

**Draft**

**District Disaster Management  
Plan  
Of  
District Shopian**

**(2017-18)**

**Prepared by**

**District Disaster Management Authority Shopian**

**Place: Shopian**

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**Deputy Commissioner,  
Shopian**

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# **1. 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                  |

## **2. 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.

### **3. 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 = one
- g. No. of villages = 236
- h. No. of Neyabats = 05
- i. No. of Girdawar Circles = 06
- j. No. of Patwar Halqas = 43
- k. No. of Blocks = 1.1/2

- 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 = one
- 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.

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

**6. Building Fire:**

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

**4. NALLAS CAUSING FLOOD IN SHOPIAN DISTRICT**

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

## NAME OF THE VILLAGES VULNERABLE TO FLOODS

S.No	Name of Nallah	Name of the village affected by flood
01	Rambi Ara Nallah	Aglar Cherat Ahgam Arhams Alyalpora Batapora Chillipora Drazpora Degam Doomwani Goonshi Hefshirmal Melehora Mispora Nagbal Nowpora Odura Padpawan Sheikhpora Sugan Trenz Turkh-Wangam Wachi
02	Veshu Nallah	Check Kachdoora Kanjiullar Motgan
03	Vedji Nallah/Canal	Amshipora (partly) Check Sedow Check Shamshipora Dangerpora Nowgam Sadpora (partly) Shamshipora Vehil
04	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. Scour
4. Deposition loading in the slope crest
5. Vegetation removal (by forest fire, drought etc)

### **Physical Causes**

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

Geography of 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. Medical:-**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Category of Institution</b>	<b>Shopian</b>
<b>1</b>	District Hospital	<b>01</b>
<b>2</b>	SDH/CHC	<b>03</b>
<b>3</b>	PHC	<b>09</b>
<b>4</b>	AD's	<b>06</b>
<b>5</b>	Medical Aid Centers	<b>08</b>
<b>6</b>	Sub Centers(Normal)	<b>53</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>

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

**3. PHE:-**

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

**4. Electricity:-**

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

**5. 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.**

**6. (a) Regional Transport Officer:-**

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

**8. 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?

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 needs at least 20 to 25 years through prospective planning. It shall be a written document supported by necessary maps, diagrams providing the Government the goals, strategies, policies of the district. It shall be a research-oriented Disaster Management Plan with basic purpose to provide a policy framework for future and it serves as a guide to district authority in preparation of the Disaster Management Plan.

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

## **RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District 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.	02
3. Member of Parliament	2% of MPLADS
4. MLA's Share	3% of their Funds
5. Govt. Employees	1 day salary
6. Students	Rs. 5 at admission time
7. Private Sector employee	1 day salary
8. Pension Holders	1 day benefits
9. Other Citizens (non workers)	Rs. 10
10. Business	0.5% of Annual Profit
11. Tourists	Rs. 25 per head Rs.10 per Child.
12. 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, 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:*

- 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.
- Disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development need to be promoted as main goals of a developmental process (mutually)
- Risk reduction needs to be considered as an essential investment in sustainable development
- Identification, Prioritizing and Evaluation of Risks with advanced developmental measures at District level should be brought into place.
- Mainstreaming DRR requires checking the impacts of disasters and climate change on any planned developmental process at all levels of planning and governance.
- 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.

### **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.

## **11. 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.

#### 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 Fire and<br>Emergency Department Chairman 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

### **13. RESPONSE PLAN**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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)

### **13.3 Animal Welfare**

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 & there 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

## **14. TASK FORCE (REHABILITATION) TEAM FOR EACH TEAM OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT STORE**

1. Naib Tehsildar concerned.
2. Assistant Engineer RDD/MC/R&B. Shopian.
3. Concerned Girdawar / Patwari /VLW.
4. One reliable Shopian based NGO.

## **RECOVERY (Long Term)**

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

### **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 pscyo-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.

### **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 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. However, the number of judges & Courts man power in the form of Judges and also of court be increased in advance. Another problem lies with the litigation cases to be faced by the District Disaster Management Authority Shopian for which an amount of Rs.5 Lacs to be kept in the budget on annual basis

## 15. Financial Plan

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

## **List of Abbreviations**

1. D.D.M.A. District. Disaster Management Authority.
2. D.D.M.A. District. Disaster Management Authority.
3. D.D.M.C. District Disaster Management Committee.
4. D.D.M.P District Disaster Management Plan.
5. S.D.D.M.C Sub Division Disaster Management Committee.
6. S.D.D.M.P. Sub Divisional Disaster Management Plan.
7. T.D.M.C. Tehsil Disaster Management Committee.
8. T.D.M.P. Tehsil Disaster Management Plan.
9. P.D.M.C. Panchayat Disaster Management Committee.
10. P.D.M.P. Panchayat Disaster Management Plan.
11. C.C. Control Centre.
12. I.C.O. Incident Control Officer.
13. N.G.O. Non Government Organization.
14. Teh. Tehsil.
15. D.M.T. Disaster Management team.
16. N.P. Nagar Panchayat / Parishad
17. S.O.P. Standard operating Procedure.

**Draft District Disaster Management Plan from  
District Shopian.**