

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REASI



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020-21

FOREWORD

“I am all-devouring death and I am the generator of all the things yet to be. Among life I am fame, fortune, speech, memory, intelligence, faithfulness. Of secret things I am silence and Of wise I am a wisdom.”

Verse 34 & 38 of BG

Our world has been witnessing a consistent rise in disasters in recent years. Disaster include almost all the events which causes enormous damage and destroy life in almost every form. These disasters derail sustainable development making it paramount for the DM to chalk out an overall District Disaster Risk Management strategy in their specific district.

The Corona Virus disease/COVID-19 pandemic has made disaster risk reduction more challenging.

It is a great opportunity for me to work on DDM Plan. This report/Plan is an attempt to bring under one cover the entire gamut of resources of different line departments which could be of immense significance while mitigating/dealing with disaster in district Reasi.

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Chairman
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INTRODUCTION

TOWARDS A SAFE, ADAPTIVE AND DISASTER-RESILIENT DISTRICT

GLIMPSES OF DDM PLAN

We cannot stop natural disasters but we can arm ourselves with knowledge; so many lives would not have to be lost if there is enough disaster preparedness. In the light of the above DDMP plans are prepared in each and every district of the country.

A District-level Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is a long desired document to have a safe and disaster-resilient district for sustainable development. DDMP is a comprehensive document that covers the entire range of disaster management and disaster risk reduction activities at District level. As a result of this mandate, this document covers the range of Policies and Actions that must be undertaken by the District Administration, in consultation with the line departments, for addressing disasters in a comprehensive and holistic way in the district. The efficacy of DM Plan depends entirely on the extent to which various elements of the Plan can be made operational or brought to the level of active implementation. In this introductory chapter of the Disaster Management Plan for the District Reasi some key elements are emphasized that need to be taken up urgently in order to speedily operationalize and implement several parts of the Plan.

Setting up of full-fledged District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) and to make it operational is of utmost priority. While deciding on its permanent location, it must be immediately made operational at any possible location, with adequate floor space and the facilities and amenities that have been indicated in the Plan.

Projects a number of infrastructural requirements, operational structures and modalities of action a safe and disaster-resilient district. This requires Human resources, Financial and Technical resources which will inevitably take some time. The District Administration and other line departments for need to plan it in a **time-bound manner & structure its process of implementation**.

To ensuring an adequate framework for disaster governance currently, in the District some elements of the recommended framework are in place, whereas other elements are evident. Such deficiencies may hamper emergency response, operational readiness as well as long-term planning. The **role of Government officers and Departments mentioned in the framework needs to be clarified or revamped**.

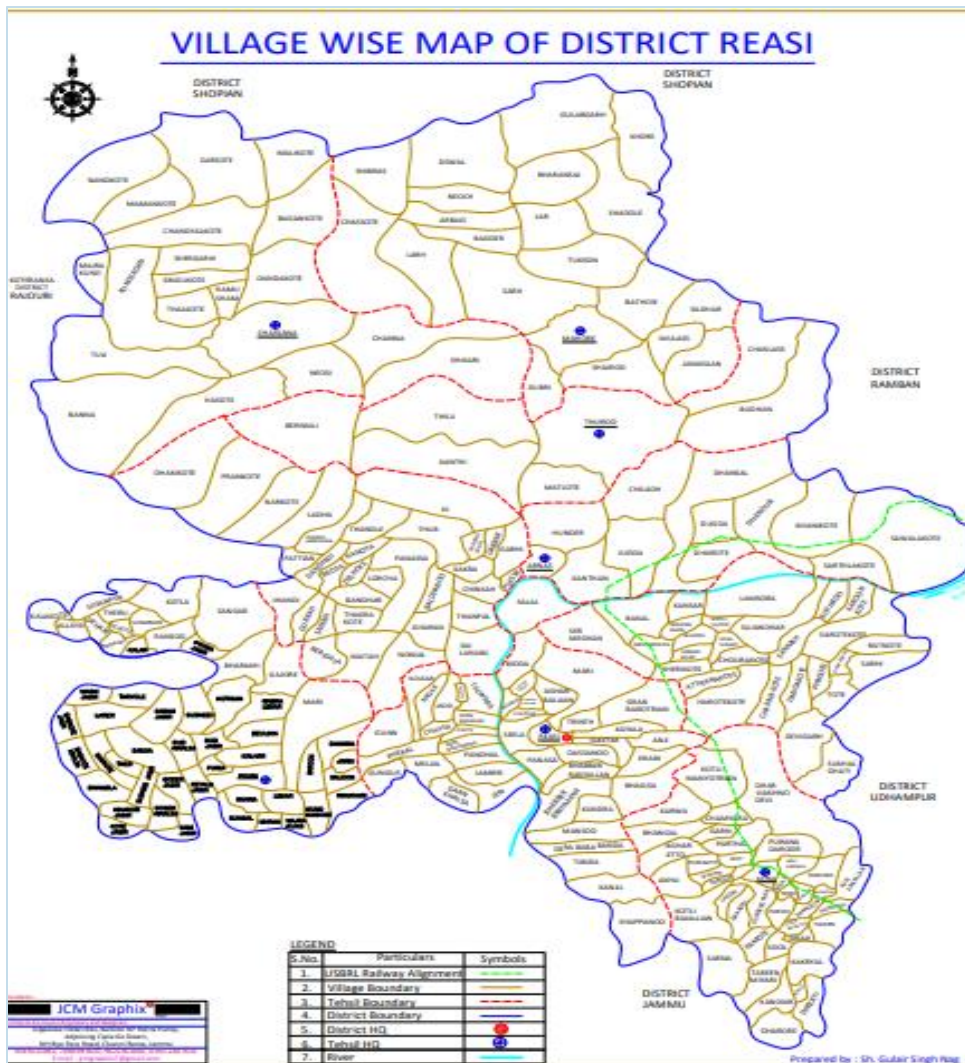
In the light of the above there is a need to develop human resources and their capacities for implementation of DM Plan. None of the DM Plan at any level will be of adequate significance if there is lack of adequately trained human resources. There is considerable need for enhancing the capacities of all stakeholders in general aspects of disaster management and specific aspects of their work. It is imperative that allocated budget for training and capacity-building in disaster management should not

be allowed to lapse. These **trainings must have inputs and expertise of agencies such as the JKSDMA, SDRF, IMPA, and NDMA.**

So there is a **need to sensitize and mock drills for capacity building with all stakeholders.** The Disaster Management Plan requires careful corporation viz – a –viz co-ordination with all stakeholders. These may **include Police personal, medical personnel at all levels, education department staff, craftsmen, technicians and skilled workers from various specific trades or members of civil society organizations, SHG, NGO** and so on.

Awareness generation, capacity building and simulation exercises must be rapidly undertaken to enable successful implementation of the DM Plan.

VILLAGE WISE MAP OF DISTRICT REASI



CHAPTER- 1

A BIRD EYE VIEW

DM plan will be known as the '**District Disaster Management Plan – Reasi** and will be applicable only for District **Reasi**, Jammu and Kashmir UT, India.

VISION

To develop, sustain and maintain a safer, less vulnerable Disaster management system with the capacity to cope with hazards and to make **District Reasi**, Adaptive, Accommodative and Disaster Resilient District.

THEME

The plan document envisages the accurate assessment of risk and vulnerability to Disasters in the district and to mitigate disaster effects.

OBJECTIVES

- a. To protect the lives of people in the District from any kind of natural disasters.
- b. To minimize the sufferings of vulnerable population.
- c. To mitigate the loss of property/infrastructure in the District due to disasters.
- d. To promote a culture of disaster resilience in the District.
- e. To design & device appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies across various levels of stakeholders in the District.
- f. To enhance the capacities of all relevant stakeholders in disaster risk reduction.
- g. To develop & integrated component of planning in the District based on BUILT BACK BETTER APPROACH.
- h. To nurture and establish efficient disaster response/relief mechanism in the District.
- i. To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster response , recovery and rehabilitation (3R Approach)
- j. To ensure cooperation, co-ordination and promoting constructive partnership with all stakeholders and other agencies involved in disaster management.

AUTHORITY FOR THE PLAN

At the district level, the **Deputy Commissioner is responsible** for responding any disaster situation in consultation with other line departments. District HQ is responsible to deal with all phases of Disaster Management within district. The DDMA Reasi shall act as the central planning, cooperation, coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management and post-disaster reconstruction, rehabilitation, evaluation, and assessment.

EVALUTION OF THE PLAN

J&K Act No. Of 2005, The J&K State Disaster Management Act, 2005 explicitly defines the mandatory provision of the DM plan as per the following clause & sections

Clauses

1. The authority shall develop or cause to be developed guidelines for the preparation of disaster managements plans and strategies and keep them update and shall assist such other departments of Government, local authorities and person, as may be specified by the authority in preparation of plans and strategies and coordinate them
2. The plan preparing authority while preparing the plan shall make suitable provisions in the plan after considering the following viz:
 - a. The types of disaster that may occur and their possible effects;
 - b. The communities and property at risk;
 - c. Provision for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
 - d. Inability to deal with disasters and promote capacity building;
 - e. To integrate strategies for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects with development plans, programme and such other activities as are required during specific disaster in the district.
 - f. Provision for assessment of the nature and magnitude of the effects of a disaster;
 - g. Contingency plans including plans for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the event of a disaster, providing for-

- Allocation of responsibilities to the various stakeholders and coordination in carrying out their responsibilities;
 - Procurement of essential goods and providing essential services;
 - Establishment of strategic communication links;
 - Dissemination of information; and
 - Other matters as may be provided for in the regulations.
- h. Any other matter required by the Authority.

STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

According to Disaster Management Act-2005 Stakeholders and their responsibilities are:

S.No	Designation	Role and responsibility
1.	Deputy Commissioner (Chairperson)	*Deputy Commissioner - Chairperson *All Official Human resources available with him/her *He / She can assigned duties sent any one for any kind of training, (regular trainings / Temporary training)
2.	Additional Deputy Commissioner – Chief Executive Officer	*Additional District Magistrates assist the Deputy Commissioner *Coordinate rescue/relief measures with various departments/bodies. *In the absence of the Deputy Commissioner (Chairman) the ADC shall automatically perform all such functions.

3.	Sr. Superintendent of police (Member)	<p>*Manpower available at each level</p> <p>* Maintain law and order</p> <p>*Keeps watch on anti-social elements and rumors.</p> <p>*Communication establishment with District Control rooms/Block Office.</p>
4.	CMO (Member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMO Reasi is appointed as nodal officer. • CMO submitted a list of officers/officials of working at different Health institution/location. • Provides Para Medical Staff, medicines and other equipment of doctors, for example in case of any calamity. Communication establishment with District /Block office /Control rooms and other departmental offices within the division. • Stocking of life saving, anti-diarrhea drugs, de-toxicants, anesthesia, adequate drinking water etc. • Arrangement of ambulance • In house emergency medical team to ensure that adequate staff available at all times to handle emergency casualties. • Listing of private health facilities. • Strengthening of disease surveillance. • Formation of mobile units so as ensure communication. • Identification of site in probable disaster areas for site operation areas. • Awareness generation <p>All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.</p>

5.	Superintending Engineer PWD(R&B) (Member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of road communication • Should have complete information with regard to manpower, machinery and materials at all the places in the district. • Priority shall be given to re-open the blocked/closed roads and to provide the manpower in case of exigencies, such a list/information be also provided to the Chairman. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication establishment with District / Block office / Control rooms and departmental offices within the division • An officer has been appointed as Nodal Officer. • Arrangement of extra vehicle / heavy equipments, such as front end loaders/ towing vehicles / earth moving equipments cranes etc. • Inspection and emergency repair for roads / bridges / under water inspection piers concrete and steel work. • Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plans and equipments • Route strategy for evacuation and relief marked. • Clearance of blocked roads. <p>Community assistance mobilized for road clearing.</p>
6.	Assistant Director CA&PD Department (member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supply of essential commodities has to be ensured. • The AD, CA & PD has information and requisite stocks of food grains available in different godowns/supply outlets of the District and it has been ensured that whenever required they will be in a position to provide essential food stuff and other essential commodities

NB*

At a short notice without delay. As far as Reasi District is concerned any kind of supply required in interiors of the district can be provided within 3 to 4 hours. So arrangements have been made in such a way that this mechanism works.

HOW TO USE THE DDMP FRAMEWORK

The approach taken is that Plans and SOPs should be limited to the minimum information need to respond to a specific disaster or undertake a disaster related task.

Steps to address disaster specific requirements can be covered in procedures related to actions. In other words, this Plan and SOPs are intended to be used by persons who are unfamiliar with the district as well as disaster management topic but are intended to be task specific.

GOAL

Sustainable reduction in Disaster Risks and Recovery in all Nooks and Corners of Reasi District with active participation of Local Government, Community, SHGs, NGOs & other designated official.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATION

The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the preparation and revision of the DDMP in collaboration with the line departments and other organizations. Plan maintenance is a dynamic process of updating the plan on a periodic basis.

The backbone of maintaining the plan is carrying out **Mock drills and updating the plan** based on the lesson learnt as an outcome of the mock exercise, which consists of identifying the lacunae and putting in place a system to fill the same. The DDMP shall be reviewed and updated regularly on annual basis and also updated half yearly.

- When significant changes in the nature of any hazards; Lessons learnt following any major disaster or
- When there is any significant change to organization or responsibility of primary members of the task forces defined in the plan.
- DDMC shall compile its learning and proposed new mechanisms for improvement of the capacity to deal with disasters.
- Drills and Rehearsals.
- Recommendations from all line Depts. In their Report ○ Lessons learnt from any disaster event in other district and state
- Directions from National Disaster Management Authority, SDMA, Government of J&K, Revenue Department etc.

CHAPTER- 2

DISTRICT PROFILE

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

Reasi is one of the oldest towns of the Jammu and Kashmir State. It was the seat of the erstwhile Bhimgarh State, said to have been established by Raja Bhim Dev somewhere in the 8th century. It remained an independent principality till 1822, when Raja Gulab Singh the then Governor (Raja) of Jammu hill region, under the Sikh empire, consolidated the small states. Till 1948 Reasi was a district of Jammu Province, but in the first administrative reorganization of the State undertaken in 1948 the major part of the then district Reasi was merged with district Udhampur, while some areas became part of District Punch (now in Rajouri).

Physical features

Reasi District is mostly hilly with deep gorges and ravine. The most important physiographic features of the district are Forests. Climatically a major part of this District falls in sub-tropical zone and the rest in temperate zone.

TEMPRATURE VARIABLES

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Avg. Temperature (°C)	11.4	14.3	19.0	24.8	30.0	32.3	30.0	28.5	27.6	23.5	17.7	13.3
Min. Temperature (°C)	6.3	8.8	13.0	18.1	23.1	25.7	25.1	24.1	22.2	16.7	10.6	7.2
Max. Temperature (°C)	16.6	19.8	25.1	31.5	36.9	39.0	34.9	33.0	33.0	30.4	24.8	19.4

Precipitation Variables

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Precipitation in 2015/ Rainfall (mm)	625.4	207.6	559.9	181.7	52.5	122.7	361.9	433.0	259.6	79.6	19.8	30.8
Precipitation in 2016/ Rainfall (mm)	15.8	30.7	176.5	22.4	88.5	101.2	479.6	567.8	179.6	8.6	0	4.1
Precipitation in 2017/ Rainfall (mm)	212.3	87.2	85	69.2	18.1	431.6	757.4	551.2	226.8	0	9.2	131

LOCATION AND SIZE

The district lies between 33° 05" north latitude and 74° 50" east longitudes. The district shares its boundaries with Udhampur district in the South, Ramban in the east, Shopian in the north and Rajouri in the west. The district is watershed of the River Chenab and its tributaries (Ans, Rudd, Plassu, Banganga, Pai, and Anji). At 2011 Census, the district has recorded a population of 314,667 and accounts for 2.50 per cent of the total population of the State. Males and females are of the order of 1,66,461 and 1,48,206 respectively. In other words, males and females comprise 52.90 per cent and 47.10 per cent respectively of the total population of the district. In terms of population Reasi stands at 16th position among all the districts of the state .It is spread over an area of 1719 Sq.kms. and having a population density of 183.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The district has an elongated shape which extends from Udhampur Siwalik in the southeast to the Pir Panjal in the north. It falls in the area which can be termed as Outer Hill Region, comprising the slopes and hills of Siwalik, Lesser Himalaya and Pir Panjal. The areas within the jurisdiction of the district are hilly, comprising several off-shoots of great mountains inter-woven closely. The hills are of moderate heights and are surmountable. In certain cases the peaks rise as high as above 4,256 meters. In general,

the plain areas have a normal height ranging between 456 meters and 608 meters. The areas in the north are very high, rising to heights of above 4256 meters. This region is on the southern side of the Pir Panjal.

DRAINAGE

The main river of the district is Chenab which enters the district from its eastern end extending up to the place where river Ana's merges with Chenab. The Chenab then takes a southerly turn and enters Akhnoor tehsil of Jammu district. Underground water resources Perennial springs of good water are numerous in the whole terrain and form the principal resource of water supply. Murree sand stones, though porous are hard and steep dipping thus cannot retain water. The system of joints, cracks and faults etc. let out stored water in an even continuous flow through the channel of springs.

TYPES OF SOIL

The soil of the district are made up of the Ochrepts, Orchrepts-Orthents and OchreptsOrthents-Ustalfs sub-order associations. The soil viz., Ochrepts-Orthents is spread over the district in the shape of a huge linear belt extending from south-east to north-west followed in the north by another belt of soils of Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The soil is of brown colour having coarse loamy texture which is suitable for crops like maize, millets etc.

GEOLOGY

Geologically the area can be divided in the following four rock zones: The Pir Panjal Zone, Murree Zone, and The Reasi Limestone Inlier and The Siwalik belt these four stratigraphic zones are distinct from one another in their constituent rock formation and in their tectonics and intensity of metamorphism. Here, we get rocks ranging in the age from Pre-Cambrian to Shiwaliks of Miocene to Lower Pleistocene age.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Trees; namely; deodar, kail, fir and pine are existing in higher altitude, whereas in lower slopes and plain areas the trees of bamboo, tali, kher, tunu and thorny bushes are in abundance. Among fruit trees mango, apricot, guava, apple, walnut and citrus trees are found over a large area of the district. The vegetation consists of barberis, spirala, primsepia, qurrcus and flex including sub-alpine herbs. So far as the fauna of the district is concerned, wild animals include leopard, panther, fox, wild goat and wild cow. The pet animals, viz., cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, horse and birds like parrot, dove, cock, sparrow, peacock, hen and duck are also found in the district.

CROPPING PATTERNS

The main food crops of the district are maize and rice in Kharif and wheat in Rabi season. The most important crop is maize which is grown in the entire district, wheat ranks next. The area under rice cultivation is small. The cropping pattern during 2008-09 was as under:

S.No	Name of the Food Crops	Area sown (000 ha.)
1	Maize	21259
2	Wheat	11617
3	Rice	1757
4	Condiments & Spices	229
5	Pulses	759
6	Barley	244
7	Bajra	414
8	Millets	10
9	Fruit & Vegetable	14
	Total Food Crops	36303

(Source: Digest of Statistics J&K 2008-09)

IRRIGATION

About 1.926 hectares of cropped area in the district is provided with assured net area irrigation. The main source of irrigation in the district is the canal which accounts for 1.899 hectares area. Other sources account for another 0.020 hectares. Out of the total irrigated area, rice accounts for 0.015 lac. hectares , Wheat for 0.008 lac. Hectares. (Source: Regional Digest of Statistics of Directorate of Economics and Statistics 2009-2010)

NATURAL WEALTH

Clay is the basic raw material to be used for the construction of houses in villages, potteries, manufacture of bricks, roof tiles etc. Siwaliks, Murrees, Nummulities in Katra and Reasi areas contains huge reserve of clay.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Livestock is playing very vital role in the economic development of the state. The cattle and poultry amongst all the livestock are considered most important tool for the development of rural economy and serve as boost to it.

INDUSTRIES:

From Industrial point of view, Reasi is quite backward due to its hilly topography, non-availability of adequate raw material & good market for sustenance of large & medium units, but there is good scope of service sector Industries such as Hotels, Dhabas-cum-Restaurants etc. as the world favors Holy cave shrine of **SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI** is located in the District. Besides this there are many other Holy Shrines as **NAV DEVIAN, AGHAR BABA JITTO, and SHRI SHIV KHORI** etc. which attracts large no. of pilgrims from all over India in the district. NHPC & **USBAL RAIL** Project is also giving a lot opportunities to the people.

ELECTRICITY AND POWER:

District is blessed with Salal Hydro Power Project which is located 23 km away from district hq. Salal hydroelectric project constructed on river Chenab. The Project has capacity of 690 MW.

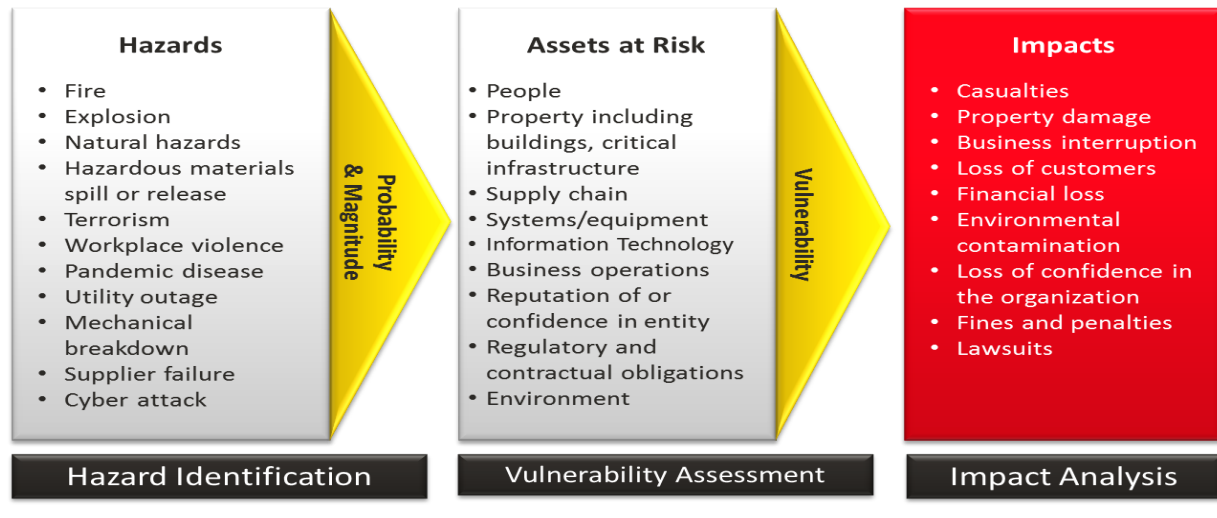
Year -2019

S.No	Name of Disaster	Casualties/loss of life		Loss of property					Remarks
		Humans	Animals	Houses Damaged			Sheds		
				Fully	Severely	Partially	Huts	Cattle Sheds	
01	Flood	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01 plot
02	Land Slide	02	Nil	05	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	
03	Burnt	Nil	10	09	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	
04	Avalanche	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
05	Accident	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
06	Militancy	Nil	Nil	05	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Year -2020

S.No	Name of Disaster	Casualties/loss of life		Loss of property					Remarks
		Humans	Animals	Houses Damaged			Sheds		
				Fully	Severely	Partially	Huts	Cattle Sheds	
01	Flood	01	14 sheeps and goats	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
02	Land Slide	05	16	07	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
03	Fire	Nil	03	02	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	

HAZARD RISK VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (HVCRA)



HVCRA

Summarizes the results of an analysis of hazard, risk and disaster impact in Reasi District. Typical hazards have already been identified, but these should be confirmed at this step and additional hazards added as appropriate. Risk and Vulnerability Analysis-Reasi District

HVCRA IN TABULATED FORM

HAZARD	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	VULNERABILITY RATING (PROBABILTY TMNES)	LOCATION
Earthquake	4	4	16 (high)	Whole District
Landslide/ Mudflows	4	4	16 (high)	Whole District
Cloudburst	3	1	3 (Low)	Whole District
Lightning	3	1	3 (Low)	Whole District
Drought	4	4	16 (high)	Whole District
Epidemics	3	3	4 (Low)	Whole District
Fire Outbreak	2	3	6 (Low)	Whole District
Pest Attack	1	3	3 (Low)	Whole District
Forest Fires	5	4	20 (high)	Whole District
Crowd Stampede	3	4	12 (Moderate)	Shiv Khorl, Dansar baba, Nav Devi & Vaishno Devi
Terrorist Attack	3	4	12(Moderate)	Whole District
Industrial Disaster	2	2	4 (Low)	USBRL Project
Dam Failure	1	4	4 (Low)	Salal Dam
Road/rail accident	5	4	20 (high)	Whole District
Flood / Flash Flood	3	4	12 (high)	Whole District

ASSIGN THE PROBABILITY RATINGS

Assess the probability-or "livelihood" of each hazard by reaching a consensus on Probability and then assign each hazard a "Probability Level," as indicated in the following table.

Enter the score for each hazard in the probability column of the table.

PROBABILITY

Probability	Score	Description
Almost certain	5	A regular event, on the average at least once in a 12 month period
Likely	4	Will occur at least once every two years.
Moderate	3	Will occur at least once every 5 years.
Unlikely	2	Will occur sometime in a 25 years period.
Rate	1	Can be expected to occur sometime in a 50 to 100 year period

ASSIGN THE IMPACT RATINGS

IMPACT RATINGS

Impact	Scope	Description
Catastrophic	5	Massive insecurity, substantial loss of life likely. Large and generalized assistance urgently needed for large segments of population. Additional management, administrative, and technical expertise urgently needed. Large volumes of materials inputs needed.
Major	4	Security threatened for large segments of population; substantial impacts on vulnerable groups likely. Some loss of life likely. Life-saving programs likely needed to handle impact of emergency situation. Large volumes of material inputs and additional administrative staff and technical expertise likely to be needed.
Moderate	3	Security is threatened for potential target groups, some interventions may be needed, particularly for groups who likely face increase in vulnerability. Organization can likely respond with existing country/regional management structures.
Minor	2	Momentary insecurity local groups able to respond adequately to those in need. Some technical assistance by organization may be helpful to local respondents, although not urgently needed.
Insignificant	1	Little or no significant change in conditions, no expected loss of life, injuries or significant loss of property for usual target groups as the result of the hazard Normal operations continue.

ASSIGN THE "VULNERABILITY" RANKING

Multiply the probability and the impact scores in the table in Step 1. The resulting score indicates crude vulnerability. Scores above 15 indicate high vulnerability; scores between 7 and 15 indicate medium vulnerability and scores below 7 indicate low vulnerability.

VULNERABILITY" RANKING IN TABULATED FORM

Probability Rating: Class and (score)	Impact Rating: Class and (score)				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Catastrophic (5)
Almost certain (5)	Low-5	Moderate -10	Moderate-15	High-20	High-25
Likely (4)	Low-4	Moderate-8	Moderate-12	High-16	High-20
Moderate (3)	Low-3	Low-6	Moderate -9	Moderate -12	Moderate -15
Unlikely (2)	Low-2	Low-4	Low-6	Moderate -8	Moderate -18
Rare (1)	Low-1	Low-2	Low-3	Low-4	Low-5

These three classes related to the immediate vulnerability to disaster and provide guidance on disaster response planning. Assessing risk and vulnerability to low likelihood but high impact hazards (e.g., earthquakes) requires a different, more long-term focused, assessment process.

Note that the rating process presumes that:

Populations are better able to respond to disaster which more likely and do not have severe (major) impacts and, Steps taken to prepare for moderate or high vulnerability events will also improve the ability to respond to low vulnerability events. The divisions between low, moderate and high crude vulnerability can be changed but should be used consistently for all similar assessments in the state.

Tool and methodology used for HVCRA

- ✓ Data collection from all line departments
- ✓ Data analysis
- ✓ Discussion with experts
- ✓ Referring national and international literatures
- ✓ Preparation of action plans for departments
- ✓ Preparing draft plan document
- ✓ Mock drill to check the viability and feasibility of implementation methodology
- ✓ Vide circulation for public and departmental comments
- ✓ Preparation of the final plan document

TYPES OF DISASTER

EARTHQUAKES

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is the western most extension of the Himalayan Mountain range in India. According to Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Programme (GSHAP data), Whole of the District falls in a region of high to very high seismic hazard zone. As per the

2002 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) map, J&K is classified in Seismic Zone IV and V,



Panoramic photograph looking west of the Reasi fault system. For scale, an elevation of 300 m separates an older river terrace, the Bidda terrace, to the modern Chenab River.



Landslides

Besides earthquakes, landslides are geological hazards that are common and peculiar to the region. In District Reasi, on Jul 15, 2018, 7 crushed to death and 32 injured under a boulder in Sihar Baba area of the District.



A checklist of Causes of Landslides

A) GROUND CAUSES

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

B) Morphological Causes.

1. Ground uplift (volcanic, tectonic etc.)
2. Erosion (wind, water)

3. Scour
4. Deposition loading in the slope crest
5. Vegetation removal (by forest fire, drought etc.)

C) PHYSICAL CAUSES

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

D) MAN-MADE CAUSES

1. Excavation (particularly at the toe of slope)
2. Loading of slope crest.
3. Draw-down (of reservoir)
4. Deforestation
5. Irrigation
6. Mining
7. Artificial vibrations
8. Water impoundment and leakage from utilities.

Study has revealed the following main features

- There seems to be a relation between intensity of rainfall and slope failures.
- Majority of the catastrophic mass movements is confined to the overburden without affecting the underlying rock.
- Improper land use practices such as heavy tilling, agricultural practices and settlement patterns have contributed to creep and with drawl of toe support in many cases.
- A common factor noticed in most of these vulnerable slopes is deforestation in the recent past, cultivation of seasonal crops and increase in settlements.
- In all the vulnerary able slopes terracing/contour building is adopted mainly to prevent soil erosion and to enhance percolation during dry season for cultivation of cash crops as well as seasonal crops. Invariably, in all these cases, natural drainage lines on slopes are blocked or modified without adequate provision for surface drainage of excess storm water during high intensity rains prevalent in the area.
- In some areas development activities like construction of buildings, road cuttings, embankments, cut and fill structures causes modification of natural slopes, blocking of surface drainage, loading of critical slopes and with drawl of toe support promoting vulnerability of critical slopes.

- In Reasi the excavation in wet, unstable soil to dig tunnel, bridges and roads is also vulnerable feature.

SNOW AVALANCHES

During winter season when snowfall takes place, some of the parts especially falling within the region of high altitude remain cut off from the other parts of area. **Flash Floods**

Flash floods, short lived extreme events, which usually occur under slowly moving or stationary thunderstorms, lasting less than 24 hours.

CLOUDBURST

A cloudburst is construed by the meteorologist when there is an intense rainfall at a rate of 100 mm per hour. At the event of cloudburst, 20 mm of rain may fall in a few minutes. Our preliminary analysis shows that the whole of the district Reasi has high impact.

DROUGHT

The district is prone to deficient rainfall once in three years, putting lives of the majority of population at stake. In Reasi, the construction of USBRL Project is creating the situation of drought in near future due to digging of tunnels the water sources near the tunneling area which were used for irrigation may soon disappeared even many natural resources of water are disappearing due to other developmental process near USBRL Project sites and this is impacting the agriculture in the region.

HAILSTORM

Every year thousand acres of crops are being affected due to the hailstorm resulting in the loss of crop yield.

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Biological hazards with respect to Reasi District could be understood in terms of epidemics among humans, livestock and pest and disease with respect to agriculture.

FOREST FIRES

District Reasi is well endowed with forest resources that play a significant role in protecting the ecosystem of the region. Forest occupies about **500 sq. km** of area in the state. Every year in District, there is a high probability of forest fire in the months of May and June.

Though forests are prone to fire during the dry season, human activities such as military action, timber smuggling etc. holds a huge responsibility for the onset of the fire. **Types of Forest Fire.**

1. Surface fire and
2. Crown fire

INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS

There has not been any report of industrial hazards in the District. Industrial hazard principally consist of four hazards such as fire, explosion, toxic release and environmental damage. However, the District needs to be cautious of the wastes (muck) from the Railway constructions Sights that are disposed and chemicals, which could have severe impact on the ecology and health of the citizens in the area.

FIRE

Due to the climate conditions of the state the houses are constructed with the local material and the villages inhabited in cluster, results in huge losses in the event of fire mishaps. Losses may be minimized by using latest firefighting equipments. The crop in the district is also venerable to fire hazard.

TOURISM / CROWD MANAGEMENT / STAMPEDE

District Reasi is vulnerable to crowd related disasters. Pilgrimage tourism that is promoted widely to the Shri Vaishno Devi temple, Shri Shiv Khori shrine, Nav Devi Shine and Baba dansar all need to take appropriate crowd management measures. Most often, the situation becomes chaotic due to large movement of people that could result in stampede, damage to limbs, injury and loss of life. To cope up with this situation separate DM plans are required by the boards of Shri Vaishno Devi Shine Board, Shiv Khori shrine Board, Nav Devi Shine Board and Baba dansar.

DROWNING

The District is very much prone to disaster resulting from drowning related incidents. This necessitates that the district have immense capacities to provide warning as well as human resources in terms of divers, rescue teams and related equipments.

RAILWAY SAFETY

Railway, officially termed the Jammu Udhampur Srinagar Baramulla Railway link, routes crosses major earthquake zones and is subjected to extreme temperatures of cold and heat. Due to the in hospitable terrain, the railway links is also susceptible to landslide. As the State plans to expand its railway network within the state as well as to rest of the country, one need to judiciously plan appropriate disaster mitigation and response plans pertaining to rail accidents including technical failure, fire and sabotage.

Road Accident

The whole of the District Reasi is prone to road accidents due to its terrain. According to the report release by the transport department, during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, XX no's accidents took place as a result of which XXXX persons were killed and XXXX received injuries. Appropriate incident command system to deal with road accidents has to be developed taking into

account the nature of the roads, terrain and frequency of accidents happening in the roads of the district.

Identify Areas with Highest Vulnerability

Once vulnerability ranks have been identified, the locations and populations considered most vulnerable should be identified. This aids in knowing where disaster assistance may be most needed, as well as providing a quick indication of where vulnerability reduction efforts could be most productive. Note that vulnerability reduction can include education, structural measures, and non-structural measures like evacuation planning. Where possible, the areas of high vulnerability should be mapped and included in disaster planning documents.

Outcome and Recommendation

A disaster is the product of a hazard coinciding with a vulnerable situation, which might include communities, cities or villages.

⇒ Preliminary interactions with the officials revealed the following challenges. To achieve the vision Plan, the following current realities need to be understood, recognized and necessary corrective measures has to be taken.

- **A detailed Hazard Risk Vulnerability Atlas for the District is essential.**
- **Incorporation of building code while constructing new structures or retrofitting old ones.**
- **Establishing reliable mechanism and expertise for assessing damage caused due to natural hazards.**
- **Setting up efficient, operational EOCs at Jammu and Srinagar respectively, ensuring a very strong network of coordinating authorities at all levels (State, District, Tehsil, Block level).**
- **Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction in Development Planning.**
- **Strengthening professional expertise in dealing with disaster risk reduction specifically with respect to planning, logistic management, evacuation and shelter.**
- **Operationalizing DM plan at the Tehsil and District level.**

CHAPTER - 3

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The National Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the Disaster Management Act 2005, with the Prime Minister of India as its Chairman-; a Vice

Chairman with the status of Cabinet Minister, and eight members with the status of Ministers of State.

Conceptually the organization is based on a '**disaster divisions-cum-secretariat**' system. NDMA also has the National Disaster Management Operations Centre which will be equipped with a state-of-the-art resilient and redundant communication systems, NDMA also carries out the tasks of capacity development, training and knowledge management

DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AT THE STATE LEVEL

The SDMA is headed by the Hon'ble Lt Governor as Chairman

DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AT THE DIVISION LEVEL

DIVISIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER AS CHAIRPERSON
INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM AT STATE / DIVISION LEVEL

The Incident Response System (IRS) approaches top-down
bottom-up

DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

The Revenue Department - Nodal Agency / Department

All other concerned line departments will extend their full cooperation.

The District EOC, ERC and other control rooms at the district level will be activated with full strength.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA)

For the purpose of managing the disasters effectively the District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted vide of Rule 7 of **SRO 225**, dated **29th of May, 2017** issued by Department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Government of J&K, comprising of the following: -

District Disaster Management Authorities, Reasi.

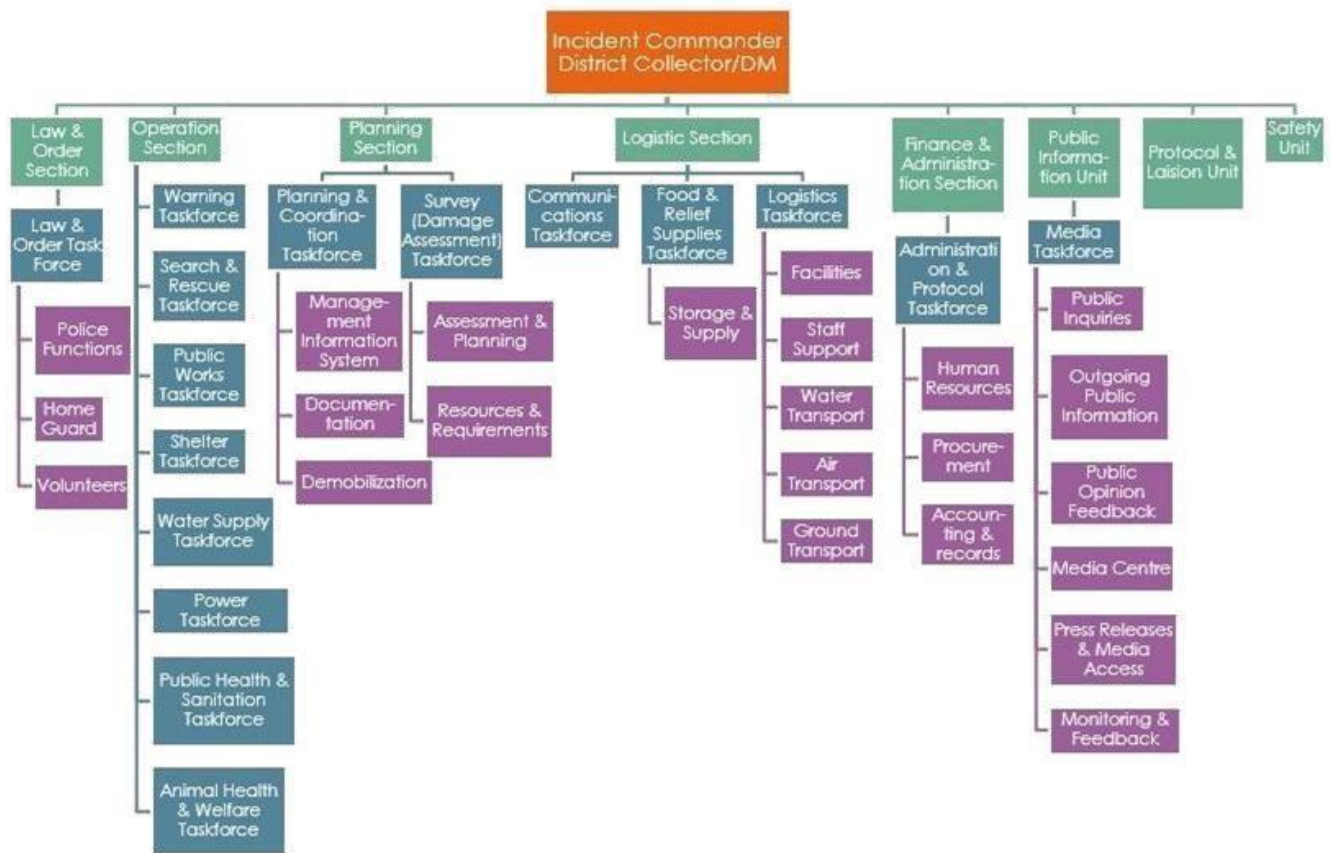
i.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
ii.	Addl. Deputy Commissioner	Member/CEO
iii.	District Disaster Management Officer	Member/Secretary
iv.	District Superintendent of Police	Member
v.	Chief Medical Officer	Member
vi.	Superintending Engineers R&B, PHE, I&FC, EM&RE, MED	Member
vii.	Assistant Director CAPD	Member
viii.	Deputy Controller Civil Defense	Member
ix.	Assistant Director F&ES	Member
x.	Executive Officer, Municipal Committee Member	Member
xi.	In-charge SDRF Component	Member

INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (IRS) IN THE DISTRICT

The disaster response is led by the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) under the command and control of the District Collector/DM/Chairperson District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

The organizational structure of the Incident command system of Reasi district is given in figure

Incident Command Structure of District Reasi



ICS/IRS - BASIC FUNCTIONS

These functions represents all the key tasks, which need to be accomplished in a well-planned manner and executed in effective and cost-efficient disaster response effort.

INCIDENT COMMANDER DC/CHAIRPERSON DDMA

The District Collector is the Incident Commander of the District level EOC. During emergency situations, he/she takes over the charge of the Control Room and commands all emergency operations. The Incident Commander is vested with the responsibility for designing the search and/or rescue and/or recovery. The Incident Commander is assisted by a representative of the Police, Ambulance Service, Fire & Emergency Services, Civil Defense and Traffic. They are responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. The requesting agencies with authority to function in role of Incident Commander are:

Police force of Jurisdiction Ambulance Service Civil Defense (SDRF)

Transport Department (unlikely for avalanche rescue and/or recovery) Local Authorities including Fire & Rescue service providers.

COMMAND STAFF UNITS/SECTIONS

A) Safety unit:

Responsible for ensuring the safe accomplishment of all activities undertaken in response to an incident. This task accomplishes through developing incident specific safety guidance documents, reviewing and advising on the safety of plans and monitoring actual operations to ensure safety of personnel and survivors.

B) Protocol and Liaison unit:

Responsible for all official visits as well as liaison between the incident command and organizations providing personnel or material support.

C) Public Information Unit:

Responsible for all media and public information tasks related to the Incident. To accomplish its task, the unit can have the following sub units:

Public inquiries: To handle non media requests for information

Outgoing public information: To handle public information dissemination

Public opinion feedback: To collect information from the public (Incident survivors and the non-affected)

Media Center: To provide a single point of contact for all media involved in the incident.

Press release and media access: Produce all releases and provide a single point of contact to arrange media access to the incident.

Monitoring and Feedback: To monitor media reports and provide feedback to the incident management on coverage of the incident and to also take corrective measures and issue contradictions if required.

D) Law and Order Section

Responsible for assuring the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident. The law and order section incorporates law and order Taskforce that may be created to deal with a disaster.

Police functions: As determined by the normal mandate for and special duties assigned to the police service

Home Guard: As determined by the normal mandate for and special duties assigned to the Home Guard

Volunteers: Supporting police and home guards in non-enforcement tasks, such as patrolling, monitoring and evacuations

E) Operations Section

Responsible for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. Taskforces under the operation section will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search and rescue, the provision of water or shelter. The composition and size of these taskforces depends on the nature of the incident.

F) Planning Section

Responsible for collecting and analyzing information and developing plans to address the objectives set to address the incident.

1. Assessment and planning
2. Resources and Requirements

3. Management information system
4. Documentation
5. Demobilization and
6. Technical specialists

G) LOGISTIC SECTION

Responsible for all tasks and functions related to provision of material and other resources needed for operations through the following units:

Storage and supply

1. Facilities
2. Staff support
3. Communications
4. Transportation (include ground, air water)

H) FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Responsible for managing all financial and administrative tasks related to incident field operations. The task of this section is accomplished through following units:

1. Human Resources
2. Procurement
3. Accounting and records

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AS PER DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

The District Authority of the Department of DMRRR functions as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and takes all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

Prepares disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;

Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;

Lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district;

Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level;

Lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor;

Monitor the implementation of measures followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore;

Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers,

Facilitate community training and awareness programs for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental Organizations

Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in the district engaged in the disaster management

Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively

Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions

Review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district

TEHSIL LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

TLDMC in Tabulated Form

i.	Tehsildar	Convener
ii.	Block Medical Officer	Member
iii.	Station House Officer concerned	Member
iv.	AEE (R&B, PHE, I&FC, EM&RE, MED)	Member
v.	Tehsil Supply Officer	Member
vi.	Child Development Project Officer	Member
vii.	Incharge F&ES Component	Member
viii.	Jr. Engineer Rural Development	Member
ix.	Member of Shrine Board	Member
x.	SDRF/Civil Defense Warden/volunteer	Member
xi.	Home Guards Volunteer	Member

BLOCK/PANCHAYAT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM

TABULATED VIEW

i.	Patwari concerned	Convener
ii.	VLW	Member
iii.	Supervisor Child Care Development	Member
iv.	AASHA Worker	Member
v.	Sarpanch	Member
vi.	Panch	Member
vii.	Chowkidar	Member
viii.	Lumberdar	Member

ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (EOC)

EOC is a central command and control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of disaster preparedness and disaster management functions at a strategic level in an emergency. The common functions of all EOC's are to collect, gather and analyze data; make decisions that protect life and property and disseminate those decisions to all concerned agencies and individuals.

The Deputy Commissioner is the focal point at the district level and assisted by Sub Divisional Officers, Line Departments, District Fire & Police stations, Tehsildars, and Block Development Officers and Mobile Teams (field reporting teams). In the wake of natural calamities, the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) will be set up in the district for a day-to-day monitoring of rescue and relief operations on continuing bases.

Objectives of the District Emergency Operations Centre

To be the nerve centres for coordination and management of disasters. The objectives of the DEOCs shall be to provide centralized direction and control of any or all of the following functions:

1. Receive and process disaster alerts and warnings from nodal agencies and other sources and communicate the same to all designated authorities.
2. Monitor emergency operations.
3. Facilitate coordination among primary and secondary ESFs / Departments / Agencies.
4. Requisitioning additional resources during the disaster phase.
5. Issuing disaster/incident specific information and instructions specific to all concerned.
6. Consolidation, analysis, and dissemination of damage, loss and needs assessment data.
7. Forwarding of consolidated reports to all designated authorities.

Location of DEOC

The EOC will be set up at a suitable location and the building must be disaster resistant made by following Building Code norms strictly so as to withstand the impact of disasters, particularly earthquakes, and remain functional during the emergency phase. The EOCs/Control Rooms already in existence will have to be suitably upgraded. For the time being DEOC shall function from the office of Deputy Commissioner Reasi.

COMMUNICATION NETWORK OF EOCS

The EOC must be provided with a foolproof communication network with triple redundancy of NICNET of NIC, POLNET of Police and SPACENET of ISRO in addition to the terrestrial and satellite based communication to ensure voice, data and video transfer.

APPLICATIONS AT THE DEOC

A range of modules are under development for systemic management of data and information at pre, during and post disaster situations. District Disaster Management Authority, Reasi will need to get in touch with NDMA through SDMA for setting up of these applications. These systems will become available for use in due course.

A) Pre-disaster Systems

Administrative Unit Module
Disaster Risk & Vulnerability Module
Directory Information module
Resource (Contingency Plan) module
Forecasting, Warning, Simulation Module

B) During-disaster System

Alert Messaging module
Incident Reporting module
Rescue operations module
Relief operations module
Relief Management Module
Damage Assessment & Fund Allocation System

C) Post-disaster Systems

Restoration & Rehabilitation monitoring System
Damage Analysis System
Feedback and Control module

D) Facilities at DEOC

The DEOC will have the following facilities along with the number of instruments:-

- 1 INMARSAT Satellite phones
- 2 VSAT Terminal
- 3 Laptops
- 4 Workstations
- 5 Call center positions
- 6 Projection System
- 7 LCD based TV Scenes
- 8 IP Phones
- 9 Printer& Scanners
- 10 EPABX: 15 lines with requisite phones
- 11 LAN with servers to provide datacenter facility
- 12 Routers-LAN switches-wireless access point
- 13 Hot Lines : VOIP connectivity via satellite as CUG
- 14 Power pack – Gen and UPS
- 15 Public address system

Apart from these facilities, the EOC must have soft and hard copies of Emergency Response Plans & Disaster Preparedness, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Recovery Plans.

Emergency Operation Taskforces:

Responsible for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident, Taskforces under the operation section will deal with specific functional tasks, such as Search & Rescue, the provision of water, shelter, etc. The composition and size of these taskforces depends on the nature of the incident.

The District administration of Reasi has identified 16 expected Taskforces for key response operation functions that are described below. Each Taskforce is led by one organization and supported by other organizations. The composition of the Taskforces is given in the Table 3.2 below:

EMERGENCY OPERATION TASKFORCES

S.No	Taskforce	Operations	Nodal Officer	Supporting Members/ Organizations	Section/ Unit
1.	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations	District Collector/DM/ Chairperson/ DDMA	Joint Director Planning, Assistant Director Planning, Additional Superintendent of Police, District Disaster, Management Officer/Professional	Planning

2.	Administration and 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, District Disaster Management Officer/Professional	Finance & Administration
3.	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings	Additional Deputy Commissioner	District Information Officer, Executive Engineer Irrigation & Flood Control, Police Control Room.	Operation
4.	Law and 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

5.	Search and 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)	Operation
6.	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to reestablish normally operating infrastructure	Executive Engineer PW (R&B)	Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers (concerned)	Operation
7.	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient portable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate	Executive Engineer, PHE	Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers (concerned)	Operation

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 Reasi, concerned Tehsil Supply Officers, District Red Cross Society	Logistics
9.	Power	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities	Executive Engineer, PDD	Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers (concerned)	Operation
10.	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	Operation
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)	Operation

12.	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected population	Executive Engineer (R&B)	Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers (concerned)/ Block Development Officers/ Chief Education Officer	Operation
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	Assistant Executive Engineer /Jr. Engineers R&B (concerned), Tehsildars	Planning

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	District Disaster Management Officer/Professional, NGOs, Local Media Organizations, Journalists	Public Information

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF TASKFORCES

The actual plans and SOPs developed by prime and supporting organizations for each disaster may result in a variation in the actual composition of each taskforce.

Once activated, these lead and supporting organizations create taskforces to accomplish the task as directed by the Incident Commander and appropriate section or unit leader. In addition, each taskforce lead organization will provide a report detailing activities undertaken and lessons learnt

during disaster response operations. This report will be in addition to any purpose –specific reporting during the operation.

The taskforce action plan to identify key actions:

Before a disaster;

At the time of warning; as the disaster occurs; and in periods from:

- 12 to 48 hours
- 48 to 72 hours
- 72 hours and beyond after a disaster

The action plans serve as quick reference guide to individual Taskforce members, the Coordination and Planning Taskforce and authorities at the state level; as to what specific taskforces expect to be doing at specific stages before and after a disaster. This information will improve coordination within and between taskforces and with authorities outside the district.

To facilitate coordination of actions between Taskforces and cross Taskforces, action matrix is a must. This matrix can be used by:

Individual taskforces to identify actions by other taskforces in which they are involved; The Coordination and Planning Taskforce as an aid in coordinating activities across the response to a disaster.

Taskforce Control Rooms

Individual Taskforce shall activate & operate their respective control rooms in their offices, manned by a competent person, who is proficient in communication and technically capable of coordinating with District Control Room, EOC, ERC, Tehsil/Block Level Control Room and mobilize requisite resources to the disaster site.

Facilities at Taskforce Control Rooms

The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:

Satellite Phone (not immediately) - it is desirable.

Hand held Radios/Base Stations

Marker board (1)

A copy of each Disaster Management Plan and Taskforce Plan Other relevant documents, if any.

Telephone

ALTERNATE DEOC

In case of rare incidents or disasters, the EOC building may be severely damaged or cease to function, a backup EOC or a temporary set up can be used for coordination and control of emergency operation. The HPC has emphasized on setting up of Backup EOCs at all levels right from National level to district levels. In case of District Reasi same can be established at PCR, Reasi or other suitable place is Employment Exchange Reasi.

CHAPTER-4

PREVENTIVE & MITIGATION MEASURES

STRATEGY

The strategy envisages the development and implementation of a policy framework on disaster risk reduction from a holistic perspective, which emphasizes 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 optimized and accessible Information and Communication Technology Systems.

Strategies for Integrating DRR in Development Planning

This plan proposes the following strategies to integrate DRR in Development Planning.

- ✓ DRR should be an integral component in each governmental development project.
- ✓ Feasibility studies of infrastructure projects assessing impact of potential natural hazards needs to be carried out.
- ✓ Instead of seeing DRR as a different sector/responsibility, any development plan/project should take into consideration mitigation infrastructure, site development improvements and drainage, move to scale through investments in finance, training and capacity building as core components of the plan.
- ✓ Policies and guidelines for cooperation, co-ordination and action in finding realistic solutions and enabling well-coordinated action need to be framed.
- ✓ Focus should be towards improving livelihoods and quality of life that are in tune with environmental conservation and judicious natural resource management, which can contribute to economic development that is sustainable in nature.
- ✓ Promote innovative local action that is respectful of global implications as well.
- ✓ Bridging the knowledge gap and promoting awareness of the practical and operational aspects of climate variability and change science, and DRR.
- ✓ Institutions need to become adaptive and able to respond to new information about emerging risk covering both future hazards and socio – economic vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Mainstreaming DRR and climate change adaptation in development planning includes resilience building measures such as rainwater harvesting, aquifer recharges, changes in types of

crops/plantation season, better planning of construction and water management, safe dwellings and sustainable livelihood resources.

- ✓ Incorporate DRR in existing national and state development strategies and policies such as MGNREGA, NRLM, NRHM, IAY, SGSY, RGSY etc.
- ✓ Develop systems for mandatory hazard and risk assessment for major infrastructure development projects. Develop system and mechanisms to include Disaster Impact Assessment along with EIA in all major projects.
- ✓ Establish focal points in each ministry with designated roles and responsibilities for planning and implementing DRR.
- ✓ Integrate DRR for better response in the development plans, programs and regular activities of local development institutions. District Administration, Municipalities and PRIs to incorporate DRR and preparedness into their development plans, programs and regular activities.
- ✓ Develop and implement systems to ensure that all new hospitals and schools are built with a level of safety.
- ✓ Mainstreaming DRR in development planning also implies that vulnerable groups need to be given special attention. For instance, integrating schemes under the Special Component Plan (SCP) with DRR is emerging as an important innovation stream in the financing of disaster risk reduction. The Jammu and Kashmir government is already in the process of spending SCP money for inclusive development. Strengthening location and community specific plan through the SCP will be an important strategy to mainstream DRR in development programs. In a similar way, the mainstreaming processes could address the needs of the disabled population in tune with the guidelines of the Person with Disability Act, 1998. The Act makes many provisions mandatory. For example, the Act provides enough scope to use human, financial and infrastructural resources to design a special livelihood plan for the disabled. Nevertheless the larger plan development process should then involve the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) and the National Handicapped Development Financial Corporation in ensuring that the concerns of the disabled are well met.

PRIORITY IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

The plan proposes the following Priority Implementation Projects that would facilitate faster and effective mainstreaming of DRR in development planning.

Priority Implementation Projects

Thematic Area	Priority Implementation Projects
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce DRM modules into the school curriculum. • Promoting hazard resilient construction of new schools; • Introducing features into schools for their use as emergency shelters.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessment of hospitals in hazard-prone areas. • Promoting hazard resilient construction of new hospitals. • Implementing of disaster preparedness plans for hospitals.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing Disaster Risk Impact Assessments into the construction of New roads and bridges. • Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land use planning.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting programs of contingency crop planning. • Crop diversification. • Supplementary income generation from off-farm and non-farm activities. • Effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and loss to livelihoods.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in rural housing In hazard prone areas. • Utilization of national building codes; and the compliance and enforcement of local building laws in urban hazard prone areas.

<p>Natural Resources Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimizing natural resources through better management of natural resources, cost effective energy provision, intensive and innovative agricultural and animal husbandry practices, communication connectivity, livelihood opportunities within the villages and a commitment to social development. • In a disaster recovery context, maximum resources go towards shelter and physical infrastructure reconstruction. Skill building should thus be a strategy to develop a cadre of local masons, materials and building Technology and construction related services.
<p>Skill Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting skills and knowledge in modifying locally available building technologies to enhance their safety features. • Train local people in these slightly modified technologies.
<p>Livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods are the greatest priority for vulnerable populations at risk. • Livelihood and especially that is linked to natural resources and local Capacities and opportunities hold the key to long term and sustainable recovery. • MGNREGS has tremendous potential in dealing with alternative livelihood for the poor if Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is Mainstreamed with it. MGNREGS aims to provide an assured job involving unskilled manual work for minimum hundred days per year. MGNREGS supports individual asset-building and also contributes to reduction of physical vulnerabilities through structural measures. It represents an important social safety net.

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The prevention and mitigation strategies need to be both structural and non-structural 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 Reasi is given below.

Roles and responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures. • Strengthen and upgrade existing drought forecasting system. • Establish infrastructure for drought warning and dissemination of the same. • Encourage people to use advance technology of drip and sprinkler irrigation. • Encourage the adaptation of technique for preservation of green fodder. • Introduce and implement crop and seed insurance. • Introduce dry land farming/ drought resistant crops. • Encourage crop rotation. • Destruction of crop refuse or insect infested plant. • Ensure pest forecasting. • Ensure integrated pest management. • Generate eradication and suppression progression of pests. • Ensure effective monitoring and surveillance of post-harvest damage in crops. • Ascertain that adequate stock of seeds and other agro-inputs are available in areas prone to natural hazards. • Awareness generation regarding various plant diseases, alternate cropping practices in hazard-prone areas. • Designing and strengthening the provisions of crop insurance. • Hazard area mapping (identification of areas endemic to pest infections, drought, flood, and other hazards). • Develop database village-wise, crop wise, irrigation source wise, insurance details, credit facilities, etc. • Promotion of alternative crop species and cropping patterns keeping in mind the vulnerability of areas to specific hazards. • Training in alternative cropping techniques, mixed cropping and other agricultural practices which will minimize crop losses during future hazards.

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. The general plan outline for any kind of non-structural mitigation for District Reasi is given below.

Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

Agriculture Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote organic farming through awareness. • Undertake soil testing for developing resilient agricultural system.
Banks / Insurer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide loans for retrofitting buildings and structures on easy terms. • Provide agricultural and seed loans.
Civil Defense (SDRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize training programme on first-aid, search, rescue and evacuation. • Conduct regular drills and exercises for diverse stakeholders on a continuous basis. • Prepare a generic Taskforce in disaster mitigation. Prepare generic categorization of disaster response for multiple hazards (articulation of Quick Response Team, Quick Assessment Team).

<p>Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of location (low impacted) for warehouse at all levels: • Block and village. • Construction and maintenance of storage go-downs at strategic (identified) locations. • Procurement of Resources/Equipments/Essential Commodities in warehouse in advance at various micro-zones in sufficient quantity. • Regular replenishment of the procured resources. • Prepare a list of private vendors as they can come handy in case of emergency. • Mapping / Prepare a list of all existing stores. • Strengthening Public Distribution System and ensuring that the poorest of the poor households across all vulnerable groups are included.
<p>Katra Development Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure strict regulation of Land use. • Notify risk prone areas by micro-zonation. • Stoppage of unplanned and ad-hoc development activities. • Review and amend planning and development laws as and when required. • Regulate development and redevelopment policies in flood prone areas.
<p>District Administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the status of risk and vulnerability of the existing built environment. • Timely collection of situation report of the risk and vulnerable areas from the officers assigned for the purpose. • Establish committee for safety audit and suggest seismic retrofitting of buildings. • Develop an inventory of the existing built environment in areas around existing landslides and in high hazard zones as per the LHZ maps. • Identify safe zones. • Evacuate people living in low lying areas.

<p>Fire and Emergency Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and ensure that smoke detector, fire alarms and firefighting equipment are installed in all public buildings and government offices. • Carry out Safety (Fire) audit in every hospitals and government buildings Equip block, sub Tehsil and MC HQ with fire hydrant. • Enhance firefighting capacity by conducting regular mock drills. • Train and equip the firefighting team. • Identification of pockets, industry etc. which are highly susceptible to fire accidents or areas/events which might lead to fires, building collapse etc. • Organize awareness campaign on fire related safety measures. • Educating population in risk-prone areas to adopt safety measures. • Conduct training and drills periodically to ensure higher level of prevention and preparedness. • Training the communities to handle fire emergencies more effectively.
<p>Forest Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine assessment of forest fire risk. • Promote large scale plantation / afforestation (of indigenous tree) in barren lands and areas prone to landslide, soil erosion. • Review and update the existing regulatory codes and standards for wild life, land and fire protection. • Enforcement of soil/forest conservation measures. • Promoting nurseries for providing seedlings in case of destruction of trees during natural disasters. • Maintain forest fire lines. • Limiting forest access to authorize officials or permitted local people during forest fire prone season. Promotion of shelter belt plantation. • Involve the community in developing fire detection and prevention management plan. • Seek funding to remove the dead and dying trees from the forest and ensure its replenishment.

Municipal Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of snow avalanche control structures such as: prevention. Structures, stepped terraces, avalanche control piles, snow cornice control structures, retaining walls, deflecting berms and avalanche track mounds.
Geology and Mining Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of existing Central Act on Mining: Mines and Minerals • Concession Rules 1960 & Mines and Minerals Regulation Development 1957. • Strict implementation of existing Mining plans in all the mines in the District • Regarding safety and accordingly reissuing licenses. • Identify location / land zoning of all the mining lease areas of the state. • Delineation of earthquake and landslide zones. • Ensure slope stability. • Develop a plan for mapping and assessing landslide and regular updating. • Establish seismological network with stakeholders. • Apply Remote Sensing technologies for monitoring landslide movements. Evolve early warning system for landslide.
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify specific risk factors for epidemic prone diseases in the population. Awareness generation about epidemic prone infections and their prevention. Training of field personnel, traditional birth attendants, ASHA workers, PRI members, community leaders, volunteers, NGOs and CBOs in first aid. • Measures to be taken to control outbreak of epidemics during and after a hazard. Promoting and strengthening Primary Health Centers with network of para- professionals to improve the capacity of surveillance and control of epidemics. Identification of labs on bio-safety levels and improving their capacity. • Provision of specific essential drugs storage inventory for disasters and MoU with drug production units (govt/ pvt) for urgent supplies in case of humanitarian crises.

Indian Meteorology Department (IMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hazard forecasting, warning and monitoring.• Communicate early warning to stakeholders.
Information and Public Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launch awareness campaign regarding safety measures against potential• Hazards using media, campaigns, development and distribution of leaflet, posters, meetings, workshop on priority basis.• Develop multi-hazard material for publications and distribution.• Formulate literature of do's and don'ts• Educate public in basic response measures.
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educate the masses against potential hazards and its preventive measures through awareness generation.• Networking with community and the concerned authority to share knowledge and best practices on effective approach.• Sharing information on the anticipation hazard with accuracy.• Strict regulation of building bye-laws.

<p>National Highway Authority/ GREFF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop checklist and contingency plans to deal with secondary hazards. • Detection of leakage of drinking water in the pipeline should be done on a Regular basis using digital detectors. • Periodic up gradation of equipments. • Regular monitoring and disinfections of water bodies/catchment area through prior awareness activities and supply of inputs. • Strengthening the sanitation structure and water distribution system in coordination with Central Water Board.
<p>Public Health Engineering Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop checklist and contingency plans to deal with secondary hazards. • Detection of leakage of drinking water in the pipeline should be done on a regular basis using digital detectors. • Periodic up gradation of equipments. • Regular monitoring and disinfections of water bodies/catchment area through prior awareness activities and supply of inputs. Strengthening the sanitation structure and water distribution system in coordination with Central Water Board.
<p>Public Works Department(R&B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop building by-laws on account of potential hazards (flood, earthquake, Landslide, fire). • Strict adherence to building codes / by laws. • Regular monitoring of life line structures. • Carry out safety audit of all critical life line infrastructures. • Retrofitting of weak and aged infrastructures. • Ensure that the retrofitted infrastructures are earthquake/ flood proof. • Repair roads and bridges in anticipation of hazard.

<p>Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Co-ordinate in Issuing land use regulations and guidelines taking into account the potential hazard. ● Assist the concerned authorities in enforcement and enactment of land use practices. ● Ensure that department-wise contingency plans are developed at all levels. ● Ensure that DRR component is mainstreamed in the district development schemes and projects. ● Setting up of EOCs/ERC and equipping it with the essential life line infrastructure and communication network. ● Ensure that the control room is 24x7 operational. ● Construction of disaster shelter, disaster management stores which should be accessible by diverse vulnerable groups. <p>Identify specific authorities for crowd management and help formulate guidelines for the same.</p>
<p>Revenue Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrate DRR in rural development scheme like IAY, SGRY, MNREGA, IWMP, NRDWP, SAGSY, RKVY, Fodder and Food Development Scheme, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and enhance the capacities of vulnerable population. ● Revise construction guidelines under Rural Development schemes. ● Encourage water harvesting and conservation. ● Provide self-employment schemes for employment generation. <p>Popularize indigenous rain water harvesting techniques.</p>

<p>Rural Development Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate DRR in rural development schemes like IAY, SGRY, MNREGA, IWMP, NRDWP, SAGSY, RKVY, Fodder & Food Development scheme, rural infrastructure development fund to enhance the capacity of vulnerable population. • Revise construction guideline under rural development schemes. • Encourage water harvesting and conservation. • Provide self-employment scheme for employment generation. • Popularize indigenous techniques.
<p>Telecommunication Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare contingency plan for emergency situations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make arrangement for emergency communication in case the normal network fails.
<p>Transport/Traffic Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare traffic management plan. • Develop appropriate mitigation plans to deal with road accidents • Develop designs and plans for evacuation and closure of traffic routes. • Exploring alternative road management options. • Re-routing roads in avalanche prone areas. • Enforcement of Motor Vehicle Act. • Regulation of quality of vehicle. • Regulation of speed governance to mitigate road accidents. • Identify black spots (accident prone areas) in the District:

CHAPTER - 5

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

A District Disaster Resource Network has to be established for timely use.

- (i) collection and compilation,
- (ii) creating GIS based network and access,
- (iii) Maintaining and updating the network needs to be identified.

FORMATION OF TEAMS TRAINING FOR EARLY WARNING

The Incident Commander will take charge of the EOC and oversee the dissemination of warning to the community. On the basis of assessment of the severity of the disaster and situations of emergency, the DC will use his own discretion on the preparedness measures for facing the impending disaster.

SEARCH & RESCUE

In the event of a major disaster or emergency its operational activities include locating, extricating and providing on site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. In the event of any disaster the Home Guards along with the support of the Police dept. form teams to locate injured and dead and try to rescue the ones in need. There are other bodies too that help these departments in this work, like the PWD, Health dept., Fire dept. and also the people that voluntarily form teams to help the ones in need.

The tactics used in the search & rescue process vary accordingly with the type of disaster that we are dealing with. **In case of flood, a boat and trained swimmers** are a must while in case of an **earthquake sniffer dogs and cutting tools with trained manpower** is a binding requirement.

Evacuation is a risk management strategy, which may be used as a means of mitigating the effects of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer

location. However, to be effective, it must be correctly planned and executed. The process of evacuation is usually considered to include the return of the affected community.

The plan must allocate responsibility for management of each of the elements of shelter. Considering the wide range of services, agencies and issues to be managed, it becomes essential for 'shelter' to be managed within a structure, which facilitates the coordination of agencies and services and support of emergency workers.

Types of evacuation

- (a) Immediate evacuation
- (b) Pre-warned evacuation.

STAGES OF EVACUATION

There are five stages of evacuation as under :

- ✓ Decision of authorities to evacuate victims
- ✓ Issue of warning and awareness
- ✓ Ensuring smooth movement of victims to designated relief camps
- ✓ Ensuring provision of all requisite facilities like security, safe-housing, feeding, drinking-water, sanitation, medical and allied facilities ✓ Safe return of personnel on return of normalcy

Decision to Evacuate

The DC would be the authoritative body to issue directions for evacuation.

BASIC CONSIDERATION FOR EVACUATION

The DECG will define area to be evacuated as also the probable duration of evacuation based on meteorological observations and intimations by the concerned forecasting agencies. It should also identify number of people for evacuation, destination of evacuees, lead-time available, welfare requirements of evacuees as also identify resources to meet the needs of victims, viz. manpower, transport, supplies equipments, communications and security of the evacuated area. The evacuating agency should set priorities for evacuation in terms of areas likely to be affected and methodology to execute evacuation:

- ✓ Delivery of warning
- ✓ Transport arrangement

- ✓ Control and timing of movement
- ✓ Fulfill welfare needs including medical treatment
- ✓ Registration of evacuees

All agencies involved in evacuation operation like Home guards, Police, PWD, PHE, etc. will coordinate in field. They will remain in touch with the Desk officials in the DECR for issuing warning, information and advise the public.

EVACUATION WARNING

An evacuation warning must be structured to provide timely and effective information. Factors, which may influence the quality and effectiveness of warning, include time, distance, visual evidence, threat characteristic and sense of urgency. The warning statement issued to the community should be conveyed in a simple language.

DAMAGE & LOSS ASSESSMENT

Immediately after the disaster, there is an urgent need of damage assessment in terms of loss of life, injury and loss of property. The objectives of damage assessment are to mobilize resources for better rescue and relief, to have detailed information of damage extent and severity of disaster and to develop strategies for reconstruction and restoration facilities.

Damage is assessing with regard to building stock, standing crops, agricultural area, livestock lost, forest cover decimated, vital installations etc. In damage assessment of building stock, generally three types of flags are used; green, yellow and red. The green color is given to the buildings that are safe and require 2-3 days to return to their original function. Yellow flags depict the considerable damage to the buildings and considered unsafe for living, as they require proper structural repairs and careful investigation. The red flag is assigned to buildings that are partially or completely collapsed. Immediately after a disaster event, damage assessment will be conducted in 2 phases viz. Rapid Damage Assessment and Detailed Damage Assessment.

ACTIVATION OF INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT.

A) Command:

This function establishes the framework within which a single leader or committee can manage the overall disaster response effort. A single Incident Commander is responsible for the successful management of the response during operational period in an area. If the incident grows in size and

extends throughout many jurisdictions, multiple incident commanders can be useful with an area command authority may be established to coordinate among the incidents.

Incident Commander requires the following Command Staffs to support him, which are as followings,

- Public Information Officer – the single media point of contact
- Safety Officer – Responsible for identifying safety issues and fixing them, he has the authority to halt an operation if needed. ✓ Liaison Officer – Point of contact for agency to agency issues.

B) Operations:

This section carries out the response activities described in the Incident Action Plan (IAP) along with coordinating and managing the activities taken the responding agencies and officials that are directed at reducing the immediate hazard, protecting lives and properties. This section manages the tactical fieldwork and assigns most of the resources used to respond to the incident. Within operations, separate sections are established to perform different functions, such as emergency services, law enforcement, public works...etc.

C) Planning:

This section supports the disaster management effort by collecting, evaluating, disseminating, and uses information about the development of the emergency and status of all available resources. This section creates the action plan, often called “Incident Action Plan” (IAP).

D) Logistics:

The process of response includes personnel, equipments, vehicles, facilities...etc., all of which will depend upon the acquisition, transport, and distribution of resources, the provision of food and water, and proper medical attention. The Logistic section is responsible for the **Finance and Administration**: this section is responsible for tracking all costs associated with the response and beginning the process for reimbursement. The finance and administration section becomes very important when the national government provides emergency funds in place that guarantee local and regional response agencies that their activities, supply use, and expenditures will be covered.

CHECKING AND CERTIFICATION OF LOGISTICS, EQUIPMENTS AND STORES

Reasi district has various types of logistics and equipment. It should be check and certified by concern officer periodically. Disaster Management cell is regularly monitoring this activity and got certification of this equipment. (Detail information of Equipment is given in Annexure)

OPERATIONAL CHECK-UP OF WARNING SYSTEM

Warning system are checking periodically like, Satellite phone, Hot Line, Telephone connection , Loud speaker mounted on vehicles, bulk messaging system , bulk Mobile messaging / calling system etc.

OPERATIONAL CHECK-UP FOR EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

Operational checkup of Emergency Operation Centre are carry out month wise and check out all facility and equipment in DEOC.

NGOS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS COORDINATION

DDMA will identify all such local NGOs that are committed to be a part of the response process in case of a local disaster in the district.. DDMA should organized capacity building programmers, awareness programmers on Disaster Management for NGO and Voluntary group. For arrangement of water supply, temporary sanitation facilities, search and Rescue activity, Relief distribution can be sought with help of special agencies, NGOs and CBOs. (Information of NGO and Voluntary group refer Annexure). The coordination meetings shall be arranged with such NGOs so as to have effective and efficient response & relief systems in place.

AWARENESS GENERATION

As a part of Preparedness Awareness generation among community will be continuous process. From District to Village level awareness programme must be conduct with the help of Print Media, Electronic media, folk media authority can create awareness among community.

SEASONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR SEASONAL DISASTER LIKE FLOOD AND FIRE: -

Whether personal or institutional, all are subject to risks that can seriously affect the lifetime and value of a collection. For all it is essential maintain a loss prevention plan for seasonal disasters.

Hazards can often be mitigated or avoided altogether by a comprehensive, emergency preparedness plan. The goal is to hopefully prevent damage or, at least, to limit the extent of the damage.

IDENTIFYING RISKS

Any event that is a real possibility should be covered under Emergency Preparedness Plan. It is also important to determine the vulnerability of the objects within the collections.

What types of materials are included?

Are they easily damaged?

Are they particularly susceptible to certain types of damage such as moisture, fire, breakage, and the like?

- How and where are collections stored?
- Are they protected by boxes or other enclosures?
- Is shelving anchored to structural elements of the building?
- Is it stable?
- Are any artifacts stored directly on the floor where they could be damaged by leaks or flooding?
- All items should be raised at least four inches from the floor on waterproof shelves or pallets. Are materials stored under or near water sources?
- Analyze your security and housekeeping procedures. Do they expose collections to the dangers of theft, vandalism, or insect infestation?
- Consider vulnerabilities. Are your collections insured?
- Is there a complete and accurate inventory?

Is a duplicate of the inventory located at another site?

Although there may be a wide range of disaster scenarios, the most common are water, fire, physical or chemical damage, or some combination of these. The specific procedures of a disaster plan focus on the prevention and mitigation of these types of damage.

DECREASING RISKS

Once hazards are specified, and then require a plan with concrete goals, identifiable resources and a schedule of activities for eliminating as many risks as possible. While water damage is the most common form of disaster for collections, everyone needs a good fire protection system. Wherever possible, collections should also be protected by a fire suppression system. Professionals now recommend wet-pipe sprinklers for most collections. In addition, water misting suppression systems have become available within the last several years; these can provide fire suppression using much less water than conventional sprinkler systems. Before choosing a fire-protection system, be sure to contact preservation professional or a fire protection consultant for information about the latest developments in fire protection and for advice appropriate to your collections and situation. An inventory will provide a basic list of holdings, and will be essential for insurance purposes. Improved collection storage, such as boxing and raising materials above the floor level, will reduce or eliminate damage when emergencies occur. Comprehensive security and housekeeping procedures will ward off emergencies such as theft, vandalism, and insect infestation. They will also ensure that fire exits are kept clear and fire hazards eliminated.

IDENTIFYING RESOURCES

An important step in writing plan is to identify sources of assistance in a disaster. Research is an essential part of the planning process. These can range from police, fire, and ambulance services to maintenance workers, insurance adjustors, and utility companies.

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

COMMUNITY WARNING SYSTEM

As part of the Hazard mapping exercise of the district, all the panchayats at risk ranging from Very high to medium risk have been identified. The hazards include Flash floods / floods, avalanche, and Landslides. Thus, on receipt of an early warning with the district administration, the communities in these areas have to be informed. The administration shall ensure that the communication is made to all stake holders. Lumberdar & Chowkidar shall also be used for communication in the villages. Use of local television channels, community radios or radios and newspapers. However, there is a definite need of targeted communication of quick warning and for that the Bulk Voice SMS services may be adopted. Creation of mobile number database of all the important stakeholders up to panchayat level for early warning communication. In case of change of their number, they must communicate this to the EOC coordinator and have the number updated in the database immediately.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Disaster mitigation and preparedness to respond measures can only be achieved by enhancing community awareness.

CHANNELS FOR BUILDING COMMUNITY AWARENESS

The various channels utilized to build community awareness are mentioned below.

1. Schools
2. Colleges
 - a) National Service Scheme
 - b) National Cadet Corps
3. Civil Defense volunteers

4. NGOs and CBOs
5. PRIs
6. Police personnel at ground / panchayat level

CIVIL DEFENSE VOLUNTEERS NETWORK

The capacity needs to be built of the community in order to better react to any disaster, besides supporting the civil administration or other institutional responder in the response process. CD needs to work in coordination with Education department and the Army to activate institutions like NCC to take up the responsibility of first responders. All the interested community members, including students, need to be prepared for undertaking different roles in case of a calamity. The areas they need to be prepared for include:

First-Aid Search and Rescue Relief Camp Coordination **Law and Order Logistics**

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Management of inventory at desirable levels ensures availability of required levels of stock, effective utilization of space in warehouses and optimum usage of money. The following will have to be considered for proper inventory management.

1. Managing the Inflow and Outflow of the relief materials
2. Take a decision on Target Inventory Levels
3. Minimum and Maximum Inventory Levels acceptable
4. Minimum threshold before reordering for stock replenishment
5. Order Quantity
6. Safety Stock Levels
7. Perishable/Non-perishable materials

Distribution Management

For ensuring that the relief cycle is not just efficient but effective, the final distribution of the relief materials have to be ensured. The following shall be done:

1. DDMA Reasi shall finalize the process for distribution of relief and share it in predicate scenario with the affected population.
2. Collaborate with NGOs / CBOs, Civil Defense and other volunteer institutions for distribution only after giving clear directions on the distribution process and procedures to be maintained.
3. Prepare block and Panchayat wise list of number of volunteers from various youth organizations for effective and easier localized distribution management.

Operations

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

The effective transportation of all the resources from the warehouses from food stocks and relief materials stored in Block/Tehsil Emergency Support Centers has to be done by considering various factors and making required calculations for smooth transportation operations. The Assistant Regional Transport Officer (DTO) shall be responsible to prepare a plan based on the transportation infrastructure and resources available with the Transport Department and the number of outsourced transport vehicles that could be pushed in action in case of any contingency.

RESOURCE INVENTORY OF MAN AND MATERIAL / KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The format given in ('Form1' & 'Form2A, 2B & 2C') provided on the IDRN Website should be filled in by the head of departments of the respective stakeholders. The stakeholders as identified from above table includes the Revenue department, Fire and Emergency Services department, Civil Defense (SDRF), Para military forces, Traffic Police, Forest Department, Police, Irrigation and Flood Control department, Electric department, Agriculture department, Horticulture department, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (CAPD), Veterinary department, Animal husbandry department, Health department, Government Medical College, Education board, Social welfare, Red Cross, District Administration, SDM Block development officers, NGOs.

The availability of resources should be regularly monitored and updated on **IDRN Website**. IDRN is accessible to the DC and other disaster managers at various levels of Government. The IDRN website gives the location of specific equipments/specialist resources as well as the controlling authority for that resource so that it can be mobilized for response in the shortest possible time.

DOCUMENTATION OF LESSONS LEARNT AND BEST PRACTICES

Each of the Line Departments at DDMA, and others in the District administration shall be able to document lessons learnt and best practices after handling of every major disaster event. These documents will be useful in improving understanding of the district,

MEDIA MANAGEMENT

Interaction between Media & District Administration

The interaction will be headed by District Information Officer (DIO) or those appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

CASUALTY MANAGEMENT

FINDING THE RIGHT LOCATION SITE PRE-APPROVAL

In order for a location to be considered as an emergency debris site, the agency or local administration will need to take approval from Central Pollution Control Board, Jammu & Kashmir.

CHAPTER- 6

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING MEASURE

Need Analysis -Education and Capacity Building and Arrangement for Training:

Awareness and Training about disaster mitigation and prevention and capacity building would seem to be ideal district-level efforts, the lead for both probably best rests with the state level, with districts having a facilitating role.

Training, capacity building and other proactive measures Training:

S No	Department	Responsibility/Task / Activity
1.	Home Department	Training to civil defense personal in various aspect of disaster management
2.	Dy.Controller Civil Defense, Commandant Home Guards	Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue
3.	Education Department, NCC, DDMC	Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management
4.	DDMC ,SDRF	Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management
5.	DDMC ,SDRF	Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management
6.	Fire Dept.	Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management
7.	DDMC, Police Dept.	Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management
8.	DDMC, Information Dept.	Training to media in various aspect of disaster management
9.	DDMC	Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster
10.	DDMC, R & B	Training to engineers, architects, structural engineers, builders and masons in various aspect of disaster management

Awareness

Task	Activity	Responsibility
<p style="text-align: center;">Information, Education & Communication (IEC)</p>	<p>Advertisement, , jokes Hording, street play Booklets, exhibition, Rally. Leaflets, demonstration, Banners, TV & radio spot, Shake-table, school campaign folk dancing and music, , audio-visual & documentary,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">All line Departments</p>

CHAPTER - 7

RESPONSE & RELIEF MEASURES

RESPONSE MEASURES (MULTI-HAZARD):

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. 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 District EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the District level should be activate with full strength and begun active for search and rescue according disaster.

Preliminary assessment of damage and need

Once a disaster strikes, the Government Departments and the local authorities shall carry out a preliminary 'need and loss assessment' and the District Administration shall mobilize resources accordingly. The members of the rapid impact assessment will be officials drawn from various line departments facilitated by the Tehsildar of the affected Tehsils. The rapid impact assessment report will be detrimental to take decisions on the required rescue and relief operations. The preliminary report should be made available within 24 hours of the calamity.

Warning, Alert and Warning Dissemination

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 DC of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations during the emergency. The details of agencies competent enough for issuing warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below;

Sr. No.	Disaster	Agencies
1	Earthquakes	IMD/ISR
2	Floods	Meteorological Department, Irrigation
3	Avalanche	IMD
4	Epidemics	Health Department
5	Road Accidents	Police, RTO
6	Industrial and Chemical Accidents	Police, DC

7	Drought	Agriculture, Scarcity department
8	Fire	Fire Brigade, Police, DC
9	Rail Accident	Railways, Police, DC
10	Air Accident	Police, DC, Airlines
11	Ammunition Depot-Fire	Army, Police, DC.

On receiving an initial warning, the office of the Revenue commissioner disseminates the warning to all Line Departments, the District administration and DG Police. Warning messages are transmitted through wireless to all districts and Blocks / Tehsils. District DCs are provided with satellite phones and a Ham radio to maintain effective communication, even if terrestrial and cellphone communication fails.

The state EOC and control rooms of the other line departments at the State level as well as district level also get the warnings. The control rooms are activated on receiving the warnings.

DISTRICT CMG MEETING

- DCMG includes District Commissioner,
- SDM and Officers from Fire Municipalities,
- Chief Medical Officer.
- SE (PWD/PHE/FC&IR/PDD).
- Dy. Chief Controller of Explosives, Commandant – SRPF, Group-I.
- Dy. Director – Information.
- Tehsil level Local Crisis Management Group (LCG) is formed for coordination of activities

ACTIVATION OF EOC

Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is a physical location and normally includes the space, facilities and protection necessary for communication, collaboration, coordination and emergency information management. The EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work. In case of a Level 1 Disaster the Local Control room will be activate, in case of a Level 2 disaster DEOC will be activated along inform with the SEOC.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Any disaster happens in district so resources are very important for response disaster. Resource mobilization is one of most important crucial activity. As mansion above about **IDRN** and **SDRN** portal are have information regarding which kind of resource are available and location of its. **IDRN** and **SDRN** should use for resource mobilization. **DDMC** should be update it regularly.

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES FOR DISASTER PSSMHS

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

CAPACITY BUILDING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND DIRECT SERVICE DELIVERY PSSMHS IN DISASTER RESPONSE

The District level authority will coordinate the following functions towards ensuring the Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services during the disaster response phase.

- ✓ CMO Reasi will establish a committee which will coordinate and implement District Mental Health Response Plan.
- ✓ Conduct a 'coordinated' rapid and detailed needs assessment of mental health and psychosocial issues 'to avoid duplication' in an ethical and appropriately participatory manner.
- ✓ Share the needs assessment information to all stakeholders and conduct feedback sessions with community.
- ✓ Ensure that interventions are based on consultation with and, whenever possible, participation of affected communities (include sub-groups varying in interests and power and marginalize) which protect local people's dignity, strengthen local social supports and mobilize community networks.
- ✓ Provision of emergency Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) acknowledging the cultural and traditional beliefs, practices and sensitivity through mass catharsis, ventilation, resuming ritual practices, organizing regular meetings of the survivors, and providing needs
- ✓ Design a referral system for survivors needing specialized intervention for the children.

POST-RELIEF ASSESSMENT

The District Administration, with assistance from Government Departments and local authorities, will also document learning from the relief experience, which can be inputs into further mitigation, relief or rehabilitation and reconstruction plans.

END OF EMERGENCY

The end of emergency shall be declared through an ALL CLEAR siren/message. The Incident Controller in consultation with the IRS GROUP leaders shall declare the same once the situation is totally controlled and normalcy is restore. At this stage the whole operation should be documented in the form of story mentioning the lesson learnt for future.

CHAPTER- 8

REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY PLAN

According to United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), while response is the 'provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster, the 'division between the response stage and the subsequent recovery.

Some activities start during the response stage and go beyond to the relief one.

- Life-saving efforts, such as Search and Rescue.
- Emergency social services and mass care are to be established (health, shelter, food and water) in the impact area;
- Assessment of damage of critical infrastructure including roads, railways, airports, buildings and systems & same to be restored.
- Establishment of staging areas with movement of relief supplies, response personnel and other critical resources in the impacted area;

- **Planning for recovery and key elements to be activated;**

The recovery stage encompasses the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the district and 'should be based on pre-existing strategies and policies that facilitate clear institutional responsibilities for recovery action and enable public participation.

The importance of the recovery lies in the valuable opportunity that it holds for building back better or, in other words, implementing measures to reduce the disaster risk to lower levels than previously.

In view of this, the recovery is 'the restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities. Recovery Plan is, therefore, focused on **Building Back Better** by putting in place a coordination mechanism for the activities that need to be performed from over a short-term to medium/long-term recovery period.

DETAILED DAMAGE AND LOSS ASSESSMENT

Damage and Loss assessment is a critical component to identify to bring normalcy. This component lays the foundation for the complete Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery phase. (SOP IN ANNEXURE)

IMMEDIATE RECOVERY

The immediate or short-term recovery Infrastructure recovery Water supply Power Telecommunication Critical lifeline buildings Roads and bridges Households Social recovery Temporary shelter Psychosocial support Physical health Animal health Financial support Economic recovery Risk transfer Wage employment Banking operations Relocation.

LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Post-disaster recovery is a complex process involving several dimensions such as livelihood regeneration, psychological care, environmental rehabilitation, reconstruction, etc. This requires strong linkages between government, NGOs, as well as international organizations and the communities in the district itself, and there is no time-bound to be finished.

As the stage of immediate recovery, the long-term recovery involves three major dimensions – infrastructure, social, and economic.

Infrastructure and environmental recovery Strengthening and retrofitting Repair and reconstruction Roads and bridges Housing Regeneration of biodiversity Treatment of wetlands Social and Economic recovery Rehabilitation Education Wage employment Livelihoods Various measures such as seed capital, micro finance and other related schemes should be used for the social and economic recovery of the district.

Some activities to support livelihood generation and improvement that can be provided by schemes under the Welfare Department are given below:

- Training tailoring to SCs/BCs destitute/ widowed women/girls;
- Upgrade of typing and data entry skills of the SC/BC unemployed youth through computer training;
- Financial assistance for training to scheduled castes candidates in unorganized sector through private institutions;
- Creation of employment generation opportunities by setting up employment-oriented institutions/ training programme; - other schemes such as **MGNREGS, PMGSY, Hunan se Rojgar Yojana** can also be used for livelihood generation.

The district administration may also coordinate with the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department to ensure alternate livelihood generation activities by providing cows and buffaloes. Various schemes under Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department can be used for the same: - schemes for employment opportunities to scheduled castes families by establishing livestock units and insurances of their livestock (SCSP); - special employment to educated/ uneducated young men/women of rural area through dairy development; - Self-employment generation in dairy sector by establishing hi-tech/ mini dairy units; schemes for salvaging and rearing of the male buffalo calves.

For further information about the schemes, one may refer to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan.

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 stabilization 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 normal life.

CHAPTER-9

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

To ensure the long-term sustenance and permanency of the organization funds would be generated and deployed on an ongoing basis. There are different ways to raise the fund in the State as described below

DISTRICT FUND

Funds at District level

1. District Disaster mitigation fund
2. District Disaster Response Fund
3. District Planning Fund
4. District response Fund (Pre authorization of DC to draw money from Treasury.
5. Also for preparedness, mitigation, capacity building and recovery fund can be raised from MP or MLA grant as received for developmental work also from departmentally arrangement.

PARTNERSHIPS

Public sector authority

A private party in partnership (also called on PPP mode funding).

In this State Govt. along with Private organizations and with Central Govt CSR fund of corporate houses and PSU's

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

NAME	PURPOSE	FINANCE ARRANGEMENT	ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE TAKE UNDER SCHEME	NODAL AGENCY
NDRF	Relief assistant	100% central Govt	Cash and relief	Revenue department
SDRF	Relief assistant	75% central and 25% state***	Cash and relief	Revenue department
PLANING COMMISSION (13 FIN COMM.) YEAR 2011-15	Capacity building	100% center	Training awareness generations ice material and mock drills	Revenue department

Name of activity	Estimated cost	Remarks
Cost of disaster mitigation activity		
New Infrastructure const., if required		
Repair of existing infrastructure		
New equipments		
Repair of existing equipment		

Manpower		
Preparation and printing of IEC material		
Cost of preparedness activities		
Training and capacity building		
Procurement of essential material for relief		
Conduct of mock drill		
Early warning of communities.		
Evacuation to safe places		
Procurement of equipment if required.		
Total cost.		

CHAPTER 10

ABBREVIATIONS: -

ACD	Assistant Commissioner Development	FPO	Forest Protection Officer
		FPRM	Flood Probability Reduction Measures
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist		
ATI	Administrative Training Institute	Fermi	Flood Resilience Measures
ANC	Anti Natal Care	GIS	Geographical Information System
BDO	Block Development Officer	GLR	Ground Level Reservoir
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards	GPs	Gram Panchayats
BOCA	Building Operations Controlling Authority	GPRS	Global Packet Radio Services
		GPS	Global Positioning System
BPL	Below Poverty Line	GSI	Geological Survey of India
BQ	Black Quarter	GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
BRO	Border Roads Organization		
CAPD	Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
		HFL	Highest Flood Level
CBO	Community Based Organizations	HPC	High Power Committee
CCPD	Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities	HRA	Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability Analysis
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access	HSC	Hazard Safety Cells
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	HT	High Tension
CFC	Cooperative Finance Corporation	IAP	Incident Action Plan
CHC	Community Health Centre	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
CLW	Community Level Workers		
CME	Continuous Medical Education	IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana

CMO	Chief Medical Officer	IBHAS	Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences
COR	Revenue Commissioner / Commissioner of Relief	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
DCC	District Coordinator Committee	ICP	Incident Command Posts
DCR	Development Control Regulations	IDRN	International Disaster Response Network
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority	IEC	Information, Education and Communication
DDMAP	Department of Disaster Mitigation and Prevention	IMD	India Meteorological Department
DFO	District Forest Officer	IMPA	Institute of Management, Public Administration and Rural Development
DIETs	District Institutes of Education and Technology	ISR	Incident Stress Response
DM	Disaster Management	ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
DMHP	Disaster Mental Health Providers	ITBP	Indo-Tibetan Border Police
DMS	Disaster Management Store	IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
DMU	Disaster Management Unit	JKPCC	Jammu and Kashmir Project Construction Corporation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	KVK	Kristi Vigyan Kendra
ECEW	Emergency Coordination & Early warning	LGBMH	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment		
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority		
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre		

ERC	Emergency Response Centre	LHZ	Landslide Hazard Zonation
ESF	Emergency Support Function	LT	Low Tension
ESR	Elevated Surface Reservoir	MARGS	Mutual Aid and Response Groups
FIR	First Investigation Report	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease		Employment Guarantee Act
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs	PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	PWD (R&B)	Public Works Department (Roads and Building)
MIS	Management Information System	RGSY	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	RKVY	Rasthriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
NCC	National Cadet Corps	SAR	Search and Rescue
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority	SASE	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force	SCP	Special Component Plan
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Center	SDM	Sub-Divisional Magistrate
		SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
NHRM	National Rural Health Management	SDMC	School Disaster Management Centre
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management	SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
		SDRN	State Disaster Resource Network
NIMHANS	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences	SEC	State Executive Committee
NIRD	National Institute for Rural	SGRY	Sampoorn Grameen Rojgar

	Development		Yojana
NMEW	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	SGSY	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
NMHP	National Mental Health Programme	SIA SICOP	Social Impact Assessment Small scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme		
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission	SIDCO	State Industrial Development Corporation
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission	SIHFW	State Institutes of Health and Family Welfare
NRSA	National Remote Sensing Agency		
NSS	Network Security Services	SMHA	State Mental Health Authority
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
OAR	Organized Avalanche Response Team	SP SPDC	Superintendent of Police State Power Development Corporation
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant		
PDC	Power Development Corporation	SRC	Special Relief Commissioner
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment	TFCR	Taskforce Control Room
PFA	Psychosocial First Aid	TOT	Training of Trainers
PGIS	Participatory GIS	UDD	Urban Development Department
PHC	Primary Health Care	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
PHE	Public Health Engineering		
PIO	Public Information Officer	UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
PMRDF	Prime Minister Rural Development Fellow	VHF	Very High Frequency
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions	VIP	Very Important Person

PRO	Public Relation Officer	VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
PSS	Psychosocial Support	WHO	World Health Organization
PSSMH	Psychosocial Support and Mental Health	WINSOC	Wireless Sensor Network with Self Organization
PSSMHS	Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services	WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

CHAPTER 11

RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN DISTRICT REASI UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS/DEPARTMENT

A-HUMAN RESOURCES B- EQUIPMENT RESOURCES

A) HUMAN RESOURCES DETAIL

TABLE-1

SANCTION/POSTED STRENGTH STATEMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE WARDEN/HOME GUARDS REASI.

S. No	Name of District	Sanction Strength	Posted Strength	Engaged/Reengaged during the month	Dis-Engaged during the month	Under Process cases	Deficiency
1	Reasi	195	154	Nil	Nil	Nil	41
Total		195	154	Nil	Nil	Nil	41

TABLE-2**OFFICE OF THE DY. SUPDT. OF POLICE 1/C DY. CONTROLLER
CIVIL DEFENCE REASI****Subject: Activities Report from 1st January-2019 to till date.**

S.No	Name of the school/College/ Panchyatghar/police/spo/VHG	No.of Students/CD Vol.
1	Panchyat Ghar Kotli Mantroain Reasi	60/ Vivilians
2	Amba Kids School Panthal Katra	430/Students
3	30 days Advance Training Course	94/VHG
4	STC Talwara	1164/Trainees
5	SLRM Katra	150/Civilians
6	Govt.Higher Secondary School Arnas	200/Students
7	One Day Training Police DPL Reasi	142/ Officer/Officials
8	ITI Collage Thratha Reasi	75/Students
9	02 days Diet Reasi	30/Teachers
10	Gujjar Bakarwal Hostel Talwara	170/Students
11	Govt. High School Kotta Ransu Pouni	100/Students
12	Social Welfare Geeta Nagar Reasi	100/Ladies workers
13	Govt, High School Talwara Reasi	110/Students
14	Higher Secondary School Gurukul Pubic Reasi	190/Students
15	Govt. High School Gran More Reasi	180/Students
16	Govt, High School Panassa Reasi	100/Students
17	Govt. Middle School Vijaypur Reasi	160/Students
18	DPL Reasi	40/SPo's
19	GRP line Katra	200/Officers/Officials
20	Govt Degree Collage Reasi	150/Students
	Total Trained	3845

TABLE-3
OFFICE OF THE DY. SUPDT. POLICE AREA COMMANDANT HOME
GUARD REASI

Sub: Monthly sanction/Posted strength statement of VHG's Reasi for the month of October-2020

S.No	Name of District	Sanction Strength	Posted Strength	Engaged/ Re-engaged during the month	Dis-engaged during the month	Defficient at the end of the month	Under Processes Cases
1.	Reasi	100	97	Nil	Nil	03	---

S.No	Units where VHG's have Attached	No. of VHG's Deployed	Remarks
1	Police Station Reasi	14	
2	Police Station Pouni	04	
3	Police Station Katra	04	
4	Police Station Arnas	07	
5	Police Station Mahore	04	
6	Police Station Chassana	11	
7	Police Post Baba	02	
8	Police Post Talwara	07	
9	Police Post Jyotipuram	05	
10	Police Post Dhansli	02	
11	Police Post Bathoie	01	
12	Police Post Shajroo	03	
13	Police Post Basan	02	
14	Police Station Dewal	13	
15	S.P.P Thillo	01	
16	P.P Tote Sahri	02	
17	PC Sarh Camp	01	
18	DPL Component Reasi	13	
	G-Total	97	

TABLE-4**DETAIL OF FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICE STATION REASI**

SNo	Name of Fire & Emergency Station/Post	Name of the appliances/Fire Fighting equipments in Distt. Reasi	Vehicle with Concerned person	Mobile No of officer & Driver
1	Fire & Emergency Station Reasi	Inventory	Vehicle are Drivenby Incharge /Mechanic Driver/Driver 1. Taj Krishan Dhar Station officer 2. Harbans Singh Mechanic Driver 3. Shardendu Kumar Driver	7006482171, 941926445997 97524015 8493891
2	Tej krishan Dar	Sub-officer		9149435424
3	Harbans singh	Mech Dev		9797524015
4	Shardandu kumar	Mech. Dry		8493891704
5	Kasturi lal	Lfm-282		9622717213
6	Udhay chander singh	Lim-288		9596706979
7	Chemail singh	SGfm-394		9622242369
8	Kewal Krishan	SGfm-418		9906181836
9	Harnbans Singh	SGfm-428		7006306018

TABLE-5

INFORMATION REGARDING UPDATION OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE OF THE INDIAN DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK (IDRN PORTALIN PWD DIVISION REASI

S.NO	NAME/TYPE OF VEHICLE MACHINERY JCB/TIPPER/DOZERS ETC	QUANTITY		Contact Person		Address & Telephone	Other Equipments
		JCB	Tipper	Private	Govt		
1	Sh. Chatter Singh	02	01	Private	...	R/O Kanthi 9697270465	
2	Sh. Amit Pandoh	01	01	Private	...	R/O Reasi 9419103991	
3	Sh. Parshotam Kumar	02	-	Private	...	R/O Reasi 9419903066	
4	Sh Varinder Pandoh	02	04	Private	...	R/O Reasi 9419156029	
5	Sh. Jugal Kishore	01	03	Private	...	R/O Pouni	

AFCON HUMAN RESOURCE

Name of Equipment Head	Contact Nos	Location
Mr. Tara Prasad Padhy	8491945662	Reasi

Name of Engineer	Contact Nos	Location
Mr. Nitin rana	8491945660	Reasi
Mr. Sarwar Ali	8491945587	Bakkal
Mr. Pankaj Thakur	8491945584	Kauri
Mr. Amit Kumar	8491945661	Sangaldhan

B) MACHINERY/EQUIPMENT RESOURCES

STOCK POSITION STATEMENT OF EQUIPMENT OF SVDSB (KATRA)

S.No	Name of The Item	Present Quantity					
		Bhawan	Himkoti	Sanjichat	Adhkuwari	Banganga	Bhairon Ji Complex
1	Bamboo	06					
2	Blower	2					
3	Carabina Plain	25					
4	Carabina Screw type kong	42	19		14		
	Imported						
5	Descender Kong imported	20	4		05		
6	Duck Back/ Gum Boot	5	5	5	26	08	6
7	Fire Beater	21		05			
8	Fire Bucket	31		07	50	07	
9	Fire Extinguisher 5 Kg	26		02	16		
10	Fire Extinguisher 6 Kg	7		06	63	08	2
11	Fire Extinguisher Co2	1					
12	Fire Extinguisher DCP	1		01			
13	Fire Extinguisher Hook	15		07	19	07	7
14	Halmet	32					
15	Harness Combination	7	1	02	01		
16	Jacket	17		40		25	10
17	Jumar imported	13					
18	Jute Rope	20				09	200 mtr

20	Lamp with requisite Control	9					
21	Mega Phone AM20	2		02	02	04	
22	Pick Axes	11		04	06	11	
23	Pick Axes Handle	13					
24	Portable Infatable light	2					
25	Rain coat	4	10	04	15		14
26	Rain Protector Cover	2					
27	Rappling mitton	10	4	4	01		2
28	Hammer	7					
29	Rock Pitton	80	20		20		
30	Rope (Rassi)	116			99 mtrs		
31	Rope Climbing Lanner imported	350	2	100 mtr.			
32	Rope Fix Indian	91.5					
33	Rope Rappling Lanner imported	300	2				
34	Rubber cloves	20					
35	Ruck Suck Imported	5			01		
36	Sarian Emergency Electric	1					
37	Shovel	13					
38	Splint Aluminium	2					
39	Streatcher Folding	2					
40	Storage Box	2					
41	Tool Kit	2					
42	Torch Rechargeable	1					

	Model No. 1390						
43	Trolley	2					
44	Wind Support	2					
45	Tent Complete	6				05	
46	Climbing Hook Pulley	2		01	05		
47	First Aid Box	4		03	02	01	
48	Hard Back Stretcher	2			02		
49	Whistle	13		13		11	13
50	Face Shield	100					
51	Dummy for CPR	1					
52	Triangular Bandage	100					
53	Caution Tape	1			11		
54	L.E.D. Recharge Search light	5		01	05	05	10
55	Fire Extinguisher 9 kg	13	1				
56	Sleeping Bag	10		10			10
57	Dunga Steel	3					
58	Bamboo 2 ft	20					
59	Slings	8					
60	Portable defrilater		1				
61	Fire Pit Round		1				
62	Binocular			01	01		
63	Decender			04			
64	Facemask			60	60		
65	Fire Extinguisher 10 kg			02			1
66	Fire Extinguisher 10 ltrs (ASKA)			01		01	1
67	Helmet Blue			15	32	32	20
68	Hard back stretcher			01		05	
69	Harness seat			06	03		6

70	Jummars (imported)			03 Pair	04 Pairs		
71	Mounting Helmet			03			
72	Portable inflatable light			02			
	(ASKA)						
73	Wheel chair			03			2
74	Umbrella			02	15	15	9
75	Torch Pencil Cell			08	08		12
76	Almirah (small) Godrej				01		
77	Cotton 100 gms				02		
78	Flexible Wire				01		
79	Fire Beater				23		2
80	Fire pump WBK - 30 28 kg				01		
81	Flex sign board				04		
82	Gloves Rubber				05	10	
83	Hose Pipe				02		
84	Rock Hammer				03		
85	Showels				07	08	
86	Fire Beaters					14	
87	Bucket Steel						1

MONTHLY STOCK POSITION STATEMENT OF EQUIPMENT ITEMS STORE
COMPONENT DPL REASI FOR THE MONTH OF OCT-NOV -2020

S.No	Name of the Item	Opening Balance	Received during the month	Total of Col. (1 & 2)	Issued during the month	balance at the end of the month
1	Life jacket make Raksha	5New/5PWS	0	10	0	10
2	Life Body Tube make MM Techno-Plast	4	0	4	0	4
3	SDRF Jackets	30	0	30	0	30
4	Alluminium Extension Ladder 20 Ft'	1	0	1	0	1
5	Alluminium Extension Ladder 10 Ft'	1	0	1	0	1
6	Heavy Duty Work Gloves	10	0	10	0	10
7	Eye Protection Glass Superior	5	0	5	0	5
8	Dust Mask	5	0	5	0	5
9	Block Pulley Single shave	1	0	1	0	1
10	Block Pulley double shave	1	0	1	0	1
11	Block Pulley Triple shave	1	0	1	0	1
12	Fire Man Axe	2	0	2	0	2
13	First Aid Box complete	0	0	0	0	0
14	Strecher folding and non folding	4	0	4	0	4
15	Crow Bars	4	0	4	0	4
16	Wate jell Blankets	1	0	1	0	1
17	Fire Proxining suit make	1	0	1	0	1
18	Breathing apparatus spare Cylinder	2	0	2	0	2

19	Ramset with foot Pump	1	0	1	0	1
20	Portable inflated emergency light system	2	0	2	0	2
21	Water mist of CAF fire extinguisher	1	0	1	0	1
22	Steel Almirah 52x30x18 small	1	0	1	0	1
23	Torch rechargeable (Wipro) Pump complete with all accessories	3	0	3	0	3
24	Diamond Chain Saw along with Motor Pump with all accessories	2	0	2	0	2
25	Circular/Rotary Rescue Saw with accessories	2	0	2	0	2
26	Combination cutter spreador along with engine pump & all accessories	2	0	2	0	2
27	Air lifting Bag with Cylinder (10T, 20T, 40T and 60T) compatible with all accessories	3	0	3	0	3
28	Exhaust Fan 12" make Thandani with all accessories	1	0	1	0	1
29	Fire entry suit Taconi complete with all accessories	1	0	1	0	1
30	SDRF Banners	1	0	1	0	1
31	Plastic Rope (54 Kg)	1	0	1	0	1
32	Electrical Extension Board	1	0	1	0	1
33	Surgical Gloves	20 Prs	0	20	0	20 Prs
34	Intalon (Savlon)	1 Ltrs	0	1 ltrs	0	1 ltrs
35	Tent Extendable with accessories	1	0	1	0	1

36	Cervical collar (Hard)	1	0	1	0	1
37	Cervical collar (Soft)	1	0	1	0	1
38	Crammer wire sprints	3	0	3	0	3
39	Plastic Blue Helmets	40	0	40	0	40
40	Shovels	30	0	30	0	30
41	Ear Plug	2	0	2	0	2
42	Light Metal Helmet	10	0	10	0	10
43	Light Metal Stretchers	2	0	2	0	2
44	Canvas 15x18 (Tripal)	1	0	1	0	1
45	Reciprocating Saw	1	0	1	0	1
46	Boot Hard Toe Steel Shonk	5	0	5	0	5
47	Electric Drill (DH 24 ph)	4	0	4	0	4
48	Rotary Hammer Drill (DH 24 ph)	4	0	4	0	4
49	Cordless Hammer Drill DV 18 D2	1	0	1	0	1
50	Hydrolic Jack 20Tones	1	0	1	0	1
51	hand Held Gas detector	1	0	1	0	1
52	Hammer Drill concrete DH 24 PG	1	0	1	0	1
53	Ventilator & Air Tube	1	0	1	0	1
54	Multiple & Dynamics Static Rope	100 Mtrs	0	100	0	100 Mtrs
55	Lashing Rope Sling type (Rope Fresh0	1.05 kg	0	1.05 Kg	0	1.05 Kg
56	Angle Cutter (Electric) 14" make"- cut master" model" Ec 14"	1	0	1	0	1

57	Circular Cutter (Electric) 16" make"- Makita Model" Ec 14"	1	0	1	0	1
58	Combinnation Cutter with torch Make" Lukas model strong arm E 100 with accessories	1	1	1	0	1
59	Portable Shelter 10x14x7 with cords and hooks	1	0	1	0	1
60	Gas cutter 450 MM Make Brijbasi	1	0	1	0	1
61	Regulator for gas cutter-Brijbasi	1	0	1	0	1
62	Rubber Duplin 100mtr Roll- Brigbasi	1	0	1	0	1
63	Multi Cable winch HP-Tools 24V-DC	1	0	1	0	1
64	Come along Honey well Durohist	1	0	1	0	1
65	Portable inflatable emergency lighting system with Ballon Make Asisa Madle AT 4500	2	0	2	0	2
66	Combination cutter spreador (Battery Operated) with all accessories make HELMETRO	1	0	1	0	1
67	Portable Genset 2.5 KVA with all accessories Make Kriloskar	1	0	1	0	1
68	10 MM Club Rope (Semi-Static)(PWS) 100Mtrs	1 (PWS)	0	1	0	1
69	Rubber inflatable Motor Boat with 25 HP OBM	1	0	1	0	1

70	Gen set 05 KVA Make Koel Chotta Chilly KP 5000	1	0	1	0	1
71	High Pressure Breathing Air Compressor	1	0	1	0	1
72	Life Saving Jackets MM Techno Plast	6	0	6	0	6
73	Life Saving Jackets Markvel	6	0	6	0	6
74	Life Buoy Tubes	10	0	10	0	10
75	Life Buoy Tube SHM	20	0	20	0	20
76	Inflatable Raft Boat Make & Model Unirub	2	0	2	0	2
77	Portable Sdewatering Pump	2	0	2	0	2
78	Rubber inflatable Mototor Boat with 25 HP 04 Strokes OBM with accessories Make & Model Fibroblast	1	0	1	0	1
79	Life Buoy Rings	10	0	10	0	10
80	Rope 11 MM	250	0	250	0	250 Mtrs
81	Iron Stand for OBM with Wheels	1	0	1	0	1
82	MMFR KIT consisting of 30 items as per list	1	0	1	0	1
83	Carabineer Plain	4	0	4	0	4
84	Descender Fig. 8	2	0	2	0	2
85	Helmet	4	0	4	0	4
86	Jummar	6	0	6	0	6
87	Seat Harness	4	0	4	0	4
88	Mobile fall Arrester	1	0	1	0	1

89	Rain Coat Poncho	8	0	8	0	8
90	Self breaking Descender	2	0	2	0	2
91	Goggles	9	0	9	0	9
92	Hauling Kits	1	0	1	0	1
93	Wind Proof jackets	4	0	4	0	4
94	Socks	4	0	4	0	4
95	Progress Capture Pulley	1	0	1	0	1
96	Rope delivery Gun Make and Model Resqumax/ Kit 411	2	0	2	0	2
97	Personal Driving Kit (Driving suit Breathing Apparatus, weight Belt Gloves & Dive along with all accessories	1	0	1	0	1

AFCON**Afcons Infrastructure Ltd. KRCL Bridge
Project-2629 Plant & Equipment****Machinery Available at AFCONS Infrastructure at Different Locations**

Equipment	Description	Model No	Manufserial	Engine Sr No	Location
22320	Excavator 1 CUM & 20 Ton Class	PC 210-8MO	N 721061		KAURI
22321	Excavator 1 CUM & 20 Ton Class	PC 210-8MO	N 721053	26651266	SANGALDHAN
22322	Excavator 1 CUM & 20 Ton Class	PC 210-8MO	N 721078	26651275	SANGALDHAN
22315	Excavator 1 CUM & 20 Ton Class	PC 300LC -7	N 320126	26838996	BAKAL
22316	Excavator 1 CUM & 20 Ton Class	PC 300LC -7	N 320133	26838981	BAKAL
22317	Excavator 1 CUM & 20 Ton Class	PC 300LC -7	N 320129	26838989	REASI
22276	Front End loader 2.1 CUM	432zx	PUN432ZOCG2187130	84309502	REASI
22277	Front End loader 2.1 CUM	432zx	PUN432ZOAG2187129	84309493	KAURI
22278	Front End loader 2.1 CUM	432zx	PUN432ZOVG2187128	84309471	SANGALDHAN
22279	Front End loader 2.1 CUM	432zx	PUN432ZOHG2187134	84305084	BAKAL

LIST OF HEAVY MACHINERY/EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE WITH M/S AFCONS AT REASI

S.No	Description of Machinery	Nos	Remarks
1	Excavator PC 300	1	
2	Loader 107 Cum Capacity	1	
3	Dumper (25 t Capacity)	4	
4	Crane (Teliscopic) 3t capacity	1	
5	Crane (Teliscopic) 40t capacity	1	

ITD Cem India Ltd

List of the Heavy Machinery/Equipment of Civil Defence/ Disaster management

S.No	Description	Vehicle Nos	Nos	status	Remarks
1	Excavator 140		1	Working	Hired
2	Excavator 110		1	Working	Hired
3	Loader		1	Working	Hired
4	Tipper 10 MT	JK 14 C/8268	1	Working	Hired
5	Tipper 15 MT	JK 11A/1879	1	Working	Hired
6	Loader/ JCB Backhoe	1m3 +0.25m3	1m3 +0.25m3	Working	NA
7	Motor Grader Bull Dozer	12 feet blade	12 feet blade	Working	NA
8	Flat Body Trucks	10T	10T	Working	NA
9	Explosive Van	7 T	7 T	Working	NA
10	Vibratory Compactor	10 T	10 T	Working	NA
11	Dewatering Pumps	10-15m head	10-15m head	Working	NA
12	Grouting Equipment/ Grout pump	HANY/MAI/Equallent	HANY/MAI/Equallent	Working	NA
13	Diesel Bower	9000/ltrs	9000/ltrs	Working	NA
14	Ambulance	Tata 407	Tata 407	Working	NA
15	Other General service/ Support/Handling/ maintainance/Equipment Cranes, trucks, Buses, LCV's LMV's etc.	Lot	Lot	Working	NA

EQUIPMENT DETAIL AT CHENAB BRIDGE KAURI

S.No	Name of machinery	Qty	Remarks
1	EXCAVATOR	2	Working
2	JCB	1	Working
3	DUMPERS	2	Working
4	CRANE 30 TON	1	Working
5	CRANE 60TON	1	Working
6	WATER TANKERS	1	Working

PATEL Pvt. Co Ltd.

TUNNEL NO. 2- LIST OF PLANT AND MACHINERIES.

S.No	Type & Make of Plant/Equipment	Capacity of Plant & Machinery	South Portal P2 (MT & ET)	North Portal P2 (MT & ET)	Common	Total Available at site	Remarks
A	Excavation Equipments						
1	2 Boom Hyd Drill Jumbo	02 Boom	2	2		4	
2	Wheel loader/Excavator	3m3	1	1		2	
3	Loader	1.5m3					
4	Tunnel Excavator Breaker	160/130	4	4		8	
5	Excavator	0.93					
	Excavator	0.3m3					
6	Dumper	16/25 ton (Gross)	6	5	2	13	
7	Crawler Drill	ROC- 203TH	1	1		2	
8	Jack Hammer	35 Kg	8	8		16	
10	Compressor	600 Cfm	2	4	1	7	

B)- Miscellaneous Equipment							
1	Mobile Crane	14t	1	1		2	
2	Scissor Lift Truck/Telehandler	3m	1	1	1	3	

FIRE & EMERGENCY STATION REASI

Vehicles:

- 1 Jumbnoo Water Tender Fire Tender) - 01 Unit
Complete in all respects along with equipments, accessories, Tools.
- 2 Quick Response Vehicle CH.No 39484