

Draft

District Disaster Management Plan Of  
District Shopian

(2019)

Place: Shopian

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## ***District Disaster Management Plan Shopian***

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### **Preparation**

This Document has been drafted purely on authentic information received from different source and departments of the District.

### **Disclaimer**

This draft is purely meant for Disaster management purposes in the district and purely on non commercial purposes aimed at training or education promotion as a cause for disaster risk management and emergency response. Authors welcome suggestions on its use in actual situations for improved further edition.

This document can be downloaded from [http:// ww.shopian.nic.in](http://ww.shopian.nic.in)

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**Deputy Commissioner,  
Shopian**

**MESSAGE**

I am happy to present District Disaster Management Plan for District Shopian (Jammu & Kashmir) .The aim of the plan is to make the Shopian a safe, adaptive and disaster resilient District. It will help in making the stakeholders and departments capable of dealing with the Disasters and minimize the consequences that may occur during the Disasters in the District. It will help the stakeholders to adopt the Disaster Risk Reduction policy in developmental planning to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

The implementation of plan requires coordination of all relevant stakeholders both officials and community level members .While Disaster Management plan of Shopian provides a much clarity and sound framework, only when the stakeholders work as a team, it will be possible to realize our goals in making the District safer and disaster resilient.

Main aim of the District Disaster Management Plan is to adopt the measures that are basics of Disaster Management viz Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation, Response & Recovery that will help in achieving the goal of a safer District.

**Sd/-  
Dr. Owais Ahmed I.A.S  
(Chairman District Disaster Management),  
Shopian.**

## **FOREWORD**

District Shopian is a hilly area and also having some low lying areas, it faces risk of different types of Disasters. There are 07 Seven Tehsils in District Shopian with different degrees of vulnerabilities to different types of disasters ranging from low to medium to high degree. Disaster always leaves a long lasting effect to our health, physical setup(infrastructures), animal population, resources and also affect us psychologically.

District Disaster Management Authority Shopian is working with State Disaster Management Authority and also with other relevant stakeholders in making vibrant Disaster Management System at District level to combat the consequences that are likely to occur by disasters.

This Draft is an effort to fill the gaps with regard to institutionalizing Disaster Risk Reduction in developmental plans at District level.

I hope this Draft will provide help/guidance to District Disaster Management Authority, Tehsil Disaster Management Committees, Block level Disaster Management Committees, Panchayat/Village level Disaster Management Committees, Planning officers, Concerned line departments & Institution for mainstreaming DRR in planning and implementation of various on- going and new projects, by offering a set of manuals (SOPS) for each line department in order to build infrastructure as per the guidelines.

Any valuable suggestion, insights, feedback from stakeholders will be appreciated in improving the District Disaster Management Plan of the district.

**(Shabir Hussain Bhat)KAS**  
**(Chief Executive Officer Disaster Management),**  
**Shopian**

## *List of Abbreviations*

D.D.M.A.	District. Disaster Management Authority.
D.D.M.C.	District Disaster Management Committee.
D.D.M.P	District Disaster Management Plan.
S.D.D.M.C	Sub Division Disaster Management Committee.
S.D.D.M.P.	Sub Divisional Disaster Management Plan.
CDDMA	Chairman District Disaster Management Authority
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
T.D.M.C.	Tehsil Disaster Management Committee.
DDMO	District Disaster Management Officer
DM	Disaster Management
T.D.M.P.	Tehsil Disaster Management Plan.
P.D.M.C.	Panchayat Disaster Management Committee.
P.D.M.P.	Panchayat Disaster Management Plan.
C.C.	Control Centre.
I.C.O.	Incident Control Officer.
N.G.O.	Non Government Organization.
Teh.	Tehsil.
D.M.T.	Disaster Management team.
N.P.	Nagar Panchayat / Parishad
S.O.P.	Standard operating Procedure.
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
IDRN	International Disaster Response Network
HRA	Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability analysis
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GPS	Global Positioning System
GIS	Geographic Information System
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
WHO	World Health Organization
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
SP	Superintendent of Police
IMPA	Institute of Management, public Administration and Rural Development
HFA	Hyogo Frame Work for Action
ICP	Incident Command Post
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TOT	Training of Trainees
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
SASE	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment

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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Under the provisions of Disaster Management Act and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 78 of the Act, the Government of J&K issued SRO 138



dated, 23-04-2007 and also framed rules to be called J&K Disaster Management Rules 2007. In these rules two authorities have been constituted namely State Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and District Disaster Management Authority for each District under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. One State Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has also been formulated to assist the State Disaster Management Authority.

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

- a. Deputy Commissioner .....Chairman
- b. Addl. Deputy Commissioner.....Chief Executive Officer
- c. District Superintendent of Police.....Member
- d. Superintending Engineer PWD/R&B.....Member
- e. Chief Medical Officer.....Member
- f. Assistant Director CA & PD.....Member
- g. Chief Education Officer .....Member
- h. In charge SDRF .....Member

## **1. PURPOSE**

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

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

## **OBJECTIVES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The objectives of the Disaster Management Plan are:-

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

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

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

The District Disaster Management Plan is in essence for activities such as evacuation, search and rescue, temporary shelter, food, drinking water, clothing, health and sanitation, communication accessibility and public information are important elements of Disaster Management and would follow on the activation of

the District Disaster Management Plan. These activities are common to all types of Disasters and are meant to serve as an action plan for district administration.

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

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

## **2. SHOPIAN DISTRICT AT A GLANCE.**

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

- a. Total land of the District = 76854 Acres
- b. Total population = 251076 souls
- c. Rural population of the District = 2.370 lacs.
- d. No. of ST population = 15000
- e. No. of BPL population = 54800
- f. No. of Tehsils = 07
- g. No. of villages = 236
- h. No. of Neyabats = 13
- i. No. of Girdawar Circles = 06
- j. No. of Patwar Halqas = 43
- k. No. of Blocks = 09
- l. No. of Panchayat Halqas = 103
- m. No. of District Hospitals = 01
- n. No. of Sub District Hospitals = 03
- o. No. of Primary Health Centers = 09
- p. No. of Allopathic Dispensaries = 06
- q. No. of Medical Aid Centers = 08
- r. No. of Medical Sub Centers = 53
- s. No. of Colleges = two
- t. No. of Higher Secondary Schools = 13 including 03 private Institutions.
- u. No. of High Schools = 37 including 20 private Schools.
- v. No. of Middle Schools = 182 including 55 private Schools.
- w. No. of Primary Schools = 323 including 32 private schools.

The District is 60 kms from Srinagar city and is also known for dry and fresh fruit production which includes famous “Ambry” variety of the apple. With the construction of the Mughal Road it is expected that this district and its headquarter will regain its pristine glory once again as the construction of the road will be a direct link with the twin Districts of Poonch and Rajuri. The District is also having the privilege of having “Holly Relic of PROPHET MOHAMMAD (SAW)” at Pinjoora. The District has also lush green forests especially in Sedow, Heerpora and Keller areas which are rich in scenic beauty.

# Vulnerability analysis of District Shopian

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Disasters are very common phenomenon & always have serious impacts on the localized population that comes under its effect. The main aspects of vulnerability arising from various physical, social, economic and environmental factors Examples may include:

- Poor design & construction of buildings
- Inadequate protection of assets
- Lack of public information & awareness
- Limited preparedness measures
- Disregard for wise environmental management

## Types of Vulnerability

There are four main types of vulnerability

**1. Physical vulnerability:** may be determined by aspects such as population density levels, remoteness of settlements, the site, design & materials used for construction of infrastructures and housing.

**2. Social vulnerability:** Inability of people, organizations & societies to withstand adverse impacts to hazards due to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions & systems of cultural values its linked with peace, education, security & accessibility to basic supplies Example when flooding occurs some sections of people are unable to protect themselves these people include Old aged persons , differentially abled people, children and pregnant women.

**3. Economic vulnerability :** The level of vulnerability are linked with the economic status of people example the poor sections of the society are highly vulnerable to the damaging effects of a disasters while as rich people may has all basic needs that is why their vulnerability is low .

**4. Environmental vulnerability:** Natural resource depletion & environmental degradation are key aspects of environmental vulnerability. Example Encroachment of wet land lands or the environmental friendly resources.

$$R = \frac{V \times E}{C}$$

Where 'R' is Risk

'V' is Vulnerability

'E' is Exposure & 'c' is Capacity

Shopian high elevated area and also having some low lying areas faces Risk of different types of Disasters. There are 07 Seven Tehsils in District Shopian with different degrees of vulnerabilities to different types of disasters ranging from low to medium to high degree. The Tehsil wise vulnerability analysis has been carried out also location of safe shelters, availability of medical facility and alternate route maps have been provided. The Total land of the District = 76854 Acres

### Vulnerability Analysis Tehsil wise

The quality or state of being exposed to the possibility of being harmed, either physically or emotionally is Vulnerability. There are various induced factors that that intensify the vulnerability of a particular area. However in Shopian vulnerability analysis of the District Shopian has been performed and also Preparedness & mitigation measures have been provided which includes:

- A) Rescue centers at various locations
- B) Location of medical facility centers
- C) Road connectivity (alternate routes to safe shelter sites)

#### Tehsil Hermain

S. No.	Potential Threat	Degree of Vulnerability	Vulnerable villages	Population under threat	Shelter Sheds	Road connectivity
i)	Cloud burst/ Flash floods	Medium	Chokura	40 souls	Govt. Hr. Sec. School Herman	From main road to Hajipora via Chokura
			Gahind	50 souls		
			Hermain	50 souls	Govt. H/S Cheki Choland	From main road Behibagh to Hajipora via Chokura
			Muradpora	30 souls		
			Alamgung	110 souls		
				Govt. H/S D.K. Pora	From main road Alamgung to Imam Sahib.	
ii)	Earthquake	Very High	All villages	Whole population	Govt. Hr. Sec. School Herman	From main road to Hajipora via Chokura
					Govt. H/S Cheki Cholend	From main road Behibagh to Hajipora via Chokura

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Govt. H/S D.K. Pora From main road Alangung to imam sahib

iii) Windstorm Vulnerable populations are reaches of Block Keller, Heerpora, Sedow, Dabijan and Peer-ki-Gali.

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## Tehsil Zainapora

S. No.	Degree of Vulnerability	Vulnerable villages	Population under threat	Shelter Sheds	Road connectivity
A	<i>Medium - High</i>	<i>Melhura</i>	<i>630 souls</i>	<i>Govt. Hr. School Wachi &amp; pre fabricate huts</i>	<i>Accessible from District HQ To Rescue Center</i>
		<i>Wachi</i>	<i>825 souls</i>		
		<i>Aglar Chiratl</i>	<i>465 souls</i>		
		<i>Darbagh</i>	<i>150 souls</i>	<i>Govt. High school Aglar</i>	
		<i>Safanagri</i>	<i>2898 souls</i>		
		<i>Reban (partially)</i>	<i>415 souls</i>	<i>Govt. Middle school Darbagh</i>	
		<i>Khawjapora</i>	<i>223 souls</i>		
		<i>Hydergund</i>	<i>159 souls</i>	<i>Govt. Middle school Safanagri</i>	
			<i>Govt. Middle school Reban</i>		
			<i>Govt. Middle school Khawjapora</i>		
			<i>Panchayat Ghar</i>		
II)	<i>Earthquake</i>	<i>Very High</i>	<i>All villages</i>	<i>Whole population</i>	
III)	<i>Windstorm</i>	<i>Vulnerable populations are reaches of Block Keller, Heerpora, Sedow, Dabijan and Peer-ki-Gali.</i>			

## Tehsil Shopian

S. No.	Potential Threat	Degree of Vulnerability	Vulnerable villages	Population under threat	Shelter Sheds	Road connectivity
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A	Cloud burst/Flash floods/Landslides	High	Heerpora (Krechapathri Duchnu)	800 souls	Govt. P/S Krechapathri	Connected with Tehsil headquarter via Bohrihalan Heerpora road (footbridge)
B	Cloudburst/Flash floods	Medium - High	Heerpora (Tuliahahan)	1500 souls	Govt. M/S Sedow  Govt. H/S Sedow  Govt. P/S Sedow	Connected with Tehsil headquarter via Chottipora Heerpora Road
C	Cloudburst/Flash floods	High	Sedow	700 souls	Govt. M/S Sedow  Govt. H/S Sedow  Govt. P/S Sedow	Connected with Tehsil headquarter via Chottipora Heerpora & Ramnagari Road
D	Cloudburst/Flash floods	Medium - High	Cheki Shamsipora	450 souls	Govt. M/S Shamsipora	Connected with Tehsil headquarter via saidpora Bala road
E	Cloudburst/Flash floods	Medium - High	Shamsipora	700 souls	Govt. M/S Shamsipora	Connected with Tehsil headquarter via saidpora payeen road
F	Cloudburst/Flash floods	Medium	Makan Dangarpora	550 souls	Govt. M/S Shamsipora	Connected with Tehsil headquarter via saidpora payeen road
G	Cloudburst/Flash floods	Medium	Vehil chattawatan (partially)	300 souls	Govt. H/S Vehil	Connected with Tehsil HQ Via Narwaw road

H	<i>Cloudburst/Flash floods</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Kachdoora (partially)</i>	<i>150 souls</i>	<i>Mohammad iyan H/S Kachdoora</i>	<i>Connected with Tehsil HQ via Narwaw road</i>
I	<i>Cloudburst/Flash floods</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Amishpora (Partially)</i>	<i>750 souls</i>	<i>Govt. M/S Amishpora</i>	<i>Connected with Tehsil HQ via saidpora payeen road</i>
J	<i>Cloudburst/Flash floods</i>	<i>Medium - High</i>	<i>Deegam</i>	<i>600souls</i>	<i>- Govt. M/S Deegam - K.G. V. Primary School</i>	<i>Connected with Tehsil HQ Via Batpora Shopian</i>
II)	<i>Earthquake</i>	<i>Very High</i>	<i>All villages</i>	<i>Whole population</i>		
III)	<i>Windstorm</i>	<i>Vulnerable populations are reaches of Block Keller, Heerpora, Sedow, Dabijan and Peer-ki-Gali.</i>				

## Tehsil Keller

S. No.	Potential Threat	Degree of Vulnerability	Vulnerable villages	Population under threat	Shelter Sheds	Road connectivity
<i>A</i>	Floods /Flash floods	High	Berthipora	1500 souls	GPS Berthipora with 16 rooms	Berthipora to Shopian Pulwama & Tehsil HQ Keller
<i>B</i>	Floods /Flash floods	High	Batmaran Wanpora	700 souls	SMMEI School near Ziarat Sharif at Batmaran Wanpora	Batmaran to Pulwama & Tehsil HQ
<i>C</i>	Floods /Flash floods	High	Matipora	150 souls	SMMEI School near Ziarat sharief at Batmaran Wanpora	Matipora to Pulwama & Tehsil HQ Keller
<i>D</i>	Floods /Flash floods	High	Mashwara	400 souls	Nil	Mashwara to Shopian, Pulwama & Tehsil HQ Keller
<i>E</i>	Floods /Flash floods	High	Jampathri	300 souls	Panchayat Ghar Jampathri	Jampathri to Tehsil HQ Keller
<i>F</i>	Floods /Flash floods/ landslides	High	Pahlipora	300 souls	Govt. Hr. Sec. School Keller	Pahlipora to Tehsil HQ Keller
<i>G</i>	Floods /Flash floods/ landslides	High	Gatipora	800 souls	Parvana Public school	Gatipora to Shopian, Pulwama & Tehsil HQ Keller
<i>II)</i>	Earthquake	Very High	All villages	Whole population		
<i>III)</i>	Wind Storms					

## Tehsil Chitragam

S.NO	Potential Threat	Degree of Vulnerability	Shelter Sheds	Road connectivity to Rescue centers
A	Floods/ Flash floods	Medium-low	Govt. H/S Heff  Panchayat Ghar	From main road of Turkewangam Maldreia road measuring 600 mts from Turkewangam road
B	Floods/ flash floods	Medium -low	Govt. P/S Shirmal  Govt. H/S Shirmal	Road from litter Turkewangam to Govt. Primary School Shirmal measuring 500 mts
II)	Earthquake	Very High	All villages of Tehsil Chittragam are vulnerable to damaging effects of Earthquakes	Whole population
III)	Wind Storms			

## Tehsil Barbugh Imam Sahib

S.NO	Potential Threat	Degree of Vulnerability	Vulnerable villages	Shelter Sheds
A	Flash floods/Cloudburst /landslides	Medium	Bavemgh	Govt.Hr.Sec.School Barbugh  Govt. P/S Barbugh
B	Flash floods/Cloudburst /landslides	Medium	Hallow Gund Maveed	Upper P/S Hallow
C	Flash	Medium	Basberchan	Panchayat Ghar Basberchan

D E F G H I J	floods/Cloudburst /landslides					
	Flash floods/Cloudburst /landslides	Medium	Woyan	Upper P/S Woyan		
	Flash Floods/ Cloudburst	Medium	Amar Gunjh	M/S Amargunj		
	Flash floods/ Cloudburst	Medium	Hardo Hander	M/S Handew		
	Flash floods/ Cloudburst	Medium	Sangran	Upper P/S Sangran		
	Flash floods/Cloudburst /landslides	Medium	Tulran	Upper P/S Tulran		
	Flash floods/ Cloudburst	Medium	Monihall	Upper P/S Tulran		
	Flash floods/Cloudburst /landslides	Medium	Badigam	Upper P/S Badigam		
	II)	Earthquake	Very High	All villages	Whole population	Safe shelters as identified for other disasters
	III)	Wind Storms	Vulnerable populations are reaches of Block Keller, Heerpora, Sedow, Dabijan and Peer-ki-Gali.			

## Tehsil Keegam

S.NO.	Potential Threat	Degree of Vulnerability	Vulnerable villages	Shelter Sheds
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A	Floods/Flash Floods/Cloudburst	Medium - High		Poterwal	Govt. P/S Poterwal
B	Floods/Flash Floods/Cloudburst	Medium - High		Wathoo	Govt. Middle School Wathoo
C	Flash Floods/ Cloud Burst	Medium - High		Sindoo	Govt. High School Sindoo Shirmaa
D	Flash Floods/Cloud Burst	Medium-High		Tengwni	Govt. High School Tengwni
E	Flash Floods/Cloud Burst	Medium-High		Keegam	Govt. Higher Secondary School Keegam
II)	Earthquake	Very High	All villages	Whole population	Safe shelters as identified for other disasters
III)	Wind Storms	Vulnerable populations are reaches of Block Keller, Heerpora, Sedow, Dabijan and Peer-ki-Gali.			

## Disaster vulnerability

### 1. Earth quake:-

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

### 2. Floods/Flash/floods:-

Past History	- Yes.
Frequency	- Likely (Raining season April- Aug)
Impact	Areas falling in vicinity of Rambi Ara, Tongri, Vishu, Vedji
Venerable population	1/3rd of District
Likely damage Life	- Minimal

### 3. Drought:-

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

### 4. Land slides / Land slips:

Past History	Yes (Raining season)
Frequency	very likely.
Impact	8% of the district, especially higher Venerable, reaches of Block Keller, and Mughal Road Belt in Block Shopian.
Likely damage Endangered Lives	1500 households

### 5. Wind Storms:-

Past History	Yes
Frequency	very likely.
Impact	House hold.

Venerable, population and Peer-ki-Gali.	reaches of	Block Keller, Heerpora, Sedow, Dabijan
Likely damage	Roofs, house tops, Fruit trees	
Life	Minimal	

## 6. Building Fire:

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



### **3. NALLAS CAUSING FLOOD IN SHOPIAN DISTRICT**

1. Rambi Ara
2. Tongri
3. Vishu
4. Vedji

#### **NAME OF THE VILLAGES VULNERABLE TO FLOODS**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of Nallah</b>	<b>Name of the village affected by flood</b>
<b>01</b>	Rambi Ara Nallah	Aglar Cherat Ahgam Arhams Alyalpora Batapora Chillipora Drazpora Degam Doomwani Goonshi Hefshirmal Melhora Mispora Nagbal Nowpora Oduara Padpawan Sheikhpora Sugan Trenz Turkh-Wangam Wachi
<b>02</b>	Veshu Nallah	Check Kachdoora Kanjiullar Motgan
<b>03</b>	Vedji Nallah/Canal	Amshipora (partly) Check Sedow Check Shamshipora Dangerpora Nowgam Sadpora (partly) Shamshipora Vehil
<b>04</b>	Tongri	Adjan Chakoora Check kachdoora Gadapora

Gadipora  
 Kanjiullar  
 Nagisharan payeen  
 Nildoora  
 Pondshan

## NAME OF THE VILLAGES VULNERABLE TO LAND SLIDES/ SNOW AVALANCHES

- i. Heerpora
- ii. Sedow
- iii. Devpora
- iv. Manloo
- v. Makam Danaroo
- vi. Mughal Road
- vii. Pehlipora
- viii. Zampathri

## PROBABILITY/POSSIBILITY OF TYPES OF HAZARDS/DISASTERS IN SHOPIAN DISTRICT

The natural disasters are as follows

### **1. Natural**

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

### **2. Man-made**

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

#### **a. Accidents**

1. Road
2. Building collapse.

#### **b. Fires**

- i. Building
- ii. Forest Fires

**c. Industrial & technological mishaps**

- I. Fire
- II. Leak of Gas or other toxic substances
- III. Explosion
- IV. Sabotage, technical system failure
- V. Plan system failure

**d. Poisoning**

- I. Food
- II. Water

**e. Civil conflict**

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

**f. Ecological & biological**

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

**g. Complex disaster-temperature rise and ozone depletion**

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

**h. Sale of harmful drugs and banned pesticides**

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

**i. Socio-Political Disasters**

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

**j. Socio-Economic Disaster**

- i. Recession

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

## 5. SNOWFALL AND AVALANCHES

Snow cover on a slope tends to slide down the slope because of gravity. Conditions affecting stability include the gravitational force component of the snow and resisting forces, such as the frictional resistance of the slope or the anchoring effect of shrubs. In general, avalanches are caused when this balance is lost and when the forces exceed the resistance. Avalanches are rarely observed closely since they normally occur during a short time period of one or two minutes.

**Major Causes** - Major causes of avalanches can be classified into fixed (prime factors) and variable factors (exciting factors), such as weather conditions and the weight of the snow cover, Avalanches occur when these factors are combined. The types and scale of avalanches can differ depending on the combination of these various factors and their scale. Major prime factors and exciting factors are shown in the following table. Avalanches constitute major hazards in the higher reaches. Parts of Himalayas which receives snow fall round the year and avalanche spots are in abundant. Avalanches occur in winter soon after the snow in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the hills of West Uttar Pradesh.

Snowfall disrupts normal life in the following areas:

1. Sedow
2. Heerpora.
3. Dabjan.
4. Peer-ki-Gali.
5. Devpora.
6. Chanchi Marag.

### **Mitigation of Avalanches:**

1. Modification of the path of avalanche movement
2. To have control structures like snow bridges, snow rakes, snow net, snow fences, avalanche gallery, diversionary dam, earthen mounts and above all planting with trees in those areas.
3. Accurate forecasting will help people down below to rush to safe places.
4. A forest with thick growth of trees inhibits the formation of avalanches for the following reasons:
  - a) Tree trunk support snow cover and provide an anchor to potential to save avalanches.
  - b) Snow drifting is almost eliminated.
  - c) Tree canopy retains snow and released it gradually to form a stable cover on the ground.
  - d) Forest canopy stables the snow.

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

### **1. Mitigation of Snowfall related problems**

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

## **2. LANDSLIDES**

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

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

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

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

### **3. Causes of Landslides**

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

#### **A Checklist of Causes of Landslides Ground Causes**

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

#### **Morphological Causes**

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

#### **Physical Causes**

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

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

## **4. Plan of Action**

### **Mitigate Measures**

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

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

### **Non Structural Measures**

Areas which are prone to recurring landslides and which are near to habitation or along the communication routes such as roads require continuous monitoring. Maps of such sites should be prepared on a scale of 1:500-1:200 for mitigation planning.

Rapid response to suggest immediate measures in the event of landslides. Control rooms need to be 24 x 7 operations during the season when incidences of landslides are reported.

There is need to evolve early warning system for landslides.

Total ban on grazing, cutting of trees in the affected area

Awareness generation Programme in hazard prone areas should be launched at various levels through media campaign, development and distribution of leaflet posters, meetings, workshops on priority basis.

### **Structural Measures**

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



## **6. PLANNING MECHANISM FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN SHOPIAN**

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

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

The purpose of Disaster Management is to prevent and mitigate the Disasters. Previously the Disaster prevention was considered responsibility of the Government alone but now NGO's, the media & other voluntary organizations are also participating in it and are playing a vital role in the prevention and mitigation of Disasters. With the enactment of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and subsequent issuance of the Disaster Management Rules 2007, the District Disaster Management Authority Shopian is sole authority to prepare the Disaster Management Plan for Shopian District. The DDMA proposes various types of plans so as to induce a culture of planned thinking on Disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, quick response and sustained recovery. In the approach all the departments operating in the District need to prepare Disaster Management plan at their own level specify the existing infrastructure available with them and their future requirements along with budgetary provisions. The plans once formulating by these departments can act as foundation stone for all types of Disaster Management Plans required for the District. The following departments, institutions, organizations shall prepare sub plans on Disaster Management in the District as per their jurisdiction and according to specific hazards and update them on five year basis.

1. Irrigation & Flood Control Department for Flood Disaster Management Plan
2. Chief Medical Officer Shopian for Medical Emergency Plan and Disaster Management Plan for each Hospital.
3. Department of Forests Shopian for Forest Fire/Soil Erosion/Landslide Disaster Management.

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

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

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

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

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

In the first stage the plan shall deal with risk and vulnerability analysis of an unaffected society. The second one shall confine itself during Disaster including

rescue and immediate relief etc. and the third one shall deal with rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery, redevelopment of the affected population/area.

## **Important District Resources**

**1. PWD: -** Division = 01  
Sub-Division = 03

### **2. PHE:-**

a) Water supply- Division = 01  
Sub Division = 03

### **3. Electricity:-**

a) Distribution Village electrified = 219  
Villages non-electrified = 17

### **4. Food & Supply:-**

a) Godown (FCI) 2 Nos.  
i) Largam Shopian.  
ii) Dragnar Keller.

b) Wholesale centres 86 Nos. (Government Stores/Outlets)  
c) Fair price shop 80 Nos. (Commission Basis)  
d) Kerosene oil dealer 49 Nos. (Private)  
70 Nos. (Cooperative)  
e) Gas agencies 02 Nos.  
f) Petrol Stations 05 Nos.

### **5. (a) Regional Transport Officer:-**

(i) Mini Busses 2  
(ii) Tata Sumo's 120

### **6. Communications:-**

a) Post/Sub Post Office 30  
b) BSNL Line connection/ GSM.  
2641 2500

## **7. HAZARDS ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

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

The Disaster Management Plan acts as a guidance regarding various locations in the District which are vulnerable to different disasters at different times. As for instance in the month of July to September there is possibility of floods in some villages of the district due to overflow of water in *Ramara, Veshu* and other *nallahs* passing through the district. Likewise there is possibility of snow avalanches and land slides in *Keller, Sedow, Manloo, Kathuhalan, Devpora and Makam Donaro* areas of the district. Preparedness and the mitigation plans, therefore, will have to be evolved locally also to reduce the impact of the disasters.

### **DISASTERS PREPAREDNESS**

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

## Resource Availability

The primary focus is to enable the decision makers to find the solution on availability of equipments and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. A District Disaster Resource Network has to be established to collect, compile and update information on resources available and integrate with the GIS-based state resource network for timely use. The different agencies involved at the time of (i) collection and compilation, (ii) creating GIS based network and access (iii) maintaining and updating the network needs to be identified

<i>Strategies</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
<b>Resource Mapping</b>	Identify available resources viz. human, financial & equipment for disaster preparedness and response with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District level</li> <li>- Tehsil level</li> <li>- Village level</li> <li>- Public sector</li> <li>- Private sector</li> <li>- Community level</li> </ul> Identification of gaps of resources as per the need Delineate processes for procurement of lacking resources	District Collector Fire & Emergency Services Municipal Council/Communities Civil Defence(SDRF) Para Military Force Traffic Police Forest Department Police Irrigation & Flood Control Power Development Department Agricultural Department Horticultural Department Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Veterinary Department Animal Husbandry Department Health Department Education Board Social Welfare Red cross SDM Block Development Officers NGOs

The availability of resources should be monitored regularly by the departments as identified above and should be updated on IDRN Website to combat any emergency situation in the District. Information regarding availability of resources will enable the relevant stakeholders to monitor their level of preparedness.

### **Inventory of Resources.**

The DDMA, Shopian shall make an inventory of all resources- men and machinery. That means the number of total persons available and at the disposal of DDMA whether civilian or from police, fire, Para-military and army. How many of these persons are professionally trained in various tasks of management & of rescue and relief.

The No. of architects, engineers who are well aware of disaster management techniques like retrofitting etc. and how many of them use building codes for generation of earthquake resistant structures shall help in the long run.

The No of fire fighting personnel, the number of drivers in case of flood situation the number of boats available for this purpose the number of volunteers for medical and emergency relief the number of doctors available within the district and with what specialization are to be known in advance and the complete list of all these resources is to be framed in the beginning.

The number of food stores and capacity of food grains in these stores, apart from other point of public distribution.

The number of earthquake resistant public buildings like hospitals, colleges, Schools etc having availability of open space shall be very useful in case of a camping site for temporary shelter. Existing buildings of public nature may be made resistant through retrofitting.

The infrastructure regarding warning and communication system like warning bells etc are to be put on

The number of trained volunteers in civil defense shall be of tremendous use at the time of any disaster. The list requires to be updated at regular intervals with contact details.

# EOC- Preparedness

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In order to have a well coordination among all the line departments a control room has been established at Mini secretariat Arhama Shopian. The control room functions as the nerve center for timely dissemination of authentic information regarding disasters likely to occur at a particular area. The control room functions under the close supervision of Additional Deputy Commissioner (Chief Executive Officer Disaster Management Shopian) with officials of all line departments for timely intervention by man power and machinery in vulnerable areas of district Shopian. Information regarding high risk prone areas that may face the consequences of disasters are disseminated to concerned officials and to general people. Moreover, contact Numbers of all the concerned officers/officials have been put in place for effective response at the time of disasters

This section specifically deals with the functions and roles of EOC during the preparedness phase, which includes:

- Ensure functioning of warning system & communication system
- Facilities for early warning like radio,TV, Police wireless and telephones should be made available
- Public address system should be installed at every critical infrastructure to disseminate the right information timely
- Equipping the control room with:
  - Data showing the identified safe shelters
  - List of resources persons with contact address
  - First Aid & other basic medical assistance
  - One retiring room with adequate facilities such as : generators sets/ Emergency light/candles etc.Telephone, Fax, Satellite phones, telephonic linkage with all line departments, Thermometer, Fire extinguisher, white board & soft board.
- Capacity assessment of different Stakeholders both private and Government agencies to work hand in hand in the event of calamities
- Ensure the formation of Block/Village Disaster Management Committees
- Equip EOCs with all the necessary equipments that may be delivered at right time in affected areas
- Activate District Control Rooms and depute senior officers for effective functioning of control room at the time of Disasters
- Arrange meeting regarding Disaster Management regularly to deal with the issues related with disasters
- Timely dissemination of warnings to general public and have control on rumors through devising a authentic communication channel/Numbers.

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES**

**Constitution of Committees for Preparedness/ response regarding Floods/ Earthquakes/Landslides/ Avalanches/ Windstorms/ High Windstorms/Dust/Snow Storms/Pest Attacks at District Level**

In order to reduce consequences of disasters at a particular place Committees at District level have been constituted to Prepare/Mitigate & Respond timely and effectively to Disasters. The main aim of the committee will be prepare for the disasters, mitigate the effects of Disasters and Respond effectively with adequate men power & machinery to reduce the consequences of Disasters. The main objectives of the District Disaster Level committee as per guidelines of State Disaster Management Plan will be:

- A) Proactive approach to cater the effects of Disasters with possible solutions
- B) Mitigation of Natural Disasters with phases Preparedness, Mitigation & Response taken into account
- C) Capacity Building of Officials/volunteers/students/general masses timely & effectively
- D) Response & Evacuation plans must exist for critical infrastructures viz Hospitals & Schools
- E) Timely Audit of Buildings to reduce the damage to buildings in fire incidents, earthquakes floods etc

***The District level committee established includes:***

- I. Deputy Commissioner.....Chairman
- II. Addl. Deputy Commissioner.....Chief Executive Officer
- III. District Superintendent of Police.....Member
- IV. Superintending Engineer PWD/R&B/I&FC/PH.....Member
- V. Chief Education Officer Shopian.....Member
- VI. Chief Medical Officer.....Member
- VII. Assistant Director CA&PD.....Member
- VIII. DY. Director Fire &Emergency Services Shopian.....Member
- IX. Incharge SDRF Component Shopian.....Member



## ***Constitution of Committee at Tehsil Level of District Shopian***

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***In order to mitigate impacts of disasters in the shape of Floods/Earthquakes/Landslides/Avalanches/Windstorms/High winds/Dust /Snow storms/Pest Attacks at Tehsil Level the following committee has been constituted:***

- 1. Tehsildar Concerned.....Supervisor*
- 2. Block Development Officer Concerned.....Member*
- 3. Assistant Executive Engineer I&FC Concerned.....Member*
- 4. Assistant Executive Engineer R&B Concerned.....Member*

At Tehsil level, concerned committee members should be prepared in mitigating the impacts of disasters and also to use men & machinery in vulnerable/affected area to respond timely and effectively. Moreover a communication channel should be generated to timely provide information to concerned officials & general masses.

### ***V) Constitution of Disaster Management Committee at Panchayat levels of Tehsil Shopian/Hermain/Keegam/Chitragam/Zainapora/Imam sahib & Keller***

In order to mitigate impacts of disasters in the shape of Floods/Earthquakes/Landslides/Avalanches/Windstorms/High winds/Dust /Snow storms/Pest Attacks at Panchayat levels of Tehsil Shopian the following committee has been constituted:

- 1. Naib Tehsildar .....Supervisor*
- 2. Assistant Executive Engineer R&B Concerned.....Member*
- 3. Assistant Executive Engineer I&FC Concerned.....Member*
- 4. Village Level Worker Concerned .....Member*

At Panchayat Level of District Shopian the main aim of Disaster Management Committee is to Prepare, Mitigate & respond effectively when the disasters are likely to occur. Timely intervention of the responsible officials by adequate men and machinery in vulnerable areas can mitigate the likelihood impacts of disasters

## Capacity Building/Trainings

Capacity building is an important aspect of Disaster Management. In order to increase the capacity of officials, volunteers, students & general masses regularly monthly trainings should be conducted in partnership with State Disaster Response Force , Medical & Health Departments. The main responsibility in this regard is:

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

Components of Stakeholders to be Trained	Trainers/Resource Personnel
Information, Education & Administration: Management & Administration: First Aid: Response & Evacuation: Mass casualty preparedness: Emergency Coordination: Search & Rescue operations:	Civil Defence Police Line Departments Anganwadi Workers Medical & paramedical staff Civil Society networks(NGOs) Volunteers from educational institutions NCC/NSS Cadets Local volunteers Fire & Emergency Department Health Department Social Welfare Civil Defence Traffic Police Police IMPA Red Cross

### Capacity Building

Strategy	Task	Responsibility
Mock Drills	Conduct Mock drill regularly for officials that play a vital role in disaster situations Conduct training programs for volunteers/Students and general masses	IMPA Fire & Emergency Service department Civil Defence Red Cross District Administration
Immediate response	Ensure availability of rescue materials Establish search & Rescue ,rehabilitation task force	District Administration Revenue Department Fire & safety Department Police Civil Defence

		Developmental Department
Planning	Carrying out detailed vulnerability and Risk assessment in the District/tehsil/village as per hazards/disasters Preparation of disaster preparedness in consultation with experts on specific subject plans for women/housing and infrastructure/livestock/community based participation/industrial disasters/land use Formulation of Disaster Management Committees	District Administration Line Departments

### **Medical Preparedness**

A Crucial preparedness strategy will be strengthen the medical preparedness for disasters and emergencies in the District, this will include:

- The preparation and provision of accessible medical database of public and private facilities available in the District
- Identification of Medical & Health Incident Command System at all levels of the administrative structure
- Diverse task force need to be setup
- Control Rooms need to be operationalized and activated
- A medical management plan including hospital preparedness suited to deal with natural and man – made disasters has to be evolved and disseminated at levels
- Training & capacity building of associated stakeholders of Medical & Health department

S.No.	Name of Health Centre	Location	Availability of life saving drugs	Important Contact Nos
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### **Communication**

The plan envisages that there should be appropriate provisions for effective risk communication. Risk communication needs not to be only from state to communities vulnerable to disasters but it can also be vice-versa. There is need to establish hazard/region culture specific early warning systems or alert systems. The relevant actors and agencies for the same needs to be identified and their capacities need to be enhanced.

S. No.	Name Of the Department	Concerned Authorities	Contact NOs
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### **SHELTER MANAGEMENT**

- Setting up of shelter/temporary shelters in suitable and safe places.
- Assigning responsibilities to officials for distribution of emergent relief/running of free kitchen.
- Provision of lighting facilities for shelter places.
- Identification of shelter places with maps.
- Deployment of vehicles.
- Deployment of police personals and arrangement of tents.

- Temporary supply of safe drinking water.

### School safety

Formulation of school safety and disaster management plan for the district.

School disaster management plan should include:

- Hazard and safety assessment
- Various school DM teams; delineation of rules and responsibilities.
- Required equipments.
- Evacuation plan: assembly areas, location of school control room.
- Setting up of school disaster management committees with principal as its chair person.
- Conduct mock exercises on the perceived disasters in school every six months;

#### The coordinator before conducting a mock drill should review;

- The updated school disaster management plan.
- The type of disasters on which the mock drill will be conducted.
- The incident commander during the mock drills;
- The presence of members of various school DM teams;
- The flood evacuation plan.
- Location of school control room.
- ✓ Formulation of DM structures in each school;
- ✓ Equip the school to be safe, resilient, till the 1<sup>st</sup> responder arrives ;
- ✓ Formation of various DM teams in school; disaster awareness team, early warning and information dissemination team, evacuation team, search and rescue teams, first aid teams, fire safety teams and transport safety teams.

### Food Supply & Nutrition

Strategies	Task	Responsibility
<b>Techno legal regimes</b>	Strict implementation of infant milk substitute act 1992 (amended in 2003)	Social welfare, Health Department
<b>Capacity building</b>	Provision of alternative crop strategy for maximum output of kharif crop and a better ensuing Rabi Crop	Agriculture Department Horticulture Department
<b>Infant Care</b>	Integrating infant feeding during emergencies. Ensure adequate strategies to maintain optimal infant & young child feeding as its paramount for child's survival	Social Welfare Health Department

Preparedness focuses on plans to respond to the disaster threat or occurrence. It takes no account an estimation of emergency needs and identifies the resources to

meet these needs. It also involves the preparation of well-designed plans to structure the entire post-disaster response, and familiarizing the stakeholders, particularly the communities through training and simulation exercises. Preparedness has to be supported by the necessary legislation. So as to enhance means of readiness to cope with disasters or similar emergencies which cannot be avoided?

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

## **DISASTER MITIGATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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

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

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

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

## **RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**

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

community is also involved in such exercises as this gives them a better understanding of their risks and vulnerabilities.

A comprehensive vulnerability analysis should be undertaken in all hazard prone areas, taking into account past disaster events, the socio-economic conditions of the population living in the area, the infra structure and other structural facilities for floods, earthquake and other geological hazards etc. risk assessment should be undertaken for all hazards, and should include the following.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A special effort will have to be undertaken to provide for hazard assessment in highly urbanized locations and look at the existing infrastructure and systems in

terms of their capacity to sustain the increasing demands and their vulnerability to various disasters.

## **8. PROPOSED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SHOPIAN**

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

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

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

### **A. Disaster Management Plan**

#### **1. Preparation of departmental sub-plan**

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

#### **2. Disaster Zone mapping & preparation of subject Preparedness plans**

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

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

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

#### **3. Disaster Preparedness Unit**

The District Shopian comprises of 231 villages with a population of 247066 souls. It is divided in two assembly constituencies namely *Shopian* and *Wachi*. In respect of revenue administration and development this district has one District Development Commissioner cum District Magistrate cum Deputy Commissioner followed by Additional Deputy Commissioner & Assistant Commissioner Revenue. Now Additional District Development Commissioner has been posted in the District. The District has only one Tehsil, five Nayabats, six Girdawar Circles & 43



Patwar Halqas. Besides the District has one Municipal Committee with 13 wards represented by 11 Counselors. How over, no Ward Officer has been posted in the Committee. The Committee too is contributing towards development of the District.

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

1. A large trained workforce would be available in advance to handle the tasks of emergency.
2. It would facilitate involvement of elected members resulting in to people's participation in which is a pre-requisite for disaster management.
3. this would lessen the burden of Deputy Commissioner and result in more efficiently handling of such problems.

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

#### **4. Disaster Management Stores**

Apart from earth quakes immediate concern is flood, snow avalanches, hill storm, land erosion and land slides. As submitted earlier about 40 villages in the district are vulnerable to flood and 8 villages including their parties and Mughal Road are vulnerable to land slides and snow avalanches. These factors shall determine the number and location of disaster management stores.

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

1. One at H/Q's Shopian which will cater to the needs of Keller, Heerpora & Sedow areas.
2. The second one at Zainapora which will be for people of Aglar Cherat & Wachi areas.

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

1. Assistant Commissioner Revenue Shopian.
2. Chief Planning Officer Shopian
3. Tehsildar Shopian
4. Assistant Director CA & PD Department Shopian
5. AEE. Flood Control department
6. Concerned Naib Tehsildar

#### **5. Corpus Fund**

As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, in order to run the affairs of the District Disaster Management Authority, two funds namely Mitigation Fund and Response Fund shall be established. The Government shall grant aid and loan finances for these two funds and financial resources to these two funds is the responsibility of the Government. It is proposed here to create a corpus fund which shall be used for research facilities/publication.

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

1. Central Govt.	05 Crores
2. State Govt.	2 Crores
3. Member of Parliament	2% of MPLADS
4. MLA's Share	3% of their Funds
5. Govt. Employees	1 day salary
6. Students	Rs. 5 at admission time
7. Private Sector employee	1 day salary
8. Pension Holders	1 day benefits
9. Other Citizens (non workers)	Rs. 10
10. Business	0.5% of Annual Profit
11. Tourists	Rs. 25 per head Rs.10 per Child.
12. Darbar Move population	Rs. 15 per head.
13. Donation from NGOs, Corporate Sector	

### **Library and Research Center**

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

The following shall be its scope:

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

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

### **Capacity Building**

This is an important sector in disaster management. This includes human resources, financial resources as well as infrastructure. The capacity building includes awareness of the residents, the clearance of perceptions and certain type of myths. People here generally have a perception that disaster is a punishment from God. They will always say we cannot stop the wrath of God. This type of perception acts as a hurdle in the process of prevention, mitigation or preparedness. Removing the negative perceptions and myths from general public shall always be in the interest of disaster management.

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

Following aspects shall be dealt in detail:

## **9. EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE**

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

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

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

### **Training**

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

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

1. Print and electronic media must carry the message of earthquake preparedness after regular intervals of time gaps

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

#### **10. Mainstreaming DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) Concerns into Developmental Plans/Projects**

A Developmental Project should incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction strategy to reduce the Consequences of any type of defined impending disaster. District Disaster Management Authority Shopian should consider that all measures that reduce the consequences of a developmental project should have been brought under action and there shall also be updating of measures, instructions and steps in order to have advanced developmental works without any impact to the natural Resources & human lives. As Disasters are determined by a combination of factors viz types of hazards that affect people and vulnerability levels among different groups of people. People's vulnerability is determined by social systems and power, not by natural forces alone. It is accepted & considered that women, persons with disabilities and socially excluded groups (low castes and minorities) are at higher risk with regards to natural hazards. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmers of the district need to respond to these needs and built on capacities of such vulnerable groups. The plan should propose to formulate an inclusive DRR framework, which through enhanced partnerships and cross-fertilization, among various sections of people and between the stakeholders, increases the coping capacities of the most vulnerable population in the respective District to face and manage adverse conditions, emergencies or disasters & also the budget allocation for DRR has to be integrated within the larger/specific development plans.

## **Objectives of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**

*Mainstreaming Disaster Risk reduction (DRR) needs certain processes which need to be incorporated in the planning processes of each sector and line department at district level by District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) Shopian. The main things that mainstreaming DRR should include in development planning is given below:*

<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>Objectives of DRR</b>
<p><b><i>How DRR CAN BE CARRIED OUT</i></b></p>	<p>Corrective development and sustainable development that ensures development does not generate risk. Unplanned land use, environmental degradation, unplanned urbanization, exposure of population and assets in hazardous locations, economic inequalities, weak social organization, deficient infrastructure and weak governance systems are because of unplanned activities which be checked</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development need to be promoted as main goals of a developmental process (mutually)</p> <p>Risk reduction needs to be considered as an essential investment in sustainable development</p> <p>Identification, Prioritizing and Evaluation of Risks with advanced developmental measures at District level should be brought into place.</p> <p>Mainstreaming DRR requires checking the impacts of disasters and climate change on any planned developmental process at all levels of planning and governance.</p> <p>All the developmental process should ensure the livelihood needs and at the same time less degradation to environment that needs incorporation of Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis.</p>

## **Steps in integrating DRR in Development Planning**

### **1. Current Situation of Analysis & Challenges**

All planners/line departments develop short notes of analysis on the socio-economic situation of the district and what possibilities exist in securing the needs of the citizens. Also the hindrances that come in developmental activities should be examined timely. The District and sectoral plans should be made in consultation with departments like Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Infrastructures, Energy, Transportation, Hydraulics and Irrigation, Human Resources through Education and Eco-tourism for having an adequate knowledge regarding various issues that comes in developmental processes.

#### **a) Economic Situation Analysis**

Timely intervention of various issues that affects or impacts the daily livelihood of persons attached to various sectors at District level should be assessed viz agriculture, infrastructure, industry, commerce, livelihoods and tourism.

#### **b) Social Situation Analysis**

Planners should analyses the status of people at from block/village level of District including education, poverty, Health etc and also the relief & emergency response that is or has to provided them in the eve of disasters.

#### **c) Natural Resources & Environmental Analysis**

The level of potential natural resources available with focus on the level of their utilization and local people access to these like forests,

#### **d) Climate Change Analysis**

The analysis of potential impact to environment, social life & economy due to climate change, with emphasis on the best possible ways/measures for adaptation should be carried out

### **2. Vision Development**

All Line departments along with trained planners will develop the vision relating to the improvement & development of socio - economic situations and good governance in the District based on the District Development Plan & Sectoral Plans.

#### **a) Development Goal & Objectives Mainstreaming of DRR in Development**

Planning could take use from the efforts to localize the plans and provide right direction in terms of how to adapt policies to different places and how to develop synergies among different sectoral interventions.

### **3. Development Strategy**

#### **a) Economic Development**

Planners and the line departments should develop plans focused on what are the core programs or priority sectors of the district for each sector such as agriculture, tourism, commerce, industry, taxations, irrigation system, transportations, livelihoods, infrastructure, water supply, electricity etc.

Focus should be on how the plan can contribute to the /district/sectors/line departments in social and economic progress and at the same time in DRR.

The linkage between economic development and DRR needs to be well worked out in these plans.

#### **b) Social Development**

Planners and line departments should develop plan components focused on what kind of social development measures (structural & non- structural) are effective in the present and for the future. These could be with respect to education, capacity building, health services, response and relief etc.

#### **c) Land use Planning Strategy and Natural Resource Management**

The strategy of the plan should focus on natural resources land, water and other resources are used & planned in use for sustainable development. The analysis could also describe situations of land use management, specific roles/responsibilities of relevant committees and challenges to the conservation of resources.

### Predictability, Forecasting and Warning.

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

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

Once a forecast is available, it has to be converted quickly into area specific and time specific warnings. Furthermore, the warnings also need to be user specific because the capacity of different users to understand the impact of a disaster is different.

A warning has no value unless it reaches the users quickly. Therefore, quick communication is important at the warning stage. A warning can only be issued on the basis of a useful and reliable forecast. Credibility is very essential at every stage of the process of forecasting and warning.

The concerned department needs latest technology in early warning and communication system and then disseminates forecast / warning through:

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



## **12. FORMATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR PREPAREDNESS PLAN:**

### **Advisory Committee (Earthquake)**

1. Superintending Engineer R & B Shopian	Chairman
2. Asstt. Commissioner Revenue Shopian	Member
3. Asstt. Executive Engineer PHE Shopian	Member
4. Block Medical Officer of the area	Member
5. Girdawar of the affected area	Member
6. VLW of the affected area	Member
7. Chief Imam of the affected area	Member
8. Lamberdar of the affected area	Member
9. Naib Tehsildar of affected area	Member Secretary.

### **Advisory Committee (Floods)**

1. Suptt. Engineer Flood Control) Shopian	Chairman
2. Asstt. Commissioner Development Shopian	Member
3. Asstt. Executive Engineer R&B Shopian	Member
4. Block Medical Officer of the area	Member
5. Girdawar of the affected area	Member
6. VLW of the affected area	Member
7. Chief Imam of the affected area	Member
8. Lamberdar of the affected area	Member
9. Naib Tehsildar of the affected area	Member Secretary

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

1. Superintending Engineer Mechanical Shopian	Chairman
2. Chief Medical Officer Shopian	Member
3. Divisional Forest Officer Shopian	Member
4. Tehsildar Shopian	Member
5. Girdawar of the affected area	Member
6. VLW of the affected area	Member
7. Chief Imam of the affected area	Member
8. Lamberdar of the affected area	Member
9. Naib Tehsildar of the affected area	Member Secretary

**Advisory Committee (Fire)**

- |    |                                    |          |
|----|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Deputy Director F & EMS Shopian    | Chairman |
| 2. | Executive Engineer PHE Shopian     | Member.  |
| 3. | SDPO Shopian                       | Member.  |
| 4. | Medical Superintendent SDH Shopian | Member   |
| 5. | Executive Officer MC. Shopian      | Member.  |

**Sub Committees:****Sub Committee (Information & Publicity)**

- |    |   |          |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | District Information Officer                      | Chairman |
| 2. | Principal Government Boys Hr. Secondary School    | Member   |
| 3. | Principal Government Girls Hr. Secondary School   | Member   |
| 4. | One local representative from local TV Channel    | Member   |
| 5. | One local journalist for daily English Newspapers | Member   |
| 6. | One local journalist for daily Urdu newspaper     | Member   |

**Sub Committee (Training & Capacity Building)**

1. Chief Education Officer Shopian
2. Principal Boys Hr. Secondary School Shopian.
3. District Youth Services & Sports Officer Shopian
4. Superintendent ITI Shopian
5. One teacher in Disaster Management Representative from IMPA
6. SHO. Police Station Shopian.
7. Physical instructor Physical Education, Degree College Shopian.

**Sub Committee (Techno Legal)**

1. Superintending Engineer R&B Shopian.
2. Executive Engineer Irrigation & Flood Control. Shopian
3. Asstt. Commissioner Development Shopian
4. Tehsildar Settlement Shopian
5. Executive Officer Municipal Committee Shopian

**Sub Committee (Rescue)**

1. Chief Horticulture Officer Shopian
2. Tehsildar Shopian
3. SDPO, Shopian
4. Asstt. Director CA & PD Department Shopian

5. Fisheries Development Officer Shopian
6. Asstt. Director Fire Services Shopian
7. Executive Officer Municipal Committee Shopian
8. One Member form Reliable NGO.

### **Sub Committee (Relief)**

1. Deputy Director CA&PD Department Shopian
2. Chief Medical Officer Shopian
3. Asstt. Director CA&PD Shopian
4. District Social Welfare Officer Shopian
5. Naib Tehsildar H/Q,s Shopian
6. Executive Officer Municipal Committee Shopian
7. One Member each from reliable Shopian base NGOs.

### **Sub Committee (Rehabilitation)**

1. Assistant Commissioner, Revenue. Shopian
2. Tehsildar Settlement Shopian
3. Sub Divisional Agriculture Officer Shopian
4. Executive Engineer R&B Shopian
5. Executive Engineer Flood Control Shopian
6. Executive Engineer PHE .Shopian
7. Executive Engineer Irrigation Shopian
8. Executive Engineer Electric Division Shopian.
9. Asstt. Director CA&PD Department Shopian

### **Sub Committee (Recovery)**

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

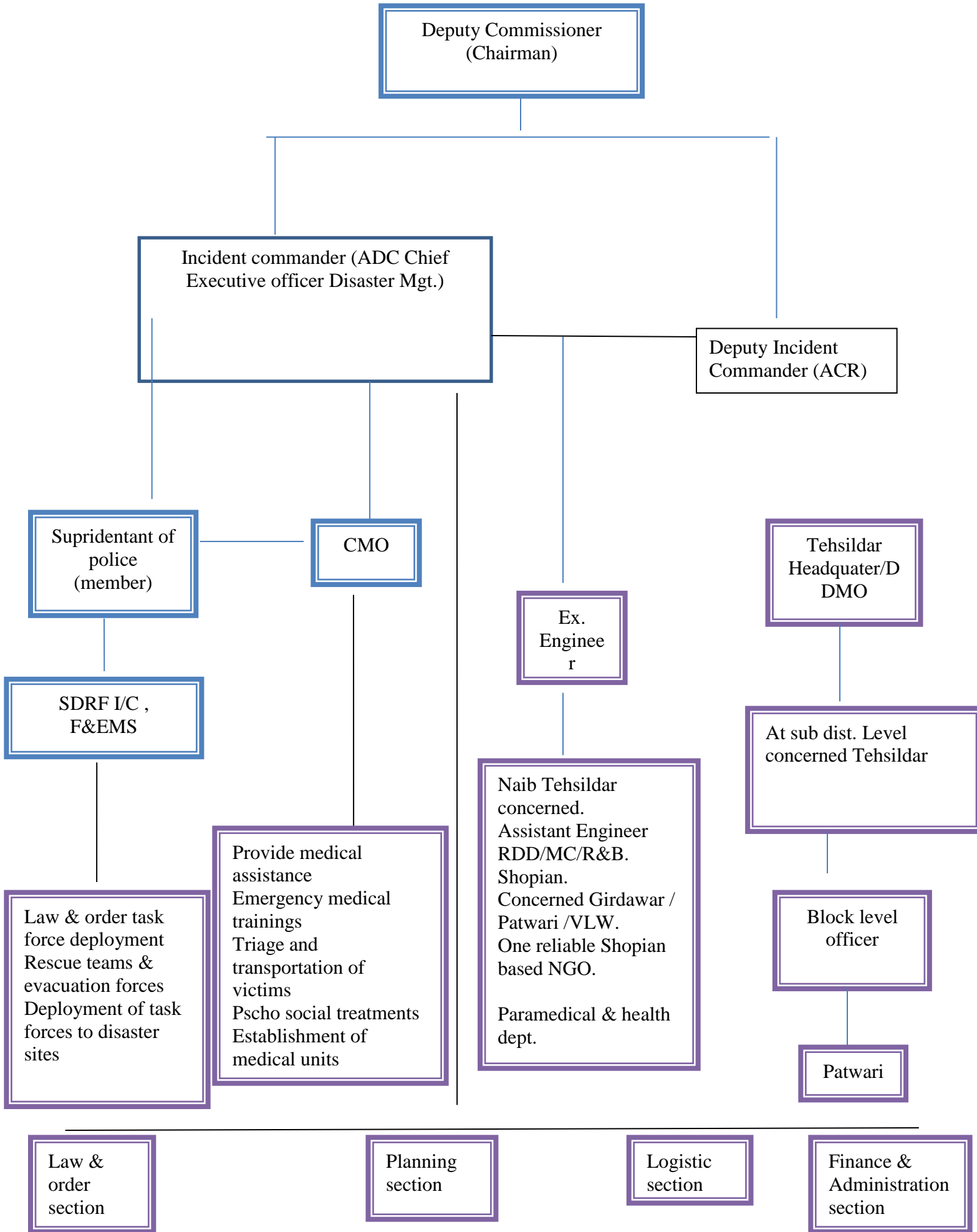
## **DISASTER RESPONSE AND INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM(ICS)**

Initial actions taken when the disaster strike to a particular area is Response.it should be very quick on ground level to minimize the losses. Quick response can save lives & minimize the property/resources destruction when deployment of men and machinery will be effective and on time.

### **Incident Response System (IRS) for the District**

The response to disasters in the district will be organized according to the incident response system. The fundamental elements of IRS –Unity of command, clarity of objectives and efficient resources use are common to the effective response to any disaster.

*The Organizational structure of the incident command system of Shopian district is given below  
Incident Command structure –Shopian*



### **IRS – Basic Function**

The basic function of IRS (Incident Response System) is to work effectively, timely and in a coordinated manner when the Disasters strike in an area

### **Incident Commander (Additional District Magistrate)**

Responsible for overall management of incident based on clearly stated mandate from Higher Authority and on focused objectives responding to immediate impact of incident. An incident commander, who shall be assisted by Dy. Incident Commander, leads commanding system . Each incident has as many as commanders and other staff, as there is shifts in the incident operation

Additional District Collector/ADM is the incident commander of District level EOC. During emergency situations the incident commander will take over the charge of Control room/EOC .The role of incident commander is filled by the representatives of Police, Medical & Health, F&EMS & Traffic. The requesting agencies with authority to function in the role of incident commander are:

- Police force of jurisdiction
- Ambulance service
- Civil Defence(SDRF)
- Transport Department
- Local authorities including Fire & rescue service providers

### **Emergency Operation Task Force**

Emergency Task force will work according to the planned manner under the designated heads for effective onsite Disaster Management operations

S.N O.	Taskforce	Operations	Nodal Officers	Supporting members	IRS Section unit
1	Planning & coordinating	Coordinating early warning, response & recovery operations	District Collector/Chairman District Disaster Management Shopian	Joint Director planning, Assistant Director planning , Additional Superintendent of police	Planning
2	Administrati on & protocol	Support Disaster operations by efficiently completing the paper work & other administrative tasks	Additional District Development Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner Development, Chief Accounts Officer, Additional Superintendent of police	Finance & Administration
3	Warning	Warning & Dissemination of information related to disasters	Additional Deputy Commissioner	District Information Officer, Executive	Operations

4	Law & Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected area affected by the incident	Sr. Superintendent of police	Engineer I&FC ,Police control rooms Assistant Commissioner Revenue (ADM), Commandant SDRF	Law & Order
5	Search and rescue(evacuation)	Provide human and material resources to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.	Deputy controller, civil defense	Deputy Director Fire & Emergency Services, Deputy Superintendent of police	Operations
6	Public Works	Provide the personal & resources needed to support local efforts to normally reestablish operating infrastructures	Superintending Engineer PW(R&B)	Executive Engineer ,Assistant Executive Engineer/Jr. Engineer Concerned	Operations
7	Water Supply	Assure portable drinking water to people during emergency situations & also provide drinking water to animals	Superintending Engineer Hydraulic	Executive Engineer PHE, Chief Medical Officer ,Assistant Executive Engineer/Jr. Engineer Concerned	Operations
8	Food Relief Supplies	Assure provisions of basic food & other relief needs in the affected areas	Assistant Director Food , Civil Supplies & Consumer affairs Department	Supplies officer with Deputy Commissioner Shopian, Concerned Tehsil Supply Officers, District Red Cross Society	Logistics
9	Power Supply	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies in affected areas	Superintending Engineer PDD	Executive Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer/Jr. Engineer Concerned	Operations
10	Public Health	Provide personnel & resources to address	Chief Medical office	Community health officer,	Operations

	Sanitation	pressing public health & problems and reestablish normal health care systems			BDO, Executive officers of Municipal Committees	
11	Animal Health & Welfare	Provision health & other care to animals affected by a Disaster	Chief Husbandry Officer	Animal	Sheep Husbandry Officers, Veterinary assistant surgeons concerned	Operations
12	Shelter Management	Provide materials & supplies to ensure temporary shelter disaster affected population	Superintending Engineer ,(R&B)		Executive Engineer (R&B),Assistant Executive Engineer/JR. Engineer concerned/BDO's/Chief Education Officer	Operations
13	Logistics	Provide air, water and land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities	Additional commissioner	Deputy	ARTO,MVD Inspectors, SRTC Officials	Logistics
14	Survey Damage assessment	Collection & 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 Development Commissioner	District	a)Infrastructure: Assistant Executive Engineer (R&B)/Jr. Engineer concerned, Tehsildars b) Crops: Chief Agricultural Officer, Chief Horticultural Officer, Tehsildars C) Forest: DFO, Range officers d) Human/Animals:CMO,Chief Animal Husbandry	Planning



15	Communications	Coordinate & assure operation of all communication systems (e.g radio, T.V ,telephones, wireless required to support early warning or post disaster operations	ADDC	Officer, District sheep Husbandry officer, Veterinary Surgeons District Information officer, District Informatics officer, officers of cellular companies	Logistics
16	Media (Public information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post disaster reporting	District officer	information	NGO's, local media organizations, journalists Public information

### **Taskforce Control Rooms**

Individual Task force shall activate their control rooms on the onset of a disaster/emergency situation in the District. The officers deputed to the control rooms should be efficient in handling equipments of communication for timely dissemination of information to concerned officers and general masses.

#### **Facilities at Taskforce Control Room**

- Telephones
- Facsimile
- Satellites Phone
- Handheld radios
- Marker boards
- A copy of each Disaster Management Plan and Taskforce action plan

#### **Taskforce Action plan – Sops**

##### **Planning & Coordination**

##### **Taskforce leader District Collector**

Action & (who should take it)	Requirements or conditions to be met for the action to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before Disaster</b>		
Establish a disaster management structure up to village level (DDMC)	Links to state level and establishment of ICS Structures	On – going
Developing of Disaster Management plans at level		On – going
Regular meetings with all stakeholders	Involvement of DDMA	Quarterly
Checking warning &		On going

communication system on regular basis		
<b>Warning</b>		
Frame Crisis Management Committee(CMC)	Communication between Districts & with state control room	On receipt of warning
Mobilization of taskforce at all levels	Communications systems & procedures	As decided by CMC
Dissemination of information		As decided by CMC
Mobilize resource to be positioned near vulnerable points depending on the type of disaster	Telecommunication system, Plans	As decided

### **Administration & Protocol**

Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work & other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective & timely relief assistance

#### **Taskforce leader: Additional District Developmental Commissioner**

Actions (Who shall take it)	Required conditions to met for the action to occur	Timeframe
Disaster		

Start search, Rescue & Evacuation activities	SAR Taskforce operational	Immediately
Start plan development & provide instructions on where taskforce should go & what they should do(CM Collector)	Information on damage & areas affected	Should be started within 4 hours
Mobilize outside resources	Information on damage & needs	Should be started within 4 hours
Provide Public Information (CMC, Media, taskforce)		Should be started within 4 hours
12 Hours		
Being regular reporting on actions taken & status by Taskforce	Operating Communications system	After 12 hours
Reassess damage		After 12 hours

information, resources , needs & problem areas/activities (CMC)		
Rotation of staff		After 12 hours
Establish regular liaison with state Control Room	Working Communications system	After 12 hours
Make efforts to relief		Open
Restore key infrastructures		Before 48 hours
48 Hours		
Continue review & reassessment of operations	Information on operations	
Conduct broad damage assessment		
Establish Temporary Rehabilitation plan		
72 Hours		
Start Rehabilitation Activities	Plan	As early as possible
Conduct detailed survey of damage and needs		
Being regular reporting on operations	Information on operations	As early as Possible
Restore all public & private sector services		As early as Possible
Final report/Case Study		After activities completed

### Warning

Collection & Dissemination of warnings of potential Disasters

#### **Taskforce leader: Additional Deputy Commissioner**

<b>Action (Who should take it)</b>	<b>Requirements to be met for actions to occur</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Before Disaster</b>		
Verify communication & warning systems are functioning- drills		Every 15 days
Have warning messages prepared in advance		
<b>Warning</b>		
Receive & dispatch warning	Coordinate with telecommunications taskforce	As received
Verify warnings received & understood (Taskforce)		Within 1-2 hours of dispatch

Independently confirm warnings if possible		As time allows
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### **Law & Order**

Assure the execution of all laws & maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident

#### **Taskforce leader: Sr. Superintendent of Police**

Actions (who should take it)	Requirement to be met for the actions to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Evaluate expected disaster needs verses normal resources		Completed in 8 days
Estimate personnel & resources needed for disasters	Based on standard for number of security personnel per population depending on severity of disaster	Completed in one week
Planning & Coordination with revenue department		Immediately
Conducting regular mock drills	Includes participation of Media Taskforce	Every 45 days
Provide information to public e.g. road status	Involves Control Room, Media Taskforce & Deputy Magistrate	As needed
<b>48 hours</b>		
Implement a Force Management Plan		From start of period
Plan for return to normal		From 72 hours after the disaster
Final Report		2 weeks after the disaster

### **Search & Rescue (Including Evacuation)**

Provide human & material resources to support local evacuation, search & rescue

#### **Taskforce leader: Deputy Controller, Civil Defence**

Action (who should take it)	Requirements to be met for action to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before Disaster</b>		
Risk assessment & vulnerability mapping		Before warning
Develop inventory of personnel & material resources		Before warning
Training	Input from SDMA &	Before warning

	NDMA	
Capacity building		Before warning
<b>Warning</b>		
Mobilize taskforce & SAR teams		On warning
Verify equipment is ready		On team activation
Confirm transport is ready	Logistic Taskforce	On warning
Undertake precautionary evacuation	Logistics & Shelter taskforce	As directed
Re –deploy teams & resources, if safe	Logistic taskforce	Based on conditions
Start public awareness patrols	Media , law & order and logistics taskforce	As required
<b>Disaster</b>		
Assure safety of staff		Immediately
Restore own communication		Immediately
Dispatch rescue/evacuation teams based on assessment	Input from control room	Immediately
Call for additional resources if needed	Communication systems in operation	3-4 hours of disaster
Provide reports on operation		Starting at 3-4 hours
Being handling of deceased per SOP	Various Revenue Officers & Police involved	Starting at 3-4 hours
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Being staff rotation system		Started at 12 hours
Being specialized rescue	May require outside resources, coordination with logistic taskforce	Started at 12 hours
Being debris removal in cooperation with public works taskforce	Focus on critical infrastructures	Started at 12 hours
Secure additional resources(fuel, personnel) for continued operations		Started at 12 hours
<b>48 Hours</b>		
Stabilize damaged buildings in cooperation with public works taskforce	Logistics Taskforce, workers, equipment	Starting at 48 hours

Remain on standby additional operations, particularly related to safety of recovery work		As Needed
<b>72 Hours</b>		
Lessons learned meeting		After 2 week
Final Report		After major activities completed

### Public Works

Provide the personnel & resources needed to support local efforts to re – establish normally operating infrastructures

#### **Taskforce leader: Superintending Engineer PW(R&B)**

<b>Action (Who should take it)</b>	<b>Requirements to be met for the actions to occur</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Inventory of personnel, equipment & status of infrastructures		One week before warning
Identify alternate transport routes & publish map	Need to define what critical infrastructure is.	Before warning
Establish & maintain a resources & staffing plan		
Plan to provide sanitation & other facilities for shelter		
<b>Warning</b>		
Establish Control Room		No later than 6 hours from warning
Mobilize taskforce and personnel	Requires communication	No later than 6 hours from warning
Liaison with District Control Room		No later than 6 hours from warning
Review plan		No later than 6 hours from warning
<b>Disaster</b>		
Damage Assessment	Coordination with damage taskforce	Within 12 hours of disaster
Develop operational plan & communicate to control room		Within 12 hours of disaster
Mobilize & dispatch teams based on priorities	Coordination with logistics, water, Power	Within 12 hours of disaster

	taskforce & control room	
Coordination & communication		Continuous
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Staff Rotation		Started at 12 hours
Mobilization of resources	Coordination with logistics, taskforce, contractors.	Started at 12 hours
Provide public information on roads, access & infrastructure	Coordination with control room	Started at 12 hours
<b>48 hours</b>		
Start Delivery survey	In cooperation with damage assessment taskforce	Starting at 48 hours
Being reporting on operations		Starting at 3 days
Recondition & repair equipments and other resources		Based on nature of disaster
<b>72 hours</b>		
Develop long term restoration plan & start activities		From 72 hours
Final reports		After major activities completed

### Flood Management

Reduce floods by timely intervention of mitigation efforts

**Taskforce leader: Superintending Engineer, I&FC**

Action (Who should take it)	Requirements to be met for the actions to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Perform Dredging of small & big Tributaries Establish water Reading beats, Check engineering faults Height of bridges & Faulty Plantation	At least dredging should get complete within 1 month  Faulty plantation removed  Concrete bunding	1 month before
Make plan for diversion of flood water	May need flood spill channel	1 month before warning
Secure extra stock of	May require additional	1 month before warning

crates, empty bags, sand , dewatering pumps, jcb	funding	
Open portable water control room in Monsoon		Done
<b>Warning</b>		
Staff rotation Devise flood duty chart		No later than 24 hours from warning
Provide public awareness on coordinating efforts to reduce the situation of floods (local help)	Media taskforce	No later than 24 hours from warning
Provide instructions to government & private sectors on protection of bunds, Plantation , breaches		No later than 24 hours from warning
Mobilize resources timely		24 hours from warning
Verify water level status and protection thereof		
<b>Disaster</b>		
Prioritize the areas that need immediate attention	Information on needs, damage & demand	Completed by 24 hours into disaster
Assess status & damage to water level & breaches if any	Coordination with damage assessment taskforce	Completed by 24 hours into disaster
Mobilize staff in with resources	Coordination with logistic taskforce & control room	Started by 24 hours into disaster
Repair/restore breached areas that may inundate the other area	Coordination with power & logistic taskforce	Started by 24 hours into disaster
<b>12 hours</b>		
Establishment of temporary Portable water system		Up to 72 hours from disaster
Complete long term recovery measures		After 72 hours
Final report		After major activities completed

### **Food & Relief Supplies**

Assure the provision basic food & other relief needs in affected communities

**Taskforce leader: Assistant Director, Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer affairs  
Department**



Action (Who should take it)	Requirements to be met for the actions to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Establish procedure & SOPs	Need standards	On – going
Maintain essential supplies of relief items		Done
Identify food preparation locations		Done
Plan staffing for disasters		Done
<b>Warning</b>		
Pass on warning		Within 12 hours of receipt of warning
Alert NGOs to prepare food	Contact with NGOs	Within 12 hours of receipt of warning
Verify Stock levels of relief	Cooperation with logistic taskforce	Within 48 hours of receipt of warning
Mobilize staff		Within 6 hours of receipt of warning
<b>Disaster</b>		
Receive & respond to instructions from control room		As received
Monitor the conditions of stocks		Need for communication
Order food packs to be provided to the affected population	Coordination with logistic staff	As per distribution plan
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Start distribution operations	In coordination with logistics & shelter taskforce	At beginning of period
Formalize reporting, communication & monitoring		Completed by 48 hours
Being mobilizing & managing additional supplies	Coordination with logistics & Control room	Underway in 48 hours
Begin public announcement of distribution plan		Underway in 48 hours
<b>48 Hours</b>		
Shift to normal operations		Within 1 week

Reconcile receipt & distribution records		Within 30 days
Continue providing relief supplies		For 15 days from the disaster
<b>72 Hours</b>		
Restore Public distribution system		From 1 week after the disaster
Lessons learned		Within 14 days

### Power Supply

Provide resources to re-establish normal power supplies & systems in affected communities

#### Taskforce leader: Superintending Engineer PDD

Action (Who should take it)	Requirements to be met for the actions to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Develop inventory of current status of power system & resources		
Establish minimum stock levels & procure additional stocks		
Conduct monthly meetings		On going
Develop contact lists		
Develop disaster plan		Completed
<b>Disaster</b>		
Asses impact according to SOP(JKPDD)	Coordinate with control room & Damage assessment taskforce	
Prioritize Response actions		
Mobilize additional resources	Coordinate with control room & other taskforce	
Check for unforeseen contingencies		
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Revise plans based on feedback & assessment		Continuous
Monitor status of actions (JKPDD)		Continuous
Staff rotation (JKPDD)		At beginning of period
Disseminate Public information		At beginning of period

Establish constant communication on needs, requirements & resources with control room		
<b>48 Hours</b>		
Look for improvement in efforts (JKPDD)		
Reinforce central coordination		
Begin formal documentation of efforts		
<b>72 Hours</b>		
Review shift plan for safety		
Plan for return to normal	Involvement of law & order taskforce	

### Public Health & sanitation

(Including first aid & all medical care)

Provide personnel & resources to address pressing public health problems & re-establish normal health care systems

#### **Taskforce leader: Chief Medical Officer**

<b>Action (Who should take it)</b>	<b>Requirements to be met for the actions to occur</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Develop inventory of personnel, resources & facilities (Taskforce)		1 week
Training	Coordination with SDMA	6 months
Establish Control Room		Completed
Prepare for specific disease by season (e.g. monsoon)		Completed
Establish Epidemiological Reporting system (ERS)		Completed
Identify disease vulnerable areas(CMO)		Completed
Improve public awareness(Media taskforce)		
<b>Warning</b>		
Send out warning to health facilities		As received

Mobilize health teams to possible disaster areas (Taskforce)	In coordination with control room	As needed
Activate taskforce for whole district(CMO)		On warning
<b>Disaster</b>		
Begin first aid efforts		Within 1 hour of disaster
Establish status of health care	Requires communication	Within 6 hours of disaster
Implement SOP for management of casualties	Involves cooperation with law & order & SAR Taskforce	Within 1 hour of disaster
Coordinate efforts with control room & other taskforce		Within 2-3 hours of disaster
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Begin to call outside resources	Involves telecommunication & logistics, taskforce & control room	Within 3 hours
Establish temporary medical facilities where needed	Coordination with public works, power, water & law & order taskforce	Within 24 hours
Shift System of taskforce		At beginning of period
Visit & review health status in shelters(Taskforce)		Within 24 hours
Develop healthcare system recovery plan	In coordination with control room	2-3 hours
<b>48 Hours</b>		
Establish health care system reporting		At beginning of period
Start solid waste & control management by SOPs		At beginning of period
Start waste management initiatives		At beginning of period
Focus on health status of vulnerable section of people		Implement in one week
Establish public awareness through IEC efforts		At beginning of period
<b>72 Hours</b>		

Develop demobilization plan		At beginning of period
Lessons learned meeting		Within 14 days of disaster
Final report		Within 14 days of disaster

### **Animal Health & Welfare**

Provision of health & other care to animals affected by a disaster

**Taskforce leader: Chief Animal Husbandry Officer**

Action (Who should take it)	Requirements to be met for the actions to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Update animal list. List of staff & training for disposal of carcass		Done
Stock medical supplies & vaccines		Done
<b>Warning</b>		
Alert staff(by phone)		As warnings received
Distribution of relief supplies to vulnerable areas		During warning period
Contact Control room		Continuously
<b>Disaster</b>		
Remove & destroy carcasses	Need fuel & logistics	As soon as possible
Treat injured animals		As soon as possible
Call in staff from other districts if needed		As needed
Assist local authorities in survey of damage		As required
<b>48 Hours &amp; beyond</b>		

Assist local authorities in providing fodder		
Collect feedback		
Final report (Taskforce)		15 days

### **Shelter Management**

Provide materials & supplies to assure temporary for disaster affected populations

**Taskforce leader Superintending Engineer (R&B)/Tehsildars**

Action (Who should take it)	Requirements to be met for the actions to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Develop shelter operating procedures		
Develop inventory of shelters(location capacity)	IDRN updating , project inventory	On going
Provide information to other taskforces on location of shelters	Logistics, water, power, SAR, Food/relief supplies taskforce & control room	
Training for shelter managers	Need training module	
<b>Warning</b>		
Mobilize shelter managers		Within 6 hours of warning
Review shelter locations for operating status	Communications needed	Within 6 hours of warning
Open shelters as instructed	Coordination with control room	Within 6 hours of warning
Mobilize additional resources for shelters & camps	Cooperation with logistics, food& relief supplies , water & power taskforce	
<b>Disaster</b>		
Beginning logging –in of occupants(shelter managers)		immediately
Report on status of shelters	To control room	As needed
Plan for prioritization of shelter use	Coordination with evacuation operations & control room	immediately
Provide public announcements on locations & status of shelters		Within 6 hours of warning
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Continue Operations		Continuously
Mobilize additional resources	Coordinate with control room & logistic taskforce	Continuous
<b>48 Hours &amp; beyond</b>		
Begin demobilization as appropriate		
Begin reconditioning/repairs to	In cooperation with public works taskforce	As needed

shelters		
Lessons learned	Involvement of other taskforces & evacuees	14 days after completion of operations
Final report		1 month after completion of activities

### **Logistics**

Provide air, water & land transportation for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other logistic taskforce

#### **Taskforce leader: Additional Deputy Commissioner**

<b>Action (Who should take it)</b>	<b>Requirements to be met for the actions to occur</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Conduct resources inventory (air & water transport and storage) inside & outside )		1 month
Establishment deployment requirements, procedures & alternate options		1 month
Conduct drills		1 month
Coordinate with other taskforce	Work through control room	As needed
<b>Warning</b>		
Alert & mobilize the taskforce members		Within 1 hour of receiving warnings
Mobilize transport & other resources for action on short notice depending on disaster expected	Coordination with control room	Within 2-3 hours of warning
Liaison with control room & SAR, Shelter & food/relief supplies taskforce		Within 1 hour of receiving warning
Review plans & determine if outside resources are needed		Within 6 hours of receiving warning
Pan for logistics depending on nature of disasters	Coordinate with control room & food & relief supplies taskforce	As needed
<b>Disaster</b>		
Take action based on instructions from control		Within 2 hours of receiving warnings

room		
Continually review requirements & resources		Continuous
Develop operation plan	Coordinate with control room & food & relief supplies taskforce	Within 2 hours of receiving warnings
Verify quality of services	Requires set standards of service & information on operations	Daily
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Respond to increased demand for logistics		Continuous
Staff rotation		At start of period
Establish logistics as needed	Coordinate with control room and food and relief supplies task force	Continuous
Review plans and communicate with other task force		Continuous
Being regular reporting and documentation		At start of period
<b>48 Hours</b>		
Reassess needs & requirements		Continuous
Begin demobilization as appropriate		
<b>72 Hours</b>		
Lessons learned	Include shelter, food & relief supplies in meeting	Within 14 days of disaster
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster

### **Survey (Damage Assessment)**

Collect & analyze data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs & relief plans, and compile reports on disasters as required for district

**Taskforce leader: Additional District Development Commissioner**

<b>Action (Who should take it)</b>	<b>Requirements to be met for the actions to occur</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Establish assessment procedures & forms. (taskforce)	Collaboration with SDMA & COR	
Compile baseline data	Collaboration with SDMA Project	



Establish assessment groups & teams		
Develop assessment coordination plan (coordinating & planning taskforce)		
Develop communication plan		
<b>Warning</b>		
Mobilize taskforce		Within 6 hours of warning
Review plan		Within 6 hours of warning
Consider pre-disaster assessment	Based on expected nature of disaster	Within 6 hours of warning
Activate village level assessment teams		Within 6 hours of warning
<b>Disaster</b>		
Consider safety of assessment teams		immediately
Start planning for assessment	Information on initial impact should be available	
Begin initial assessment procedures	When conditions allow	
Communicate assessment plans to control room	Once initial plan is communicated	
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Publicly disseminate assessment plan & reports		As available
continual updating of assessment plans	Coordinate with coordination & planning taskforce	
Initiate continual updating of assessment plans	Coordinate with coordination & planning taskforce	
Staff rotation (Taskforce)		At beginning of period
<b>48 Hours</b>		
Prepare detailed damage, losses, needs assesment & long term recovery measures	Coordinate with other taskforce	3-5 days after disaster
Coordination of requirements plans & activities	Working through control room & coordination and planning taskforce	Continuos

72 Hours		
Lessons learned meeting	Include shelter, food and relief supplies in meeting	Within 14 days of disaster

### Communications

Coordinate & assure operations of all communication system (e.g radio , t.v.,phones & wireless) required to support early warnings or post disaster operations

#### Taskforce leader: Additional Deputy Commissioner

Action (Who should take it)	Requirements to be met for the actions to occur	Timeframe
<b>Before a Disaster</b>		
Develop communications inventory & SOPs	Telecommunications training	
Coordinate with other taskforce		
Identify vulnerable system in communication system (switches,)		
Ensure redundancy in communication system	May require close liaison with private sector providers	
<b>Warning</b>		
Verify communication systems are working		Within 24 hours of warning
Mobilize taskforce		Within 24 hours of warning
Repair down systems & establish alternate communication system	Coordinate with control room	Within 24 hours of warning
<b>Disaster</b>		
Check status of communication systems		In 2-3 hours
Identify damage to systems		First information available in 2-3 hours
Contact control room & other taskforces on telecom needs		In 2-3 Hours
Start repair		In 2-3 Hours
<b>12 Hours</b>		
Mobilize outside resources		Continuous
Complete plans for repairs & re-establishment of systems		Continuous
Coordinate with control		

room		
Start Shift system for staff		At beginning of period
<b>48 Hours &amp; Beyond</b>		
Continue to assist other taskforce		
Continue repair works		
Begin demobilization		
Lessons learned meeting	Include shelter food & relief supplies	Within 14 days of disaster
Final report	Involve other taskforces	Within 1 month of end of operations

### **RESPONSE MEASURES**

Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life & damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by a disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over. Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response system there is need of coordination of all relevant stakeholders.

The aim of disaster response measures need to be aimed at rescuing those who are affected by hazards. This involves minimizing the impacts of injuries, loss of life & damage to property and the environment. Apart from addressing the immediate needs & functions of search & rescue, it also involves the activation & coordination of various lifeline systems

#### **Alert Mechanism- Early warning**

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

<b>Disaster</b>	<b>Nodal agencies</b>
Earthquakes	IMD,ISR,GSI
Floods	IMD,I&FC
Windstorm/rains/cloudburst/cold waves	IMD,Revenue department,I&FC,Agriculture/Horticulture Departs
Avalanche	IMD,ISR,SASE
Drought	Agriculture/Horticulture Department
Epidemics	Health & Family Welfare Department

Industrial & Chemical accidents	Industry, labour & Employment Department
Fire	F&EM Services

The EOCs & ERC will be put on full alert and expanded to include branch arrangements with responsibilities for specific tasks, depending on the nature of disaster & extent of its impact. The number of branches to be activated will be decided by Deputy Commissioner /District Collector at the District level. All line departments & Nodal Officers will work under the overall supervision & administrative control of District Collector. All the decisions taken in the EOC have to be approved by District Incident Commander. Immediate access to the disaster sites through various means of communication such as mobiles, VSAT, Wireless communications & hotline contact needs to be established & maintained.

### **Activation of District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) & District Emergency Response Center(DERC)**

Disaster response measure include those that are aimed at limiting casualties, alleviating hardship & suffering , restoring essential life support & community systems, avoiding further damage and losses and providing the foundations for subsequent recovery

When a disaster strikes every minute counts for saving lives, immediate, coordinated and preplanned response is essential. With the capacity to deal with several simultaneous emergencies in different time zones, around the clock , The DEOC/ERC is a coordination hub facilitating a coherent response during emergencies helping to cut unnecessary & expensive duplications of efforts

Following measures should be taken during the Disaster:

- **Incident Support:-** The provision of resources and/or strategic guidance, authorizations & special decision making support. This support may be provided to an Emergency Response Taskforce at a site or in limited circumstances, to another EOC
- **Essential Service and Continuity of Operation-** Ensuring that essential service are maintained, including where possible, in the areas impacted by emergency. Under specific circumstances, the ECG may also exercise the following functions; Area Command-The provision of incident management and oversight to multiple incident.
- **Incident command:** The direct management of an incident response during disasters DEOC/DERC shall be activated .Emergency operation Taskforce shall be deployed to the disaster sites/sites. All the taskforce leaders shall take position in the District EOC in order to enable one point coordination and efficient decision making

The District Administration Shopian has identified following task force for effective response. The composition of the task force is as under:

### **Search, Rescue and Relief**

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

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

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

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

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

During this rescue and relief process the live animals are to be secured while as dead ones to be disposed off to far off places.

The list of task force, medical teams, volunteers, NGOs are given below.

#### **Task Force (Search) Team:**

1. One Official from Municipal Committee Shopian.
2. Concerned area VLW
3. Imams of the local mosque.
4. One local trained volunteer.
5. One female trained volunteer of the affected area...

#### **Task Force (Rescue) Team.**

1. AEE R&B Department Shopian
2. JE. Rural Development Department Shopian.
3. One official from Municipal Committee Shopian.
4. One local trained volunteer..

5. One local female trained volunteer.
6. One Khilaf Warzi & Demolition guard/official from MC,. Shopian.
7. One constable from Police Department. Shopian

**Task Force (Relief) Team**

1. Naib Tehsildar of the concerned Nayabat
2. Tehsil Social Welfare Officer Shopian
3. Tehsil Supply Officer CA &PD Shopian.
4. One Khilaf Warzi & Demolition Official/ guard from MC. Shopian.
5. Two local trained volunteers..
6. Two local female volunteers.
7. One constable from police department / lines.
8. Patwari Concerned.

### **13.1 REHABILITATION (One year duration)**

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

### **13.2 Rescue & Rehabilitation of vulnerable/weaker population**

An order has been passed by the Hon'ble Supreme court on 5/9/17 regarding the rescue & rehabilitation of vulnerable section of people particularly children during the disasters. The verbatim of the order is as under:

*“ It is submitted that directions be issued to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to concentrate on the rescue and rehabilitation of children's in the event of disasters”*

As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court the Rescue & Rehabilitation of weaker people especially children have been included in Disaster Management Pan of the District.

The Vulnerable Sections of society which includes Childrens,women,old aged persons, physically disabled persons needs immediate priority before during and after the disasters as they are considered as vulnerable populations among society. Following objectives should be brought in action in order to have a well Rescue & Rehabilitation measures in place:

1. A well timely Census of the population in order to a first knowledge of Number of individuals with vulnerable/weaker people
2. Psycho social centers at District level should be made & operative for rehabilitation of these weaker sections of the Society
3. A well Financial Assistance to these people can reduce the impact of disasters to some extent
4. External agencies & internal agencies (both Govt.& private stakeholders) will have to work in hand and hand for the rehabilitation of the vulnerable people
5. Capacity building, Awareness, training and knowledge dissemination about disasters at local & District level in increasing the capacities and capabilities & capacities of these people should be brought in action timely and on regular basis

**6.** The Experts and Resource Persons at district level should be assisted with well advanced Disaster Management equipment for the smooth rescue of Disaster victims (vulnerable people)



### 13. Live stock management in case of disasters (Animal Welfare)

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Live stock population is the first to be affected in disaster situation due to floods drought, earth quake etc. at the time large scale transportation of feed and fodder becomes more difficult to the affected areas. As a matter of fact, due to this negligence, a very difficult situation gradually arises which makes it incapable of controlling the losses due the rise of epidemics. Hence attention needs to be paid towards such types of disasters affecting livestock at a large scale.

4( a) Disaster management strategies for livestock :- considering the economic, political, social and environmental importance of animals and life system of small holder who depend on them , one may have to consider animal disaster management (in that light).

A disaster management plan for animals shall essentially include:-

a) Retrospective epidemiological study of disasters in the area and this shall include,

b) Data collected interpreted and analyzed i.e., information, on the basis of which some predictions can be made.

C) Disaster vegnetting: - it is a means by which mapping is done on the basis of incidence, frequency, magnitude, epicenter and vulnerable areas.

d) Herd profile: - the total animal population (herd number) , vulnerable animal population as per their species, breed , age ,sex etc.

e) Community profile: - the total population, animal owing population, their age , sex socio economic status , cultural distribution etc.

f) Animal at risk: - the nature of hazard, intensity of impact and mortality rate (immediate or delayed).

g) Risk factor analysis: - it is the analysis of the type of risk.

## **14. Preparedness measures**

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The following preparations are essential for the management of animals during disasters:-

I) Developments of flood, earth quakes and other natural calamity warning systems. In principle, an EWS would make it possible to avoid any adverse economic and human costs that arise due to the destruction of livestock resources every year.

II) Establishments of fodder banks at the village level for storage of fodder in the form of bales and blocks for feeding animals during drought and other natural calamities.

III) Conservation of monsoon grasses in the form of hay and silage.

IV) Provision of free movement of animals for grazing from affected areas to the unaffected reduces pressure on pastures and also facilitates early rehabilitation of the affected livestock.

V) Treatment and vaccination of animals against contagious diseases in flood affected areas. Routine prophylactic vaccination of livestock in flood prone areas significantly reduces the outbreak of any endemic diseases.

VI) Capacity building/awareness/ training of animal husbandry/sheep husbandry departments timely and regularly in order to deal with the likelihood/impacts of disasters in animal population.

The livestock are important resources as they are the means of income & employment for large number of population but at the same time are vulnerable to different types of impacts of a disaster which mainly includes disease outbreak. Hence needs proper attention and long term preventive, preparedness and mitigation measures. The following necessary measures that cater the likelihood impacts of a disaster on livestock should be taken into consideration by District Disaster Management Authority Shopian & line departments which includes Animal Husbandry & Sheep Husbandry Department of the respective District.

1. Capacity Building & Public awareness about natural disasters & their consequences on livestock
2. Provisions to establish facilities to predict & warn about disasters mainly forecasting of outbreak of diseases in animals
3. Development & implementation of relevant policies, procedures & legislation for management of disasters in Animal Husbandry sector
4. Mobilization of necessary resources e.g. access to feed, water, health care, sanitation and shelter which are short term measures & in long term resettlement programs, psycho-social, economic & legal needs are required to be undertaken
5. Risk Assessment of high priority disease threats & its identification
6. Immunization of all persons who are likely to handle disease animals
7. Establishment of adequate number of R&D and biosafety laboratories in phased manner for dealing with pathogens

### **During Disasters**

The following steps should be considered in order to manage the livestock properly:

- a) Disposal of carcasses: - animal carcasses during disasters cause pollution resulting human health hazards and spread of epidemic diseases thus proper steps should be taken for disposal of carcasses by suitable measures.
- b) Community management: - it is always advisable to rear the animals in post calamity period by community management as stated below;
  - I) Working bullocks, cows and calves should be kept in separate enclosure.
  - II) The animals should be provided with clean water near their housing places.
  - III) Wean cows with calf and newly born calves should be housed separately and cheap sheds should be provided.
- c) Hygienic measures: animal enclosures have to be cleaned properly and suitable disinfectants should be applied from time to time.
- d) Segregation of ill animals:- Diseased or ill animals should be separated from healthier ones.

#### After disaster

Animals are to be rescued and collected in relief camps, immediate priority should be given to minimize the outbreak of disease. Animal impact mitigation should include:

- a) Promotional herd health care such as nutrition, pregnant animal care and care for new born.
- b) Prevention of risk through vaccination.
- c) Rehabilitation:- help animals to recover from any trauma and psychological fear.
- d) Disposal of dead animals.

## **Psycho-social Care and Support**

Psycho-social care and support is an important component of disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction. The victims that need immediate care & priority should be facilitated with new innovative ideas & through other measures that increases their life values and motivation. Defined Psycho-social Care centers should be established in a District either in Hospitals or Health centers where psycyo-social support will be provided to disaster victims timely and on regular basis. Some of the essential aspects that need to be maintained for the same are given below.

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

At least one center for psychologically disturbed people should exist either in district hospitals or in separate vicinity where trained persons from Psychology and trauma care could be used as resource persons for support and treatment of Disaster victims.

### **Institutional Frame Work & Functionaries for Disaster PSSMHS**

<b>Technical, scientific, Academic regional and Nodal Institutions</b>	<b>Mental Health</b>	<b>Disaster Management</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>Other Ministries /line Departments</b>
Local centers- Mental Health	District Mental Health	DDMA – Chairperson	District Health	Labour, women & Child Welfare,

services- District Hospital & Medical Collage Psychiatric Departments to be nominated – DMHP will coordinate & monitor the referral service in District. Centers for PSS at the District level – Social work/ psychology/sociology Departments, DIET & NGO at District level , civil society Groups, Academic institutions	Programme- Nodal officer	DDMA will coordinate with DMHP authorities to provide training & services	Department – Chief Medical Officer	human Resource Development, Social Welfare, Youth affairs & sports, tribal affairs, social justice & empowerment, housing & urban poverty alleviation, agriculture, Culture, information & Broadcasting, Micro small & medium enterprises, minority affairs
Institutions at District Level			Functionaries at District Level	
Family & community			NSS, NCC, NYKS, CLW, Civil	
DIET(District Institute of Education and Training),DMHP,NGO at District level – infrastructure to be used for mitigation & preparedness			Defense, First responders, NDRF, Panchayati Raj Functionaries, Local Non – Government & Community based organizations	
Academic Institutions, Professional Bodies			Civil Society functionaries,	
Block Development Office			Department of Education	
Local panchayat Raj institutions			Functionaries, Health	
NGOS, Community Based Organizations, Civil Society			Department Functionaries,	
Private stakeholders			NHRM, NRLM, MGNREGA functionaries	

### **Sectoral Preparedness Measures for Disaster PSSMHS**

Humanitarian Sector	Preparedness – Action points
Protection & Human Rights Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Develop mechanism to monitor, report &amp; seek redress for human rights violations</li> <li>✓ Work with people at risk to identify priorities &amp; develop capacities</li> <li>✓ Train armed forces on international protection standards</li> <li>✓ Implementation strategies to prevent violence , including general based violence</li> </ul>
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Monitor access to key micronutrients known to influence the child Psychological development</li> <li>✓ Plan &amp; develop equitable distribution according to needs during emergencies</li> </ul>

<p>Housing , water &amp; Sanitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Conduct participatory assessment on safety &amp; appropriateness of potential sites</li> <li>✓ Plan to provide emergency shelters to all people</li> <li>✓ Plan to prevent people being placed in camps long term</li> <li>✓ Plan for the heating of shelters</li> <li>✓ Map of social dimensions for existing resources, gaps &amp; at risk groups regarding water &amp; sanitation</li> <li>✓ Plan to provide water &amp; sanitation for all people( with appropriate targeting of people at risk)</li> <li>✓ Amend the provisions of the existing housing scheme to address the needs of disaster survivors</li> </ul>
<p>Health Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strengthening the national capacity of health systems for providing MHPSS in emergencies</li> <li>✓ Train staff in culturally appropriate clinical care of survivors of gender based and other violence</li> <li>✓ Orient health staff in psychological first aid</li> <li>✓ Bring the national essential drug list in line with WHO Model</li> <li>✓ Develop emergency preparedness plans for institutions</li> <li>✓ Amend the provisions of the existing health schemes to address the needs of disaster survivors</li> </ul>
<p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Using participatory methods, train &amp; supervise teachers in basic</li> <li>✓ Psychological support, children’s rights, participatory methods , positive discipline and codes of conduct</li> <li>✓ Strengthen the capacity of education system</li> <li>✓ Establish general &amp; psychological crisis plans for schools</li> <li>✓ Strengthen emergency education capacities , addressing prominent issues in the curriculum</li> <li>✓ Amend the provisions of the education scheme to address the needs of disaster survivors</li> </ul>
<p>Dissemination of information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Prepare a risk communication strategy for disseminating essential during emergencies</li> <li>✓ Advocate against media use of harmful images &amp; distribution of inappropriate information</li> <li>✓ Involve key stakeholders in developing, pilot – testing &amp; distributing information on positive coping</li> </ul>

Community Mobilization & support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Conduct risk analysis, develop a community response plan, including an early warning system &amp; strengthen local capacity to implement such plans</li> <li>✓ Train &amp; supervise existing community workers on how to provide appropriate emergency MHPSS services</li> <li>✓ Develop community plans on protecting &amp; supporting early childhood development in emergencies</li> </ul>
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Conduct livelihood risk analysis &amp; develop community response plan</li> <li>✓ Amend provisions of existing livelihood programs to accommodate the needs of disaster survivors, especially the most vulnerable</li> </ul>

### **Capacity Building**

- Special attention be given to the development of trained manpower, their availability during disaster, knowledge networking and scientific upgradation at all levels especially in sub district prioritized on basis on hazard , Risk & vulnerability assessment
- Standardized training for disaster PSSMH will be imparted to all MH professionals & paramedics
- Mainstreaming the disaster PSSMH aspect in education system – psychologist, psychiatric social workers, & sociologist
- Civil defence can be actively involved in training CLWs for disaster PSSMHS
- Local universities & national bodies will enhance the infrastructural inadequacies of the training providing organization/institutions in the district
- Psychological first aid & practical support training & skills to hospital emergency paramedics, ambulance crew, and community level workers, students & other first responders to disasters, to enhance the reach of the PSSMHS.

### **PSSMHS in Disaster Response**

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

- Establish a committee which will coordinate & implement District Mental Health Response Plan
- Conduct a detailed & coordinated need assessment on mental health & participatory issues to avoid duplication in an ethical & appropriately participatory manner
- Share the need assesment information to all stakeholders & conduct feedback sessions with community
- Increase affected peoples awreness of their legal rights & their ability to assert these rights in the safest possible way , using culturally appropriate communication methods
- Activate or establish social protection mechanism , building local protection capcities where needed



- Provision of emergency Psychosocial first aid(PFA) acknowledging the cultural & traditional benefits, practices & sensitivity through mass catharsis, ventilation , resuming ritual practices , organizing regular meetings of the survivors and providing needs for the children
- Design a referral system for survivors needing specialize intervention/service
- Ensure care for care givers & young children (0-8 years)

## **TECHNO LEGAL FRAME WORK**

There has been a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management in the District. The new approach proceeds from the conviction that development can not be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into the development process. Law pertaining to planning, development & building construction are very important to achieve the planned & development in urban & rural areas.

District administration/local authorities shall ensure that existing building bye laws, land use zoning regulations & development control regulations correspond to the requirements for safe construction as laid down by various agencies such as Bureau of Indian standards (BIS), for seismic zones IV & V, Transfer of disaster resilient constructions by capacity building of professionals involved in activities of construction, Engineers, Architects, Builders & Masons.

### **Techno – Legal Regime**

The institutionalization of disaster preparedness, in the state requires appropriate techno legal support systems. These include certain crucial steps as under:

- Operationalize state level disaster management authority
- Appropriate lagistation pertaining to emergency medical service
- Development of standards for relief & recovery
- Preparation & distribution of manuals & handbooks
- The early warning system need to be in place & strengthened. There needs to be an integration of localized warning systems with the advanced forms of formal warning systems.
- Safety measures in terms of safe evacuation routes, identification of places for shelter, alarm system, access to protective equipments, promotion of life saving methods & techniques has to be identified/developed & integrated with early warning system.
- Strengthening of relief distribution & accounting system at different levels of the state has to be done. This would include strategic measures such as identification of centralized system for receipt, storage & distribution of relief as well as establishing norms/logistical tools of rate contact, procurement and stockpile of relief materials

- Important step is strengthening of EOC at State level & District level

### **Strategies & Techno legal regimes for Disaster Preparedness**

<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>Mock Drills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Organize combined mock drills among various actors to create a cordial atmosphere</li> <li>✓ Develop training programs for volunteers to conduct mock drills</li> <li>✓ Arrangement of advance preparatory periodic mock drills on disaster management</li> </ul>	District Collector, F&EM Services, I&FC, Health Department, Civil Defense, Red cross
<b>Strengthening institutional arrangements &amp; practices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strengthening of District Disaster Management Authority</li> <li>✓ Establishment of paramedical cadre through training programs &amp; accredit/license them</li> <li>✓ Impart training to manpower for emergency services</li> <li>✓ Recognize and accredit trauma centers</li> <li>✓ Establish District wide medical emergency access number</li> <li>✓ Creation of guidelines for emergency care for special sections of people (vulnerable sections)</li> <li>✓ Development of relief norms &amp; packages</li> </ul>	District Collector , Municipal Council, PWD, I&FC & other line Departments

## **REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION**

The rehabilitation & Reconstruction measures will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid down by District Disaster Management Authority in conjunction with implementing authorities. The guiding principles of rehabilitation & reconstruction are given below:

### **Key Principles Guiding Rehabilitation & Reconstruction**

- In the reconstruction & rehabilitation phase, the focus has to shift from response & immediate relief to the livelihood enhancement & employment generation plans & programs with food – for work food for work arrangements
- Every group involved in the social, economic & physical reconstruction of the affected region must grant & respect peoples right to information & right to participate in the planning process, with full freedom of expression at every stage of planning & execution
- Community participation must be sought through representatives of various socio-economic sections within a precondition for design, planning, site & material selection , material procurement, construction & utilization of resources
- The vulnerable sections of the community should be given the top priority
- New community location should be planned with clear consent from the village commune or the Gram Panchayat
- Where there is even partial, minimum relocation of a community , forcible , unjust land acquisition should be avoided
- Schedule castes & nomadic tribes, other socially & economically backward class communities, disabled population , women headed households etc. should be especially protected against land alienation
- Reconstruction panning should include apart from housing, community amenities like health, education , water supply, grazing ground, etc all of which can be part of the final village resettlement plan.
- New housing & community reconstruction should have facilities for land conservation, maximum rainwater harvesting, soak pits & drainage , along with other appropriate technology measures to fill water & energy requirements

- In reconstruction, the choice of technology should necessarily be based on multiple criteria, including self-reliance of the community, availability of the material, and specific hazard proofing technology
- Wherever possible, retrofitting should be a priority over new construction
- Representatives of affected communities, people's organizations, NGOs, and the local government should form a body for decision making at every level of planning and execution of a project, where funds and inputs are to come from outside the community.
- All funds received from any agency, national or international, including the collection of surcharge, must be deposited into a separate fund/ account related to the specific disaster and must be utilized only for the purpose for which it is assigned.
- An independent High Power Committee with eminent persons from various walks of life should be immediately constituted to monitor the planning and execution, including expenditure at each –District Zonal and local- Stage

### **Components of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Processes**

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

#### **Detailed Damage Assessment**

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

<b>Information</b>	<b>Illustration</b>
<b>Number of affected people requiring assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This figure will determine all other estimates and calculations, and therefore, needs to be established as precisely as possible</li> <li>• Assistance for provisions of temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Water needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment should examine whether each person is having access to minimum 15 litres of portable water per day to cover drinking, cooking &amp; personal hygiene needs.</li> <li>• Assessment should check whether each hospital in the affected region is able to provide minimum 10 litres per person per day for patients and staff.</li> <li>• Assessment should check whether each family have access to two water collecting vessels of 10-20 litres, plus water storage vessels of 20 litres.</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment should check whether tents are available for each family comprising of 4-6 people</li> <li>• Should explore the type of shelter requirements (roof, walls &amp; floors) in the context of approaching season such as summer/winter/rains.</li> <li>• Should assess the availability of locally available shelter resources</li> <li>• Should assess the requirement and type of shelter heating , if necessary</li> </ul>
<b>Nutritional needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment should inquire the accessibility of individuals to food rations, in terms of access to at least a minimum of 2,100 kilocalories per person</li> </ul>

	<p>per day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special care is to be taken to check the accessibility of special food to treat severely malnourished individuals</li> <li>• Monitoring of malnutrition using international standards (e.g. sphere minimum standards) and methods such as weight – for height etc needs to be used.</li> </ul>
<b>Sanitation needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment should check the availability/accessibility of toilets such that a maximum of 20 people per toilet have access to it.</li> <li>• Assess, whether use of toilets is arranged by household and /or segregated by sex.</li> <li>• Assess the distance of toilets from dwellings such that there should be no more than 50 meters from dwellings or more than a one – minute walk.</li> <li>• Assess whether there exist containers or a system for disposing of solid waste.</li> <li>• Assess the need and methods for vector control (flies, rats etc)</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihood needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculations of assistance for agricultural input, replacement/treatment of livestock.</li> <li>• Calculations of assistance for repairing land &amp; other livelihood resources/materials</li> </ul>
<b>Health &amp; Psycho-social care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the nature and type of short term and long term medical care and support that needs to be given to the affected people.</li> <li>• Assess the nature and type of psycho-social care and support that needs to be given to affected persons.</li> </ul>

### **Assistance to restore houses and dwelling units**

- Recovery support for housing reconstruction should be based on indigenous designs and adaptable to perceived/occurred hazards
- Housing units that are repaired or replaced should account for further hazard risk in design, construction and materials.
- Housing solution should ensure access to livelihood, availability of food and water, access to markets, utilities and transportation, access to religion and religious.
- Care should be taken to prevent unintended and negative effects on the natural environment, or should address any environmental impacts that are caused by the intervention.
- Housing solutions should be sustainable.

### **Relocation (Need based)**

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

- Gaining consent of affected population
- Land acquisition
- Urban/rural land use planning
- Customize relocation packages
- Obtaining due relocation clearance for relocation
- Getting the necessary authorization for rehabilitation
- Livelihood rehabilitation measures

### **Re building infrastructure**

- Repair, replace and re-establish damaged physical, social and economic infrastructures upon which the society's life lines depend.
- Infrastructure development that accompanies the recovery effort should be accessible to all populations affected.
- Ensure sound Environmental Impact Assessment of potential reconstruction sites in which technical, social, political and economic factors should be included to minimize/reduce the exposure of affected populations to additional health and natural hazards.

Typical infrastructure building activities during the reconstruction phase would include:

- Disaster proofing and retrofitting of buildings.



- Creation/retrofitting of structures such as roads, bridges, canals etc. that may have been destroyed/damaged due to the disaster.
- Restoration of basic infrastructure facilities, for example, water schemes, power stations etc.
- Construction of health centers, first aid centers and hospitals.

### **Re building livelihood**

- Restore livelihood activities by replacing or repairing assets that have been destroyed or disrupted by a disaster.
- Enhance the capacities of livelihood related line departments.
- Strengthening community based organizations, NGOs, and community in planning, evaluating, implementing and monitoring the community livelihood needs.
- Diversify or transform livelihood by developing new skills and strategies based on existing knowledge & experience to improve resilience.
- Identify new and improved marketing methods and trade routes.
- Ensure that gender sensitive approach/methods are incorporated in the livelihood rebuilding process.
- Enhance the resilience of communities to future climatic change events by livelihood diversification & biodiversity classification.

### **Psycho-Social care and Support**

- Impart essential skills of psychosocial care to community level workers engaged in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction as part of the overall rebuilding process.
- All medical personnel should be trained in the essentials of mental health care so that they recognize these conditions and treat the affected population with specific interventions and thus avoid dependence on non –specific interventions like the use of pain
- Providers of Psycho social care should be sensitive to culture , ethnic, racial & language diversity
- Administrators should integrated Psycho social care as part of the overall care programs
- Ensure that SOP is developed for proper report building between care givers & survivors

- Carry out psycho social need assessment at individual , family and community level
- Monitor & evaluate PSSMHS intervention.

### **Finalizing Reconstruction & Rehabilitation plan**

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

#### Funds Generation

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

### **Fund Disbursement & Audit**

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

- Prioritizing resource allocation across approved projects
- Establishing mechanisms(like a chain of banks, collection centers, nature of accounts, spread etc) for collection of funds
- On going monitoring and control of fund usage throughout actual project implementation

### **Project management**

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

### **IEC (Information, education & communication)**

Communication activities are necessary to convey to the larger community the scope and nature of the proposed reconstruction and rehabilitation effort so as to increase the stakeholders awareness and buy - in for the ongoing activities. Hence, the

relevant Govt. Departments, district administration and local authorities shall under take.

Ongoing media management/public relations: to ensure accurate communication of the reconstruction and rehabilitation measures being taken to various stakeholders:

- Community management: This includes communicating to the affected communities with a view to appraising them of efforts being made for their relocation / rehabilitation/ reconstruction
- Feedback mechanism: using the communication network to get feedback of reconstruction & rehabilitation measures

### **Dispute resolution mechanism**

- The District collector, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall institutionalize to address beneficiary's grievances at various levels as well as explore innovative ways of dispute minimization like involving reconstruction initiatives. Appropriate mechanism with penalties for dealing with false claims will be evolved to prevent misuse of assistance

### **ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RECOVERY)**

1. Executive Engineer R&B Shopian
2. Executive Engineer Flood Control Shopian
3. Block Development Officer Shopian
4. Asstt. Director CA&PD Department Shopian
5. Naib Tehsildar concerned.
6. Executive Officer Municipal Committee Shopian.

### **LITIGATION**

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

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

## **15. Financial Plan**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Approximate financial involvement</b>
1	<b>Constructions of Stores at H/Q,s &amp; at Zainpora for storage of relief material</b>	<b>22 lacs</b>
2	<b>Three snow cutters</b>	<b>2.475 crores</b>
3	<b>Three dozers</b>	<b>49.5 lacs</b>
4	<b>One crane</b>	<b>16.5 lacs</b>
5	<b>One ambulance (mobile)</b>	<b>11 lacs</b>
6	<b>Ten Water proof tents</b>	<b>11 lacs</b>
7	<b>Ten Gensets (mobile)</b>	<b>5.5 lacs</b>
8	<b>Ten Dewatering Pumps</b>	<b>2.2 lacs</b>
9	<b>Relief stock including medicines</b>	<b>11 lacs</b>
10	<b>Utensils for three locations</b>	<b>1.1 lac</b>
11	<b>Firewood 1500 qtls</b>	<b>00.55 lacs</b>
12	<b>Four Syntex water containers each of one thousand Ltrs capacity</b>	<b>00.22 lacs</b>
13	<b>White cloth for dead bodies 1000 mtrs</b>	<b>00.55 lacs</b>
14	<b>Research</b>	<b>5.5 lacs</b>
15	<b>POL &amp; repairs</b>	<b>1.1 lac</b>
16	<b>Litigation</b>	<b>5.1 lacs</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3, 90.72 about 3.9 crores</b>

## 16. PLAN MAINTAINANCE

Plan maintenance is a dynamic process of updated on periodic basis. The backbone of maintaining the plan is carrying out mock drills, undertaken periodic vulnerability & Risk assesment, improvising in the context new development programs/projects and updating the plan accordingly. All the departments which have roles & responsibilities in District Disaster Management plan, must have a system to ensure that all officers iof there departments who have a specific role to play are fully conversant with their responsibilities/tasks

### 17.1 Authority for maintaining and reviewing the plan

According to act No.31 of 2005- The Disaster Management act ,2003 chapter 4<sup>th</sup> , District plan “31 District plan”

- 1) District Disaster Management plan shall be readily available
- 2) The plan shall be prepared by District Authority after consultation with all stakeholders
- 3) The District plan shall include ,
  - a)Vulnerable areas
  - b)Mitigation measures,
  - c) Capacity building and preparedness measures,
  - d) Response plans for Disasters
- 4) The District plan shall be reviewed & updated annually
- 5) The copies of the plan shall be made available to different district offices for necessary suggestions
- 6) The District authority shall review from time the implementation of the plan and issue instructions to different departments for its implementation thereof

### 17.2 Debrief & Evaluation – Mock Drills

- After the mock exercise, debriefing & evaluation is very important. It is of critical importance that these sights are collected from participants and used to modify the plan.
- Debriefing is very important & should be carried out immediately after the exercise. It also includes documentation in terms of recommendations & improvements of the plan
- The lessons learned from mock exercises are likely to be similar to those from real events

### 13.3 Review/updating of plan

The District Disaster management plan should be reviewed and updated monthly by the month of April based on the inputs as under:

- a) Drills & Rehearsals
- b) Recommendations from all line departments in their annual Disaster Management Report
- c) Lessons learned from any Disaster
- d) Directions from Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster

Management Authority ,  
Government of India , State Disaster Management  
Act

## **Hospital Management plan**

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

### **Constituency – wise breakup of health institutions of District Shopian.**

<b>Name of the constituency</b>	<b>No. of health institutions</b>	<b>Details</b>	
<b>Shopian</b>	38	DH	01
		CHC	01
		PHC	04 Sedow, vehil, tukroo, pinjoora, Ramnagri, Moshawar
		NT-PHC	05
		S/C	26
		MACs	01
		CHC	01
		PHC	02
		NT- PHC	05 T.Imamsahib, Nadigam, Wachi
		S/C	24
<b>Wachi</b>	36	04 Kanjiurallar, Reban, Chakoora, Check	

**Total (Shopian + Wachi) = 74**

**Mobile MACs = 02 (MAC Peermarg and MAC Kounsarnag, one each in block Keller & Shopian)**

**Present status: - Govt.= 17**

**Rented = 47**

Disaster Preparedness for a hospital is a temporary lack of resources which is caused due to the sudden influx of unexpected patient load in short time which in turn is due to a natural or human induced disasters/internal disaster or mass causality incident. Disaster Preparedness will lessen the impact of the disaster on a hospital/healthcare facility and allow it to deliver a sane Health care response

**Potential Disaster (Hospital vulnerability)**

**Natural:** Flashfloods, Earthquakes, landslides, snow avalanches, Communicable diseases, epidemics etc.

**Human induced:** riots, warfare conventional & (CBRN), Civil strife/unrest.

**Mass causality incidents (MCI):** In road accidents, religious & other gatherings

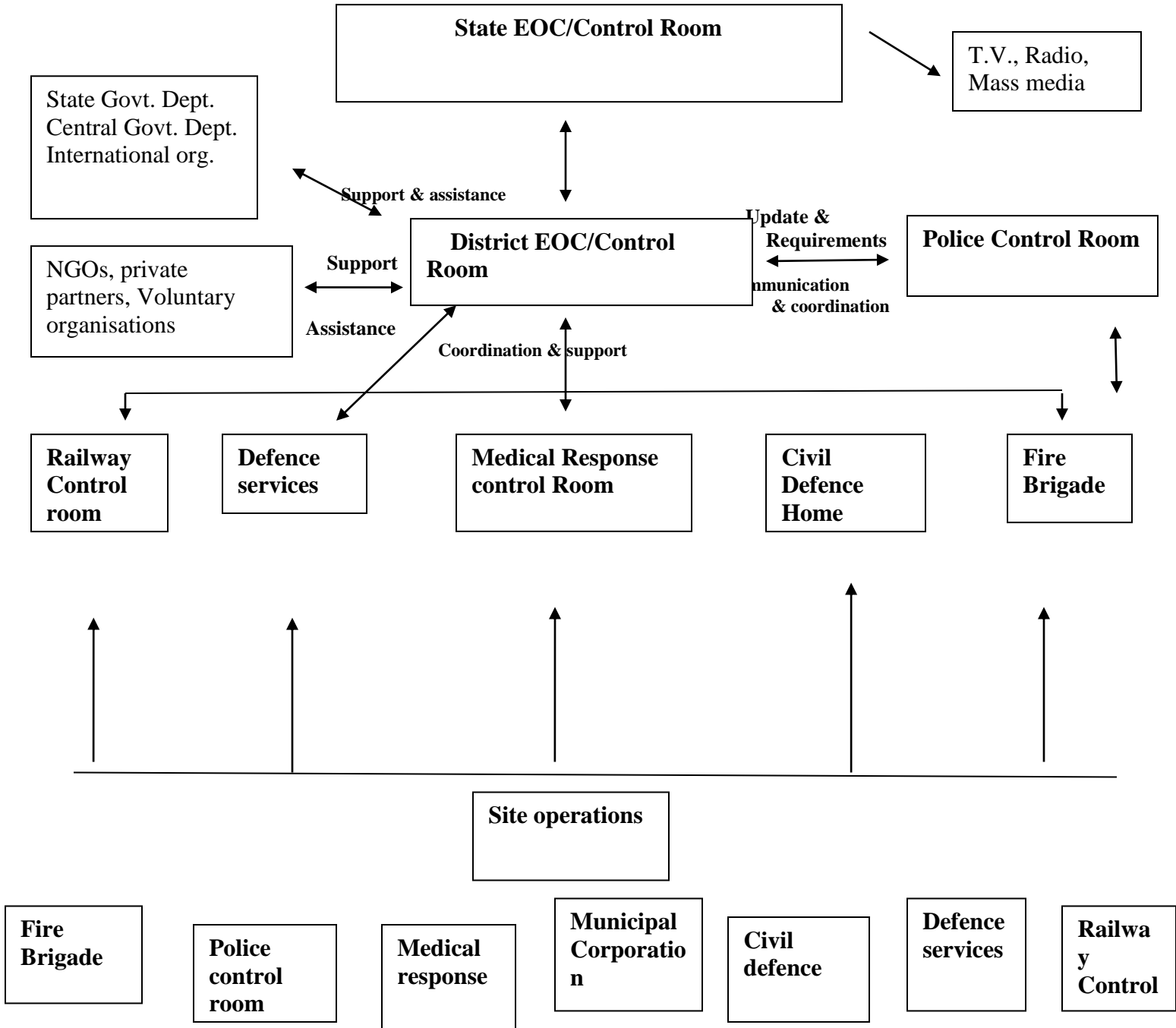
**Internal Disaster:** Fire, Building collapse

Preparation: Prevention & Mitigation

- Special attention at the time of site selection for critical infrastructures. For example low lying , marshy lands should be avoided. If there is no alternative necessary measures such as proper earth filling measures should be brought in action.
- Implementation of building codes in earthquake prone areas for improving the structural quality of buildings.
- Design considerations, specifications and material used for prevention of damages due to structural (SE) and non structural elements (NSE) are in conformation with the National building Code.
- Critical services such as electricity, water and sanitation , waste treatment and disposal of biomedical wastes are important to ensure continuity of operations during an emergency situation. Plan alternatives and restorations in the preparedness phase.



**District Disaster Response Incident Command(Health)**



**Major activities by the Departments above:**

S.No.	Department	Activities
01	Fire & Emergency Services	Evacuation, Fire fighting, Rescue.
02	Police Control Room	Rescue,

03	<b>Medical Response</b>	Law & Order Corpse Disposal, Traffic Management, Rumor control Transport Seriously injured, onsite Emergency treatment of injured,
04	<b>Municipal Corporations</b>	Corpse Disposal, Preventive measures, Health monitoring Emergency water & food storage, Corpse Disposal, Clearance of debris, Emergency repairs, Coordinating,
05	<b>Civil Defence/Home guards</b>	Transport Shelter
06	<b>Defence services</b>	Evacuation, Search and rescue Call for assistance in Emergency when district contingency measures are not sufficient
07	<b>Railway control room</b>	Transport, Rescue, Railway hospitals.

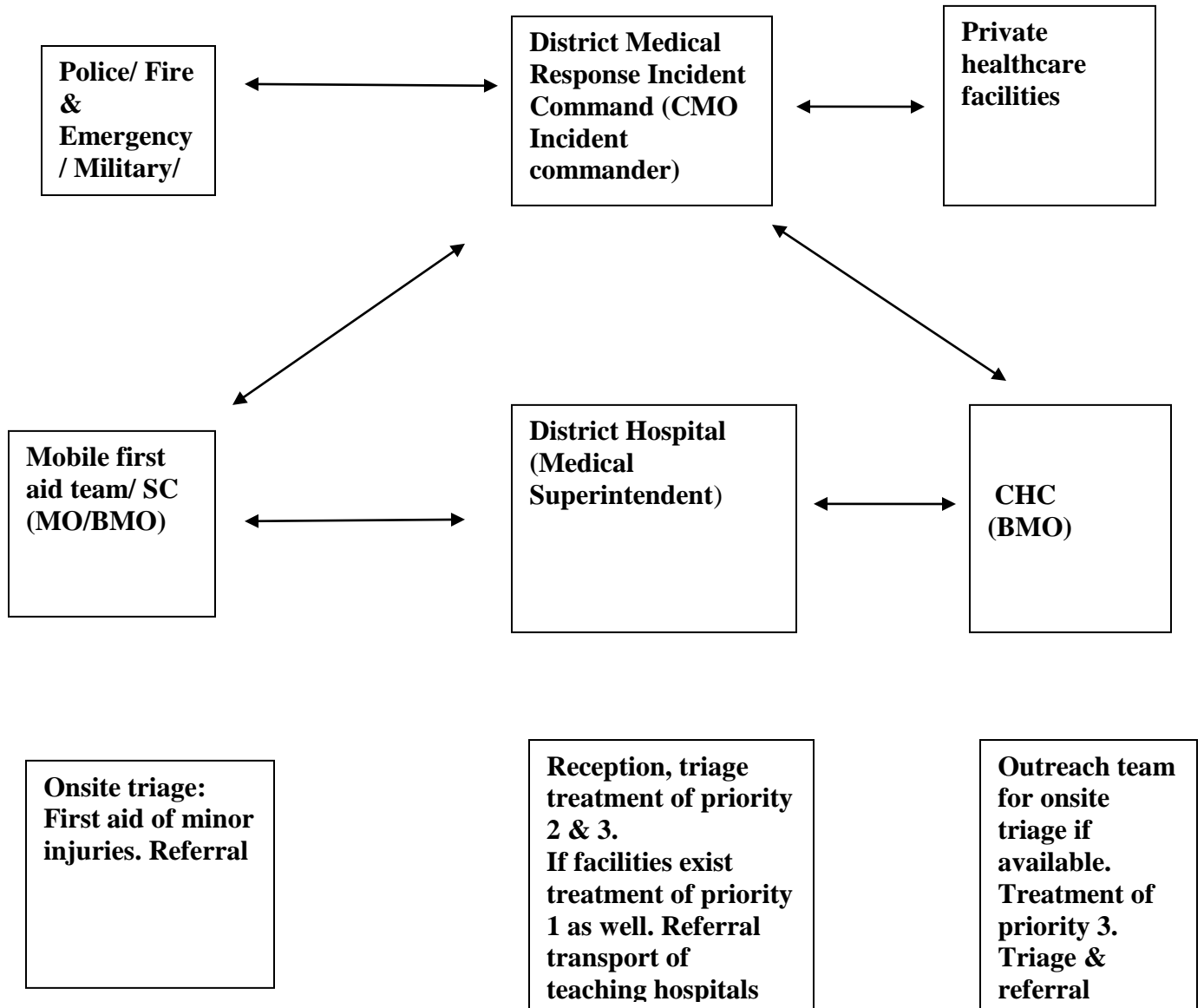
### **Pre Hospital Management objectives**

- To render first aid to victims at the spot of disaster and their transportation to nearby hospital as a part of life saving measures.
- Ensure prompt ambulance service for outreach of first aid parties to the site and prompt referral of triaged patients to hospital.

Pre Hospital Management is done by:

- First aid parties
- First aid posts(static like SC/PHC or a temporary post)
- Mobile surgical units if possible

**District Healthcare Response Incident Command System**



### **Disaster Management Health Committee**

S.NO.	Name	Designation	Place of posting	Cell No.
01	Dr. Abdul Rashid	CMO SPN	CMO Office	9469866711
02	Dr. Bashir Ah. Padder	DHO SPN	CMO Office	9622641837
03	Dr. Mohd. Yousuf	DIO SPN	CMO Office	7006709800
04	Dr. Yousuf Dr. Sanualha	BMOs	Block Shopian, Keller.	9797970797 9622733560
05	Manzoor Ahmad	S.O. Adm	CMO Office	8494088488
06	Mashooq Ahmad	S.O. P LG.	CMO Office	9797979766
07	Manzoor ul Hassain	District Store Keeper	CMO Office	7006401215

### **Roles & Responsibilities**

Chief Medical Officer (Incident Commander for Health Care Response) and Medical Superintendent (Incident commander for in – hospital Response) will discuss the plan with chairman DDMA (ddc), higher authorities and across departments.

- Chief Medical Officer will delegate roles to the committee members at district level.
- Supervise the pre – disaster preparations
- Coordination & information exchange with DDMA & other agencies at the time of disaster.
- Organize District level workshops regarding medical emergencies at the time of disasters.
- Supervise & support post disaster epidemiological surveillance by IDSP and other teams and take public health measures in such situations
- Ensure post disaster return to routine health care activities.

#### **DEPUTY CMO**

- Hold district level awareness workshops/interaction on Disaster Management with medical officers of PHCs, pharmacists, nurses, sanitary inspectors, storekeepers(all cadres of HCW employed in Govt/Pvt sectors or retired personeel & volunteers)
- Maintain directory of trained personnel preferably residing in the vicinity.
- Document a network of Health care facilities (HCFs) onsite to highest refreal level.
- Supportive supervision at the time of Disasters.
- Ensure early restoration of Routine Immunization (RI) and maternal health care

#### **DISTRICT IMMUNIZATION OFFICER**

- Will organize trainings & drills
- BLS for left out MOs, pharmacists, Nurses, ambulance drivers, nursing orderlies, volunteers

- Form and train Quick Response Medical Teams(QRMT).
- Training regarding triage through appropriate trainers.
- Training regarding correct poly- trauma patient handling & refresh correct first aid procedures.
- Volunteers to be trained in search & rescue and other non clinical activities.
- Vaccination if needed
- Early restoration of routine immunization and conduct of sessions missed due to disaster.

### **DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER: LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT**

Along with district storekeeper will in pre- disaster phase

- Maintain an inventory of available equipments & supplies (medication including I/V fluids, surgical disposables, dressing material, common articles for:
- First aid parties, first aid posts, PHCs, DH and District Store (short stock items to be replenished)
- Maintain list of ambulances, their drivers & controlling officer, Fetch list of additional government & private vehicles that may be needed during disaster
- Issue directions & ensure maintenance of balance fuel in ambulances
- Supervise Health condition of masses in disaster and post disaster phase
- Respond to epidemics
- Ensure post disaster implementation of national programs including mental health program with special focus on post traumatic stress disorders.

### **BLOCK MEDICAL OFFICERS**

- Ensure planning at block level and micro planning at village level through available work force, volunteers and link workers.
- Disaster plan at block/village should be micro template of the larger plan
- Pre disaster designation of first aid (mobile/static) at block /village level.
- Designate manpower, supplies and ambulances to these posts. Constitute disaster teams and designate concerned MO as team leader.
- Maintain & share inventory (of men, material and supplies) of PHC and sub centers with chief medical office.
- Let roles & responsibilities be known. Frame & distribute job cards in the preparatory phase
- Coordinate training of staff & volunteers in BLS/first aid with Chief Medical Office.
- Post training mock drills of the plan.
- Coordination with higher authorities
- Networking with other healthcare facilities
- Know the referral chain. Maintain communication while referring

- IEC regarding disaster Management among health care workers, community , schools and panchayats etc
- Activation of block level disaster plan and supervision of response
- Post disaster debriefing. Epidemiologic surveillance and initiation of routine immunization and MCH activities.

**Inventory of Equipment: District Store Shopian**

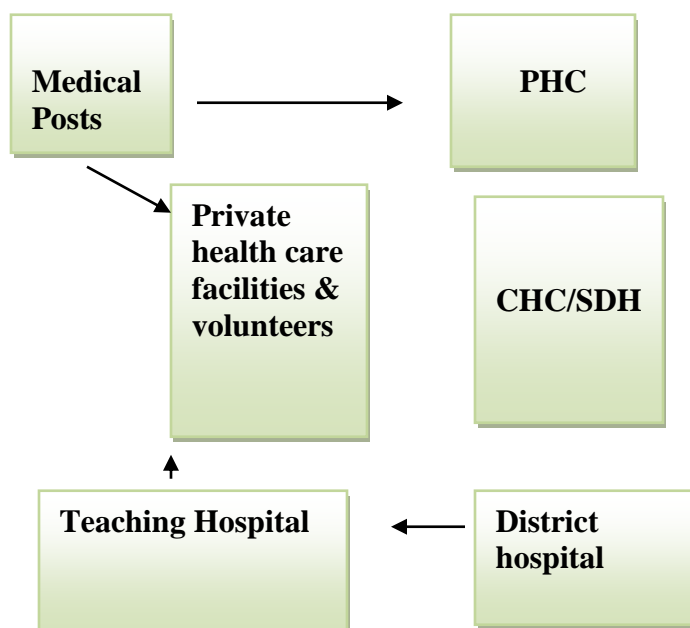
<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>Machinery/Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity in place</b>
01	Stretchers	20
02	Tents	06
03	Transport Ventilators	0
04	CPR chest compressors	02
05	Cardiac monitors	04
06	Defibrillators	04
07	Potable oxygen concentrators	10
08	Potable oxygen cylinders	60
09	Pulse oxymeters	10
10	Nebulizers	08
11	Glucometers	30
12	Potable generators (1.5KVA)	04
13	Life support ambulance	0
14	Torches	1 per responder
15	Water bottles	1 per responder
16	Blankets	3 per party
17	Stretchers (Aluminum & canvas)	1 per party
18	Ambulances with fitted oxygen	17
19	Haversacks for first aiders	Sufficient

Besides the above items Medical & Health service Department is having other emergency items like bandages, cottons, dressing pads and trained para medical staff.

**NETWORKING OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES**

Networking: dynamic link between various health care facilities of a given geographical area for augmentation & optimization of available resources. Health care facilities have to be networked for:

1. Information
2. Materials
3. Manpower
4. Training



### **Directory (in case of emergency)**

<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>Name of the organization</b>	<b>Contact No.</b>
<b>01</b>	State Emergency Operation Center (EOC)	1070
<b>02</b>	District EOC	01933260293
<b>03</b>	Police	100
<b>04</b>	Fire Brigade	01933260222
<b>05</b>	Volunteers	Contact list uploaded on District Website
<b>06</b>	Information/media	01933260615
<b>07</b>	Blood Donors	9797062662
<b>08</b>	CMO	946866711 01933260293
<b>09</b>	BMOs	9797006575,9622733560
<b>10</b>	MOs of first aid posts/PHCs	9419404991,9797972297
<b>11</b>	Team Members	9622641837,9797062662,9906660710
<b>12</b>	Medical Superintendent	94190069187
<b>13</b>	Local leaders & respectable persons	9419001749,9469063075
<b>14</b>	Other Govt. Offices	01933261910,01933261845
<b>15</b>	Nearest Suppliers/Stockiest	9419047497
<b>16</b>	Local plumbers & electricians(Pvt/Govt)	7298864006

## **OBJECTIVES OF HOSPITAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

- To provide prompt and effective medical care to the maximum possible (depending upon the capacity of the hospital)
- Create awareness regarding Hospital Disaster Plan among healthcare staff & government agencies, NGOs, volunteer group & community at large.
- Health care networking within & outside District.
- Mobilization & optimization of resources like manpower, logistics & supplies within short notice.
- Training & motivation of staff, including mock drill
- GOAL: Maximum lives are saved in the shortest possible response time

### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (HOSPITAL LEVEL)**

- Medical Superintendent of Hospital
- District Health Officer Shopian
- All heads of Departments (Consultants) & sectional heads
- Casualty Medical officer
- Nursing Superintendent (Sr Nurse)
- Representatives of all cadres of staff's pharmacist, sanitary inspector, in charge OT, Nursing Head, I/C electric & water supply maintenance, I/C security

### **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & DISASTER RESPONSE BY HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT**

Disaster preparedness is basically getting ready for disasters by adopting both short term & long term measures. The main aim of the disaster preparedness is reduce the impacts of coming disasters through adoption of preventive measures. The main Goals of Disaster Preparedness are:

- Construction of Hospitals/Health centers in safe areas, areas that are less vulnerable to Disasters
- Making the hospital buildings disaster resilient by adopting the building code, retrofitting techniques etc.
- Timely fire audit of Hospitals and Health Units.
- Logistics management of essential medical equipments, medicines and training of paramedical staff in dealing with emergencies at the time of disasters
- Capacity Building/awareness programs for Medical & Health departments in collaboration with SDRF, Civil Defence
- Procurement of essential lifesaving drugs and medicines for vulnerable sections of people which includes Children's, pregnant women and old aged persons in advance



- Coordination & Communication with line departments in preparing various measures that help in prevention/ reduces the impacts of disasters.
- Form an incident command system Headed by CMO and allocate resources, roles and responsibilities to the responsible officers
- Setup control room 24 ×7 and depute trained staff to it.
- For Quick response at the time of emergency setup a communication number in your area for information dissemination to general public.
- Make efforts to reduce rise of epidemics among children's, pregnant women & lactating women.
- Circulate emergency do's & don'ts through print media to general public

**Thank You**