



**DRAFT**

**J&K State Disaster Management Policy  
2011**

*Department of Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation*

## **Policy Vision**

*Safe J&K!*

## **Policy Mission**

*Safe infrastructure*

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Abbreviations

## **Executive Summary**

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has a long history of natural disasters. The State has witnessed many natural disasters especially in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Owing to its peculiar topography, rugged terrain, extreme weather conditions and underdeveloped economy, the State has suffered a lot on account of natural disasters. Hazards like earthquakes, floods, fires, droughts, avalanches and landslides often convert into disasters 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 hazards are inevitable but these need not convert into disasters. 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 twin 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 the 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 the community which is also the first responder to 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-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, necessary responsibilities. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) along with the Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities will manage the whole gamut of disaster risk reduction and management. The Policy has indeed taken due consideration of all stages of disaster management cycle encompassing pre-disaster management phase, situation during the time of disaster as well as the post-disaster management phase including the long-term recovery and reconstruction. F&ES alongwith the SDRF/NDRF and Armed Forces will assist the civil administration at the time of an emergency. Corporate sector and civil society organizations have been given specific roles in all the stages of disaster management.

## 1. Jammu and Kashmir - An Overview

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 & Tibet in the north & east and the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the South. The state of J&K has a geographical area of 2,22,236 sq. kms comprising 6.93% of the total area of the Indian territory. 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 1,21,01,93,422. Comprising of 62,37,24,248 males and 58,64,69,174 females. The State is divided into 22 Districts having 82 Tehsils. There are 143 rural development blocks, which are further delimited into 4128 Panchayats, there are 86 towns and 6551 villages.

The State economy is mostly agriculture-based where more than 75% people are directly or indirectly dependent on it. Mostly, the people's prosperity or otherwise depends on the success or failure of the agriculture sector. However, the State has a huge potential for further development of the tourism industry.

Physically the state comprises three distinct regions. Of the three regions, Ladakh alone covers about 70% of the total area of the state, Jammu accounts for 19% and the valley of Kashmir accounts for the remaining 11%.

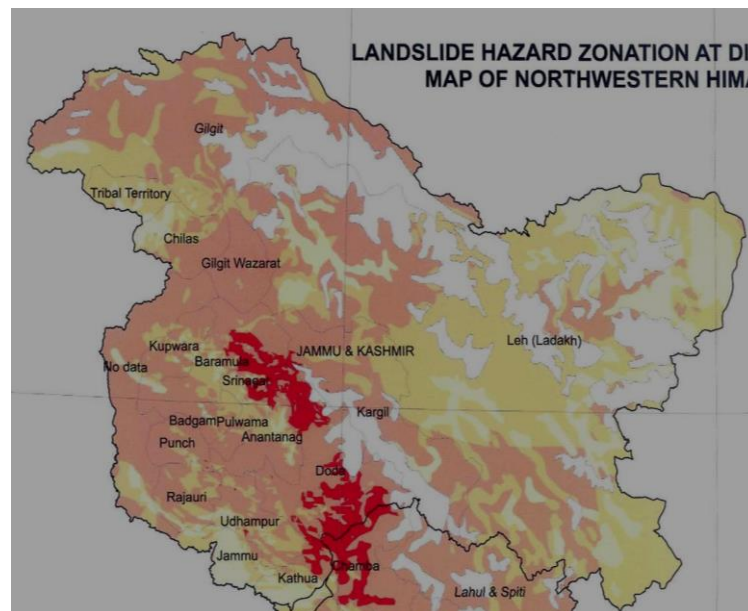
## 2. Hazard Profile of Jammu and Kashmir

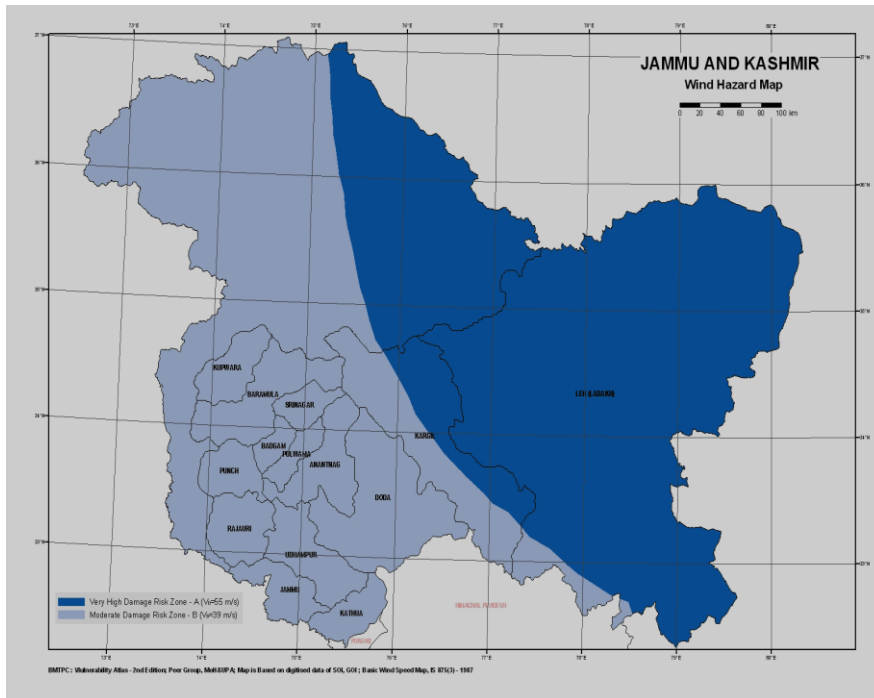
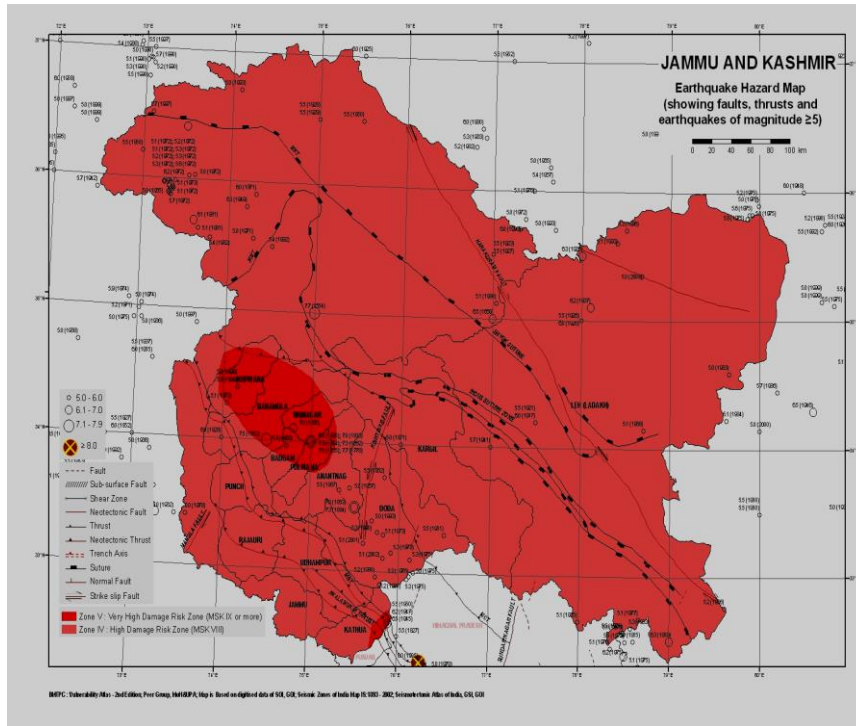
Owing to a unique geographical and geo-climatic setting, the State of J&K has witnessed a number of disasters, ranging from incidents of fires to destructive floods and catastrophic earthquakes. The State has witnessed many natural and manmade disasters especially in the 19th and early 20th century. In the wake of recurring disasters, the State has always paid heavily in terms of loss of life and property. The state is a multi-hazard prone State. Hazard profile of the state has been shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Hazard Profile of Jammu and Kashmir**

S.No.	Hazard	Areas Covered
1.	Earthquakes	Most parts of the Kashmir Valley (11% of the area of the state) covering the Districts of Srinagar, Ganderbal, Baramulla, Kupwara, Bandipora, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Doda, Ramban, Kishtwar come under Seismic Zone V, where around 50% of the population of the State lives. Rest of the State including whole of Ladakh region and Jammu Division (90% of the total area of the state) are under the Seismic Zone IV.
2.	Floods	Low-lying areas of the Kashmir Valley, especially Sonawari, Awantipora, Srinagar, alongwith parts of Jammu are prone to floods. Upper catchments of all the tributaries of the Jhelum, Indus, Chenab and Tawi rivers are prone to flash floods.
3.	Avalanches & Snow Blizzards	Higher reaches of Kashmir including Anantnag, Kulgam, Gurez, Kargil, Leh, Doda, Ramban, Kishtwar, Banihal etc. face avalanches.

4.	Landslides	Areas along major highways particularly Ramban, Panthial, Banihal, Doda, Kishtwar, Gulmarg, Dawar, Gurez, Tangdhar, Rajouri etc. are landslide prone.
5.	Drought	Most parts of Jammu division including Doda, Udhampur, Kathua, Jammu etc. are drought prone.
6.	Wind storm	Occasional wind storms destroying crops, horticulture and roof-tops of houses. Ladakh has been identified as prone to high speed winds but there are hardly any damages due to wind storm, perhaps due to the sparse population and traditional house construction practices.
7.	Fires	All District Headquarters/ densely populated towns and especially Gurez, Doda, Kishtwar and other inaccessible areas are prone to fire incidents. However, incidents of fires are equally high in the plains as well as in Srinagar city.
8.	Rail & Road accidents	Hilly roads especially in Doda, Ramban, Udhampur, Rajouri, Reasi, Poonch, Kishtwar, Ramban, Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Jammu, Kathua, Zojila, Kargil, Leh etc. are prone to road accidents.
9.	Cloudbursts	All hilly areas of the State are prone to cloudbursts.
10.	Human induced disasters	All Districts are vulnerable to man-made disasters.
11.	Others	Several parts of the state face hazards like thunderstorms, cloud burst, hailstorms, forest fires, dam bursts, heavy snowing, human epidemics and livestock epidemic, etc. from time to time; few of which occasionally convert into situations like disaster





Source: BMPFC Maps

## **Recent Major Disaster Events in the State**

**1. Snow Blizzard at Waltengu Nad (Kulgam district) February, 2005:**

On 18<sup>th</sup> Feb 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 perished.

**2. Kashmir Earthquake, October, 2005:**

On 8<sup>th</sup> 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 Army was among the first responders who, with the help of IAF, managed to airlift hundreds of injured people to different hospitals in Srinagar and Baramulla.

**3. Leh Cloudburst and Flash floods, August 2010:**

On the intervening night of August 5 – 6, 2010, Leh witnessed a devastating cloudburst followed by flashfloods. The unprecedented event resulted in the 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.

**4. Cloud burst at Bagger ( District Doda), June 2011:**

A cloud burst occurred at Bagger in District Doda on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2011, where 17 structures got washed away and three people died. The dead bodies got washed away and have not been traced till date.

**5. Traffic Accidents:**

In the recent years J&K has recorded more deaths in traffic accidents than due to militancy. The death toll in road mishaps is almost double the number of people killed in militancy last year. In the year 2011 alone 889 people died and 7,178 were injured in 5,053 accidents (till ending July 2011). A large number of traffic violations have also taken place for which 3,29,651 vehicles have been fined for violations this year.

**These events clearly demonstrate the need for an effective mechanism for disaster management at State and lower levels.**



### 3. Disaster Management Principles

Jammu and Kashmir is one of the most vulnerable states of India and has a long history of loss of life and property due to various disasters. The State experiences several disasters of recurrent nature that result in loss of life, livelihood and properties. Such events not only disrupt economic activity but also cause immense hardship to the affected population. The changing climate has already shown its signs in the form of extreme weather conditions which have been further aggravated by many ill-practices resulting in deforestation and environmental degradation. The State which was famous for its mighty glaciers is now experiencing a recession of the same.

The State has also witnessed unplanned and ill-planned development practices leading to enhanced vulnerabilities to floods, etc. The State is fast losing its traditional practices especially with regard to construction work and heritage. The recent disaster events witnessed in the State have shown the enhanced socio-economic and physical vulnerabilities and have taught many lessons.

Lack of a well-established institutional mechanism and techno-legal regime at the state level, at present, is leading to an unprofessional approach towards managing disasters. It is in this context that the Government has recognized the need to have a proactive and comprehensive approach towards disaster management at the State and lower levels.

#### 3.1 Aim

The aim of the Policy is mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into all the developmental initiatives to ensure sustainability of investments and minimizing the losses due to disasters by taking all necessary measures.

#### 3.2 Approach

A holistic, comprehensive and integrated multi-hazard 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 involvement of cooperation with other agencies. The Policy identifies that *hazards are inevitable which need not necessarily convert into disasters*. Disaster risk can be mitigated by appropriate, advance measures.

#### 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. 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 & 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 mileage was achieved through the availability of the Act.

After the enactment of the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, many initiatives have been launched in the State to minimize damage to life and property due to natural disasters.

As per the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has already notified and constituted the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the District Disaster Management Authorities. However, considering the special character of the State, there shall be Divisional Disaster Management Authorities, as well.

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 formulated and has two Companies (Coys) are being prepared for field duties and deployment. Existing facilities of the Fire & Emergency Services (F&ES) and SDRF shall be strengthened by provision of capacity-building in terms of equipment and training. The District Disaster Management Authorities under the respective Deputy Commissioners too have been formulated.

All these bodies shall be made functional by taking appropriate measures like appointment of personnel, establishing offices, provision of budgetary resources, etc, within one year.

#### **4.1 State Disaster Management Authority**

In the present form, SDMA in J&K is only a de-facto Committee and is not a continuing autonomous Institution involved in the day-to-day work connected with policy, planning, oversight, implementation, coordination, quality control and activities connected with monitoring, evaluation, documentation etc.

This forum needs to be made administratively functional like the NDMA by appointing full time members of SDMA supported by core secretariat. One of the full time members shall be appointed as Vice Chairperson. The members shall be given appropriate powers. Chief Secretary shall be the Ex-officio Secretary General of SDMA and FCR shall be the Executive Secretary.

The SDMA shall lay down policies, plans and programmes for disaster risk reduction and management in the State. It will approve the State- level plans in accordance with the guidelines of NDMA, coordinate the implementation of plans, and recommend the provision of funds. The SDMA shall be made functional by appointment of several full-time professional members. One of the full-time members shall be designated as Vice Chairperson of the SDMA.

SDMA shall be assisted by the State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary. SEC shall also function as the link between NDMA, MHA and other national and international agencies.

The Divisional Disaster Management Authority (Div DMA) shall be created and will be headed by the Divisional Commissioner in both the Divisions of the State. Additional Commissioner will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Divisional DMA. Divisional DMA shall act 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 Authority (DDMA) headed by the Deputy Commissioner has been constituted in all the districts. ADC of the district concerned is the Chief Executive Officer of the DDMA. DDMA shall act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management at the District level in consultation with the Divisional DMA and take all necessary measures for the purpose of disaster management in accordance with the guidelines laid down by SDMA.

## **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 calls 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 & District Disaster Management Authorities
- Local authorities such as ULBs, PRIs
- Fire & Emergency Services
- State Police & Central Para Military Forces
- Voluntary and Civil Society organizations
- Indian Red Cross Society, Multilateral aid agencies and UN agencies
- Public sector undertakings, Corporate Sector, Hoteliers & other allied organizations
- Armed Forces
- Indian Air Force
- Airport Authority of India
- Indian Railways
- National Disaster Response Force, State Disaster Response Force
- Community
- Print & Electronic Media
- & 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 intends 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 will 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.
- 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 Department styled as Disaster management Dept in the State Secretariat for management of all types of natural disasters that include water and climate related disasters and geological disasters. The office of the Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Relief and

Rehabilitation (FCR) shall be re-designated as FC(R&DM) i.e. Financial Commissioner (Relief & Disaster Management). FC (R&DM) shall also be ex-officio Principal Secretary to Government, Disaster Management Dept. The post of FC(R&DM) should be manned an officer just below the Chief Secretary in seniority and rank. The scope of FC(R&DM) shall be enhanced to include prevention, mitigation and preparedness aspects of disaster management apart from its traditional responsibility of relief and rehabilitation. The Financial Commissioner (Relief & Disaster Management) shall also act as the State Disaster Management and Relief Commissioner. Divisional Commissioners will be Jt. Disaster Management and Relief Commissioners. The organizational structure of the FC(R&DM) Office shall be so tailored as to reflect the change in focus from post-disaster relief and rehabilitation to prevention, mitigation and preparedness in addition to 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(R&DM).

Various departments handling different types of disasters shall be as follows:

- Department of Home shall be the nodal department for management of manmade and human-induced disasters including air, train, road, rail accidents, fires, chemical, biological & radiological, nuclear disasters;
- Department of Health & Medical Education shall be the nodal department for health-related disasters;
- Agricultural & Horticulture Departments shall be the nodal department to deal with Pest attacks & Hailstorms;
- Animal & Sheep Husbandry Department shall be the nodal department to handle livestock epidemics;
- Irrigation & Flood Control (IFC) Department shall be the nodal departments for disasters related to Floods and Dam bursts;
- Public Works Departments (R&B) shall be the nodal departments for disasters related to infrastructure damage;
- Forest Department shall be the nodal department for disasters related to forest fire.
- Power Development Deptt (PDD) shall be the nodal agency for management of disasters related to Electric power plants, Grid network, transmission lines etc.
- Revenue Deptt shall be the nodal department for disasters related to avalanches and landslides, droughts, windstorms and earthquakes.

The concerned nodal department shall prepare plans for handling these disasters and shall regularly update the plans. The nodal department can 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 Code (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 byelaws, 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 are being/have been followed. 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 undergraduate courses in civil engineering and architecture.

The disaster management efforts shall take into account crucial elements such as knowledge management, networking (regional, national and international), promotion of results based research and development and adoption of appropriate technologies that determine success in all phases of disaster

management. Research and development activities on different facet 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 made use of in disaster risk reduction and crisis management to the extent possible.

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 explored by the Government.

Appropriate mechanism shall be adopted to provide autonomy to make decisions in a fair, scientific and systematic manner.

In order to reduce traffic accidents, standards of safety on roads need to be improved and compliance strictly enforced. Awareness needs to be generated about road safety. A road safety code shall be developed and its provisions publicized and enforced. Gradients of new roads shall be designed in such a way that steep and blind curves are avoided. Proper road signs shall be placed on both sides of the road at appropriate intervals, indicating speed limits, warnings and dangers ahead. Prescribed load and speed limits shall be strictly enforced and stringent fines imposed on violations. Low lying culverts prone to flash floods shall be converted to bridges in a phased manner. Regulations shall be put in place to prevent construction of shops and buildings near and along the highways. Highway patrolling shall be strengthened.

## **5. 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 & inventorisation of existing equipment with all departments/agencies/s take holders shall be done within 3 months. 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, block, panchayat 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 stake holder. The State will within 2 years 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 Fire and Emergency Services, Revenue Training Institute, State Disaster Response Force and Civil Defence Institute 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. Non monetary aspect will also be adequately handled by State Govt/SIDM and other agencies.

### **5.1 State Institute of Disaster Management**

The existing centre for disaster management at J&K IMPA is highly deficient to fulfill the needs of capacity-building in the domain of DRR. An autonomous Institute of Disaster Management linked with the existing Administrative Training Institute (J&K IMPA) shall be set up in the State. This Institute, J&K State Institute of Disaster Management (J&K SIDM), shall function as a nodal technical, planning, analysis and training wing of the State Disaster Management Authority. 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. Action research shall be an important activity of the Institute to develop risk reduction strategy. The Institute shall be provided appropriate technical and professional staff, besides other functionaries, infrastructure and funds. SIDM must be developed into a state-of-the-art centre.

## **6. Emergency Operation Centres**

There shall be Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) in each district under State Disaster Management Authority, Divisional Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities shall coordinate in pooling resources and synchronize the disaster response under the guidance of SDMA. The systems and procedures of EOC shall be designed in such a way that information can be promptly accessed and relayed to concerned quarters. Rapid dissemination contributes to quick response and effective decision-making during emergencies. EOC would ideally be the meeting place of SEC and would act as master coordination and control point for all disaster management efforts, as the place of decision-making and effective implementation under a unified command. The Divisional EOCs shall function round the clock and shall 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 (100w) transistorized radio receiver, satellite and computer operational system GIS and GPS. State Disaster Management Authority shall ensure that State DMIS is available for timely collection of hazard-related information and rapid dissemination of relevant information and warnings. Inter EOC networking will also be ensured, networking shall also be done with PCR and Fire Control rooms. Emergency Operation Centres Control Rooms should also be made operational under the nodal departments in the event of a disaster. Manuals and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the operation of EOCs shall be prepared.

## **7. 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 self-financing colleges shall also be encouraged to conduct specialized courses in DRR. All educational institutions especially High/Hr Sec/College/universities will compulsorily expose students to Disaster Management awareness. Regular mock drills 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. It shall be compulsory that the students should 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 alongwith appropriate contact information. The inventory shall also include expertise available in specific areas which can facilitate appropriate deployment in 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. 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 at the level of the local community.

#### **7.1.1.4 Local Authorities**

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities shall ensure that the local-self governments (ULBs and PRIs) shall 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**

State of J&K has a big and flourishing corporate sector (in terms of tourism industry). Involvement of this sector in activities related to DRR shall be ensured under the corporate social responsibility. The stakeholders of the sector shall ensure compliance with standards, codal provisions, 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**

13 districts in J&K out of 100 in the Country have been identified as Multi Hazard Districts. It is imperative to have a solid base to start activities related to DRR. SDMA in association with the Divisional DMA and DDMA shall coordinate assessment of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks prevailing at various levels in the State. SDMA shall involve all line departments and all relevant agencies in this task. As an outcome of this exercise, State-specific hazard, vulnerability and risk maps shall be prepared at the earliest.



Scenarios need to be developed to depict the impact of different types of disasters. These scenarios shall be used for developing detailed prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures. Specific measures like micro-zonation of cities (Jammu and Srinagar) and all major towns, land use planning and zoning regulations, retrofitting of 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 time-bound manner.

SDMA shall ensure to carry out the vulnerability check of dams, power projects, bridges, tunnels and other key infrastructure facilities and take appropriate measures to make them safe to face severe earthquakes.

The construction work and other activities that affect the environment shall be monitored by relevant departments in vulnerable regions particularly in landslide, earthquake and avalanches-prone areas and in areas where dams/power projects are located. Environmentally-fragile regions, like areas along the national highways water-bodies, hilly areas and the rivers shall be protected by legal enforcement from detrimental interventions that may lead to situations eventually resulting in disasters.

### **7.1.2.2 Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Development**

SDMA shall ensure that all departments have carried out the 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 spend a little extra 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.

### **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). Wherever required, professional assistance shall be taken from NIDM/SIDM. 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 cities specifically.

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 winter-related seasonal disasters such as snow avalanches and landslides. 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 Operation 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 spell out strategy for mitigating the impact of disasters on women and children 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 Management Information System**

SDMA shall ensure development of a State-specific Disaster Management Information System (JKDMIS). JKDMIS shall include a comprehensive repository of available manpower, machinery and other resources available at the state level. The JKDMIS 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. The JKDMIS shall be made available through a web-based technology.

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, houses of VVIPs are critical in nature 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 within one year.

Schools shall be developed into multipurpose permanent community shelters in vulnerable areas with due provisions for accommodating displaced families. Provisions in the Calamity Relief Fund shall be utilized to procure equipments necessary for different departments, subject to needs assessment and the availability of funds.

#### **7.1.2.6 Early Warning**

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 FCR Office to give advance warning and alerts for floods, cloudbursts, snow-storms etc. An alternative wireless-based communication mechanism shall be introduced for communication from State to districts and from districts to blocks and villages.

State, Divisional, District & 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**

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. 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 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 multilateral 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 and preparedness of 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 shall be constituted at State, Divisional and District levels as per the provisions in the Disaster Management Act, 2005. 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, JKDMIS and institutional mechanism developed in the pre - disaster phase generally play a critical role at this stage. It is a prerequisite to develop such entities to have an effective and coordinated response to situations arising in the wake of a disaster.

## **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 an equitable and consistent manner without regard to economic or social status of the beneficiaries and without any discrimination of caste, creed, religion, community or sex.

### **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 Divisional DMPs and DDMPs under the overall supervision of SDMA. The FCR office shall take a lead role in this phase with the support of SDRF, Department of Home (Police and Fire & Emergency Services), through the respective Divisional Commissioner/Deputy Commissioners who would coordinate and monitor the response and provide immediate relief.

The FCR Office 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, Division and District 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 on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall declare an event as a disaster. The Divisional Commissioner shall coordinate with SDMA and FCR Office for additional resources.

### **7.2.1.4 Local Authorities**

The Urban Local Bodies 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 at the disposal of Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities. ULB and PRIs shall be strengthened and given role as first responders.

### **7.2.1.5 Civil Society Organizations and Self-Help Groups**

The CBDM system established during the pre-disaster phase shall encourage Civil Society Organizations, Self-Help Groups 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.

### **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.

## **7.2.2 Key Activities in Disaster Response Phase**

### **7.2.2.1 Implementation and Operationalization 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/assistance and shall establish help-lines for providing, directing and coordinating logistical operations. These will be in addition to the toll free numbers 100 (PCR), 101 (Fire control room) and 1088 (ambulatory service), besides toll free number for child-help etc. Coordination and linkages shall be ensured between these toll free/ help-line numbers.

The State, Divisional and District-level Emergency Operation Centres shall facilitate the State Disaster Management Authority / FCR Office/ 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 his/her respective jurisdictions.

Fire & Emergency Services, SDRF, NDRF, Police, IAF and Armed Forces shall be engaged by the Divisional/District administration in evacuation, search and rescue activities depending upon the gravity of the event.

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

### **7.2.2.3 Essential Services**

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities, in conjunction with respective line departments, shall ensure sufficient food and water supply, sanitation and temporary shelters to the affected population. Schools shall be utilized as multipurpose 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 milching 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 road, transportation, power supply, communication systems etc.

### **7.2.2.5 Maintenance of Law and Order**

The Divisional and District Disaster Management Authorities, in collaboration 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, in association Divisional and District Administration, shall ensure immediate relief (in terms of ex-gratia, packets and payouts to the victims) 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 (SPHERE) set for relief distribution.

Attention shall be given to the cultural concerns of different communities and to eliminate religion/gender-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 sub-categories such as widows / single women, older women, female-headed households and the differently-abled.

### **7.2.2.7 Damage and Need 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**

FCR Office 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 FCR Office, 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 FCR Office 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.

BOCA of Municipalities/ULB and Govt construction agencies/engineering deptt working through contractors or on their own will ensure that disaster proofing is adequately dovetailed into the building permissions given by the 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 upto 5-10 meters either side which should be duly notified by the Govt such unauthorised constructions

should be demolished under all circumstances.

All new buildings/schools/colleges/hospitals shall be compulsorily made earthquake resistant before handing over the building to the dept. the concerned Executive Engineer shall certify that the building is earthquake resistant. S/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 conduct a detailed damage and needs assessment and 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 and National Calamity Contingency Fund 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 rebuild the structures 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.

### **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(R&DM). 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.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
Div DMA	Divisional Disaster Management Authority
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DM	Disaster Management
DMIS	Disaster Management Information System
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
FCR	Office of the Financial Commissioner Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation
FC (R&DM)	Financial Commissioner (Revenue & Disaster Management)
F&ES	Fire & 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

