

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

DISTRICT KISHTWAR

(2018-19)



**Disaster Management Committee
District Kishtwar**

**Deputy Commissioner
Kishtwar**

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INTRODUCTION

The need for a comprehensive Disaster Management Action Plan is to strengthen & assists the District administration to manage disasters in the District and to mitigate the sufferings caused by such disasters. The District Management Action Plan for District Kishtwar has been prepared with a view to identify and define the role of various Government Departments / Agencies & other Non-Governmental Agencies expected to participate in Disaster Management. The Plan provides for institutional arrangements, role and responsibilities of various agencies which have to take part in Disaster Management and defines the scope of their activities. It is a district level multi-hazard plan, based on realistic risk assessments of the district & prescribes a frame work of preparedness & response actions.

Every community in any area is susceptible to disasters in the shape of mishaps, calamities and catastrophes of grave occurrences caused by natural or man made actions resulting in substantial loss of life and property it may also be of such a nature or magnitude which is beyond the controlling capacity of the community of the effected areas though today with latest technology and resources we are better prepared to deal with such catastrophes. However, all these resources require integration under unified Plan to be more effective and clear in purpose. With the passing of Disaster Management Act. 2005 and formulating Disaster Management Rules, due importance has been given to Disaster Management and each district is required to make District Disaster Management Plan.

The main object of this Plan is to formulate and integrated district level Disaster Management Plan so as to involve available district resources and mitigate risk of Disasters identified and be prepared to deal with them, build capacities to handle them efficiently and effectively. The objective is also to have prompt and integrated response by speedy planed evacuation, search and rescue, medical aid and restoration of essential services, finally to initiate rapid recovery by effective rehabilitation and reconstruction measures.

This plan also deals with detailed hazards, risks and vulnerability analysis, integrated institutional mechanism to assist and equip the district administration to organize its emergency preparedness, response and mitigation functions in a timely and efficient manner.

In J&K after the devastating earth quake of 2005 Disaster Management Act was framed with detailed statutory guidelines to mitigate Disasters of all types. The Act provides for formation of district Disaster Management Authority under State Level Disaster Management Authority so that the problems of Disasters are tackled at the grass root level of the administration.

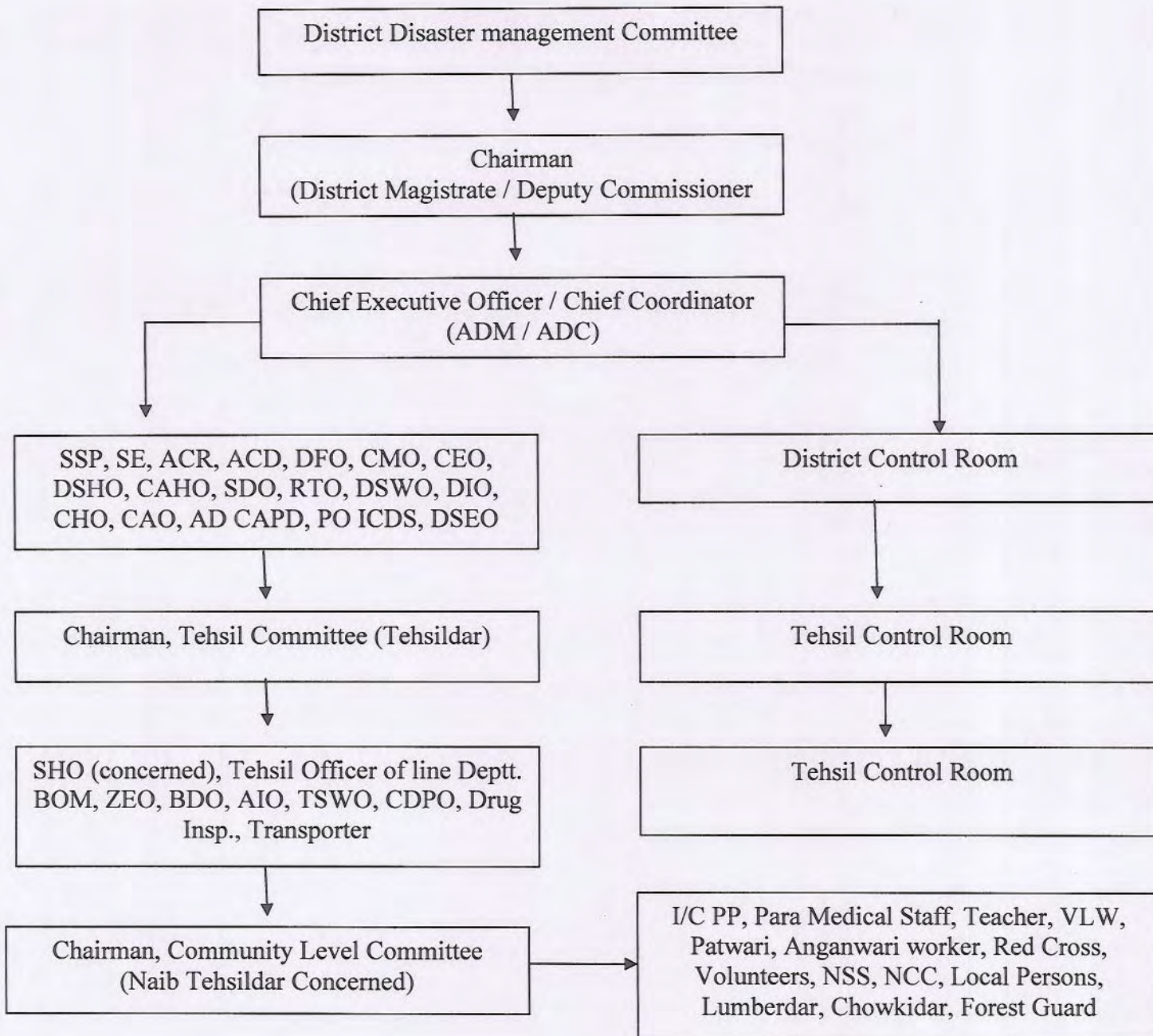
Under the provisions of Disaster Management Act and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 78 of the Act, the Government of J&K issued SRO 138 dated, 23-04-2007 and also framed rules to be called J&K Disaster Management Rules 2007. In these rules two authorities have been constituted namely State Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and District Disaster Management Authority for each District under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. One State Executive

Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has also been formulated to assist the State Disaster Management Authority.

Under section 7 of Disaster Management Rules 2007, the District Disaster Management Authority shall consist of:

- a. Deputy CommissionerChairman
- b. Addl. Deputy Commissioner.....Chief Executive Officer
- c. District Superintendent of Police.....Member
- d. Superintending Engineer PWD/R&B.....Member
- e. Chief Medical Officer.....Member
- f. Assistant Director CA & PD.....Member

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



Functions of the different Committee Members.

Deputy Commissioner (Chairman)

The Deputy Commissioner (Chairman) has the information with him relating to the official manpower available with him, of which, he would use of, in case of an emergency at all levels and list of such able and healthy officers/officials has been made so that they can be called and check up on already assigned duties and in case they are to be sent for some kind of training, arrangements shall be made.

The Additional commissioner Development, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Additional District Magistrates at Headquarters shall assist the Deputy Commissioner (Chairman) in all such functions but will ensure specific areas oriented duties as assigned to them.

Superintendent of Police

The Sr. Superintendent of Police is having the information with him relating to his manpower available at each level, so that in case of need even those persons who are on leave can be called and put on duty. His services are needed to maintain law and order and it is also required that he keeps watch on anti-social elements, rumor-mongers and those elements who want to take advantage of the situations. Such a list/information should be provided to the Chairman (DC).

- Communication establishment with District / Block office / Control rooms and departmental offices within the division.
- An officer to be appointed as Nodal Officer on his behalf.
- Over all traffic management and patrolling of all highways and other access roads to disaster sites.
- Identification of anti social elements
- Provision of security in transit camps relief camps / feeding centers/ cattle camps / cooperative food stores/ distribution centers.
- Providing assistance to district authorities for taking necessary action against hoarders black marketers and those found manipulating relief materials.
- Coordination with military service personnel in the area being carried out under relief operation.
- Providing assistance to the community in organizing emergency transport or injured.

Additional Deputy Commissioner / Additional District Magistrates.

The occurrence of any of natural calamities in the District the Additional Deputy Commissioner/Additional District Magistrates will assist the Deputy Commissioner in the discharge of his duties in the maintenance of law and order and they shall also coordinate rescue/relief measures with various departments/bodies. In the absence of the Deputy Commissioner (Chairman) the ADC/ADM shall automatically perform all such functions. No vacuum should occur at any time.

Superintending Engineer (PWD):

Restoration of communication is of utmost importance in such an eventuality and Superintending (PWD) is required to be well equipped with emergency plan in the event of disaster taking place. He should have complete information with regard to manpower, machinery and materials at all the places in the district, at his disposal and priority shall be given to re-open the blocked/closed roads and to provide the manpower in case of exigency. Such a list/information be also provided to the Chairman.

- Communication establishment with District / Block office / Control rooms and departmental offices within the division.
- An officer has been appointed as nodal officer.
- Arrangement of extra vehicle / heavy equipments, such as front end loaders/ towing vehicles / earth moving equipments cranes etc.
- Inspection and emergency repair for roads / bridges / under water inspection piers concrete and steel work.
- Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plans and equipments.
- Route strategy for evacuation and relief marked.
- Clearance of blocked roads.
- Community assistance mobilized for road clearing
- All staff informed about the disaster , likely damages and effects.

Chief Medical Officer

Similarly the Chief Medical Officer submitted a list of officers/officials of his department working at different institution/locations. Whenever situation arises, he will be in a position to dispatch reasonable number of doctors, Para medical staff, medicines and other equipment to the site of occurrence of disaster whether it is earthquake or any other natural calamity e.g. flood, cloud-burst, drought etc. He is further directed that he should have sufficient medicines in stock which should be available all the time so that he has not to rush to market for purchase. Lifesaving drugs should be utilized and replenished on and on.

- Communication establishment with District / Block / office / Control rooms and departmental offices within the division .
- Stocking of life saving , anti diarrhea drugs, de-toxicants , anesthesia, adequate drinking water .
- Arrangement of ambulance
- In house emergency medical team to ensure that adequate staff available at all times to handle emergency casualties.
- Listing of private health facilities.
- Strengthening o disease surveillance
- Formation of mobile units as ensure communication with them
- Identification of site in probable disaster areas for side operation areas.
- Awareness generation
- All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.

Assistant Director CA & PD Kishtwar

In such situations the supply of essential commodities has to be ensured. The AD, CA & PD has information and requisite stocks of food grains available in different godowns/supply outlets of the District and it has been ensured that whenever required they will be in a position to provide essential food stuff and other essential commodities at a short notice without delay.

- Keeping list of whole sale traders of local markets.
- List of storage agents with quantity of monthly allotment and uptake.
- List of petrol pump dealers.
- List of medical shops
- List of traders dealing with temporary shelters materials.
- Diversion of essential commodities to affected pockets as and when requisition .

PURPOSE

The purpose of preparing District Disaster Management Action Plan is to ensure coordination among various departments and agencies of the Government and other agencies expected to participate in the Disaster Management. The plan provides for arrangements, roles and responsibilities of various agencies associated with Disaster Management activities. Its other purposes are:-

1. To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available with the Government Departments and other various agencies in the management of Disasters and set up a system of coordination at the District level.
2. Assess their adequacies and shortfalls if any in providing response to the Disasters.
3. Suggest hazard-specific preparedness, response and mitigation measures.
4. Suggest intuitional mechanism, technological support, up gradation of information system and data management for improving the quality of administrative response to disasters at the District level.
5. To make District Disaster Management Plan as an effective response mechanism as well as policy and planning.
6. To provide precise actions, procedures and responsibilities well in advance in order to ensure timely response in case of Disasters.

Objectives of Disaster Management Plan

The objectives of the Disaster Management Plan are:-

1. To prevent loss of human lives and properties.
2. Preparedness, prevention and mitigation of Disasters.
3. Addressing Disaster Management, training and awareness creation.

The purpose of the plan is to take into account existing infrastructure, available resources, previous Disasters and their possibility of recurrence in future. Advance preparation and planning play an important role and has to be given priority. It is always better to go totally prepared rather go unprepared and to add to chaos at the Disaster center.

The District Disaster Management Plan in other words is a preparedness plan and activates the mechanism for response and mitigation without loss of crucial time. The plan would lead the participating agencies to know in advance the task assigned to them and the manner to respond. Identification of available resources including manpower, material, equipment and adequate delegation of financial and administrative powers are pre-requisite for successful operation of District Disaster Management Plan.

The District Disaster Management Plan is in essence for activities such as evacuation, search and rescue, temporary shelter, food, drinking water, clothing, health and sanitation, communication accessibility and public information are important elements of Disaster Management and would follow on the activation of the District Disaster Management Plan. These activities are common to all types of Disasters and are meant to serve as an action plan for district administration.

The District Disaster Management Plan requires the Disaster Managers to:-

- a. Evolve an effective signal/warning mechanism.
- b. Identify activities and their levels.

- c. Identify sub activities under each activity/level of activity.
- d. Specify authorities for each level of activity and sub activity.
- e. Determine the response time for each of activity.
- f. Work out individual plan of each specified activity to achieve activation as per the response time.
- g. Have quick response terms for each specified activity.
- h. Have alternate plans and contingency measures.
- i. Provide appropriate administrative and financial delegation to make the response mechanism functional/viable.
- j. Undergo preparedness drills.

KISHTWAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE.

Kishtwar is a far flung hilly area and was a part of District Doda. It has been given the status of District on, 01-04-2007. A brief description of the district is as follows:-

S.No	Item	Units	Figures
1	2	3	5
i)	Total Population	No. Souls	230696
ii)	Total Male Population	No. Souls	120165
iii)	Total Female Population	No. Souls	110531
iv)	Total Other Population	No. Souls	00
v)	Total Population (Rural)	No. Souls	215831
vi)	Total Male Population (Rural)	No. Souls	111986
vii)	Total Female Population (Rural)	No. Souls	103845
viii)	Total Other Population (Others) {Rural}	No. Souls	00
ix)	Total Population (Urban)	No. Souls	14865
x)	Total Male Population (Urban)	No. Souls	8179
xi)	Total Female Population (Urban)	No. Souls	6686
xii)	Total Other Population (Others){Urban}	No. Souls	00
xiii)	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	Nos	920
xiv)	Literacy Rate	Percent	56.20
xv)	District Hospital	Nos	1
xvi)	Sub District Hospital	Nos	1
xvii)	Primary Health Centers	Nos	8
xviii)	Allopathic Dispensary	Nos	9
xix)	Subsidiary Health Centers	Nos	1
xx)	Sub Centers	Nos	40
xxi)	Medical Aid Centers & Mobile Centers	Nos	22
xxii)	Ayurvedic/Unani Dispensaries	Nos	15/6
xxiii)	T.B. Centers	Nos	1
xxiv)	Post Partum Centre	Nos	1
xxv)	Primary Schools	Nos	483
xxvi)	Middle Schools	Nos	287
xxvii)	High Schools/Hr Sec Schools	Nos	69
xxviii)	Govt. Degree Colleges	Nos	3
xxix)	Private Colleges	Nos	1

Kishtwar the land of saffron and sapphire was an independent hilly state during the medieval period. Maharaja Gulab Singh, the Dogra ruler of Jammu annexed it in 1821 AD. District Kishtwar was carved out from the erstwhile District Doda during the year 2007-08. The Kishtwar District is spread over a large area ranging from the border of Himachal Pradesh on south, Ladakh on east, Kashmir valley (District Anantnag) on north-west & Doda on the west. The erstwhile District Doda comprised of an area of 11691 Sq. Kms. out of which earlier Sub-Division Kishtwar and now District Kishtwar has an area of 7737 Sq.Km.

The Plateau of Kishtwar is 5300 feet or 1631 meters above sea level. It lies between 75 -25" East longitude & 34 -10" North latitude. Kishtwar town is 234 kilometer from Jammu & 280 kilometers from Srinagar.

Disaster vulnerability

1. Earth quake:-

Past History	- Yes
Frequency	-Zone V (High Risk Zone)
Impact	-Whole Distt.
Venerability	100 % of Distt. Population

2. Floods/Flash/floods:-

Past History	- Yes.
Frequency	- Likely (Raining season April- Aug)
Impact	whole District

Venerable population	1/2rd of District
Likely damage	
Life	- Minimal

3. Drought:-

Past history	Yes(Summer season)
Frequency	Likely.
Impact	Whole District
Venerable, Population	Whole District
Likely damage	
Life	Nil
Others	Fruit Belt (Apple / Nuts)

4. Land slides / Land slips:

Past History	Yes (Raining season)
Frequency	very likely.
Impact	25% of the district, especially higher Venerable, reaches of Block Padder, Marwah, Warwan, Dachhan.
Likely damage	
Endangered Lives	18000 households

5. Wind Storms:-

Past History	Yes
Frequency	very likely.
Impact	House hold.
Venerable, population	Whole District
Likely damage	Roofs, house tops, Fruit trees
Life	Minimal

6. Building Fire:

Past History	Yes Very Likely spring
Frequency	summer
Impact	House Holds
Venerable Population	10% of whole District.
Likely damage	Kacha House

NALLAS CAUSING FLOOD IN KISHTWAR DISTRICT

1. Bolrarh Nalla (Marwah)
2. Koirad Nalla (Marwah)
3. Gam Rad Nalla (Marwah)
4. Satrarh Nalla (Marwah)
5. Narrarh Nalla (Marwah)
6. Sarwaj Nalla (Marwah)
7. Choidraman Nalla (Warwan)
8. Afti Nalla (Warwan)
9. Mungli Nalla (Warwan)
10. Chichha (Dachhan)
11. Wasan Nalla (Dachhan)
12. Dangdaroo (Dachhan)
13. Butt Nalla (Padder)
14. Kukandrawan Nalla (Padder)
15. Kalnai Nalla (Drabshalla)
16. Kuli Nalla (Drabshalla)
17. Ungai Nalla (Padder)
18. Jashari Nalla (Padder)
19. Gorna Nalla (Padder)
20. Bharnag Nalla (Padder)
21. Buznu Nalla (Padder)
22. Deher Nalla (Padder)
23. Kadail Nalla (Padder)
24. Chotoo Nalla (Padder)
25. Kundail Nalla (Padder)
26. Garh Nalla (Padder)
27. Cherih Nalla (Padder)
28. Sohal Nalla (Padder)
29. Naigard Nalla (Padder)
30. Noos Nalla (Padder)

NAME OF THE VILLAGES VULNERABLE TO FLOODS

S.No	Name of Nallah	Name of the village affected by flood
1.	Bolrarh Nalla	Nowpachi
2.	Koirad Nalla	Nowpachi, Rar
3.	Gam Rad Nalla	Changer
4.	Satrarh Nalla	Hynan / Changer
5.	Narrarh Nalla	Qaderna
6.	Sarwaj Nalla	Teller
7.	Choidraman Nalla	Choidraman
8.	Afti Nalla	Afti
9.	Mungli Nalla	Warwan
10.	Kiyar Nallah	Chichha Village
11.	Wasan Nalla	Dachhan
12.	Dangdaroo	Dangdaroo
13.	Butt Nalla	Padder
14.	Kukandrawan Nalla	Padder
15.	Kalnai Nalla	Kewa, Patshalla, Bunjawahara
16.	Kuli Nalla	Mandar village, Chomoti, Dharsoo, Drabshalla.
17.	Ungai Nalla	Padder
18.	Jashari Nalla	Suncham, and Jashari
19.	Gorna Nalla	Danjail, Gorna, and Lossani
20.	Bharnag Nalla	Hangoo, Haloti, and Machail
21.	Buznu Nalla	Haloti and Hangoo
22.	Deher Nalla	Chashoti and Hamori
23.	Kadail Nalla	Chashoti and Hamori
24.	Chitoo Nalla	Sohal and Chittoo
25.	Kundail Nalla	Kundail, Maoo, and Palali
26.	Garh Nalla	Garh, and Sanyas
27.	Cheri Nalla	Entire Padder
28.	Sohal Nalla	Sohal
29.	Naigard Nalla	Nagseni
30.	Noos Nalla	Nagseni

NAME OF THE VILLAGES VULNERABLE TO LAND SLIDES / SNOW AVALANCHES

- i. Hamori
- ii. Suncham
- iii. Ungai
- iv. Kabban
- v. Haloti
- vi. Tun

- vii. Hangoo
- viii. Dangail
- ix. Garh
- x. Chitoo
- xi. Sohal
- xii. Bhatayas
- xiii. Kibber
- xiv. Ananthnalla
- xv. Pinjrari
- xvi. Hanzrard
- xvii. Hirwain
- xviii. Kither
- xix. Mori
- xx. Pani Nalla
- xxi. Shalimar
- xxii. Yourdoo
- xxiii. Pethgam
- xxiv. Qaderna
- xxv. Machna
- xxvi. Sarkandoo
- xxvii. Nowpachi
- xxviii. Cheerji
- xxix. Gorinal
- xxx. Sigdi
- xxxi. Keshwan
- xxxii. Inshan
- xxxiii. Dasbal
- xxxiv. Sukhnai
- xxxv. Basmeena

PROBABILITY / POSSIBILITY OF TYPES OF HAZARDS / DISASTERS IN KISHTWAR DISTRICT

The natural disasters are as follows

1. Natural

- a. Earthquake
- b. Floods
- c. Drought
- d. Hailstorm
- e. Landslide
- f. Snow Avalanches
- g. High winds-dust storm
- h. Snow Storm
- i. Climatic change

2. Man-made

The man-made Disasters can be many and may increase or decrease depending upon the period, precautions and awareness. They are of the following types:-

a. Accidents

1. Road
2. Building collapse.

b. Fires

- i. Building
- ii. Forest Fires

c. Industrial & technological mishaps

- I. Fire
- II. Explosion
- III. Sabotage, technical system failure
- IV. Plan system failure

d. Poisoning

- I. Food
- II. Water

e. Civil conflict

- i. Arson
- ii. Terrorist related and other criminal activities

f. Ecological & biological

- i. Air pollution
- ii. Water pollution
- iii. Noise pollution
- iv. Soil erosion and degradation
- v. Waste accumulation including toxic waste
- vi. Disease and epidemics
- vii. Deforestation
- viii. Global warming, temperature rise and ozone depletion.

g. Complex disaster-temperature rise and ozone depletion

- I. Famine in urban areas
- II. Wars that may be conventional –guerrilla etc.
- III. Unrest and riot having political undertone and terrorism.

h. Sale of harmful drugs and banned pesticides

- i. Excessive displacement of people due to development
- ii.
- iii. System failure in civic services
- iv. Exploitative trade and business practices
- v. Dumping of hazardous and dangerous waste products

i. Socio-Political Disasters

- i. Religious and ethnic intolerance
- ii. Ideological differences based on politics

j. Socio-Economic Disaster

- i. Recession
- ii. Suicide and unemployment
- iii. Dowry deaths and bride burning
- iv. Female feticide and gender bias.

SNOWFALL AND AVALANCHES

Snow cover on a slope tends to slide down the slope because of gravity. Conditions affecting stability include the gravitational force component of the snow and resisting forces, such as the frictional resistance of the slope or the anchoring effect of shrubs. In general, avalanches are caused when this balance is lost and when the forces exceed the resistance. Avalanches are rarely observed closely since they normally occur during a short time period of one or two minutes. **Major Causes** - Major causes of avalanches can be classified into fixed (prime factors) and variable factors (exciting factors), such as weather conditions and the weight of the snow cover, Avalanches occur when these factors are combined. The types and scale of avalanches can differ depending on the combination of these various factors and their scale. Major prime factors and exciting factors are shown in the following table. Avalanches constitute major hazards in the higher reaches. Parts of Himalayas which receives snow fall round the year and avalanche spots are in abundant. Avalanches occur in winter soon after the snow in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the hills of West Uttar Pradesh.

Snowfall disrupts normal life in the following areas:

1. Marwah
2. Warwan.
3. Dachhan
4. Padder.
5. Chatroo.
6. Drabshalla
7. Nagseni.

Mitigation of Avalanches:

1. Modification of the path of avalanche movement
2. To have control structures like snow bridges, snow rakes, snow net, snow fences, avalanche gallery, diversionary dam, earthen mounts and above all planting with trees in those areas.
3. Accurate forecasting will help people down below to rush to safe places.
4. A forest with thick growth of trees inhibits the formation of avalanches for the following reasons:
 - a. Tree trunk support snow cover and provide an anchor to potential to save avalanches.

- b. Snow drifting is almost eliminated.
- c. Tree canopy retains snow and released it gradually to form a stable cover on the ground.
- d. Forest canopy stabilizes the snow.

Avoid traveling during day time from 08:00 AM to 04:00 PM. Usually avalanched triggered at this time.

1. Mitigation of Snowfall related problems

- 1. Provision of snow cutters in the affected areas
- 2. Establishment snow gauges at Necessary Points

2. LANDSLIDES

Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope and have come to include a broad range of motions whereby falling, sliding and flowing under the influence of gravity dislodges earth material. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. At times, prolonged rainfall causing heavy block the flow of river for quite some time. The formation of river blocks can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on it's bursting. In the hilly terrain of India including the Pirpanchal, landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster and often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

The most important triggering mechanism for mass movements is the water infiltrating into the overburden during heavy rains and consequent increase in pore pressure within the overburden. When this happens in steep slopes the safety factor of the slope material gets considerably reduced causing it to move down. Hence the natural way of preventing this situation is by reducing infiltration and allowing excess water to move down without hindrance. As such, the first and foremost mitigation measure is drainage correction. This involves maintenance of natural drainage channels both micro and macro in vulnerable slopes.

The universal use of contour bounding for all types of terrain without consideration of the slope, overburden thickness and texture or drainage set- up needs to be controlled especially in the plateau edge regions. It is time to think about alternative and innovations, which are suitable for the terrain, to be set up. It need not be over-emphasized the governmental agencies have a lot to contribute in this field.

Leaving aside the 'critical zones' with settlements could be avoided altogether and which could be preferably used for permanent vegetation, the 'highly unstable zones' generally lie in the upper regions, which are occupied by highly degraded vegetation. These areas warrant immediate afforestation measures with suitable plant species. The afforestation Programme should be properly planned so the little slope modification is done in the process. Bounding of any sort using boulders etc. has to be avoided. The selection of suitable plant species should be such that can with stand the existing stress conditions in this terrain.

3. Causes of Landslides

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

A Checklist of Causes of Landslides Ground Causes

1. Weak, sensitivity, or weathered materials
2. Adverse ground structure (joints, fissures etc.)
3. Physical property variation (permeability, plasticity etc)

Morphological Causes

1. Ground uplift (volcanic, tectonic etc)
2. Erosion (wind, water)
3. Scour
- 4.. Deposition loading in the slope crest
5. Vegetation removal (by forest fire, drought etc)

Physical Causes

1. Prolonged precipitation
2. Rapid draw- down
3. Earthquake
4. Volcanic eruption
5. Thawing
6. Shrink and swell
7. Artesian pressure

Geography of Kishtwar district is as such that it is highly prone of landslides during rainy and winter season. There are numerous such sites which are active and pose danger to human life and property, communication routes or can also cause river blockades sometimes.

Catastrophe / Disasters Due To Hydro electric Project in Kishtwar

Dams occur as both natural and human constructed features. Natural dams are created by volcanic events (lava flows and pyroclastic flows), landslides, or blockage by ice. Human constructed dams are built for water storage, generation of electrical power, and flood control. All types of dams may fail with the sudden release of water into the downstream drainage.

1. Catastrophe caused due to over flooding during rainy season down the streams and Peripheral areas.
2. Sinking of adjoining and catchment areas.
3. Dams store voluminous amount of water causing extra pressure on interior of earths. Thereby causing tremor and earthquake.
4. Sudden collapse of dams and walls can submerge the downstream and low lying areas and leads to loss of life and property.
5. Displacement of people and forced resettlements.
6. Ecological disturbances and habitat loss of biological animals.

Mitigation Measures

1. Evacuation of the people from the disaster hit area.
2. Proper rehabilitation plan for the displaced people
3. Forewarning to the people regarding apprehension of floods.

4. Plan of Action

Mitigate Measures

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

- Drainage correction,
- Proper land use measures,
- Reforestation for the areas occupied by degraded vegetation and Creation of awareness among local population.

Non Structural Measures

Areas which are prone to recurring landslides and which are near to habitation or along the communication routes such as roads require continuous monitoring. Maps of such sites should be prepared on a scale of 1:500-1:200 for mitigation planning. Rapid response to suggest immediate measures in the event of landslides. Control rooms need to be 24 x 7 operations during the season when incidences of landslides are reported. There is need to evolve early warning system for landslides. Total ban on grazing, cutting of trees in the affected area Awareness generation Programme in hazard prone areas should be launched at various levels through media campaign, development and distribution of leaflet posters, meetings, workshops on priority basis.

Structural Measures

- 1 Construction of check dams, gully plugs, vegetative barriers etc.
- 2 Large scale plantation in the areas of specific varieties.

PLANNING MECHANISM FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN KISHTWAR

Every disaster whether natural or man-made result in loss of human life and property depending upon the nature of disaster. It also creates mass destruction and impedes the development process and progress. To overcome the same, reduce the risks and minimize the losses, combined efforts are required at different levels before and after the occurrence of disasters. Hence there is a need for formulating appropriate legal institutional framework in a planned manner to deal with these disasters. The Disaster Management as an activity therefore, provides for:

- a. Reducing the risks associated with disasters through timely measures, short term and long term policies.
- b. Providing required assistance to communities during and after the Disaster.
- c. Ensuring rapid and sustained recovery & rehabilitation after the occurrence of Disasters.

The purpose of Disaster Management is to prevent and mitigate the Disasters. Previously the Disaster prevention was considered responsibility of the Government alone but now NGO's, the media & other voluntary organizations are also participating in it and are playing a vital role in the prevention and mitigation of Disasters. With the enactment of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and subsequent issuance of the Disaster Management

Rules 2007, the District Disaster Management Authority Kishtwar is sole authority to prepare the Disaster Management Plan for Kishtwar District. The DDMA proposes various types of plans so as to induce a culture of planned thinking on Disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, quick response and sustained recovery. In the approach all the departments operating in the District need to prepare Disaster Management plan at their own level specify the existing infrastructure available with them and their future requirements along with budgetary provisions. The plans once formulating by these departments can act as foundation stone for all types of Disaster Management Plans required for the District. The following departments, institutions, organizations shall prepare sub plans on Disaster Management in the District as per their jurisdiction and according to specific hazards and update them on five year basis.

1. Irrigation & Flood Control Department for Flood Disaster Management Plan
2. Chief Medical Officer Kishtwar for Medical Emergency Plan and Disaster Management Plan for each Hospital.
3. Department of Forests Kishtwar for Forest Fire/Soil Erosion/Landslide Disaster Management.
4. Department of Industries and Commerce Kishtwar for all Industrial Accidents/ Pollution Management Plan.
5. Department of Soil Conservation Kishtwar for Soil Erosion/Landslide.
6. Department of CA & PD Kishtwar for Food Management Plan.
7. Department of Education for School Disaster Management Plan.
8. Superintendent of Police of Kishtwar for Law and Orders Police Management Plan.
9. Executive Engineer R&B Kishtwar for Disaster Resistant Roads/Bridge & Road Network Plan.
10. Police Control Room Kishtwar for their Disaster Management Plan.
11. Principal Degree College Kishtwar for Disaster Management Plan for College campus.
12. Department of Wildlife Warden for Disaster Management Plan for Wild Animals.
13. District Police Line for Police Management Plan.
14. Executive Engineer Electric for Disaster Management of Electricity in the District.
15. Executive Engineer PHE Kishtwar for Water Disaster Management.
16. HOD Disaster Management IMPA Jammu for training Programmes of in-service officials.
17. J&K Project Construction Cooperation Kishtwar: Disaster Mitigation Plan for all types of Projects handled by the agency within the District.

In addition the following departments/institutions shall furnish annual update information.

- a. Department of Statistics & Evaluation: The department shall furnish annual updated information of the District Kishtwar.
- b. Department of Metrology: The department shall furnish snowfall, rainfall & temperature details in advance to the above department and also to the Disaster Management Authority Kishtwar.
- c. Department of Environment & Remote Sensing: The department shall be responsible for furnishing full details of the district regarding land use & other useful necessary/information of the District to DDMA.

The District Disaster Management Plan of Kishtwar shall comprise and deal with the following:-

1. Pre-disaster stage
2. During Disaster
3. Post Disaster stage

HAZARDS ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

A hazard becomes a disaster only when it causes loss to human life and damage to property. In order to reduce the impact of such events through mitigation efforts, it is necessary to understand how such hazards become disasters. The extent of vulnerability of the area, people and property to a hazard or the probability of its occurrence defines the extent of risk. Vulnerability analyses and risk assessment therefore are essential forerunners for evolving appropriate preventive measures and mitigation strategies. The Disaster Management Plan is an effective tool for monitoring the level/effectiveness of preparedness and mitigation efforts.

The Disaster Management Plan acts as a guidance regarding various locations in the District which are vulnerable to different disasters at different times. As for instance in the month of July to September there is possibility of floods in some villages of the district due to overflow of water in *Changer Nalla, Rar Nalla, Butt Nalla* and other *Nallahs* passing through the district. Likewise there is possibility of snow avalanches and land slides in *Dangdaroo, Nowpachi, Ungai, Ajana, Suncham, Tun and Other* areas of the district. Preparedness and the mitigation plans, therefore, will have to be evolved locally also to reduce the impact of the disasters.

DISASTERS PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness focuses on plans to respond to the disaster threat or occurrence. It takes no account an estimation of emergency needs and identifies the resources to meet these needs. It also involves the preparation of well-designed plans to structure the entire post-disaster response, and familiarizing the stakeholders, particularly the communities through training and simulation exercises. Preparedness has to be support by the necessary legislation. So as to enhance means of readiness to cope with disasters or similar emergencies which can not be avoided.

The first objective of preparedness is to reduce the disaster impact through appropriate action and improve the capacity of those who are likely to be affected most, to get the maximum benefit out of relief. The second is to ensure that ongoing development continues to improve the capacities and capabilities of the system to strengthen preparedness efforts at community level, finally it guides reconstruction so as to ensure reduction in vulnerability. The best examples of preparedness activities are the development of local warning and community evacuation plans through community education, evolving local response structures such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and administrative preparedness by way of stockpiling of supplies; development emergency plans for rescue and relief.

DISASTER MITIGATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pre-disaster planning consists of activities such as disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness. Disaster mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and tries to eliminate or drastically reduce its direct effects. The best example of mitigation is the construction of dams to prevent floods or coordination of release of water from various irrigation dams to avoid flooding in the downstream areas. Other examples include strengthening buildings to make them earthquake resistant, controlling of land-use patterns to restrict development in high-risk areas.

Structural measures such as the construction of protective works and non-structural measures, such as regulating land use and building codes, incorporating preventive aspects into development planning, and equipping line departments for damage reduction, can all reduce the impact of disaster on a region or population. Everything that is done to reduce or prevent the damages that a disaster may cause is called "*mitigation of risks.*" Such mitigation measures can be integrated with normal development activities and inter departmental coordination. Mitigation is not, in fact, a cost, it pays for itself in the long time run.

Natural hazards can not be prevented however, the damages caused by them can be reduced by advance prospective planning. Similarly, if seismic resistance buildings are constructed damages to the buildings can be reduced even if the earth quake takes place or the area is flooded. However, this is not possible within a year or two but need at least 20 to 25 years through prospective planning. It shall be a written document supported by necessary maps, diagrams providing the Government the goals, strategies, policies of the district. It shall be a research oriented Disaster Management Plan with basic purpose to provide a policy framework for future and it serves as a guide to district authority in preparation of the Disaster Management Plan.

The disaster prevention plan also covers long term policies regarding development of infrastructure and resource mobilization that are necessary to promote disaster activities. Therefore this plan generally should be for a period of 25 years and revived after every five years so as to incorporate the changes which may take place from time to time.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Before embarking on any specific mitigation measures, it is essential to have a proper understanding of the risks and vulnerability of the community. This basically means carrying out a risk assessment and vulnerability analysis. Such an activity will have to be carried out so as to identify hot spot-areas or areas of prime concern. While such assessment would be administrative exercises, it is essential that the local community is also involved in such exercises as this gives them a better understanding of their risks and vulnerabilities.

A comprehensive vulnerability analysis should be undertaken in all hazard prone areas, taking into account past disaster events, the socio-economic conditions of the

population living in the area, the infra structure and other structural facilities for floods, earthquake and other geological hazards etc. risk assessment should be undertaken for all hazards, and should include the following:

- a. Area of influence
- b. Frequency
- c. Intensity
- d. Impact &
- e. Time to return to normalcy

Hazards mapping can then be undertaken to delineate causative source areas and areas exposed to hazards, as well as the potential risk levels for different hazards.

Geographical Information System (GIS) can also play a crucial role in the gathering and analysis of information needs for Disaster Management. The GIS can give higher quality results that can be obtained manually, regardless of the costs involved. It can facilitate decision making and improve coordination among agencies. In general, there are three categories of information to be assembled:

1. Natural Hazards information
2. Information of natural ecosystem
3. Information on population and infrastructure

Valuable information on individual hazards in a study area may appear on maps with varying scales, coverage and detail but these maps are difficult to use in risk analyses or in deciding in suitable mitigation strategies. Information from several of them can be combined in a single map to give a composite picture of the magnitude, frequency and area of effect of all the hazards.

The GIS can be used for hazards management at different levels of development planning. At the state, level it can be used in hazard assessments for resource analysis and project identification. At the district and local level, it can be used to formulate investment projects and specific mitigation strategies.

The assessment of risks and vulnerabilities will have to be constantly revised and therefore a regular mechanism should be established for this.

The use of GIS in this regard would be highly beneficial, as the primary data can be easily updated and corresponding assessments can be made.

A special effort will have to be undertaken to provide for hazard assessment in highly urbanized locations and look at the existing infrastructure and systems in terms of their capacity to sustain the increasing demands and their vulnerability to various disasters.

PROPOSED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KISHTWAR

The District Disaster Management Plan of District Kishtwar shall consists of following two parts and be formulated in the first instance.

1. Disaster Management Plan &
2. Disaster Response Action Plan

The other pre-disaster Plans such as Disaster Prevention Plan, Disaster Mitigation Plan and Post-Disaster Plans like Disaster Rehabilitation Plan, Disaster Reconstruction and Disaster Recovery Plan shall also be prepared in due course of time.

A. Disaster Management Plan

1. Preparation of departmental sub-plan

All the departments shall prepare their own disaster management plans with regard to the activities carried on by them and which have the direct or indirect bearing on the disaster whether those disasters are natural or man-made.

2. Disaster Zone mapping & preparation of subject Preparedness plans

Detailed vulnerability analysis and risk assessment shall be carried out in all the villages as per hazards/disasters. This is most important and it shall act as a guide for the whole Disaster Management process.

The District Disaster Management Authority in consultation with experts shall prepare specific subjects plans.

1. Disaster Preparedness for Women
2. Disaster Preparedness for Housing and infrastructure
3. Disaster Preparedness for Live Stock
4. Disaster Preparedness for Community based participation
5. Disaster Preparedness for Industrial Disasters.
6. Disaster Preparedness for Drinking Water
7. Disaster Preparedness for Electricity
8. Disaster Preparedness for Land Use.

3. Disaster Preparedness Unit

The District Kishtwar comprises of 156 villages with a population of 230696 souls. It is divided in two assembly constituencies namely *Kishtwar* and *Inderwal*. In respect of revenue administration and development this district has one District Development Commissioner cum District Magistrate cum Deputy Commissioner followed by Additional District Development Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner & Assistant Commissioner Revenue. The District has eleven Tehsil, thirty one Nayabats & 43 Patwar Halqas. Besides the District has one Municipal Committee with 13 wards represented by 13 Counsellors. However, no Ward Officer has been posted in the Committee. The Committee too is contributing towards development of the District.

Regarding Disaster Management it would be much better to decentralize it in terms of preparedness and rapid response and add more and more villages to the Municipal Committee. This may accrue in the following benefits.

1. A large trained workforce would be available in advance to handle the tasks of emergency.

2. It would facilitate involvement of elected members resulting in to people's participation in which is a pre-requisite for disaster management.
3. This would lessen the burden of Deputy Commissioner and result in more efficiently handling of such problems.

Therefore, for the purpose Ward Officer need to be appointed and their Officer apart from their routine duties shall also be utilized as Disaster Management Units. Half of staff of such Officers shall be imparted training and made experts in the management of disasters.

4. Disaster Management Stores

Apart from earth quakes immediate concern is flood, snow avalanches, hill storm, land erosion and land slides. As submitted earlier about 30 villages in the district are vulnerable to flood and various roads such as Kishtwar - Anantnag via Sinthan Top, Kishtwar to Dachhan, Kishtwar to Padder etc. are vulnerable to landslides and snow avalanches. These factors shall determine the number and location of disaster management stores.

(DMS) where necessary items like non perishable items e.g water proof tents prefab shed, gensets, dewatering pumps, fire wood, utensils, rescue items like JCB masks helmets etc. shall be stored. The district in terms of the above factors requires nearly two DMS at the following locations.

1. One at H/Q's Kishtwar which will cater to the needs of Drabshalla, Chatroo & Nagseni areas.
2. The second one at Gulabgardh which will be for people of Entire Sub Division Padder areas.
3. The third one at Sounder which will be for people of Entire Tehsil of Dachhan areas.
4. The fourth one at Nowpachi which will be for people of Entire Tehsil Marwah areas.
5. The fifth one at Inshan which will be for people of Entire Tehsil of Warwan areas.

The land for these Disaster Management Stores measuring about 2-3 Kanals shall be identified by a committee of the following officers and provided by the Revenue Department.

1. Assistant Commissioner Revenue Kishtwar.
2. Chief Planning Officer Kishtwar
3. Tehsildar (Concerned)
4. Assistant Director CA & PD Department Kishtwar
5. Assistant Executive Engineer Irrigation & Flood Control department
6. Concerned Naib Tehsildar

5. Corpus Fund

As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, in order to run the affairs of the District Disaster Management Authority, two funds namely Mitigation Fund and Response Fund

shall be established. The Government shall grant aid and loan finances for these two funds and financial resources to these two funds is the responsibility of the Government. It is proposed here to create a corpus fund which shall be used for research facilities/publication.

This fund shall get contributions from the below mentioned agencies on annual basis:

1. Central Govt.	05 Crores
2. State Govt.	02
3. Member of Parliament	2% of MPLADS
4. MLA's Share	3% of their Funds
5. Govt. Employees	1 day salary
6. Students	Rs. 5 at admission time
7. Private Sector employee	1 day salary
8. Pension Holders	1 day benefits
9. Other Citizens (non workers)	Rs. 10
10. Business	0.5% of Annual Profit
11. Tourists	Rs. 25 per head Rs.10 per Child.
12 Donation from G.M.'s of power projects	0.2 % of the total fund

Library and Research Center

Disaster Management is a vast field. There is a scope for sound research in related disasters at the district level. This research center shall be equipped with latest information on disasters occurring through out the globe and their mitigation measures as well as preparedness and prompt response techniques.

The following shall be its scope:

1. Books on disaster management, environment and sustainable development
2. Journals / Magazines
3. Relevant acts
4. Training Tours
5. Sponsored research / fellowship etc.

An amount of 5 lac rupees for books including water / fire proof lockers shall be reserved for the purpose.

Capacity Building

This is an important sector in disaster management. This includes human resources, financial resources as well as infrastructure.

The capacity building includes awareness of the residents, the clearance of perceptions and certain type of myths. People here generally have a perception that disaster is a punishment from God. They will always say we cannot stop the wrath of God. This type of perception

acts as a hurdle in the process of prevention, mitigation or preparedness. Removing the negative perceptions and myths from general public shall always be in the interest of disaster management.

The awareness campaign shall be run through all media possible like print and electronic media, radio, internet, mobile messaging, literature, pamphlets. The elected members whether Corporate or MLAs are also needed to act closely with their electorate. The vulnerable community in case of floods and landslides shall be given specific knowledge in their respective areas.

Following aspects shall be dealt in detail:

EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

The primary function of an Emergency Operation Centre is to implement the DMAP which includes coordination, policy-making, operations management, data collection, record keeping, public information and resource management. The Emergency Operation Center, its system and procedures are designed in such a way that information can be promptly assessed and relayed to concerned parties. Rapid dissemination contributes to quick response and effective decision-making during an emergency. As the master coordination and control point for all counter-disaster efforts, the EOC is the centre for decision-making. It ensures that the district continue to regularly update its District Disaster Management Action Plan and also encourage it to prepare area-specific plans for areas prone to specific disasters. Besides, the EOC upgrades & updates the Disaster Management Action Plan according to changing situations in the district.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Emergency Operation Center is expected to ensure and monitor the nature of community participation sought at the disaster site. Identification of agencies to monitor and evaluate various aspects of community participation, their impact on efficiency in operations and in the recovery process, is one of the responsibilities of EOC during post-disaster evaluation.

Training

The concerned identified Government departments employees shall have permanent role in dealing with disaster. Only Byelaws / Rules and Regulations will not help to overcome the problem, unless there is a sustained awareness among citizens and different sections of the society. Two drills (one in summer and one in winter) must be conducted in the areas as a whole.

Following guidelines shall give an idea of what to do in this direction.

1. Print and electronic media must carry the message of earthquake preparedness after regular intervals of time gaps
2. The concerned writers must keep on informing the citizens of the happenings around the world in seismic aspect.
3. All educational institutions (Colleges / University) in the city must conduct regular drills at least once in a month. This must be compulsory. Hostels should do the same twice in a year.

4. All Hospitals must conduct the drills at least on quarterly basis.
5. All Hotels must conduct drills at least twice during peak tourist season.
6. All Industrial estates / areas must also conduct drills at least thrice in a year.
7. All residential areas / commercial areas must conduct drills twice a year.
8. Volunteers from educational institutions particularly from colleges, who are trained in civil defense, can act as good human resource during disasters. All degree colleges should train min 50 students annually for this purpose. This is excluding NCC / NSS cadets.
9. All cadets of NSS / NCC from colleges must be compulsorily Trained in disaster management.
10. Special training for Medical Staff, Fire Service personnel; Municipal Staff, Water Supply / Drainage Staff and Electric Staff in their respective fields. Even road construction staff requires training for disaster mitigation. Further personnel from communication services like telephones (landline / mobile) need to be provided tips for service management.

Inventory of Resources.

The DDMA, Kishtwar shall make an inventory of all resources- men and machinery. That means the number of total persons available and at the disposal of DDMA whether civilian or from police, fire, Para-military and army. How many of these persons are professionally trained in various tasks of management & of rescue and relief. The No of architects, engineers who are well aware of disaster management techniques like retrofitting etc. and how many of them use building codes for generation of earthquake resistant structures shall help in the long run. The No of fire fighting personnel, the number of drivers in case of flood situation the number of boats available for this purpose the number of volunteers for medical and emergency relief the number of doctors available within the district and with what specialization are to be known in advance and the complete list of all these resources is to be framed in the beginning. The number of food stores and capacity of food grains in these stores, apart from other point of public distribution. The number of earthquake resistant public buildings like hospitals, colleges, Schools etc having availability of open space shall be very useful in case of a camping site for temporary shelter. Existing buildings of public nature may be made resistant through retrofitting. The infrastructure regarding warning and communication system like warning bells etc are to be put on the number of trained volunteers in civil defense shall be of tremendous use at the time of any disaster. The list requires to be updated at regular intervals with contact details.

Predictability, Forecasting and Warning.

For human induced disaster, it is the human error or mechanical fault or Organizational failure that is responsible. Therefore, there is no concept of predictability as such for human induced disasters. Mock drills, regular inspections and updating of precautionary measures take place of predictability, forecasting and warning in case of man-made disasters. Predictability is an attribute really applicable to natural disasters

followed by forecasting which has to be on sound scientific principles and operationally proven techniques. It has to be done by an authorized agency of individuals who, besides being competent, responsible and accountable, are conscious of end- use of the forecast. In order to be effective, the forecast has to be clearly worded and it should be transmitted quickly to the user in an understandable language. Timely warnings are intended to induce

early actions like evacuation stockpiling etc. Once a forecast is available, it has to be converted quickly into area specific and time specific warnings. Furthermore, the warnings also need to be user specific because the capacity of different users to understand the impact of a disaster is different. A warning has no value unless it reaches the users quickly. Therefore, quick communication is important at the warning stage. A warning can only be issued on the basis of a useful and reliable forecast. Credibility is very essential at every stage of the process of forecasting and warning. The concerned department needs latest technology in early warning and communication system and then disseminates forecast / warning through:

1. Radio & TV
2. Newspapers
3. Telephone Mobile (Call / Messaging)
4. Word of Mouth
5. Imams of Local Masjids.
6. Pujaries of Local Temples.

FORMATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR PREPAREDNESS PLAN:

Advisory Committee (Earthquake)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) Kishtwar /SDM concerned | Chairman |
| 2. Executive Engineer R & B Kishtwar/Xen (R&B) concerned | Member |
| 3. Asstt. Executive Engineer PHE Kishtwar | Member |
| 4. Tehsildar concerned | Member |
| 5. Block Medical Officer Concerned | Member |
| 6. Block Development Officer concerned | Member |
| 7. Station House Officer /Incharge police post concerned | Member |

Advisory Committee (Floods)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Asstt. Commissioner Development Kishtwar | Chairman |
| 2. Executive Engineer PHE &Flood Control & Irrigation) Kishtwar | Member |
| 3. Executive Engineer R & B Kishtwar/Xen (R&B) concerned | Member |
| 4. Tehsildar concerned. | Member |
| 5. Block Medical Officer Concerned | Member |
| 6. Block Development Officer concerned | Member |
| 7. Station House Officer /Incharge police post concerned | Member |
| 8. Voluntary members from reliable NGO & NSS/NCC etc and local bodies | |

Advisory Committee (High wind/ Dust/snow storm /snow avalanche /Landslide)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Executive Engineer Mechanical Kishtwar | Chairman |
| 2. Executive Engineer R & B Kishtwar/Xen (R&B) concerned | Member |

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 3. Chief Medical Officer Kishtwar | Member |
| 4. Divisional Forest Officer concerned | Member |
| 5 Tehsildar Kishtwar | Member |
| 6. Block Medical Office concerned | Member |
| 7. Station House Officer /Incharge police post concerned | Member |

Advisory Committee (Fire)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Assistant Director Fire and Emergency Department Kishtwar | Chairman |
| 2. Executive Engineer PHE Kishtwar | Member. |
| 3. Dy. SP HQR Kishtwar /SDPO Concerned | Member. |
| 4. Medical Superintendent SDH Kishtwar/BMO Concerned | Member |
| 5. Executive Officer MC. Kishtwar. | Member |
| 6. Voluntary members from reliable NGO & NSS/NCC etc and local bodies | |

Sub Committees:

Sub Committee (Information & Publicity)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. District Information Officer | Chairman |
| 2. Principal Government Boys Hr. Secondary School | Member |
| 3. Principal Government Girls Hr. Secondary School | Member |
| 4. Station House Office /Incharge police post concerned | Member |
| 5. SDO BSNL Kishtwar | Member |
| 6. One local representative from local TV Channel | Member |
| 7. One local journalist for daily English Newspapers | Member |
| 8. One local journalist for daily Urdu / Hindi newspaper | Member |

Sub Committee (Training & Capacity Building)

1. Prof. Fasial Mushtaq NSS Incharge (Nodal Officer) GDC Kishtwar
2. District Youth Services & Sports Officer Kishtwar
3. Principal Boys Hr. Secondary School Kishtwar.
4. Superintendent ITI Kishtwar
5. One teacher in Disaster Management Representative from IMPA
6. SHO Police Station concerned.
7. Physical instructor Physical Education, Degree College Kishtwar.

Sub Committee (Techno Legal)

1. Executive Engineer R&B concerned.
2. Executive Engineer PHE, Irrigation & Flood Control. Kishtwar
3. Asstt. Commissioner Development Kishtwar
4. Dy. SP HQR Kishtwar
5. Tehsildar concerned
6. Law Officer DC Office Kishtwar

Sub Committee (Rescue)

1. Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) Kishtwar/SDM concerned
2. Divisional Forest Officer concerned
3. Tehsildar concerned
4. SDPO concerned
5. Asstt. Director CA & PD Department Kishtwar
6. Fisheries Development Officer Kishtwar
7. Assistant Regional Transport Officer Kishtwar
8. Asstt. Director Fire Services Kishtwar
9. BDO concerned/Executive Officer Municipal Committee Kishtwar
10. AEE R&B Department concerned
11. JE. Rural Development Department concerned.
12. One local female trained volunteer.
13. One Khilaf Warzi & Demolition guard / official from MC Kishtwar.
14. Voluntary members from reliable NGO & NSS/NCC etc and local bodies

Sub Committee (Relief)

1. Chief Medical Officer Kishtwar
2. Asstt. Director CA&PD Kishtwar
3. District Social Welfare Officer Kishtwar
4. Tehsildar concerned
5. Block Development Officer/Executive Officer Municipal Committee Kishtwar
6. One Member each from reliable Kishtwar base NGO/NSS/NCC etc and local bodies.

Sub Committee (For Relief & Rehabilitation)

1. Additional Deputy Commissioner Kishtwar
2. Assistant Commissioner, Revenue. Kishtwar/SDM concerned
3. Chief Planning Officer Kishtwar
4. District Agriculture Officer Kishtwar
5. Executive Engineer R&B Kishtwar
6. Executive Engineer Flood Control Kishtwar
7. Executive Engineer PHE .Kishtwar
8. Executive Engineer Irrigation Kishtwar
9. Executive Engineer Electric Division Kishtwar.
10. Tehsildar concerned
11. Asstt. Director CA&PD Department Kishtwar
12. Naib Tehsildar concerned
13. Tehsil Social Welfare Officer Kishtwar
14. Tehsil Supply Officer CA &PD Kishtwar.
15. One Khilaf Warzi & Demolition Official/ guard from MC. Kishtwar.
16. One Member each from reliable Kishtwar base NGO/NSS/NCC etc and local bodies.

Sub Committee (Recovery)

1. Divisional Forest Officer concerned.
2. Executive Engineer PHE Kishtwar.
3. Executive Engineer R&B Kishtwar
4. Executive Engineer Electric Division Kishtwar.
5. Horticulture Development Officer Kishtwar.
6. SDPO concerned
7. Chief Agriculture Officer Kishtwar
8. Assistant Director CA &PD Department Kishtwar

Sub Divisional Level Disaster Management Committee

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Sub Divisional Magistrate (Concerned) | Chairman |
| 2. Tehsildar (Concerned) | Member Secretary |
| 3. Dy. Superintendent of Police (Concerned) | Member |
| 4. Block Medical Officer (Concerned) | Member |
| 5. Block Dev. Officer (Concerned) | Member |
| 6. Assistant Executive Engineer R&B (Concerned) | Member |
| 7. Assistant Executive Engineer PHE (Concerned) | Member |
| 8. Assistant Executive Engineer EM&RE (Concerned) | Member |
| 9. Tehsil Supply Officer (Concerned) | Member |
| 10. Incharge Fire Station (Concerned) | Member |

RESPONSE PLAN**Search, Rescue and Relief**

While issuing forecast and warning and during the disaster, the already formulated committees/ task forecast shall start functioning without any delay. These committees with all the manpower shall be ready into action on the forecast and warning issued by the concerned agency.

The control rooms which have been identified shall be put into operation immediately. The rescue team of revenue, police & other departments including volunteers (who are already identified) shall be deployed with all the gadgets and machinery.

At the site of disaster in case of landslides/ floods the medical teams which also are required to be formulated in advance (and updated regularly) and in case of earthquake the teams shall be deployed at the site of relief camp. These teams shall have full stock of medical aid including first aid, medicine etc. There shall be mobile medical teams also constituted for the purpose. Also medical vans to ferry the injured from their residence / work places to hospital/ camp sites are required.

Removal of debris and dilapidated structures is to be carried through dozers and trucks deployed for the purpose.

Another issue shall be burial of dead in the existing graveyards or newly established graveyards. The job requires people to dig up earth to make grave, use bricks inside the grave for retaining side walls and covering the grave with planks. The dead need to be washed / cleaned with pure water which involve soaps and later on cover body, there has to be a ready stock of white cloth as coffin. Each individual needs seven meters of cloth for wrapping the dead body.

During this rescue and relief process the live animals are to be secured while as dead ones to be disposed off to far off places. All the above said committees shall make search Rescue Relief & Rehabilitation besides as Task Force in response plan.

REHABILITATION (One year duration)

Shifting vulnerable people to safe places after the warning has been issued and also during unpredictable disaster into relief camps is a Herculean task. To manage these dislocated or affected people, it needs effective administrative set up. Therefore rehabilitation committees are to be framed in advance as a preparatory measure and deployed immediately for the purpose. The camps shall use water proof tents to safeguard from weathering conditions. The tents may be of both small and big sizes. A temporary community kitchen is to be set up. Also temporary toilet blocks having separate section for men and women be also set up in the relief / rehabilitation centers.

TASK FORCE (REHABILITATION) TEAM FOR EACH TEAM OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT STORE FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

1. Tehsildar concerned.
2. Assistant Engineer RDD/MC/R&B. Kishtwar.
3. BDO concerned.
4. Station House Officer/Incharge Police Post concerned.
5. One reliable Kishtwar based NGO.

RECOVERY (Long Term)

Post disaster situation of the affected community of the sufferers is to be looked through a long term strategy between 5-20 years. The whole reconstruction process is to be monitored and periodically reviewed. The whole system of recovery is to be evaluated, constraints noted and rectified so that the suffered community or degraded environment is brought back on the routine sustainable path. This development is to be inclusive of disaster planning.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RECOVERY)

1. Divisional Forest Officer concerned.
2. Executive Engineer PHE Kishtwar.
3. Executive Engineer R&B Kishtwar
4. Executive Engineer Electric Division Kishtwar.
5. Horticulture Development Officer Kishtwar.
6. SDPO concerned
7. Chief Agriculture Officer Kishtwar
8. Assistant Director CA &PD Department Kishtwar

LITIGATION

As we are aware that each disaster not only brings misfortune and disrupts the whole set up of the community but can also lead to unforeseen situations where in the sufferers are denied their rights in one way or the other. This therefore, results in nepotism, red-tapism, corruption and favoritism at the hands of administrators or stakeholders & finally lead the process of relief and rehabilitation into legal battles between the concerned parties. The legal issues also instigate & involve one sufferer against another who has been favored. There is always a need to have transparent methodology and unbiased approach.

Since legal system is already in place in the form of courts etc. there is a need of fast track courts to be set up. However, the number of judges & Courts man power in the form of Judges and also of court be increased in advance. Another problem lies with the litigation cases to be faced by the District Disaster Management Authority Kishtwar for which an amount of Rs.5 Lacs to be kept in the budget on annual basis.

Accommodation Selected For Shifting Of People During any disaster.

1. Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School Kishtwar
2. Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School Kishtwar
3. Govt. City Middle School Kishtwar
4. Govt. Degree College Kishtwar
5. Dak Bunglow Kishtwar
6. TRC Kishtwar
7. Chenab Bhawan Kishtwar
8. B.Ed College Kishtwar
9. Chowgan Ground Kishtwar
10. Police line Kishtwar
11. Govt. Higher secondary School Marwah
12. Govt. Higher secondary School Warwan
13. Govt. Higher secondary School Dachhan
14. Govt. Higher secondary School Mughalmaidan
15. Govt. Higher secondary School Chatroo
16. Govt. Higher secondary School Drabshalla
17. Govt. Higher secondary School Bounjwah

DISTRICT POLICE

Prevention Activities

- Keep the force fit for search, rescue, evacuation and other emergency operations at all times through regular drills.
- Providing information on time, to the people about the danger Calamity
- To maintain communal harmony in riots
- To provide protection to the public property in general and Govt. property in particular

- Procurement and deployment of modern emergency equipments while modernizing existing infrastructure and equipments for disaster response along with regular training and drills for effective handling of these equipments
- Focus on better training and equipments for all types of disasters
- Ensure that all communication equipments including wireless are regularly functioning and deployment of extra wireless units in vulnerable pockets.
- Involvement of the local army units/ other Belt forces in response planning activities and during the preparation of the annual contingency plans to ensure logistics and other support to armed forces during emergencies.
- To mitigate the above disasters by having systems in place to minimize the loss of life and damage of property

Response Plan:

- Security arrangements for relief materials in transit and in camps
- Deploy personnel to guard vulnerable embankments and at other risk points.
- Arrangement for the safety
- Coordinate search, rescue and evacuation operations in coordination with the administration
- Emergency traffic management
- Maintenance of law and order in the affected areas. Assist administration in taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers etc.
- To check for wireless sets availability with the concerned VDC members.
- Have an effective response time so that relief and rescue is conducted immediately

Defense

- Organize training programmes on first-aid, search, rescue and evacuation and preparation and implementation of first aid, search and rescue service plans for major public events in the district.
- Triage of casualties and provision of first aid and treatment
- Remain fit and prepared through regular drills and exercises at all times.
- Act as support agency for movement of relief Help the Police for traffic management and law and order.

Financial Plan

S. No	Item	Units	Approximate financial involvement
1	Constructions of Stores at H/Q,s & at Gulabgardh (Padder), Sounder (Dachhan), Nowpachi (Marwah) and Inshan (Warwan) for storage of relief material		90 lacs
2	snow cutters	02	300.00 lacs
3	Dozers D-50	05	225.00 lacs
4	Backhoe Loader cum Hydraulic Excavator. (JCB Make)	03	75.00 lacs.
5	Hack Saw (Motor Operated)	02	1.50 lacs.
6	Snow Plough (Truck fitted with inbuilt Hydraulic blade)	02	70.00 lacs.
7	Snow Cat (Tractor fitted with Hydraulic blade)	02	45.00 lacs
8	Concrete Breaker (Slab Cutter) Hilti Make.	02	07.00 lacs
9	Collapsible Ladder 40 ft.	02	1.50 Lacs.
10	Towering Lights LED 32 Plates.	03	1.00 lacs
11	Snow Hand Cutter (Motorised)	10	15.00 lacs.
12	crane	03	60.00 lacs
13	Ambulance (mobile)	05	60.00 lacs
14	Water proof tents	50	75.00 lacs
15	Gensets (mobile) (7.5 KVA)	03	15.00 lacs.
16	Gensets (mobile) (3.5 KVA) petrol operated.	07	08.00 lacs
17	Dewatering Pumps	05	2.20 lacs
18	Relief stock including medicines	-	20.00 lacs
19	Utensils for five locations	-	5.00 lacs
20	Firewood 2500 qtls	-	1.50 lacs
21	Syntex water containers each of one thousand Ltrs capacity	10	0.40 lacs
22	White cloth for dead bodies 2000 mtrs	-	1.00 lacs
23	Research	-	5.50 lacs
24	POL & repairs	-	4.00 lacs
25	Litigation	-	5.10 lacs
26	Provision for trauma Centre	-	500.00 lacs

Total:- 1593.70 lacs

**Chairman
District Disaster Management Committee
Kishtwar.**



Government of Jammu & Kashmir
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KISHTWAR
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Subject: Updation of Financial/Disaster Management Plan for the Year 2018-2019.

S.No	Description of Items	Units/Qty	Approx.financial involvement
1	Snow cutters	02	300.00 lacs
2	Dozers-D50	05	225.00 lacs
3	Backhoe loader cum hydraulic excavator	03	75.00 lacs
4	Hack saw-Motor operated	02	1.70 lacs
5	Snow Plough(truck fitted with inbuilt hydraulic blade)	02	80.00 lacs
6	Snow Cat (tractor fitted with hydraulic blade)	02	50.00 lacs
7	Concrete Breaker(Slab Cutter) Hilti make	02	10.00 lacs
8	Collapsible Ladder 40ft	02	1.60 lacs
9	Towering Lights LED 32 Plates	03	1.00 lacs
10	Snow hand Cutter (Motorized)	10	16.00 lacs
11	Crane Vehicle mounted heavy duty winch	03	75.00 lacs
12	Genset mobile 7.5 KVA Vehicle mounted	03	18.00 lacs
13	Genset mobile 3.5 KVA petrol operated	07	11.00 lacs
14	De-watering Pumps (Diesel Engine Driven)	05	5.00 lacs
15	POL & Repairs	-	5.00 lacs
		TOTAL	Rs.874.30 lacs

**Deputy Commissioner
Kishtwar**