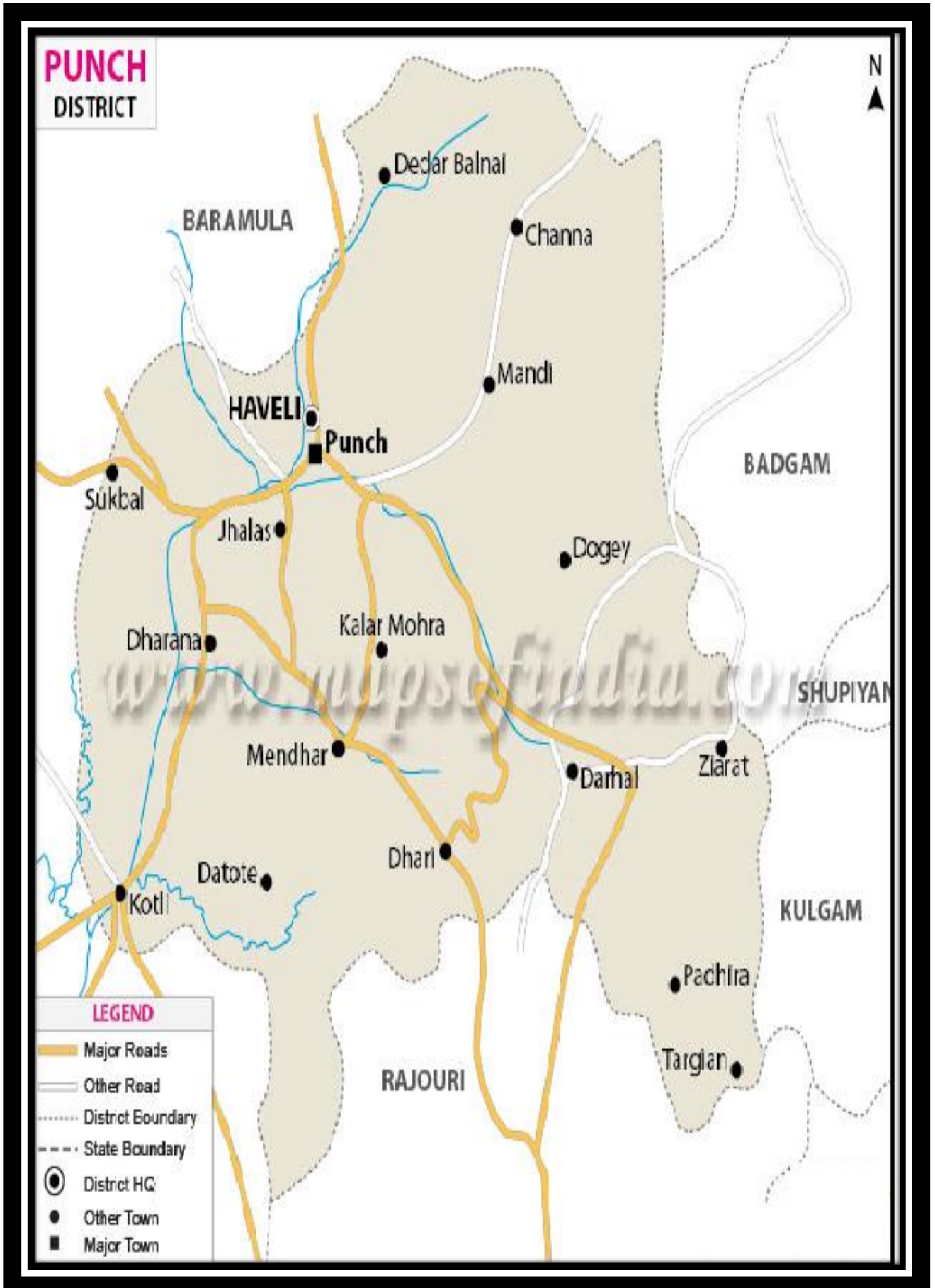


**DISTRICT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLAN,  
POONCH.**

**JULY**

**2020**

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY,**



District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan



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# Preface

*Disaster risk reduction is a totalizing framework that was established from the conception of protecting communities from hazards and minimizing their vulnerability to the risks of disaster. One of the many aspects of disaster risk reduction is through the participatory involvement of the local community. Communities are at the core of the risk reduction initiatives, since it is related to their lives and properties. Risk reduction initiatives starts at the community level.*

*Disaster risk reduction (DRR) has emerged as a major development issue in recent times, The boundaries between natural and manmade disasters have blurred and the interconnection between disasters and developments has become increasingly pronounced and visible. It is being argued that there are of course 'natural' hazards such as cyclones, floods, drought, landslides and earthquakes but their conversion into disasters are determined by the vulnerabilities and coping capacities of the communities involved.*

*This underlines the significance of development policies and planning processes, which have a determining influence on the nature and extent of a disaster in the face of a hazardous event. The poor are often the worst hit not only because of their locational disadvantage but also due to a range of other vulnerabilities. As disasters are a constructed event coming into being as a result of a combination of factors related to the overall development of a society, community and country, rootedness of disasters into mainstream development processes cannot be missed. This is the underlying rationale of the growing recognition of the need to mainstream DRR concerns and efforts into development planning and policymaking.*

*It would be erroneous to assume that a training intervention alone can help mainstream DRR into development. There are a host of important non-training factors such as policy, planning, institutions, strategy, etc. which have a critical role to play in what eventually happens in action.*

*This document has been put together with the hope that this will turn out to be an important little trigger in the direction to create awareness among all the stakeholders as well as general masses in reducing the losses, whether in the shape of life or property, that generally occur during disasters.*

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## District Profile

District Poonch is one of the Backward Districts of Jammu and Kashmir bounded Line of Actual Control on three sides and separated from the Kashmir Valley by Gigantic PirPanjal Range. The nature of hazards also varies throughout the District. The Main Rivers which affects the area touching their banks are Suran-Poonch River, Mendhar Nallas and Mandi River where due to high velocity flowing of water the adjoining areas are affected by landslides, flash floods, soil erosion.

Poonch is divided into three sub divisions – Surankote, Mendhar & Poonch. The sub divisions are further divided in to 6 *tehsils*.

The brief description of District Poonch is as follows:

S. No.	Description	Unit	Magnitude
1.	Geographical Area	Sq. Km	1674 km <sup>2</sup>
2.	Sub-Division	No.	03
3.	Tehsil	No.	06
4.	Block	No.	11
5.	Village	No.	178
6.	Panchayat	No.	189
7.	Municipal Council	No.	01
8.	Municipal Committee	No.	01
9.	Population	Lac persons	476853 (census 2011)
10	Schedule Tribe Population	Lac persons	176101
11	House Holds	No.	90261

## DISASTER VULNERABILITY OF THE DISTRICT.

S. No	Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Areas Affected
1	Earthquakes	50%	Whole District
2	Flash Floods	70%	50 Sq. Km
3	Snow Avalanches, Snow Strom	50%	100 Sq. Km
4	Cloudburst	20%	Whole District
5	Windstorm	15%	Whole District
6	Hailstorm	30%	Whole District
7	Landslides	40%	700 Sq. Km
8	Lightning	20%	Whole District
9	Drought	60%	80% of the District
10	Fire	20%	200 Sq. Km
11	Forest Fires	40%	981 (Hectare)
12	Tourism/Crowd/Management/Stampede	5%	BudhaAmarnath, Sai Baba MeranBaksh, SakhiMaidan
13	Biological hazards	-	-
14	Mines	-	-
15	Drowning	10%	Alongwith the Banks of Suran& Mendhar Nallah
16	Railway Accidents	-	-
17	Road Accidents	100%	Whole District

## Vision

Enable disaster resilient development in Poonch District and continuity of services essential for life and dignity of citizens during disaster and non-disaster situations.

### Objectives and Targets

- To assess various hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk associated with the District..
- To build the capacity of all stakeholders in the District to cope with the disasters and promote community based disaster management.
- To mainstream disaster management concerns into the developmental planning process.
- To develop efficient, streamlined and rapid disaster response and relief mechanism in the District.
- To increase awareness regarding preparedness, prevention and mitigation activities.
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with various phases of disaster management.
- To ensure co-ordination with all other agencies related to disaster management.
- To commence recovery programme as an opportunity to build back better in case of a future disaster by Strengthening village and local-level organizations to mainstream disaster risk management into their activities.

## Concepts and Terms

### Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

#### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISASTERS

##### ➤ Natural Disasters

- Rain and wind storms
- Floods
- Biological agents (micro-organisms, insect or vermin infestation)
- Earthquakes
- Volcanic eruptions

##### ➤ Man-Made Disasters

- Acts of war and terrorism
- Fires
- Water (broken pipes, leaking roofs, blocked drains, fire extinguishing)
- Explosions
- Liquid chemical spills
- Building deficiencies (structure, design, environment, maintenance)
- Power failures

### Hazard

A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

### Vulnerability

Vulnerability may be defined as “The extent to which a community, structure, services or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard, on account of their nature, construction and proximity to hazardous terrains or a disaster prone area.”

### Capacity:

Capacity can be defined as “resources, means and strengths which exist in households and communities and which enable them to cope with, withstand, prepare for, prevent, mitigate or quickly recover from a disaster”. People’s capacity can also be taken into account.

### Capacity Development:

The process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals, including through improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, and institutions.



## Disaster Risk

The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period. It closely depends upon the exposure of something to a hazard.

### Elements at Risk

A societal element is said to be ‘at risk’ when it is exposed to hazards and is likely to be adversely affected by the impact of those hazards when they occur. People (their lives and health), household and community structures, facilities and services (houses, access roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, etc.) livelihood and economic activities (jobs, equipment, crops, livestock, etc.) are described as “elements at risk”.

### Acceptable risk:

The level of potential losses that a society or community considers acceptable given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical and environmental conditions.

### Building code:

A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to control aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures that are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage.

### Critical facilities:

The primary physical structures, technical facilities and systems which are socially, economically or operationally essential to the functioning of a society or community, both in routine circumstances and in the extreme circumstances of an emergency.

### Disaster Risk management:

The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.

### Disaster Risk Reduction:

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

### Emergency Services:

The set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities and objectives in serving and protecting people and property in emergency situations.

### Exposure

People, property, systems, or other elements present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses.

### Mitigation:

The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

### Preparedness:

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

## Prevention

The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

## Public Awareness

The extent of common knowledge about disaster risks, the factors that lead to disasters and the actions that can be taken individually and collectively to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards.

## Recovery:

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

## Resilience:

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

## Response:

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduces health impacts, ensures public safety and meets the basic needs of the people affected.

## Retrofitting:

Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.

## Disaster Preparedness

Disaster preparedness covers activities to enhance the ability to predict, respond to and cope with the effect of a disaster. It includes pre-cautionary activities by households, communities and organizations to react appropriately during and following the event.

## Emergency Response

Emergency response covers measures required in search and rescue of survivors and in meeting basic survival needs for shelter, water, food and health care.

## Recovery

Recovery is the process to fully restore the community to pre-disaster level of functioning or better than that. This refers to rehabilitation of livelihoods, restoration of social and economic activities and reconstruction of shelter and infrastructure.

## Why do we need to plan for DRR?

- To help our locality become more sustainable and disaster resilient by selecting and prioritizing the most appropriate risk reduction actions, based on the knowledge gained in the risk assessment process.
- To ensure that activities are coordinated with each other and with other local development goals and activities.
- To reduce the cost of implementation by providing a forum for engaging in partnerships and encouraging the pooling of technical, financial and/or staff resources to reduce disaster risks.
- To educate those involved in the planning process on the local risks and risk reduction measures.
- To build widespread political support from stakeholders for DRR projects.
- To build a constituency that wants to see the risk reduction measures implemented.

## Disaster Risk Reduction

DRM involves a complex process of at least 14 tasks spanning the management cycle—before, during and after a disaster, as shown in figure.

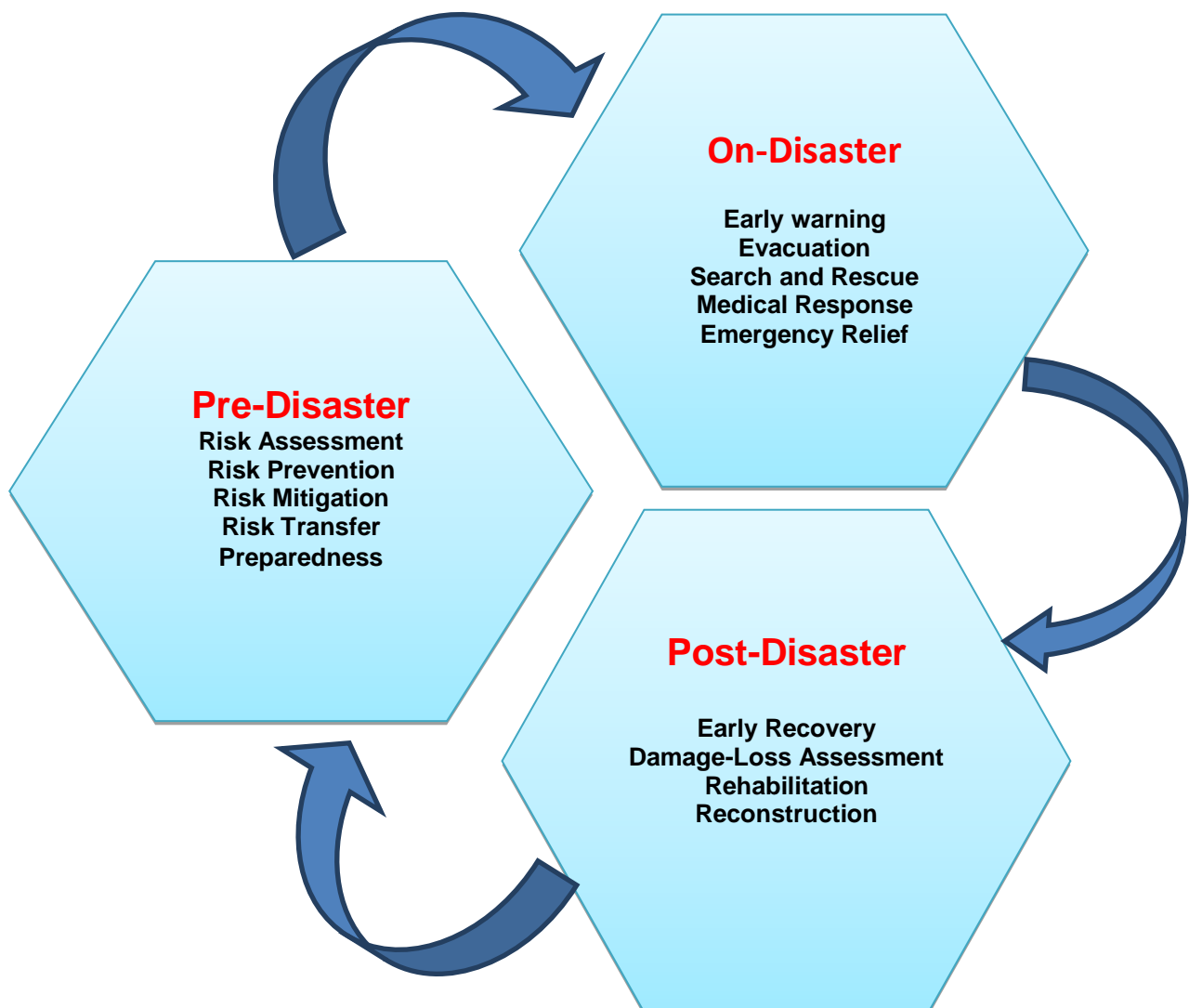


Figure : Tasks during the disaster management cycle.

The disaster-response phase of emergency management is the shortest. It continues as long as the emergency situation prevails, but it receives the highest priority as well as resources because it involves the humanitarian response to crisis and distress situations. And nothing is more important than saving lives in distress. The post-disaster recovery-rehabilitation-reconstruction work usually continues from a few months to a few years, depending on the nature of a disaster. This phase also receives priority, especially when the disaster is catastrophic in nature.

Pre-disaster risk assessments, risk prevention, risk mitigation, risk transfer and disaster preparedness are actually a continuing and never-ending process. Yet, they remain little discussed and generally receive low priority because the benefits of investing in them are not seen in the short run. Various empirical studies have shown that in the long run, such investments are highly cost-effective because they save lives and livelihoods and minimize the cost of both on-disaster response and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. Such investments help ensure that the gains of hard earned development sustain and are not frittered away by damage and losses due to disasters.

DRR mainly covers the activities of the pre-disaster phase of the DRM cycle, but it is important for the on-disaster phase of response and post-disaster phase of reconstruction as well. Pre-disaster activities of disaster preparedness are basically meant for a better on-disaster response, while post-disaster reconstruction activities provide opportunities for “building back better” to reduce the risk of future disasters.

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, which has a central responsibility of reducing the risks of disasters globally, defines DRR as “the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events”.

## **MAINSTREAMING DRR IN DEVELOPMENT SECTORS.**

### **Social sectors:**

#### **Education**

Education is a key social sector in which the mainstreaming of elements of DRR into programmes, activities and projects can be crucial towards reducing the loss of life and assets during a disaster.

Unsafe school buildings constructed in areas prone to various hazards of nature have suffered extensive damages during earthquakes, landslides, cyclonic storms, etc., resulting in the death of many schoolchildren and teachers, which could have been prevented had the structures been built with disaster-resistant building designs. Schools, colleges and universities are important institutions that produce new generations of leaders and workers through education, awareness, knowledge and skills.

Education and awareness about disasters at the school level and advanced learning on various scientific, technical and professional aspects of DRM in universities and in engineering, medical and management schools can help to create a culture of disaster prevention and preparedness in the District and create a professional pool of experts. Hence, education is an important sector in which DRR can be mainstreamed in a significant way.

#### **Essentially, the mainstreaming of DRR within education can be done through three strategic interventions:**

- First, disaster management education should be made compulsory in the curriculum of school education so that every child is aware of natural hazards and the measures that should be adopted in schools and at home to protect them from injuries during a disaster. Such education should be imparted in innovative ways through drills, exercises, film shows and other means so that students do not find them to be an additional burden. This would require revision of school curricula, the development of textbooks and teaching aides and the training of teachers.
- Second, DRR requires advanced scientific, technical and professional skills on subjects like earthquake engineering, meteorology, hydrology, communication technology, disaster medicine, psychosocial care and emergency management. Thus, colleges, universities and technical and professional institutes should design advanced courses that respond to the demand for human resources in all areas of DRM specialization.
- Third, every school building must be made resistant to disasters by following earthquake- and other disaster-resistant building designs and technology. Similarly, disaster safety audits of all school buildings should be conducted; all unsafe schools must be retrofitted to make them resistant to disasters. This will be a relatively difficult task because the technical and financial resources necessary for such retrofitting may not be available. Education departments should put forward a strategy to prioritize a school-safety programme for high-risk schools in high-risk zones. The programme then can be extended to other areas in a phased manner.

## **Productive sectors:**

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture and business (including manufacturing, services and trade) are the main productive sectors of the economy in which investments are made, wealth is generated and employment is created. Taken together, these sectors drive the economy. Each, however, is susceptible to disaster-related risks and has the potential to create new disaster-related risks. Yet, no systematic attempts have been made to reduce the risks in the productive sectors, resulting in mounting economic losses due to disasters.

Agriculture depends significantly on the natural resource base, like land, water, precipitation and temperature. Natural hazards, such as flood, drought impact on these resources and affect agricultural operations. This has creeping impact on rural livelihoods and adverse impacts on food and nutritional security of the affected people. This further affects downstream agribusinesses, trade and commerce. The warming climate and increasing variability of rains compound the risks in agriculture. On the other hand, unsustainable agricultural practices, like the excessive use of chemical fertilizers, which reduces the fertility of soil, overdraws groundwater and depletes natural aquifers, create harmful effects on human health.

Protecting agriculture from natural disasters and climate change are matters of prime concern for every developing country. Dedicated programmes on DRR, such as drought mitigation and flood protection, are few and far between; efforts should be made to mainstream DRR in existing programmes, activities and projects that will have a multiplier effect on risk reduction. For example, programmes on soil and water conservation, water harvesting, improved varieties of seeds and bio fertilizers, drip irrigation and weather forecasts can be tailored to enhance the resilience of agriculture to the risk of droughts and floods. There are many innovative traditional and modern practices that should be documented and disseminated for the benefit of farming communities.

Similarly, agricultural research and extension services can be reoriented to find innovative ways by which improved agricultural inputs and practices can better adapt to the impacts of climate change.

## **Infrastructure sectors:**

### **Road and bridges**

Rapid economic development has increased the vulnerability of critical infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, railways, airports, transmission lines, gas and oil storage depots, water-supply systems, telecommunication networks, schools, hospitals, administrative headquarters and emergency operation centres, to disaster-related risks (ESCAP, 2013).

A comprehensive strategy for building resilience in critical infrastructure should be adopted, which can include the mapping of all critical infrastructure, reviewing standards and codes, reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening each structure's resilience. All the major infrastructure ministries and departments with responsibility for roads, highways, shipping, railways, energy, etc. should include these activities as part of mainstreaming DRR in their respective sectors.

### **There are numerous options for mainstreaming DRR into the road and bridge sector.**

1. First, in the planning and designing stages, roads should avoid areas that are extremely vulnerable to hazards, like landslides or floods. In case this is unavoidable, the design and standards of construction should ensure that the roads can withstand the impact of disasters even in worst-case scenarios. Even in normal conditions, roads must be constructed as per standards and specifications of internationally prescribed and nationally approved codes. Such codes should be revised periodically to incorporate the

latest standards of technology and materials. This may provide options for cost savings while maintaining high standards.

2. Second, the actual construction of roads must conform to approved designs and specifications. Many roads and bridges collapse due to faulty construction related to the poor supervision of the work, the poor quality of materials used and/or other unethical practices.
3. Third, well-designed and smartly constructed roads have collapsed due to poor standards of maintenance. The upkeep and maintenance of roads and bridges are as important as new construction projects, but this does not receive adequate attention from the authorities due to the poor allocation of budget for maintenance.
4. Fourth, well-planned, designed, constructed and maintained roads may survive the hazards of nature, but they may create new risks of disasters if the possible impacts on the surrounding environment are not considered and dealt with. For example, the raising of a road embankment in a low-lying area may obstruct the natural drainage of water and create a risk of flooding. The construction of a road through a forest may involve the felling of trees and the blocking of a natural corridor for the movement of wild animals. These possibilities need to be anticipated at the time of the initial planning and designing of a project.
5. Mainstreaming DRR within the road sector means anticipating these issues and factoring the various possibilities into the planning, design, construction and maintenance so that road projects promote economic development without creating any risks of disasters—while remaining resilient in the face of current and emerging risks of disasters.

## **Cross-cutting sectors.**

There are many issues of development that are not limited to any particular sector but are relevant for a number of sectors. For example, poverty reduction concerns agriculture, employment and industry as well as multi-sectoral development processes, such as rural and urban development.

The first step in mainstreaming risk assessments in poverty-reduction programming is to conduct a poverty risk profile to understand the nature, incidence, severity and exposure of people to poverty and how poverty causes or worsens the disaster related risks. Relevant issues to analyse include the living standards of people who are poor, their main source of income and major consumption items, the public services they have access to and the quality, reliability and cost of those services. Two other considerations are what assets poor households own and the security of their access to natural resources.

At the risk assessment and identification stage, it is essential to analyse the major disaster risks that poor households face, how those risks are determined by natural hazards and people's vulnerability to those hazards. This requires consideration of the types and sources of physical, environmental, economic and social vulnerabilities. It also includes determining how poverty affects the onset, intensity and distribution of some types of hazards, like drought or pest attack, which has a creeping effect on the livelihoods as well as food and nutritional security.

Decision-making in a poverty risk assessment involves identifying how poor households deal with the disaster risks, including their survival and coping strategies. In addition, it is necessary to determine what levels of risk are acceptable for impoverished households and the suitability of measures and options for addressing unacceptable risks for poor populations. Effective participation of poor households in the process is essential in identifying risks in their relevant context and in evaluating and selecting appropriate measures to prevent or reduce those risks.

Every poverty-alleviation programme should be designed so that the gains accrued from the scheme are fully protected from the risks of natural disasters through innovative protections, like support to self-help groups of beneficiaries, microcredit and microinsurance. These schemes can be used as a protective cushion for poor households during a disaster or impending disaster. For example, an employment guarantee scheme can be designed to provide employment to farmers and agricultural labourers during a drought; a skill development programme can be applied for offering alternative livelihood options that can supplement existing incomes.

## **Sendai Framework of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030.**

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. 1.5.1 Global Targets To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of this Framework, seven global targets have been agreed. These targets will be measured at the global level and will be complemented by work to develop appropriate indicators. National targets and indicators will contribute to the achievement of the outcome and goal of this Framework. The seven global targets are:

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020- 2030 compared to the period 2005- 2015.
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

### **Priorities for Action**

Framework has identified the need for focused actions within and across sectors in the following priority areas:

- Understanding Disaster Risk.
- Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk.
- Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.
- Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.



## Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Risk Management.

### Introduction.

Increasing frequency and intensity of disasters in India, has highlighted the gravity of the problem and prompted greater emphasis on pre-disaster preparedness and mitigation as an integral part of Climate Change Adaptation. This entails a shift in focus away from conventional fire-fighting approach to disaster management towards anticipatory local-level initiatives involving a range of stakeholders.

Since every individual is vulnerable and is threatened by natural and man-made disasters, every individual is required to be aware and also have a minimum capacity to counter such crisis. This implies that the entire population of a settlement or a village community has to be involved in the event of a crisis which has the potential to affect all or a majority of them. Community based disaster management has to start through local groups in order to reach out to each family and neighbourhood; and local institutions have a crucial role in this process of mobilizing people in various situations and stages of evolving crisis. Community participation and community ownership in disaster risk reduction is a key factor in reducing vulnerabilities of people and minimizing losses.

DRR and CBDM activities involve awareness campaigns and Village sensitization to motivate the community in preparation of disaster management plans, review and analyse past disasters, create a seasonality calendar of disasters, map their resources and assets, risk and vulnerability areas and work out safe and alternate route maps, and setting up and training local bodies in basic and immediate disaster response.

### History and impact of past disasters in the District.

year	calamity	Earthquak	Landslide	Floods	avalanche	Fire	hailstorm	Cloudburst	Windstorm	Lightening
2008	Death	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residenti al houses	76	02	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Live Stock	--	--	--	--	03	--	02	--	--
2009	Death	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residenti al houses	--	01	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Live Stock	--	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2010	Death	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	--
	Injury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residenti al houses	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Live Stock	--	--	--	--	06	15 3	--	--	--
2011	Death	--	02	01	01	01	--	--	01	01
	Injury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residenti al houses	--	01	52	--	02	--	--	--	--
	Live Stock	--	--	--	--	--	14 0	--	--	--

2012	Death	--	01		01		--	--	--	--	--	
	Injury	--	--		--		--	--	--	--	--	
	Residential houses	--	05		107		--	02	35	03	1018	01
	Live Stock	--	--		01		--	--	--	01	577	--
2013	Death	--	03		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	--		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residential houses	--	--		1104		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Live Stock	--	--		63		--	--	--	--	--	--
	land	--	--		7370		--	--	--	--	--	--
2014	Death	--	--		27		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	--		07		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residential houses	--	--		F	P	--	--	--	--	--	--
					1097	6331						
	Live Stock	--	--		323		--	--	--	--	--	--
2015	Death	--	02		05		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	--		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residential houses	--	F	P	F	P	--	F	--	--	--	--
			94	323	20	10		02				
Live Stock	--	--		38		--	--	--	--	--	--	
2016	Death	--	01		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	01		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residential houses	--	F	P	--	--	--	F	--	--	--	--
			41	38				12				
Live Stock	--	25		--		--	--	--	--	--	--	
2017	Death	--	--		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	--		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residential houses	--	F	P	--	--	--	F	--	--	--	--
			28	22				07				
Live Stock	--	09		--		--	--	--	--	--	--	
2018	Death	--	07		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	03		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residential houses	--	F	P	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			47	32								
Live Stock	--	136		--		--	--	--	--	--	--	
2019	Death	--	03		04		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Injury	--	---		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residential houses	--	S/F	P	----	----	S/F	P	S/F	P	--	--
			64	70			02	---	10	06		
	Live Stock	---	122		----		----	----	34	01	---	---
C/Shed	---	18		---		---	---	04	---	----	----	----

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS W.R.T DEATH INJURY...:-**

S.No.	Year	Death	injury	Live stock	Residential houses	land	
01	2008	---	---	05	107	---	
02	2009	---	---	02	14	---	
03	2010	02	---	159	01	---	
04	2011	07	---	140	55	---	
05	2012	02	---	579	1171	7370	
06	2013	04	---	63	1104	---	
07	2014	27	07	323	7428	---	
08	2015	07	---	38	F	P	---
					116	333	
09	2016	01	01	25	F	P	---
					53	38	
10	2017	---	---	09	F	P	---
					35	22	
11	2018	07	03	136	F	P	---
					47	32	
12.	2019	07	----	134	76	76	----

**Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis of District Poonch**

Basic facilities and infrastructure vary across the district. Poonch Foothills & Middle hills relatively have better access to facilities as compared to the hilly and high mountains and boarder areas. The villages close to the road side have better access to drinking water, telecommunication, roads, etc. On most occasions their source of income are trade, tea stalls, restaurants, government jobs and casual labour.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ANALYSIS (HVCA) FOR RIVER POONCH REGION				
AREA	HAZARDS	CONTEXT	VULNERABILITIES	EXISTING CAPACITY
ECONOMIC/ LIVELIHOODS	FLOODS	The main source of livelihood is agriculture, Animal husbandry, paid labour and daily wages. Some of the population also depends upon Govt. and Private services.	Loss of livelihood and income: Floods, pollution and siltation of river depletes the variety, quantity and quality of aquatic vegetation and make them inedible.	Irrigation & Flood control department takes up flood protected works Agriculture department takes up for improvement of Crops.
		Subsistence Agriculture: Maize is the staple crop in Poonch.	Most of the persons engage in agriculture for subsistence farming. Farming is done seasonally during summer months.	1. KrishiVigyan Kendra 2. Crop Insurance schemes of the Government
SOCIAL		Families affected from cross border shelling migrated towards Poonch town to take safe shelters.	Constructed houses on the flood plain due to low cost of land.	Strategies being worked out to shift these families to safer areas
STRUCTURAL	ILLEGAL ENCROACHMENTS	The increase in population, horizontal growth and illegal encroachments along the river bed. Houses and farms have been built over the	The settlements built alongside the river are endangered by floods. Poor Sanitation leads to	District Administration has strictly prohibited construction of houses along river bed. Bands are being

	AND POOR QUALIT Y HOUSIN G	flood plain.  Sanitation is a major problem in the river shore villages. Most of the houses lack toilets in their villages. People go for open defecation.	prevalence of water borne diseases such as Jaundice, typhoid and diarrhoea, Unhygienic conditions	constructed along the river side
NON STRUCT URAL		Unplanned growth towards the river, environmental degradation and pollution has made the ecosystem very vulnerable	Increase in disasters and diseases	Radios, Mohalla Committees for creating awareness among their people.
<b>POONCH FOOT HILLS AND MIDDLE HILLS</b>				
<b>AREA</b>	<b>HAZAR DS</b>	<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>VULNERABLITIES</b>	<b>EXISTING CAPACITY</b>
ECONO MIC/ LIVELIH OODS	FLOODS LANDSL IDES ROCK FALLS	Agriculture, wage labour and skilled work are main source of livelihoods in the zone.	Betar& Poonch river cause flooding during rainy season causing damage to agricultural lands.	Political will and law enforcement
STRUCT URAL	Landslide	Due to landslides, houses and other structures like electricity polls are more prone to hazards.	Lack of land use planning and poor implementation of building codes are making structures highly vulnerable to disasters.	R&B Department
NON STRUCT URAL		Unplanned growth towards the river, environment degradation and pollution has made the ecosystem very vulnerable	Increase in disasters and diseases	Radios, Mohalla Committees for awareness generation
<b>HILLS AND HIGH MOUNTAINS</b>				
<b>AREA</b>	<b>HAZAR DS</b>	<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>VULNERABLITIES</b>	<b>EXISTING CAPACITY</b>
ECONO MIC/ LIVELIH OOD	Harsh winters Avalanche s	The mountain communities are generally poor and socially marginalised in the District. Their primary occupation includes:  Animal Husbandry, Several ethnic groups as Pahari, Gujjars, Bakarwals etc. use the pasture lands as grazing areas for sheep and other cattle. Livestock is the main source of income followed by agriculture and off-farm activities.	The livelihood options for mountain communities are limited during winters due to cold weather and disruption of road connectivity. Most of the people survive during winters on their savings from the wage money earned during summer season	NRLM/UMEED/ NREGA/ Women SHGs etc.

HEALTH	Harsh winters	<p>Lack of health infrastructure, medical supplies and human resources in health sector in hilly areas. The Hospitals for safe delivery and regular treatments are, in most cases far off from villages. In such cases ill persons and pregnant women need to be carried manually on charpaies (beds).</p> <p>Log houses are mostly used for housing cattle, sheep and goat. Traditional practice of keeping the livestock in the ground floor with human dwellings on upper floors is preferred over other conventional type of houses. This practice keeps the human dwellings warm during severe cold winters due to available heat from the livestock. However drainage, sanitation and ventilation are not proper which result in unhygienic housing and as such can be attributed for low performance and increased morbidity and mortalities.</p> <p>There is a lack of trained “Dais” (Traditional Birth Attendants) in the villages.</p>	<p>During winter months Chronic respiratory diseases such as chronic (COPD) – chronic Obstetric Pulmonary Diseases, asthma and Tuberculosis develop due to Bukhari (heaters) and firewood smoke.</p> <p>Maternal and infant mortalities increase during winters because of the poor road connectivity.</p>	<p>Gujjars, Paharies and Bakarwals, living mostly around sub-alpines, lack basic medical facilities and as such are mostly dependent on medicinal herbs growing in their areas for treatment of various ailments.</p> <p>They are proficient in this traditional medicine knowledge.</p> <p>The hill communities use herbs to treat diseases such as rheumatism, asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, sprains, wounds, boils, throat infection, chilblains, toothache, urinary disorders, jaundice, indigestion, cough, general body weakness, gaseous bloat, fever, diarrhoea, cold, headache, hair fall, warts, skin diseases, gynaecological disorders etc.</p>
STRUCTURAL		<p>Most modern houses in hills do not follow the building Standards for Earthquake and other hazards such as avalanches and landslides.</p>	<p>Since the kitchen is within the house in most of the cases, it can cause fire incidents if handled carelessly.</p> <p>Wooden houses in Loran are vulnerable to fire during winters. The careless use of bukharis (heaters) can lead to fire and burn down the entire row of houses</p>	<p>Dwellings in mountain region are constructed in the traditional practices and are earthquake/landslide resistant and suitable for harsh winters. Wooden houses in Loran region are earthquake resistant and warm.</p>
TECHNOLOGICAL		<p>Hardly any industries exist in this zone. The road connectivity and telecommunications is a big challenge during disasters.</p>	<p>Winters and Rainy seasons is the hardest time when both physical and telecom network connectivity gets affected.</p>	

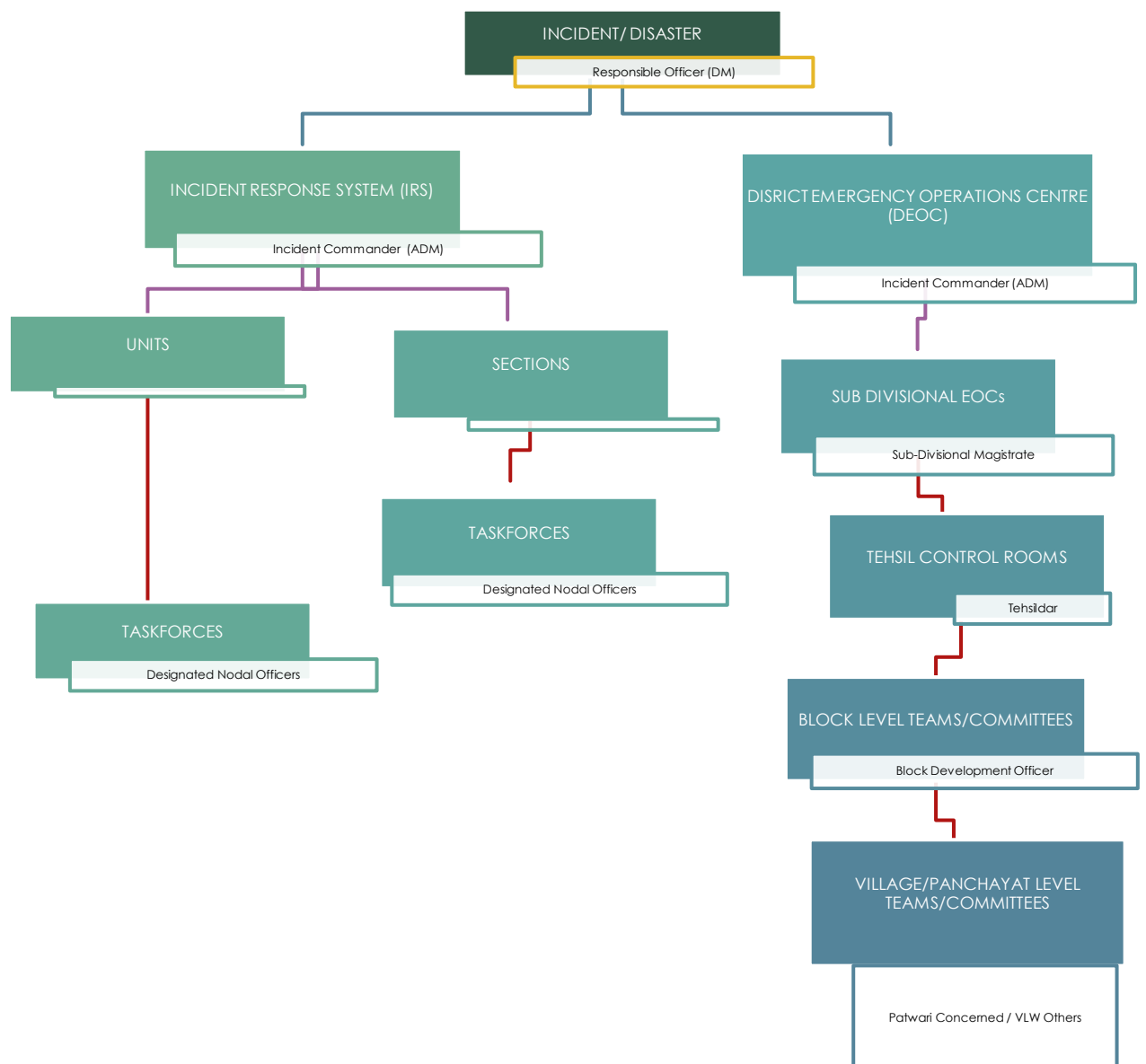
By Sphere India

**Institutional Framework.**

The DDMA, Poonch has basic responsibility of undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of disasters at District level and SDMA at state level. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and logistic support.

Other than the National, State, District and Local levels, there are various Institutional Stakeholders who are involved in disaster management at various levels in the District. These include the Police and Para-Military Forces, Civil Defence and Home-guards, Fire Services, Ex-Servicemen, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Public and Private sector Enterprises and Media, all of whom have important roles to play.

The various institutions as per their Administrative levels are as below:



## **District Disaster Management Authority – Poonch.**

District Disaster Management Authority, Poonch is an institution constituted vide SRO-225 dated 29-05-2017 at the District level to ensure effective management and response to any disaster. The DDMA Poonch has the following structure:

### **DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

1. Deputy Commissioner (DDC)	Chairperson
2. Additional Deputy Commissioner (DDM)	Member/CEO
3. Superintendent of Police	Member
4. Superintending Engineer of (R&B, PHE, IFC, EM&RE, MED)	Members
5. Chief Medical Officer	Member
6. District Disaster Management Officer (HQA to DC)	Member Secretary
7. Assistant Director FCS&CA	Member
8. Deputy Controller Civil Defence	Member
9. Deputy Director Fire & Emergency Services	Member
10. Executive Officer Municipal Committee	Member
11. In-charge SDRF Component	Member

### **The functions of the Disaster Management Authority are:-**

1. Prepare a Disaster Management Plan including District response plan for the District.
2. Coordinate and Monitor the implementation of Disaster Management Plans at District level
3. Identification of vulnerable areas in the District to Disasters and to take measures for prevention and mitigation of its effects by the departments at the district level.
4. Coordinate the functioning of the various Departments at the District level in Disaster response.
5. Review the state of capabilities for responding to any Disaster or threatening Disaster situation in the District and give direction to the relevant Departments for upgrading as may be necessary.
6. Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes and also to facilitate community awareness programmes with the support of local authorities, NGOs etc.
7. Provide necessary technical assistance / advice to local authorities in the district to carry out their functions.
8. Identification of disaster relief centres and to stock pile relief and rescue material at these centres.
9. Encourage the NGOs & CBO's at the grassroots in the district for disaster management.
10. Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district

**SUB-DIVISION LEVEL MENDHAR DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/TEAM.**

1.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate	Chairman
2.	Tehsildars, Mendhar, Mankote, Balakote	Members
3.	Sub-Division Police Officer	Member
4.	Block Medical Officer	Member
5.	Block Development Officer	Member
6.	AEE's R&B/PDD/EM&RE/I&FC/PHE/PMGSY	Member
7.	Zonal Education Officer	Member
8.	Tehsil Supply Officer	Member
9.	Officer In-charge fire & Emergency	Member

**SUB-DIVISION LEVEL SURANKOTE DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/TEAM.**

1.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate	Chairman
2.	Tehsildar Surankote	Member
3.	Sub-Division Police Officer	Member
4.	Block Medical Officer	Member
5.	Block Development Officer	Member
6.	AEE's R&B/PDD/EM&RE/I&FC/PHE/PMGSY	Member
7.	Zonal Education Officer	Member
8.	Tehsil Supply Officer	Member
9.	Officer In-charge fire & Emergency	Member

**TEHSIL LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/TEAM.**

1.	Tehsildar, Mandi	
2.	Block Development Officer Mandi/Sathra/Loran, Concerned	
3.	Block Medical Officer, Concerned	Member
4.	AEE's R&B/PDD/EM&RE/I&FC/PHE/PMGSY, Concerned	Member
5.	Zonal Education Officer, Concerned	Member
6.	Station House Officer, Concerned	Member
7.	Tehsil Supply Officer, Concerned	Member
8.	Officer In-charge fire & Emergency, Concerned	Member

**VILLAGE LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

1.	Patwari concerned	Convenor
2.	Panchayat secretary (VLW)	Member
3.	Supervisor Child Care Development	Member
4.	Lumberdar	Member
5.	Chowkidar	Member
6.	Head of Auqaf/Mohalla Committee, etc	Member
7.	AASHA Worker	Member
8.	Community Volunteers	Members



## **Establishment of District Emergency Operation Centre.**

Land identified for Emergency Operation Centre at District Level in DC office Complex. Exemption has been sought from Commissioner/ Secretary to Government Department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Re-construction, Civil Secretariat, J&K for using the same for vertical construction in land less than 05 kanal.

Disaster Management Authority besides its other responsibilities shall operate from emergency operation centre and shall remain in touch with the Tehsil level control rooms for necessary action.

The other activities of the control room shall include collection/transmission of information concerning the calamity and relief & to keep close contact with the State/Divisional authorities regarding the status of the relief and rescue operations during the calamity. For full establishment of the EOC following are the requirements:-

1. Furniture
2. Printer
3. Desktop Computers with Scanner, Color Printer and LaserJet Printers
4. Laptop
5. Photocopier
6. Telephone with Broadband facility
7. Hot line
8. VHF Wireless Set
9. VSAT
10. Walky-talky Sets
11. Weather update Board (Electronic)
12. Fax
13. Gen set
14. Marker Board.
15. Video Conferencing System (including Conference table and required furniture)
16. UPS/Inverter
17. Television -Internet Ready Smart TVs – 40 Inch
18. HAM Radios, Handheld Radios and Base Stations
19. Drawings showing Disaster information
20. Satellite Phones
21. Mass alert SMS System
22. 4x4 Vehicle
23. Motorcycle
24. Digital Camera (DSLR)
25. CCTV
26. GPS Units
27. Overhead Projector
28. GIS Software
29. Max-Min Thermometer
30. Emergency Lighting Facility/ Solar lights/ Led Torches/ Search Lights
31. First Aid Kit
32. Sleeping Bags
33. Water Purifier RO
34. AC/Room Heater
35. LED Lights
36. Fire Fighting System
37. PA System

For effective disaster response mechanism, Sub Divisional EOCs and Tehsil level control rooms are to be established. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned shall take charge as Nodal Officer of Sub Divisional Emergency Operations Centre and the Tehsildars of the respective Tehsils shall take charge of the Control Rooms. The respective Tehsildar shall act and coordinate between the Task force Group members working at disaster sites and Tehsil/village Level Disaster Management Committees for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from DEOC. Following information shall be kept available in the EOC.

- Map depicting affected site, resources deployed, facilities established like Incident Command Post, Staging Area, Incident Base, Camp, Relief Camps, Helibase, Helipad, etc
- DM plans of all line departments.
- DM plans of the State and the District.
- Directories with contact details of all emergency services and nodal officers.
- Connectivity with all District headquarters and police stations.
- Database of NGOs working in different geographical areas.
- Demographic details of the State and Districts.
- Resource inventories of all line departments.

### **Disaster Preparedness .**

Disaster preparedness provides a platform to design effective, realistic and coordinated planning, reduce duplication of efforts and enabling the effected population to get back to normalcy within a short period of time

### **Resources Available and Capacity Analysis.**

Capacity includes all such resources human, equipment, infrastructure, etc. that aid in responding to any phase of disaster management. A comprehensive database of disaster management related inventory is essential for an organized response. Lack of proper and adequate information hampers and delays timely response during golden hours.

### **Human Resources**

Staff and officials of various line departments form a huge human resource for various critical functions in both pre and post disaster phase. List of various emergency contacts and contact of various line departments are mentioned in **(Annexure 1)**. Trainings are to be conducted at district level under Disaster Risk Reduction Programme. These trainings include trainings on search and rescue, first responders, Fire Fighting, First Aid, Water and Sanitation etc. This has created a large trained human resource both in the district.

### **Infrastructure and Equipment's available.**

Infrastructure acts as great resource during disaster phase as it forms critical part of logistics and supply chain management of responding agencies, relief material, evacuated masses, etc. schools and other Government buildings are to be used as shelters in case of any emergency.

### **Equipment**

The biggest problem for Disaster managers to respond to disasters is quickly mobilising the equipment's, human resources and critical supplies to the emergency spot (disaster site). When disaster strikes disaster managers needs lot of specialised equipment's and skilled human resources for quick response. Delay in response may result in increase in loss of lives and livelihoods. There is lack of knowledge of whereabouts of resources in District or in neighbouring District or State. Inventorization of resources minimizes emergency response time by effective

decision making on mobilization of human & material resources. The list of equipment's available in the District is mentioned in (**Annexure 2**).

### **Capacity Development.**

A strategic approach to capacity development can be addressed effectively only with the active and enthusiastic participation of all the stakeholders.

This process comprises awareness generation, education, training, Research and Development (R&D), etc. It further addresses putting in place appropriate institutional framework, management systems and allocation of resources for efficient prevention and handling of disasters. The approach to capacity development includes:

- According priority to training for developing community based DM systems for their specific needs in view of the regional diversities and multi-hazard vulnerabilities.
- Identification of knowledge-based institutions with proven performance.
- Adoption of traditional and global best practices and technologies.
- Laying emphasis on table-top exercises, simulations, mock drills and development of skills to test the plans.
- Capacity analysis of different disaster response groups at District and Local levels.

### **Engage Stakeholders.**

Stakeholders are the individuals and organizations that literally have a stake in the outcome of the risk assessment process. They may be directly responsible for reducing a specific community risk. They may be directly affected by the community risks and/or the measures selected to control them, such as the local residents and businesses owners. They may have information important to mapping hazards or assessing risks.

The first set of stakeholders is the local government officials such as local geologists, engineers, land-use planners, etc.

A second set of stakeholders come from academic and research institutions that can provide technical expertise. They may also offer low-cost staff (students), meeting facilities, the latest data related to the locality, and training resources. Some local and international non-governmental organizations can offer expertise and resources, as well as local knowledge particularly if they have worked in a locality for a long period.

Finally, do not forget community-based organizations including religious, gender and youth-based groups, nor the groups organized around particular interests, such as environmental and social improvement. These organizations are sensitive to local diversity and local customs, and can act as intermediaries, conveying information between community leaders, local residents, particularly from the marginalized population, and the planning team/committee. While the development of a plan at its minimum may involve a small number of disaster managers or other specialists, disaster risk reduction planning is a priority-setting and partnership-building exercise to coordinate the efforts of multiple agencies and levels of government and society. This means the process needs to be inclusive and participatory, and the local planning authority would benefit from identifying and engaging stakeholders in the risk assessment process. Multi-stakeholder workshops and other consultations forums are some ways of getting their input. The same stakeholders can also provide support throughout the DRR plan's implementation phase.

### **Mock Exercises & Awareness generation.**

Recognizing that awareness is the proactive approach to disaster management and community preparedness, on-going programmes, mock exercises/ drills are being conducted to generate awareness and identify the gaps in planning and resources at the District Levels. Media is being actively used to sensitize the community about disaster risks and vulnerabilities. Mock exercises help to facilitate the State Governments and District Administration in reviewing the effectiveness of their Disaster Management Plans and assess the response capabilities along with creating public awareness.

Mock exercises on Disaster Management and Mitigation are being conducted from time to time in various institutions/locations across the District through Civil Defence, Fire and Emergency Services, Health Department and NGOs.

In the year 2017-18, 08 programmes have been conducted by the DDMA, Poonch in all Tehsil of the District.

### Training programmes conducted by DDMA, Poonch.

S.NO	Date	Programme	Place
1	13-10-2017	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction.	Sports Stadium Poonch.
2	09-11-2017	Awareness cum Training Programme	Haveli, Poonch.
3	11-12-2017	Awareness cum Training Programme	Surankote, Poonch.
4	12-12-2017	Awareness cum Training Programme	Mandi, Poonch.
5	14-12-2017	Awareness cum Training Programme	Mendhar, Poonch.
6	15-12-2017	Awareness cum Training Programme	Balakote, Poonch.
7	16-12-2017	Awareness cum Training Programme	Mankote, Poonch.
8	08-03-2018	Workshop on Disaster Management	Sports Stadium Poonch
9	10-01-2019 to 15-01-2019	05 Days Training Programme to CD Wardens / Volunteers w.e.f. 10-01-2019 to 15-01-2019 excluding 13-01-2019 being holiday on a/c of Festival of Lohri	Municipal Community Hall Near Air Field Poonch

### Gender.

Disasters can often accentuate gender inequalities. For example, girls are more likely to become victims of violence in the aftermath of disasters, especially when families are living in emergency or temporary housing. Gender-based violence is also of special concern in emergency settings. Risk reduction, emergency preparedness and disaster response activities must therefore pay particular attention to women's needs and priorities before, during and after an event. Women must be seen not only as victims but also as actors and/or potential leaders in building disaster resilience, especially since many have key roles in the community and are primary caregivers in their household. There is still a need for increased efforts to ensure the mainstreaming of this cross-cutting issue in humanitarian activities.

Both women and men are part of the same society, which, as we know, does not mean we have the same rights, education and options to manage, neither in 'normal' times, nor when a disaster strikes. Women, girls, boys and men belonging to different age and socio-economic strata have distinct vulnerabilities, and this shapes the way they experience disaster, and also their ability to recover from it. In countries where gender discrimination is tolerated, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards. Most disasters put an undue burden on women and girls who are responsible for unpaid work such as providing care, water and food for households.

This case clearly demonstrates the crucial partnership role of local non-governmental organizations, CBOs, and women leaders for mobilizing women volunteers at community level. Furthermore, advocating for the involvement of more women, and appreciating their role at the community level, helped to neutralize initial resistance and broke the gender stereotype of search-and-rescue as a "man's job."

Women act as a major change agent in any awareness Programme. The main objective of the District Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DDRRP) is sustainable reduction in disaster risk. One of the critical indicators of disaster risk reduction is gender equity in disaster preparedness. Thus, in this programme a strong emphasis has been laid on representation of women in disaster management committees and teams to ensure their increased and sustained involvement during different stages of disaster resulting in gender equitable community preparedness.

To address the gender gap, Training of Trainers manual is being developed and extensive gender consultations were held on Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Management in various regions of the District. Under the disaster risk management Programme in many villages across the District, a growing number of ordinary people are learning to deal with disasters better and recover from them faster. This growing force includes many illiterate women trained to protect themselves and others during floods, earthquakes, fire, etc.

## **Public Information Management**

Information is the most valuable commodity during emergencies or disasters. It is what everyone needs to make decisions. It is an essential aspect in an organization's ability to gain (or lose) visibility and credibility. Above all, it is necessary for rapid and effective assistance for those affected by a disaster.

Information is the main element in the damage and needs assessment process and is the basis for coordination and decision making in emergency situations. It has a powerful impact on how national and international resources are mobilized. It is essential for after-action analysis, evaluation, and lessons learned.

Information must reach not only the people at risk but also the public at large. During and immediately after a hazard event there will likely be a high demand for updates and information by those indirectly affected by the disaster event, for example, those with family or friends at risk, or persons who may want to volunteer to assist in providing relief. Systems should be designed and tested in advance in which field staff provide clear information on key issues such as the type and quantities of assistance provided the most vulnerable locations, key problems encountered or gaps in assistance. Being able to communicate effective and timely information to the wider public will require establishing and maintaining strong relationships with the local broadcast and print media. Responsibility for the communication of public information during an emergency should be assigned to a specific department or team. Procedures should be established in advance for securing approval by the appropriate authority regarding which information is released through which channels.

## **Data Management**

It is also important that data is collected and managed throughout an emergency. This will not only increase financial and end-user accountability, but will also be essential if lessons are to be learned for future responses. This may include the creation of a central library or database to store hazard risk information and disaster statistics. The maintenance and updating of such a service is essential. Clear systems for financial data tracking and management should also be developed and tested in advance. Information management should be a routine activity and should begin in the preparedness phase and continue through the early recovery period. Where possible data is collected, it should also be made publicly accessible. This data will be essential in the evaluation of preparedness systems after a hazard event, and in promoting ongoing learning to enhance systems to develop.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation.**

There should be a formal process to measure progress, assess how things are proceeding, and decide on what are the needed changes. It is important to develop mechanisms to track the effectiveness of implemented risk reduction measures.

Plans are living documents that require adjustments to maintain their relevance. The planning team/committee prepared the risk reduction plan to articulate the locality's values and strategies at a particular point in time. Like every other plan, the committee must review its plans periodically for these to remain a useful tool to guide growth and change in the locality.

Periodically, the plan should be evaluated in light of progress and changed conditions. The planning team/committee should meet on a regular basis (annually or bi-annually) to review progress and submit recommendations to the organizations responsible for implementation.

In addition, there should also be open channels in which stakeholders, particularly community members can provide feedback and suggestions, and voice their concern and needs. These issues should be discussed at the 'review' meeting and given due consideration when revising the plan.

The planning team/committee should revisit the DRR plan after a hazard event and make any necessary revisions based on lessons learned from the disaster. In addition, measures implemented before the disaster should be evaluated to see how well they performed.

## ANNEXURE 1:

# EMERGENCY CONTACT DIRECTORY

District Collector (Responsible Officer)	Mr. Rahul Yadav (IAS)	9419055597	01996- 220333/220144
Additional Deputy Commissioner (Incident Commander)	Dr. Basharat Hussain, KAS	9419124007	01965- 220297/222469
Superintendent of Police,	Sh. Ramesh Angral (KPS)	9419175030	01965-220408
Assistant Commissioner (Revenue)	Sh. Zaheer Ahmad Kaifi (KAS)	9622288708 7006182171	01965-220175
SDM, Mendhar	Sh. Sahil Jandyal (KAS)	9419234144	226105/226045
SDM Surankote	Sh. Mohd. Saleem (KAS)	7051363537	
Tehsildar, Haveli	Sh. Anjum Bashir Khan Khattak, KAS	9149503005 9419125272	226136
Tehsildar, Surankote	Sh. Sheraz Ahmed, KAS	8492013266	230042
Tehsildar, Mendhar	Dr. Vikram Kumar (KAS)	9419028866	226136
Tehsildar, Mandi	Sh. Shahzad Latief Khan	7051386199 8493885163	257442
Tehsildar, Balakote	Sh. Qadeer Ul Rehman, KAS	9622045862	
Tehsildar, Mankote	Sh. Abdul Qayoom	9622322232	
I/C SDRF Component Rajouri Poonch	Sh. Masood Ul Haq	9469617402	
Police Control Room.	100, 01965-220258		

<b>Irrigation and Flood Control</b>			
SE Hydraulic Poonch.	Prem Nath Gupta	9419191523	
XEN, I&FC	Manzoor Ahmed	9419170055 01965-220232/220267	
<b>PHE Department</b>			
XEN, PHE	Rajinder Kumar Sharma	9419170425 7006049583	
<b>PDD, Department</b>			
XEN PDD	Mohd Maqbool Naik	9419170538 01965-220117/220303	
<b>R&amp;B, (PWD), Department.</b>			
XEN, R&B (PWD)	Parvaiz Ahmad	9797486744 01965-220476	
<b>Agriculture Department.</b>			
Chief Agriculture Officer	Arvind Baru	9419195832	
<b>PMGSY</b>			
XEN, PMGSY Poonch	Kabir Hussain Shah	9419629285 01965-221827,220585	
XEN, PMGSY (Mdr)	Ajay Kapahi	9419187311	
<b>Health Department</b>			
Chief Medical Officer	Ghulam Ahmed Malik	9797558821 220111,221269	
Medical Supdt.	Dr. Shamim Bhatti	9797680056 220152,220421	

<b>School Education</b>		
Chief Education Officer	Ram Saroop	9419649021 9797445647, 221229,
<b>Mughal Road</b>		
XEN, Mughal Road	Liyakat Ali	9149578092 01965-231056
XEN, REW Poonch	Hans Raj	9796613587
OC. Gref	Rohit Gupta	7470393346 9541870806
XEN, Mechanical Sub Division Poonch Division Rajouri HQ at Rajouri	Wahid Iqbal	8803530765
<b>Nehru Yuva Kendra Poonch</b>		
District Youth Coordinator NYK, Poonch	Incharge, Kamal Kumar	9622277250

<b>FIRE STATION POONCH</b>	01965-220145
<b>MENDHAR</b>	01965-226158
<b>SURANKOTE</b>	01965-230060
<b>MANDI</b>	01965-257215
<b>CASUALTY DISTRICT HOSPITAL</b>	01965-220291
<b>POLICE CONTROL ROOM</b>	01965-220258
<b>POLICE STATION</b>	01965-220225
<b>POWER HOUSE, POONCH</b>	01965-220224
<b>GRID STATION, KAMSAR</b>	01965-222899

**ANNEXURE-2****EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE WITH SDRF/CD, POONCH.**

S.NO	Item Name	Qty. Available	Location where available
1.	SDRF Jacket	15 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
2.	Almn.Ext. Ladder 20 ft. Length	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
3.	Heavy Duty Work Gloves	04 Pairs	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
4.	Eye PROTECTION Glass superior	05 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
5.	Duty Mask	10 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
6.	Almn. Ladder 10 Ft Length	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
7.	Block Pully Single Shave	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
8.	Block Pully Double Shave	03 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
9.	Block Pully Triple Shave	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
10	Fireman Axe	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
11.	First Aid Box Plastic complete	08 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
12.	Stretcher folding	08 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
13.	Water Jell Blanket	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
14.	Stretcher Non Folding	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
15.	Exhaust Fan 12	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
16.	Fire proximity suit	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
17.	Breathing apparatus with spare cylinder	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
18.	Ram Set with Foot Pump	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
19.	Portable Inflammable Emergency light System complete	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
20.	Diamond Chain Saw along with Motor pump and all accessories	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
21.	Siling 10 MM (MRT)	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
22.	Circular Rottary rescue saw along with accessories	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
23.	Combination Cutter spreader along with engine pump all accessories	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
24.	Air lifting Bag with air cylinder (10t, 20t, 40T, 60T) complete with all accessories	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
25.	Water Mist & CAF Fire extinguisher complete	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
26.	Search Light	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
27.	Face Mask	20 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
28.	Surgical Gloves	20 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
29.	Electric Extension	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
30.	Extendable Tent with accessories	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
31.	Reciprocating Saw	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
32.	Boot hard Toe Steel Shank	05 Pairs	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
33.	Electric Drill Maker Hitachi	04 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch



<b>34.</b>	Rottary Hammer Drill Hitachi	04 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>35.</b>	Cordless Hamer Drill Hitachi	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>36.</b>	Hydraulic Jack 20 Ton	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>37.</b>	Hand Hold Gas detector	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>38.</b>	Hammer Drill Concrete	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>39.</b>	Ventilator Air Tube 07 Mtrs	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>40.</b>	Portable shelter 10X14X6	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>41.</b>	Portable shelter 10x23x6	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>42.</b>	Plastic Halmet Blue	40 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>43.</b>	Shovals	30 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>44.</b>	Crowbar Large	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>45.</b>	Ear Plug	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>46.</b>	Angle Cutter	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>47.</b>	Circular Cutter electric	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>48.</b>	Air Lifting with accessories	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>49.</b>	Combination cutter with accessories	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>50.</b>	Diamond Chain Saw	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>51.</b>	Static rope 11 mm	100 Mtrs	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>52.</b>	Rope Fresh	250 Mtrs	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>53.</b>	Strether folding	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>54.</b>	Gass Cutter 450 mm	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>55.</b>	Regulator for Gass Cutter	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>56.</b>	Ruber duplim 100 mtrs roll	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>57.</b>	Multi cable winch HP Tool	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>58.</b>	Cone along Honey well	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>59.</b>	Life Saving Jackets	21 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>60.</b>	Portable Emergency Light	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>61.</b>	Air lifting bag with cylinder	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>62.</b>	Combination cutter	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>63.</b>	Portable Genset 2.5 KV	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>64.</b>	Portable inflatable Light System	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>65.</b>	Gen Set 5KVA	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>66.</b>	Rope Delivery Gun	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>67.</b>	4.4 Inflatable Motor Boat with 25 HP	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>68.</b>	Life Buoy Tubes	43 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>69.</b>	Inflatable Raft Boats	02 Nos.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>70.</b>	Portable Dewatering Pump	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch
<b>71.</b>	MFR Kit consisting of 29 Items	01 No.	SDRF/Civil Defence Poonch

**List of Disaster Management/ Fire Fighting Equipments/ Rescue Equipments available at Fire and Emergency Stations of District Poonch**

S. No.	Name of Items	F & ES Poonch	F & ES Mandi	F & ES Surankote	F & ES Mendhar
01.	Fire Tender	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
02.	Foam Tender	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
03.	QRV	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
04.	Portable Fire Pump	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
05.	Water Mist	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
06.	Hand Control Branch	04 Nos	02 Nos	02 Nos	02 Nos
07.	Emergency Branch	06 Nos.	04 Nos.	04 Nos	04 Nos
08.	Revolving Branch	03 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
09.	Diffuser Branch	03 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
10.	Foam Branch	04 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
11.	Delivery Hose	50 Nos.	20 Nos.	20 Nos.	20 Nos
12.	Suction Hose	12 Nos	04 Nos	04 Nos.	04 Nos
13.	Suction wrench	04 Nos	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
14.	Hook Ladder	03 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
15.	Ceiling Hook	02 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
16.	Extension Ladder	04 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
17.	Door Breaker	02 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
18.	Fire Bitter	04 Nos.	02 Nos.	02 Nos	02 Nos
19.	Collection Breaching	04 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
20.	Dividing Breaching	04 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.
21.	Hydraulic Cutter	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Share Cutter	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Ropes	03 Nos.	01 No.	02 Nos.	03 Nos.
24.	Life Buoy Tube	01 No.	01 No.	Nil	Nil
25.	BA Set	Nil	Nil	01 No.	01 No.
26.	Lighting Tower	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Chain Saw	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Pneumatic lifting Bag	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	PRT KIT	01 No.	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Stretcher	02 Nos.	02 Nos.	02 Nos.	02 Nos.
31.	Hammer	01 No.	01 No.	01 No.	Nil
32.	Rubber Glove	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Search Light	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Extension Ladder	03 Nos.	01 No.	01 No.	02 Nos.

**Contact No. of Incharges of Fire & Emergency Services Stations District Poonch**

S.No	Name of Fire & Emergency Station	Telephone No. Landline	Name of Incharge	Designation	Mobile No.
<b>01</b>	F & ES Poonch	01965-220145	Sh. Mohd Iqbal	Leading Fireman	9906902176
<b>02</b>	F & ES Mandi	01965-257215	Sh. Mohinder Singh	Mech. Driver	9055724594
<b>03</b>	F & ES Surankote	01965-230060	Sh. Naresh Singh	Mech. Driver	7298352044
<b>04</b>	F & ES Mendhar	01965-226158	Sh. Mumtaz Hussain Shah	Driver	9622369211

**Existing Strength of Fire & Emergency Services Stations District Poonch**

S.No	Name of Fire & Emergency Station	S.O.	M.D.	DVR	LFM	SG FM	FM	LFM (M)	FM (M)	W/C	Total
<b>01</b>	F & ES Poonch	---	02	--	05	04	04	---	---	---	<b>15</b>
<b>02</b>	F & ES Mandi	---	01	--	03	03	03	---	---	---	<b>10</b>
<b>03</b>	F & ES Surankote	---	01	01	02	06	02	---	---	---	<b>12</b>
<b>04</b>	F & ES Mendhar	---	01	--	05	04	01	---	---	---	<b>11</b>
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>--</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>48</b>

**Details of Machinery available with Mechanical Field Sub-Division Poonch.**

<i>SNo.</i>	<i>Name of Machine</i>	<i>Deployment site</i>	<i>Hiring Party</i>
<b>1</b>	DRR 604 W	Jabba bhera Road Mendhar	PMGSY Div. Mendhar
<b>2</b>	DRR 1314 S/C	Breakdown at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>3</b>	DRR 1835 S/C	Mandi Fagla road	R&B Div. Poonch
<b>4</b>	Dozer BD-50-12979	<i>Halt</i> at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>5</b>	JCB-3DX-1501071	Mughal Road	Mughal Road Division Buffliaz
<b>6</b>	Truck JK02AF-7583	<i>Halt</i> at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>7</b>	DRR 1696 S/C	<i>Halt</i> at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>8</b>	A/C 326130	<i>Halt</i> at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>9</b>	A/C 90030019	Breakdown at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>10</b>	A/C 017881	Breakdown at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>11</b>	Snow Plough 437	Under Deployment to Mandi Loran Road	PMGSY Div. poonch and R&B Div. poonch
<b>12</b>	Snow Cat	Under Deployment to Mandi Loran Road	PMGSY Div. poonch and R&B Div. poonch
<b>13</b>	Pick Up van-6638	<i>Halt</i> at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>14</b>	DRR 207 W	<i>Halt</i> at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>15</b>	DRR 1836 S/C	<i>Halt</i> at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>16</b>	DRR 630 W	Breakdown at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
<b>17</b>	DRR 762 W	Bhainchh poonch	R&B Div. Poonch
	DRR 405 W		

18		Chela Topa road Mendhar	R&B Div. Poonch
19	DRR 406 W	Baryani gali Balakote Mendhar	R&B Div. Poonch
20	DRR 635 W	Sanjote Road	R&B Div. Poonch
21	DRR 25472 B/M	Gursai Mendhar	PMGSY Div. Mendhar
22	A/C 90020047	Halt at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
23	A/C 814659	Halt at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
24	JS-200-130839	Breakdown at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
25	Back Hoe Loader Case 01934	Halt at Mech. Workshop Poonch	-
26	VMT-860	Mendhar to jarah wali Gali Road	PMGSY Div. Mendhar

**Details of Machinery procured by Mughal Road Division Surankote for Snow Clearance of Mughal Road, maintained by Mechanical Field Sub-Division Poonch.**

S.No.	Name of Machine	Deployment site	Remarks
1	Dozer BD-80 G 14872	Deployed at Mughal Road	
2	Dozer BD-80 G 15090	Halt at Mech. Workshop Poonch	
3	Snow Cutter Rolba 1500-125	Deployed at Mughal Road	
4	Snow Cutter Rolba 1500-126	Halt at Mechanical Workshop Complex at Poonch	
5	Tipper JK-11-0958	Halt at Mechanical Workshop Complex at Poonch	
6	Tipper JK-11-0375	Halt at Mechanical Workshop Complex at Poonch	
7	Snow Plough-62	Deployed at Mughal Road	
8	Pick and Carry Crane (14 tonnes Capacity)	Halt at Mechanical Workshop Complex at Poonch	
9	Dozer BD-80 G 14871	Break down at Mechanical Workshop Poonch	
10	Snow Cutter Rolba - 3000	Break down at Mechanical Workshop Poonch	

**Contact Nos. of Employees of Mechanical Field Sub -Division Poonch**

Name of Official	Designation	Contact No.
1. Kamal Jyoti Sharma	<b>AEE</b>	<b>9419126517</b>
2. Tariq Mehmood Khan	<b>AE</b>	<b>7051465057</b>
3. Tahir Rashid Khan (on deputation to PHE Poonch)	<b>AE</b>	<b>9419177514</b>
4. Amit Singh (on deputation to PHE Poonch)	<b>JE</b>	<b>9622770870</b>
5. Gagandeep Singh	<b>JE</b>	<b>9596914224</b>
6. Safair Ahmed	<b>JE</b>	<b>9797575048</b>
7. Barkat Hussain	<b>Sr. Mechanic</b>	<b>8803131553</b>
8. Mohd Bashir	<b>Fitter</b>	<b>9797122039</b>
9. Mohd Sadiq	<b>A/C Operator</b>	<b>9697144598</b>
10. Mohd Aslam	<b>Pump Operator</b>	<b>8492864982</b>
11. Khadam Hussain	<b>Orderly</b>	<b>9622193830</b>
12. Abhishek Sharma	<b>Chowkidar</b>	<b>9596963081</b>
13. Qummar Abbas	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9797677864</b>
14. Mohd. Khurshid	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>7006106287</b>
15. Yassar Khan	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9596686392</b>
16. Ashok Kumar	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>7051014142</b>
17. Nazarat Hussain	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9697254541</b>
18. Abdul Majid	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9797304063</b>
19. Ishtiaq Ahmed	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>7051925724</b>
20. Mohd. Asghar	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9622247471</b>
21. Parveen Akhtar	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9906077678</b>
22. Balwant Raj	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9596956821</b>
23. Mohd Shakeel	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9797404131</b>
24. Manzoor Ahmed	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9797572889</b>
25. Niyaz Ahmed	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9906104615</b>
26. Bagh Hussain	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>7051284446</b>
27. Puneet Sharma	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>8082150439</b>
28. Shamraiz Mustafa	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9797431325</b>
29. Tamour Khan	<b>Need Basis Daily Wager</b>	<b>9697400786</b>

<b>List of JCB Holders PWD (R&amp;B) Sub-Division, Poonch</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Contractor</b>	<b>Phone No.</b>	<b>Machinery</b>
1	Ghulam Nabi R/O Poonch	9596626890	4 JCB's and 10 Tippers
2	Masood Choudhary R/O Poonch Chandak	9797711777	2 JCB's 05 Tippers
3	FarooqHussain R/O Poonch	9797437825	2 JCB's 04 Tippers
4	Mohd. Akram R/O Bainch	9797397600	2 JCB's 02 Tippers
5	Mohd Arif R/o Bhainch	9797391223	01 JCB & 02 Tipper
6.	Akhter Hussain R/o Poonch	9622294731	01 JCB & 04 Tippers
7	Mohd Yaseen	9086336895	1 JCB & 1 Tipper
8	Brish Verdan Singh R/o Poonch	9622066148	01 JCB & 4 Tipper
<b>PWD (R&amp;B) Sub-Division, Mandi</b>			
1	MohdZaffarChowdhary R/O Chandak	9797677560	2 JCB's 02 Tippers
2	BasharatHussain R/O Kankote	9596626629	3 JCB's 02 Tippers
3	MasoodChodhary R/O Chandak	9797711777	2 JCB's 05 Tippers
4	Bopinder Singh R/O Sekloo	9858120011	3 JCB's 01 Tippers
5	Mohd. Sajad R/O Guntrian	9797367024	2 JCB's 01 Tippers
6.	Darshan Singh R/o Bawli	9419149723	02 JCB & 05 Tippers
7	Shahzad ShabnamR/o Chaktroo	7051815151	01 JCB 7 03 Tippers
8	Khalil Ahmed R/o Bawli	9797314486	01 JCB & 1 Tipper
<b>PWD (R&amp;B) Sub-Division, Mendhar</b>			
1	Ch. Aman-Ullah R/O Mendhar	9469715958 7051925620	2 Poklians, 2 JCB's, 2 Tippers
2	Ghazanfer Ali Mumtaz R/O Mendhar	9906214786	1 Poklian, 2 JCB's, 6 Tippers
3	Hafiz Mohd. Tazeem	9149864060	2 JCB's, 2 Tippers
4	Al Hilal Stone Crusher Mendhar	7051389804	2 JCB's, 3 Tippers
5	Haji HaniefKohli	9622102548	1 JCB's, 6 Tippers
<b>PWD (R&amp;B) Sub-Division, Surankote</b>			
1	Hamid Mahir and Yaseen Khawaja R/O Surankote	9797570394 9797327775	01 JCB & 04 tIPPERS
2	Mehmood Ahmed	7006748815	2 JCB's and 2 Trolleys
3	Sheeraz Malik	788966712	2 JCB's and 2 Tippers
4	MukhtarZargar	9596926999	1 JCB and 1 Tractor trolley