

Contingency Plan For Sheep Husbandry Department During Adverse Climatic Events And Other Contingency Situations.

1. Objective

To protect livestock, livestock owners, departmental infrastructure, and essential veterinary services during emergencies such as heavy rainfall, floods, landslides, and cross-firing in border areas, while ensuring rapid recovery of sheep husbandry activities.

2. Scope

This plan covers:

- Heavy rainfall and flash floods
- Landslides and road blockages
- Border cross-firing and shelling
- Disease outbreaks following disasters
- Feed and fodder shortages
- Disruption of veterinary services

3. Preparedness Phase (Pre-Disaster)

A. Risk Assessment

- Identify vulnerable villages, grazing routes, migratory routes, and departmental farms.
- Prepare district-wise risk maps.
- Develop village-level contingency plans.

B. Infrastructure

- Construct elevated sheep sheds in flood-prone areas.
- Strengthen roofs, drainage systems, and retaining walls.
- Establish designated emergency livestock shelters in safe locations.
- Maintain backup electricity through generators or solar systems.

C. Feed and Water Security

- Maintain emergency fodder banks with 30–60 days of feed.
- Store hay, silage, concentrate feed, mineral mixture, and salt.
- Install protected water storage tanks and portable water containers.

D. Animal Health

- Complete vaccination and deworming schedule before the monsoon.
- Maintain emergency stocks of medicines, disinfectants, vaccines, and first-aid materials.
- Keep mobile veterinary units ready.

E. Communication

- Establish a district emergency control room.
- Create Whats APP/SMS groups for field staff and livestock farmers.
- Coordinate with district administration, disaster management authorities, police, army, and local volunteers.

4. Response During Heavy Rainfall, Floods, and Landslides

A) Animal Safety

- Evacuate livestock from flood- and landslide-prone areas.
- Shift animals to higher ground or designated shelters.
- Suspend grazing in unsafe areas.
- Separate injured and sick animals.

B) Feed and Water

- Distribute emergency fodder and concentrate feed.
- Supply clean drinking water through tankers if required.
- Avoid feeding moldy or contaminated fodder.

C) Veterinary Services

- Organize mobile veterinary camps.
- Treat injuries, pneumonia, diarrhoea, foot rot, and parasitic diseases.
- Dispose of carcasses through scientific burial or incineration.
- Intensify disease surveillance.

D) Infrastructure

- Restore damaged roads to sheep farms in coordination with civil authorities.
- Repair damaged departmental buildings and sheep sheds.

5. Response During Border Cross-Firing and Shelling

➤ Human Safety

- Follow advisories issued by civil administration and security agencies.
- Suspend field operations in active conflict zones.
- Shift departmental staff only after receiving clearance from security authorities.

➤ Livestock Protection

- Evacuate sheep from vulnerable villages to safer locations whenever feasible and safe.
- Identify temporary livestock camps outside shelling zones.
- Tag and record evacuated animals for identification.
- Provide temporary feeding arrangements.
- **Veterinary Support**
- Deploy mobile veterinary teams after the area is declared safe.
- Treat blast injuries, fractures, burns, and stress-related conditions.
- Monitor disease outbreaks resulting from overcrowding and displacement.

➤ Feed Supply

- Supply emergency feed through secure transport routes.
- Arrange fodder transportation from unaffected districts.
- Maintain buffer feed stocks in safe storage locations.
- Coordinate with district administration, security forces, disaster management authorities, and local panchayat.
- Establish livestock help desks in relief camps.
- Maintain a database of livestock losses.

6. Recovery Phase

- Assess livestock mortality and economic losses.
- Repair departmental infrastructure.
- Restock breeding animals where required.
- Assist farmers in livestock insurance and compensation claims.
- Provide financial support through government relief programme.
- Continue disease surveillance for at least one month after the emergency.

7. Roles and Responsibilities

- A) Department Headquarters
 - Policy decisions, fund allocation, coordination with government agencies
- B) District Sheep Husbandry Officer
 - Overall disaster management, resource mobilization, monitoring
- C) Veterinary Officers
 - Emergency treatment, vaccination, disease surveillance
- D) Livestock Assistants
 - Animal evacuation, farmer awareness, reporting damages
- E) Local Administration
 - Shelter management, transport, security coordination
- F) Security Forces
 - Safety clearance, evacuation support in border areas
- G) Farmers
 - Follow advisories, maintain emergency feed reserves, report livestock losses promptly

8. Emergency Resource Inventory

- Mobile veterinary units
- Veterinary medicines and vaccines
- First-aid kits
- Portable water tanks
- Feed and fodder reserves
- Tarpaulins and temporary shelters
- Portable fencing
- Animal identification tags
- Communication equipment
- Backup generators
- Disinfectants and sanitation materials

9. Long-Term Climate and Conflict Resilience

- Establish district fodder banks.
- Develop climate-resilient sheep housing.
- Promote fodder conservation through hay and silage.
- Conduct annual disaster preparedness drills.
- Train farmers in emergency livestock evacuation and first aid.
- Strengthen livestock insurance coverage.
- Develop GIS -based maps of disaster-prone and border-sensitive livestock areas.
- Create permanent emergency livestock shelters in vulnerable districts.
- Prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for rapid response to both natural disasters and conflict-related emergencies.

This contingency plan is particularly suitable for the Sheep Husbandry Department in regions such as Jammu District , where both natural hazards and cross-border shelling can disrupt livestock production and veterinary services. It emphasizes preparedness, coordinated response, rapid recovery, and long-term resilience to safeguard livestock and the livelihoods of shepherds and farmers.