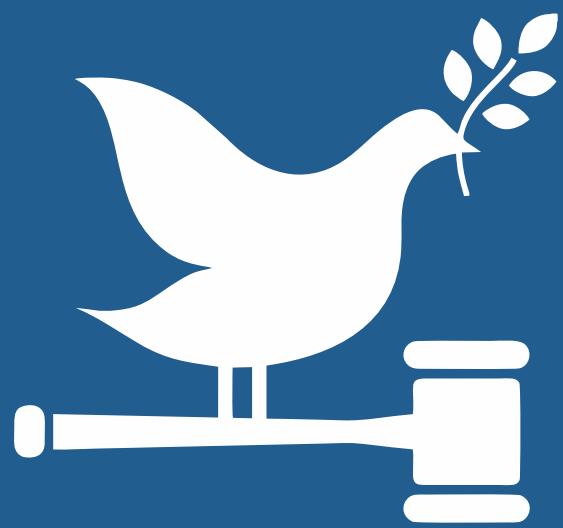
Since Nagaland is blessed with a heavy amount of rainfall during the monsoons, a longer aquatic phase is possible alongside the low-lying rice fields as well. Besides this, aquaculture helps improve livelihood generation and can help improve the GSDP of the state as well. The following initiatives are planned to encourage aquaculture practices:

- **Construction and Renovation of Ponds and Tanks and Availability of Quality Fish Seeds and Feeds:** This will allow maximum utilisation of existing water bodies and will effectively create new water resources. In order to also obtain higher production per hectare of water body, availability of fast growing good quality fish seeds and feeds would be a necessity. Similarly, lakes, reservoirs and streams must also be leveraged in order to increase fish availability.
- **Paddy-Cum-Fish Culture:** This requires modification of paddy plot by construction of semi-permanent embankment and fish shelter ponds, which will help in water retention for a longer time period for culturing fish.

- **Fish Seed Production Unit:** With fish seeds currently being imported from outside the state, there is a dire need for state-led production of good quality fish seeds for greater self-sufficiency in the aquaculture process.
- **Fish Seed Rearing Unit:** Availability of quality fingerlings is a necessity for fish culture and therefore there is a need for creating infrastructure to rear fish seeds. This is a limiting factor currently but with the creation and establishment of more fish seed rearing units, this challenge can be overcome.
- **Sport Fisheries (Ecotourism):** Sport fisheries holds great potential of being an employment generating sector as well as boosting tourist inflow due to the availability of sporting fish such as mahseers, trouts and large catfish. Developing feasible areas for sport fishing would involve procurement of angling equipment, organisation of angling competitions, extension of assistance to angling associations, entrepreneurs etc. from the relevant stakeholders at the state-level.

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 12, 13, 14 and 15

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Variation in per capita use of natural resources (%)	31.57	20.36	26.8	42.68
2	State Action Plan on Climate Change	1	1	1	1
3	Climate adaptation projects undertaken (Nos)	1	4	6	8
4	Climate resilient infrastructure constructed (Nos)	5	10	12	15
5	Sectors covered under the climate change action plan (Nos)	8	8	8	8
6	Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals in post 2020 period (Nos)	NA	1	2	3
7	Number of identified wildlife habitats and freshwater ecosystems (Wetlands)	15	525	1050	1288
8	Proportion of forest cover to total geographical area (%)	78.21	77	79	80
9	Area under forest cover (Ha)	12,966	12,589	12,839	13,189
10	Density of forest cover (Ha)	Very Dense- 1,296, Moderately dense-4,695, Open Forest- 6,975, Scrub- 622	Very Dense- 1,304, Moderately dense- 4,612, Open Forest- 6,673, Scrub- 350	Very Dense- 1,329, Moderately dense- 4,687, Open Forest- 6,873	Very Dense- 1,379, Moderately dense- 4,787, Open Forest- 7,073
11	Conversion from wastelands to open forests (Ha)	78	100	350	700
12	Increase in forest/vegetative cover in mountain areas (Ha)	62	100	350	700
13	Conservation of local wildlife species (No.)	15	500	1,000	1,238
14	Establishment of number of Biodiversity Management	10	500	1,000	1,238
15	Wildlife crimes registered and prosecuted (Nos)	2	10	30	50



**GOAL 16:
PEACE,
JUSTICE AND
STRONG
INSTITUTIONS**



Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

VISION



By 2030, reduce all forms of violence and violent deaths as well as ensure equal justice for all.

Nagaland Today

Against a total of **1,802 cases** registered both under IPC and various local and special laws in the state in 2019, only **86 cases** pertain to crime against women.¹¹²

For the same period, **50 cases pertain to crime against children.**¹¹³

In 2019, **23 murder cases** were reported.¹¹⁴

Full-fledged **women police stations** functioning in all the districts.¹¹⁵



Focus for Tomorrow

- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and incidence of violent deaths as well as reduce corruption levels
- End all forms of violence against children
- Ensure equal access to justice for all



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Reduce the proportion of crime against women against total crime reported to 2 percent by 2030
- Reduce the proportion of crime against children to 0.16 percent per 1,00,000 population by 2030
- Reduce number of murder cases significantly by 2030
- Reduce cases of corruption

Current Interventions

At the core of sustainable development are peace, justice and strong institutions. Nagaland Police has initiated certain initiatives to raise awareness about crimes and ensure greater safety for all including vulnerable groups such as children and women.

• Reducing all Forms of Violence

- Awareness among Students through 'Police Ke Pathshala':

In 2018, under the guidance of the Director General of Police, Nagaland, 'Police Ke Pathshala'¹¹⁶ initiative was launched. The aim is to reach out to the student community and create awareness about the 'Rule of Law' and impress upon the paramount necessity of preserving law and order for the development of society. The project emphasises on schools and other educational institutions as the key platform for sensitisation on various topics pertaining to policing. The initiative was started on 31 August 2018 at Little Flower Higher Secondary School, Kohima where over 500 students attended the programme on the following issues:

- Cyber crime (cyber stalking, voyeurism and defamation especially against women)
- Community policing
- Crimes against women
- Road safety
- Self defence
- Criminal law amendments
- Women empowerment
- Bridging the gap between public and police

Nagaland Police plans to expand this initiative to all higher secondary schools and colleges in the state whereby police officers visit schools and give presentations, hold interactive sessions with the students, conduct essay competitions, give out printed materials as well as invite teachers and students to get first-hand experience of how the police department functions.

- **Cyber Crime Reduction:** In its effort to contain cyber crimes against women and

children, Nagaland Police has established a Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) lab cum training centre in Nagaland Police Complex, Chumukedima. It was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for Home on 15 August 2019. This lab cum training centre trains officers, men and women of Nagaland Police to tackle and investigate cyber crimes with special emphasis to cyber crime against women and children. As on date, 73 officers were trained at the CCPWC.

- Protecting the Citizens of Nagaland Through Special Task Force:

The elite state police unit is named as the 'Special Task Force' (STF). It has been established in order to keep a force ready to react to any kind of situation at any given point of time. Besides specialising in counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations, the STF also assists in emergency situations outside the domain of normal policing duties. The STF has been strengthened through special training on weapon-handling and other useful tactics. They have become more equipped with the best weapons, equipment and mobility. The first batch of STF successfully completed the three months training course in Kohima district on 23 July 2019.¹¹⁷

- **Promoting Gender Balance:** The state government has realised that there is a need for greater representation of women in the police force. Therefore, it has implemented 33 percent reservation for women in the police force and full-fledged women police stations are functional in all the districts of the state. All women related crimes are registered and investigated in the women police stations.

• Digitisation and Greater Safety Through e-Patrol Unit/App:

The e-Patrol system is a modern policing system which seeks to address patrolling challenges by bringing the patrolling activities on a digital platform. This system will ensure a more robust patrolling system which will seek to increase patrolling activities in all wards/colonies/villages and ensure greater security for the citizens as well as reduce and mitigate criminal activities. The e-Patrol system is also supplemented with bike-borne patrolling personnel

^{112,113,114,115}Department of Home Affairs, Government of Nagaland

¹¹⁶<https://police.nagaland.gov.in/police-ke-pathshala/>

¹¹⁷<https://police.nagaland.gov.in/stf-training/>

for quick and efficient patrolling.¹¹⁸ It allows for digital monitoring and storage of data of patrolling units through GPS via secured and encrypted QR codes installed at different patrolling points within specific police stations and jurisdiction with their specific coordinates. Users can gain access to the app even without internet connectivity or network access.¹¹⁹ Nagaland Police is working in many ways to improve its digital footprint and in this effort, it has also launched the Nagaland Police website (<https://police.nagaland.gov.in/>) in June 2019. This website enables users to access the Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of all police stations, important contact details and provides detailed safety tips in Nagaland in a section titled 'Police-Public Interface'.¹²⁰

- **Promote The Rule of Law and Ensure Equal Access to Justice for All:**

Improving legal rights and imposing the rule of law creates positive synergies with developmental activities by creating good governance and institutional mechanisms. Nagaland consists of 11 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), one for each district. There are few active mechanisms in Nagaland to help promote rule of law at state level and ensure equal access to justice:

- **Lok Adalat:** This is a forum where disputes and cases pending in a court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled amicably. Lok Adalats have been

given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Government of India. As of FY 2018/2019, 168 Lok Adalats were held.¹²¹

- **Legal Services Clinics (LSCs):** These are set up across universities/colleges, villages, community centres and courts. Till March 2019, there were 126 LSCs in Nagaland and out of the 2,143 persons who visited these LSCs, 1,436 were provided with legal assistance.¹²²
- **Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Programmes:** Awareness activities are conducted in order to make people aware of their rights and about the role, activities and functioning of the legal services institutions. A variety of tools are used in order to achieve this objective such as conducting seminars and lectures, distribution of pamphlets, participation in television programmes, broadcasting jingles, live phone-in programmes etc., mobile multi-utility vans for spreading awareness through public interactions, 'Nukkad Nataks' (street plays), short documentaries, cultural programmes by school children on legal issues as well as various competitions like painting, essay writing and debates on legal issues.¹²³ In FY 2018/2019, 126 such programmes were held wherein 10,971 persons attended these activities. This has substantially come down, from 859 programmes held with 3,27,509 persons attended in FY 2017/2018.¹²⁴

Challenges

- **Long Pending Cases:** More often than not, courts are burdened with long-pending cases that bring

about greater inefficiencies in dispensing justice.

Fast-track courts and e-courts must be encouraged to enable speedy delivery of justice. Alongside these measures, the Lok Adalat system must be further strengthened and made more efficient and para legal volunteers (PLVs) must be well-equipped in order to improve justice delivery.

- **Lack of Adequate Community Participation:** Local communities can play a significant role in policing so as to encourage decentralisation, giving greater power to common

man. Assam's Community Policing programme, wherein Nagarik Samities were brought within the ambit of the institutional framework to cover all the police stations and out-posts in the state is a suitable example of how community participation is possible.

Strategies for Success

- **Awareness Generation:** Extending 'Police Ke Pathshala' programme to higher secondary education institutions and colleges as well as similarly, expanding the legal literacy programmes is essential. The latter has seen a major drop from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019 and this needs to be addressed since such programmes are essential in order to ensure greater knowledge among civilians on legal issues and institutional mechanisms to help them in case they require assistance. Nagaland already has two structured programmes in order to create awareness on promotion of justice for all and reduction of violence by enhancing safety measures. These must be leveraged to the fullest and expanded further to help achieve the larger target of reduction in crime rate among women, children and justice for all.
- **Strengthening the Machinery of Law Enforcement:** In order to achieve the state level target of no intentional homicide, ending all forms of violence against children and reducing all forms of violence at large, the state will continue to invest in making the police force more robust. A first step has been taken by upgrading the STF and giving them specialised training and the e-patrol system for the police. These initiatives should continue and the focus must be on quick resolution of criminal cases and prosecution of offenders.
- **Participation of Women in Dispensing Justice and Ensuring Safety:** Greater participation by women would help create greater positive impact by making the police and legal system more accessible for women. Recruiting more women judges and advocates as well as having

more women-run police stations would help in increasing their participation in the institutional system.

- **e-First Information Report (e-FIR):** To introduce a digital platform like e-FIR to facilitate convenience, improve efficiency and provide easier access. This will enhance the accountability of the police personnel. The platform will be further integrated with other services such as payment of traffic fines, filing a lost report, checking complaint status, reporting of missing or stolen mobile phones, application for police clearance certificates and tenant/domestic help verification etc.
- **e-Courts Programme:** An electronic court means a location in which matters of law are adjudicated upon in the presence of qualified judge(s) and which has a well-developed technical infrastructure. The e-courts project is about leveraging technology to enable courts to make justice delivery systems affordable and cost-effective. This would be beneficial for both improving the court processes and rendering citizen-centric services. The primary intention of e-courts is to make the justice delivery system affordable, transparent, speedy and accountable by limiting the paper filings.¹²⁵ While the Gol is taking steps towards implementing this initiative across the country, the state must push for this change at the earliest as it will help in resource and cost efficiencies.

Ensuring justice, peace and strong institutions require multi-pronged approaches that run across the police force for ensuring greater safety and the legal system to ensure equal access to justice.

¹¹⁸<https://police.nagaland.gov.in/e-patrol-launch/>
¹¹⁹<http://www.nagalandpost.com/state-police-launches-new-website-e-patrol/198013.html>
¹²⁰<https://police.nagaland.gov.in/police-public-interface/>
¹²¹Department of Law & Justice, Government of Nagaland

¹²²<https://nalsa.gov.in/dashboard/NL>
¹²³<https://nalsa.gov.in/services/legal-awareness-literacy>
¹²⁴<https://nalsa.gov.in/dashboard/NL>

¹²⁵<https://www.businesstoday.in/opinion/columns/can-e-courts-help-speeding-up-justice-delivery/story/244398.html>

Priority Indicators and Targets on SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

S. No.	State Indicator	Baseline 2015/2016	Target up to 2022/2023	Target up to 2025/2026	Target up to 2030
1	Number of victims of homicide	22	0	0	0
2	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (%)	0.47	NA	NA	NA
3	Proportion of crime committed against Children during the year (Per lakh children) (%)	0.39	NA	NA	NA
4	Missing children (Nos)	71	NA	NA	NA
5	Lok Adalats held during the calendar year (Nos)	61	198	350	616
6	Cases under the Arms Act (Nos)	125	NA	NA	NA
7	Government services provided online to citizens. (Nos)	10	69	99	124
8	Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	NA	100	100	100
9	Birth registration coverage (%)	68.5	100	100	100
10	Death registration coverage (%)	Data not available	100	100	100
11	RTI queries responded and disposed (%)	93.71	100	100	100





GOAL 17:
**PARTNERSHIPS
FOR
THE GOALS**

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

VISION



By 2030, Nagaland will increase state-level income and reduce fiscal deficit while aligning state-level expenditure to Vision 2030 document.

Nagaland Today

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in FY 2018/2019 was **INR 25,986 crore**¹²⁶ and had grown by 10 percent over the previous year. This is expected to increase to **INR 27,140 crore** in 2019/2020, a growth of 4.44 percent over FY 2018/2019.

The state fiscal deficit in FY 2018/2019 was **4.18 percent**, an increase from **1.89 percent** in FY 2017/2018. This makes the fiscal deficit breaching the target of **3 percent of GSDP** set by Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management - FRBM (Amendment) Act 2011.¹²⁷

Tertiary sector is the largest contributor to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) with **58.37 percent** and the secondary sector is the smallest contributor with **12.25 percent in FY 2018/2019**.¹²⁸

Need for **convergence of activities** under various programmes of the government.



Focus for Tomorrow

- Reduce fiscal deficit
- Improve services, programmes and infrastructure by increasing capital expenditure aligned to Nagaland's Vision 2030 alongside encouraging intra-state level innovation, technological development and capacity-building

- Converge activities under various programmes of the government



Nagaland 2030 targets

- Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP
- Increase state-level income generation to empower self-sufficiency

¹²⁶Advance Estimates shared by Department of Finance, Government of Nagaland

¹²⁷Department of Finance, Government of Nagaland

¹²⁸Advance Estimates, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Current Interventions

Nagaland has limited state-level budget availability for capital expenditure which is the primary source of resources being dedicated to infrastructure, social programming and development interventions. This, in turn has hampered the ability of the state to invest in development projects delaying the growth and scope of existing efforts and becoming a roadblock for possible new interventions to be implemented effectively. With this background, the state must be focussed on being more self-reliant by aiming to reduce fiscal deficit, improve services and infrastructure by targeted increase in capital expenditure and converge activities under various programmes of the government.

- **Sector-wise Contribution:** In order to estimate GSDP and understand sectoral contribution, the state economy has been divided into the following sectors:

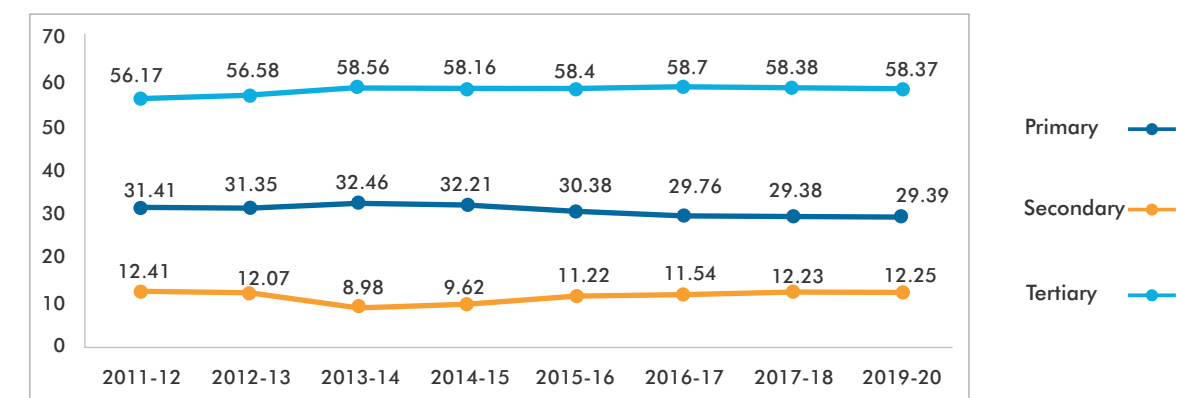
- **Primary Sector:** This involves all occupations that utilise natural resources such as crops, livestock, forestry and logging, fisheries and aquaculture, mining and quarrying. The growth in this sector is estimated to increase to 5.92 percent in FY 2018/2019 as against 2.91 percent in the previous year. The major contributor to this is growth in the 'crops' sub-sector (from 2.90 percent in FY 2017/2018 to 6.99 percent in FY 2018/2019). Overall, the primary sector contribution in FY 2018/2019 at constant prices is estimated at 29.39 percent. This is a minor increase from the previous year (29.38 percent).

- **Secondary Sector:** This sector comprises all economic activities that transform one good to another, mainly taking outputs from the primary sector to manufacture finished goods. The main components of this sector include manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services and construction. This sector is expected to grow at 6.02 percent in FY 2018/2019, a fall from FY 2017/2018 contribution of 10.43 percent. Percentage contribution of this sector is likely to increase marginally from 12.13 percent in FY 2017/2018 to 12.25 percent in FY 2018/2019. The major reason for the fall in growth level is the reduction in contribution of the construction sub-sector (from 7.82 percent in FY 2017/2018 to an estimated 3.5 percent in FY 2018/2019).¹²⁹

- **Tertiary Sector:** The tertiary sector comprises all economic activities providing services and includes transport, storage and communication, trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate etc. This sector has consistently been the largest percentage contributor to GSVA at constant prices. This has been possible due to the consistent growth rate of the public administration sub-sector, especially the increase from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019, from 5.43 percent to 8.58 percent respectively.

With the tertiary sector being the largest contributor to GSVA and secondary being the smallest, percentage sector-wise contributions from 2011/2012 to 2018/2019 are given below in Fig. 3.

Figure 3- Percentage sector contribution to GSVA at contant prices



Source: Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-19

¹²⁹Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-19

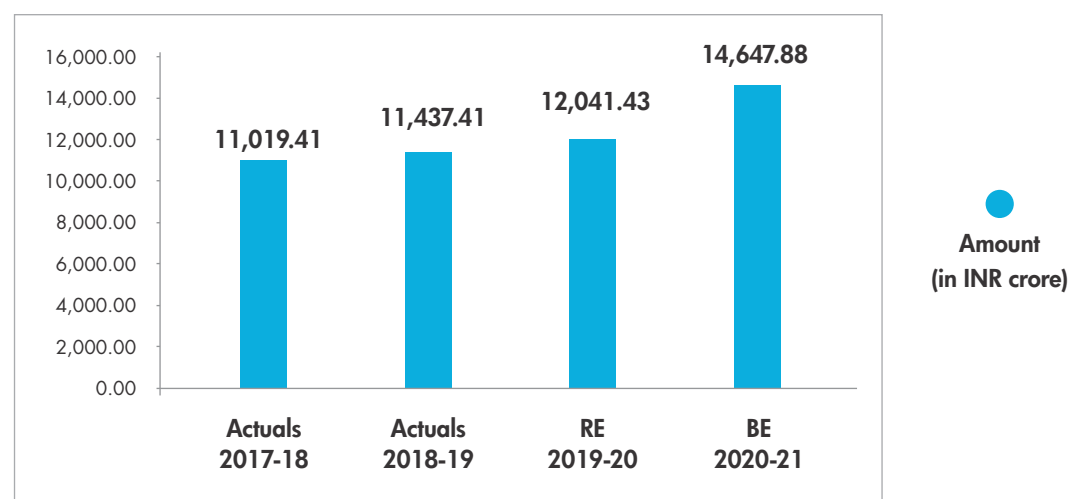
In terms of growth rate (from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019) for each sector, the primary sector has seen a healthy growth rate across mostly all sub-sectors. However, fishing and aquaculture as well as livestock based contribution must substantially increase as it has huge potential to grow in Nagaland. With respect to the secondary sector, the sub-sectors of electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services along with construction have seen a drop of more than 50 percent in the percentage growth rate of GSVa at constant prices from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019. This trend is related directly to the growth rate of sub-sectors of the tertiary sector such as road transport, transport by means other than railways and real estate which have also fallen by more than half.¹³⁰ It is evident that increase in capital expenditure on construction would potentially lead to increased contribution from the construction sub-sector and when focussed on

developing transportation, robust infrastructure can further ignite industries like tourism for instance which would fuel state-level growth rate of tourism-led income.

- **Receipts of State Government:** Total receipts at the state level primarily consist of revenue and capital receipts.
 - **Revenue Receipts:** In FY 2017/2018, total revenue receipts were INR 11,019.41 crore which increased to INR 11,437.41 crore in FY 2018/2019 as per actuals. This has risen to INR 12,041.43 crore as per revised estimates for FY 2019/2020. The budget estimates for FY 2020/2021 state that this is expected to further increase to INR 14,647.88 crore.

The graph in figure 4 below indicates the rising trend of revenue receipts at the state level.

Figure 4- Trend: Revenue Receipts



- **Capital Receipts:** This comprises public debt and recoveries of loans and advances. As per FY 2018/2019 actuals, capital receipts were INR 2,908.30 crore, which increased to INR 7,131.49 crore as per revised estimates of FY 2019/2020 but this is expected to fall as per budget estimates of FY 2020/2021 to INR 6,178.14 crore.¹³¹

- **Growing Public Expenditure¹³²:** The total expenditure (accounts) in FY 2018/2019 was INR 12,525.88 crore and revised estimates of FY 2019/2020 state that it increases to INR 14,508.80 crore. The two main components of public expenditure include revenue and capital expenditure.

- **Revenue Expenditure:** This includes all those expenses that are incurred for running of the government departments and various services,

interest charges on debt incurred by government, subsidies and so on. Primarily divided into developmental and non-developmental expenditure, both of which have seen an increase in FY 2018/2019 as compared to FY 2017/2018. Salaries and wages as well as pension and other retirement benefits account for the largest components of revenue expenditure and they have seen a steady increase. In FY 2018/2019, revenue expenditure was INR 10,919.98 crore and for FY 2019/2020 (revised estimates); it has increased to INR 12,615.30 crore.

- **Capital Expenditure:** This includes all those expenses that create assets or reduce liability such as investment for building school infrastructure, implementation of long-term developmental programmes and loan repayment. In Nagaland, the ratio of expenditure on capital outlay (that leads to creation of assets) to expenditure on repayment of public debt as a percentage of total capital expenditure has a wide gap. In FY 2018/2019, capital expenditure was INR 1,600.73 crore which increased to INR 1,884.02 crore in FY 2019/2020 as per revised estimates.

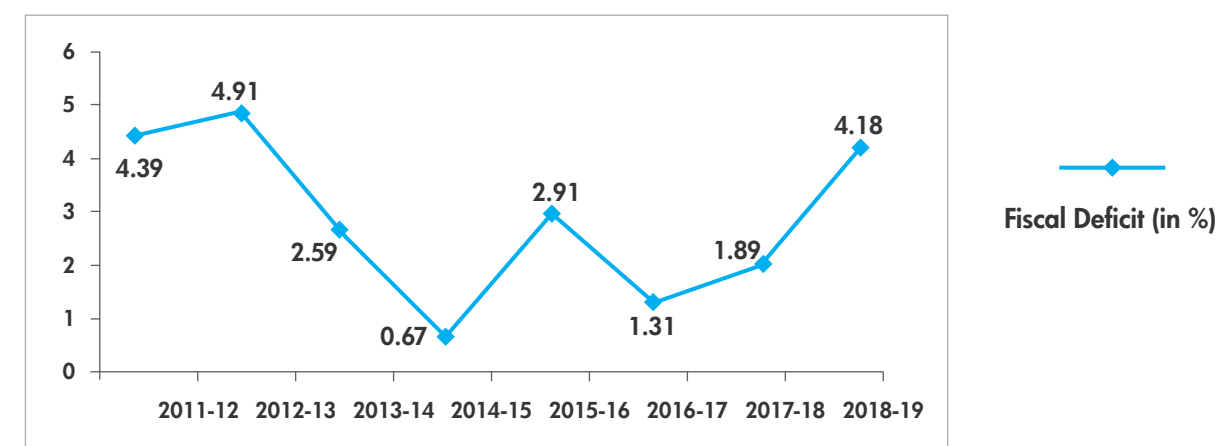
Development budget at the state level will need to increase substantially in order to finance and implement the SDGs. To also meet the state's own

targets, long-term sustainable programmes demand maximised efficient utilisation of current resources while also seeking new funding avenues.

- **Surrender of Subsidy:** In the Economic Survey 2018-19, Nagaland was recognised as one of the states to participate in the 'Give It Up' campaign, which encouraged Above Poverty Line (APL) households to voluntarily surrender their LPG subsidies. For every household that 'gave it up', a BPL household would receive a gas connection. Nagaland and other North Eastern states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur gave up higher rates of subsidies compared to even other larger states that availed much more subsidy.¹³³
- **Fiscal Deficit:** Fiscal deficit is the total borrowing at the state level that is the excess of revenue expenditure and capital expenditure including loans and advances over revenue and non-debt receipts. Over the years, the state government has been increasing its expenditure in order to meet the demands of the citizens. This has led to the state fiscal deficit in FY 2018/2019 being 4.18 percent, an increase from 1.89 percent in FY 2017/2018. This makes the fiscal deficit breaching the target of 3 percent of GSDP set by Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act 2011.

The trend of Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP is given in Fig. 5 below.

Figure 5 - Trend: Fiscal Deficit (in%)



Source: Department of Finance, Government of Nagaland

¹³⁰Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-19
^{131,132}Department of Finance, Government of Nagaland

¹³³Economic Survey 2018-19 of India - Volume 1: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/echapter.pdf>

Fiscal deficit primarily is a combination of increase in capital expenditure and decrease in revenue. Over 2016/2017 and 2017/2018, the state managed to have a low fiscal deficit. However, this has increased in FY 2018/2019 as per the advance estimates and the state government needs to initiate measures to earn adequate return on its investments

and recover its cost of borrowed funds in order to further reduce this fiscal deficit. As per budget estimates 2019/2020, the fiscal deficit is expected to be 2.98 percent with a slight increase to 3.92 as per budget estimates 2020/2021. The target is 3 percent for FY 2021/20-22 and 2022/2023 respectively.

Challenges

Primarily, there are five large-scale challenges that the state needs to address:

- **High Fiscal Deficit:** As stated earlier, the fiscal deficit is close to but hasn't yet reached the 3 percent FRBM target level and the main reason for this is increasing expenditure.
- **Increased Capital Expenditure on Public Debt:** In order to service public debt, there has been a higher capital expenditure from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019 which must be transformed into greater capital expenditure on capital outlay.
- **Low Private Sector Involvement:** The idea of developing entrepreneurship is still evolving in Nagaland, although it has great potential to take flight in terms of adding to the GSDP and allowing for greater state-level revenue generation and investment in development projects. In 2018, the Chief Minister of Nagaland, Neiphiu Rio stated that the government will be creating a new industrial policy that will help promote micro and small enterprises with a special focus on start-ups that will include the agriculture sector.¹³⁴ With a rich resource base and talented youth, enterprise development has a huge potential to help solve state-level challenges faced by the people and communities at large.
- **Low Level of Technological Development:** It is essential to ensure greater access to technological innovation and connectivity in order to enhance knowledge sharing within the state of best practices and innovations being implemented and planned and allow for improved coordination among existing state mechanisms.
- **Need for Improved Capacity Building:** There is a need for building statistical capacities of

the state machinery in order to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by the relevant local characteristics such as gender, age and ethnicity etc. This would be enhanced with better technological availability and accessibility. Strengthening respective state institutions in order to encourage technical and scientific cooperation would be important in order to build capacity.

- **Need for convergence of various activities under the government:** There are programmes under the state government that are intended to create holistic impact but are operating in silos by several departments. However, there is a need for convergence of these activities in order to increase scale and avoid duplication.

Due to these challenges, it is noticed that the GSDP is also growing at a lesser rate in FY 2018/2019 as compared to advance estimates of FY 2019/2020. Local advantages especially in the primary sector need to be leveraged and accelerated in order to harness the full potential of these sectors to drive forward and contribute to the economy of the state.

Strategies for Success

- **Reducing Fiscal Deficit:** Two primary ways of bringing about a reduction in fiscal deficit are: seeking new ways of state-level revenue generation and reducing expenditure simultaneously. In terms of debt consolidation and reaching targets under FRBM, there is still some scope for Nagaland to reach the 3 percent level. Innovative revenue raising efforts such as gaining proceeds from mine auctions can be initiated and revenue projections from GST will be accounted for, so as to improve the quality of budgeting. Evaluation of a total view on public sector borrowing requirements including off-budget transactions, borrowings of the public sector undertakings and contingent liabilities will also be accounted for in advance.¹³⁵ This would allow better management of the budgets, prior preparation and course-correction while engaging in continuous evaluation of the budget to take all possible efforts for reducing fiscal deficit.
- **Leveraging Agricultural Produce:** While 45 percent of Nagaland's population is dependent upon agriculture, we see that the primary sector still accounts for only about 30 percent of GSVA at constant prices. With the 'crops' sub-sector experiencing growth, the right market linkage channels and a structured programme around increase of organic produce will help to increase GSVA, in turn enhancing state-level revenue and self-sufficiency.
- **Innovative Financing:** With the fiscal deficit still not having reached the FRBM target of 3 percent, revenue-generation sources must involve innovative financing approaches in order to reduce the deficit.
 - **Competition:** The state government could establish a district to district innovative financing competition which would encourage district administration and village-level machinery to think innovatively. Bringing about healthy competition between different districts and keeping a reward for the same would compel them to engage in thinking creatively regarding how finances can be more efficiently utilised for

current programmes and how new sources of financing can be leveraged.

- **State-level Fund:** Taking inspiration from the central government owned India Infrastructure Finance Company which is mandated to provide about 30 percent of project debts while leaving the remaining 70 percent to be financed by the normal banking system,¹³⁶ such a fund to be formulated at the state level so as to finance large long-term projects in specific different ways such as partnering with national and international financing agencies and other state governments etc.
- **Youth-led Innovation Labs:** District-level innovation labs could be set-up that may be led by local youth in order to generate fresh ideas that are locally relevant. Innovative ways in which expenditures can be cut down and new revenue generation streams can be created must be the thrust of such labs.

The aim is for development assistance planning to take the form of being win-win partnerships which allow for innovative projects to be implemented across the state. Focussing on key development priorities through innovative financing methods forms the crux of the way forward.

- **Innovations:** Apart from innovative financing mechanisms for long-term investments, embedding innovative best practices that allow for effective implementation of scalable and sustainable programmes is the way forward. Imbibing aspects of global, national and regional innovations and making them more locally relevant is of key importance. The state government will take the lead to create a system whereby there is greater knowledge sharing of innovative initiatives and effective programme implementation in order to achieve the SDGs. There are several innovative partnership-based sustainable models in the fields of education, healthcare, livelihood generation that the Nagaland Vision 2030 document includes across the respective sections relating to the relevant goals.

¹³⁴<https://www.nagalandpost.com/entrepreneurship-to-bring-about-changes-rio/187453.html>

¹³⁵<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/economists-highlight-need-for-reducing-centre-state-debt-call-for-new-means-to-garner-revenue/articleshow/69251177.cms?from=mdr>
¹³⁶<http://blogs.worldbank.org/ppps/innovative-financing-case-india-infrastructure-finance-company>

- **Public-Private Partnership:** Nagaland has a huge infrastructure deficit and to plug that gap, alongside ensuring that the state is more self-sufficient, the public-private partnership (PPP) model could be an effective way. There are several types of PPPs such as 'Build-Own-Operate' (a user-fee based model), 'Build-Design-Finance-Operate-Transfer', 'Build-Own-Operate-Transfer' and 'Build-Own-Transfer'. As long-term contracts between the government and one or more private entities, PPPs are usually undertaken for long-gestation construction and infrastructure-related projects. However, they are not limited to such projects, they can be applied to just about any sector such as youth skill development training for livelihood generation, teacher training for quality education, water and sanitation services etc. As an example, the Government of Nagaland, Christian Institute of Health Sciences and Research (CIHSR), Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore and Emmanuel Health Association (EHA) have partnered together to implement state-level health programmes.¹³⁷ The role of CMC Vellore is to provide technical assistance to CIHSR to develop its technical departments, develop manpower, mentor its academic initiatives and aid its movement towards a centre of excellence. The role of EHA as part of this collaboration is to provide direction, accountability, technical expertise and support from its extensive network.

Indeed, the state has a lot more potential for uptake of PPP projects. Some of the ways in which such projects could be encouraged include:

- **Increase Ease of Doing Business Ranking:** At the state level, if private firms are attracted through improved ease of doing business here, there is a higher likelihood that those firms would want to invest in projects that benefit their business and bring about social good at the same time. Currently, while Nagaland's score in ease of doing business, as per RBI's ranking¹³⁸ (March 2019) has improved from 1.49 percent to 14.16 percent, the overall rank has in fact fallen from 26 to 28 since many other states have improved their performance significantly during this period as well.

- **Set-up of a State Infrastructure Investment Fund:** This body could work on specifically channelising private sector funds for PPPs at the state level.

- **Formulate Guidelines for PPP Models:** Specific state-level guidelines would assist in structured planning and smoother implementation of PPP projects which could be localised for the state, based on Gol guidelines.¹³⁹

- **Convergence of activities under the government:** Cross-departmental interaction to be encouraged through workshops and brainstorming sessions to understand the possibilities of convergence of the various activities under the different programmes of the government. This will go a long way in avoiding duplication of the activities and help bring scale as well as different perspectives and learnings for success of government programmes.

- **Capacity Building:** In order to allow for greater transparency, more accurate data collection methods and monitoring mechanisms are necessary as capacity building tools at the state government level. Developing dedicated technological infrastructure and utilising the human resources available more effectively for data collection and analysis is an essential part of the capacity building process at the state level. Consistently updating data points as identified in the State Indicator Framework and District Indicator Framework would go a long way to showcase progress especially to those stakeholders who may be keen to partner and finance projects in order to achieve specific targets. A key part of capacity building efforts will be to engage in specialised training programmes.

- **Training Programmes:** The government is already committed to the SDGs and is taking concrete steps with the support of the SDGCC. Awareness sessions and specific training in collaboration with the state government's apex training institute, Administrative Training Institute (ATI) will be undertaken so as to share greater knowledge about how best to robustly monitor and report the SDGs so as to build capacity of the state government. The focus will be on the following:

- **Identifying Needs:** Depending on the focus area of the respective departments which are based on the challenges and needs identified, the relevant training programmes will be designed and executed for sensitising state government officials aligned with local priorities.
- **Accessing Best Practices:** Learning from successful practices in other states of the North

East, rest of India and other countries so as to adopt those practices after careful planning in order to ensure they are locally relevant.

- **Conducting Exposure Visits:** Best practices will be showcased through exposure visits for state government officials.

In order to help improve the state's self-sufficiency, both financially and from a resource (human and capital) point of view, there is no doubt that partnering with the relevant stakeholders in an innovative manner can yield positive results. Joining hands with the private sector, academia, NGOs and social enterprises will allow each one to leverage their strengths eventually leading to favourable outcomes.

In an interconnected world, new forms of multi-stakeholder partnership that are enabled with technological development and the right capacity building efforts are needed in order to mobilize and unlock the transformative power of tapping locally relevant resources for Nagaland's Vision 2030.

¹³⁷<https://www.nagalandpost.com/cihsr-12-years-of-service-to-the-people-of-nagaland/203296.html>

¹³⁸<https://m.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=18911>

¹³⁹https://www.pppinindia.gov.in/documents/20181/21751/PPAC_GuideLines_2013.pdf

CONCLUSION

With several opportunities at the fore alongside challenges being faced, there is great potential for Nagaland to build a better, more sustainable tomorrow. This Vision Document for the state has been framed with the background of the 17 SDGs which offer a unique opportunity for Nagaland to capture untapped potential that will benefit its people, society and the environment as a whole. The previous chapters cover all the SDGs that are relevant for Nagaland, keeping the local context in mind, while addressing some of the key concerns that the state faces as well as the opportunities that can be developed.

Some SDGs are discussed in more detail than others, depending upon the relevance to the needs of the state. The content included in all the SDGs covered is aligned to the specific government departments as well as their priorities and future plans for development. The key focus is on encouraging government departments and relevant stakeholders to work in collaboration so as to consider various perspectives while planning and implementing projects as well as to avoid any unnecessary duplications.

In order to fulfil a holistic and locally integrated SDG Vision for Nagaland, Agenda 2030 will be filtered down to district and sub-district levels such as to VDBs and ULBs. This process will be aided by the District Manual that will serve as a guiding document to empower local level administration and institutions so as to further the Goals on the ground.

In the next section, the key focus is on important activities that have been done and those that need to be done that will form a part of the future steps to take forward Agenda 2030 in Nagaland.

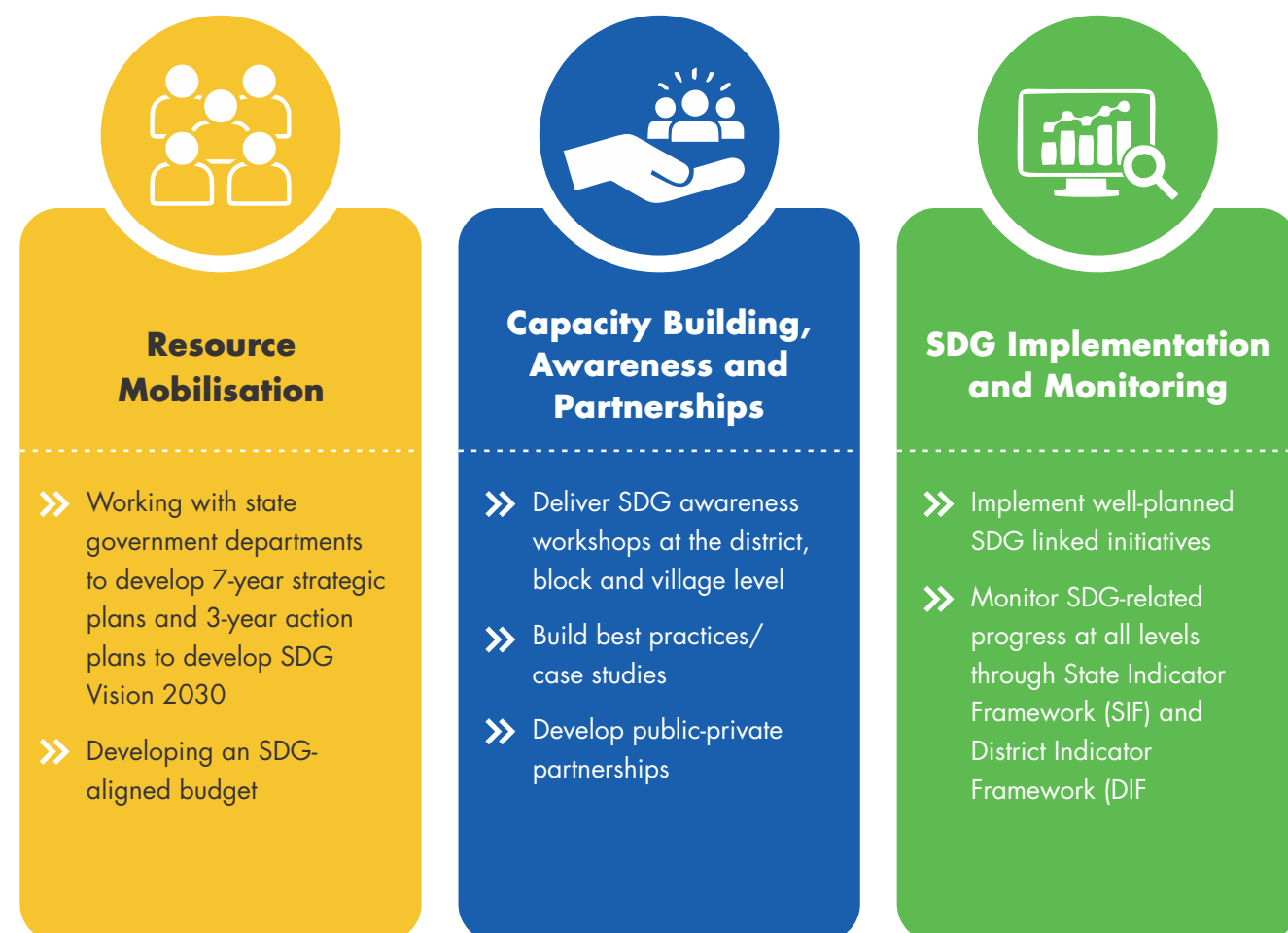


WAY FORWARD FOR IMPLEMENTING NAGALAND VISION 2030

With Nagaland's positive trend of key metrics such as GSDP, PCI and GSVA, it is poised to be a developed state by 2030. The Vision of Nagaland being a well-governed, peaceful, inclusive and prosperous part of India can indeed become a reality if a structured and planned approach is taken towards integrating and localising the SDGs at a state-wide level.

The quest to achieve the state's ambitious targets has led to the formation of the SDGCC as part of the Department of Planning & Coordination, Government of Nagaland in collaboration with UNDP. This centre acts as a catalyst, a think tank, knowledge centre and capacity building centre for all supporting departments and ministries. The key role of the centre is outlined in Fig.6.

Figure 6



Process and Methodology The process to implement the SDGs is given in figure 7 below.

Figure 7

Landscape Analysis

The process of implementing SDGs in Nagaland began with an intra-state 'landscape analysis' which included an analysis of all welfare schemes across all relevant departments of the Government of Nagaland. In order to allow for greater understanding of the current state of development, schemes aligned to social, environmental and economic welfare were analysed and mapped to one or more SDGs.

Building Workshop on SDGs

On 13-14 November 2018, the 'Building Capacities for Taking Forward SDGs in Nagaland' workshop was organised in Kohima by the Department of Planning & Coordination, Government of Nagaland and UNDP. The main technical sessions as part of this workshop included:

- Understanding the SDGs in the context of Nagaland
- Creating a Draft Strategy with an Action Framework for each department
- Developing an institutional structure for SDGs in Nagaland
- Identifying indicators in the state that could be monitored
- Understanding data and developing monitoring systems in the state

Provision of UN Technical Assistance

Through the SDGCC set up under the Department of Planning & Coordination in collaboration with UNDP, SDG consultants provide technical assistance and an understanding of the SDGs and targets. These consultants work collaboratively with personnel from all departments in order to develop department-level vision, targets, challenges and way forward, identify best practice case studies and develop knowledge resources to raise awareness and build intra-state capacity to effectively implement and monitor SDGs.

Formulation of SDG Vision Document 2030

This SDG Vision Document for Nagaland has been created based on the seven-year strategy papers and three-year action plans of the departments. The document acts as a pathway to better planning and implementation of the SDGs at the state level. All sections of this document have been developed in a participatory manner by each of the relevant departments, aligned to each SDG in order to remain relevant as well as accurate to on-ground realities.

Localisation and Integration of SDGs

As a next step to this Vision Document, the main aim is now to localise and integrate the SDGs across the state. This would involve identifying low-hanging fruits in terms of existing programmes that can be implemented in a more effective manner as well as new innovative partnerships and programmes that can be implemented in order to better localise SDGs and achieve suitable positive outcomes. It would also involve developing an SDG aligned state budget to efficiently allocate funding for the most effective programmes. The District Manual will serve as a comprehensive guide in order to equip local administration to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes at the district and sub-district level.

Implementation of Programmes and Monitoring Progress

After identifying pathways to localise and integrate the SDGs, implementing existing or new programmes in a better way as well as monitoring key indicators through the SIF and for the district level through the District Indicator Framework (DIF), would be critical.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

AB-PMJAY	- Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
ACF	- Active Case Finding
ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AFHC	- Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics
AIBP	- Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme
AICTE	- All India Council for Technical Education
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AISHE	- All India Survey on Higher Education
AITT	- All India Trade Test
AMB	- Anemia Mukht Bharat
AMRUT	- Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities
ANC	- Antenatal Care
ANM	- Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APL	- Above Poverty Line
APMC	- Agricultural Produce Market Committee
APPC	- Average Pool Purchase Cost
APY	- Atal Pension Yojana
ART	- Antiretroviral Therapy
ASC	- Agro-Service Centres
ASHA	- Accredited Social Health Activist
AT&C	- Aggregate Technical and Commercial
AYUSH	- Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy
B. Ed.	- Bachelor of Education
BADP	- Border Area Development Programme
BBBP	- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
BCG	- Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BPL	- Below Poverty Line

BPMS	- Building Plan Management System
CCA	- Community Conserved Areas
CCRAS	- Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences
CCTV	- Closed Circuit Television
CEAF	- Children Education Assistance Fund
CGF	- Critical Gap Funding
CGPA	- Cumulative Grade Point Average
CHCs	- Community Health Centres
CHO	- Community Health Officers
CIHSR	- Christian Institute of Health Sciences and Research
CIIE	- Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship
CIP	- International Potato Center
CLF	- Cluster/Block Level Federation
CSDS	- Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
DAY-NULM	- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission
DBT	- Direct Benefit Transfer
DDK	- Doordarshan Kendra Kohima
DDRC	- District Disability Rehabilitation Centre
DDU-GKY	- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
DeitY	- Department of Electronics and Information Technology
DHs	- District Hospitals
DICs	- District Industries Centres
DIP	- District Irrigation Plan
DLCW	- District Level Centre for Women
DLT	- Drainage Line Treatment
DPR	- Detailed Project Report

DRR	- Disaster Risk Reduction
DTDM	- Diploma in Tool and Die Making
DUDA	- Department of Underdeveloped Areas
EDP	- Entrepreneurship Development Programme
EHA	- Emmanuel Health Association
EST&P	- Employment through Skill Training and Placement
ESI	- Employees State Insurance
EWS	- Economically Weaker Sections
FCC	- Family Counselling Centre
FDI	- Foreign Direct Investment
F-IMNCI	- Facility based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
FPTC	- Food Processing Training Centres
FRBM	- Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FRU	- First Referral Unit
FY	- Financial Year
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GER	- Gross Enrolment Ratio
GIA	- Grant-in-Aid
GIS	- Geographic Information System
GOI	- Government of India
GPMDG	- Green Power Market Development Group
GPS	- Global Positioning System
GSDP	- Gross State Domestic Product
GST	- Goods and Services Tax
GSVA	- Gross State Value Added
Ha	- Hectares
HBNC	- Home Based Newborn Care
HDU	- High Dependency Unit
HIV	- Human immunodeficiency virus
HPC	- High Power Committee
HR	- Human Resources
HRH	- Human Resources for Health

HWC	- Health and Wellness Centre
HYV	- High-yielding Variety
IAPPD	- Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea
ICAP	- Integrated Cluster Action Plan
ICAR-	- Indian Council for Agricultural Research
ICCC	- Integrated Command and Control Centre
ICDS	- Integrated Child Development Services
ICPS	- Integrated Child Protection Scheme
ICRAF	- International Center for Research in Agroforestry
ICT	- Information and Communications Technology
ICTCs	- Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres
IDCF	- Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight
IDRC	- International Development Research Centre
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication
IFA	- Iron Folic Acid
IGNOAPS	- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Schemes
IIA	- Integrated Intensive Inclusive Agriculture
IIM	- Indian Institute of Management
IIT	- Indian Institute of Technology
IMIS	- Integrated Management Information System
IMNCI	- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR	- Infant Mortality Rate
INDC	- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
INR	- Indian Rupee
IPDs	- In-Patient Departments

IPHS	- Indian Public Health Standard
IPM	- Integrated Pest Management
IPR	- Intellectual Property Rights
IT	- Information Technology
ITI	- Industrial Training Institute
IUCD	- Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
IVM	- Integrated Vector Management
IYCF	- Infant and Young Child Feeding
JSSK	- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
JSY	- Janani Surakshi Yojna
KMC	- Kohima Municipal Corporation
KSCDL	- Kohima Smart City Development Ltd.
LPG	- Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MBBS	- Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
MDSR	- Maternal Death Surveillance and Response
MGNREGA	- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIS	- Management Information System
MMR	- Maternal Mortality Rate
MNRE	- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MO	- Medical Officer
MoDONER	- Ministry of Development of North East Region
MoHRD	- Ministry of Human Resource Development
MoRD	- Ministry of Rural Development
MoU	- Memorandum of Understanding
MOVCD-NER	- Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region
MS	- Medical Superintendent
MSK	- Mahila Shakti Kendra

MSME	- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	- Metric Tonne
MTC	- Multi Training Centre
MTP	- Medical Termination of Pregnancy
MW	- Megawatt
MWCD	- Ministry of Women & Child Development
NABARD	- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NACP	- National AIDS Control Programme
NAPCC	- National Action Plan on Climate Change
NBA	- National Board of Accreditation
NBCC	- Newborn Care Corner
NBSU	- Newborn Stabilization Unit
NCCP	- National Cancer Control Programme
NCDs	- Non-Communicable Diseases
NDC	- Nationally Determined Contribution
NEEPCO	- North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited
NEPED	- Nagaland Empowerment of People through Economic Development
NERC	- Nagaland Electricity Regulatory Commission
NERTPS	- North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme
NERUDP	- North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme
NFHS	- National Family Health Survey
NFSA	- National Food Security Act
NFSM	- National Food Security Mission
NGESSO	- Nagaland Government Ex-Gratia Scheme for Students Studying Outside Nagaland
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organisation

NHDP	- Nagaland Handloom Development Programme
NHHDC	- Nagaland Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation Limited
NHM	- National Health Mission
NHP	- Nagaland Health Project
NHPC	- Erstwhile National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
NHRM	- National Rural Health Mission
NIDC	- Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited
NII	- National Information Infrastructure
NITI Aayog	- National Institution for Transforming India
NIWE	- National Institute of Wind Energy
NMFP	- National Mission on Food Processing
NMSA	- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
NPA_s	- Non-Performing Assets
NPCB	- Nagaland Pollution Control Board
NPG	- Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NRC	- Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers
NRDWP	- National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRLM	- National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NRuM	- National Rurban Mission
NSACS	- Nagaland State AIDS Control Society
NSAP	- National Social Assistance Programme
NSDC	- National Skill Development Corporation
NSDMA	- Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority
NSMDC	- Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation
NSRLM	- Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission

NSSO	- National Sample Survey Organisation
NSV	- No Scalpel Vasectomy
NTFP	- Non- timber Forest Produce
NTTC	- Nagaland Tool Room and Training Centre
NUHM	- National Urban Health Mission
ODF	- Open Defecation Free
OOP	- Out-of-Pocket
ORS	- Oral Rehydration Solution
OSC	- One Stop Centre
OST	- Opioid Substitution Therapy
PAIUCD	- Post Abortion Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
PBR	- People's Biodiversity Register
PBS	- Population Based Screening
PCI	- Per Capita Income
PDS	- Public Distribution System
PFMS	- Public Financial Management System
PG	- Post Graduate
PHCs	- Primary Health Centres
PHED	- Public Health Engineering Department
PI	- Principal Investigator
PMAY-G	- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Grameen
PMAY-U	- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban
PMEGP	- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
PMJDY	- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PM-Kisan	- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
PMKMDY	- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Maan Dhan Yojana
PMKSY	- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

PMKVV	- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMVY	- Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana
PMMY	- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
PMSBY	- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PMSMA	- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
PMU	- Project Management Unit
PPA	- Project Preparatory Agreement
PPIUCD	- Postpartum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
PPP	- Public Private Partnership
PRA	- Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTR	- Pupil Teacher Ratio
PWDs	- Persons with Disabilities
PWIEP	- Promotion of Women in Innovative Enterprise Programme
QR	- Quick Response
RAD	- Rainfed Area Development
RAY	- Rajiv Awas Yojana
RBSK	- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RCH	- Reproductive and Child Health
RIMS	- Regional Institute of Medical Sciences
RIP	- Rural Industries Program
RKVV	- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RMSA	- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RPO	- Renewable Purchase Obligation
RTD	- Recruit, Train and Deploy
RTE	- Right to Education
RTI	- Right to Information
RUSA	- Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan
SAM	- Severe Acute Malnutrition

SANKALP	- Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion
SAPCC	- State Action Plan on Climate Change
SBCC	- Social and Behavior Change Communication
SBM	- Swachh Bharat Mission
SCs	- Sub-centres
SCTE	- State Council for Technical Education
SDGCC	- Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre
SDGs	- Sustainable Development Goals
SECC	- Socio-Economic Caste Census
SHGs	- Self-Help Groups
SHP	- School Health Programme
SIF	- State Indicator Framework
SIP	- State Irrigation Plan
SIPDA	- Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act
SMAM	- Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
SMEs	- Small and Medium Enterprises
SNCU	- Special Newborn Care Unit
SOE	- School of Excellence
SPA	- Special Plan Assistance
SPAP	- Strategy Paper and Action Plan
SRI	- System of Rice Intensification
SRS	- Sample Registration System
SSA	- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSC	- Sector Skill Councils
SSW	- Social Security and Welfare
STF	- Special Task Force
STIR	- Schools and Teachers Innovating for Results
SUDA	- State Urban Development Agency
TaRL	- Teaching at the Right Level
TB	- Tuberculosis

TBCLN	- Tizu Valley Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Network
TERI	- The Energy and Resources Institute
TFR	- Total Fertility Rate
TLI	- Transformative Livelihood Intervention
TT	- Tetanus Toxoid
TVET	- Technical and Vocational Education and Training
U5MR	- Under-five mortality rate
UDID	- Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities
UEE	- Universal Elementary Education
UIDS	- Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UP	- Upper Primary

VDB	- Village Development Board
VEHC	- Village Education Health Committees (VHC)
VHC	- Village Health Committees
VHND	- Village Health Nutrition Day
VLO	- Village Level Organizations
VMC	- Village Market Committee
WASH	- Water, sanitation and hygiene
WATSAN	- Water and Sanitation
WEDI	- Women Entrepreneurial Development Initiative
WHL	- Women Helpline
WIFS	- Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation
WPR	- Workforce Participation Ratio
WSSO	- Water and Sanitation Support Organization
WTRC	- Wet Terrace Rice Cultivation

