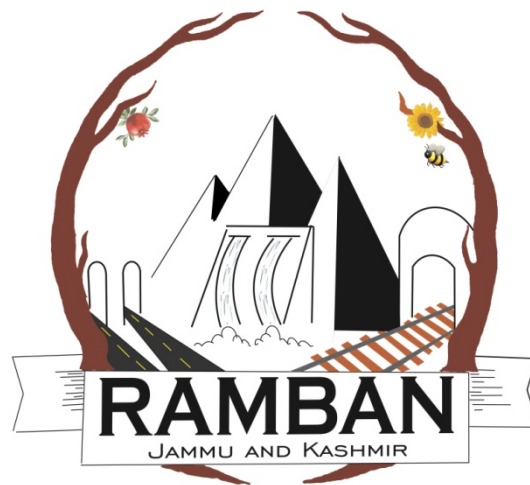


Government of Jammu and Kashmir
District Development Commissioner Ramban



**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
RAMBAN**

2020-21

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Preparation:
This document has been prepared purely on the basis of information obtained from different authentic sources and the information received from concerned departments in the District.

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The document can be downloaded from <http://www.ramban.gov.in>.

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Main Source: - J&K State Disaster Management Plan & National Disaster Management Plan



MESSAGE

I am happy to present the Disaster Management Plan for District Ramban (Jammu & Kashmir). The aim of the plan is to make Ramban a safe, adaptive and disaster-resilient District. It will help to maximise the ability of stakeholders to cope with disasters at all levels by integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) & Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into developmental activities and by increasing the preparedness to respond to all kinds of disasters.

This plan takes into account the trends that have been mentioned in J&K Disaster Management Policy and State Disaster Management Plan. The implementation of the plan requires sincere cooperation from all the stakeholders especially the active participation of civil society, community based organisations and Government.

While the plan provides much clarity and a sound framework, only when all the stakeholders work together as a team, it will be possible to realise our goals in making the District safer by significantly reducing disaster risk and drastically improving our preparedness.

I am sure that implementation of this plan will go a long way in making Ramban a safe, adaptive and disaster-resilient District.

Sd/-
Nazim Zai Khan(KAS)
Deputy Commissioner
Ramban

FOREWORD

Ramban District is prone to natural disasters as well as human hazards. The catastrophes such as flood, fire, hailstorms, earthquake, drought, snow avalanches and cloudburst have been causing loss of lives besides immense destruction to physical infrastructure and economic assets.

District Administration has been working with the State Authorities, line departments and other stakeholders at District Level to formulate a comprehensive Disaster Mitigation Plan.

The District Advisory Committees plays an important role in district level planning. However, their members are often not sensitised on risk sensitive planning. This manual is an effort to fill the gaps with regard to institutionalising DRR and introduction of CCA into developmental planning at district levels.

I hope this manual will provide help/guidance to District Disaster Management Authority, Block-level Disaster Management Committees, Panchayat/Village-level Disaster Management Committees, Planning Officers, concerned line Departments and Institutions for mainstreaming DRR and CCA measures in planning and implementation of various on-going and new projects, by offering a set of manuals (SOPs) for each line department in order to build infrastructure as per the guidelines.

This office would welcome any valuable insights, feedback and suggestions from the stakeholders in improving the District Disaster Management Plan.

Sd/-
Ashok Sharma (KAS)
Additional Deputy
Commissioner
Ramban

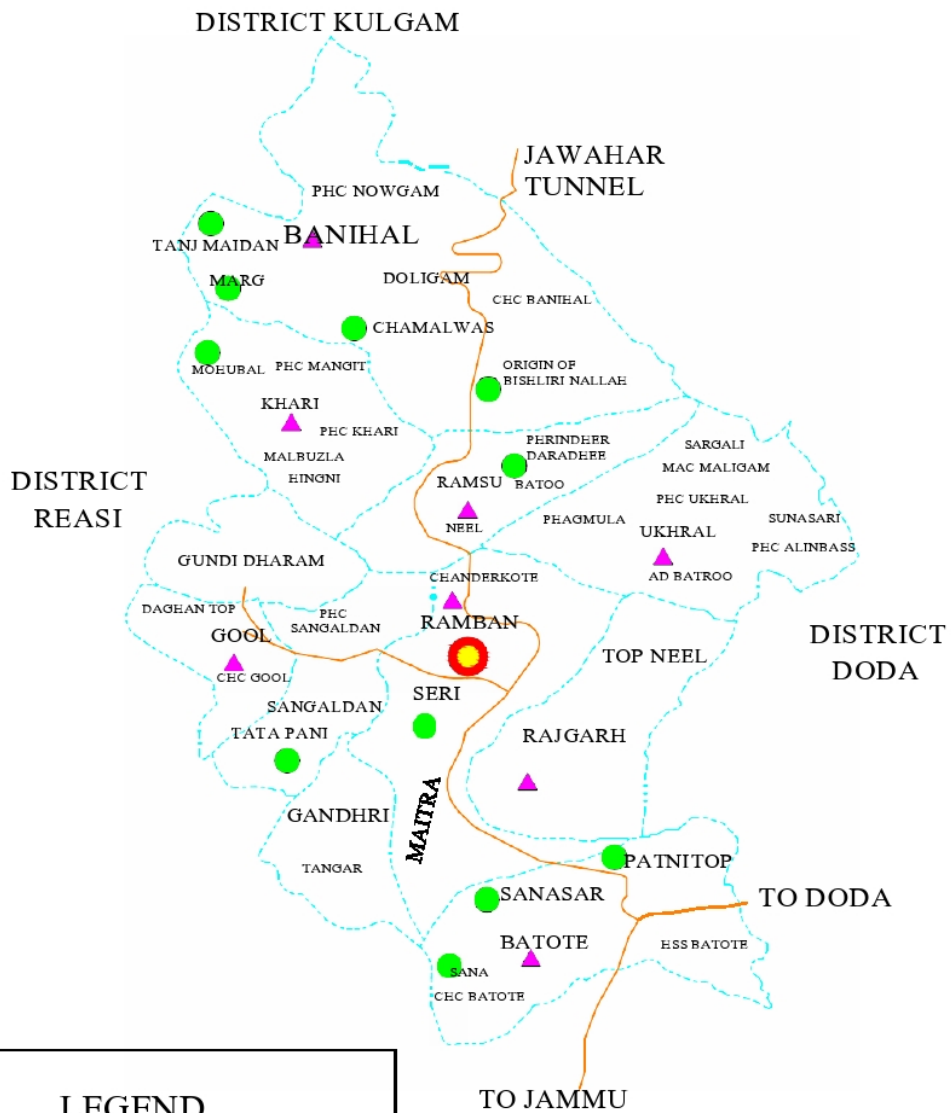
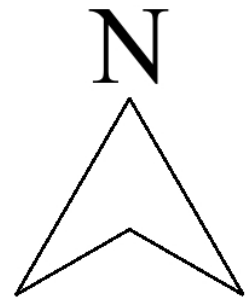
MESSAGE	3
FOREWORD	4
Chapter1: District Profile	8
Chapter2: Objectives of the Plan	10
Chapter3: Types of Disasters Frequent in the District	12
Earthquakes	
Flash Floods and Cloud Bursts	
Landslides	
Avalanches	
Forest Fires	
Soil Erosion	
Chapter4: Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis	15
Resource Inventory of the District	
Chapter 5: Institutional Framework of Disaster Management	17
District and Other Committees	
District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA-Ramban)	
Sub-Division Level Disaster Management Committee	
Block Level Disaster Management Committee	
Village Level Disaster Management Committee	
Incident Response System (IRS)	
Emergency Operations Task Force	
Chapter 6: Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness Measures	26
Strategy	
Guiding Principles and Framework for Mitigation	
Prevention and Mitigation Measures	
Structural Mitigation Strategies	
Infrastructures for Disaster Management	
Adaptation of New/Appropriate Technology	
Non-structural Mitigation Strategies	
Preparedness measures	
Training, Capacity Building and Other Proactive Measure	
Chapter 7:Response and Recovery Measures	35
Alert Mechanism - Early Warning	
Activation of District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)	
Emergency Services in the District	
Emergency Preparedness	
Subsistence, Shelter, Health and Sanitation	
Infrastructure and Essential Services	
Authorities for Specific Hazards	
Recovery Measures	
Damage-Loss Assessment	
Grievance Redressal System in Ramban District	
Long-Term Recovery Programme	
Chapter 8:Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	57

Chapter 9: Plan Maintenance






64

Authority for maintaining and reviewing the plan
Debrief and Evaluation-Mock Drills
Review/Updating of Plan
Important contact Number (Telephone Directory)

RAMBAN DISTRICT



LEGEND

-  NATIONAL HIGHWAY
-  BOUNDARY
-  DISTRICT HQ
-  IMPORTANT PLACE
-  TEHSIL

MAP NOT TO SCALE

Chapter1: District Profile

Ramban District is one of 22 Districts in Jammu and Kashmir UT of India. The District has a total area of 1330 km². Ramban is located in the lap of Pir-Panjal range of the Himalaya Range of mountains. Ramban has a very unique Geography. The District is completely mountainous with approximately 80% of its population living in villages situated in far-flung and inaccessible areas.

The mighty River Chenab flows through the Ramban District and several areas of the District are drained by the various tributaries of this river. The major tributaries of the Chenab in Ramban are Bichleri, Chengi Nallah, Ind Nallah and Rajgarh Nallah.

The boundary lines of Ramban District encompass the hill station of Patnitop as its southernmost point, Assar and Pogal Paristan on its eastern edge, Gool to the west, and Banihal to the north. The District shares its boundaries with Udhampur, Doda, Kishtwar, Anantnag, Kulgam and Reasi Districts of J&K.

District Ramban started functioning as an independent unit on April 1, 2007. Ramban town is the District Headquarters. The town is located midway between Jammu and Srinagar along the Chenab river, on National Highway-44 approximately 150 kms from Jammu and Srinagar. Ramban District has three sub divisions. These are:

1. Ramsoo
2. Banihal
3. Gool

There are eleven Community Development Blocks in Ramban.

1. Ramban
2. Batote
3. Rajgarh
4. Gool
5. Sangaldan
6. Gundi Dharam
7. Gandhri
8. Ramsoo
9. Ukhral
10. Banihal
11. Khari

The entire Ramban district is part of the Doda, Udhampur, and Kathua Parliamentary Constituency. Within Ramban there are 3 MLA constituencies of Gool-Arnas, Banihal and Ramban. Further there are 11 Blocks wherein 11 Block Development Councils have been established. There are 142 Panchayats in Ramban District.

Natural calamities, like cloud bursts, flash floods, heavy rains, earthquake, snowfall, hail storms, landslides, drought and road accidents have been a recurrent

phenomena causing a lot of misery to the people in terms of loss of life, & property damage. Further the River Chenab is a very fast flowing and deep river. It flows along the National Highway-44 in Ramban and thus is highly susceptible to accidents. Due to its strength of flow and depth, it creates a large impediment for retrieval of vehicles and victims.

Ramban has often been a victim to natural calamities causing severe damage to life and property. Added to this are the disasters caused due to development activities of construction of NH-44 and Railway link projects. Hence the significance of Disaster Management Plan for Ramban is very high.

The following table sums up the District Profile of Ramban.

District Ramban Demographics

S. No.	Description	Unit
1.	Geographical Area	1329Sq. Km
2.	Sub-Division	03- Banihal, Ramssoo, & Gool
3.	Tehsil	08- Batote, Rajgarh, Ramban, Ukhral, Khari, Banihal, Ramssoo and Gool
4.	Block	11- Ramban, Batote, Rajgarh, Gool, Sangaldan, Gundi-Dharam, Gandhri, Ramssoo, Ukhral, Banihal, and Khari
5.	Village	129
6.	Panchayat	142
7.	Municipal Council	nil
8.	Municipal Committee	03 -Ramban, Banihal, & Batote
9.	Population	Total =283713 (Male:149132 Female: 134581)
10.	Schedule Tribe Population	39772
11.	Forest cover	641.71 sq. kms
12.	Health infrastructure	C.H.C. = 03 P.H.C. = 08 Hospitals = 02 Trauma Care Hospitals=04 (Banihal, Batote, Ramssoo, Ramban)
13.	Education	Primary Schools = 526 Middle Schools = 296 High/Higher Secondary Schools = 85 Govt. Degree Colleges = 05 Ramban, Banihal, Batote, Ukhral, and Gool Govt. I.T.I.'s = 03, Ramban, Banihal, and Gool Anganwaris=778

Chapter2: Objectives of the Plan

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act 2005) lays down institutional and coordination mechanism for effective Disaster Management (DM) at the national, state, district and local levels. As mandated by this Act, the Government of India (GoI) created a multi-tiered institutional system consisting of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) headed by the Prime Minister, the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) headed by the respective Chief Ministers and the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) headed by the District Collectors and co- chaired by Chairpersons of the local bodies. These bodies have been set up to facilitate a paradigm shift from the hitherto relief-centric approach to a more proactive, holistic and integrated approach of strengthening disaster preparedness, mitigation, and emergency response.

The Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act) makes it mandatory to have a Disaster Management Plan for every district. The DDMP shall include Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures. An indicative list with possible plan objectives is given below:

- i. To identify the areas vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
- ii. To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the Government departments
- iii. Prevent disaster and mitigate its effects.
- iv. To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases of the disaster.
- v. To enhance disaster resilience of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
- vi. Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- vii. Manage future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the District.
- viii. To set up an Emergency Operations Centre at the District level to function effectively in search, rescue, response.
- ix. To develop the standardised mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.
- x. To set up an early warning system so as to prepare the community to deal with the disaster and responsive communication system based upon fail-proof proven technology.
- xi. To prepare a response plan based upon the guidelines issued in the State Disaster Management Plan so as to provide prompt relief, rescue and search support in the disaster affected areas.

- xii. To adopt disaster resilient construction mechanism in the district byway of using Information, Education and Communication for making the community aware of the need of disaster resilient future development.
- xiii. To make the use of media in disaster management.
- xiv. Rehabilitation plan of the affected people and reconstruction measures to betaken by different Government departments at district level and local authority

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is the guide for achieving the objective i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This Plan has been prepared to respond to disasters with sense of urgency in a planned way to minimise human, property and environmental loss.

Chapter3: Types of Disasters Frequent in the District

The District has often been victim to natural calamities due to its unique geographical location and topography often causing severe damage to life and property. The most common types of hazards which cause major destruction to life and economy are:-

Earthquakes

Earthquakes, quite devastating and sudden in nature, are one of the most Common types of disasters that hit the state of J&K. Lying in the sensitive Himalayan belt, at the juncture of two active tectonic plates in seismic zone -iv, the region is prone to severe seismic activity.

Flash Floods and Cloud Bursts

Flash floods are short lived extreme events, which usually occur under slowly moving or stationary thunderstorms, lasting less than 24 hours, are a common in the Ramban District. As identified by the Area Commandant Home Guards, Ramban, the flood areas are Batote, Nashri, Battery Chasma, Khooni-Nallah, Panthyal, Ramsoo, Dharam Gool area respectively & the cloudburst areas are Patnitop, Batote, Banihal, Gool, and Dharam.

As a result of the high velocity of the current which can wash away all obstacles in its way, this phenomenon has resulted in enormous loss of life and property in various parts of the region.

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 or Landslides are the downslide movement of soil, debris or rocks, resulting from natural cause, vibrations, overburden of rock material, removal of lateral supports, and change in the water content of rock or soil bodies, blocked drainages etc. 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.

As identified by the Area Commandant Home Guards, Ramban, the landslide areas of Ramban are Batote, Nashri, Peerah, Mehar, Seri, Battery Chashma, Digdol, Khooni-Nallah, Dharam, Ramsoo, Panthyal Khari and all hilly areas road side. The fragile nature of the rocks forming the mountains, along with the climatic condition and various anthropogenic activities has made the district vulnerable to the vagaries of nature. Landslides are one the geological hazards that are very common to this region, landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster and often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

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. Avalanches, river-like flow of snow or ice descending from mountain tops are common in the high ranges of the Himalayas. The villages at high altitudes and army and para-military camps are frequently hit by this form of natural calamity. In Ramban avalanches are specific to Jawahar Tunnel, Banihal and Gool areas during extreme snowfall in winters.

Immediate Impact of avalanches & landslides:

- Traffic blockade by snow deposited on road surface.
- Roads damaged by avalanches/landslides.
- Road structures, such as retaining walls, overturned.
- Structures damaged by an avalanche during construction of roads occur most frequently.

Forest Fires

The most common hazard in forests is forest fire. Forest fires are as old as the forests themselves. They pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime to fauna and flora seriously disturbing the bio-diversity and the ecology and environment of a region. During summer, when there is no rain for months, the forests become littered with dry senescent leaves and twinges, which could burst into flames ignited by the slightest spark.

The Himalayan forests, particularly, Garhwal Himalayas have been burning regularly during the last few summers, with colossal loss of vegetation cover of that region. Due to the climatic conditions of the state, the houses are constructed with local material and the villages are inhabited in cluster, resulting in huge losses in the event of fire mishaps. Approximately 90 percent of the forest fires are human-induced, intentional or unintentional due to the negligence and poor knowledge of the people. Collection of forest produce, shifting cultivation, throwing smouldering bidis, cooking food in the forest etc. are the basic anthropogenic causes that ignite forest fires.

The losses are caused to structures and also to the personal belongings, rendering the people shelterless. In Ramban district. Forest fires have been reported from these areas Gandhri , Batote , Rajgarh and Pogal-Paristan.

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is a slow phenomenon, causing extensive loss to soil fertility and damage to the land basin. Though the process of soil erosion is natural and has been continuing on the surface of the earth since its origin, recently, due to various human induced activities, its rate has accelerated to dangerous proportions. The area being drained by a large network of river systems, soil erosion by water has become a serious problem. Besides causing great loss to soil fertility, the huge quantity of eroded material carried by water channels cause floods in downstream regions

Along with other developmental activities, deforestation, road construction, forest fires etc. are the basic reasons for the high rate of soil erosion in the state. Ramban District is a vast area includes hilly as well as Chenab River besides national highway-NH-44 increases risks of soil erosion in this District

Chapter4: Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis

The Ramban District Administration has constituted a special task force vide Order Number DCR/HQA/880-907 dated 26.10.2017 for carrying out the task of Hazard Risk Vulnerability. As per the analysis carried out by Area Commandant Home Guards and risk vulnerability analysis conducted by DDMA the vulnerability of the district to different types of hazard is tabulated below:

Disaster Vulnerability of Ramban

S.No	Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Areas vulnerable
1	Earthquakes	Dec-Jan(whole year)	Whole district Seismic Zone IV(High Damage Risk Zone)
2	Flash Floods	March-Sep	Banihal, Gool, Ramban, Khari, Ukhral, Batote, Nashri, Battery Chasma, Khooni-Nallah, Panthyal, Ramsoo, Dharamkund
3	Snow Avalanches/ Snow Storm	Jan-April	Banihal, Gool, Jawhar Tunnel
4	Cloud-burst	March-Sep	Batote,Ramban, Banihal, Gool, Patnitop ,Dharamkund
5	Windstorm	April-August	Banihal, Rajgarh, Gool, Neel
6	Hailstorm	April-July	Khari, Ukhral, Gool, Banihal
7	Landslides	January -Sep	Ramban, Batote, Banihal, Gool , Nashri, Peerah, Mehar, Seri, Battery Chashma, Digdol, Khooni-Nallah, Dharam, Ramsoo, Panthyal Khari, Pogal, Paristan
8	Lightning	March -August	All tehsils
9	Drought	April-November	All tehsils
10	Fire	Whole year	All tehsils
11	Forest Fires	May-Dec	Batote, Gool, Rajgarh, Gandhri, and Pogal Paristan
12	Tourism/Crowd/ Stampede	Not Specific	Patnitop, banihal, railway station
13	Biological Hazards	Jan-Dec	All tehsils(whole district)
14	Drowning	April -Oct	Maitra, Batote, population residing along Chenab River.
15	Railway Accidents	Jan-Dec	Banihal Railway Station
16	Road Accidents	Jan -Dec	Areas residing along NH44

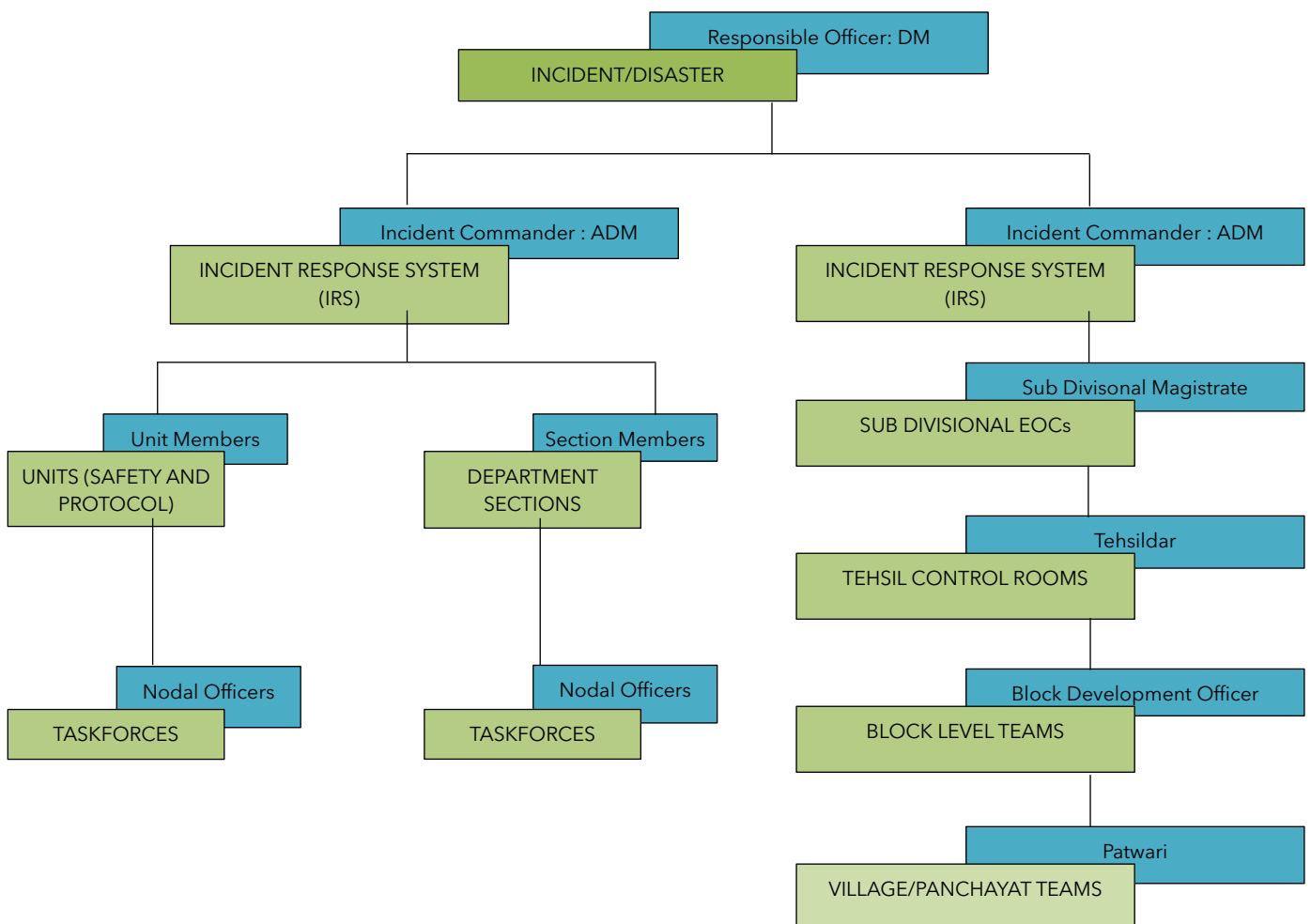
Resource Inventory of the District

The resource inventory in the form of man power, equipments and machinery available with the Line departments of the district has been uploaded on IDNR website.(<http://www.idrn.gov.in>)

Chapter 5: Institutional Framework of Disaster Management

The Disaster Management Act 2005 provides for an effective institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring implementation of disaster management plan for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for taking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Revenue Department of the District would be the Nodal Department for Disaster response which includes the coordination of rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other concerned Line Departments will extend their full cooperation in all the matters pertaining to disaster response. The DEOC and other Control Rooms at the subdivision level will be activated with full strength.

The institutional framework proposed for facilitating disaster response in the district is given below:



District and Other Committees

The District Disaster Management Authority is in place, as per SRO 138 dated 23.04.2007. However, it has been reframed vide SRO-225 dated 29.05.2017 of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Department, J&K and the same has been reflected in the updated District Disaster Management Plan.

In addition to the District Disaster Management Committees, Block Level as well as Village/Panchayat Level Committees have also been put in place.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA-Ramban)

S.No	Designation	To function as...
1.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
2.	Additional Deputy Commissioner	Member/CEO
3.	Superintendent of Police	Member
4.	Chief Medical Officer	Member
5.	Superintending Engineers of R&B, PHE, IFC, EM&RE, MED	Members
6.	Assistant Director FCS&CA	Member
7.	Deputy Controller Civil Defense	Member
8.	Deputy Director Fire & Emergency Services	Member
9.	District Disaster Management Officer (HQA to DC)	Member Secretary
10.	Executive Officer Municipal Committee-Ramban/banihal/Batote	Members
11.	Incharge SDRF Component	Member

Sub-Division Level Disaster Management Committee

S.No	Designation	To function as...
1	Assistant commissioner rev/SDM Concerned	Chairman
2	Tehsildar concerned	Convener
3	Assistant Executive Engineer- PWD (R&B),Hydraulic Division, PDD, EM& RE,REW	Member
4	Block development officer Concerned	Member
5	Block medical officer concerned	Member
6	Child development project officer	Member
7	S.H.O Concerned	Member
8	Civil Defense warden concerned	Member
9	Auqaf /Local committee president concerned	Member

Block Level Disaster Management Committee

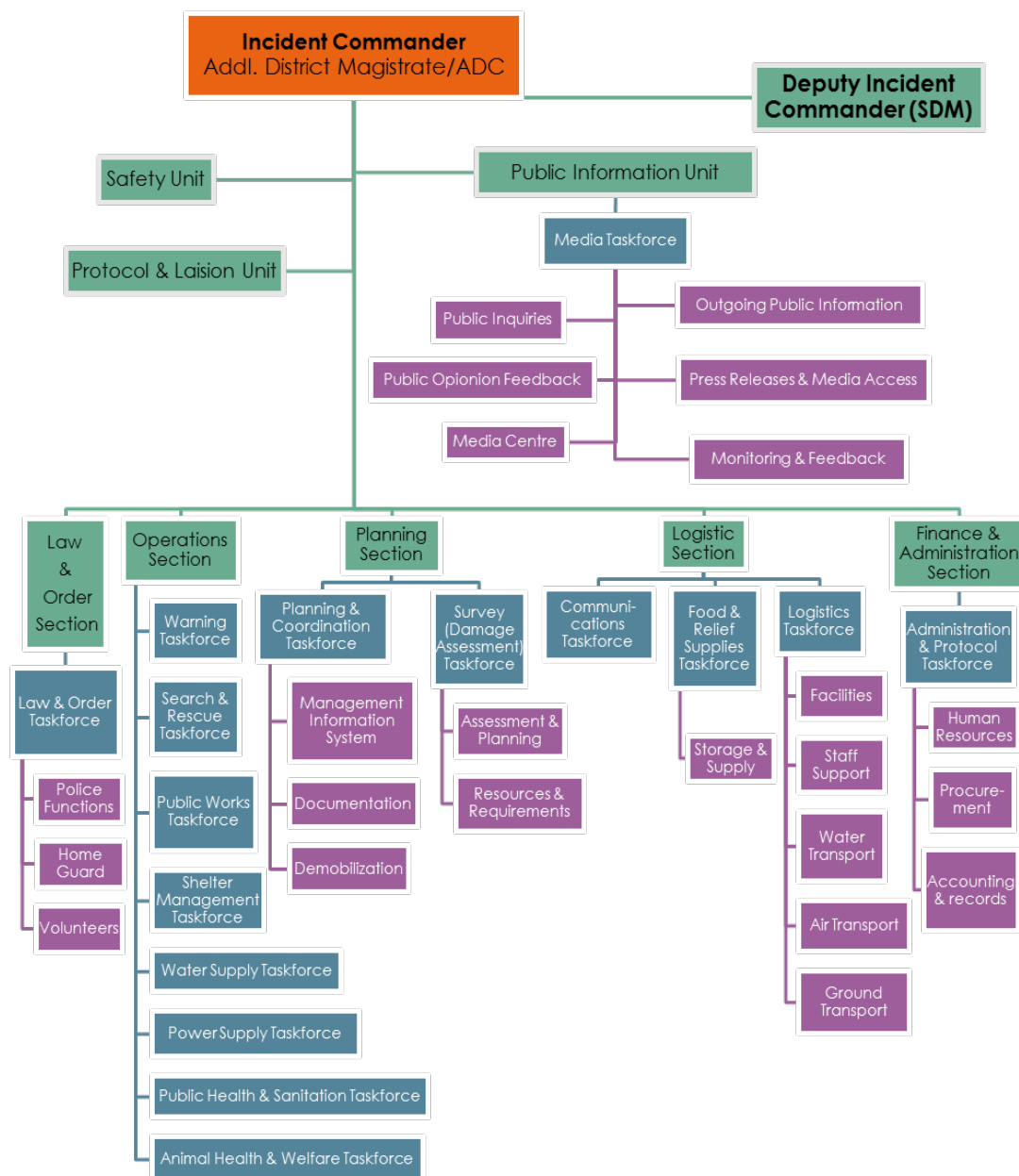
S.No	Designation	To function as...
1	Block Development Officer	Convener
2	Block Medical Officer	Member
3	Child Development Project Officer	Member
4	I/C Police Station	Member
5	I/C SDRF Component	Member
6	Tehsil Supply Officer	Member
7	Jr. Engineer R&B/PDD/RDD/I&FC/PHE	Members
8	Municipal Ward Officer	Member
9	Civil Defense Warden/Home Guards	Member
10	Civil Defence Volunteer	Member
11	Concerned Auqaf President	Member

Village Level Disaster Management Committee

S.No	Designation	To function as...
1	Patwari Concerned	Convener
2	Panchayat Secretary (VLW) Concerned	Member
3	Supervisor Child Care Development Concerned	Member
4	Sarpanch Concerned	Member
5	Panch Concerned	Member
6	Lumberdar Concerned	Member
7	Chowkidar Concerned	Member
8	AASHA Worker Concerned	Member
9	Head of Auqaf /Mohalla Committee, Concerned	Member
10	Community Volunteers Concerned	Members
11	Local NGO	Member

Incident Response System (IRS)

For immediate and effective disaster response, Incident Response System for the District has been prepared, in line with the State as well as National Disaster Management Plans. District Administration has identified 16 expected Task-forces for key Response Operation functions, each headed by an Officer Incharge and supported by other concerned members/organisations, as under:



Emergency Operations Task Force

The District administration of Ramban has identified 16 expected Task-forces for key response operation functions that are described below. Each Taskforce is led by one

organisation and supported by other organisations. The composition of the Taskforces is given:

Emergency Task Forces of Ramban

S.No	Taskforce	Operations	Nodal Officer	Supporting Members/ Organizations	IRS Section/ Unit
1	Planning & Coordination	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations	District Collector/ DM	Joint Director Planning, Assistant Director Planning, Additional Superintendent of Police	Planning
2	Administration & Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance	Additional District Development Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner Development, Chief Accounts Officer DRDA, Additional Superintendent of Police	Finance & Administration
3	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters	Additional Deputy Commissioner	District Information Officer, Executive Engineer Irrigation & Flood Control, Police Control Room.	Operations
4	Law & Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident	Sr. Superintendent of Police	Assistant Commissioner Revenue (ADM), Commandant SDRF	Law & Order

Emergency Task Forces of Ramban

S.No	Taskforce	Operations	Nodal Officer	Supporting Members/ Organizations	IRS Section/ Unit
5	Search & Rescue (including Evacuation)	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts	Deputy Controller, Civil Defense	Deputy Director Fire & Emergency Services, Deputy Superintendent of Police (DAR)	Operations
6	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to reestablish normally operating infrastructure	Superintending Engineer PW (R&B)	Executive Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers (concerned)	Operations
7	Water Supply	Assure the provision of sufficient portable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate	Superintending Engineer, Hydraulics	Executive Engineer, PHE Chief Medical Officer, Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers (concerned)	Operations
8	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities	Assistant Director, Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department	Supplies Officer with Deputy Commissioner Anantnag, concerned Tehsil Supply Officers, District Red Cross Society	Logistics

Emergency Task Forces of Ramban

S.No	Taskforce	Operations	Nodal Officer	Supporting Members/ Organizations	IRS Section/ Unit
9	Power Supply	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities	Superintending Engineer, PDD	Executive Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers (concerned)	Operations
10	Public Health and Sanitation	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems	Chief Medical Officer	Community Health Officer, Block Medical Officers, Executive Officers of Municipal Committees	Operations
11	Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster	Chief Animal Husbandry Officer	Sheep Husbandry Officers, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (concerned)	Operations
12	Shelter Management	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected population	Superintending Engineer, R&B	Executive Engineer (R&B) Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers (concerned)/ Block Development Officers/ Chief Education Officer	Operations

Emergency Task Forces of Ramban

S.No	Taskforce	Operations	Nodal Officer	Supporting Members/ Organizations	IRS Section/ Unit
13	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other Taskforces and competent authorities	Additional Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Regional Transport Officer, MVD Inspectors, SRTC Officials	Logistics
14	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collection and analysis of data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resources needed and relief plans, and compiling reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate	Additional District Development Commissioner	<p>a) Infrastructure : Assistant Executive Engineer (R&B) / Jr. Engineers R&B (concerned), Tehsildars</p> <p>b) Crops:- Chief Agriculture Officer, Chief Horticulture Officer, Tehsildars</p> <p>c) Forest:- Divisional Forest Officer, Range Officers</p> <p>d) Human/ Animals:- Chief Medical Officer, Chief Animal Husbandry Officer, District Sheep Husbandry Officer, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons</p>	Planning

Emergency Task Forces of Ramban

S.No	Taskforce	Operations	Nodal Officer	Supporting Members/ Organizations	IRS Section/ Unit
15	Communications	Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations	Additional District Development Commissioner	District Information Officer, District Informatics Officer, Officers of Cellular Companies BSNL, Airtel, Jio, etc	Logistic
16	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster	District Information Officer	NGOs, Local Media Organizations, Journalists	Public Information

Chapter 6: Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness Measures

Strategy

The strategy envisages the development and implementation of a policy framework on disaster risk reduction from a holistic perspective, which emphasises on prevention, mitigation and preparedness in pre-disaster phase. This requires the

- (i) establishment of the mitigation fund for the District;
- (ii) raising awareness for disaster risk reduction at all levels and
- (iii) Improving preparedness amongst all stakeholders using optimised and accessible Information and Communication Technology Systems.

To achieve the same, there needs to be appropriate legislative and regulatory instruments that would support and strengthen the enforcement mechanisms at different levels of the government. At the local and regional levels, there needs to be relevant capacity building for vulnerability and risk assessment and in investigating the nature and extent of damage in post disaster situations. The strategy will also be to promote the use of disaster resistant construction techniques. The district government will ensure that a culture of safe building codes and practices are followed across all sectors and will be enforced by law. By promoting and encouraging scientific research on risks and disasters, database on disasters and vulnerability, and a sound understanding on their impacts and preventive measures to be taken will be developed for the district.

Guiding Principles and Framework for Mitigation

This plan recommends certain guiding principles that would facilitate effective mitigation in tune with an ecosystem based approach to disaster risk reduction. Some of the guiding principles that would facilitate effective mitigation are given in Table:

Framework for Mitigation

S.No	Description
1	Ensuring commitment from all stakeholders, structures and processes
2	Build knowledge and awareness
3	Identify and cooperate with relevant stakeholders
4	Explore and prioritize potential hazard impacts
5	Explore a wide spectrum of mitigation and adaptation processes
6	Prioritize mitigation options
7	Modify existing policies
8	Monitor and evaluate systematically.

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

The prevention and mitigation strategies need to be both structural and nonstructural strategies. While the former generally indicates investment made on physical constructions or other development works (such as engineering measures and construction of hazard resistant / protective structures), the latter refer to soft measures such as awareness creation and education, policies strengthening techno-legal systems and practices, training, capacity development etc.

Structural Mitigation Strategies

The general plan outline for any kind of structural mitigation for the district Ramban is given below.

- Land use planning should take into account the hazard risk and vulnerability context of the District.
- Ensure that development schemes of the District are undertaken in view of hazard, risk, vulnerability and micro-donation.
- Provide sufficient evacuation and transportation space in roads and streets that are highly risk prone to hazards (includes widening of existing roads and building of new evacuation routes).
- Preparation of risk vulnerability maps; and notification of risk prone areas by micro-zoning

Infrastructures for Disaster Management

- Establishing/construction of EOC (Emergency Operations Centre) and Emergency Response Centre (ERC) at district-level.
- Operationalisation of EOCs at all levels. Construction and strengthening of disaster management cells at local jurisdictions of governance in tune with the ecological and social vulnerability of the populations at risk.
- Construction/strengthening of disaster shelters, disaster management stores and essential life-line infrastructures that are accessible by diverse vulnerable groups.

Adaptation of New/Appropriate Technology

- Application of Science and Technology based innovations in improvising infrastructures such as dams and reservoirs, building designs, construction etc.
- Identifying appropriate vernacular architecture and related technology that strengthens the resilience of structures.

Non-structural Mitigation Strategies

Non-structural mitigation measure ranges from planning, logistics, techno legal regime, capacity building, and community-based disaster mitigation to ecosystem conservation and management. Activities carried out under each task should be executed by responsible line departments. Accordingly, activities of planning involves strict regulation of land use; regular monitoring of life line structures; ensuring multi

hazard preparedness, response and mitigation plan at all levels and strategies for implementation; evolving or strengthening administrative capabilities to plan and implement post disaster management. The general plan outline for any kind of non-structural mitigation for District Ramban is given below.

Mainstreaming Disaster Management in Development Programmes

- Incorporate DRR concept into developmental schemes.
- Ensure that each development programme/scheme in the District should be sanctioned/undertaken only if it meets the requirement of disaster risk reduction.

Planning

- Develop vulnerability atlas map.
- Prepare multi hazard preparedness and mitigation plan at all levels.
- Prepare Departmental Contingency plans for managing emergency situations.
- Ensure that each department should nominate a Nodal Officer for point of contact.
- Develop strategies for implementation of risk mitigation.
- Prepare generic categorisation of disaster response for multiple hazards (articulation of Quick Response Team, Quick Assessment Teams).
- Prepare hazard-wise departmental action plan and SOPs.
- Update the plan as per the requirement.
- Monitor similar activities at district, Tehsil and block level

Capacity Building

- Capacity building through Simulation and Mock Drills needs to be carried out both horizontally (across line departments) and vertically (at all levels).
- Develop a cadre of specialised Taskforce in disaster mitigation. Strengthen the skills and knowledge of task-forces involved in the mitigation of disasters.
- Conduct workshops/training for sensitisation of the stakeholders. Carry out specific research for instance EIA and SIA
- Regular updating and proper documentation of disaster database.
- Launch awareness campaigns regarding safety measures against potential hazards.
- Develop multi- hazard IEC material for Publication and Distribution.
- Organise exhibitions for public awareness through local institutions.
- Promote communication activities such as awareness, emergency contact numbers, do's and don'ts through posters, volunteers training, and village Taskforce.
- Formulate literature of do's and don'ts for building in local/ vernacular languages.
- Conduct regular drills at all institutions at District, Tehsil Village levels.
- Networking to share knowledge and best practices on effective approach.
- Encourage disaster insurance for crop, building, and health.
- Include disaster related topics in schools and colleges curriculum.
- Strengthening of co-ordination between stakeholders at all levels.
- Encouraging Coordination and Information sharing between stakeholders - Knowledge based management and sharing the existing information / data amongst relevant stakeholders.

- Encourage Academic Collaboration with Colleges & Schools offering Disaster Management specialisation for exchanging and enhancing knowledge and information.
- Training medical and non- medical staffs for handling Mass Casualty and providing basic First Aid.
- Ensure that each village has 10 trained individuals in basic first-aid for emergency response.
- Ensure that District has at least 20 divers to deal with drowning related incidents. Similar expertise to deal with specific hazards needs to be identified and capacity building for the same needs to be ensured.

Safety Audit

- Ensure that all Departments undertake safety audits in their prescribed domains.
- Ensure fire audit of both the Government and Private Hospitals and other lifeline infrastructures, including the proposed EOCs.
- Ensure that BIS seismic code is incorporated in the construction of new buildings.
- Carrying out structural safety audit of all critical lifeline structures at regular intervals.
- Proper maintenance of existing helipads for emergency purposes, Proper maintenance of Roads, infrastructure including bridges and alternate routes to deal with emergencies.

Preparedness measures

The stakeholders as identified from above table includes the Fire and Emergency Services Department, Civil Defence (SDRF), Para Military Forces, Traffic Police, Forest Department, Police, Irrigation & Flood Control Department, Power Development Department, Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, Veterinary Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Health Department, , Education department, Social Welfare, Red Cross, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Block Development Officers, NGOs. The availability of resources should be regularly monitored and updated on IDRN Website to combat any emergency situation in the District. Information in the database will enable stakeholders in DRR to assess the level of preparedness for specific hazards.

Training, Capacity Building and Other Proactive Measure

Training

There are four prime responsibilities in this regard. This involves: -

1. The identification of stakeholders who are to be trained.
2. The departments and other agencies who will offer the training.
3. Designing training modules as per the need and context.
4. Offering the training.

The stakeholders who need to be trained include Civil Defence Personnel, NCC & NSS cadets, personnel belonging to educational and training institutions, Civil Society actors and CBOs, Corporate entities, Personnel of Fire and Emergency Services, Police and Traffic 69 Departments, Disaster Response Teams, Media, Government Officers/ Officials at different levels, Health Personnel and Personnel in the engineering and construction industry. This plan proposes the following training strategy for preparedness:

Components of Training	Stakeholders to be Trained	Trainers/Resource Personnel
Information; Education; Communication; Management & Administration; First aid; Response & Evacuation; Mass casualty preparedness; Emergency coordination; Search and Rescue; Operations	Civil Defence; Police; Fire Brigade; Line Departments; Anganwadi Workers; Medical, para-medical and supportive staff; Civil Society Networks (NGOs); Volunteers from educational institutions; NSS / NCC cadets; Members of PRIs; Local Youth	Fire and Emergency Services Department; Health Department; Social Welfare; Civil Defence; Traffic Police; Police; IMPA & RD; Red Cross; Government medical College; Chief medical officer.

Training Agencies

Disaster	Nodal Agencies
Earthquakes	IMD, ISRO, GSI
Floods	IMD, Irrigation & Flood Control Department
Windstorm/ Rains/ Cloudburst/ Cold Waves	IMD, Revenue Department, Irrigation & Flood Control Department, Agriculture/Horticulture Departments
Avalanche	IMD, ISR, SAS
Drought	Agriculture/Horticulture Department
Epidemics	Health & Family Welfare Department
Industrial & Chemical Accidents	Industry, Labour & Employment Department
Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

Awareness: Strategies for Awareness Generation

Strategy	Task	Responsibility
Mock Drills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct mock drill periodically. Organise combined mock drills among various actors to create a cordial atmosphere. ✓ Develop training programmes for volunteers to conduct mock drills. ✓ Arrangement of advance preparatory periodic Mock Drills on Disaster Management. 	IMPA; Fire and Emergency Service Department; Health department; Civil Defence; Red Cross; District Administration; Government Medical College, SDRF
Immediate Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure availability of rescue materials ✓ Establish search, rescue, relief and rehabilitation Taskforce ✓ Co-ordinate with NCC / NSS / Civil Defence/ NGO /UNICEF /Red Cross / other voluntary organisations and PSUs 	District Administration; Revenue Department; Fire and Safety; Police; Civil Defence; PRIs
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Carrying out detailed vulnerability analysis and risk assessment in the wards/ villages as per hazards/ disaster. ✓ Preparations of disaster preparedness in consultation with experts on specific subject plans for: Women/housing and infrastructure/ livestock/ community based participation/ industrial disaster/ drinking water/ electricity/ land use. ✓ Formulation of various committees for different hazards 	District Administration; Line Departments; PRIs

Strategy	Task	Responsibility
Resource Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify available resources viz. human, financial and equipment for disaster preparedness and response with - District Level - Tehsil level - Village level - Public sector - Private sector - ✓ Community level Identification of gaps of resources as per the need. ✓ Delineate processes for procurement of lacking resources. 	District Collector; Fire and Emergency Services; Municipal Council/ Committees; Civil Defence (SDRF); Para Military Forces; Traffic Police; Forest Department; Police; Irrigation and Flood Control; Power Development Department; Agriculture Department Horticulture Department; Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs; Veterinary Department; Animal Husbandry Department; Health Department; Government Medical College; Education Board; Social welfare; Red Cross; SDM; Block Development Officers; NGOs.

Capacity Building

Strategy	Task	Responsibility
Information Education and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Imparting awareness about do's and don'ts for various emergency situation through electronic media like television, print, radio, internet, pamphlets, literature, education, in vernacular languages. ✓ Generating awareness on disasterpreparedness using mediums like public meetings, speaker announcement, street plays, village Taskforce/ volunteers training, sign board, hoarding, walling, poster, religious and discourses utilising the services of preachers. ✓ Organising declamation/debate, poster and quiz competition for mass public awareness 	District Information Centre; Education Department; Religious leaders; Media; Municipal Council; Elected members; Telecommunication; Civil society; Red Cross; NGOs; PRIs; IMPA; Civil Defence; all Line Departments
Fail safe communication and last mile connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Undertake research to establish fail safe two-way communication - information system from state level to disaster site connecting State, District, Tehsil and city/village level. ✓ Set up alert/siren with multi- lingual recordedmassages in risk prone areas. ✓ Establishment of multiple/alternative system ofwarning. ✓ Training/IEC campaign for general public of therisk prone areas. ✓ Plan for re-establishment of disrupted systems ofcommunication and network 	IMPA; Information Department; District Administration; PRIs; Executive Officer Municipal Council/ Committee; Private Mobile Network Providers; Police.
Plan Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide copy of the plan to each stakeholder. ✓ Organise mock drills and rehearsal for plantesting. ✓ Lesson learnt through mock drill; ✓ Identification ofgaps through feedbacks and modification of plan. ✓ Organise annual mock drill and updating of plan 	District Administration; IMPA; Information Department; Disaster management professionals

Shelter Management

- Setting up of Shelter/temporary shelter in suitable and safe places
- Assigning responsibilities to officials for distribution of emergent relief/running free kitchen.
- Provision of lightning facilities for shelter places
- Identification of shelter places with maps
- Arrangement of food/drinking water/medicine in the shelter places.
- Deployment of vehicle
- Deployment of Police Personnel
- Arrangement of tents (for workers as well)
- Temporary supply of safe drinking water

Chapter 7: Response and Recovery Measures

Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over.

Since response is conducted during periods of high stress in a highly time-constrained environment and with limited information and recourses (in majority of the cases), it is by far, the most complex of four functions of disaster management. Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear perception/vision about hazards, its consequences and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

The aim of disaster response measures need to be aimed at rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by hazards. This involves minimising the impact of injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment. Usually disaster response is carried amidst periods of heightened stress and often with constraints of time, information and resources. Apart from addressing the immediate needs and functions of search and rescue, it also involves the activation and coordination of various lifeline systems.

Alert Mechanism - Early Warning

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of Anantnag District will be put into operation. The details of agencies competent enough for issuing warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below.

The EOCs and ERC will be put on full alert and expanded to include branch arrangements, with responsibilities for specific tasks, depending on the nature of disaster and extent of its impact. The number of branches to be activated will be decided by the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector at the District level. All line departments and Nodal Officers will work under the overall supervision and administrative control of the District Collector. All the decisions taken in the EOC have to be approved by the District Incident Commander.

Immediate access to the disaster site through various means of communications such as mobiles, VSAT, wireless communication and hotline contact needs to be established and maintained. As mentioned earlier, the EOCs and ERC in its expanded form will continue to operate as long as the need for emergency relief and operations continue and the longer term plans for rehabilitation are finalised. For managing

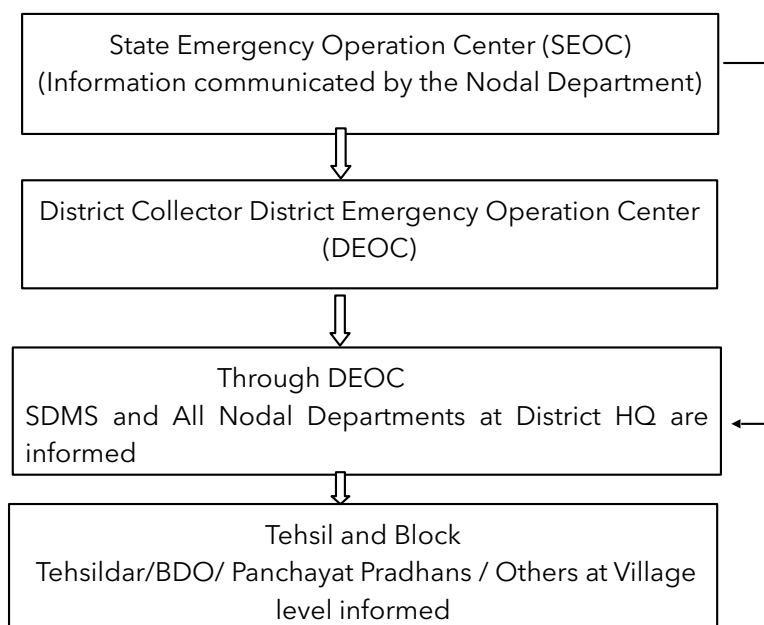
long-term rehabilitation programmes, such as reconstruction of houses, infrastructure and other social amenities, the responsibilities will be that of respective line departments through a well-structured R&R Programme.

Activation of District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)

The District emergency operating centre acts as the nodal point of communication, information dissemination, coordination among all departments. Disaster response measures include those that are aimed at limiting casualties, alleviating hardship and suffering, restoring essential life support and community systems, avoiding further damage and losses, and providing the foundations for subsequent recovery. When a disaster strikes, every minute counts for saving lives. Immediate, coordinated and pre-planned response is essential. With a capacity to deal with several simultaneous emergencies in different time zones, around-the-clock, the EOC/ERC is a coordination hub facilitating a coherent response during emergencies helping to cut unnecessary and expensive duplication of efforts. It collects and analyses real-time information on disasters, monitors hazards, prepares plans for the deployment of experts, teams and equipment in the District, and works with the State to map available assets and coordinate the disaster response efforts. Better planning and the preparation of a set of typical Disaster scenarios will further enhance the EOCs/ERCs capacity for rapid response.

In such case the Government has authorised agencies generating such early warning signals; in case the matter is very urgent needing action at Block/Tehsil/Village levels, the alerts and action points will go directly to all concerned. Arrangements need to be in place to ensure prompt receipt of these signals and action thereon. After such warning/advisory received by the State Govt., the SEOC will communicate it to the DEOC urgently. The DEOC will communicate such warning to the departments at the District level. The information flow in such cases will be as follows:-

Figure:

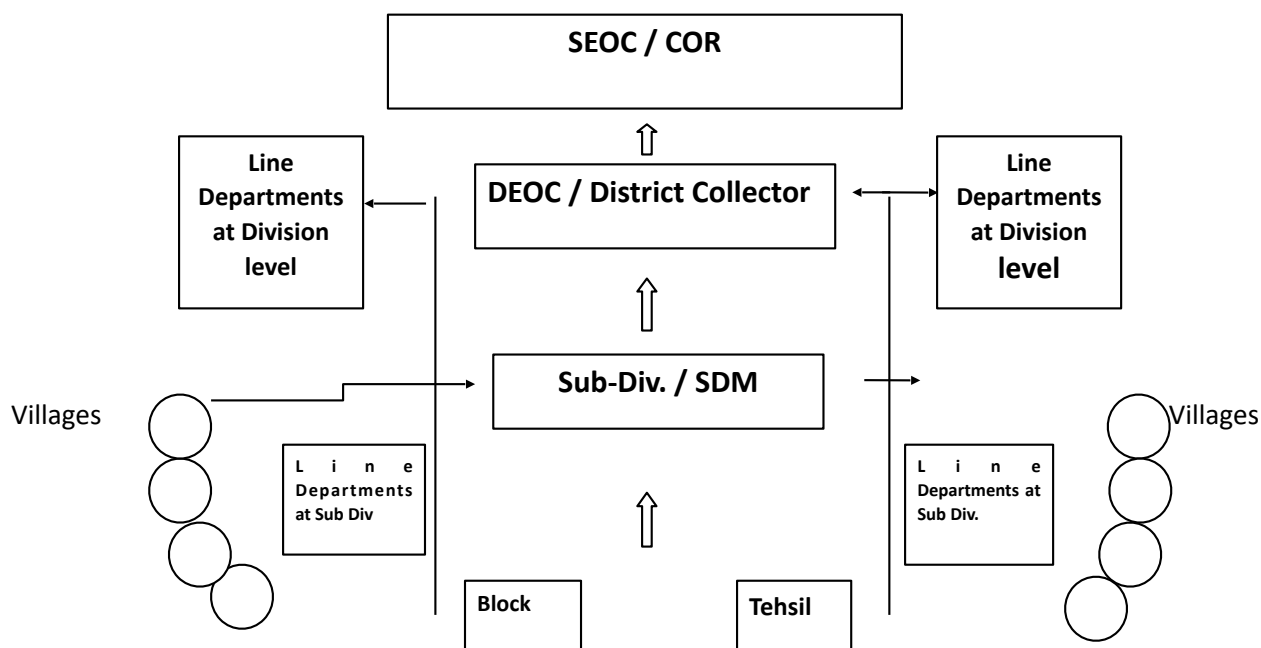


Without Early Warning Signal

When disaster occurs without any early warning in that case the information starts from the place of incident through government agency or otherwise and the institutional mechanism in such cases will be as follows:-

- i. The concerned village will report to the Panchayat, Block, police station/SDM/DM and the information will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.
- ii. DDMA will assess the information and assess the disaster to be of the level L0, L1, L2 or L3.
- iii. DEOC will be activated and if required the SEOC will be kept at alert if assistance needed; otherwise information of the incident will be passed on to SEOC. 8
- iv. DDMA will convene the meeting of DEOC and plan the management of the disaster as Incident Response Plan.
- v. The respective Incident response teams will be rushed to the site for effective management

Figure:



The disaster response structure will be activated on the receipt of a disaster warning or on the occurrence of a disaster by the competent authority. The occurrence of a disaster may be reported by the concerned monitoring authority to the Commissioner of Relief/SDMA by the fastest means. The SDMA/SEC will activate all departments for emergency response including the State EOC, District EOC, police personnel's and ERCs. In addition, they will issue instructions to include the following details:

- i. Exact quantum of resources (in terms of manpower, equipments and essential items from key departments/stakeholders) that is required.
- ii. The type of assistance to be provided.
- iii. The time limit within which assistance is needed.
- iv. Details of other Task/Response Forces through which coordination should take place.
- v. The State EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the State level as well as district control rooms should be activated with full strength.

Emergency Services in the District

District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)/ Control Room

During large scale emergencies or disasters, EOC become the Centre of co-ordination, planning, resource mobilisation and deployment, communication, information management and dissemination. Yet another significant feature of the EOC is that it acts as the platform where key decision makers and administrators interface with technical experts. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System (ICS) Organisational chart.

District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) is a physical location and normally includes the space, facilities and protection necessary for communication, collaboration, coordination and emergency information management and temporarily operates from Police Control Room Ramban. EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work. In case of 'L1 Disaster' Local Control Room will be activated and in case of L2 disaster SDEOC will be activated along with the DEOC. It is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster.

Other activities of the Control Room shall include collection/transmission of information concerning the calamity and relief, keep close contact with the Divisional authorities regarding the status of the relief and rescue operations during the calamity. All the Taskforce Leaders shall take position in the District Control Room along with Incident Commander to enable one-point coordination for decision-making process. The designated Officer of the Home Guards at the EOC provides security to the EOC entrance points. In addition to EOC staff, only authorised individuals should be allowed by the Home Guards to enter the EOC.

Facilities at District Control Room (DCR) / District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC):

The District EOC shall be equipped with the following items:

1. Furniture,
2. Printer

3. Desktop Computers with Scanner, Colour 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

Sub Divisional Emergency Operations Centre (SDEOC)

For effective disaster response mechanism, Sub Divisional EOCs are to be established. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned shall take charge as Nodal Officer of Sub Divisional Emergency Operations Centre.

Facilities at SDEOC:

The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:

- ✓ Plan at Sub Division level
- ✓ PC with internet connection.

- ✓ Telephones
- ✓ Facsimile
- ✓ Satellite Phone (desirable)
- ✓ Hand held Radios/Base Stations
- ✓ Marker board (1)
- ✓ Copy of District Disaster Management Plan and Disaster Management.
- ✓ Other relevant documents, if any.

Tehsil Control Room

The Tehsil Control Room shall be located at the Office of Tehsildar. The Tehsildars of the respective Tehsils shall take charge of the Control Room. The respective Tehsildar shall act and coordinate between the Task Group members working at disaster sites and Block/Panchayat Level Disaster Management Committees for mobilisation of resources and dissemination of instructions received from DEOC.

Facilities at Tehsil Control Room:

The following facilities are to be maintained inside Tehsil Control Room:

- ✓ Telephones
- ✓ Facsimile
- ✓ Satellite Phone (desirable)
- ✓ Hand held Radios/Base Stations
- ✓ Marker board
- ✓ A copy of Disaster Management Plan at District/SD/Tehsil level.
- ✓ Other relevant documents, if any.

Emergency Response Centre (ERC)

The Emergency Response Centre (ERC) is a workplace for emergency preparedness and for the crisis management related activities. ERC is the operational heart enabling the authorities to respond to overwhelming natural and man-made disasters quickly and efficiently. The ERC is staffed with experts and equipped with enhanced monitoring and analytical capacity, technologies for satellite images, early warning systems and state of the art crisis management tools. It can monitor hazards globally in real time and respond immediately with the most appropriate means. The 24/7 duty system ensures real-time monitoring and immediate reaction to new emergencies.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency preparedness means an ability to recognise the occurrence of a disaster and, upon its occurrence, to carry out measures specified in emergency plans. ERC ensures the following activities:

- ✓ Approves on-site emergency plans.
- ✓ Carries out the inspection of emergency preparedness.
- ✓ Evaluates the results of inspections;

- ✓ Participates in inspections at other workplaces focusing on the emergency preparedness;
- ✓ Receives and distributes protocols on an emergency event;
- ✓ Management of the Radiation Monitoring Network in the normal radiation situation;
- ✓ Exchange of data;

Search and Rescue

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

Table below shows the key components and actors of the rescue services.

Components	Tasks	Responsibility
Rescue Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue the victims under debris in damaged buildings. • Give necessary first aid to such casualties at the post before rescue. • Recover the dead bodies. • Carry out demolition of dangerous structures and remove debris. • Adoption of Green Corridor System for emergency Response. 	Rescue Team consist of: Paramedical Staff - Home Guard, Police personnel Other actors include: - Fire Services - Paramilitary forces - Civil Defence - Civil Society - Civilians
Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift the injured and the affected population from the disaster site. • Employ sufficient manpower and material resources, transport facilities what so ever available in the district for immediate evacuation. • Formation of rescue sub-committee. • Civilian should be evacuated from military areas to prevent their interference with the operation of troops. • Control of spontaneous exodus to prevent panicky condition 	District Administration; SDMs; Tehsildars; BDOs; DFO; SDPO; SHO; Range Officer; Fire Brigade; PRIs
Emergency Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue people trapped in burning, collapsed or damaged buildings, damaged vehicles, including motor vehicles, trains, industries, boilers and pressure vessels etc. • Control fires and minimise damages due to explosions. Control other dangerous or hazardous situations such as soil, gas and hazardous materials spill. • Protection of property and the environment from fire damage. Provide support to other agencies in the response to emergencies. Investigate on the causes of fire. 	SDM/ Tehsildars Chairman, BMO Coordinator SDPO/ SHO - Member BDO - Member Executive Officer MC - Member, Zonal Education Officer PWD, PHE, PDD, PRIs

Components	Tasks	Responsibility
Relief/ Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Headquarters is the focal point for all rescue and relief activities. • Provide immediate first aid and relief. • Carry out relief operations at one place so that control/sub-control Centre can easily issue orders for movement of services. • Organise relief camp. • Immediate freezing of 75% stock of POL Bunkers in the districts and should be used during time of disaster followed by scarcity. • Assisting in distribution of relief material. Maintaining law and order. • Cash relief/ex-gratia grant to affected families. • Encourage the formation of Mutual Aid and Response Groups (MARGs). • Prepare a damage list to by conducting a preliminary damages assessment at Tehsil/ block Level/ Panchayat Level. • Help the evacuees for returning to their houses. • Co-ordination between agencies is needed on the issue of compensation. 	District Administration; Police; Fire Services; Health Department; Education Department; Paramilitary Forces; Civil Defence; Civilians; Civil Society; PRIs
Welfare Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide orphans, widows and other vulnerable people every sort of relief and rehabilitation. • Establish rest centres to provide shelters, food and care to them. • Establish rest centres for homeless citizens. • Collect clothing from NGO's and other like Red Cross and distribute them amongst the deserving and needy people. 	Social Welfare Department; PRIs, Civil Society; Local Auqaf

Subsistence, Shelter, Health and Sanitation

Shelter Management

Disaster situations typically result in an immediate need for shelter and protection against an incidence of any disaster. The concerned Government Departments and local authorities would provide temporary shelter, health and sanitation services to rescued victims in order to prevent an outbreak of diseases. All the Disaster Management Centres in the District shall be used as shelter sheds in case of exigencies. The concerned authorities shall make all the necessary arrangements for providing shelters to common masses and prepare a database of the sufferers with full particulars.

Public Health

The components of public health response during disaster response are:

Components	Tasks	Responsibility
First Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of Medical facilities. ✓ Provision of required medications such as dressing, antibiotics, I.V Fluids, steroids, tincture iodine/fly repellants, digestive tonics, phenyl, NSAIDs etc. ✓ Vaccinations after disaster for Food-Mouth Disease and other infections in cattle and livestock. ✓ Vaccinations against Typhoid, Hepatitis A, Cholera etc. ✓ CMO shall ensure that the teams are assigned zones for providing necessary medical assistance. ✓ Medical team shall continue to assist till situation returns to normal. 	Deputy Commissioner; Civil Defence; Chief Medical Officer (CMO); Surgeon Specialist; Physician Specialist; Child Specialist; Gynaecologist; Microbiologist; Health Supervisor; Sr. Assistant Animal Husbandry
Ambulance Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Administer first aid to injured individuals. ✓ Evacuate people to relief camps/shelter 	Health Services; Trained Civil Society Volunteers.
Casualty Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Immediate response in handling the casualties. ✓ Medical assistance should be given to the needy and injured persons. ✓ Carry out on spot first aid facilities. ✓ Transport the patients who are in critical conditions to hospitals for treatment. ✓ In patients having sustained craniofacial (i.e. head and neck region) trauma it is essential to understand that the patient has to be transferred in such a way that the neck area (cervical spine) is put to minimum strain. 	Civil Defence; Command Officers; Chief Medical Officer; Civil society; Semi-Govt Organizations; Medical Staff
Management of Epidemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draw-up Plans at PHC level to cope with any epidemic. ✓ Immunization against infectious diseases. ✓ Disease surveillance and transmission of reports to the higher authorities on daily basis 	Medical Staff; District Officials

Components	Tasks	Responsibility
Corpse Disposal Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NDMA guidelines regarding corpse disposal would be followed. Arrange sufficient manpower for burial of dead bodies immediately to prevent spread of diseases. ✓ Recovered dead bodies shall be kept in mortuary of the local hospital dispensaries for identification purpose. ✓ Identified and claimed bodies should be handed over to their kith and kin's. ✓ Assistance in funerals. Manage the disposal of dead bodies and carcasses to clean the environment. The process of identification and handing over to next of kin shall be followed. Mass burial/disposal of bodies shall be the last resort. The bodies shall be disposed in honorable manner by observing religious and cultural practices in the area 	Municipality; Government Hospital; District Hospital; Police; District Administration

Food Supply and Nutrition

Food Supply and Nutrition Services during disaster response are:

Components	Tasks	Responsibility
Food Security, Nutrition & Food Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prepositioning of the staff in the areas that are vulnerable to the risk and arrange food and other basic requirement for emergency response. ✓ Assign responsibilities to the officials for distribution of emergent relief and to run free kitchen. ✓ Assign role to trained voluntary staff/ taskforce/ Anganwari workers etc. for delivering effective service. ✓ Provision of supplementary nutrition through Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)/ Anganwari to the vulnerable groups. ✓ Monitor the price through committees from the Panchayat level. ✓ Ascertain the availability of dry food, drinking water and medicines to the evacuees especially the ones in the in the cut-off and inaccessible areas. ✓ Arrangements for food and ration etc. to be made available to the people. ✓ Prior storage of food grains in the vulnerable pockets. ✓ Make necessary arrangements for air dropping of food packets in the marooned villages through helicopters. 	Deputy Commissioner SDMs; Tehsildars; BDOs; Social Welfare Department; Health Department; Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs PRIs

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water Supply and Nutrition Services during disaster response are:

Components	Tasks	Responsibility
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of drinking water. ✓ Normal water supply in the affected areas either by arranging tankers or fire tenders. ✓ Desalting and dewatering of the inundated areas. Provision of water supply schemes and check dams across Nallahs and riverbeds. ✓ Disinfection of water sources 	Revenue department Hydraulic division PHE Department; Municipality; PRIs
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure round the clock sanitation and shall take necessary help from NGOs & volunteers. ✓ Provide assistance till situation returns to normal. 	Municipality; PRIs; Health Services;- Civil society

Infrastructure and Essential Services

Disasters can result in breakdown of essential infrastructure and support systems such as roads, public buildings, airfields, ports, communication network etc. An immediate priority after a disaster is to bring the basic infrastructure into operating condition and deal with fires and other hazardous conditions that may exist in the aftermath of the disaster. The local authorities would work in close coordination with relevant Government departments like PWD (R&B), Police etc. to restore infrastructure to normal operating condition. Some of the crucial tasks that the PWD (R&B) will take up are given below.

- Maintenance and construction of infrastructure facilities such as roads, embankments.
- Inspect, strengthen and repair all the roads and sewer system.
- Repair power, telephone and sewerage lines on priority basis to restore normalcy.
- Filling of ditches, disposal of debris, and cutting of uprooted trees along the road.
- Schemes should be sanctioned for repair/restoration of public as well as private properties.

Some of the crucial tasks associated with re-establishing road network connectivity are given below in Table:

Components	Tasks	Responsibility
Road Network Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establish Connectivity. ✓ Identification and notification of alternative routes to strategic locations. ✓ Mobilize the community to obtain assistance for clearing blocked roads. ✓ Facilitate movement of heavy vehicles carrying equipments and materials. 	PWD (R&B); Police; Fire & Emergency Services; Paramilitary forces; Civil Defence; Civil Society
Transport Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability/arrangement of high ground clearance vehicle. ✓ Maintain the transport in an efficient and road worthy condition. ✓ Make arrangements for quick service training of drivers. 	Transport Department; SRTC ,Dy.sp traffic

Security

Usually, in a disaster situation, the police and security personnel are preoccupied with conducting search and rescue missions. Some people could take advantage of the situation and resort to looting and other anti-social activities. Consequently, it is necessary that security agencies functioning under the administrative control of the district authorities be geared up to prevent this and provide a sense of security to citizens.

Communication

The District Administration and local authorities would communicate to the larger community the impact of the disaster and specific activities that are required to be undertaken to minimise the impact. Some of these activities could include precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders. It would also aim at preventing panic reactions, while providing relevant information and handling welfare enquiries. The communication channel will also act as a feedback mechanism on relief measures and urgent needs of various agencies involved in emergency relief measures and relief.

- A standardised daily situation report will be submitted by EOC at the Sub Division to the District level EOC, which will be then submitted to the SDMA/NDMA/MHA.
- Based on instructions from the EOC Incident Commander, the Nodal Officers from the Department of Public Information will be responsible for the

dissemination of information to the electronic and print media, including press briefing.

- Some of the key tasks that will be carried out as part of information dissemination and creating public awareness of the disaster are given below. These are the responsibilities of information management and dissemination team of respective EOCs.
- Prepare a damage list by conducting a preliminary damage assessment at Tehsil/Block / Panchayat Levels.
- Co-ordinate meeting with the officials at District Control Room at 12 hours' interval and 24 hours' interval with the field to get the up-to-date information of the situation. Regular collection of situation report of the risk and vulnerable areas from the officers assigned for the purpose. Continue to operate till post disaster scenario returns to normal.
- Submission of daily reports and dissemination of correct information through mass media to avoid rumours.
- Establish alternate communication links to have effective communication especially in the marooned/isolated areas.

Funds Generation

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) are the state and central level funding assistance provided for immediate relief. Under the guidelines, people affected by avalanches, cloudburst, drought, earthquake, fire, floods, hailstorms, landslides, frost and cold waves, and pest attack are eligible for accessing the assistance.

Finalising Relief Pay-outs and Packages

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

Post-Relief Assessment

The post-relief assessment will be aimed at faster recovery and in reducing vulnerabilities to future risks. The District Administration, with assistance from Government Departments and local authorities, will also document learning from the relief experience, which can serve as inputs into further mitigation, relief or rehabilitation, and, reconstruction, plan.

Authorities for Specific Hazards

Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

DISASTER	Nodal Ministries/ Department	Nodal State Department	Nodal District Department/ Authority
Flood	MHA/ Ministry of WaterResource	Irrigation and Flood Control Department	Irrigation & Flood Control Department
Drought	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation / Ministry of Agriculture	Revenue Department/ JKDMRR&R- Department	Revenue Department/ Agriculture and Horticulture Department
Snow Avalanche	MHA/Ministry of Defence	Snow Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), DRDO	Revenue Department/ JKDMRR&R-department
Hailstorm	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation/ Ministry of Agriculture	Agriculture and Horticulture Department/ JKDMRR&R- department	Revenue/ Agriculture and Horticulture Department/ JKDMRR&R-department.

Geological Hazards

DISASTER	Nodal Ministries/ Department	Nodal State Department	Nodal District Department/ Authority
Earthquake	MHA / Ministry of Earth Sciences	Revenue Department/ JKDMRR&R	Revenue Department/ DDMA
Landslide	MHA / Ministry of Mines	Revenue Department/ JKDMRR&R	Revenue Department/ DDMA

Chemical, Industrial and Nuclear Hazards

DISASTER	Nodal Ministries/ Department	Nodal State Department	Nodal District Department/ Authority
Chemical and Industrial Disasters	Ministry of Environment and Forests/ DOAE	Department of Home/ JKDMRR&R	District Industries & Commerce Department

Accidents

DISASTER	Nodal Ministries/ Department	Nodal State Department	Nodal District Department/ Authority
Forest Fire	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Forest Department	Forest Department
Serial Bomb blast	MHA	Department of Home	Police
Building fires	Directorate General Civil Defence, MHA	Department of Home/ JKDMRR&R	Police/ Fire & Emergency Services
Building Collapse	MHA Department of Home		Police/PWD (R&B) Department
Boat capsizing	MHA	Department of Home/ JKDMRR&R	Police, Civil Defense

Biological Hazards

Disaster Nodal	Nodal Ministries/ Department	State Department	Nodal District Department/ Authority
Epidemics	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Department of Health and Education	Department of Health and Education
Pest Attack	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation / Ministry of Agriculture	Agriculture Department	Agriculture/Horticulture Departments
Cattle Epidemic	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation/ Ministry of Agriculture	Revenue Department	Revenue/Sheep/Animal Husbandry Department
Food Poisoning	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Department of Health and Education	Assistant Controller Food/ Food Inspectors

Recovery Measures

Recovery is defined as decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restore or improves life and assets of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk. Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) or comprehensive rehabilitation is the last step in the cycle of disaster management. In addition, this is the phase of new cycle, where the

opportunity to reconstruction and rehabilitation should be utilised for building a better, safer and resilient society.

Strategies for restoring physical infrastructure and lifeline services may be:

- **Build Back Better:** This ensures greater resilience, preparedness; and minimum loss in an event of future disaster.
- **Participatory Planning:** Infrastructure improvement measures need to be balanced with, or at least be in line with, the social and cultural needs and preferences of beneficiaries
- **Coordination:** A plan of recovery will help better coordination between various development agencies. Damage Assessment and Need Assessment shall be the basis of recovery planning, various sectors for recovery process may be:
 - ✓ **Essential Services:** Essential Commodities (eatables), Health, Water, Sanitation Power, and Communication & Transport.
 - ✓ **infrastructural:** Housing, Public Buildings and Roads
 - ✓ **Livelihood:** Employment, Agriculture, Cottage Industry, Shops and Establishments.

Basic services such as power, water supply, sanitation, etc. should be restored in shortest possible time. Alternate arrangement of water supply, temporary sanitation facilities can be sought with the help of special agencies. Special arrangements for provision of essential services should be ensured. It can include creating temporary infrastructure for storage and distribution of water supply, running tankers, and power supply and sanitation facilities.

Damage-Loss Assessment

Sector-wise Damage Assessment Formats

After an event of disaster, every intending Department shall communicate the damage-loss assessment to the district authorities, through proper channel, on the devised formats, as given below.

Name of Department:

Dated:

Type of Hazard:

Power

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of village	Item/ Services	No. of unit damaged	No of villages affected	Population affected	Recovery measures
			Feeder				
			Transformers				
			HT Lines				

			LT Lines				
			Electric Poles				

Health

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Items	Particulars	Total
1			PHCs (Damaged / Destroyed)	No. of buildings per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
2			CHC's (Damaged / Destroyed)	No. of buildings per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
3			Other Buildings (Damaged/Destroyed)	No. of buildings per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
4			Human lives lost	Male Female	
5			Person who suffered grievous injurious	Male Female	
6			Person who suffered minor injuries	Male Female	

People in need of immediate Rehabilitation including psychosocial support (due to Disaster)

Social

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Village	Men	Women	Children	Total	Recovery measures

Water Supply

S. No.	Tehsil	Village	Type	No. of Unit(s) affected	Population affected	Recovery measures
			Well			
			Bore wells			
			Ponds			

			Water Supply Disrupted			
			ESR damaged			
			GLR Damaged			
			Sump Damaged			
			Pipelines damaged			
			Stand Post damaged			
			Hand pump			

Housing:

S. No	Name of Tehsil	Name of village	Items	Particulars	Total
			Fully damaged pucca houses	No. of houses per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs	
			Fully damaged kutcha houses	No. of houses per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs	
			Severely damaged pucca houses	No. of houses per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs	
			Severely damaged kutcha houses	No. of houses per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs	
			Partially damaged houses (Pucca/ kuthca)	No. of houses per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs	
			No. of huts damaged	No. of houses per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs	

Agriculture/Horticulture

Sl. No	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Type of Crop	Total cropped area affected		Estimated Loss to Crops (Rs. In Lacs)		Total
				Agriculture	Horticulture	Agriculture	Horticulture	
1.								
2.								
...								

Livestock

Sl. No	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Item	Particulars	Total
			Milch animal lost (Buffalo/Cow)	No. per Estimated loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			Milch animal lost (Sheep /Goat)	No. per Estimated loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			Draught animal lost (Horse/Bullock)	No. per Estimated loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			Draught animal lost (Calf/Donkey/Pony/Mule)	No. per Estimated loss (Rs. In Lacs)	

Education:

Sl. No	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Item	Particulars	Total
			Primary Schools (Damaged- Fully/Severely/Partially)	No. of buildings per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			Middle School (Damaged- Fully/Severely/Partially)	No. of buildings per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			Higher Secondary School (Damaged- Fully/Severely/Partially)	No. of buildings per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	

			Other Educational Institutes (Damaged- Fully/Severely/Partially)	No. of buildings per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
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Public Utilities

Sl. No	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Item	Particulars	Total
			Roads (All)	length per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			State Roads	length per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			District Roads	Length per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			Village Roads	length per Estimated Loss (Rs. In Lacs)	
			Bridges	Number per estimated loss(Rs.in lacs)	
			Culvert	Number per estimated loss(Rs.in lacs)	
			Hospitals	Number per estimated loss(Rs.in lacs)	
			Office Buildings	Number per estimated loss(Rs.in lacs)	
			Police Station	Number per estimated loss(Rs.in lacs)	
			Shops/malls	Number per estimated loss(Rs.in lacs)	

Food Supplies

S. No	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Type	No. of Godown(s) damaged	Type of Grain(s) perished(Ton)	Qty of Grain(s) perished (Ton)	Tehsil Qty of Grain(s) at risk	Recovery measures
			Civil Supply					
			Other					

Grievance Redressal System in Ramban District

Grievance redressal is an important aspect in the context of providing need based assistance to affected communities with transparency and accountability. It is also ensuring the protection of their rights and entitlements for disaster response services.

S. No	Key Person/ Establishment	Contact No	Address
1	District Control Room	+91 1998 266789	Office of Deputy Commissioner/ District Magistrate, Maitra, Ramban
2	DEOC/ERC		District Emergency Operations Centre, Neera Ramban
3	Police Control Room	100	

Long-Term Recovery Programme

Disaster recovery typically occurs in phases, with initial efforts dedicated to helping those affected and has immediate needs for housing, food and water. As homes and businesses are repaired, people return to work and communities continue with cleanup and rebuilding efforts. Many government agencies, voluntary organisations, and the private sector cooperate to provide assistance and support.

Some individuals, families and communities that are especially hard hit by a disaster may need more time and specialised assistance to recover, and a more formalised structure to support them. Specialised assistance may be needed to address unique needs that are not satisfied by routine disaster assistance programs. It may also be required for very complex restoration or rebuilding challenges. Community recovery addresses these ongoing needs by taking a holistic, long-term view of critical recovery needs, and coordinating the mobilisation of resources at the community levels.

Oftentimes, committees, Task-forces or other means of collaboration formed with the goals of developing specific plans for community recovery, identifying and addressing unmet or specialised needs of individuals and families, locating funding sources, and providing coordination of the many sources of help that may be available to assist. Some collaboration focuses on the community level and relies on the expertise of community planning and economic development professionals. Other collaborations focus on individual and family recovery and are coordinated by social service and volunteer groups. All such efforts help to lay the groundwork for wise decisions about the appropriate use of resources and rebuilding efforts.

Under the National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function (ESF) Community Recovery coordinates the resources of federal departments and agencies to support the long-term recovery of States and communities, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents. While consideration of long-term recovery is imbedded in the routine administration of the disaster assistance and mitigation programs, some incidents, due to the severity of the impacts and the complexity of the recovery, will require considerable inter-agency coordination and technical support. ESF efforts are driven by the authorities, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing and the local economy.

Matrix form of Short Term and Long-term Recovery Programme

Disaster recovery has three distinct but interrelated meanings. First, it is a goal that involves the restoration of normal community activities that were disrupted by disaster impacts - in most people's minds, exactly as they were before the disaster struck. Second, it is a phase in the emergency management cycle that begins with stabilisation of the disaster conditions (the end of the emergency response phase) and ends when the community has returned to its normal routines. Third, it is a process by which the community achieves the goal of normal life.

Short Term and Long Term Recovery

Activity/Action	Estimate of Duration (Short-Term)	Estimate of Duration (Long-Term)
Warning	Hours to a few days	Hours to a few days
Response/Operations	Ongoing	Ongoing
Emergency	1-15 days	1-60 days
Preparation of damage assessment	1-4 days	4-8 days
Disaster declaration	1-10 days	0-30 days
Federal/State mitigation Strategy	1-15 days	15-30 days
Recovery	7-150 days	150-365 days
Temporary building moratorium	<=30 days	<=60 days

Letter of intent to submit HM Grant	<=60 days	<=60 days
Short-term reconstruction	<= 1 year	200-365 days
Long-term reconstruction	100 days to 5 years	5 to 10 years

Chapter 8: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

The rehabilitation and reconstruction phase will be carried out in accordance with the reconstruction and rehabilitation plans framed by District Disaster Management Authority in conjunction with implementing authorities. The guiding principles of rehabilitation and reconstruction are given below.

Key Principles Guiding Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

- In the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase, the focus has to shift from response and immediate relief to the livelihood enhancement and employment generation plans and programs with food-for work arrangements.
- Every group involved in the social, economic, and physical reconstruction of the affected region must grant and respect people's right to information and right to participate in the planning process, with full freedom of expression at every stage of planning and execution.
- Community participation must be sought through representatives of various socio-economic sections within as a precondition for design, planning, site and material selection, material procurement, construction, and utilization of resources.
- There should be complete transparency and accountability on the part of the District and the donor agencies.
- The vulnerable members of the community should be given the top priority in skilled and unskilled livelihood opportunities arising during the reconstruction and rehabilitation process.
- Whether for cities, towns, or villages, relocation should as far as possible, be avoided.
- New community location should be planned with clear consent from the village commune or the Gram Panchayat.
- Where there is even partial, minimum relocation of a community, forcible, unjust land acquisition should be avoided.
- The scheduled castes, schedules and nomadic tribes, other socially and economically backward class communities, disabled population, women-headed households etc. should be especially protected against land alienation.
- Reconstruction planning should include apart from housing, community amenities like health, education, water supply, grazing ground, etc., all of which can be part of the final village resettlement plan.

- New housing and community reconstruction should have facilities for land conservation, maximum rainwater harvesting, soak pits & drainage, along with other appropriate technology measures to fill water and energy requirements.
- In reconstruction, the choice of technology should necessarily be based on multiple criteria, including self-reliance of the community, availability of the material, and specific hazard proofing technology.
- Wherever possible, retrofitting should be a priority over new construction
- Representatives of affected communities, people's organisations, NGOs, and the local government should form a body for decision making at every level of planning and execution of a project, where funds and inputs are to come from outside the community.
- All funds received from any agency, national or international, including the collection of surcharge, must be deposited into a separate fund / account related to the specific disaster and must be utilised only for the purpose for which it is assigned
- An independent High Power Committee with eminent persons from various walks of life should be immediately constituted to monitor the planning and execution, including expenditure at each - District, Zonal and Local - stage.

Components of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Processes

The key components in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase are given below:-

Detailed Damage Assessment

While a preliminary damage assessment is carried out during disaster response phase, a detailed assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The relevant Government departments and local authorities shall initiate detailed assessment at their respective level for damages sustained in housing, industry/services, infrastructure, agriculture, health/education assets in the affected regions. Detailed survey of buildings is required for assessment of damage and decision regarding repair, reconstruction and strengthening or demolition. It is the responsibility of the district/local administration, which covers all aspects of private as well as public properties, including loss of crops etc. An inventory of all such details is to be prepared along the estimated costs of damages and sent to the State government who may release the required funds. Certain crucial information that needs to be collected during this phase is given as follows:

Information	Illustration
Number of affected people requiring assistance	This figure will determine all other estimates and calculations, and therefore, needs to be established as precisely as possible. Assistance for provisions of temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc.

Information	Illustration
Water needs	<p>Assessment: should examine whether each person is having access to minimum 15 litres of potable water per day to cover drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs. Assessment: should check whether each hospital in the affected region is able to provide minimum 10 litres per person per day for patients and staff. The criteria of access to water points, such that one water point per 250 people and the maximum distance from any shelter to the nearest water point should be 500 metres, has to be verified. Assessment: should check whether each family have access to two water collecting vessels of 10-20 litres, plus water storage vessels of 20 litres.</p>
Shelter needs	<p>Assessment: should check whether tents are available for each family comprising of 4-6 people. Should explore the type of shelter requirements (roofs, walls and floors) in the context of approaching season such as summer/winter/rains. Should assess the accessibility of locally available shelter resources. Should access the requirement and type of shelter heating, if necessary. Assistance: sought for repair/restoration of damaged houses.</p>
Nutritional needs	<p>Assessment: should inquire the accessibility of individuals to food rations, in terms of access to at least a minimum of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day. Special care is to be taken to check the accessibility of special food to treat severely malnourished individuals. Monitoring of malnutrition using international standards (e.g. Sphere minimum standards) and methods such as weight-for-height, etc. needs to be used.</p>
Sanitation needs	<p>Assessment: should check the availability/accessibility of toilets such that a maximum of 20 people per toilet have access to it. Assess, whether use of toilets is arranged by household and/or segregated by sex. Assess the distance of toilets from dwellings such that there should be no more than 50 meters from dwellings or no more than a one-minute walk. Assess the distance of toilets from groundwater sources such that toilets should be at least 30 meters away from any groundwater sources and the bottom of the latrine should be at least 1.5 meters above the water table. Assess whether there exist containers or a system for disposing of solid waste. Assess the need and methods for vector control (flies, rats, etc.).</p>
Livelihood needs	<p>Calculations of assistance for agricultural input, replacement/treatment of livestock. Calculations of assistance for repairing land and other livelihood resources/materials</p>
Health and Psycho-social care	<p>Assess the nature and type of short-term and long-term medical care and support that needs to be given the affected persons. Assess the nature and type of psycho-social care and support that needs to be given to the affected persons.</p>

Assistance to restore houses and dwelling units

- Recovery support for housing reconstruction should be based on indigenous designs and adaptable to perceived/occurred hazards.

- Housing units that are repaired or replaced should account for future hazard risk in design, construction, and materials.
- Housing solution should ensure access to livelihoods, availability of food and water, access to markets, utilities, and transportation, access to religion and religious facilities and any other routines of daily life during normal times.
- Care should be taken to prevent unintended and negative effects on the natural environment, or should address any environmental impacts that are caused by the intervention.
- Housing solution should be sustainable (environment, technical, financial, organisational and social). The burden on these sustainability dimensions should never be imposed upon the affected communities.

Relocation (need based)

The local authorities in consultation with the people affected and under the guidance of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir shall determine relocation needs taking into account the criteria relevant to the nature of the calamity and the extent of damage. Relocation efforts will include activities like:

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

Re-building Infrastructure

- Repair, replace and re-establish damaged physical, social and economic infrastructure upon which the society's life-lines depend.
- Infrastructure development that accompanies the recovery effort should be accessible to all populations affected, respective to their physical location, and irrespective of their economic, ethnic, religious, or other background.
- Infrastructure solutions must adequately account for sustainable development of the region - the climate, geography, financial and technical capacity, and projected growth of the communities served all needs to be considered. There should be no negative effect on the natural environment, ensuring that any collateral impacts are resolved.
- Ensure sound environmental impact assessment of potential reconstruction sites in which technical, social, political and economic factors should be included to minimise/reduce the exposure of the affected populations to additional health and natural hazards.

Typical infrastructure building activities during the reconstruction phase would include:

- Disaster proofing and retrofitting of buildings.

- Creation/retrofitting of structures such as roads, bridges, canals etc. that may have been destroyed/ damaged due to the disaster.
- Restoration of basic infrastructure facilities, for example, Water Supply Schemes, Power Stations, etc.
- Construction of health centres, first aid centres and hospitals

Re-building Livelihoods

- Restore livelihood activities by replacing or repairing assets that have been destroyed or disrupted in disaster.
- Enhance the capacities of livelihood related line departments.
- Strengthen Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and communities in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating community livelihood rehabilitation plans.
- Diversify or transform livelihood by developing new skills and strategies based on existing knowledge and experience to improve people's resilience.
- Identify new and improved marketing methods and trade routes.
- Ensure that gender sensitive approach/methods are incorporated in the livelihood rebuilding processes.
- Enhance the resilience of communities to future climatic change events by livelihood diversification and biodiversity conservation.
- Organised comprehensive rehabilitation package for livestock-dependent livelihoods including restocking, shelter construction and income-raising activities.
- Establish community based animal health care delivery system to reduce livestock deaths in the rehabilitated area.

Psycho-Social Care and Support

- Impart essential skills of psychosocial care to community level workers engaged in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction as part of the overall rebuilding process.
- All medical personnel should be trained in the essentials of mental health care so that they recognise these conditions and treat the affected population with specific interventions and thus avoid dependence on non-specific interventions like the use of pain relievers, sleeping tablets, vitamins and injections.
- Providers of psychosocial care should be sensitive to culture, ethnic, religion, racial and language diversities.
- Administrators should integrate psychosocial care as part of the overall care programmes.
- Ensure that Standard Operating Procedure is developed for proper rapport building between care givers and survivors (follow up).
- Carryout psycho social needs assessment at individual, family and community level.
- Conduct periodic assessment on mental health and psycho social needs keeping in mind the physical, social and economic factors that perpetuate mental health.
- Monitor and evaluate PSSMHS intervention.

Finalising Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Plan

The effectiveness of any reconstruction and rehabilitation is based on detailed planning and careful monitoring of the relevant projects. The District Collector/DDMA will oversee reconstruction and rehabilitation work and ensure that it takes into account the overall development plans for the district.

Funds Generation

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

Funds Disbursement and Audit:

The District Collector/DC, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall monitor disbursement of funds by:

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

Project Management

The rehabilitation and reconstruction effort requires the coordinated efforts of several stakeholders. The project management capabilities of diverse stakeholders need to be synergised efficiently such that the project is executed on time, in accordance with the technical specifications and to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries.

Information, Education and Communication

Communication activities are necessary to convey to the larger community the scope and nature of the proposed reconstruction and rehabilitation effort so as to increase the stakeholder awareness and buy-in for the ongoing activities. Hence, the relevant government departments, district administration and local authorities shall undertake:

- i. Ongoing media management/ Public Relations: To ensure accurate communication of the reconstruction and rehabilitation measures being taken to various stakeholders;
- ii. Community management: This includes communicating to the affected communities with a view to appraising them of efforts being made for their relocation/ rehabilitation/ reconstruction;
- iii. Feedback mechanisms: Using the communication network to get feedback on reconstruction and rehabilitation measures.

Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

The District Collector, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall institutionalise mechanisms to address beneficiary grievances at various levels, as well as explore innovative ways of dispute minimisation like involving the community in

reconstruction initiatives. Appropriate mechanism with penalties for dealing with false claims will be evolved to prevent misuse of assistance.

Chapter 9: Plan Maintenance

Plan maintenance is a dynamic process of updating the plan on a periodic basis. The back-bone of maintaining the plan is carrying out mock drills, undertaking periodic vulnerability and risk assessment, improvising in the context of new development programmes/projects and updating the plan accordingly.

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

Authority for maintaining and reviewing the plan

(According to ACT No. 31 of 2005 - The Disaster Management Act, 2003, Chapter IV, District Plan.)

“District Plan:-

1. District Disaster Management Plan shall be readily available.
2. The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.
3. The District Plan shall include:
 - a. The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters;
 - b. The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the District level and local authorities in the District;
 - c. The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authority in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
 - d. The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for:
 - i. Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the District level and the local authorities in the District;
 - ii. Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
 - iii. Procurement of essential resources;
 - iv. Establishment of communication links; and
 - v. The dissemination of information to the public
 - e. Such other matters as may be required by the State Authority
4. The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.
5. The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.

6. The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State/UT Authority who shall forward it to the State/UT Government
7. The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof

Debrief and Evaluation-Mock Drills

After the mock exercise, debriefing and evaluation is very important. It is of critical importance that these insights are collected from participants (who participated in the exercise) and used to modify the plan.

Hot debriefing is very effective as it is carried out immediately after the exercise. It also includes documentation in terms of recommendations and improvements of the plan.

The lessons learned from the mock exercise are likely to be similar to those from real events. The only major difference is that exercises are controlled events, specifically designed to test procedures and they can be repeated again and again until sound/workable arrangements are in place.

Review/Updating of Plan

The District Disaster Management Plan should be reviewed and updated regularly by the month of every April, based on inputs as under:

- Drills and Rehearsals
- Recommendations from all Departments in their Annual Disaster Management Report
- Lessons learnt from any disaster event in other Districts, States and Countries;
- Directions from Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India, State Disaster Management Authority etc.

The DDMA and all other concerned agencies will interact with various stakeholders at different levels to learn and document their experiences, and thereby improvising the District Disaster Management Plan.

Important contact Number (Telephone Directory)

S. No	Designation	Name of Officer	Vehicle No.	Mobile No.
1	Addl. Distt. Dev. Commisisoner Ramban	Ashok Kumar Sharma, KAS (Incharge)	JK02BU-6673 (Official)	94192-12044
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner, Ramban	Ashok Kumar Sharma, KAS	JK02BU-6689 (Official)	94192-12044
3	Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) Ramban	Dhirender Sharma	JK02CH-0238 (Official) JK02AM-6371	7006214898
4	Assistant Commissioner (Dev), Ramban	Zameer Ahmed Reshu, KAS	JK21-8989 (hired)	7780947950/ 7051224135
5	Assistant Director, ACD Office Ramban	Vacant	-	-
11	Assistant Director, FCS & CA, Ramban	Nasir Butt	JK02CE-8880	94191-66081
12	I/C Chief Inspector, FCS & CA Deptt. Ramban	Ab. Waheed Giri	JK19-4160	9622079126
13	TSO Gool/Ramban, FCS & CA Deptt. Ramban	Bashir Ahmed	Nil	7006734871
14	TSO Batote, FCS & CA Deptt. Ramban	Shatrugan Raju	JK19-2083	9419167438
15	I/C TSO Banihal, FCS & CA Deptt. Ramban	Gian Chand	JK02CB-1593	7006268127
16	I/C TSO Ramsoo, FCS & CA Deptt. Ramban	Mohd Yousf Malik	Nil	7006390983
16	Assistant Director, Employment Ramban	Naresh Kumar	JK20A-6857	94198-82066
17	Assistant Director, Handicrafts Ramban (Addl. Charge Ramban)	Satish Rana	JK02BQ-1601	7006288352/ 94191-75093
18	Assistant Director, Handloom Udh. (Addl. Charge Ramban)	N.D. Verma	JK02AR-8610	9419110292
19	Assistant Floriculture Officer Udampur/ Ramban	Arjun Singh Parihar	Jk17-2140	7006477341
20	Assistant Controller Legal Matrology (Weights & Measures)	Vacant	--	--
21	Assistant Labour Commissioner, Ramban	Rakesh Kumar Arora	JK02AM-9406	94191-59310

S. No	Designation	Name of Officer	Vehicle No.	Mobile No.
22	Asstt. Director Fisheries Ramban	Bharat Bushan	JK19-1332 (Official) JK02AL-0112	9596750613
23	Asstt. Director Tourism, Ramban	Umesh Shan	JK02BE-2424	9419700004/ 7006220430
24	Asstt. Regional Transport Officer, Ramban	Shafqat Majid	JK02AB-8800	9419001745
25	Chief Agriculture Officer Ramban (I/C)	R.K. Hitashi	JK2BD-4445	94191-83059
26	I/c Chief Education Officer, Ramban	Vinod Kumar Koul	JK02AK-7939 (Official)	8803864406
27	Pr. Hr. Sec. School, Gool	Gulzar Begum	JK19-1798	9622312283
28	Pr. Hr. Sec. School, Gandhri	Shakeel Ul Rehman	JK19-4699	9419940166
29	Pr. HR. Sec. School, Ramban	Narinder Singh Jamwal	JK02BH-2550	9419224262
30	Pr. Hr. Sec. School, Batote	Swaran Singh	JK02BW-0807	9419167728
31	Pr. Hr. Sec. School, Sanasar	Mohinder Sharma	JK02CJ02530	9149761416
32	Pr. Hr. Sec. School, Tethar	Anil Kumar	JK19-2626	7006511939
33	Pr. Hr. Sec. Schooo Girls, Banihal	Ghansham Verma	JK08D-5705	9596991348
34	Pr. Hr. Sec. School Mahoo	Jag Preet Singh	JK19-5168	9622399137
35	ZEO, Banihal	Mohd Saleem Shah	JK19-7885	7889884519
36	ZEO, Batote	Abdul Rehman	JK02CD-4093	7006879332
37	Chief Horticulture Officer, Ramban	Vaishno Kant Gupta	JK02AL-2835 (Official) JK08D-0663	94191-26508 / 70063-12562
38	I/C Chief Animal Husbandry Officer, Ramban (Addl Charge Ramban)	Satvir Singh	JK19-0290	9906010628
39	DIO, Animal Husbandry, Ramban	Satvir Singh	JK19-0290	9906010628
40	District Level Subject Matter Officer, Horticulture Deptt. Ramban	Raviti Raman	JK02AJ-7727	7780991140
41	Chief Medical Officer, Ramban	Dr. Mohammad Fareed	JK02AM-6533	9419698298
42	Dy. Chief Medical Officer, Ramban	Dr. Mohd Iqbal Bhat	JK19-0308	9622113186
43	Block Medical Officer, Ukhral	Dr. Mohd Iqbal Malik	JK19-1992	9682125581

S. No	Designation	Name of Officer	Vehicle No.	Mobile No.
44	Block Medical Officer, Gool	Dr. Bashir Ahmed Tragwal	JK02AQ-0373	9419128526
45	Block Medical Officer, Banihal	Dr. Tanveer Ahmed	Public transport	7889923811
46	Block Medical Officer, Batote	Dr. Shakeel Ah. Sumbria	JK19-7936	9419121864
47	Chief Planning Officer, Ramban	Kasturi Lal	JK02AG-9462 (Official) JK02BM-6480	70064-38388
48	Deputy Director, Fire & Emergency Services, Ramban	Girdhari Lal Pandith	Public transport	9419216075
49	Deputy Director, Forest Protection Force, Batote	V.K Kohli	Public transport	9419611344/ 9906909071
50	District Sericulture Officer	Vacant	--	--
51	Dy. District Election Officer, Ramban	Vacant	--	--
52	Designated Officer, Food Safety Rbn	Khaminder Choudhary	Public transport	94191-31703
53	DFO Social Forestry Ramban	Mahesh Kumar	JK02BJ-6140	99063-58543
54	DFO, Batote	Kuldeep Singh	JK19-3929 (Official) JK08H-3232	94192-45260
55	Range Officer, Gandhri	Mohd Rafiq	JK14D-9985	9149570084
56	Range Officer, Soil Batote	Angrej Singh	JK21-4949	9682699341
57	Range Officer, Batote	Surinder Singh Chib	JK14G-3617	9419175278
58	DFO, Ramban	Rajan Singh	JK19-4094 (Official) JK02BG-1001	7006358543
59	Range Officer, Ramban	Rajinder Singh Parihar	JK19-1700	9906047627
60	Range Officer, Banihal	Altaf Hussain Wani	JK19-9990	7889453963
61	Range Officer, Soil, Banihal	Tanveer Ahmed Khan	JK192558	7006698223
62	Range Officer, Gool	Sajad Hussain	DL14CD-3255	7889408076
63	DIO (NIC) Ramban	Naveen Ahlawat	HR31P-9396	8398889898
64	District Fund Officer/Chief Accounts Officer (CAO) Ramban	Jagmohan	JK02AG-0534	94191-52344

S. No	Designation	Name of Officer	Vehicle No.	Mobile No.
65	District Officer Geology & Mining, Batote (I/C)	J.S Kapoor	JK02AN-9600	9419221027/ 7889464630
66	Distt. Nodal Officer NRLM/ UMEED Ramban	Sartaj Ahmed Wani	JK03D-6438	7006713906
67	Nodal Officer, ISM, Ramban	Dr. Rakesh Kumar	PB02CD-2576	98580-91503
68	District Officer KVIB, Ramban	Amarjeet Singh	Public transport	94196-61456
69	District Nodal Officer, JKEDI, Ramban	Yashpal Sharma	JK02Q-8886 JK014D-9397	9419232077
70	District Panchayat Officer, Ramban	Sunil Bhutyal, KAS	JK02AN-0243	94191-75988
71	District Sheep Husbandry Officer	Dr. Vikas Gupta	JK19-0730	9419160346
72	District Social Welfare Officer, Ramban	Wahid-ur-Rehman	JK19-9119	9018330900/ 9906030500
73	District Statics & Evaluation Officer, Ramban	Gopal Singh	Public transport	94191-59237
74	District Treasury Officer, Ramban	Raghubir Gupta	JK02AE-8956 (Official)	9469160823
75	Assistant Treasury Officer, Ramban	Vacant	--	--
76	Treasury Officer, Ramsoo	Bilal Ahmed	JK02CC-0092	7006949181
77	Treasury Officer, Banihal	Narinder Singh	JK14G-0120	9796824720
78	Treasury Officer, Gool	Jaidev Singh	JK02CA-3019	9419180366
79	Treasury Officer, Batote	Narinder Kumar	JK14E-1843	7006149949
80	Divisional Officer, Pollution Control Board, Ramban	Anupam Koul	JK02AQ-5722 (Official) JK02BP-2001	97969-52001 / 70064-06609
81	Divisional Manager, SFC, Extraction Ramban (DFO)	Syed Shoket Hussain	JK01F-9905 (Official) JK02BJ-1115	9419184046
82	DNO NRLM/UMEED, Ramban	Sartaj Ahmed Wani	JK03D-6438	70067-13906
83	DYSSO Ramban	Dharamveer Singh	JK02AS-6926	9469070738
84	General Manager DIC Ramban	Vishwajeet, KAS	No vehicle	7889630643

S. No	Designation	Name of Officer	Vehicle No.	Mobile No.
85	Medical Superintendent Ramban	Dr. Vinod Sharma	JK02AQ-6778	9419182088
86	Principal Polytechnic College Rbn	Vivek Mahajan	JK02BT-5237 JK02CF-9842	9419194417
87	XEN. PMGSY Banihal	Gyan Singh	JK02AG-2951 (Official)	9797369274
88	XEN. PMGSY Ramban	Amar Singh Katoch	JK02BP-5786 (Official)	8492000303
89	XEN. REW Ramban	Madan Lal Chadga	JK19-2759 (hired)	9797476569
90	XEN. EM&RE, Batote	Hassan Mohammad	JK02AD-1123	9622050313
91	XEN. Hydraulic Division Ramban	Nazir Ahmed Jaral	JK19-6499	94191-67258
92	T.O to Executive Engineer, Hydraulic/PHE Division Ramban	Avtar Krishan Bhardwaj	JK02BE-7344	7006699027
93	Assistant Executive Engineer, PHE Sub Division Gool	Zakir Hussain	JK02AW-4385	7006656788
94	Assistant Executive Engineer, PHE, Sub Division Banihal	Rafiq Ahmed Ganie	JK19-2786	6005621631/ 9419167018
95	XEN. PWD (R&B) Ramban	Maqbool Hussain	JK02BR-0549	9419170024/ 7006373288
96	AEE, PWD Sub Division Batote/Ramban	Ranjit Singh	JK02BF-4939	9419167108
97	AEE, PWD Sub Division Ramsoo	Romesh Kumar	JK21B-1759	9419104697
98	AE, PWD, Sub Division, Banihal	Naseer Ahmed	JK02DH-0606	9419990900
99	AE, PWD, Sub Division, Gool	Mohd Arif	JK19-4677	9858893715
100	EO, MC Ramban (Addl. Charge Batote)	Ravinder Sharma	JK02BH-4064	94191-67114
101	EO, MC Doda (Addl. charge Banihal)	Sanjay Kumar	--	9596490699

Telephone Directory (Revenue Officers Ramban)

S. No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Mobile	Office
1	Deputy Commissioner Ramban	Nazim Zai Khan, KAS	70060-79439	266789
3	ADC Ramban	Ashok Kr. Sharma, KAS	94192-12044	266630
4	ACR Ramban	Dhirender Sharma, KAS	7006214898	266903
5	SDM Banihal	Zaheer Abass Bhat	9596996193	255077
6	SDM Gool	Giasul Haq, KAS	7780944269	
7	SDM Ramsoo	Dil Mir Choudhary, KAS	9419174902	
8	Tehsildar Banihal	Javed Ahmed Sheikh, KAS	9419142520 7006862619	255037
9	Tehsildar Batote	Mehboob Khan	9906272786	
10	Tehsildar Gool	Ganie Nasik-Ul-Farooq	9622292999	
11	Tehsildar Khari	Ashok Chakarvorty	9796298722/ 6005103213	
12	Tehsildar Rajgarh	Omi Raj Sumbria	9419192682/ 7889839369	
13	I/C Tehsildar Ramban	Rafiq Ahmed	9419161809	
14	Tehsildar Ramsoo	Imran Ahmed	9419911004	
15	Tehsildar Ukhral	Fareed Ahmed, Jr. KAS	9797733654/ 9149419634	
16	Headquarter Asstt. to DC	Ashraf Pervaiz, KAS	9697418500	
17	NT Balihote	Ab. Rashid	8492087904	
18	NT Banihal	Gh Hassan Sehmat	9596681558	
19	NT Batote	Jugal Kishore Bharti	9419156896	
20	NT Chamalwass	Snok Chand	9419947071	
21	NT Chanderkote	Saifullah Shah	9622332003	
22	NT Dhandrath	Zakir Hussain	9596834490	
23	NT Gandhari	Ab. Jabbar	9419257160	
24	NT Gool	Mohd. Jawad Shan	9797513440	
25	NT Gundi Dharam	Gh. Nabi Mughal	9622193503	
26	NT Ind	Gulzar Ahmed	9419809499/ 9596818381	

Telephone Directory (Revenue Officers Ramban)

S. No.	Designation	Name of Officer	Mobile	Office
27	NT Mahu Mangith			
28	NT Neel			
29	NT Rajgarh	Ravi Kumar	9596926089	
30	NT Ramban	Rafiq Ahmed	9419161809	
31	NT Ramsoo	Bharat Singh	9797351491	
32	NT Sanasar	Jagdish Kumar	9596926089	
33	NT Sangaldan	Nazir Ahmed Mughal	9797637790	
34	NT Senabhati-Paristan			
35	NT Tethar/Banihal	Mohd. Iqbal Wani	8492917767	
36	NT (ARA)	Do	Do	
37	Election NT	Hasham Din	9419159014	

Telephone Directory Rural Development Department

SNo	Block	Name & Designation	Mobile No.
1	Banihal	Bashir-UI-Hassan, BDO	9419297497/ 7006698546
2	Khari	Bashir-UI-Hassan, BDO	9419297497/ 7006698547
3	Banihal/Khari	Bashir-UI-Hassan, BDO	9419297497/ 7006698548
4	Ramban	Ashok Singh Katoch, BDO	9596950297
5	Ramsoo	Amit Gupta , BDO	7006156533
6	Rajgarh	Jatinderpal Singh	8447677783
7	Gandhri	Sahil	7006023141
8	Batote	Sandeep Singh	8482963050
9	Sangaldan	Kanval Mahajan	9419104138
10	Gool	Karan Jeet Singh	9149409007
11	Gundi Dharam	Superinder Kour	9622329296

Telephone Directory of District Police

SNo.	Designation	Name of Officer	Cellular
1	SSP Ramban	Haseeb Ur Rehman	9419166437
2	SSP Traffic Ramban	J.S Johar	9419012537
3	ASP Ramban	Sanjay Parihar	9419162444
4	Dy SP Hqrs Ramban	Asgar Hussain	9622324283
5	Dy SP DAR DPL Ramban	Ajay Jamwal	9419160806
6	Dy SP Telecom Ramban	Mushtaq Ahmed	7006029377
7	Dy Sp SDRF Ramban	Mohd Ayoub	8082691930
8	SHO Banihal	Abid Bukhari	9149695883
9	SHO Ramsoo	Anyat Hussain	9797354222
10	SHO Dharamkund	Firdous Ahmed	7889619601
11	SHO Chanderkote	Vijay Kotwal	7006308198
12	SHO Batote	Naiz Ul Hassan	9419800075
13	Sho Ramban	Sunil Singh	7006711411
14	SHO Gool	Naizul	941900075

Media News persons Contact

SNo	Agency	Name	Cellular
1	News Nation	Shubam Anthal	9858782949
2	Uzma	Taskeen	7889854449
3	News18	Bilal Ahmed Bali	9419167658
4	DD AIR	P.K Kitchloo	9419166497
5	4 TV	Mudassir Ahmad	9419995881

Emergency Numbers

SNo	Agency	Number	Landline	Mobile
1	Police Control Room Ramban	100	01998266384	

Emergency Numbers

2	Fire & Emergency Service	101	266365	
3	Hospital	102		
4	SDRF	Incharge Component		9419103606

List of Red-Cross Volunteers in District

S. No.	Name of Volunteer	Address	Contact
1	Bashir Ahmed Sheikh S/O Late Mohd Abdullah Sheikh	R/O Ward No.05,Main Bazar Ramban	94191-67033
2	Khalda Begum W/O Bashir Ahmed Sheikh	R/O Ward No.05, Mian Bazar Ramban	78898-40461
3	Mohd Arif Wani S/O Abdul Rashid Wani	R/O Main Bazar Ramban T	94191-67260
4	Tahir Latief S/O Abdul Latief Ganie	R/O Main Bazar Ramban	97975-26186
5	Raj Kumar Anand S/O Late Nanak Chand Anand	R/O Ward No.01 Ramban	94191-60882
6	Shenaz Wani S/O Abdul Rashid Wani	R/O Main Bazar, Ramban	94191-75841
7	Vaquar Ahmed S/O Late Abdul Salam Tantary	R/O Seri, Ramban	99060-27752
8	Amjad Wani S/O Anayat Ullah Wani	R/O Main Bazar, Ramban	99063-42677
9	Ramesh Singh S/O Late Mangat Ram	R/O Ward No.01 Ramban	95968-89200
10	Shafkat Ahmed S/O Late Allah Ditta	R/O Main Bazar, Ramban	97968-63152
11	Naveed Wani S/O Late Abdul Majeed Wani	R/O Ward No:-05 Ramban	78899-37225
12	Mashkooor Ahmed S/O Aman Ullah Bhat	R/O Seri, Ramban	95967-24276
13	Zahoor Ahmed Bhat S/O Aman Ullah Bhat	R/O Seri, Ramban	94198-22224
14	Sh.Riaz Ahmed S/O Mohd Shafi Lone	R/O Seri, Ramban	96221-60086
15	Sajad Ahmed S/O Bashir Ahmed Bhat	R/O Seri, Ramban	96222-03168
16	Samiullah Bhat S/O Hafizullah Bhat	R/O Seri, Ramban	90180-99892
17	Raj Kumar S/O Sh.Kaka Ram	R/O Ward No.02 Ramban	96977-13566

List of Red-Cross Volunteers in District

S. No.	Name of Volunteer	Address	Contact
18	Danish Wani S/O Imtiyaz Wani	R/O Ward No.05 Ramban	78896-13657
19	Mohd Yaseen Bhatti S/O Mohd Naseem Bhatti	R/O Batote, Ramban	70069-09892
20	Usman Wani S/O Ishtiaq Ahmed Wani	R/O Ward No.05 Ramban	70060-97130
21	Nahida Shaheen W/O Shenaz Wani	R/O Main Bazar, Ramban	94191-75841
22	Salfiya Iqbal D/O Mohd Iqbal Tantry	R/O Seri, Ramban	98584-89885
23	Riffat Ara D/O Ahsanullah Bhat	R/O Seri, Ramban	84920-67277
24	Rubia Bhat D/O Mohd Shafi Bhat	R/O Seri, Ramban	84929-82364
25	Mudasir Rashid S/O Abdul Rashid Jaral	R/O Main Bazar Banihal, Ramban	94693-00600
26	Manzoor Ahmed S/O Mohd Amin Shah	R/O Tethar, Banihal Ramban	90182-25421

List of Civil QRT Ramban

SNo.	Name	Parantage	Address	Contact No.
1	Bashir Ahmed Magray	Late Lal Din Magray	R/O W.No.3 Near Court Complex Ramban	9622347343
2	Dev Raj	Bhagat Ram	R/O Govind Pura Maitra Ramban	9858002326
3	Javed Ahmed Magray	Late Lal Din Magray	R/O W.No.3 Near Public School Ramban	9419790222
4	Jagdish Raj	Late Puran Chand	R/O W.No.3 Near Hr.Sec. School Ramban	7889752967
5	Mohd Aslam	Late Abdul Samad	R/O W.No.3 Near Masjid Market Ramban	9796262199
6	Rafiq Ahmed	Mohd Sabir Sheikh	R/O W.No.5 Near J&K Bank Ramban	9018118899
7	Rahul Sharma	Ramesh Kumar Sharma	R/O W.No.5 Near J&K Bank Ramban	9070094100
8	Abdul Latief Bhat	Late Mohd Sadiq	R/O W.No.3 Near Masjid Market Ramban	9596681550
9	Manzoor Ahmed Sheikh	Mohd Yaseen Sheikh	R/O Pernote Ramban	9797388562
10	Naseer Ahmed	Sanie Sadiq	R/O Govind Pura Maitra Ramban	9858269754

List of Civil QRT Ramban

SNo.	Name	Parantage	Address	Contact No.
11	Ranjeet Singh	Sansar Singh	R/O W.No.2 Sunari Mohalla Ramban	9906235780
12	Raj Singh Raju	Shri Naseeb Singh	R/O Seri Tehsil & District Ramban	7298219290
13	Shafkat Ahmed	Late Allah Dita	R/O W.No.5 Near J&K Bank Ramban	9796863152
14	Mohammad Abass	Mohd Sharief	R/O Magerkote Bradgadi	9622121316
15	Vaquar Ahmed	Late Abdul Salam Tantray	R/O Seri Ramban	9906027752
16	Zahoor Ahmed	Aman Ullah Bhat	R/O Seri Ramban	9419822224
17	Mashkooor Ahmed	Aman Ullah Bhat	R/O Seri Ramban	9596724276
18	Parladh Singh	Bram Singh	R/O Digdool Ramban	9797337994
19	Malayam Singh	Bikram Singh	R/O W.No.2 Bhatyari Ramban	9070082100

END