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separate compilation.

PART I-B

Jammu and Kashmir Government—Notifications.

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CIVIL SECRETARIAT—DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER
MANAGEMENT, RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND
RECONSTRUCTION

Notification

Srinagar, the 9th May, 2018.

SRO-205.—In exercise of the powers conferred under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 18, of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Act No. 53 of 2005), and in partial modification of Notification SRO-218 dated 22nd of May, 2017, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir hereby

notifies the J&K State Disaster Management Policy, forming annexure to this notification.

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(Sd.) TALAT PARVEZ ROHELLA, KAS,
Secretary to Gpvernment,
Department of Disaster Management, Relief,
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
and Chief Executive Officer, J&K SDMA.

Executive Summary

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has a long history of disasters. The State has witnessed many natural and human induced disasters in the past. Owing to its peculiar topography, rugged terrain, extreme weather conditions and an underdeveloped economy, the State has suffered a lot on account of natural disasters. Hazards like earthquakes, floods, fires, droughts, avalanches and landslides leading to loss of human lives, as well as public and private property. Enhanced vulnerabilities of the built environment make the State highly prone to natural disasters.

The State Government identifies a strong need to have a State Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. The State Policy recognizes that although, hazards are inevitable but their impacts can be minimized by proper planning and mitigation. The State DM Policy envisages a pro-active, holistic, comprehensive, multi-hazard approach towards disaster risk reduction and management. The Policy is based on the principles of minimizing human suffering during disasters and reduction of financial losses through integration of disaster risk reduction activities into development planning.

The Policy has envisioned establishing a strong institutional mechanism at the State level. The policy has highlighted the need for effective and functional Disaster Management Authorities at State, Division and District levels.

The Policy has also envisaged the establishment of Emergency Operation Centres at different levels (State, Division and District) for an effective management of disaster situations.

The Policy has given high priority to capacity-building of all stakeholders, including community, which is the first responder in any disaster situation. Research and documentation in the area of disaster risk mitigation and management has been given due importance in the Policy. For achieving the objective of having well-trained official machinery, a state-of-the-art State Institute of Disaster Management (SIDM) has been proposed. The overall capacity-building of the Fire and Emergency Services and SDRF, in

all possible areas necessary for effective disaster management has been given due recognition in the Policy.

To achieve the Policy objectives, all stakeholders have been entrusted with clear responsibilities. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) along with the Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities shall manage the whole gamut of Disaster Management. The Policy has indeed taken due consideration of all stages of disaster management cycle encompassing pre, during and post disaster management phases, including the long-term recovery and reconstruction.

SDRF along with NDRF, F&ES and J&K Police shall assist the civil administration at the time of an emergency. Corporate Sector/NGOs and civil society organizations have also been given specific roles at all the stages of Disaster Management.

Three-tier management system has been constituted by the State Government which is mandated to tackle the situations in the event of any kind of disaster in any part of the State. The designated authorities are functional at the following levels :—

- (i) State Disaster Management Authority headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister ;
- (ii) State Executive Committee headed by the Chief Secretary ;
- (iii) Divisional Disaster Management Authority headed by the respective Divisional Commissioner ;
- (iv) District Disaster Management Authority headed by the respective Deputy Commissioner.

Realising the importance of the subject the State Government has established a separate department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DMRRR).

ABBREVIATIONS :

BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management

CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
Div. DMA	Divisional Disaster Management Authority
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DM	Disaster Management
DMIS	Disaster Management Information System
DMRRR	Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
FCR	Financial Commissioner Revenue
FC (DM&R)	Financial Commissioner (Disaster Management and Revenue)
F&ES	Fire and Emergency Services
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of India
IRS	Incident Response System
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
JKSDMA	Jammu and Kashmir State Disaster Management Authority
J&K	Jammu and Kashmir
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NCCF	National Calamity Contingency Fund
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee

NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
R&D	Research and Development
SASE	Snow and Avalanches Study Establishment
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDMC	State Disaster Management Committee
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SEC	State Executive Committee
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UN	United Nations.

1.0 Jammu and Kashmir - An Overview

The State of Jammu and Kashmir covers the northern most extremity of India and lies between latitudes 32°.17' to 36°.58' north and longitudes 73°.26' to 80°.26' east. The State occupies a strategic position in India with borders touching Pakistan in the west, China and Tibet in the north and east and the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the south. The State has a geographical area of 2,22,236 sq. kms comprising 6.93% of the total area. This area includes 78,114 sq. kms. of area under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. kms. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. kms. under the illegal occupation of China in Ladakh.

As per the Census 2011, the State has a total population of 1,25,48,926, comprising of 66,65,561 males and 58,83,365 females. The State is divided into 22 Districts, comprising of 65 Sub-Divisions, 217 Tehsils, 517 Nayabats, 1761 Patwar Halqa. There are 7181 revenue villages in the State.

The State economy is mostly agriculture-based where majority of people are directly or indirectly dependent on it. The people's prosperity or otherwise depends on the success or failure of the agriculture sector. Physically, the State comprises of three distinct regions. Of the three regions, Ladakh Region alone covers about 58.33% of the total area of the State, Jammu Region accounts for 25.93% and the Valley of Kashmir, accounts for the remaining 15.73%.

- 2.0** Hazard Profile of Jammu and Kashmir Owing to its unique geographical and climatic setting, the State of J&K has witnessed a number of disasters, ranging from incidents of fires to destructive floods and catastrophic earthquakes. In the wake of recurring disasters, the State has always paid heavily in terms of loss of life and property. J&K is a multi-hazard prone State.

Hazard profile of the State has been shown in table below :—

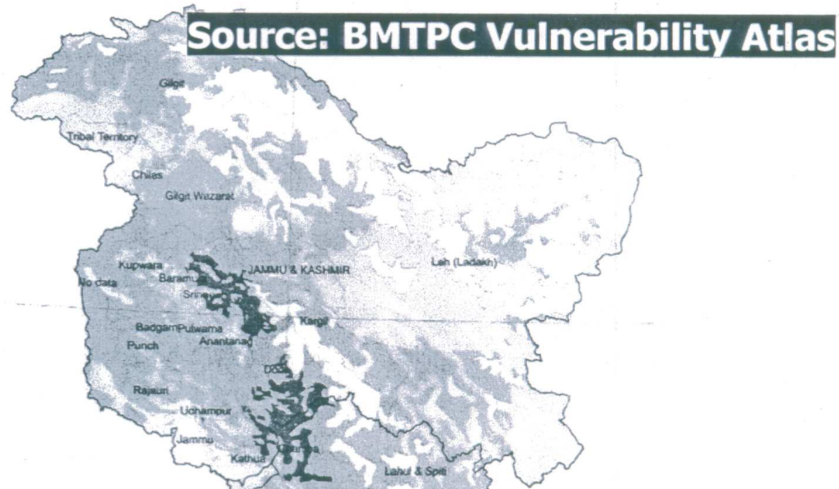
Table 1 : Hazard Profile of Jammu and Kashmir

S. No.	Hazard	Areas Covered
1	2	3
1.	Earthquakes	Most parts of Kashmir Valley (15.3% of the area of the State), and Doda, Ramban, Kishtwar of Jammu region fall under Seismic Zone V (very high damage risk zone), which houses more than 50% of the population of State.

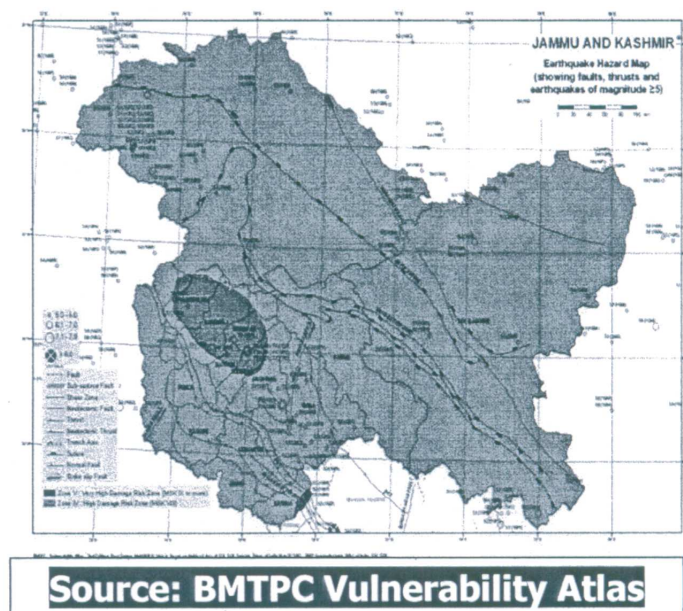
1	2	3
		Rest of the State including whole of Ladakh region and most parts of Jammu Division (84.7% of the total area of the State) fall under the Seismic Zone IV (high damage risk zone).
2.	Floods	All low-lying areas of the Kashmir Valley alongwith parts of Jammu region are prone to floods. Upper catchments of all the tributaries of he Jhelum, Indus, Chenab and Tawi rivers are prone to flash floods.
3.	Avalanches and Snow Blizzards	All higher reaches of Kashmir Division and Doda, Ramban, Kishtwar, Banihal areas of Jammu region face avalanches and snow storms.
4.	Landslides	Areas along major highways particularly Ramban, Panthial, Banihal are vulnerable to landslides. Doda, Udhampur, Kathua, Kishtwar, Gulmarg, Dawar, Gurez, Tangdhar, Rajouri and Kargil are landslide prone.
5.	Drought	Most parts of Jammu are drought prone. In addition Ladakh region has been declared as a cold desert.
6.	Windstorm	Occasional wind storms in different parts of the State in different seasons destroy roof-tops and crops.
		As per the hazard vulnerability atlas of India Ladakh region has been

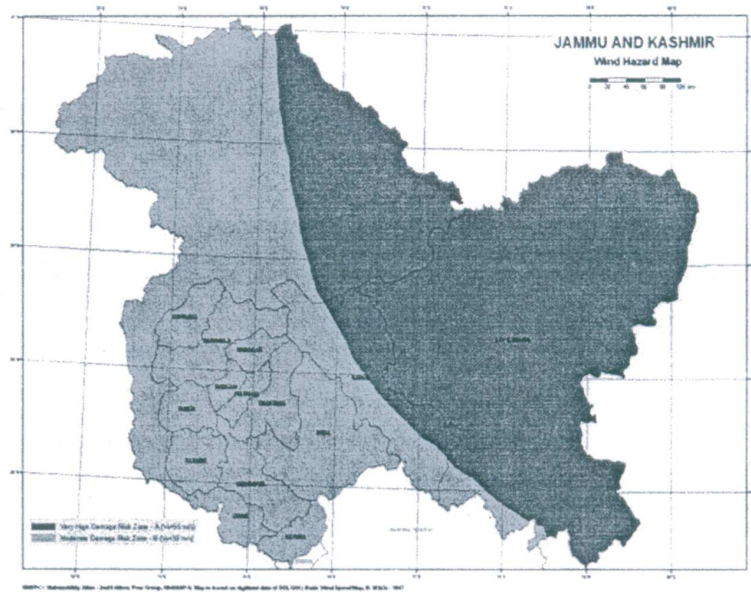
1	2	3
		categorised in the sensitive category, with regard to windstorms.
7.	Fires/Forest Fire	All densely populated habitations across the State and especially Gurez, Doda, Kishtwar and other inaccessible areas are prone to fire incidents. In addition, forest fires are witnessed in the State especially during the dry spells in autumn.
8.	Rail and Road Accidents	Hilly roads especially in Doda, Ramban, Udhampur, Rajouri, Reasi, Poonch, Kishtwar, Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Jammu, Kathua, Zojila, Kargil, Leh etc. are prone to road accidents. However, in recent years with addition of more vehicles on the roads, there is hardly any area which does not witness road accidents.
9.	Cloudbursts	All hilly areas of the State are prone to cloudbursts.
10.	Human induced disasters	All districts are vulnerable to human induced disasters.
11.	Others	Several parts of the State face hazards like hunderstorms, hailstorms, dam bursts, heavy snowing, human epidemics and livestock epidemics, and pest attacks from time to time ; some of which occasionally convert into disaster like situations.

LANDSLIDE HAZARD ZONATION MAP OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR



EARTHQUAKE HAZARD ZONATION MAP OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR





CYCLONE AND WINSTORM MAP OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

2.1 Recent major events in the State :

(i) Snow Blizzard at Waltengu Nad (Kulgam District) :

February, 2005 on 18th February, 2005 a snow blizzard occurred in villages Waltengu Nad, Pachgam and Nigeenpora affecting 128 families consisting of 618 souls. During the incident 175 lives (54 men, 48 women and 73 children) were lost. In many cases full families were wiped out. 183 sheep/goats, 308 cows, 54 buffaloes and 5 horses also perished.

(ii) Kashmir Earthquake, October, 2005 :

On 8th October, 2005 a devastating earthquake of magnitude 7.6 resulted in 953 deaths and 418 injuries in J&K (also more than 80,000 deaths in PoK). This was one of the deadliest earthquakes in the sub-continent. 23,782 houses were fully damaged in the quake in J&K. 40.3% of the deaths comprised children below 10 years of age, thereby depicting

their vulnerability and signifying the importance of school safety. The presence of Army in the affected areas proved to be a great healer for the people, as they were amongst the first responders, with the help of Indian Air Force (IAF), they managed to airlift hundreds of injured people to different hospitals in Srinagar and Baramulla.

(iii) Leh Cloudburst and Flash floods, August, 2010 :

On the intervening night of August 5th 6th, 2010, Leh witnessed a devastating cloudburst followed by flash floods. The unprecedented event resulted in death of over 250 people and damage worth crores of rupees. The areas in and around Leh, especially Choglamsar, where people had constructed houses along the dry water course had no idea that the stream could get flooded and wash away everything whatever came in its way. The Relief and Rehabilitation activities carried out in the affected villages by the Army, Civil Administration and the NGOs were appreciable, as there was total harmony and no duplication of activities. The courage, dedication and zeal of the local community including the Ladakh Buddhist Association and the Islamic Trust revealed that human relations were at its peak during the disaster. However, the need for greater cooperation between Army and Civil Administration was felt during search and rescue operations. The traditional village-level institutions through the village-head played a crucial role in the recovery of the affected areas.

(iv) Cloudburst at Bagger (District Doda), June, 2011 :

A cloudburst occurred at Bagger in District Dada on 8th June, 2011, where 17 structures got washed away and three people died.

(vi) Traffic Accidents :

J&K has recorded more deaths in traffic accidents than due to militancy. The data compiled by the Traffic Department, indicating the number of accidents and deaths, ending July, 2017, are as follows :—

Year	Number of deaths	Number of accidents
2012	1165	9994
2013	990	6469
2014	917	5836
2015	917	5836
2016	665	4123
2017	464	3086

The State Transport Department has taken many initiatives and prepared the Road Safety Policy for Jammu and Kashmir to initiate comprehensive steps to reduce mortality, due to road accidents.

(vii) Kashmir Floods, September, 2014 :

Unprecedented rains continued from 2nd to 6th September, 2014, which contributed considerably to increased run-off from the tributaries of River Jhelum. The discharge from the tributaries of River Jhelum, including Ldder, Sandran, Vethwathroo, Bringi, Arpath and Veshow along with Ranbir Ara (Rambiara) and Wankran Nallah contributed 3262 cumecs, (1,15,000 cusecs) of water near Gauge Site Sangam on 6th September, 2014.

Discharge got diverted due to breaches from Ranbir Ara and Wankran, in the upstream of the confluence at Sangam. The Sangam Gauge which was 1587.138m (8.00 ft.) on 3rd

September, 2014 at 6.00 am shot upto 1595.27 m (34.70 ft.) on 6th September, 2014 and spilled-over the river banks, near Gauge Site Sether, Sangam. The discharge of 3262 cumecs (1,15,000 cusecs) caused 84 breaches due to spill-over, eroding the outer slope of the embankments. The maximum depth of submergence, ranged from 3 to 6.5 mts.

The floods of 2014 claimed over 300 human lives and caused huge damage to private property, businesses and Government infrastructure. The floods affected nearly two million people and 2.53 lakh houses were damaged in the State.

Seventeen districts were affected by floods, landslides, flash floods and prolonged water logging in Srinagar and North Kashmir. Worst hit districts were Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama, Kulgam, Shopian and Bandipore in Kashmir region, and Poonch and Rajouri Districts in Jammu region. Over 5,50,000 people were displaced.

Incessant rains triggered heavy landslides and a Village Saddal in Udhampur was totally wiped out recording more than 40 deaths.

(v) Cloudburst at Thatri Doda (July, 2017) :

Eight people were killed and 11 injured as multiple cloudbursts hit Thatthri town of Doda District of Jammu and Kashmir at around 2.20 a. m. during the intervening night of July 19-20, five of the victims were women. The flash flood inundated the Batote-Kishtwar highway, as well. Six houses, two shops and one private school building were also damaged.

A separate cloudburst flooded parts of the Gujara, Johra and Khara areas. Large areas of agricultural land were also affected.

In the nearby district of Kishtwar another cloudburst triggered flash floods in the Chichi area and killed a woman and her grandson.

These events clearly demonstrate the need for an effective mechanism for Disaster Management at State and other levels.

3.0 Disaster Management Principles :

The Policy is primarily based on the following Disaster Management principles :—

- To build a safer and disaster resilient J&K by adopting a comprehensive and proactive strategy for disaster risk reduction.
- To promote a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience amongst the individuals, communities and institutions.
- To strengthen the institutional framework of Disaster Management in the State of J&K.
- Strengthen and improve early warning and forecasting systems.
- Provide a failsafe communication network during disasters.
- Integrate DRR with sustainable development.
- Make use of disaster as an opportunity to build back better.
- Capacity building of communities and vulnerable population.
- Effective coordination between all stakeholders.
- Establish a premier institution aiming at research, development and training on Disaster Management.
- Make Disaster Management part of syllabus and curriculum at school and college level.

3.1 Aim :

The aim of the Policy is mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into all developmental initiatives to ensure sustainability of

investments and minimize the losses due to disasters by taking all necessary measures.

3.2 Approach :

A holistic and integrated approach shall be evolved towards disaster management focusing on building strategic partnerships at various levels. It will be based on inter-sectoral coordination, capacity development of all stakeholders at all levels and in all sectors, community participation, and cooperation and coordination with other agencies. The Policy identifies that hazards are inevitable but they need not necessarily convert into disasters. Disaster risk can be mitigated by appropriate, advance measures as per the saying that “Prevention is better than cure”.

3.3 Objectives :

- To institutionalize Disaster Risk Reduction into governance as envisaged in Disaster Management Act, 2005 and National Disaster Management Policy, 2009.
- To promote and mainstream DRR into developmental planning.
- To build capacities and promote effective institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming DRR.
- To promote community-based DRR to reduce vulnerabilities and effective responses through awareness-generation and capacity-building.
- To promote research and development for Disaster Risk Reduction through appropriate disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures and strategies.
- To develop mechanism for an effective, well coordinated and timely response system.
- To establish a framework for post disaster recovery and reconstruction.

4.0 State Level Institutional Mechanism for Disaster Management :

The State of Jammu and Kashmir was amongst the first few states of the Union to enact legislation for natural calamities. *The Jammu and Kashmir Natural Calamities Destroyed Areas Improvement Act, 1955* was enacted for improvement of towns, villages and other areas destroyed by natural calamities in the State. However, not much was achieved through the Act. The situation remained as such till 2005, when Govt. of India enacted the *Disaster Management Act, 2005*, which provides for establishment of Disaster Management Authorities, Executive Committees, Institutes of Disaster Management, Disaster Mitigation and Response Funds at National and State level.

After adopting the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Government formulated the Jammu and Kashmir Disaster Management Rules in the year 2007, constituting thereunder State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), State Executive Committee (SEC) and the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs).

After 2005, many initiatives have been launched in the State to minimise damage to life and property due the Natural Disasters. The Government revamped and notified the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), the State Executive Committee (SEC), Divisional Disaster Management Authority (Div. DMA) and the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs). The State Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Similarly, the State Executive Committee under the Chief Secretary has also been constituted. The State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been established with Two Battalions, which have been prepared for field duties and deployment. Existing facilities of the Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) and SDRF are being strengthened by provision of capacity building in terms of equipment and training.

All these Authorities are being made functional by taking appropriate measures like deploying personnel, establishing offices, provision of budgetary resources, etc.

4.1 State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) :

In the revamped structure the SDMA is now involved in the day-to-day work connected with policy, planning, oversight, implementation, coordination, quality control and activities connected with monitoring, evaluation, documentation etc.

A strong need has been felt to have a separate office for Disaster Management Authority to enable it to lay down policies, plans and programmes for disaster risk reduction and management in the State, which will approve the different programmes, in accordance with the guidelines of the NDMA, coordinate the implement plans and recommend the provision of funds.

Under the revamped SDMA the Hon'ble Minister for Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DMRRR) is the Vice-Chairman of J&K SDMA and the Administrative Secretary of DMRRR is the CEO, who is assisted by a Deputy CEO.

The SDMA is assisted by the State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary. SEC acts as the link between NDMA, MHA and other National and International agencies.

The Divisional Disaster Management Authority (Div. DMA) has been created which is headed by the Divisional Commissioner in both the Divisions of the State. Additional Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer of the Divisional DMA. Divisional DMA acts as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster risk reduction and management at the Divisional level and provide guidance for the purpose of disaster management to the DDMA's in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA.

The District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA's) are headed by the respective Deputy Commissioners and has been constituted in all the 22 districts. The Additional Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned is the Chief Executive Officer of the DDMA. DDMA acts as the planning, coordinating and implementing body

for disaster management at the District level in consultation with the Divisional DMA and shall take all necessary measures for the purpose of Disaster Management in accordance with the guidelines laid down by SDMA.

In order to coordinate day-to-day activities of Disaster Management at district level, the Headquarter Assistants (HQ Tehsildars) have been designated as District Disaster Management Officers. Each District has been provided one Disaster Management Professional as well, to assist the District Disaster Management Authorities.

4.2 Stakeholders in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management :

The State Government acknowledges the following set of institutional stakeholders that play key roles in disaster risk reduction and management and call for a well laid down framework of operation under the leadership of J&K State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) :—

- All concerned departments of the State Government and Central Government agencies, present in the State ;
- State, Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities ;
- Local authorities such as ULBs, PRIs ;
- Fire and Emergency Services ;
- Health and Medical Education Department.
- Public Sector Undertakings, Corporate Sector, Hoteliers and other allied organizations ;
- State Police and Central Paramilitary Forces ;
- Armed Forces ;
- Indian Air Force ;
- Airport Authority of India ;

- Indian Railways ;
- National Disaster Response Force ;
- State Disaster Response Force ;
- Civil Defence and Home Guard Volunteers ;
- Voluntary and Civil Society Organizations ;
- Indian Red Cross Society ;
- Multilateral aid agencies and UN agencies ;
- Community ;
- Print and Electronic Media ; and
- Others.

4.3 Financial Arrangements :

Disasters cause extensive strain on financial resources due to activities undertaken under relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. In addition, activities relating to prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures require funds. The Government of J&K is committed to allocating funds in the long term to ensure the sustainability of disaster management activities. The Government plans to have a budgetary allocation for activities related to disaster management.

SDMA shall explore additional sources of funding through aid, grants, loans etc. for activities related to disaster management in the State. The SDMA shall also explore creative means of sharing the costs associated with disaster management through risk sharing and risk transfer.

The State Government shall constitute a Disaster Mitigation Fund at the State, Divisional and District levels in accordance with the provisions of the DM Act, 2005. The Government shall give due priority to projects incorporating disaster risk mitigation measures.

State may earmark 2% of the capital part of the Annual Plan outlay (both State and District sector) which shall be kept apart for,—

- (a) Disaster Mitigation Fund, which shall be utilized for the purposes of prevention, preparation, planning, mitigation, training, capacity building, procurement of equipment etc. at State, Divisional and District levels ;
- (b) Disaster Response Fund which shall be utilized for Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation and Response etc.

4.4 The Nodal Departments :

There shall be a separate cell constituted as Disaster Management Cell in the Office of Financial Commissioner (Revenue) to be created out of the existing staff of the Emergency Relief Organisation (ERO) and infrastructure for management of all types of natural disasters that include hydro-meteorological disasters and geological disasters. The Office of the Financial Commissioner, Revenue (FCR) shall be re-designated as Financial Commissioner (Disaster Management and Revenue), FC (DM&R) i. e. and the post should be manned by a senior officer of the level of Chief Secretary, Financial Commissioner or Principal Secretary. The scope of FC (DM&R) office shall be enhanced to include prevention, mitigation and preparedness aspects of disaster management apart from its traditional responsibility of relief and rehabilitation. The Policy assigns different departments to handle various types of disasters falling under their jurisdiction with the overall responsibility and supervision of FC (DM&R). Various departments handling different types of disasters shall be as follows :—

- **Department of Home** shall be the Nodal Department for Management of human induced disasters, including air, train, road, rail accidents, fires, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear disasters as well as bombing, shooting and firing incidents ;

- **Department of Health and Medical Education** shall be the Nodal Department for epidemics and other health-related disasters ;
- **Departments of Agricultural and Horticulture** shall be the nodal department to deal with Drought, Pest attacks and Hailstorms ;
- **Department of Animal and Sheep Husbandry** shall be the nodal department to handle livestock epidemics ;
- **Irrigation and Flood Control (IFC) Department** shall be the nodal departments for disasters related to floods and dam bursts, including Glacial Lake Outflow (GLOF) ;
- **Public Works Departments (R&B)** shall be the nodal department for restoration of infrastructure damaged due to any disaster ;
- **Forest Department** shall be the nodal department for disasters related to forest fires ;
- **Power Development Department (PDD)** shall be the nodal agency for management of disasters related to electric power plants, grid network, transmission lines etc. ;
- **Department of Home** through J&K Police shall be the nodal agency for maintaining law and order ;
- **Department of Home**, through SDRF and F&ES shall be the nodal departments for emergency rescue operations ;
- **Department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DMRRR)** shall be the nodal department for coordinating all activities related to Disaster Management in the State.

The concerned nodal department shall prepare plans for handling these disasters and shall regularly update the plans. The nodal department shall seek assistance from any other department, agency/organization etc. as and when required.

4.5 Techno-legal Framework :

The State Government will follow the National Buildings Codes (NBC) and other codes, as laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Relevant departments/district administrations/local authorities shall ensure that existing building bye-laws, land-use zoning regulations and 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 resistant construction technology by capacity building of professionals involved in activities related to construction sector (town planners, engineers, architects, builders and developers and masons) shall be promoted by the State Government. Disaster resistant designs, construction practices and retrofitting techniques shall be made part of the university under-graduate courses in all disciplines.

The disaster management efforts shall take into account crucial elements such as knowledge management, networking (regional, national and international), research and development and adoption of appropriate technologies that determine success in all phases of Disaster Management. Research and developmental activities on different facets of Disaster Management shall be taken up seriously by the universities and academic institutions of the State. Modern technology, such as Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS shall be used in disaster risk reduction and crisis management.

A Techno-Financial Framework consisting of disaster risk insurance through appropriate insurance instruments governed by effective regulatory frameworks including micro-finance and micro-insurance, as well as crop insurance shall be promoted by the Government.

Appropriate mechanism shall be adopted to make decisions in a systematic and transparent manner, with regard to DRR. Modern technology for Decision Support System, with regard to quick response to any disaster shall be used.

5.0 Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms and Capacity Building :

The State Government views disaster management as a long-term process that involves the creation of DRR and response capacity in the State.

The Policy shall aim at strengthening the capacity of all institutions concerned with disaster management and the community in order to mitigate the impact of disasters. The State Government shall establish mechanisms for empowering the Disaster Management Institutions to effectively manage disasters and to work in conjunction with other State and Central Government sponsored policies, programmes and schemes. Resource mapping and inventorisation of existing equipment with all departments/agencies stakeholders shall be undertaken.

Existing mechanisms for capacity building shall be strengthened as well as provisions for establishment of new institutions shall be made where the existing mechanisms are found inadequate. Training shall be imparted to various departmental officials, implementing agencies, private sector, civil society, organizations and community in activities related to disaster management at all levels State, Division, District, Tehsil, Block, Panchayats and Village.

Specialized trainings shall be imparted to the relevant agencies to deal with special emergency situations and appropriate infrastructure shall be developed for a quick and effective support. Indeed, every citizen is a stakeholder. The State will create sufficient pool of trainers and resource persons for carrying out the task of training/capacity building etc. on a sustained basis.

Adequate measures to strengthen J&K IMPA, Fire and Emergency Services, Revenue Training Institute, State Disaster Response Force and Civil Defence, in the State with the support of Government of India, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

and National Disaster Management Authority shall be taken up on priority.

5.1 State Institute of Disaster Management :

The existing Centre for Disaster Management at J&K Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (J&K IMPA) shall be upgraded to fulfil the needs of capacity building in the domain of DRR, which shall function as a nodal technical, planning, analysis and training wing of the State Disaster Management Authority as the 'State Institute of Disaster Management' (SIDM). The Institute shall be responsible for capacity building, research and documentation, development of State level information base, development of strategy for state specific prevention and mitigation measures, generation of technical data-banks, carrying out hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment studies and for imparting appropriate training to the State- and district level personnel. This Institute would promote sharing and dissemination of specialized knowledge related to disaster management among various governmental agencies, NGOs, public/private sector and the community at large. Institutional linkages for research based resources, particularly in aspects like mitigation and adaptation shall be established. Research shall be an important activity of the Institute to develop risk reduction strategy.

J&K IMPA has been organising training programmes for senior and middle level officers of the State Government, as well as other organisations including community members.

The Revenue Training Institutes (RTI) at Srinagar and Jammu also shall be roped-in for providing trainings for junior and middle level officials, besides technical trainings etc., so as to cover trainings at all levels.

These Institutes shall be provided appropriate technical, professional staff, besides other functionaries, infrastructure and funds.

6.0 Emergency Operation Centres :

Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) at the State, Division and District levels shall be established in a phased manner, at all the three

levels. State Disaster Management Authority, Divisional Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities shall coordinate in pooling resources and synchronize the disaster response respectively.

The systems and procedures of EOC shall be designed in such a way that information can be promptly accessed and relayed to concerned quarters. In order to ensure a backup during disasters, EOCs at all the three levels would ideally be meeting place of SDMA, SEC, Div. DMA and DDMA respectively as these would act as master coordination and control point for all the Disaster Management activities under a unified command. The Divisional EOCs shall function and maintain direct linkage with District EOCs through phone, fax, wireless and internet, Ham radios, integrated wireless systems, voice logger (computer recorded audio and video facility, automatic recorders for receiving all communication), high frequency radio telephone (loow) transistorized radio receiver, satellite and computer operational system GIS and GPS.

Emergency Operation Centres/Department Specific Control Rooms shall be made operational under the nodal departments in the event of a disaster.

7.0 Framework for Mainstreaming Disaster Management in the State :

It shall be ensured that State Government, Divisional and District Administration, local authorities and departments take into account disaster risks and provide for suitable prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures in their regular developmental/planning activities.

The State Disaster Management Authority shall form a framework for mainstreaming disaster risk mitigation and management integrating performance indicators for key elements and include it as an integral part of development plans. DRR activities shall be integrated into development framework of the State with budgetary commitment of

the State Government and shall be introduced as a mandatory requirement for all development and infrastructure projects and programmes at the State level. DRR shall be introduced in the school curricula of the State Education Department at all levels. School Disaster Safety Programmes shall be promoted by the State. Universities and colleges shall also be encouraged to conduct specialized courses in DRR.

All educational institutions especially High Schools/Higher Secondary/ Colleges/Universities will compulsorily expose students to Disaster Management awareness. Regular mock drills shall be conducted. There would be emphasis on awareness generation through the use of their internal and external resources activities like essays, competitions, workshops, seminars etc.

The subject should be introduced through curriculum, dissemination of message in morning prayers etc., books, films on the subject. Students shall be encouraged to join as volunteers in either NSS/ NCC/Civil Defence/Scouts/Guides/Safety Clubs. etc.

7.1 Pre-disaster Management :

The pre-disaster management phase includes prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities and all these activities together form 'Disaster Risk Reduction'.

7.1.1 Role of key stakeholders :

7.1.1.1 The J&K State Disaster Management Authority :

The J&K State Disaster Management Authority shall act as the nodal agency for prevention, mitigation and preparedness and would facilitate and monitor the same as the capabilities developed in this phase would play a critical role in subsequent phases of disaster management.

7.1.1.2 Line Departments of the State Government :

Under the overall direction of J&K SDMA, all line departments at the State, Division and District levels shall be responsible for preparing Departmental Disaster Management Plans. Such plans shall focus on linking the routine departmental activities with disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. All Departments shall incorporate DRR component in all existing programmes/schemes run by them either by the funds from State Government or by funding through Central Government or any other Agency. Detailed description of departmental responsibilities during the disaster situations and preparation of contingency plans for meeting eventualities for different types of disasters shall be an integral part of such plans. These plans shall also highlight the requirements for department specific capacity building programmes. All the Departments shall also formulate the implementation mechanism for the plans, so prepared.

All line Departments at the State, Division and District levels shall formulate Disaster Management Cells within their Departments and shall appoint an officer as “Nodal Officer, I/c Disaster Management”. Department Specific Control Rooms shall be established for effective coordination and speedy decision making in all departments at all levels under the overall charge of “Nodal Officer, I/c Disaster Management”. All line departments shall formulate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The SOPs shall fully align with the SEC and EOCs. The Departmental Plans shall include a detailed inventory

of all resources, including human resources available along with appropriate contact information. The inventory shall also include expertise available in private sector as well as specific areas which can facilitate appropriate deployment at times of crisis. The Departmental DM Plans shall be updated every year.

7.1.1.3 Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities :

The Divisional Commissioner as the Chairperson of the Divisional Disaster Management Authority plays a vital role in coordinating with the District Disaster Management Authority, Government Departments, local bodies and other stakeholders at the Division and District levels. Divisional Commissioner shall ensure that there is a DM plan for the Division and also for all the districts, in the Division. The DM Plan shall promote a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and quick response. The Divisional DM Authority shall ensure that the DM Plans at the Division and District are made operational. This shall be achieved through *inter alia* regular drills and updation.

The Divisional Commissioner, in active collaboration with the Deputy Commissioners, shall ensure that all activities under this phase are carried out successfully. It shall also be ensured that training and capacity building programmes are imparted to all concerned at all levels including local communities.

7.1.1.4 Local Authorities :

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities shall ensure that the local-self

Governments (ULBs and PRIs) work in close association with the line departments of the Government. ULBs and PRIs shall ensure compliance of various disaster risk reduction specifications, codes and guidelines stipulated by relevant agencies for that particular region/area. The local authorities shall ensure appropriate coordination of activities related to community based disaster preparedness.

7.1.1.5 Civil Society Organizations and Self-Help Groups :

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities shall ensure active participation of civil society organizations, voluntary agencies and local community groups in activities related to DRR. Such organizations shall assist the local administration in the identification of hazards, vulnerability and risks. The services of such groups shall be effectively utilized in imparting capacity building activities for the community based disaster risk preparedness and management.

7.1.1.6 Corporate Sector :

Involvement of Corporate sector in activities related to DRR shall be ensured under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The stakeholders of the sector shall ensure compliance with standards, guidelines and specifications stipulated by various authorities. Appropriate training and capacity building of the manpower engaged in this sector shall be ensured in activities related to DRR and DM.

SDMA, Divisional and District DM Authorities shall ensure active participation of corporate sector in

development of disaster risk reduction and in ultimately having disaster resilient communities. The stakeholders of the sector shall be encouraged to contribute towards the well-being of the local community by adopting them for socio-economic development including DRR activities. Such organizations shall be encouraged to sponsor State specific research and development programmes towards DRR.

7.1.2 Key Activities in Pre-disaster Phase :

7.1.2.1 Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment :

Thirteen (13) districts in J&K out of 100 in the Country have been identified as Multi-Hazard Districts. It is imperative to have a sound base to start activities related to DRR. SDMA in association with the concerned agencies like Remote Sensing, NRSC, Universities, NITs, IIMs and IITs, shall coordinate and support all line departments and agencies. As an outcome of this exercise, State specific hazard, vulnerability and risk maps shall be prepared at the earliest.

In order to gauge requirements of response and resources, simulation scenarios shall be developed. This shall be supported by conducting mock drills known as Emergency Management Exercises (E-MeX). These scenarios shall be used for developing detailed prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.

Specific measures like seismic micro-zonation of cities (Jammu and Srinagar) and all major towns shall be undertaken through partner institutions. Land

use planning and zoning regulations, retrofitting of critical infrastructure and buildings, disaster-safe construction technology and strengthening the capacities of communities shall be promoted for different hazard/disaster prone areas of the State, in a phased manner.

SDMA shall ensure to carry out structural safety audit of lifeline infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, dams and power projects, bridges and tunnels and other infrastructure facilities and take appropriate measures to make them disaster resilient. For this purpose, resource mapping shall be carried out by involving the concerned agencies.

The construction work and other activities that affect the environment shall be monitored by relevant departments in all the developmental projects that have been established or have been undertaken. Environmentally fragile regions, like areas along the national highways waterbodies, hilly areas and rivers shall be protected by legal enforcement from detrimental interventions that may lead to increase in vulnerability. Protection of wetlands and water bodies shall be ensured.

7.1.2.2 Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Development :

SDMA shall ensure that all departments have carried out disaster management audit for all projects. In order to move towards safer and sustainable development, all developmental activities shall be sensitive towards disaster risk reduction. The SEC and SDMA shall encourage all departments to spare

resources in a planned manner on steps and components that can help in disaster risk reduction.

The available tools for managing disasters at the State level like the State Relief Manual shall be updated/modified keeping DRR into consideration. Any future development project shall only be undertaken after a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is carried out.

7.1.2.3 Preparation of Disaster Management Plans :

SDMA shall ensure preparation of disaster management plans such as State Disaster Management Plan, Divisional Disaster Management Plans (Divisional DMP) and District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP). To achieve this goal, professional assistance may be taken from NIDM, SIDM or other experts. All line departments at the State, Divisional and District levels shall also have their plans customized to cater to the DRR needs. District DM Plans shall include plans for both urban and rural areas.

The guidelines for such plans shall be developed by SDMA. The plans so developed shall be operational, regularly reviewed and updated. The SDMA shall prepare and constantly update State Disaster Management Plan for the State. This plan shall be reviewed each November and updated every year.

J&K State experiences certain typical season specific disasters such as snow avalanches and landslides in winter, early spring and GLOF and cloudburst, during summer. Disaster specific crisis management plans by various departments shall also be prepared

in the State. Measures to address issues arising out of global warming and climate change which have increased the risk of the State due to natural disasters shall be given highest priority in the risk reduction activities.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), for every department, relief manuals/codes etc. shall be developed/reviewed and updated by relevant Government Departments under the overall guidance of the SDMA. The DDMP shall highlight strategy for mitigating the impact of disasters on vulnerable groups including women, children, persons with special abilities and shall prepare specific plans for disbursement of speedy relief to them. Specific plans shall be prepared for safety and protection of animals as well.

7.1.2.4 Disaster Resource Network :

State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) shall ensure updation of the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) to include comprehensive repository of available manpower, machinery and other resources available at the State level. The IDRN will ensure easy accessibility to all relevant authorities at all times to facilitate quick contact with people and availability of resources on the onset of a disaster. All the DEOCs shall be linked to IDRN. SDMA shall, at the beginning of each financial year, enter into pre-contract with the agencies concerned for speedy procurement and delivery of equipments needed for management of disasters, wherever necessary.

7.1.2.5 Strengthening of Lifeline Infrastructure :

Facilities like hospitals, fire services, police, schools, water supply, bridges, flyovers and underpasses, electricity, grid stations are critical for post-disaster management. To ensure functioning of critical facilities, buildings occupying such facilities and falling in Seismic Zone-V shall be retrofitted.

SDMA shall develop a clear cut retrofitting strategy at State level for this purpose. Safety audit of all existing Government buildings shall be done in a phased manner.

Schools shall be developed into multi-purpose permanent community shelters in vulnerable areas with due provisions for accommodating displaced families. Institutions like Universities, Colleges, stadium, town halls, panchayat ghar, community halls and such other public places shall be recognised as shelters in the aftermath of a disaster. The disaster mitigation fund shall be utilized to procure equipments necessary for disaster response.

7.1.2.6 Early Warning and Forecasting System :

SDMA shall ensure a mechanism aligned with overall disaster management plan of the State to receive forecasting and early warning from the nodal agencies like Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Snow and Avalanches Study Establishment (SASE), etc. The modern gadgets like Doppler Radars and satellite based information shall form the basis of accurate forecasting and early warning. The available information shall be disseminated to vulnerable communities to the last mile. Early

warning mechanisms shall be instituted by the SDMA to give advance warning and alerts for floods, cloudbursts, snow-storms etc. An alternate wireless based communication mechanism shall be introduced for communication from State to districts and from districts to tehsils and villages.

State, Divisional, District and local administration will communicate with community through media in order to prevent panic reaction and get feedback on relief measures and urgent needs of various agencies involved in emergency relief measures.

7.1.2.7 Incident Response System :

In order to assign roles to different stakeholders and different levels of disasters, steps to introduce IRS in the State shall be initiated. SDMA shall establish a proper chain of command for effective management of disasters and coordination of all agencies responsible for disaster management in the State.

The Incident Response System will provide combination of facilities, equipments, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with a clear responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish the stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

7.1.2.8 Community Based Disaster Management :

Experiences from past disasters indicate that reaching out to the affected community within the critical period following a disaster is a major challenge in

the efforts to protect human lives and assets. It is also a fact that communities being the first responders have more contextual familiarity with the local hazards and the available resources. They are also in a better position to plan and execute activities related to disaster management at the local level.

SDMA shall develop mechanisms to manage disasters at the grass-root level through community participation. All efforts will be made to sensitize and train volunteers at the local levels. The Policy envisages leveraging and capitalizing the existing social capital and traditional wisdom in management of disasters.

The Policy visualizes a need for a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, quick response and strategic thinking to be incorporated into the minds of the vulnerable communities. SDMA shall encourage PRIs/ULBs to work out Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) Plans to safeguard lives, livelihood and property, to prevent losses and, at the same time, enable a faster recovery in the event of a disaster.

Involvement of multi-lateral aid agencies and civil society organizations shall be encouraged to put the CBDM system into practice in the State. While developing CBDM, due recognition shall be given to most vulnerable groups like women, children, elders and differently-abled persons.

SDMA, with the help of line departments, shall periodically conduct social audits to ensure appropriate participation of all vulnerable groups.

7.1.2.9 Funding Mechanism :

The State shall give due importance to prevention, mitigation of preparedness for various types of hazards/disasters and shall propose budgetary allocations for activities related to DRR.

All line departments shall incorporate allocation of financial resources for prevention, mitigation and preparedness in their annual development plans.

State Executive Committee shall be authorized to apportion resources and priorities in the case of inter-departmental schemes for mitigation of disasters.

Disaster Mitigation Fund and Disaster Response Fund constituted at State, Divisional and District levels as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 shall be utilized, as per the guidelines. These funds shall be established, earmarked and apportioned based on the available guidelines.

7.2 Disaster Response :

Disaster management plans at different levels, Incident Response System, IDRN and institutional mechanism developed in the pre-disaster phase generally play a critical role at this stage. It is a pre-requisite to develop such entities to have an effective and coordinated response to situations arising in the wake of a disaster. As such, all the efforts shall be made to carry out all these activities in pre-disaster phase.

7.2.1 Role of Key Stakeholders :

7.2.1.1 State Disaster Management Authority :

The State Disaster Management Authority shall facilitate the overall coordination of the situation

arising in the wake of a disaster. In order to ensure an effective response, SDMA shall develop guidelines for agencies that govern the emergency relief measures.

SDMA shall coordinate with agencies of other States as well as the National and International agencies to supplement the search, rescue and relief efforts, if needed.

Relief shall be provided in a just equitable and transparent manner without regard to economic or social status of the beneficiaries and without any discrimination of caste, creed, religion, community or gender.

7.2.1.2 Line Departments of the State :

All line departments shall be involved in search, rescue and immediate relief operations as per the State DMPs and DDMPs under the overall supervision of SDMA.

The FC (DM&R) office shall take a lead role in this phase with the support of SDRF, Police and Fire and Emergency Services under the administrative control of the Department of Home. The respective Divisional Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners will coordinate and monitor the response and provide immediate relief.

On the basis of the inputs received from the field agencies the FC (DM&R) shall recommend to SDMA if an event needs to be declared as a disaster.

If required, Incident Response System (IRS) at the State level shall be activated at this stage. All line

departments shall perform their respective responsibilities as per the Emergency Support Function under the Incident Response System.

7.2.1.3 Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities :

Divisional DMA and DDMA shall activate Divisional Disaster Management Plan, District Disaster Management Plan, Incident Response System, Emergency Operation Centre, Departmental Plans and Standard Operating Procedures.

The Divisional Administration shall carry out evacuation, search, rescue and relief activities with the help of the concerned District Administration. The Divisional Commissioner shall coordinate with SDMA and FC (DM&R) office for additional resources.

7.2.1.4 Local Authorities :

The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and PRIs shall work in close coordination with respective Nodal Department and Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities in performing key activities of this phase.

All facilities of such organizations shall be pooled together and placed at the disposal of Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities. ULBs and PRIs shall be strengthened and given roles, as first responders.

7.2.1.5 Civil Society Organizations and Self-Help Groups :

The Community Based Disaster Management system established during the pre-disaster phase shall

encourage Civil Society Organizations, Self-Help Groups, Non-Governmental Organisations, Voluntary Organisations and Local Community to undertake relief operations immediately. Such agencies shall cooperate with district administration in the conduct of a preliminary damage assessment and to provide inputs to relevant authorities as to the magnitude of the effect of the disaster, need for additional resources, etc.

Civil Society Organisations, SHGs, NGOs, Civil Defence, Home Guards, Scouts and Guides, NCC, NSS and Community Based Organisations shall be encouraged to undertake training and capacity building activities in Disaster Management at community level.

7.2.1.6 Corporate Sector :

All available resources with the corporate sector shall be mobilized to respond to the disaster and to provide immediate relief to the affected people. The corporate sector is expected to support the relief efforts of the Government through relief materials and volunteers. The SDMA, Div. DMA and DDMA's shall hold periodical meetings with the corporate sector so that they are also sensitised towards their role in Disaster Mitigation.

7.2.2 Key Activities in Disaster Response Phase :

7.2.2.1 Implementation and Operationalisation of Disaster Management Plan :

The State, Divisional and District Disaster Management Plans, Disaster Management Plans of the line Departments and Standard Operating

Procedures of Incident Response System (IRS) and Emergency Operation Centres shall be activated in this phase. IRS (State, Divisional or District level, as applicable) shall be utilized to its full extent.

SDMA shall set up toll-free numbers like 1070 and 1077 etc. for emergency information and assistance. Helplines shall be established for providing, directing and coordinating logistical operations. These will be in addition to the toll-free numbers 100 (PCR), 101 (Fire Control Room) and 108 (ambulatory service), besides toll-free number for child-help etc. Coordination and linkages shall be ensured between these toll-free/helpline numbers.

The State, Divisional and District level Emergency Operation Centres shall facilitate the State Disaster Management Authority/FC (DM&R)/Divisional DMA and District Disaster Management Authority in coordination, operations management, information collection and dissemination, public information and resource management etc. in this phase.

7.2.2.2 Evacuation, Search and Rescue :

Divisional Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner, guided by respective Disaster Management Plan and supported by line departments, shall be responsible for evacuation, search and rescue operations in their respective jurisdictions.

Fire and Emergency Services, SDRF, NDRF, Police, Security Forces, Indian Air Force, Armed Forces, Home Guards, Civil Defence, Scouts and Guides etc., shall be engaged by the respective administration in evacuation, search and rescue activities depending upon the proportion of the event.

In the event of a disaster, Police and Security forces shall also prevent theft, looting and other anti-social activities and shall provide a sense of security to the affected community, especially the vulnerable groups.

7.2.2.3 Essential Services :

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities, in conjunction with respective line departments, shall ensure sufficient food, water supply, emergency medicine, sanitation and temporary shelters to the affected population. Educational institutions, community halls and similar other facilities shall be utilized as multi-purpose community centres/temporary shelters to accommodate the displaced population.

Necessary arrangements to house the affected families individually with sufficient provisions for sanitary facilities and privacy for adolescent girls and women shall be made at these centres. Shelters for domestic animals, especially milch animals, shall also be arranged, if necessary.

7.2.2.4 Restoration of Essential Services :

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities, in association with the respective line departments shall ensure an immediate restoration of basic infrastructure facilities like water, gas, road, transportation, power supply, communication systems etc.

7.2.2.5 Maintenance of Law and Order :

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities, in association with the respective line

departments, shall ensure the maintenance of law and order and provision of due security to the affected population along with the aid workers for ensuring the uninterrupted relief operations. Arrangements shall also be made to provide adequate security cover to the storage and distribution of relief supplies.

7.2.2.6 Immediate Relief :

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities shall ensure immediate relief to all the affected families, without any discrimination of caste, creed, domicile, religion or gender.

The relief packets shall be need based and customized to the specifics of the affected community and shall adhere to the Minimum Standards of Sphere, for relief distribution.

Attention shall be given to the cultural and social concerns of different communities and to eliminate religion based discrimination in relief distribution. Gender sensitiveness shall be ensured through close interaction with the affected communities during the relief planning process and involvement of women in relief planning, distribution of assistance and in other emergency management activities.

It shall be ensured that relief reaches the sub-categories, such as widows, single women, elder women, female, headed households and the differentlyabled.

7.2.2.7 Damage and Needs Assessment :

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities in association with respective line

departments shall conduct preliminary assessments to ensure optimum utilization of the limited resources in the most efficient manner and to avoid duplication of efforts.

7.3 Post-disaster Management :

This phase involves activities that help the affected communities in the restoration of economic and social well being as well as reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and facilities. The State Policy shall ensure speedy return to normalcy in the disaster affected areas, effective recovery from the economic and social consequences of the disaster and mitigation of the long-term effects of disaster.

In the wake of post disaster management activities, it will be ensured that the vulnerability of the affected society is reduced.

The State Policy recognizes that disasters provide development opportunities as well, by reducing vulnerabilities through rebuilding, back-better. The Policy also recognizes that rehabilitation and reconstruction shall promote development that reduces the risk of communities to future disasters and empowers local communities through land reforms, generation of means of alternative livelihood, introduction of new technologies for improved housing and infrastructure and restructuring of the economic base, etc.

7.3.1 Role of Relevant Stakeholders :

7.3.1.1 State Disaster Management Authority :

SDMA, in association with Divisional and District Authorities, shall facilitate and monitor the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities carried out by various implementation agencies in terms of processes, project timelines, funds deployment and benefits to the affected community. SDMA shall be responsible for raising the required funds by submitting memoranda to Central Government

agencies and proposals to national and international organizations. SDMA shall ensure that synergies across and within departments are developed and harnessed efficiently.

7.3.1.2 Nodal Departments :

FC (DM&R) shall be responsible for Project Management and to coordinate the activities of this phase with the support of respective line departments and external agencies. The FC (DM&R) through the respective programme implementation units, shall coordinate and monitor the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

The line departments shall carry out the reconstruction and rehabilitation activities, in accordance with the policies and guidelines specified by the FC (DM&R) and State Disaster Management Authority. The respective departments shall strengthen their program management capabilities for successful implementation and shall be responsible for reporting various parameters, as may be required of them, related to the progress and outcome of various projects undertaken by them.

Typical implementation activities shall include restoration of livelihoods, reconstruction, restoration and retrofitting of structures and infrastructure, such as houses, roads, bridges, dams, canals, power stations, creation of health centres and educational institutions and restoration of the agricultural/ industrial viability of the affected area.

In order to ensure that disaster risk reduction issues are addressed in the aftermath of a disaster, Building Operation and Controlling Authority (BOCA) of

Municipalities/ULB and Govt. construction agencies/engineering department, working through contractors, or on their own, shall ensure that disaster proofing is adequately dovetailed into the building permissions, given by the BOCA, ULB/other bodies. Non-compliance shall be treated as major violation amounting to demolition of construction.

No construction shall be allowed at vulnerable places especially in khuds/on the banks of river/streams/nallas up to a demarcated limit/line, on either side, which shall be duly notified by the Govt. Any unauthorised constructions shall be demolished under all circumstances.

All new buildings including schools, colleges, hospitals etc. shall be compulsorily made disaster resistant, before handing over the building to the concerned department. The concerned Executive Engineer shall certify that the building is disaster resistant. She/he shall be personally responsible and action under law shall be taken in case of default.

7.3.1.3 Local Authorities :

The local authorities shall guide the agencies to have a detailed damage and needs assessment and also support the line departments in implementing the post-disaster recovery activities. The local bodies shall ensure inclusion of all affected persons. They shall also evolve mechanisms to avoid duplication and to couple rehabilitation and reconstruction with regular development projects.

7.3.1.4 Civil Society Organizations and Self-Help Groups :

SDMA, Divisional and District Authorities shall ensure and coordinate effective participation of

community groups and voluntary agencies, including NGOs in the post-disaster management activities. All such agencies shall function under an umbrella organization or coordination committee under DDMA.

7.3.1.5 Corporate Sector :

SDMA, Divisional and District Authorities shall ensure participation of corporate sector in activities related to post-disaster management. The corporate sector is expected to provide resources to the Government under CSR.

7.3.2 Key Activities in Recovery Phase :

7.3.2.1 Damage and Need Assessment and Estimation of Funds :

SDMA, in association with Divisional and District Authorities, shall make damage and needs assessment before commencing the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. The respective line departments and local authorities shall undertake detailed assessments at their respective levels for damages sustained in the affected area.

Based on a detailed damage assessment, SDMA shall finalize the estimation of funds required and evolve necessary fund generation mechanisms. The SDMA shall explore sources of funding required for disaster recovery from the Central Government through Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and necessary steps shall be taken to represent the cause of the State Government to the Central Government. The option of seeking assistance from the National and

International organizations shall also be used, if required.

7.3.2.2 Socio-economic Rehabilitation :

SDMA, Divisional and District Authorities shall ensure restoration of life by improving socio-economic status of affected community. Needs of the affected community shall be recognized at this stage. Capacity of the affected community shall be enhanced to restart livelihood again; provisions for soft loans, grants and capacity building to regenerate livelihood shall be made by the concerned authorities in this direction. Special care shall be taken to cater to the needs of the most disadvantaged groups. This stage shall include innovative opportunities for the unemployed youth in the affected area.

7.3.2.3 Physical Reconstruction :

The basic aim at this stage should be to 'build back better' than what existed before the disaster. A thorough hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment shall be carried out for the disaster affected area before finalization of the plan for physical reconstruction. Planning, designing of new houses and retrofitting shall be location and hazard specific. Local customs and needs of special categories shall be taken care of while designing such programmes. SDMA, Divisional and District Authorities, in consultation with the people affected, shall determine the relocation of people from extremely vulnerable areas. Any reconstruction plan should be finalized through community involvement.

SDMA shall ensure that the reconstruction phase ultimately culminates into a culture of prevention

by taking into account appropriate measures for future disaster scenarios of the affected area.

An evaluation of the activities shall be undertaken, so that introspection is made and gaps or lapses are identified and addressed for future planning.

7.3.2.4 Project Management :

The post-disaster reconstruction phase is generally a lengthy process which requires involvement of a number of line departments and agencies.

SDMA shall institutionalize a well structured project implementation unit headed by the FC (DM&R). There are several best practices available at the National level, which need to be studied beforehand. SDMA shall evolve a strategy of reconstruction of disaster affected areas.