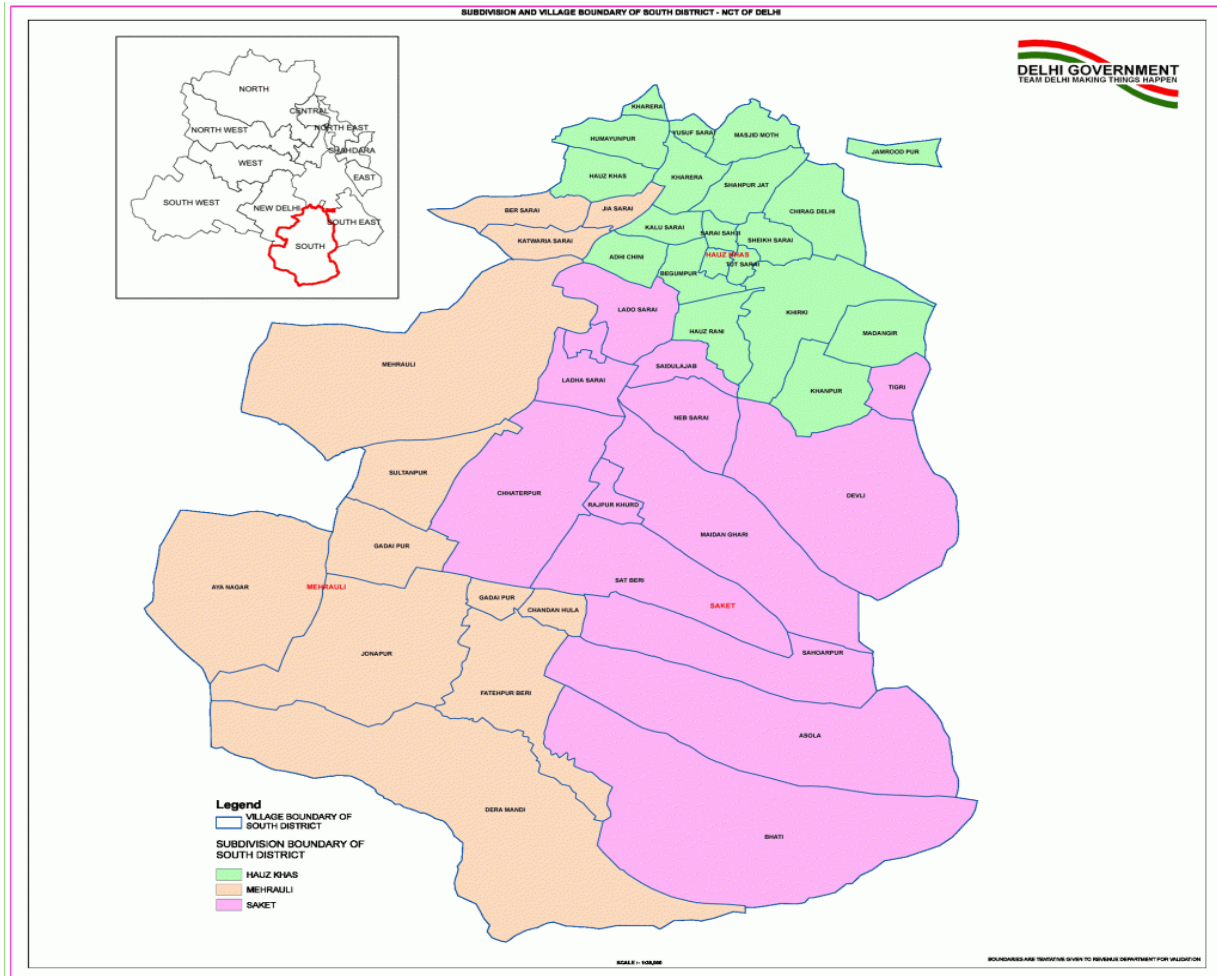




# DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



*Prepared by:*

## **DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY SOUTH**

-----OFFICE  
OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE & DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SOUTH M.B ROAD  
SAKET, NEW DELHI-110037

**Tel.: 011-29532922, 011-29531277; E-mail: [eocsouth@gmail.com](mailto:eocsouth@gmail.com)**

***Disaster Helpline: 1077 (Toll Free Number)***

## **Executive Summary**

The District Disaster Management Plan is a key for management of emergency or disaster. It will play a significant role to address the unexpected disasters that occur in the district effectively. The information available in DDMP is valuable in terms of its use during disaster. Based on the history of various major incidents & disasters that occur in the district, the plan has been designed. Utmost attention has been paid to make it handy, precise rather than bulky one. This plan has been prepared which is based on the guidelines provided by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). While preparing this plan, most of the issues, relevant to crisis management, have been carefully dealt with. During the time of disaster there will be a delay before outside help arrives. At first, self help is essential and depends on a prepared community which is alert and informed. Efforts have been made to collect and develop this plan to make it more applicable and effective to handle any type of disaster.

The DDMP developed involves some significant issues like Incident Response System (IRS), Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Resource Mapping, the response mechanism in disaster management. In fact, the response mechanism, an important part of the plan is designed with the IRS, a best model of crisis management has been included in the response part for the first time. It has been the most significant tool to the response manager to deal with the crisis within the limited period and to make optimum use of the available resources.

Details of resources are given an importance in the plan so that during disaster their optimum use can be derived. The resource inventory, the IDRN is now shared with all the line departments for updates which are vital to cope with the crisis. It will give the detail information to any officer at the time of disaster. S/he can view the available resources and order them at the time of disaster. The most necessary equipments, skilled manpower and critical supplies needs to be included in the inventory resources. During disaster, the resources from this website can be ordered without delay which will make the response time lesser. List of Nodal Officers of Emergency Support functionaries and their resources, control room of various departments, ambulances, blood banks, public health centers, and government and private hospitals, RWA's, School's have been included in this plan.

As a whole, this is a genuine effort of district administration to develop the plan and if you have any suggestions and comments, be free to convey the same so that we can include them in the next edition. We are thankful to all the institutions and persons who have provided us the vital information in process of making the Plan.

**Sh Hemant Kumar, (IAS)**

**District Magistrate/Chairman of DDMA(Link Officer), South**

## Abbreviations Used in the Document

AIR	All India Radio
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
DD	Doordarshan
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DMT	Disaster Management Team
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
GOI	Government of India
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IRS	Incident Response System
IDRN	India Disaster Response Network
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NSS	National Social Service
PHC	Public Health Centre
PWD	Public Work Department
QRT	Quick Response Team
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

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## Chapter-I: Introduction

Sub – Divisions – 3	Metro Stations – 15	Male- 1,467,428
Villages – 52	Fire Stations – NIL	Female - 1,264,501
J J Cluster – 21	Police Stations – 16	Child Population – 331,043
High Rise Building –207	Population - 2,731,929	Sex Ratio – 1000:862
MAH Units – NIL	Population Density-11060	Disable Population – 12596
Higher Edu. Institutions –11 Major Hospitals – 05	Literacy Ratio – 86.57 % Multiplexes /hotels -23	Schools- 138

Remarks – Such no fire station lies in District South but we avail fire services from Bhikaji Kama Place fire station and Nehru Place fire station which are situated in District New Delhi and South East.

Disaster Management has undergone a paradigm shift in recent years from the earlier approach of *response to disasters* to the current holistic approach of *disaster mitigation and preparedness*, which yields long term benefits while minimizing damage due to disasters. Among other natural calamities to which Delhi is prone, the state is most vulnerable to earthquakes. As per the Seismic Map of India the National Capital Region of Delhi falls in Zone IV which is the second most severe seismic zone.

### 1.1 Aim :

*The basic aim for formulating a DDMP Plan is to ensure that the District Administration is prepared to handle any unprecedented situation that may arise in the District South The plan is essential to institutionalize Disaster Management in the District and to deal with future disasters in an efficient and effective manner.*

### 1.2 The basic objectives for formulating a Plan are as under :

The basic objective of the District Disaster Management Plan is to protect all the residents of the district and all property from all sorts of untoward incidents through the following objectives:

- Institutionalization of Disaster Management in the District
- Encouraging a culture of Disaster Preparedness in the District
- Vulnerability Reduction and disaster mitigation through better planning process
- Creation of the best government mechanism to handle any unprecedented events
- Instant response and effective decision making in disasters

- Better coordination of relief and rehabilitation after a disaster
- Better coordination of all line departments in Disaster Management
- Encouraging and empowering the local community to own Disaster Management
- Regular updation of resources available in and around the district.

Essentially, communities draw their support from the existing social institutions, the administrative structures, and their values and aspirations they cherish. Disasters may temporarily disorganize these institutions and the administrative system and disrupt their lives built around these values and aspirations. A systematic effort to put back the social life on its normal footing, with necessary technology support and resources, will contribute significantly to the resilience of the community and nation. In pursuance of this policy, the District Disaster Management Plan addresses itself to strengthening the pre-disaster and post-disaster responses of Emergency Support functionaries and stakeholders including the “victims” of the disaster.

### **1.3 Authority for the DDMP, South : DM Act 2005**

As per Section 31 of the DM Act 2005 there shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State. The District Disaster Management Plan, South, has been prepared by the District Authority, after due consultation with the all the stakeholders as per the Guidelines of National Disaster Management Authority and Delhi Disaster Management Authority.

The District Disaster Management Plan, South, has included-

- (a) The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of Disasters.
- (b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district;
- (c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (d) The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for-
  - (i) Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
  - (ii) Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
  - (iii) Procurement of essential resources;

(iv) Establishment of communication links; and

(v) The dissemination of information to the public ;( e) such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually. The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district. The District Disaster Management Authority, South, has sent a copy of the DDMP Plan to the State DDMA-Delhi Disaster Management Authority, for final approval.

The DDMA, South, is reviewing time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

#### **1.4 Evolution of the Plan in brief :**

Preparation of the District Disaster Management Plan, S, is the responsibility of the District Disaster Management Authority of the district south. The Draft plan has been discussed several times during the DDMA/DDMC meeting and approved by the DDMA/DDMC on .....under the Chairmanship of the DM, South

The main steps involved in the development of this plan are:

- Data collection from all line departments
- Data analysis
- Discussion with experts
- Reference of national and international literature
- Preparation of action plans for all line departments
- Preparation of draft plan document
- Mock drill to check the viability and feasibility of the implementation methodology
- Wide circulation for public and departmental comments
- Preparation of the final plan document

#### **1.5 Stakeholders & their responsibilities:**

As per Section 31 of the DM Act 2005 Every office of the Government of India and of the State Government at the district level and the local authorities shall, subject to the supervision of the District Authority, -

(a) Prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely:-

- (i) Provisions for prevention and mitigation measures as provided for in the District Plan and as is assigned to the department or agency concerned;
- (ii) Provisions for taking measures relating to capacity-building and preparedness as laid down in the District Plan;
- (iii) The response plans and procedures, in the event of, any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (b) coordinate the preparation and the implementation of its plan with those of the other organisations at the district level including local authority, communities and other stakeholders;
- (c) Regularly review and update the plan; and
- (d) Submit a copy of its disaster management plan and of any amendment thereto, to the District Authority.

### **1.6 How to use the Plan :**

- Plans will work only in the case when present organizational structure is responsible to its non-emergency duties i.e. if a job is done well everyday; it is best done by that organization during emergency.
- Crisis should be met at the lowest and most immediate level of government. Plans call for local response supplemented if necessary, by the next higher jurisdiction.
- Voluntary response and involvement of the private sector should be sought and emphasized. The emergency management partnership is important to all phases of natural and man-made disasters.

### **1.7 Approval Mechanism of the Plan: Authority for implementation (State Level/ District Level orders) :**

As per Section 31(2) of the Disaster Management Act 2005, there shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State. The DDMP, S, has been prepared by the District Disaster Management Authority, South, after consultation with the line departments and Emergency Support functionaries in the district.

Also, as per Section 31(6) of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government. The approved draft plan has been sent to Delhi Disaster Management Authority for final approval.

### **1.8 Plan Review & Updation : Periodicity**

As per Section 31(4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually. Also, As per Section 31(7) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

DDMP, South, is a dynamic document and being discussed annually in the meeting of District Disaster Management Authority, South.

### **1.9 District Profile of District South:**

The South District of N.C.T. of Delhi is situated in the South part of Delhi. It is located in between latitude 28.4817° and longitude between 77.1873 °

The district occupies an area of approximately 250 sq km inhabited by a population of **2,731,929**. There are **1,467,428** males and **1,264,501** female. There are 52 villages in the district.

The district is divided into three administrative subdivisions – SOUTH DISTRICT, M.B ROAD, SAKET Sub Division and three Sub-Division. There are three administrative Tehsil –**Meharuli, Saket, Hauz khas.**

The South district has the distinction of having the biggest colony in Asia at **Sangam vihar** with ultra modern urban infrastructure. Hauz Khas in this district is the head of the Panchayat of 23 villages.

South New Delhi is bordered in the north by the districts of New Delhi, the Yamuna river to the east, Gurgaon district of Haryana to the southwest, Faridabad District of Haryana to the southeast and South West Delhi to the west

South district largely falls in the South Zone and had a population of about 2,731,929 according to the 2011 census.

The administrative, municipal and planning set-up provides a complex of functions that do not coincide with each other and added to the woes is the multiplicity of agencies responsible for various functions and clearances. These forms the one of the most challenging aspects for the planners in Delhi and the city at many times have paid a price for this complexity. It is equally important for managing disasters in Delhi where the nodal department is envisaging the both horizontal and vertical coordination between each other in responding to the disaster needs and under the overall command of district heads.

The city is divided into 3 revenue sub-divisions for the purpose of manageable administration and district level planning. The following are the 50 revenue villages of this south district. These villages are inclusive of rural and urban villages that also include the lal Dora areas.

## Chapter 2: Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity & Risk Assessment

### 2.1 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

The district has been traditionally vulnerable to different natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic condition. Like other districts of Delhi, South district is highly prone to Earthquakes, Fire incidents, Building Collapse, Bomb Blasts, Oil Spill and Terrorist Attacks. Certain parts of South District are vulnerable to Urban Flooding and Wind fire as well.

**Table 2.1**

S. No	Hazard Risk	Hazards	Who/ What is at risk	Vulnerability
1.	High Risk Hazards	Earthquake	Human Life, House and property, Slums, Community Infrastructure	High
		Fire	Human Life Houses and Property	High
		Terrorist Attack	Human Life, Oil Installations, Religious Places	High
		Building Collapse	Human Life House and Property Community Infrastructure	High
		Urban Flooding	Transport, Houses, Constructions, Drinking Water, Equipments, Educational Institutions , Slum dwellers, Vulnerable Groups	High
		Oil Spill	Human Life, House and property, Slums, Community Infrastructure	High
2.	Moderate Risk Hazards	Wind fire	Human Life, Crops & Property	Moderate
		Epidemics	Human Life, Animals, Vulnerable sections	Moderate
		Road Accidents	Human Life, Road Side	Moderate
		Rail Accidents	Human Life, Rails, DMRC Infrastructure	Moderate

3.	Low Risk Hazard	Chemical Disaster Biological Disaster Radiological Disaster Nuclear Disaster	Human Life Environment & Eco-system Economy	High
		Religious riots	Human Life, Community Infrastructure,	Low

## 2.2 Matrix of Past Disasters

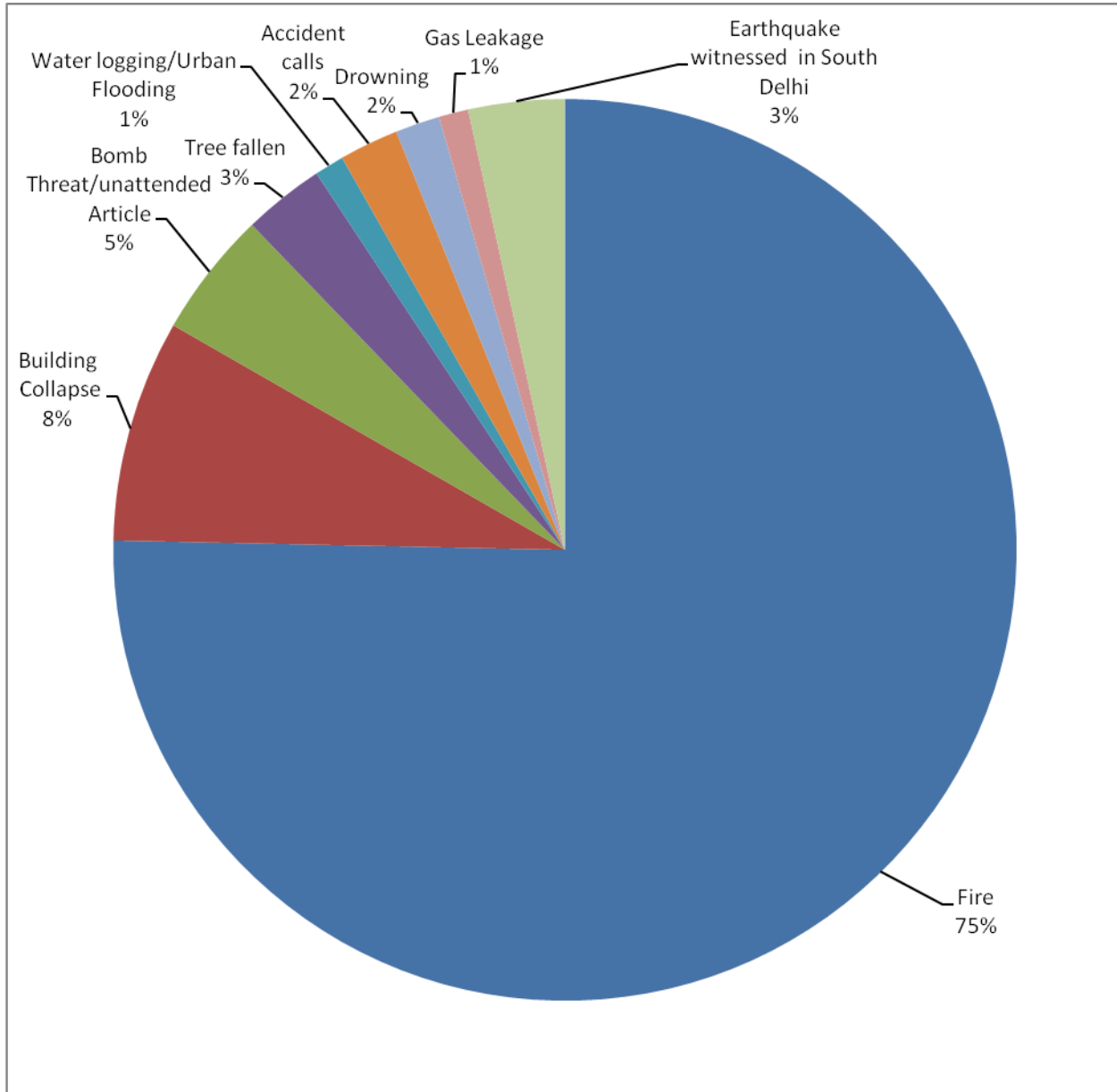
Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) working under the aegis of District Disaster Management Authority (South) has successfully handled a large number of incidents of various kinds and magnitudes occurring in South district. The table given below shows the information pertaining to the incidents occurred in South District in 2019-20:

**Table. 2.2**

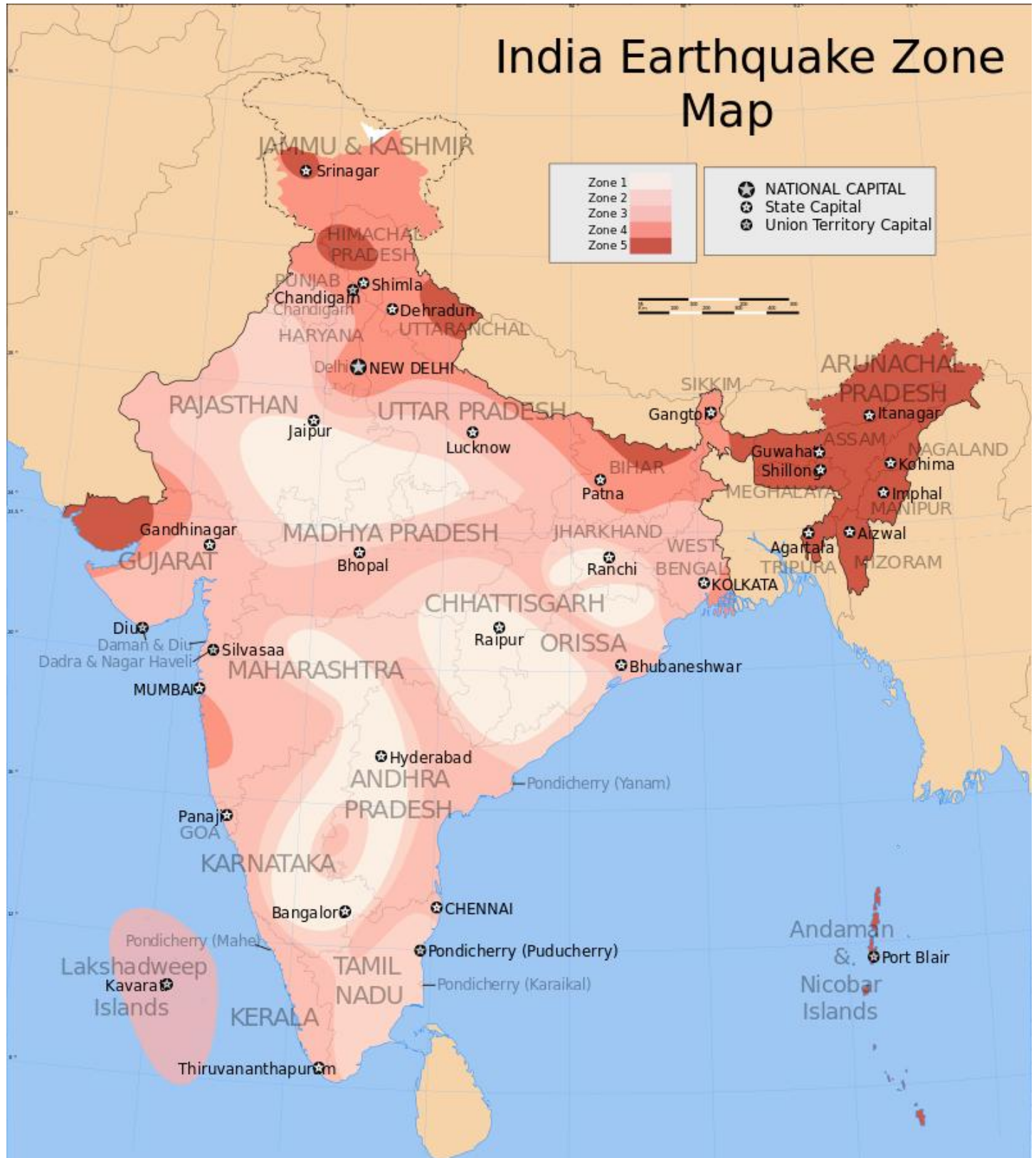
S.No.	Nature of Incident	Number	Area
1	Fire in a Factory /Godown	21	Chattarpur, Madangir, Dakshinpuri, Mehrauli
2	Fire in Slums	13	Tigri, Chattarpur, Sangam Vihar, Shaik Sarai, Malviya Nagar
3	Fire in house	117	Mehrauli, Dakshinpuri, Madangir, Hauz khas, Malviya Nagar, Chattarpur
4	Fire in Agricultural Land	0	
5	Fire in Vehicle	05	Hauz Khas, Saket, Mehrauli
6	Roof/wall Collapse and building tilted	05	Madangir, Hauz Khas , Jamrudpur, Chattarpur
7	Drowning in Canal & Sewer	03	Bhati Mines, Mehrauli, Panchsheel complex
8	Leakage in PNG Pipeline	04	Panchsheel Enclave, Sarvodya Enclave, Sangam Vihar , Malviya Nagar
10	Road Accident	05	Bhati Mines, Malviya Nagar, M B Road, Saket PVR
11	Water Logging	02	Rajpur Kurd , Satbari
12	Others	21	Chattarpur,. Khanpur, Khirki Ext, Sainik Farm, Dakshinpuri,IGNOU Road, Saket

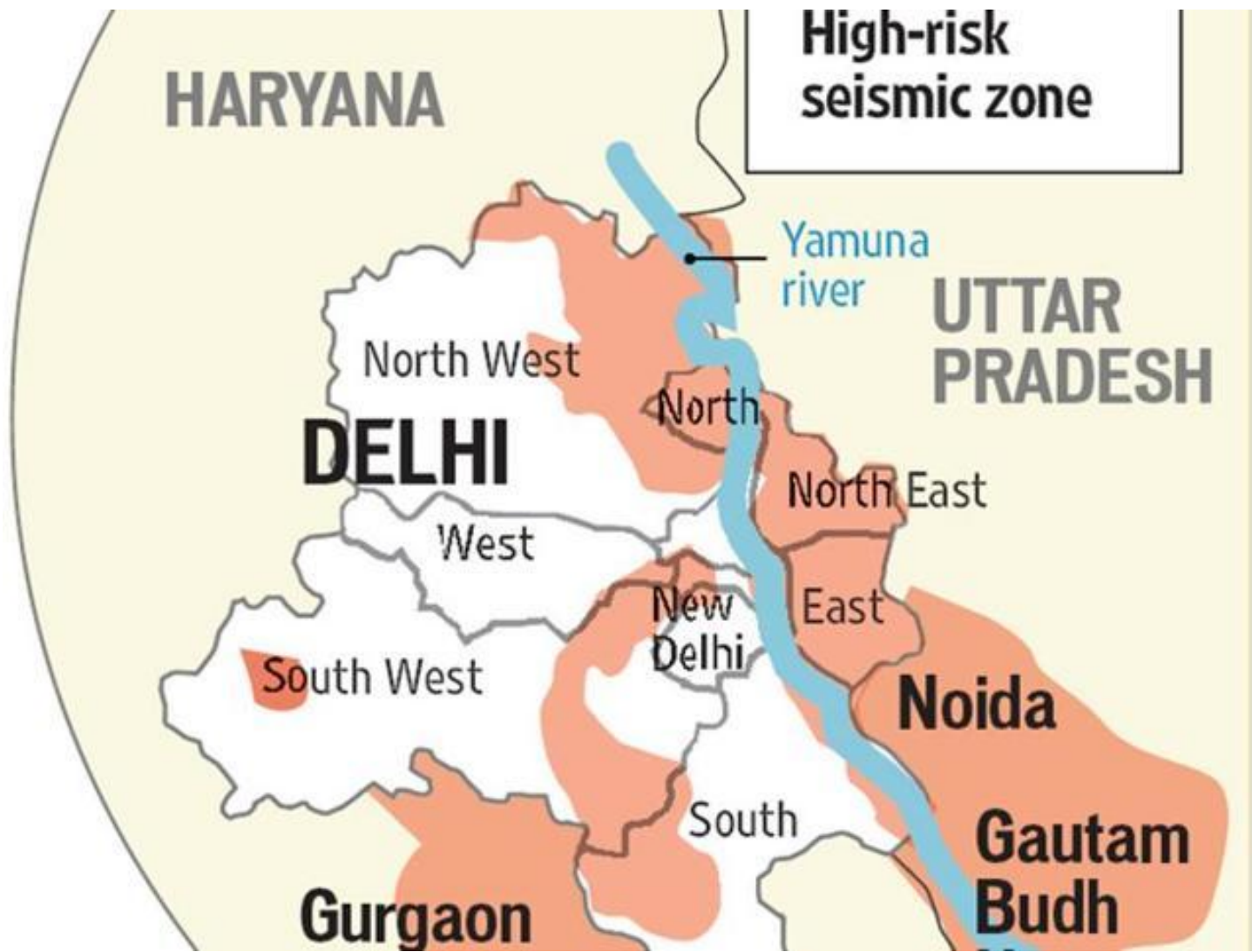


## DISTRICT PROFILE OF DISTRICT SOUTH



2.2.1 Detailed Mapping of the aforesaid Hazards of the India and New Delhi is given as under





## **2.3 Risk**

Risk can be defined as the product of the probability of a defined circumstance occurring and the consequence of the occurrence of said circumstance. Risks also continuously evolve and change. Assuming and managing risk is the essence of any decision-making process. The proper management of risks is one of the biggest challenges that co-operation has to face today. (Dr. Stephan Bieri, UNDP, 2004)

## **2.4 Risk Assessment for the South District**

Four broad aspects namely physical, socio-economic, housing and response are being studied according the risk levels and the present risk assessment provides the breakup of how the mix of factors contributes towards district's vulnerability.

### **2.4.1. Physical Setup**

1. Terrain, rocks and depth of groundwater do not significantly contribute towards disaster risks. South district is largely plain having light texture of soils represented by alluvial plains. The sub-division Mehrauli and Saket in the district are comparatively exposed to the problem of liquefaction due to its Geographical condition. Anyhow, as entire region falls under Zone IV exposed to a moderate to high level of earthquake.
2. Most of the region having salty ground water which aggravates the erosions in the building.
3. Indian Oil Corporation, and is vulnerable site located in district (S), where fire & chemical explosions can occur & therefore need special attention.
4. Existence of Hilton Garden inn Saket, The Oceam Peral Gardenia Chhattarpur, District Court Saket , PVR Cinema in Saket, DLF Mall Saket, Select City Mall Saket, AIIMS Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital ,Pt.Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital, Chhattarpur Mandir.

### **5. 2.4.2 Socio-Economic Aspect**

1. The population density is far greater concern during disasters. The sub-divisional analysis reveals that the Hauz Khas ,Khanpur , Dakshinpuri and Tigdi are more densely populated and consists of almost 50% of the population. Sakte consists of agricultural land and village clusters therefore hold least population density in comparison to the other sub-divisions of the district.
2. Residential density is also very high in Saket Sub-division especially in Sangam vihar, Chhattarpur. It consists of a large number Group Housing Society in Saket and unauthorized colonies in Neb Sarai, Chhattarpur,Sangam Vihar, etc

### 3. 2.4.3 Housing Related Aspects

1. The analysis typically comes out with housing concerns, as the housing conditions are bad to worse when it comes to its disaster resistance
2. There are 415 unauthorized residential areas and many other non-conforming areas in the district. Due to large-scale potential of job-opportunities for labour class a sprawl of *jhuggies*, slums and densely built housing clusters are very common.
3. The Saket is being developed by DDA, mostly having multistory building. A safety audit needs to be conducted in the area to check quality of materials used for construction and Designing as well as to analysis the fire safety norms in the buildings.

### 2.4.4 Preparedness and Response Aspects

1. Preparedness and response measures build capacity of local authority in taking appropriate decisions in case of emergency. Generally local authorities need to take up decisions for conducting search and rescue, communication, transportation, fire fighting, evacuation, and relief and rehabilitation etc.
2. The local administration's effort in creating public awareness is taking place at large scale. The physical, social, economic, housing and response factors vary significantly across the district but the administration does not have any prioritized initial interventions. The present risk assessment framework provides a firm basis of delineating the focus areas of intervention in a short time because there the need of know-how is very crucial.
3. Medical capacities to manage disasters are another concern area. All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Safdarjang hospitals do practice large causality management and smooth run of medical resources remains a concern even during the normal operations.

## 2.5 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

### 2.5.1 Vulnerability Due to High Rise Buildings and Unauthorized residential areas

This is a major concern in the district. A large number of fire accidents take place in District South due to lack of precaution while construction of unauthorized colony and houses. District South has a large number of unauthorized areas. Unfortunately they neither seek permission from the administration nor take any precaution to prevent calamity. There are a large number of fire accidents in such areas where electricity has been taken illegally from the electric poles directly.

### **2.5.2 Forewarning and Speed of Disaster Onset**

In the present scenario, there is no scope of forewarning for any disaster in the district unless it is in the main land of the district. Although warning has been issued for a case like fire accident, the fire fighting teams cannot reach the spot in time due to congested traffic, narrow road and locations of Emergency Support Functionaries in the district. The fruit and vegetable vendors, illegal parking and other small business units occupy most of the roads as well. The fire fighting teams located in two strategic spots in the district are still far away from disaster prone sites like Sangam Vihar, Dakshin puri, etc. Besides the poor infra structure facility and heavy traffic in the main roads of district prevent fire fighters entering to the district.

### **2.5.3 Collapse of Weak Structures**

In the recent years large number of cases of roof collapse has been visible in District South. These collapses happen due to illegal construction weak structures. To manage such incidents become more difficult due to less accessibility of the area and illegal parking of vehicles on the roads.

## **2.6 CAPACITY/RESOURCE ANALYSIS**

Considering the remoteness of the district it is analyzed that sufficient resources are not available within the district. Material resources, monitory resources and human power are not sufficient to manage any larger calamities. District South has decentralized its administration by increasing people's participation in various levels. To take part in this effort it has a large number of Resident's Welfare Associations (RWA) in the district. The Entire Community Based Disaster Management planning process has been designed in such a way that each RWA territory has to prepare their own plans and sensitize its residents on disaster managements. At present altogether there are more than 200 RWAs (registered) in the district. Apart from this numerous non-registered RWAs are also working in the field of development.

The Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in District South plays a significant role in educating the public on various social issues and their rights. Disaster Management is one of the major subjects for them and the District Administration has already started collaboration with such organization for community level disaster management planning.

## 2.6.1 Conclusion

- EOC, S, should be manned with permanent and experienced manpower.
- All EOC should be made GIS based functional.
- GPS should be used in the entire emergency vehicle.
- Communication network needs to updated and strengthen-
  - ✓ *Patching of tetra sets with all the line departments.*
  - ✓ *Using of Sat Phone, HAM radio*
  - ✓ *Early warning should be connected with all the telecom service providers*
  - ✓ *FM channel dedicated to DDMA*
- Periodic Updation of RWA's, MTA's, Hospitals and School Plan
- Training of teams on 'First Aid, fire fighting and Search & Rescue' as per the stakeholders plan
- Disaster Management Center of fire should be established in the district.
- MCD Disaster Management, Green Park, should be upgraded & updated.
- Berento ladders should be made available in the district.
- State Disaster Resource Force-for more effective disaster response.

## Chapter 3: Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management

### 3.1. Introduction

Most of the disaster situation is to be managed at State and District levels. The centre plays a supporting role and provides assistance when the consequences of disaster exceed district and State capacities. The centre mobilizes support in terms of providing emergency teams, support personnel, specialized equipments and operating facilities depending on the scale of the disaster and the need of the State and District. Active assistance to an affected State/District would be provided only after the declaration of a national level disaster, the national response mechanism has to be prepared and any impending State or District disaster has to be impending State or District disaster has to be monitored in order to provide immediate assistance whenever required.

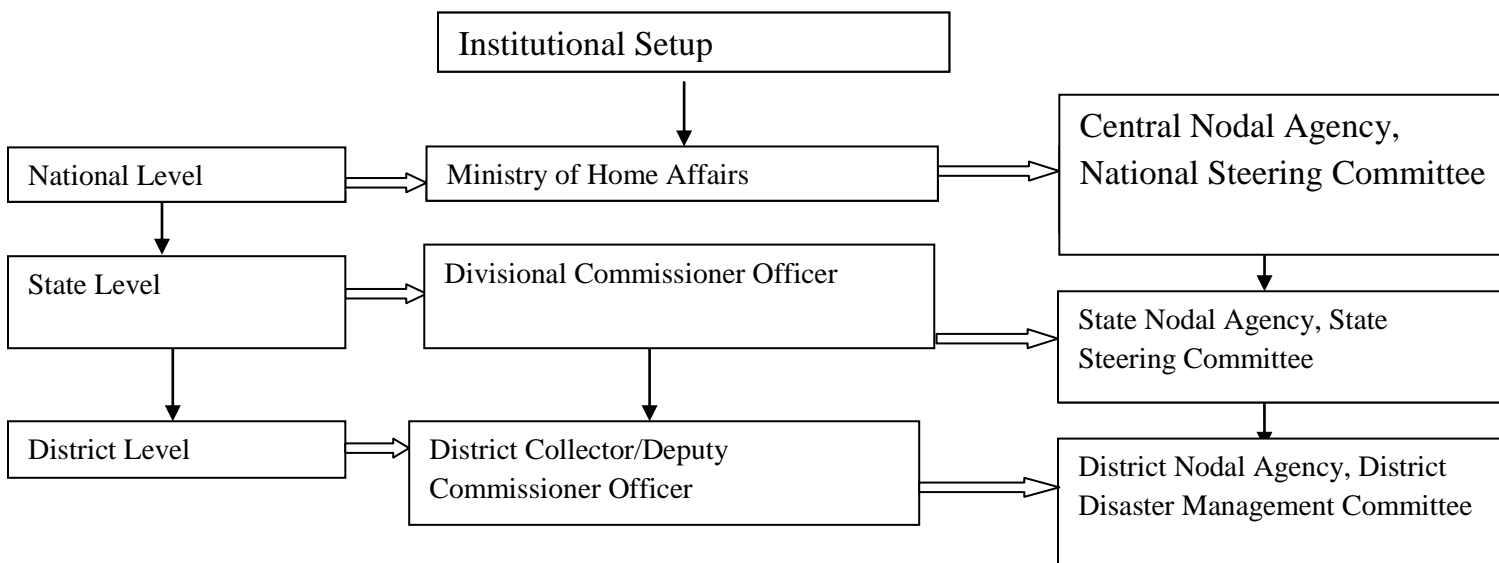
The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act, 2005) lays down institutional and coordination mechanisms for effective disaster management (DM) at the national, state, and district levels. As mandated by this Act, the Government of India (GoI) created a multi-tiered institutional system consisting of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister, the State Disaster

Management Authorities (SDMAs) by the Chief Ministers and the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) by the District Collectors and co-chaired by elected representatives of the local authorities of the respective districts. These bodies have been set up to facilitate the paradigm shift from the hitherto relief-centric approach to a more proactive, holistic and integrated approach of strengthening disaster preparedness, mitigation and emergency response. (Source NDMA guidelines)

### **3.2 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**

At the national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters concerning disaster management. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been constituted for better coordination of disaster management at national level under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Prime Minister of India is the Chairperson of National Authority. This is a multi disciplinary body with nodal officers from all concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations. Apart from these developments, the Government of India has its National Contingency Action Plan prepared by the nodal ministry of Disaster Management. A National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) has been started functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs with all sophisticated equipments with most modern technology for disaster management.

**Fig.: 3.1 Institutional Arrangements for Disaster management**



#### **3.2.1 Constitution of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**

As per Sub-Section (2) of Section (3) of Disaster Management Act 2005, the National Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding nine, as may be



prescribed by the Central Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide, the National Authority shall consist of the following:-

- The Prime Minister of India, who shall be the Chairperson of the National Authority, ex officio;
- Other members, not exceeding nine, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the National Authority.

In pursuance of Ministry of Home Affairs Notification S.O. No. 3288 (E) dated 29<sup>th</sup> Decemner 2014, the Chairperson of NDMA has reconstituted the said Authority and nominated following three members in the rank and status of Secretary to the Government of India:

- i. Dr. D.N. Sharma
- ii. Shri Kamal Kishore
- iii. Lt. Gen. N.C. Marwah, PVSM, AVSM (Retd.)

Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification S.O. 573 (E) dated 19.02.2015 has further conveyed that the Chairperson, NDMA has also nominated Shri R.K.Jain, Secratry NDMA as a Memner, NDMA and he will function as Menmber Secretary, NDMA.

### **3.2.2 Powers and functions of the National Authority;**

As per Section (6) of Disaster Management Act 2005, the National Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. The National Authority may

- (a) lay down policies on disaster management;
- (b) Approve the National Plan;
- (c) Approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan;
- (d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the State Plan;
- (e) lay down guidelines to be followed by the different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects;
- (f) Coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for disaster management;
- (g) Recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation;
- (h) Provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the Central Government;
- (i) take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary;

(j) Lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management.

### **3.2.3 Crisis Management Group:**

Each Nodal Ministry will establish a Crisis Management Group for dealing with the crises which fall within the ambit of its responsibility. The Crisis Management Group will be responsible for dealing with a Crisis situation and for reporting all developments to the National Crisis Management committee (NCMC) and Seeking its directions and guidance as and when necessary. NCMC would be apex body of high level officials of the Government of India for dealing with a major crisis which has serious or national ramifications. The composition of the Committee would be as follows:

(a) Cabinet Secretary	-	Chairman
(b) Secretary/Principal Secretary to PM	-	Member
(c) Secretary, MHA	-	Member
(d) Secretary, MHA	-	Member
(e) Secretary (Security)	-	Member
(f) Director, IB	-	Member
(g) Secretary, R&AW	-	Member
(h) Deputy, NSA	-	Member
(i) Secretary, NDMA	-	Member

Joint Secretary (TS Cell), Cabinet Secretariat will be the Convener of NCMC. In case of nuclear scenario NDMA will be kept fully informed and also have the major coordination and advisory role.

### **3. 3 Delhi Disaster Management Authority :**

It is an apex body headed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi and the Chief Minister and the concerned departments are members. The authority is governed under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and under coordination of Divisional Commissioner. The list of the members is given under:

- (i) Lt. Governor of NCT of Delhi - Chairperson, ex-officio.
- (ii) Chief Minister, Govt. of NCT of Delhi - Vice Chairperson, ex-officio.
- (iii) Minister –in-Charge (Revenue), Govt. of NCT of Delhi - Member, ex-officio.
- (iv) Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi/Chairperson of the State Executive Committee - Member, ex-officio.
- (v) GOC (HQ.) Delhi Area - Member ex-officio.

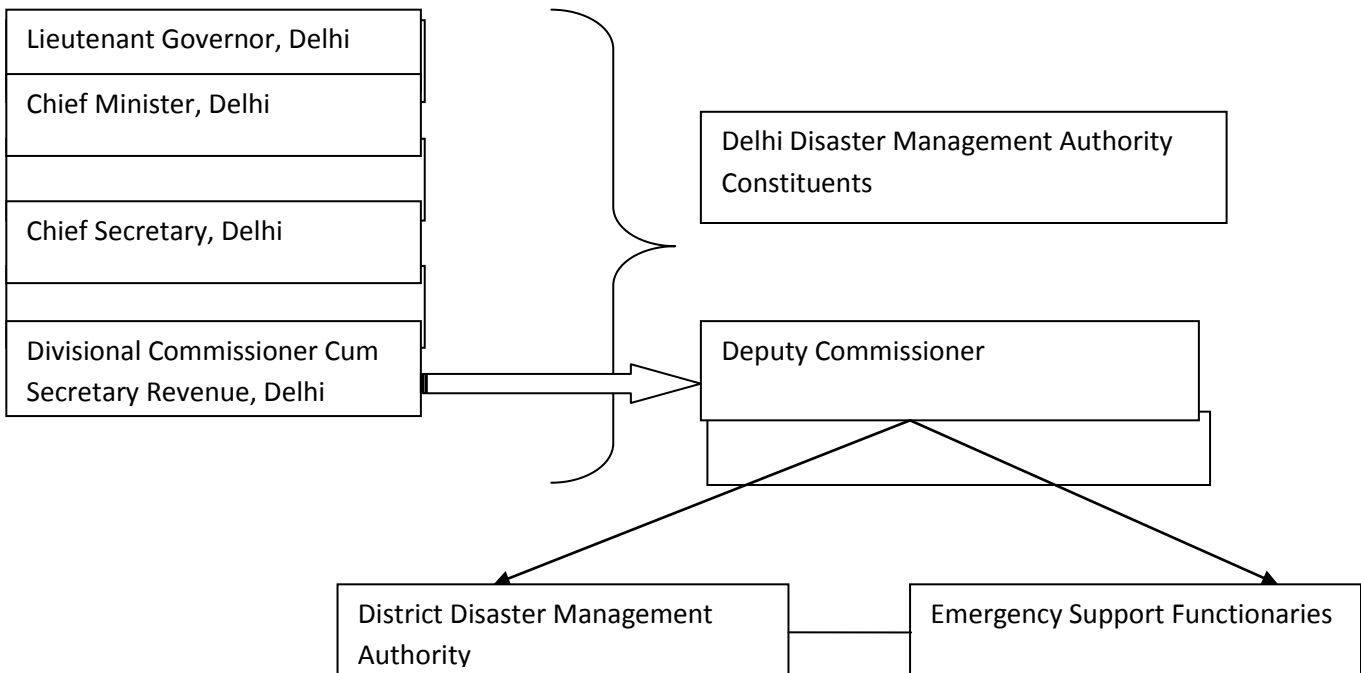
- (vi) Principal Secretary (Home), Govt. of NCT of Delhi - Member, ex-officio.
- (vii) Commissioner of Police, Delhi - Member, ex-officio.
- (viii) Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi - Member, ex-officio.
- (ix) Joint Secretary, (Disaster Management) Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India - Member, ex-officio.
- (x) Principal Secretary (Revenue)-cum-Divisional Commissioner - Convenor/Member

The vision of the authority is:

- To create a dedicated body that will assess, plan and implement the vital aspects of disaster management (Prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response) for Delhi.
- To ensure smooth coordination between Central and State Governments in the event of a disaster.
- To create a unified command, control and co-ordination structure for disaster management in Delhi, integrating the various wings and agencies of government that are necessary for emergency response, as well as for preparedness, mitigation and prevention activities.

### 3.3.1 Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management

**Fig.: 3.2 Disaster Management Hierarchical in Delhi**



### 3.3.2 Control Room of State/ Delhi Disaster Management Authority

State EOC has started running 24x7 from 24<sup>th</sup> June 2008 at O/o Divisional Commissioner, Delhi. Emergency toll free number (1077) for Disaster has also been got activated by Chief Minister of Delhi.

### 3.4 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) :

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is created under Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 by the Parliament of India. The same has been notified by L.G. under F. DRM/ADM (HQ)/DM/Rules/2006(i). DDMA, South, is the apex planning body responsible for disaster risk reduction initiatives in the district.

The DDMA consist of the following:

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner of the District:  | Chairperson, ex-officio    |
| 2. Elected representatives (MLAs/Councilor)<br>Of the District nominated by the LG | Co-Chairperson, ex-officio |
| 3. Additional District Magistrate/<br>Ex-officio, Chief Executive Officer          | Member, ex-officio         |
| 4. Deputy Commissioner of Police   | Member, ex-officio         |
| 5. Zonal Deputy Commissioner, MCD  | Member, ex-officio         |
| 6. Chief District Medical Officer, DHS   | Member, ex-officio         |
| 7. Superintending Engineer, PWD  | Member, ex-officio         |

#### **Fig.: 3.3 Layout of District Disaster Management Authority (District South )**

##### **Chairperson**

Sh Hemant Kumar, IAS, District Magistrate (South)/  
Chairperson, DDMA (South)  
Ph:011-2955025,

##### **Members**

Smt. Prayanaka Kumari, Addl. Distt. Magistrate (South )  
Chief Executive Officer, DDMA (South )  
Ph:011-29536774, 7827185093

##### **MS. BENITA MERY JAIKER**

Deputy Commissioner, -Police (Member)  
Ph:011-26857726, 9818099047

Sh. Pradeep Kumar(Link Officer), 9560421920  
Dy. Commissioner (SDMC- South Zone)

Ph: 011-26514368,

Dr. Sangeeta, CDMO (South)  
Ph: 011-25089596, 8745011358

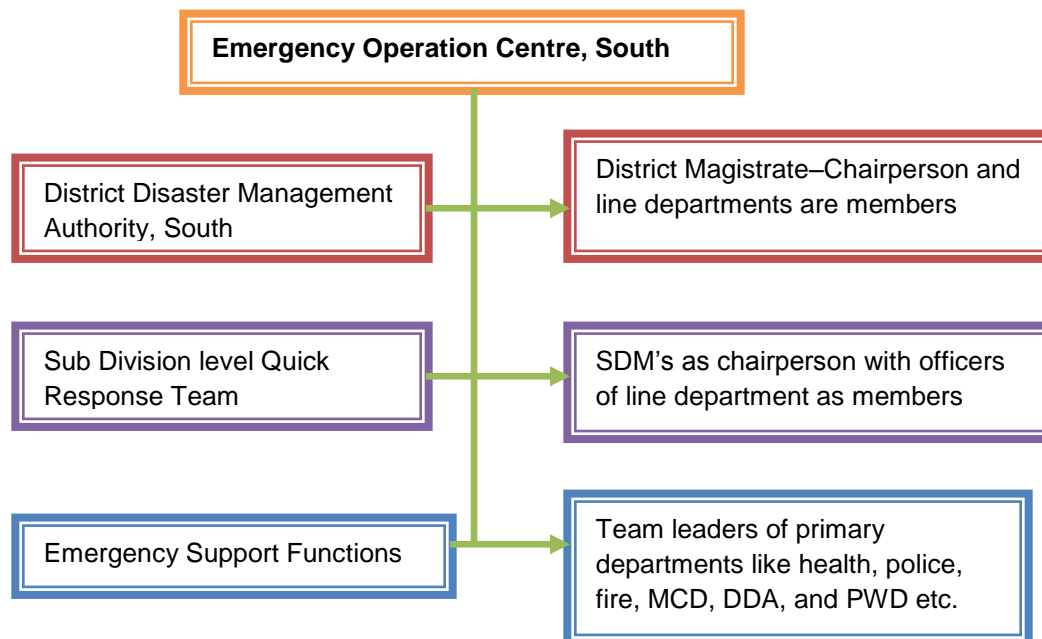
Sh. Sharwan Kumar (PWD)  
Ph: 011-26923611, 9709341142

The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the District Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the District Authority as the District Authority may delegate to him.

The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in the case of an emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the District Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to ex post facto ratification of the District Authority.

The District Authority or the Chairperson of the District Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions, under sub-section (1) or (2), as the case may be, to the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as it or he deems fit.

**Fig 3.4: Institutional Arrangements at South District**



The District Authority shall act as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

**As per the DM Act, 2005, the District Disaster Management Authority may:**

- Prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;
  - Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan and District Plan;
  - Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;
  - Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
  - Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;
  - Lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district.
  - Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government at district level;
- Lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore;
  - Review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation as may be necessary;
  - Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;
  - Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the districts;
  - Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, government and non-governmental organizations;

- Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;
- Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;
- Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- Ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;
- Lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Departments of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in the district engaged in the disaster management;
- Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;
- Provide necessary technical assistance or give advise to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions;
  - Review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;
  - Examine the construction in any area in the district and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;
  - Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements of necessary items;
  - Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;
  - Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;
  - Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management ;

- Ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;
- Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the district

After constitution of District Disaster Management Authority, District Disaster Management Committee has been got dissolved as per Act but Emergency Support Agencies (ESF) are regularly meeting under the chairmanship of DC (South). These departments play a major role in preparedness and mitigation. Each nodal officer will be accountable to his own department in terms of the disaster management. District Project Officer and Project coordinators have been appointed in the district to look after the day-to-day affairs of disaster management in the district.

The objective of ESF Department is to provide necessary guidance and inputs in preparedness, mitigation and management planning through a participatory approach. It is responsible for all disaster management activities (prevention, mitigation, preparedness, relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction) at the district level, including formation and training of Disaster Management Teams in specific areas such as warning dissemination, damage assessment, first aid & medical relief, search & rescue, trauma counseling, shelter management, water & sanitation, carcass disposal, relief & coordination etc. Capacity building and training activities at all levels, awareness generation; preparing District Disaster

Management Plan; replication of activities at the sub-divisional and community levels, periodic organization of mock drills and disaster preparedness exercises at various levels involving co-ordination of the various agencies, are contributing significantly in attaining the ultimate goal of disaster management.

### **3.4.1 Sub Divisional level – Special Response Team:**

In pursuance of the minutes of the review meeting taken by Hon'ble Lt. Governor on 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 and with a view to strengthening the Disaster Preparedness of the district, Special Response Team (SRT) at Sub division level has been constituted for medical response, search and rescue including heliborne medical evacuation and heliborne fire services. The above Special Response Teams (SRT) shall be responsible for:

- Development of response plan and procedure at the respective Sub Division level and Updation of the same.
- Immediate provision of search, rescue and medical response in the event of any disaster.
- Ensuring resource availability relating to management of disaster.
- Coordination and mobilization of equipment during disaster.
- Reporting about the situation to the higher authorities.
- Any other activity that may be assigned by District Disaster Management Authority.



The Chairman of the Special Rescue Team shall send quarterly progress report to the district for the placement of the same before DDMA.

### **3.4.2 Sub divisional, Special Task Force:**

As per direction Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi recently Sub-division level Special Task Force has been constituted on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2011 under the chairmanship of respective SDMs in all the 33 Sub-divisions of Delhi for following purpose:-

- To monitor the unauthorized constructions taking place in their respective area of jurisdiction and to take action against owner/builder/contractor.
- Demolishing those structures which are found vulnerable from safety point of view to mitigate the ill effect of disaster like wall/roof/building collapse happening very frequently in the District.
- To monitor the illegal encroachment of Government land and take punitive action against the encroacher in favor of public interest.

### **3.4.3 District Crisis Management Group**

Crises Management Plan (CMP) – 2013, Framework of Ministry of Home Affairs addresses following crises situations: - **Public Disorder, Terrorist Outrages, Mutiny, Migration/Exodus/Infiltration, Major Natural Calamities and Security of Metro Railways in Delhi.**

Further it envisages that each district will prepare/ update internal security schemes/crises/ Disaster Management Plans by incorporating therein the sequence of actions required to be taken by each department/Agency in any crises/emergency/natural disaster related situation.

CMP- 2013 calls for constitution of District Crises Management Group **headed by District Magistrate/ Commissioner of Police** having following members

- i) Superintendent of Police.
- ii) A representative of IB.
- iii) Dy. Development Commissioner/ Additional District Magistrate
- iv) Any other District officer whose inclusion is considered necessary in the light of the emerging situation may be co-opted as a member.

This group will be responsible for on – scene management of the incident/emergency.

CMP-2013 envisages that District Emergency Operation Centers will have GIS based maps indicating the roads/railways/hospitals and other essential infrastructure. They will have online access to India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)

Further during Response/ Crisis Management phase all operational decisions shall be taken by the District Crisis Management Group/ Crisis Management Team at the spot. It shall seek directions and advice wherever necessary from the State Crisis Management Group, Crisis Management Group of MHA or the National Crisis Management Committee

In any emergency involving hostage taking, Seizure of a building or kidnapping perpetrated by terrorist groups, giving into blackmail or threat and conceding to the demands of the terrorist group is counter – productive from the point of view of national security. However, there should be no hesitation in starting negotiations as a matter of strategy as it serves as an effective ploy for buying time. The District Group will guide the negotiations. The district group will take guidelines from State Group .In cases involving foreign governments or where a national personality is involved Crisis Management Group of MHA will arrange for a Central negotiating team. Regarding media handling it is mentioned in CMP-2013 that the District Magistrate/ Commissioner of Police will brief Media from time to time regarding the progress in handling Contingency/Emergency.

### **3.5. District Emergency Operation Centre, South**

Building structure of DM office is temporary and there is a proposal to transfer the office at new site. Therefore till that time office has identified a space for temporary EOC. The centre is well-equipped with various Information Technology (IT) based equipments such as Computer with internet facilities. 24x7 Control Room is manned by trained Civil Defence volunteers and is equipped with Emergency Rescue Kits, TETRA wireless, Power Generator etc. Further it may be strengthened with HAM equipments, Early Warning Systems, etc. EOC (South) operates under the supervision of ADM (South).

The EOC is also well connected with other control rooms of the Government Departments. A resource data base inventory needs to be uploaded in IT network. The resource inventory would include all the information related to availability and location of the equipments, vehicles and manpower available with the various department such as Fire service, Police Service, Health Department, Municipal Corporation, Food and Civil Supply, Transport Department, Road and Building, Public Welfare Department etc. This inventory would be helpful in mobilizing the available resources within various districts and states at the time of emergency.

#### **3.5.1 Partnership with Social Organizations**

South district has been able to achieve partnership with various social organizations. Civil Defence, NCC, NYKS, St. John Ambulance, Residential Welfare Associations, CATS, etc are the important organizations who are working dedicatedly in front of providing their services for disaster management to the mankind. Civil Defence and NYKS are playing instrumental role in generating awareness and facilitating community planning in the district. The District Magistrate (South) Office is taking special initiatives to encourage NGOs to participate in various awareness generation activities and community planning exercises.

### **3.6 Conclusion**

At national level-NDMA has been constituted. An emergency control room along with crises management committee and groups has been constituted. At state level, Office of Divisional Commissioner has been identified as focal point for disaster management. DDMA, State EOC, State Executive Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief secretary of Delhi, are some of the important organizations laid down to regulate disaster management activities in the state.

South District has played a vital role in institutionalizing disaster management within various government and non-government agencies. District has been able to develop a separate control room from where all the disaster management related activities are getting regulated.

## **Chapter 4: Prevention & Mitigation Measures**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Disaster Mitigation contributes to lasting improvement in safety and is essential to integrate disaster management in mainstream planning. Broadly mitigation ways can be divided into two parts i.e. structural measure and non-structural measures. Structural measures undertake to strengthen buildings, lifelines and infrastructure to withstand any hazard. Non-structural measures emphasis on land-use planning, programmes for sustaining awareness, dissemination of information materials on do's and don'ts at the time of disaster. Once the area has been identified as hazard prone, it becomes important that the government and the community should practice these above-said measures. Based on this ideology, mitigation plan may vary according to hazards. The South district is being considered prone to earthquake and fire related hazards, incidences of building collapse are also very frequent in District South, Delhi.

### **4.2 Disaster Mitigation Measures**

As it has been discussed in the previous chapters that district South lies in Zone IV. Risk gets compounded when hazard meets with Vulnerabilities as high dense population, weak physical structures and conventional construction technologies. Similarly, district is also vulnerable to high degree of fire and chemical explosions. Although, district has not faced any high intensity earthquake but studies envisages that Delhi can receive an earthquake of 6 to 7.5 richter scale band.

Earthquakes can destroy buildings and infrastructure with secondary effects i.e. fires, embankments failures, release of poisonous gases, release of nuclear radiations, liquefaction etc. Therefore it is important to consider both primary and secondary effects into earthquake disaster mitigation planning.

So, an effective mitigation planning is necessary to reduce the risk involved in the district. For efficient disaster mitigation, the pre-disaster phase needs to be utilized for planning and implementing preventive measures on the one hand and working on preparedness activities on the other. Disaster is caused due to failure of manmade structures, lack of preparedness and awareness. So far, disaster mitigation efforts are mostly reactive. (HPC, 2001)

#### 4.2.1 Structural Mitigation Measures

**a. Retrofitting of Buildings:** Generally buildings of the district can be characterized in three parts i.e. Slums and JJ clusters, non-engineered and engineered buildings (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: Categorization of housing typology in the district**

S.No	Categories	Construction description	Resistance
1	Slums and JJ Clusters /unauthorized colonies etc	Weak constructions	May get damaged due to moderate intensity of earthquake
2	Non-engineered buildings	Brick construction Masonry buildings	May damage due to moderate to high intensity of earthquake
3	Engineered Buildings	R.C.C constructions with good designs but not necessarily earthquake resistant	May damage due to high intensity of earthquake.

*\* Note: Above table is based on reconnaissance survey and general observations*

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has developed its first code on a seismic design in 1962 (IS:1893-1962). However, till date there is lack of efficient legal framework to implement seismic code provisions in Delhi. As a result most of the building in Delhi does not meet codal requirements on seismic resistance. Even if new constructions may fulfill the requirement of seismic code provisions in their buildings, still a very large inventory of old buildings will remain deficient for seismic safety. Therefore we need to develop a rational seismic retrofitting plan for the government owned buildings and private constructions on priority bases. Generally public buildings are given first priority because they are lesser in number and at the time of disaster people can take shelter in these public buildings. Some of the important public buildings are schools, hospitals, government officers, community halls, fire and police stations, cultural buildings,

communication buildings, cinema halls, meetings halls, historical monuments and important installations etc. The proposal for certification of such critical buildings from the point of view of disaster resilience is under consideration.

#### **b. Need of systematic study to evaluate construction typology in the district:**

As per Vulnerability Atlas of India (2007), out of 33.8 Lakh buildings in Delhi, over 31 Lakh are at medium risk of being affected by an earthquake, while 1.46 Lakh are at high risk. Systematic studies are needed on vulnerability of different types of constructions in the area.

This will require experimental studies to evaluate strength, stiffness and ductility of different types of constructions as well as analytical studies such as the Push over Analysis. Experiences of past earthquakes both in India and abroad have clearly outlined the vulnerability of multistory reinforced concrete buildings if not designed and constructed correctly. Huge number of multistory reinforced concrete buildings in Delhi, particularly those with open ground storey to accommodate vehicle parking, could also pose a major challenge in the event of a strong earthquake.

#### **c. Construction Control**

The best mitigation measure is to build strong built-in environment in the district. The district must ensure the implementation of building codes. The quality of buildings measured by their seismic resistance has its fundamental importance. Minimum designs and construction standards for earthquake resistant structures legislated nationally are an important step in establishing future minimum level of protection for important structure. India has building codes and regulations for seismic resistant design which needs to be enforced by municipal bodies. Some of the policy measures taken at state level are: Municipality Corporation has been asked to bring a circular shortly to make submission of actual structural drawings, besides the structural safety certificates mandatory for all buildings while seeking building plan approval. The DDMA, S, is planning to take up this issue with Urban Shelter Board, GNCTD to urgently carry out structural audit of buildings in Delhi with the assistance of experts from NDMA, using RVSA (Rapid Visual Screening Assessment) and DVA (Detailed Vulnerability Assessment) methods.

### **4.2.2 Non-Structural Measures**

#### **a. Land Use Planning**

Damage of buildings depends primarily upon the soil conditions and topology of the area which are moderately favorable in the district. Anyhow, to analyze risk within district microzonation planning should take place. It will help to guide modify landuse planning in the district accordingly.

**b. Capacity Building and awareness generation**

Country have a very few experts in mitigation planning. We must focus our attention to the institutionally and manpower development at all levels. There is a need to train architects, engineers, planners and masons in developing safe housing and infrastructure facilities. District has already arranged two trainings for engineers & masons. Manuals have also been developed outlining methodologies for new constructions and retrofitting of old ones. A strong legal and enforcement framework with appropriate incentives and punitive measures is required together with awareness programmes for general public. All these components must be taken up simultaneously; ignoring one aspect for the other could be counterproductive. **(List of programmes under take by DDMA, S, in the year -2019-20 are enclosed in Annexure---)**

**c. Insurance**

Insurance brings quality consciousness in the infrastructure and a culture of safety by insisting to follow building codes, norms, guidelines, quality materials in construction. It would enforce safety standards by bringing accountability. Hazardous area should be announced, notified and publicly displayed so that people would be motivated not to settle in those areas and insurance be mandatory in insurance prone areas. Premiums can be changed on the basis of risk proneness. Urban Development Department, GNCTD has been asked to draft a scheme to incentivize house owners to take up retrofitting of their houses.

**4.2 Non-Structural Mitigation Measures**

**Important Mitigation Measures**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Actions involved</b>	<b>Suggested Institutions involved</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Retrofitting of buildings</b>	Prioritization of buildings according to their importance during emergency. <i>First priority buildings are:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. District administration office building, all police and fire stations</li> <li>2. Nodal</li> <li>3. All Schools (Government, SDMC and Public )</li> <li>4. Residences of District Magistrate (Revenue), District Magistrate of Police</li> </ol>	<b>MCD/PWD engineers</b>

		<p><b>Second priority buildings are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hospitals and clinics</li> <li>2. Community centres</li> <li>3. Residences of other key officials</li> <li>4. Office buildings of SDMC, PWD, CD &amp; HG and DDA</li> </ol> <p><b>Third Priority buildings are</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remaining Government Buildings and colonies</li> </ol>	
2.	<b>Enforcement of Building codes</b>	Review and updation of building codes	<b>BIS</b>
		Implementation of codes in new engineered and non-engineered constructions	<b>SDMC</b>
3.	<b>Community Awareness</b>	Large-scale information dissemination about basics of new constructions and retrofitting of existing buildings and encouraging fire-fighting arrangements in the building	<b>SDMC, PWD, District Administration</b>
		Information dissemination about dos' and don'ts at the time of earthquake event and fire-outbreak	<b>District administration, Fire and police department, NGO's</b>
4.	<b>Capacity Building</b>	Priority-wise training to the engineers, architects, and masons for disaster-resistance. These people may further utilized for providing assistance in retrofitting and reconstruction exercises.	<b>District administration, SDMC, PWD and DDA</b>
5.	<b>Insurance</b>	Identification of hazardous areas in the district	<b>DC Office, SDMC</b>
		Provisions of insurance according to building bye laws, codes and hazard proneness	<b>Insurance companies, SDM</b>

### **4.3. Disability in Disaster Management**

Reasons for disability inclusion in Disaster Management

- During disaster responses, people with a disability are often invisible and excluded from accessing emergency support and essential services such as food distribution, medical care, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities.
- Information on disaster preparedness is often not in accessible formats so people with a disability are less aware and prepared for a disaster.
- Environmental, social and attitudinal barriers result in requirements of the 15% of the world's population with a disability not being met within disaster management responses. It is therefore crucial that disability inclusion in all phases of disaster management occurs so as to ensure the full and equal fulfilment of human rights of people with a disability.
- Disability inclusion in emergency management reduces morbidity and mortality.

- The rate of disability increases during an emergency due to direct trauma, illness from poor living conditions, the breakdown of health services and lack of rehabilitation and an increase in psychological stress.

Inclusion people with a disability in disaster management Disability inclusion in all phases of disaster management including disaster risk reduction - preparedness, prevention and mitigation, along with disaster relief, rehabilitation and recovery is crucial. Disaster preparedness can incorporate disability measures through building knowledge and capacities of governments, organisations, communities and individuals to anticipate disability impact and inclusively respond to and recover from disasters and emergencies. Such preparedness can include disability contingency planning and training; stockpiling of mobility aides and other devices along with general supplies; planning for accessible evacuation and public information in alternative formats. Risk reduction,

often done concurrently with preparedness, can incorporate reducing exposure to hazards which can cause disability along with decreasing the vulnerability of people with an existing disability. (**Annexure.....- Disabled Population In South Delhi- 2011**)

Awareness programme with the disability in the district has been chalked out and all the plans –**School, RWA’s and MTA’s** are in updating phase emphasizing the disability friendly environment. All the institution has been sensitized to create disability friendly infrastructure.

#### **4.4. Conclusion**

- District consists of weak and illegal constructions which compounds its vulnerability to earthquake and fires.
- Buildings constructed through good design are not necessarily built with earthquake safe design
- There is a need of an urgent mitigation planning under which new constructions should come up as per building-byelaws and standard codes.
- Retrofitting techniques are very much important to re-strengthen old and weak constructions which need to be taken up by SDMC, Green Park, DDA, PWD and District Administration.
- Fire safety assessments and fire-fighting arrangements shall be promoted in multistoried buildings and residential communities
- Insurance of buildings according to their hazard proneness is important to promote in the district under the supervision of local administration



- Life-line buildings like Major hospitals, Deputy-commissioner office, residences of key officials, schools, community spaces, police and fire stations etc. shall be retrofit on priority basis.

## **Chapter 5: Preparedness Measures**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Disaster causes sudden disruption to the normal life of society and causes damage to the properties and lives to such an extent that normal social and economic mechanism available to the society get disturbed. Those who are unaware and unprepared generally get affected more due to their lack of knowledge and physiological pressure. Hitherto, the approach towards coping the effects of disasters has been post-disaster management, involving many problems related to law and order, evacuation, communications, search and rescue, fire-fighting, medical and psychiatric assistance, provisions of relief and shelters etc. After initial trauma next phase starts with long-term reconstruction planning which takes about 5 to 6 years to normalize the life-style in a particular area.

In view of these problems the district administration, has prepared a comprehensive plan. The plan basically detailed out preparedness strategy under which communities and district authorities would be prepared so that level of destruction and unnecessarily delay in relief and response can be reduced. The preparedness measures include setting up disaster relief machinery, formulation of community preparedness plans, training to the specific groups and earmarking funds for relief operations (UNDRO, 2004).

### **5.2 Measuring Community Preparedness**

Generally community preparedness depends upon following four major components (Cottrell et al- 2001):

- Population characteristics (number of children, squatter settlement etc )
- Building and critical infrastructure such as road, drinking water, communication network, health and sanitation
- Physical environment
- Social environment (social groups)

In view of these components, risk assessment study has been conducted and identified that South District is densely built and consists of a high number of urban population. Any major earthquake or fire/chemical explosion can affect district very badly. Although many steps have been taken by the district but still a high degree of awareness and training is required to lay down an organization system within communities.

### **5.3 Components of Preparedness Plan**

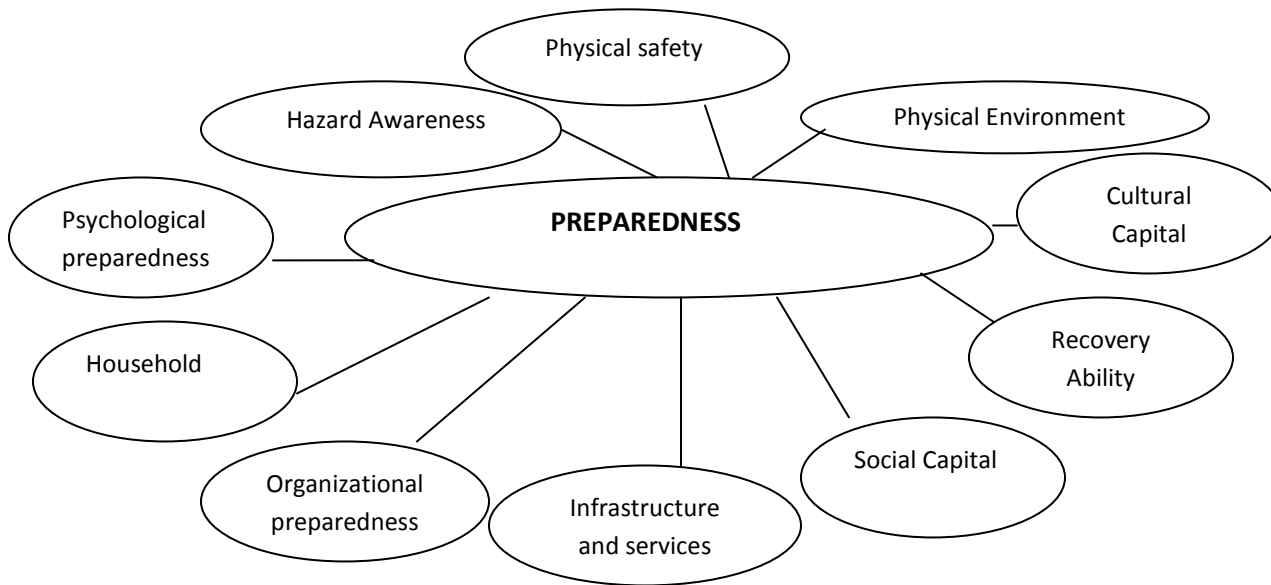
Looking at the complexity of repose mechanism during disasters two sets of components have been studied to prepare this plan.

#### **5.3.1 Components of Community Preparedness Plan**

Several previous attempts have been made by researchers to measure community preparedness within various indicators. Some of the important components of measuring preparedness are given below (refer fig. 5.1)

1. **Physical Safety:** i.e. how safe community members are in view of the physical danger from these hazards? The parameters essentially tries to measure how effective structural mitigation measures are e.g. resistance of building structures for earthquakes, availability of safe shelters and its capacity etc.
2. **Hazard awareness** i.e. awareness level about hazards which have a reasonably higher probability of occurrence
3. **Organization preparedness** i.e. how far the community is organized to face disaster i.e. existence of committee at community level, task forces, volunteers of civil defence and other local volunteers , trained disaster management teams and community disaster management plan etc
4. **Infrastructure and services** which tries to measure current state of these services and how well restoring critical services as and when disruptions occur
5. **Recovery ability** i.e. ability of the community members to recover from the impact of the hazard
6. **Physical environment** i.e. state of environment to face hazards e.g. Condition of sub-surface aquifers and vegetation etc
7. **Social capital** i.e. degree to which social networking and cooperation exists among community members
8. **Psychological preparedness** i.e. how safe and prepared do community members feel in view of these hazards
9. **Cultural capital** i.e. cultural richness such as existence, recognition and use of traditional mechanism to cope with such disasters
10. **Household preparedness** i.e. preparedness at a house hold members

**Fig 5.1: Components of Community Preparedness**



### 5.3.2 Components of Administrative Preparedness

Administrative preparedness is another very important issue which helps in reducing relief and response time in a disaster situation. Preparedness plan is based on below-given components

1. Operation readiness of facilities, equipments and stores in advance
2. Maintaining response inventory of equipments and materials required for response
3. Assignment of responsibilities to agencies and organizations
4. Management training of crisis group members, desk officers and officers of respective departments likely to be assigned management duties
5. Specialized trainings of district disaster committee members, officials, community organizations through seminars and workshop
6. Training of taskforces
7. Raising community awareness
8. Improving response mechanism through conducting practice drills etc

## 9. Annual updating of District and community level plans

### **5.4 Preparedness Plan**

Based on above-mentioned components following arrangements needs to be maintained at district level preparedness plan.

#### **5.4.1 Emergency Operation Centre, South**

Emergency Operation Centre, South , is the nodal control & coordination point for management of pre and post disasters in the district. The EOC is activated 24x7 with staff and Civil Defence Volunteers. The primary function of EOC is to facilities information dissemination, smooth inflow and outflow of relief and other disaster related activities. These EOCs act as bridges between District, State and Centre Government. In normal times, the EOC shall have only limited support staff. A register of all incoming and outgoing calls is maintained by EOC Operators.

##### **(a) Activities of EOC, South**

To ensure that warning and communication systems are in working conditions

- Collection and compilation of district level information related to hazards, resources, trained manpower etc.
- Networking and coordination with community, district and state level departments
- Monitoring and evaluation of community and inter-intra organization level disaster management plans
- Develop a status report of preparedness and mitigation activities under the plan
- Allocation of tasks to the different resource organizations and decisions making related to resource management
- Reviewing and updating response strategy
- Supply of information to the state government

Presently, Emergency Operation Centre, South, is working in the premises of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, South, M.B. Road Saket, which is also prone to earthquake due to visible fault line in Gurugram. On 5<sup>th</sup> March 2012, the tremors, measuring 4.9 on the Richter scale with Haryana's Gurugram as epicentre, were felt across Delhi and its adjoining satellite towns of Ghaziabad and Noida in Uttar Pradesh

at a 1:11 PM. The Bahadurgarh fault line is only 45 km away from this office. In view of that District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) also planning to create substitute EOC in a distance in case of running EOC will be effected badly.

### **(b) Facilities with EOC**

Presently, the emergency operation centre is operating in 24/7 mode well-equipped with computer, wireless and telephone facilities. In future EOC would include a well-designed control room with workstation, hotlines and intercoms. **Following other facilities shall be made available within the EOC:**

- A databank of resources, action plans, district disaster management plan, community preparedness plan would be maintained at EOC
- Maps indicating vulnerable
- areas identified shelters, communication link system with state government and inter and intra district departments would strengthened.
- Inventory of manpower resources with address, telephone numbers of key contact persons has been maintained
- EOC have to identify desk arrangements during disaster situations
- Frequently required important phone numbers would be displayed on the walls so that they can be referred whole other phones and addresses would be kept under a easy-retrieval and cross-referring system
- Retrofitting of building shall be done so that it can be operational during disaster also.
- EOC shall be operational 24 hours with the help of police, fire and home guard department
- GIS map shall be made available within EOC for effective and smooth coordination.

### **(c) Transport Facility**

A vehicle has been assigned to the EOC (S) during normal times. Quick Response Vehicle manned with Civil Defence Volunteers is stationed at EOC, South.

### **(d) EOC Staffing**

To make EOC operational during and post disaster situation there would be a need of keeping adequate staff. There is a need of regular staff, staff-on requirement and staff-on disaster duty. Therefore, trained

Civil Defence volunteers are working 24 hours on shift basis for managing the communication and transportation of rescue equipments in EOC during any disaster. More volunteers are also hired for

supporting in rescue and relief operation during emergencies. Staff on disaster duty can be appointed by District Magistrate. This staff can be drawn from the various government departments.

**(e) Desk arrangement**

In case of emergency, DC and other team members would be present round the clock in the EOC. Therefore senior officers have been appointed in the capacity of desk officers for the coordination of following emergency response functions:

**Table 5.1 List of ESF and desk officers (South)**

<b>Nos.</b>	<b>ESFs Function</b>	<b>Nodal Officers</b>
1	Communication	GM, South
2	Evacuation	DGP, S
3	Search and Rescue	DCFO, Delhi Fire Service,
4	Law & Order	DGP, S
5	Medical Response and Trauma Counseling	Directorate of Health-CDMO, South, Malviya Nagar.
6	Water Supply	South, Delhi Jal Board, South
7	Relief (Food and Shelter)	Assit. Commissioner, Food & Civil Supply
8	Equipment Support, debris and road clearance	DC, Saket
9	Help lines, warning dissemination	DM, South
10	Electricity	GM, B.S.E.S.
11	Transport	Deputy Commissioner, (Enfor.) South

**5.4.2 Reliable Communication Systems**

During emergency communication plays a very important role. Although Delhi being a capital city has already registered a phenomenal growth but yet incase of disaster like earthquakes witnessed collapse of general communication system which delays flow of information from the disaster site and consequently resulting delays in relief operations. Therefore a reliable communication is also one of a very important action. Till now TETRA wireless communication system has been found most suitable to rely upon. But this plan also seeks for installation of satellite phones and HAM equipments in the EOC for strengthened communication system in the district. Plan also advocates training some volunteers of home guards etc in HAM operations.

**5.4.3 Preparation of a Response Plan**

One of the important tasks during preparedness phase is formulation of a response plan. It basically helps in quick mobilization of manpower, resources and in performing various duties. The response plan explains a hierarchal system of emergency response functions in-term of tasks and assigned responsibilities to different agencies. It also lay down an Incident Response System under the directions of District Magistrate of the district. This whole exercise may help in prevent confusions during the response phase and result in prompt and coordinated response. Activation of trigger mechanism, functioning of EOC and Response of Emergency Support Functions can be tested every year to resolve perplexity occurring during actual scenario.

## **CHAPTER 6: CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING MEASURES**

<b>No. of Mock drills (2021-22) – 10</b>	<b>Awareness Programs (2021-22) – 45</b>
<b>Training Programmes (2021-22) – 13</b>	<b>DM Plans of Schools – 250</b>
<b>No. of relief camp identified – 06</b>	<b>DM Plans of Major InstallationS-05</b>
<b>Inspection of Life Line Buildings- 110</b>	

### **6.1 Training and Capacity Building**

A number of training programmes shall be and are already being organized for specialized groups like, district DMTs, sub division and community level office bearers, school teachers and principals, architects, engineers, doctors, masons, etc. The professionals from all departments and sections shall be trained. All the volunteer based organizations (VBOs) like Civil Defence, NYKS, NSS, NCC, etc., in the district, which have thousands of volunteers working with them will also be sensitized and given training on disaster management. Besides, RWAs and NGOs (See Annexure XI) in the district will also be given training on disaster management. All the VBOs, RWAs and NGOs shall also be encouraged and supported to organize awareness campaigns in their areas. These have been identified as organizations which can help percolate the idea deeper into the society.

### **6.2 Awareness Generation Programmes**

Disaster strikes everywhere and everyone irrespective of caste, creed or gender. It doesn't differentiate the rich from the poor. The district administration has been trying to generate awareness at all levels in the district. A series of awareness programmes has been organized to reach out to the local residents and general public of the district and the programmes are continuing through out the district. Awareness/sensitization programmes have been conducted at schools, colleges, communities etc. Basic information related to different kind of disasters is given in the form of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. Different kinds of strategies are being evolved to address different audiences. Special efforts are being made to address the most vulnerable groups during disasters e.g. women, children, the disabled and the old. The total population of the district is 27 lakhs and the district administration intends to reach as many people as possible and different methods are being adopted to spread awareness i.e.

- Public meetings
- Distribution of reading materials/ pasting of posters
- Street plays
- Involvement of Electronic media
- Audio/video shows
- Banners and Public Hoardings
- Painting/ quiz competition especially in schools, rallies involving students
- Observing Disaster Management Week, Fortnight, Month etc.

### **6.3 Community Awareness and Community Preparedness Planning**

The hazard analysis of the district indicates that there is a high need of community awareness through public awareness programmes on the following themes of disaster:

- Types of disasters and basic do's and don'ts related to those disasters
- Post disaster epidemic problems
- Construction and retrofitting techniques for disaster resistant buildings
- Communication of possible risk based vulnerable areas in the district
- Evacuation related schemes and community preparedness problems

Volunteers and social organizations also play a vital role in spreading mass scale community awareness. Media can also play an important role in raising awareness and educating people.

Community Disaster Management Planning is one of the vital components of community preparedness. It involves all important parameters related to hazard awareness, evacuation planning, resource inventory, community level taskforces and committees etc which helps community members in organizing themselves to combat disaster in a pre-planned manner. Preparation of community plans encourages promote preparedness planning at community level. District administration is also imparting trainings on regular basis to the volunteers of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, Residential Welfare Associations, Market Trade Associations, Self Help Group, GRCs and NGOs etc to involve them to into community planning.

### **6.4 Capacity Building of Community Task forces**

Community taskforces and community committees has been constituted and trained in all types of communities by government and non-government agencies. District administration, Medical officers, Trained volunteers, Delhi fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guard volunteers, NYKS etc. are playing important role in building capacities of community task forces in building their capacities in search and rescue, fire-fighting, warning dissemination, first-aid and damage assessment etc.



Medical Officer has organized seminars to train taskforces and volunteers in basic first-aid. CD & Home Guard, St. John Ambulance and CATS are helping Medical Officer in providing trainings and lectures. Similarly Delhi Fire Service along with CD & HG gives trainings on search and rescue and fire fighting. Delhi Police provides trainings on warning dissemination, traffic norms, communication and damage assessment

### **6.5 Conducting of Mock Drills:**

As per Section 30 (2) (x) of DM Act 2005, the District Authority shall review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district & give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation as may be necessary.

As per Section 30 (2) (xi) of DM Act 2005, the District Authority shall review the preparedness measures & give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation.

Awareness Generation, prevention and mitigation measures, raining and Capacity Development, Conduction of Mock Drills are vital activities to be covered under Pre Disaster Phase of the Disaster Management Cycle. Mock-drills help in evaluating response and improving coordination within various government departments, non-government agencies and communities. They help in identifying the extent to which the SOPs and Plans are effective and also aid in revising these if required. These drills enhance the ability to respond faster, better and in an organized manner during the response and recovery phase.

Drills/Simulations/Exercises are based on a set of assumptions about the circumstances during a disaster:

- 1) A high level of tension and anxiety under which the concerned personnel would operate both at the central and field levels
- 2) Highly unreliable information which requires critical assessment
- 3) Criticality of time where rapid decisions must be taken.
- 4) Necessity for coordination among technical personnel and government officers, who do not usually interact
- 5) Prominence of political and social factors in the aftermath of a disaster

The approach for conducting a mock-drill varies as per the complexity of scenario depending upon the potential hazards, response system of the institution and the target community. Therefore, to ensure proper implementation of a drill programme, roles and responsibilities (SOPs) of the concerned personnel, departments, corporate bodies, stakeholders, and mechanisms for conducting the drill should be delineated clearly.

Regardless of the size, complexity and risk involved in the implementation of the drill, an effective drill/exercise programme should have the following essential elements as prerequisites:

- Emergency Response Plan: explaining institutional response structure, emergency response functions and standard operating procedures for various departments Team personnel at head quarter and field level trained on their standard operating procedures
- Trained quick response teams in various possible operations like search and rescue, law and order, fire-fighting, medical, water arrangements, relief and shelter and electricity restoration etc
- Updated database of resources, equipment and manpower available
- Updated Emergency Directory with important contact details of members of Incident Management Team and Emergency Response function
- Mock-drill Scenario and detailed action plan for Mock-drill
- Evaluation formats for concerned departments and definite criteria for evaluation
- Observers and Qualified evaluators

Lessons learnt from the actual drills and exercises would be useful to revise operational plans and serve as a basis for the training of various stakeholders across different sectors. The drills and exercises will help to -

- Identify planning gaps
- Revise SOPs to enhance coordinated emergency response
- Increase public awareness and community readiness
- Enhance capacities of professionals, departments and trained volunteers
- Test plans and systems in simulation exercises

The details of the Activities conducted by DDMA (S) for the F. Y. 2021-22 are as under:

Sr. No.	Names of Month	No of Mock Drills	No of Training Programme	No of Awareness Programme	Total
1	April 2021	01	01	4	07
2	May 2021	0	1	2	03
3	June 2021	0	2	1	03
4	July 2021	02	2	8	11
5	August 2021	1	2	5	08
6	September 2021	1	1	5	07
7	October 2021	0	0	5	05
8	November 2021	0	0	2	02
9	December 2021	01	0	1	02
10	January 2022	01	0	2	03

11	February 2022	1	02	05	08
12	March 2022	02	02	05	09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>68</b>

### 6.6 Community Preparedness Strategies

S.No	Tasks	Mode of conduct	Nodal Agencies	Supporting Agencies
1	<p>Priority-wise information dissemination of various hazards and their do's and don'ts. Also preparation of community based disaster management plans shall be promoted in these areas.</p> <p>First priority shall be given to the schools, industrial clusters, Market Trade Associations and Residential areas, slums and resettlement colonies etc located in Sangam Vihar ,Mehrauli, Malviya Nagar, Hauz Rani etc</p> <p>Second Priority shall be given to the communities living in the outer part of the district especially villages.</p>	Through Nukaad Nataks, Film Shows, Rallies, Media, Newspaper Media, Posters and Pamphlets, Group discussions and workshops etc	DDMA, SOUTH	Civil Defence and Home guards volunteers(CD & HG), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan(NYKS), Residential Welfare Associations(RWAs), Market trade Unions(MTAs), Rotary Clubs, Non Government organizations(NGOs), Schools and colleges volunteers, NSS, NCC etc.
2.	Constitution of Community Based Disaster Management Committees and Taskforces	Through community level meetings	DDMA, SOUTH	RWAs and MTAs Members, Local Volunteers etc.
3.	Capacity Building of Community Members	Through mock-drills, preparation of community	DDMA, SOUTH	CD & HG, Local NGOs, NYKS, St. John Ambulance,

		plans, trainings and workshops on disaster specific topics		C.A.T.S etc.
4.	<p>Trainings to the taskforces and committee members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First-Aid and Trauma Counseling</li> <li>- Search and rescue and fire-fighting</li> <li>- Warning Dissemination etc.</li> </ul>	Trainings and workshops	Revenue Department along with Health, Police and Fire Departments	CD & HG, St. John Ambulance and CATS and NGOs
5.	Post disaster epidemic problems	Seminars and community meetings	Health department	Local health departments, and NGOs
6	<p>Trainings for construction of seismic resistant buildings and retrofitting of the buildings.</p> <p>Target groups are contractors, masons, engineers, architects and local communities (especially those who are taking loans for building constructions and provided assistance under Indira Awas Yojana and other developmental programmes)</p>	Showing Films, videos, distributing posters and brochures, reading materials, etc in trainings and workshops or any other community gathering	DDMA, SOUTH	SDMC, Naj., PWD, Private contractors and NGOs etc

**6.7 Site Identified for Disaster Management Center south:**

DDA has identified a site measuring 1Ha.(Approx.) on Rohtak Road opposite Shivaji Park in Planning Zone “G” for Disaster Management Center as per Master Plan 2021. Another site near ----- in planning zone “L” has also been identified for the same purpose.District South has identified a one Disaster Management Center at SDMC office Danasa Stand Green Park.

## **CHAPTER 7: RESPONSE AND RELIEF MEASURES**

### **7.1 Introduction**

The need for an effective disaster management strategy is to lessen disaster impact which can be achieved through strengthening and reorienting existing organizational and administrative structure from district – state to national level. The emergency response plan is a first attempt to follow a multi-hazard approach to bring out all the disasters on a single platform and incorporates the ‘*culture of quick response*’. Under the plan, common elements responsible for quick response have been identified and a set of responsible activities has been articulated. It provides a framework to the primary and secondary agencies and departments, which can outline their own activities for disaster response. The plan will also include specific disaster action plans along with modal scenarios in detail to conduct practice drills at district administration level.

### **7.2 Methodology of Response Plan**

- Identification of disasters in the district depending on:
  - Past records
  - Micro-zonation according to the geological settings
  - Vulnerability associated in context to the disaster
  - Risk assessment according to the socio-economic conditions
- Identification of emergency response functions in consultation to the guidelines provided by state nodal agency
- Identification of responsible government and non-government agencies according to the response functions
- Identification of responsible officers, manpower and resources according to the activities of the identified agencies

- Identification of primary and secondary agencies and demarcation of roles and responsibilities according to their functions
- Conducting regular trainings, meetings and mock drills

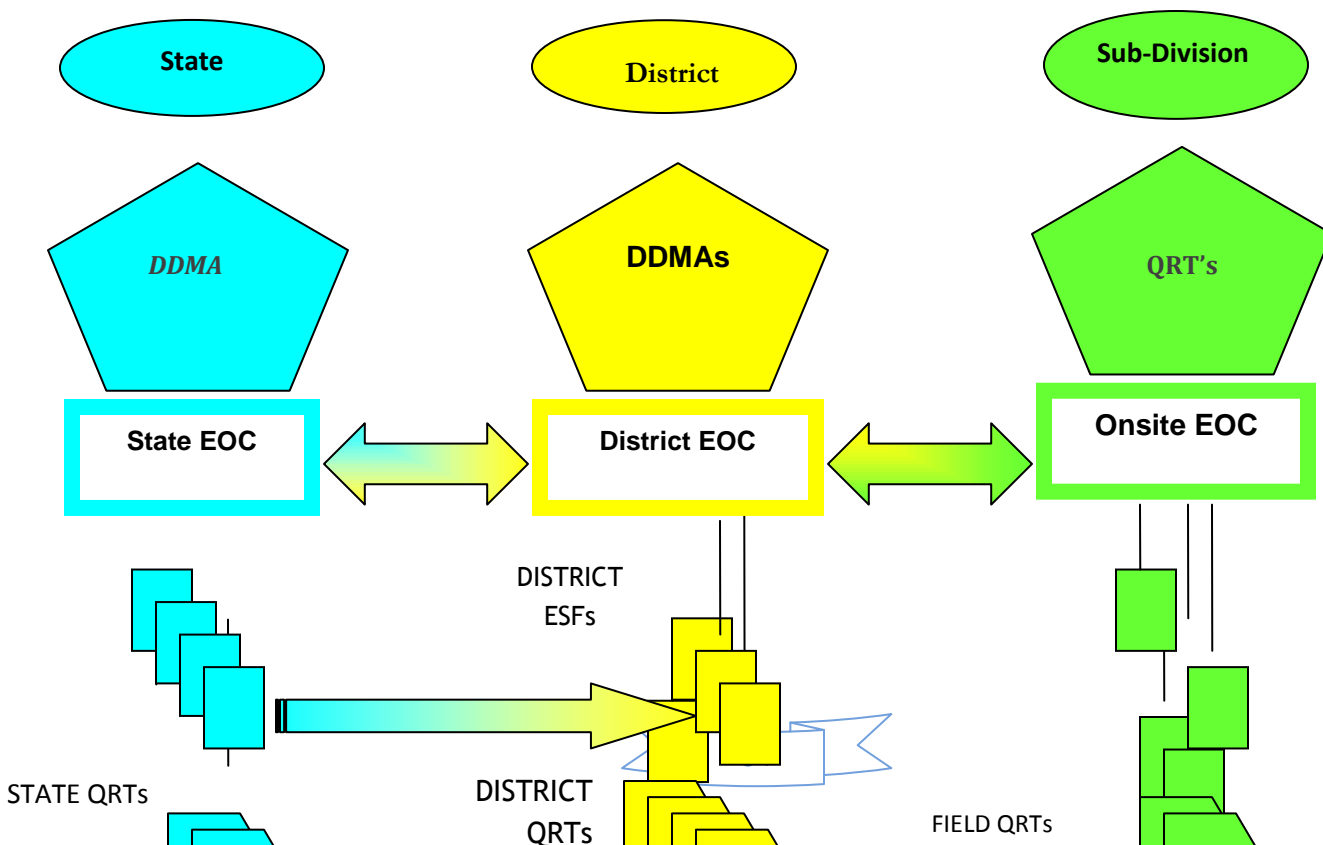
### 7.3 Various Response Levels

Most of the disasters are to be managed at the state and district level. The centre plays a supporting role in providing resources and assistance. It will mobilize support in terms of various emergency teams, support personnel, specialized equipments and operating facilities depending upon the scale of the disaster. Active assistance would be provided only after the declaration of national emergency level. (National Disaster Response Plan, 2001)

In case disaster may be managed at the district level, district emergency operation system would be activated where state and national level authorities would be on guard in case of assistance needed. Incident commander (IC) of the district would activate the emergency support functions and Incident Response System and similarly according to the guidance disaster management teams and quick response teams would respond.

If disaster may not be managed with district level and required active participation of state resources, State EOC would activate and Divisional Commissioner would take over the IC system.

**Fig 7.1 Various Response Levels for Disaster Management**



## **7.4 Important Systems Used in the Response Plan**

### **7.4.1 Response Plan**

The Response plan establishes an organized setup to conduct ESF operations for any of the Natural and Manmade Disasters. It outlines an implementing framework of sharing resources as per the requirement during an emergency situation. The Response Plan has structured the response of concerned departments i.e. primary and supporting departments to be organized and function together with grouping capabilities, skills, resources, and authorities across the State and district Government with the ESF plan. The plan unifies the efforts of State Departments and supporting agencies to be involved in emergency management for a comprehensive effort to reduce the effects of any emergency or disaster within the state.

### **7.4.2 Incident Command System (ICS)**

The ICS was first established in 1970 after a wild fire outbreak of California. It is widely accepted by Americans and now many other parts of world too. It is assumed that ICS can also be adapted by the Indian system of disaster response. ICS is a modal tool to command, coordinate and use of resources at the site of the incident. It is based on the management and direction tools that experts and managers are already aware too. It is a very flexible, cost effective and efficient management system.

### **7.4.3 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)**

The ESF activates under the guidance of Incident Commander (Deputy Commissioner) who is also a head of Incident Response System (IRS). Under the IRS, a team of 11 ESFs nodal officers works together also called as Disaster Management Team (DMT). DMT would also be constituted at District level with district level nodal officers. The members of Disaster Management team would also heads primary agency and simultaneously coordinate with the secondary agencies. Each of the primary and secondary agencies would also comprise of quick response team trained to carry out their functions at the response site. The success of ESF will be of critical importance and would reflect in the lives saved in the first few hours.

### **7.4.4 Primary and Secondary Agencies**

The designated primary agency action as a central agency would be assisted by one or more supporting agencies (secondary agencies) and will be responsible to manage activities of the ESFs and ensuring the mission accomplished. The primary and secondary agencies have the authority to execute response operations to directly support the state needs.

#### **7.4.5 Situation Reports**

Situation reports provide an update of relief operation at regular intervals. These reports are crucial for planning out response actions to be undertaken in affected areas. The situation reports provide information about the disaster status, casualties, status of flow of relief materials, arrival/departure of teams etc.

#### **7.4.6 Quick Response Teams (QRTs)**

The QRTs at district level should leave for the affected site within 3 to 6 hours of the event after the declaration of emergency. They have to be adequately briefed by their respective departments. Team should be self-sufficient in terms of resources, equipments, survival kits and response work.

#### **7.4.7 Role Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) for Relief:**

EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work in case of any disaster situation. In case of any disaster district level EOC has to be activated. The primary function of EOC is to facilitate smooth inflow and outflow of relief and other disaster related activities. These EOCs act as bridges between State and Centre government.

### **7.5 Operational –Coordination Structure**

Each organization generally has a framework for direction of its operation and coordination between its different units. Disaster Management generally requires partnership between organizations and stakeholders. An effective and early response requires mobilization of manpower, equipments and materials belonging to different organisations which may not be working together during normal times. Therefore a framework needs to be prescribed as a part of emergency planning for operational directions

and coordination during response phase. This plan recognizes role of Deputy Commissioner in providing overall operational direction and coordination for all the response functions. With the help of District Disaster Management Committee and District Emergency Operation Centre Deputy Commissioner has formulated following coordination structure for response plan.

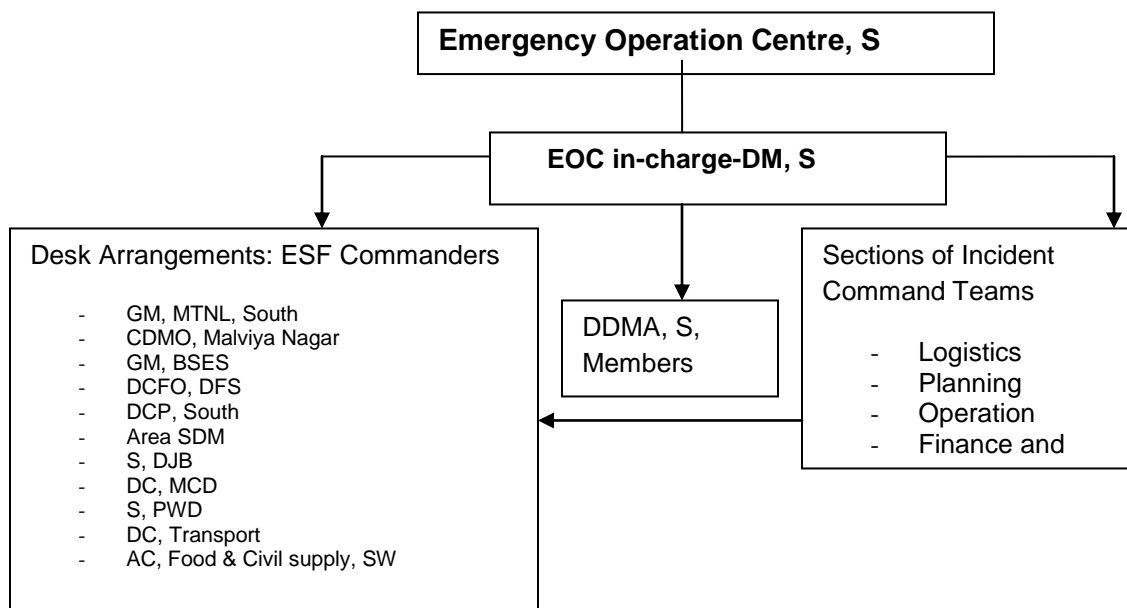
#### **7.5.1 Trigger Mechanism**

As soon as Emergency Operation centre would get the information about any emergency, the staff on duty in EOC will pass the information the DC-SW and seek for his instruction for further actions. If the information pertains to the occurrence of a disaster in any part of the district, the staff on duty will also try



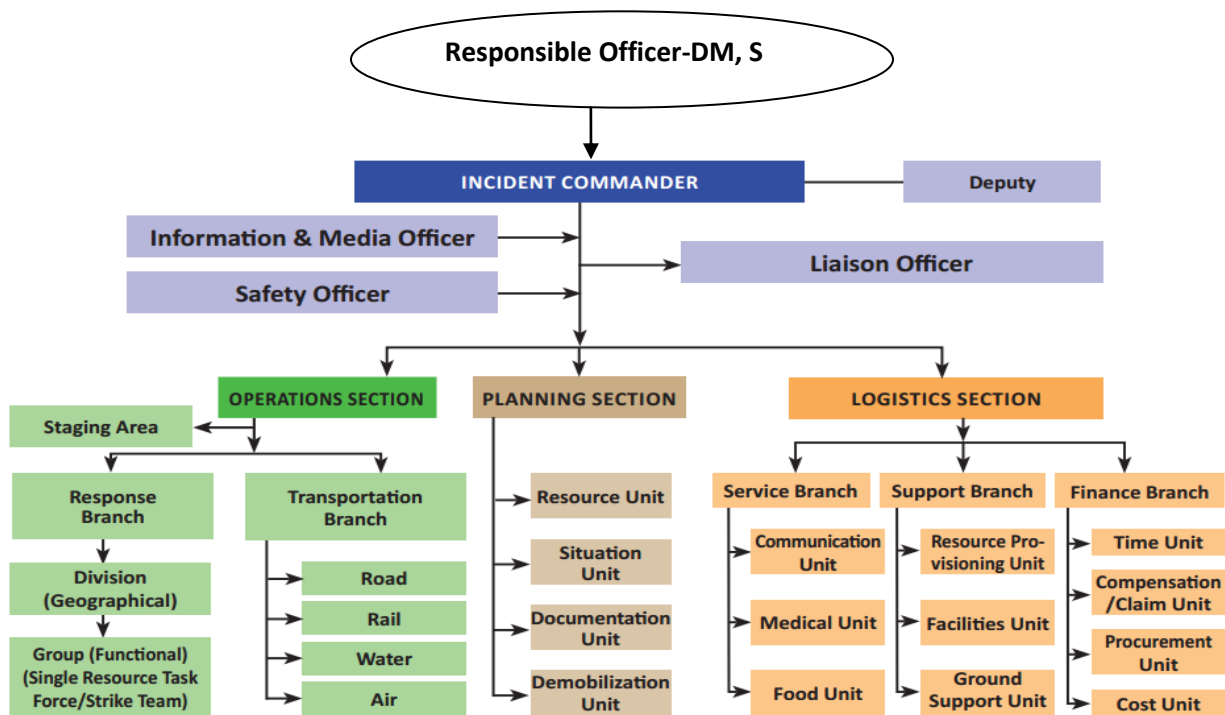
to inform DDMA members, Emergency Support Functions-team leaders, major hospitals and State Disaster Management Authority etc. The staff on duty will also be responsible to reclaim information related to type, magnitude and location of the disaster and also inform it to responsible authorities. The EOC in-charge will also inform all the details to Divisional Commissioner and State EOC. All the desk officers/team leaders and Incident Response Team members will also be informed to immediately report at District EOC. Incident Response team and Desk officials would respond as per their standard operating procedures and directions of Incident Commander(IC).

**Fig 7.2 : Trigger Mechanism for District EOC, South**



### 7.5.2 Activation of Incident Response System

The emphasis in Disaster Management has shifted from relief centric approach to proactive regime, and as such a well coordinated response with clockwork precision becomes one of the most important goals. Incident Response System has been developed in this regard.



**Fig. 7.3. Structure of Incident Response System, South**

Outline of Responsibility of Main Functionary of district South for IRS

Responsible Officer	<b>Primarily responsible for effective response</b>
Incident Commander	<b>Overall In-charge of the Incident Response Team &amp; its Effective Functioning.</b>
Operations Sections	<b>Direct &amp; supervise all tactical actions.</b>
Planning Sections	<b>Collect/Analyse data, Workout need of required resources and prepare action plan for incident/Disaster of the district South.</b>
Logistics (& Finance) Section	<b>Provide logistic support, procurement &amp; cost accounting</b>

### 7.5.3 Designated Officers of District South for IRS responsibilities

S.No.	IRS Position	Designated Officer/Person for South District IRS
1.	Responsible Officer	District Magistrate, South.
2.	Incident Commander	Additional District Magistrate, South
3.	Liaison Officer and HAM Communication	DPO, DDMA, South and Dy. CW/HQ
4.	Information and Media Officer	SDM, HQ, South
5.	Safety Officer	DCFO, South/ Specialist from NDMA/DDMA
6.	Operations Section Chief	Executive Engineer, Green Park, SDMC
7.	Staging Area Incharge and Manager	SDM, Hauz Khas and Tehsildar, Saket
8.	Response Branch Director	ADO, Bhikaji Cama Place, Delhi Fire Service
9.	Transportation Branch Director	Motor Licensing Officer, South and Depot Manager, Shaik Sarai, & Khanpur
10.	Planning Section Chief	SDM, HQ, South
11.	Situation Unit Leader	Respective Tehsildar and SHO of Police
12.	Resource Unit Leader	Area Tehsildar
13.	Documentation Unit Leader	Mrs. Sanju Bala
14.	Demobilization Unit Leader	Area Tehsildar and Chief Warden, South
15.	Technical Specialist	NIC, S
16.	Logistic Section Chief	SDM, HQ, South and SO, CTB, South
17.	Service Branch Director	SDM Election, South
18.	Support Branch Director	SDM Election, South
19.	Communication Unit Leader	HAM Specialist and Networking Engg. NIC, S
20.	Food Unit Leader	Tehsiladar, Mehruali
21.	Facilities Unit Leader	Tehsildar, Saket
22.	Ground Support Unit Leader	Tehsildar, Hauz Khas
23.	Medical Unit Leader	CDMO, S
24.	Finance Branch Director	Assistant Account Officer, South
25.	Time Unit Leader	Admin, South
26.	Cost Unit Leader	Assistant Account Officer, South
27.	Procurement Unit Leader	SO, CTB, South
28.	Compensation Unit Leader	Concerned SDM & Tehsildar of affected Area

## 7.5.4 Responsibilities under Incident Response System

### (i) Responsible Officer: DM, South

- Ensure that IRTs are formed at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil/Block levels and IRS is integrated in the District DM Plan of district South as per Section 31 of the DM Act, 2005. This may be achieved by issuing a Standing Order by the RO to all, SDMs and Tehsildars/ BDOs of district South West.
- Ensure web based / on line Decision Support System (DSS) is in place in EOC South and connected with Sub-Division and Tehsil / Block level IRTs for support.
- Ensure that toll free emergency numbers existing for Police, Fire and Medical support etc. are linked to the EOC South for response, command and control. For e.g., if there is any fire incident, the information should not only reach the fire station but also the EOC South and the nearest hospital to gear up the emergency medical service.
- Obtain funds from Capacity Building Fund of State Government and ensure that a training calendar for IRTs of District is prepared and members of IRTs are trained through ATIs and other training institutions of the District South .
- Activate IRTs at District headquarter, Sub-Division, Tehsil / Block levels, as and when required.
- Appoint / deploy, terminate and demobilize IC and IRT(s) as and when required.
- Decide overall incident objectives, priorities and ensure that various objectives do not conflict with each other.
- Ensure that Incident Action Plan (IAP) is prepared by the IC and implemented.
- Coordinate all response activities.
- Give directions for the release and use of resources available with any department of the Government, Local Authority, public & private sector etc. in the District.
- Ensure that local Armed Forces Commanders are involved in the planning process and their resources are appropriately dovetailed, if required.
- Ensure that when Armed Forces arrive in support for disaster response, their logistic requirements like camping grounds, potable water, electricity and requirement of vehicles etc. are sorted out.
- Appoint a Nodal Officer at the District level to organize Air Operations in coordination with the State and Central Government. Also ensure that all ICs of IRTs of the District are aware of it.
- Ensure that the NGOs carry out their activities in an equitable and non discriminatory manner.
- Deploy the District Headquarter IRTs at the incident site, in case of need.
- Ensure that effective communications are in place with all ESFs of district South , EOC South and State EOC.
- Ensure that telephone directory of all ESF is prepared and available with EOC South and members of IRTs.
- Take other necessary action as the situation demands.

## **(ii) Incident Commander: ADM, South**

- Obtain information on:
  - Incident situation status like number of people and the area affected etc.
  - Availability and procurement of resources;
  - Requirement of facilities like ICP, Staging Area, Incident Base, Camp, Relief Camp, etc.;
  - Availability and requirements of Communication system;
  - Future weather behavior from IMD;
  - Any other information required for response from all available sources and analyses the situation
- Determine incident objectives and strategies based on the available information and resources.
- Establish immediate priorities, including search & rescue and relief distribution strategies for effected peoples.
- Assess requirements for maintenance of law and order, traffic etc. if any at the incident site, and make arrangements with help of the local police.
- Brief higher authorities about the situation as per incident briefing form (See Annexure) and request for additional resources, if required.
- Establish appropriate IRS organization with Sections, Branches, Divisions and/or Units based on the span of control and scale of the incident.
- Establish ICP at a suitable place. There will be one ICP even if the incident is multijurisdictional. Even a mobile van with complete communication equipment and appropriate personnel may be used as ICP. In case of total destruction of buildings, tents or temporary shelters may be used. If appropriate or enough space is not available, other Sections can function from a different convenient location. But there should be proper and fail safe contact with the ICP in order to provide quick assistance.
- Ensure that the IAP for the district as well as the incidents is prepared.
- Ensure that team members are briefed on performance of various activities as per IAP.
- Approve and authorize the implementation of an IAP and ensure that IAP is regularly developed and updated as per debriefing of IRT members. It will be reviewed every 24 hours and circulated to all concerned.
- Ensure that planning meetings are held at regular intervals. The meetings will draw out an implementation strategy and IAP for effective incident response. The decision to hold this meeting is solely the responsibility of the IC. Apart from other members, ensure that PSC attend all briefing and debriefing meetings.
- Ensure that all Sections or Units are working as per IAP also that adequate safety measures for responders and affected communities are in place.
- Ensure proper coordination between all Sections of the IRT, agencies working in the response activities and make sure that all conflicts are resolved.
- Ensure that computerized and web based IT solutions are used for planning, resource mobilization and deployment of trained IRT members.

- Consider requirement of resources, equipment which are not available in the functional jurisdiction, discuss with PSC and LSC and inform R.O. regarding their procurement.
- Approve and ensure that the required additional resources are procured and issued to the concerned Sections, Branches and Units etc. and are properly utilized. On completion of assigned work, the resources will be returned immediately for utilization elsewhere or to the department concerned.
- If required, establish contact with PRIs, ULBs, CBOs, and NGOs etc. and seek their cooperation in achieving the objectives of IAP and enlist their support to act as local guides in assisting the external rescue and relief teams.
- Approve the deployment of volunteers and such other personnel and ensure that they follow the chain of command.
- Authorize release of information to the media.
- Ensure that the record of resources mobilized from outside is maintained so that prompt payment can be made for hired resources.
- Ensure that Incident Status Summary (ISS) as per given in annexure is completed and forwarded to the R.O..
- Recommend demobilization of the IRT, when appropriate.
- Review public complaints and recommend suitable grievance redressal measures to the R.O..
- Ensure that the NGOs and other social organizations deployed in the affected sites are working properly and in an equitable manner.
- Ensure preparation of After Action Report (AAR) prior to the demobilization of the IRT on completion of the incident response.
- Perform any other duties that may be required for the management of the incident of the district South.
- Ensure that the record of various activities performed by members of Branches, Divisions, and Units/Groups are collected and maintained in the Unit Log as per format given in annexure.
- Perform such other duties as assigned by R.O..

**(iii) Information and Media Officer (IMO): DIO/ Programmer (S)**

- Prepare and release information about the incident to the media agencies and others with the approval of IC.
- Jot down decisions taken and directions issued in case of sudden disasters when the IRT has not been fully activated and hand it over to the PS on its activation for incorporation in the IAP.
- Ask for additional personnel support depending on the scale of incident and workload.
- Monitor and review various media reports regarding the incident that may be useful for incident planning.
- Organize IAP meetings as directed by the IC or when required; coordinate with IMD to collect weather information and disseminate it to all concerned.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per format.
- Perform such other duties as assigned by IC.

### **Liaison Officer (LO): Area SDM/ADM, S**

The LO is the focal point of contact for various line departments, representatives of NGOs, PRIs and ULBs etc. participating in the response. The LO is the point of contact to assist the first responders, cooperating agencies and line departments. LO may be designated depending on the number of agencies involved and the spread of affected area of the district The LO South will:

- Maintain a list of concerned line departments, agencies (CBOs, NGOs, etc.) and their representatives at various locations in the district South.
- Liaison with all concerned agencies including NDRF, SDRF and Armed Forces and line departments of Government.
- Monitor Operations to identify current or potential inter-agency problems.
- Participate in planning meetings and provide information on response by participating agencies in the district.
- Ask for personnel support if required.
- Keep the IC informed about arrivals of all the Government and Non Government agencies and their resources.
- Help in organizing briefing sessions of all Governmental and Non Governmental agencies with the IC.
- Maintain record of various activities performed in the district south as per format.
- Perform such other duties as assigned by IC South

### **(V) Safety Officer: Deputy Chief Fire officer, S**

The SO's function is to develop and recommend measures for ensuring safety of personnel, and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations. The SO in Incident Response System is authorized to stop or prevent unsafe acts. SO may also give general advice on safety of affected communities. The SO South will:

- Recommend measures for assuring safety of responders and to assess or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations and review it regularly.
- Ask for assistants and assign responsibilities as required.
- Participate in planning meetings for preparation of IAP.
- Review the IAP for safety implications.
- Obtain details of accidents that have occurred within the incident area if required or as directed by IC and inform the appropriate authorities.
- Review and approve the Site Safety Plan, as and when required.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per Format and perform such other duties as assigned by IC.

**(VI) Operational Section Chief: SDM (Mehrauli, Hauz Khas & Saket)**

The overall chief of operation section is (SDM) Sub-Divisional Magistrate of affected areas as an Operational Section Chief (OSC). He is fully responsible for directing all tactical actions to meet the incident requirement. The OSC will report to Incident Commander. If any Operational activity increases because of the largeness and magnitude of the disaster in District South West, OSC will deploy more and more functional team to handle the situation.

- Coordinate with the activated Section Chiefs.
- Manage all field operations for the accomplishment of the incident objectives.
- Ensure the overall safety of personnel involved in the OS and the affected communities.
- Deploy, activate, expand and supervise organizational elements (Branch, Division, Group, etc.) in his Section in consultation with IC and in accordance with the IAP.
- Assign appropriate personnel, keeping their capabilities for the task in mind and maintain On Duty Officers list as per format for the day.
- Brief the personnel in OS at the beginning of each operational period.
- Ensure resolution of all conflicts, information sharing, coordination and cooperation between the various Branches of his Section.
- Consult the IC from time-to-time and keep him fully briefed.
- Determine the need for additional resources and place demands accordingly and ensure their arrival.
- Ensure record of various activities performed (as per format) by members of Branches, Divisions, Units/Groups are collected and maintained in the Unit Log (format enclosed) and perform such other duties as assigned by R.O. / IC.

**(VII) Response Branch Director-Deputy Chief Fire Officer, SOUTH**

Response Branch consist Response Branch Director. There is RBD from each of the frontline department in order to performing various functions. Depending on the scale of disaster, RBD may create own divisions as per requirement of the incident. Roles & Responsibilities of RBD are:

- Work under the supervision of the OSC and is responsible for the implementation of IAP as per the assigned role.
- Attend planning meetings as required by the OSC, South.
- Review Assignment Lists (format enclosed) for Divisions or Groups under his Branch.
- Assign specific tasks to Division and Groups-in-Charge.
- Report to OSC regarding modifications required if any in the IAP, need for additional resources, availability of surplus resources and when hazardous situations or significant events occur, etc.
- Provide Single Resource, Strike Team and Task Force support to various operational areas of district South.
- Ensure that all team leaders maintain record of various activities performed as per format relating to their field Operations and send to OSC of district South.
- Perform any other duties assigned by the OSC South.



**(VIII) Division Supervision:**

- Ensure Implementation of Division or group assignment list.
- Assign resources within the Division or Group under them.
- Report on the progress of Operations, and the status of resources within the Division or Group.
- Circulate Organizational Assignment List (Divisional / Group) as per format as enclosed in Annexure to the leaders of the Group, Team and Task Force.
- Coordinate activities with adjacent Divisions or Groups, if required.
- Submit situation and resource status to the RBD and the OSC.
- Report all hazardous situations, special occurrences or significant events (e.g., accidents, sickness, deteriorating weather conditions, etc.) to the RBD and the OSC.
- Participate in the development of IAP for next operational period, if required.
- Ensure that record of various activities performed (as per format) are collected and sent to the RBD and OSC.

**(IX) Group Leader:**

- Take charge of necessary equipment and supplies.
- Assess local weather and environmental conditions, law and order situation etc. in the assigned area and report to the in-charge.
- Perform the assigned duty and Keep contact with his supervisor.
- Perform any other duties that may be assigned by his supervisor.

**(X) Team Leader:**

- Review assignments with members of his team.
- Report on work progress.
- Establish and ensure communications.
- Perform any other duties assigned.
- Maintain record of various activities.

**(XI) Transportation Branch Director: MLO, South.**

The transportation branches comprise three operational groups such as Road, rail and air. These groups may be activated as when required. The TB supports the response efforts by transporting different resources, relief materials, personnel to the affected site and also transportation of victims if necessary. Air Operations is an important transportation activity during disasters which requires coordination at the National, State and District level. For the Coordination of air operation, the IC of South West may designate Nodal Officer. Transportation branch director is responsible for the activation of various functional groups in the district as per requirement of the response to an incident. His/her functions are:

- Activate and manage different Operations Groups like Road, Rail, and Air.
- Coordinate with railways, road transport, and airport authorities for support.
- Provide ground support to the air operations and ensure appropriate security arrangements.
- Provide Road transport support to the Rail Operations group as required.
- Ensure that all units moving in the area are familiarized with route with the help of road maps or local guides.
- Prepare transportation plan, and also determine the need for additional resources, their proper and full use and place demand accordingly in advance.
- Ensure the maintenance of the status of hired resources, their full utilization.
- Perform any other duties assigned by the IC or OSC.

### **(XII) Group-in-charge: GM Roadways (Road Operations)**

The Group-in-charge road Operation i.e. GM Roadways works under the TBD and is responsible for all road transportation activities. His responsibilities are:

- Ensure transportation of resources by Road to the affected sites.
- Requisition additional personnel support, if required.
- Attend planning meetings on the direction of OSC.
- Determine coordination procedures with various destinations as per IAP.
- Ensure proper parking locations.
- In case of accidents, inform the TBD, the local police and provide assistance in investigation, if required.
- Ensure that mechanics are available for repair of vehicles and also ensure adequate availability of Petrol, Oil and Lubricants (POL).
- Maintain the records of all important activities relating to the number of vehicles deployed, source of vehicles (i.e. Government or private), locations where vehicles are deployed along with resource details they are carrying, etc.
- Support and coordinate the Road Operations part of the Rail, and Air Operation as required.
- Collect record of various activities performed.
- Perform any other duties assigned by the TBD or OSC.

### **(XIII) Group-in-charge: Station Master (Rail Operations)**

The Group-in-charge i.e. Station Master of Delhi/New Delhi/ (Bijwasan) (Rail) works under the TBD and is responsible for supervision of all Rail Transportation activities. In most disaster response situations, Rail Transportation is utilized for transporting relief materials and resources from very distant places. Loading and Unloading may be required from Rail to Road and Road to Rail. Whenever transportation by Rail is envisaged, a Rail Operations Group needs to be activated and they should have close liaison with the GM roadways as Road Operations Group-in-charge. Duties of station master will be:

- Work under the TBD and coordinate all Rail Operations.
- Organize crew for Loading and Unloading.
- Ensure safe storage and warehousing of the materials.
- Coordinate with Road Operations Group for movement of resources.
- Prepare and provide Rail Operations Summary including time of departure and arrival, destinations, resource details, etc as and when required by the senior officers.
- Request for additional personnel support, if required.
- Update Rail Operations Plan.
- Establish and maintain communications with various storage and warehousing areas, destination points and railway officers.
- Collect record of various activities performed.
- Perform any other duties assigned by OSC or TBD.

### **(XIV) Air Operations: Nodal Officer, DIAL**

- Coordinate with concerned authorities for air operations.

- Project the type of Air support required to the appropriate authorities based on the IAP and place the demand at least 24 hours in advance or as early as possible.
- Inform the IC and OSC about the Air movements and landing schedules in their respective areas.
- Ensure that relevant Maps of the incident locations of the district are available with all agencies involved in the Air Operations to give the correct coordinates etc. of the locations where Air support is required.
- Determine the suitability of Helipads in coordination with the Air Force authorities and the District authorities of district South .
- Maintain communication with Air Traffic Control and the ground support staff regarding the Air movements and other related activities.
- Report on Air Operations activities to the R.O., South and perform any other duties assigned by the R.O. and IC, South.

**(XV) Staging Area Manager (SAM): Tehsildar (Hauz khas & Meharuli & Saket )**

- Establish the SA in the respective sub-Divisions with proper layout, maintain it in an orderly condition and ensure that there is no obstruction to the incoming and outgoing vehicles for helping agencies of district South West and resources etc.
- Ensure that communications are established with the ICP and other required locations e.g. different SAs, Incident Base, Camp, Relief Camp etc.
- Organize storage and dispatch of resources received and dispatch it as per IAP.
- Report all receipts and dispatches to OSC and maintain their records.
- Manage all activities of the SA and utilize all perishable supplies expeditiously.
- Maintain and provide resource status to PS and LS.
- Demobilize SA in accordance with the Demobilization Plan.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per format and send to Sections concerned.
- Perform any other duties as assigned by OSC of district south.

**(XVI) Planning Section Chief (PSC): DFO, Delhi fire Service, South.**

- Coordinate with the activated Section Chiefs for planning and preparation of IAP in consultation with IC.
- Ensure collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information about the incidents including weather, forecast, environment toxicity, availability of resources etc. from concerned departments and other sources.
- The PSC must have a databank of available resources with their locations from where it can be mobilized.
- Prepare IAP by assessing the current situation, predicting probable course of the incident and preparing alternative strategies.
- The IAP contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period (24 hours is considered as one operational period). The plan may be oral or written. Written plan may have a number of attachments, including incident objectives, organization assignment list, incident communication plan, demobilization plan, traffic plan, safety plan, and incident map etc. The major steps for preparing IAP are as follows;

Initial information and assessment of the damage and threat;

- Assessment of resources required;
- Formation of incident objectives and conducting strategy meetings;
- Operations briefing;
- Implementation and review of IAP; and
- Formulation of incident objectives for the next operational period, if required;
- Ensure that Incident Status Summary is filled and incorporated in the IAP.
- Ensure that Organizational Assignment List (Divisional) is circulated among the Unit leaders and other responders of his Section.
- Plan to activate and deactivate IRS organizational positions as appropriate, in consultation with the IC and OSC.
- Assign appropriate personnel, keeping their capabilities for the tasks in mind and maintain On Duty Officers List for the day.
- Prepare and implement of Incident Demobilization Plan.
- Ensure that record of various activities performed by members of Units are collected and maintained in the Unit Log and perform any other duties assigned by IC.

**(XVII) Resource Unit Leader (RUL): Area Tehsildar (Hauz khas & Meharuli & Saket)**

- Maintain and display the status of all assigned resources (Primary and Support) at the incident site by maintaining a resource status-keeping system.
- Access information about availability of all required resources at other locations and prepare a plan for their mobilization.
- Ensure and establish Check-in function at various incident locations.
- Update the PSC and IC about the status of resources received and dispatched from time to time.
- Coordinate with the various activated Branches, Divisions and Groups of OS for checking status and utilization of allotted resources.
- Ensure quick and proper utilization of perishable resources.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per format and send to Section concerned.
- Perform any other duties assigned by PSC.

**(XVIII) Situation Unit Leader (SUL): District Statistical Officer, South**

- Collect process and organize all incident information as soon as possible for analysis.
- Prepare periodic future projections of the development of the incident (along with maps if required) and keep the PSC and IC informed.
- Prepare situation and resource status reports and disseminate as required.
- Provide authorized maps, photographic services to responders, if required.
- Attend IAP Meeting with required information, data, documents and Survey of India maps etc.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per format and send to Section concerned.
- Perform such other duties assigned by SUL or PSC.

**(XIX) Field Observer (FO) under SUL: Patwari of the affected Area**

The FO is responsible for collecting situation information from personal observations of the incident and provides this information to the SUL. The FO will;

- Report to SUL immediately on any situation observed which may cause danger and safety hazard to responders and affected communities. This should also include local weather conditions.
- Gather intelligence that may facilitate better planning and effective response.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per format and send to the SUL.
- Perform such other duties as assigned by SUL or PSC.

**(XX) Documentation Unit Leader (DUL)-CTB, South**

- Ensure that all the required forms and stationery are procured and issued to all the activated Sections, Branches, Divisions, Groups and Units.
- Compile all information and reports related to the incident.
- Review and scrutinize the records and various IRS forms for accuracy and Completeness.
- Inform appropriate Units of errors or omissions in their documentation, if any, and ensure that errors and omissions are rectified.
- Store files properly for post-incident analysis.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per format and send to Sections concerned.
- Perform any other duties as assigned by the PSC.

**(XXI) Demobilization Unit Leader (DUL)- Tehsildar of the affected Area**

The management of a large incident, demobilization can be quite a complex activity and requires proper and separate planning. When the disaster response is nearing completion, the resources mobilized for response need to be returned. This should be done in a planned and phased manner. Demobilization requires organizing transportation of both equipment and personnel to a large number of different places both near and far away. The Demobilization Unit will prepare the demobilization plan in consultation with RO, IC and PSC. The plan should include the details of the responders to be demobilized, the date, mode of transport, location from where they will be demobilized, the destination where they have to finally reach etc. There will be a similar plan for out of service equipment and sick personnel also. DUL will have following responsibilities:

- Prepare Incident Demobilization Plan (IDP) as per format.
- Identify surplus resources and prepare a tentative IDP in consultation with the PSC and give priority to demobilization of surplus resources.
- Develop incident check-out functions for Sections, Branches, Divisions and units in consultation with all Sections and send to the PS.
- Plan for logistics and transportation support for Incident Demobilization in Consultation with LS.
- Disseminate IDP at an appropriate time to various stakeholders involved.
- Ensure that all Sections, Units, Teams and Resources understand their specific Incident Demobilization responsibilities and avail Demobilization facilities.
- Brief the PSC on the progress of Demobilization.

**(XXII) Logistic Section Chief-Area SDM and SDM ,HQ**

LSC provide all logistic support for effective response management for the district South The Units under different Branches of the LS are responsible not only for the supply of various 'kinds' and 'types' of resources, but also for the setting up of different facilities like the Incident Base, Camp, ICP and Relief Camp etc. This would entail the involvement of several lines Departments of Government and other agencies. It would require a proper and smooth coordination at the highest level of the administration. The LS comprises Service, support and finance Branches. The section is headed by a chief known as the LSC. The activation of various Branches of the LS is context specific and would depend on the enormity and requirements of the incident. The LSC South will:

- Coordinate with the activated Section Chiefs.

- Provide logistic support to all incident response effort including the establishment of Staging Area, Incident Base, Camp, Relief Camp, Helipad, etc.
- Participate in the development and implementation of the IAP.
- Keep R.O. and IC informed on related financial issues and request for sanction of Fund.
- Ensure that Organizational Assignment List (Divisional / Group) as per format is circulated among the Branch Directors and other responders of his Section.
- Ensure the safety of the personnel of his Section.
- Brief Branch Directors and Unit Leaders.
- Anticipate over all logistic requirements for relief Operations and prepare accordingly.
- Constantly review the Communication Plan, Medical Plan and Traffic Plan to meet the changing requirements of the situation.
- Assess the requirement of additional resources and take steps for their procurement in consultation with the RO and IC.
- Provide logistic support for the IDP as approved by the RO and IC.
- Ensure that the hiring of the requisitioned resources is properly documented and paid by the Finance Branch.
- Assign appropriate personnel, keeping their capabilities for the tasks to be carried out and maintain On Duty Officers List for the day.
- Ensure that cost analysis of the total response activities is prepared.
- Ensure that record of various activities performed (as per format) by members of Branches and Units are collected and maintained in the Unit Log as per format.
- Perform any other duties as assigned by RO or IC.

**(XXIII) Service & Support Branch Director: SDM (Election), South**

- Work under the supervision of LSC and manage all required service support for the incident management.
- Discuss with the activated Unit Leaders for the materials and resources required and procure the same through LS.
- Ensure proper dispatch of personnel, teams, resources etc as per the IAP.
- Maintain the record of various activities performed as per format and send to sections concerned; and perform any other duties assigned by the IC and LSC.

**(XXIV) Communication Unit Leader (CUL): SDM (Election)/Area Manager-MTNL**

The communication leader work under the direction of the SBD. The Communication Unit Leader will supervise the communication unit activities and maintain the records of communications equipment deployment in field as and when required and also ensure that those are in working condition and that the network is functional. S/he is responsible to:

- Provide Communications facility as and when required.
- Ensure that all communications equipment available is in working condition and that the network is functional.
- Maintain the records of all communications equipment deployed in the field and recover them after the incident is over.
- Ensure setting up of a message centre to receive and transmit radio, telephone and other messages from various activated sections, branches, units and higher authorities and maintain their records.
- Prepare an alternative communication plan for execution in case of possible failure of the normal communications network. The alternative communications network may have wireless, satellite phones, cell phones, HAM radios etc.

- Prepare a plan for integration of the communications set up of the central teams (NDRF, Armed Forces) with the local communications set up for the management of large scale disasters when they come to assist in the response effort.

**(XXV) Medical Unit Leader (MUL): Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO), South**

Medical Unit Leader will work under the direction of the SBD and prepare the Medical plan and procurement of required resources as per IAP, provide medical aid and ambulance for transportation of victims and maintain the records of the same as per format and obtain a road map of the area from the PS for the ambulance services, transportation of medical personnel and victims. S/he will:

- Prepare the Medical Plan and procurement of required resources.
- Provide medical aid and ambulance for transportation of victims and maintain the records of the same.
- Obtain a road map of the area from the PS for the ambulance services, transportation of medical personnel and victims.
- Respond to requests of the OS for medical aid, transportation and medical supplies etc. under intimation to the SBD and LSC.
- Maintain the list of medical personnel who could be mobilized in times of need.
- Prepare and circulate list of referral service centers to all the medical team leaders.

**(XXVI) Food Unit Leader (FUL)- FSO of the Area**

The Food Unit Leader will work under the direction of the SBD and, is also supposed to supply resources to various activated Sections, Branches, Units and Groups of IRT as per the direction of the SBD. The primary responsibility of FUL is

- Supply food to:
  - a) Personnel of IRT(s) at ICP, Camps, incident Base, Staging Area, etc., and
  - b) Victims at the temporary shelters, relief camps etc;
- FUL will ask for assistants if the task become very large.
- Determine food and drinking water requirements and their transportation, and brief the SBD and LSC.
- Maintain inventory of receipt and dispatch of resources.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per format and send to SBD.

**(XXVII) Resource Provisioning Unit Leader: Naib Tehsildar of the Area**

Resource Provisioning Unit Leader (RPUL) will work under the supervision of SBD and organize the movement of personnel, equipment and supplies receive and store all safety supplies required for the incident response. S/he will:

- Organize movement of personnel, equipment and supplies.
- Receive and store safely all supplies required for the incident response.
- Maintain the inventory of supplies and equipment.
- Organize repair and servicing of non-expendable supplies and equipment.
- Monitor the 'kind', 'type' and quantity of supplies available and dispatched and maintain the records of receipt and dispatch of supplies including equipment and personnel.

- Receive and respond to requests for personnel, supplies and equipment from the activated sections, branches, divisions, units and groups under intimation to S.B.D.
- Maintain various records on activities performed as per format and send to S.B.D.

**(XXVIII) Facilities Unit Leader (FUL) : Naib Tehsildar of the Area**

- Prepare the layout and activation of incident facilities like Incident Camp(s), Relief Camp(s), ICP, etc., and provide basic amenities to the responders.
- Locate the different facilities as per the IAP.
- Maintain record of various activities performed as per format and send to SBD.

**(XXIX) Ground Support Unit Leader (GSUL): Naib Tehsildar of the Area**

- Provide transportation services for field operations to TBD.
- In case Air Operations are activated, organize and provide required ground support through TBD.
- Provide maintenance and repair services for all the vehicles and related equipment used for incident management as per proper procedures and keep the concerned line departments informed through the SBD and LSC.
- Develop and implement the Incident Traffic Plan.
- Inform Resource Unit about the availability and serviceability of all vehicles and equipment.
- Arrange for and activate fueling requirements for all transport including Aircrafts in consultation with the SBD.
- Maintain inventory of assigned, available and off road or out of service resources.

**(XXX) Finance Branch Director (FBD): A.O., South**

The FBD is responsible for managing all financial aspects of response management. The FB has been kept under the LS for quick and effective procurement. FBD will:

- Attend planning meetings.
- Prepare a list of resources to be mobilized, procured or hired in accordance with the IAP. Obtain orders of the competent authority as per financial rules and take steps for their procurement without delay.
- Ensure that time records of hired equipment, personnel and their services are accurately maintained as per Government norms for payment.
- Examine and scrutinize cost involved in the entire response activity including the demobilization, analysis the cost effectiveness and keep the LSC informed.
- Ensure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared, completed, verified and signed by the appropriate Section Chief and BD.
- Brief the LSC or IC on all incident related financial issues needing attention or follow-up.

**(XXXI) Time Unit Leader (TUL): SDM, Election, South**

- Maintain time recording of hired equipment and personnel and ensure that it is maintained on a daily basis and according to government norms.
- Examine logs of all hired equipment and personnel with regard to their optimal utilization.
- Ensure that all records are correct and complete prior to demobilization of hired resources.



- Perform any other duties as assigned by the FBD.

**(XXXII) Compensation / Claims Unit Leader: Kanungo/Tehsildar of the affected Area**

If the incident is such that there may be a requirement of making payments concerning compensations and claims, the IC in consultation with the RO will activate a Compensation / Claims Unit and appoint a leader to collect and compile figures of loss of life and property etc. as provided by the relevant Government norms and directions. They will:

- Collect all cost data and provide cost estimates.
- Prepare and maintain a list of requisitioned premises, services, resources and vehicles etc. with correct date and time of such requisition.
- Follow appropriate procedures for preparation of claims and compensation.
- Perform any other duties as assigned by the FBD.

**(XXXIV) Roles and Responsibilities of Procurement Unit Leader: OS (CTB), South**

- Attend to all financial matters pertaining to vendors and contracts.
- Review procurement needs in consultation with the FBD and prepare a list of vendors from whom procurement can be done following proper procedures.
- Ensure all procurements ordered are delivered on time.
- Coordinate with the FBD for use of imprest funds, as required.
- Complete final processing of all bills arising out of the response management and send documents for payment with the approval of the FBD, LSC and IC.

**(XXXV) Cost Unit Leader: Account Officer-South**

- Develop incident cost summaries in consultation with the FBD on the basis of Cost Analysis Report.
- Make cost-saving recommendations to the FBD.
- Complete all records relating to financial matters prior to demobilization.

**7.5.5 Desk Arrangements**

District EOC will expand to include desk arrangements with responsibilities for specific tasks. The desk arrangement may continue to operate from EOC till the time long term plan for rehabilitation are finalized. The desk arrangements provide for divisions of tasks, information gathering and record keeping and accountability of the desk officer to the district commissioner. The Team leaders of emergency support functions shall be the desk officer and work under the coordination of Operation Chief. The desk officers shall be responsible to prepare, update and process reports according to the formats. Below emergency support functions of each desk officer/team leader has been discussed in detail.

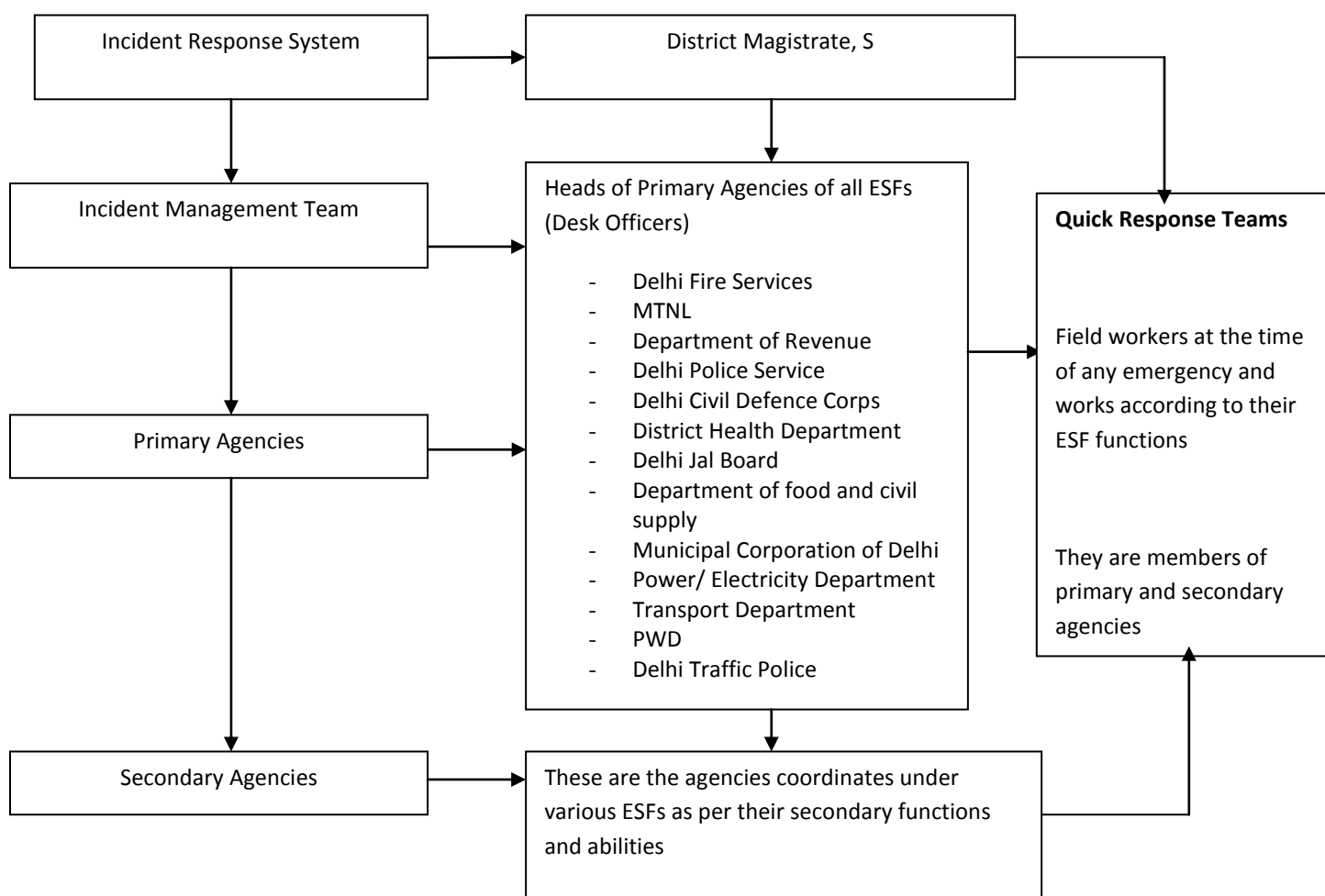
**7.5.6 Emergency Support Functionaries**

Emergency Support Functionaries (ESFs) are the essentials of Emergency Management comprising of various coordinating agencies, which manage and coordinate specific kinds of assistance common to all disasters types. The plan establishes an organised set-up to conduct ESF operations for any of the Natural and Manmade Disasters. It outlines an implementing framework of sharing resources and co-coordinating, preparedness, Mitigation, response and recovery as per the requirement. The Plan has structured the activities of concerned agencies i.e. primary/nodal and support agencies into an organised manner according

to their capabilities, skills, resources and authorities across the state and district government. It also attempts to unify efforts of state departments so that they are involved in emergency management comprehensively to reduce the effects of any emergency or disaster within the state. Refer table 6.2 for the list of ESFs and primary and secondary agencies involved.

**(i) Organisation Setup of the ESF at District Level**

The Department of Revenue as directed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, is the prime co-ordinating agency for disaster risk management efforts. However there will be other agencies involved in-charge of different ESFs. Each ESF is headed by a lead organization and assisted by supporting organizations for coordinating the delivery of resources and services to the disaster-affected area.



**Fig 7.6 : Emergency Support Functions in Response Mechanism**

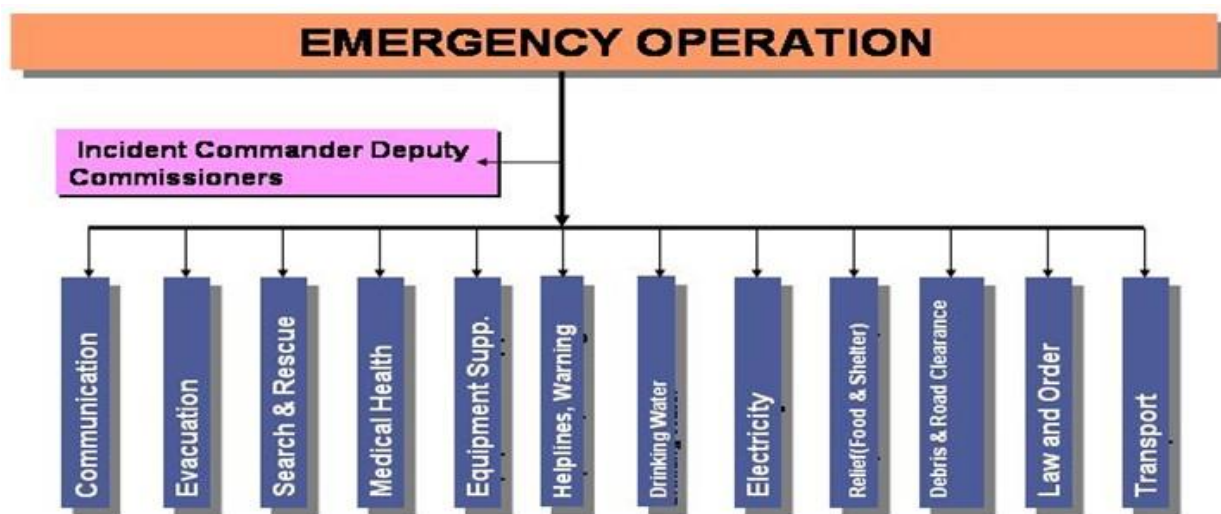
These ESFs form an integral part of the EOC and each ESF should coordinate its activities form the allocated EOC. Extension teams and quick response teams (QRTs) would be required to follow their response procedures at the affected site. Nodal officers of all the ESFs would constitute Incident

Management Team. Nodal officer would also nominate names for the QRT members who will accomplish disaster management related work at the field level. Similarly supporting agencies would also nominate their nodal officers and QRT members who will assist to the primary officers during response phase. Additional names should also be proposed to backstop the requisite positions.

Nodal and Supporting agencies comprising of QRTs shall be trained to carry out their functions at the response site. The success of ESF will be of critical importance and would reflect in the lives saved in the golden hour. All ESFs have to assist the Incident Commander i.e. Deputy Commissioner at State level as per their assigned duties described in the SOP's and to be followed during emergency within the District/State.

*A detailed organizational setup of all ESFs and team leaders has been given below:*

In any case of any disaster Police, Fire, Medical and revenue department have been identified as first responder.



**Fig. 7.7.** Emergency Support Functions

A set of clearly defined responsibilities for all the ESFs have been mentioned below

**ESFs Teams of District South:**

ESF	Function	Coordinator	Members
ESF1	Communication	MTNL	HAM, NIC, Police, Revenue Wireless, Private Telecom
ESF2	Evacuation	Police Department	Army, Health Dept, Civil Defence, Delhi Fire Service, NCC
ESF3	Search and Rescue	Secy. Home	Fire Deptt, Police, Civil Defence, Army
ESF4	Medical Health/Trauma	Secy. Health	Major Hospitals, CATS, St. John Ambulance, Civil Defence
ESF5	Helplines, Warning Dissemination & coordination Media coverage	Pr. Secretary (Revenue/Disaster Management)	All Emergency Support Functionaries (ESFs), Media Agencies
ESF6	Drinking Water	CEO, Jal Board	DJB
ESF7	Electricity	Secy. Power	Transco, Power Companies (NDPL/BSES)
ESF8	Relief (Food and Shelter)	Pr. Secretary (Revenue/Disaster Management)	Civil Supplies Corporation, Civil Defence, Volunteer Organisations
ESF9	Debris and Road Clearance	Commissioner, MCD	PWD, NDMC, Cantt. Board, DDA, MES, CPWD
ESF10	Law and Order	Commissioner, Police	Civil Defence, Home Guards
ESF11	Transport	Secy. Transport	DTC, DMRC

**7.5.7 Action plan for Emergency Support Functionaries**

**1. Communication**

**Situation Assumption:**

Due to extreme fire explosions or a high intensity earthquake telephone wires might get damaged so communication from the site is not possible. There is a need to inform to various departments and to establish a temporary communication system

**Primary Agencies** : Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)

**Supporting Agencies:** NIC, Private telecommunication and Mobile phone operators

**Immediate Actions** :

1. Team Leader (TL) will activate ESF immediately and intimate to his supporting officers
2. He will establish a contact with district EOC for First Information Report
3. He will decide upon the extent of damage to telecom services and network and will provide possible arrangements to establish reliable networks
4. In such kind of large explosion, the communication systems of the affected installation may get severely damaged and be rendered useless. In such case communication coordinator would be responsible to provide emergency communication system to the incident site. It shall comprise through wireless (available within the Delhi Administration), mobile phones and land lines available with the industries.
5. Coordinator will establish an all call system on telephonic network for notification of emergency in the areas likely to be affected
6. Prepare a standard message format (in Hindi and English) for use in radio/television broadcast or outdoor notification through megaphone to facilitate and reduce time necessary to alert the public of a problem and inform them of the protective actions to be taken.
7. Establish a warning system for different levels of emergency
8. TL should send Quick Response Team(QRT) at the incident site with required equipments and resources
9. TL will inform to IC about the restoration of telecom services and will communicate new phone numbers
10. HAM radio operators would be informed about the current requirement and coordination mechanism
11. TL monitors the situation and arranges staff required to operate established systems

**Action to be undertaken by Quick Response Teams (QRTs)**

1. QRT members will reach to the incident site as soon as they get instructions
2. QRT will take stock of the situation from the IC and also from the members of the other QRTs

3. QRT will assess the ground situation and send reports to state ESF agencies. The report would contain assessment of overall damage listing, overhead route damage (mts/kms), cable damaged( in yards/mts) and specific equipment damage
4. Establish a temporary communication facility for the use of public
5. Identify requirement of manpower, resources and equipments
6. Begin restoration by removing and salvaging wires and poles
7. Reporting to the head office

Coordinating ESFs: Help lines, Relief, Medical response, Law and order, Search and rescue, etc

## **2. Evacuation**

### **Situation Assumption:**

People who are residing in vulnerable location may get affected due to the chemical explosions/fire/earthquake. These areas may be near by installation, industries, railways and other institutions. Under such circumstances TL should take up decision either to evacuate the places or not.

Primary Agency : Police department

**Supporting Agencies** : Police department, Fire department, SDMC-South and Zone, Civil Defence and Home Guard department, NCC, NSS, NYKS, NGOs

**Task Involved** :

The Team Leader (TL) with the Help of QRTs shall perform following duties:

#### **a. Identification of people to be evacuated**

The decision of the area under dangerous location will largely depend upon the wind speed, direction and rate of explosion.

#### **b. Evacuation of general public**

- On the directions of Incident Commander(IC), the ESF Team Leader will perform evacuation. He will instruct the team to initiate evacuation of the areas expected to be exposed and threatened by the explosions
- The QRT shall move along with adequate material and resources to carry out evacuation. People will be directed to move towards safer areas identified by technical experts

- The team leader will designate in-charge of relief centers and keep in touch with them for regular head count and care of evacuees
- Police, Fire, Civil Defence & Home Guard (CD & HG) and other government employees may have to go door to door to ensure that residents have been alerted about the emergency

### **c. Evacuation routes and assembly points**

1. In planning process routes shall be defined well in advance. These routes should be clearly spelt out in warning signals as also the location of the shelters to where people with automobiles should proceed and people without automobile should gather
2. Designated evacuation routes should be major roads preferably but according to the wind speed and directions
3. As evacuation would be declared police and fire should be prepared to control roads and traffic on evacuation route
4. Apart from above mentioned duties TL should also dispatch following notifications:-
5. The Team Leader will ensure that notification has been communicated to the nearby institutions such as schools, hospitals, residential colonies and similar facilities having large group of people
6. The team leader will also ensure that near by water users (industries, farm irrigations, drinking supplies) and water treatment plants are informed to get water at the incident sites
7. On getting instructions from the Incident Commander(IC), the team leader of the ESF will ensure notification to the general population for evacuation immediately and rush to safer sites
8. It is important to note that next kin are promptly notified of fatalities or severe injuries carefully in a supportive fashion. This activity can be discussed with Police, Red Cross society, voluntary organizations and NGOs

**Coordinating ESFs** : Law and Order, Search and Rescue, Food and Shelter

### **3. Search and Rescue, Fire Fighting**

#### **Situation Assumption:**

There may be a massive destruction, aggressive fire explosions, there may be a need of repairing leakages to reduce fire explosions, situation can aggravate due to mishandling or carelessness

**Primary Agency** : **Delhi Fire Service**

**Supporting Agencies:** **Civil Defence, Home Guard, Delhi Guard, NRDF**

Trained fire fighting/search and rescue team of incident site and near by installations (IOCL, BPCL, HPCL), Civil Defence and Home Guard, Police department

**Immediate Tasks** :

1. TL will activate the ESF and give instructions to the QRTs to reach at incident site to person rescue operations
2. TL will coordinate with LCP and EOC to judge the situation
3. TL will coordinate in deputing rescue team to enter in hazardous areas
4. TL will coordinate with technical experts, safety coordinators and material coordinator for quick response in case of any requirement in conducting rescue operations

**Immediate Tasks of QRTs:**

Fire fighting teams will undertake these services in case of extreme fire explosions and chemical disaster

**On-scene Assessment**

1. First fire vehicle to reach at incident site will contact the site controller and collect the necessary information regarding chemical leak, action taken, current status and type of equipment required
2. Driver will park their vehicle in a manner to prevent exposure to air-borne chemical contaminants and fire explosions
3. Each crewmember will wear the necessary PPEs (Personnel Protective Equipments) before entering in the “hot zone”. They will work in pairs and coordination
4. The situation will be communicated to the FCR to provide the update of additional resource and manpower requirement

**Plugging/Stopping of Leaks**

Few crewmembers having good knowledge of basic tools and knowledge to limit the losses from punctured or leaking tanks will work for plugging holes. Plugs of varying sizes and shapes (conical, cylindrical, square or wedge shaped wood pieces, rubber or metal sheets) can be jammed in the wholes to reduce the leaking.

**Suppression of Hazardous Gas or Vapour Releases**



Based on the guidance of technical coordinators, the response team shall take rapid measures to reduce the rate of amount of hazardous vapors or gases entering in the atmosphere using one or combination of the following measures

- Physical restriction of liquid pool surface areas, transfer to an alternate or standby container if available.
- Use of fire-fighting or specialized hazardous material foams, dilute or coverage of liquid pools with water or other compatible liquids.
- Use of water sprays or fogs, neutralization of spilled liquids, cooling of spilled liquids or venting tanks

### **Search and Rescue Operations**

1. According to the instructions of rescue coordinators QRTs should enter into the hazardous areas and rescue injured and trapped people
2. For common safety practice, QRTs should work in pairs
3. QRT should initiate search and rescue operations of trapped people under the guidance of technical experts
4. QRT of rescue operations should carry a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to carry out their mission without falling victim. They should also carry a spare SCBA unit which will help them to escape people trapped in the hazardous areas and also sometimes rescue workers require extra air supplies to accomplish prolonged rescue.

## **4. Law and Order**

### **Situation Assumption:**

There may be a chaos in the affected area. People may rush without proper following proper instructions which may increase the expected loss. Traffic may become out of control and lead to jams.

**Primary Agency : Police Department (Police and Traffic Police)**

**Supporting Agencies : Civil Defence and Home Guard**

### **Immediate Actions of Police:**

1. Deploying quick response teams (QRTs) to maintain law and order at the incident site
2. QRTs deployed at the site will be equipped and will coordinate with following activities
3. Quick Assessment of law and order situation in affected areas
4. Cordon off the site to restrict movement of curious onlookers, vehicles and pedestrians
5. Control and monitor traffic movements
6. Support and coordinate with local administration
7. Prepare updates on the law and order situation in every 2 hours and brief the authorities
8. Ensure law and order at assembly points and evacuation points
9. Control situation of rioting and looting and cordon off affected areas
10. Provide traffic diversions so as to ease movement of response vehicles to incident site
11. Gather and disseminate information about the traffic flow on alternate routes for decongestion
12. Ensuring law and order in rehabilitation centers
13. Communicate with PCR on regular basis regarding field activities including deployment of manpower and resources
14. To advise home-guards and civil defence to remain alert for responding to call from Police
15. To contact nearby hospitals for making emergency arrangements for receiving injured persons

### **Immediate actions of Traffic Police:**

1. To coordinate and communicate with concerned functionaries
2. To detail traffic staff to reach the place of occurrence.
3. To give directions whenever necessary to ensure free passage for fire brigade ambulance, police vehicles and vehicles of other respondents
4. DCP (traffic) to coordinate with the DTC and other private transporters for additional vehicles

**Coordinating ESF's:** Communication, Search and Rescue, Transport, Help lines and Warning dissemination and Relief Supply etc.

### **5. Medical Response and Trauma Counseling**

#### **Situation Assumption:**

Expect large number of casualties There may be a requirement of more trained professionals and specialists in various fields There may be a requirement to maintain a close contact with the other major hospitals in case of more severe conditions

**Primary Agency : Directorate of Health Service**

**Secondary Agencies:** CATS, DDU Hospital, GGS Hospital, SDMC-Health department(WZ, NGZ, KBZ),CGHS, Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance, Installations (IOCL, BPCL, HPCL), CD & HG, IMA representatives, NCC, NSS, NYKS and NGOs

**Immediate Actions :**

1. Ensure the adequate number of medical professional to reach at the site including specialist in chemical exposure handling
2. DDHS in consultation with the respective medical superintendents of major hospitals should also responsible to prepare a mass casualty plan
3. Ensure high sanitation standards at resettlement site to reduce epidemic outbreak
4. Providing adequate treatments to the victims of explosions
5. Trained profession should be mobilized by psychological support
6. Ensure setting up of temporary information center at hospitals with the help of communication ESF

**Immediate Actions of QRTs: *Establishment of Triage Station***

- 1 Mass casualty situation will require establishment of field hospitals to take care for the injured and to identify stabilise and transport more serious cases to the hospitals
- 2 Codes should be used to recognize serious and stable cases such as red –critical, yellow-stable and green-wounded
- 3 Treatment should be provided according to the casualty of the victims
- 4 Medical coordinators should propose rehabilitation centers as per the type of casualties
- 5 Field hospitals shall maintain a record of all the patients so as to enable accounting of personnel and their destinations after triage

**6 *Medical Support for Response Personnel***

Properly equipped medical personnel and ambulances should be made available to check and treat injured or contaminated response personnel

***Medical support at temporary shelters***

A team will take care of the people who become ill during evacuation or later.

- a. Team should be aware of the signs and symptoms of exposure to toxic materials so that they can easily identify victims and provide them treatment and care
- b. Contaminated individuals should be segregated from the unexposed people until they are adequately decontaminated

- c. Special facility should be given for care of the handicapped and elderly

**Coordinating ESFs:** Search and Rescue, Evacuation, Communication

## **6. Water Supply**

Situation Assumptions: There may be a need of supplying water for fighting operation there may be a need for drinking purpose rehabilitation site might be requiring temporary/mobile toilets, there may be need to ensure clean environment

**Primary Agency : Delhi Jal Board (DJB)**

*Supporting Agencies: Irrigation and Flood Control Department, SDMC, Railways*

**Immediate Tasks :**

- a. The team leader will ensure that Quick Response Teams are on the site along with the required resources
- b. He shall be ensuring uninterrupted supply of water for fire-fighting to all the brigades in operation.
- c. He shall coordinate with the transport coordinator for replenishing the depleted stock of fire water at the incident site through water tanks
- d. Carry out the task of repairing all damages to water supply system
- e. Arranging alternate storage of potable water at temporary shelters
- f. Ensure restoration of potable water as per standards and procedures laid down under ‘Standards for Potable Water ‘
- g. Plan for emergency accommodation of water supply in or near temporary shelters
- h. Establish temporary sanitation facilities at the shelters
- i. Ensure cleanliness of sanitation facilities, relief shelters and local commandant post

Coordinating ESFs: Shelter, Relief, Evacuation, Medical, Search and Rescue

## **7. Relief (Food and Shelter) Supply**

A. Food Supply

Situation Assumption: There may be a need to distribute food packets and drinking water to the victims

**Action to be taken by:** Food and Civil Supplies Department

**Supporting Agencies:** Indian Red Cross Society, NGOs, NYKS, NCC, NSS and Education department

**Immediate Tasks :**

1. The team leader(TL) will activate ESF on receiving the information about the incident and will also inform to the supporting agencies
2. Food coordinator would gather information about the locations of shelters and number of persons housed in each of these shelters.
3. The TL will guide QRTs to reach at rehabilitation centers to provide food packages
4. The TL will keep on coordinating about the distribution of food items to the evacuees and will give appraisal to the IC
5. In case of shortage of food items the TL will arrange more food packages and will ensure continuous supply

**Tasks for QRTs :**

1. Management and distribution of relief items to affected victims
2. Report the progress on action the to the TL
3. Inform the TL about more requirements of staff members, additional materials and food packages.
4. Initiate procurement of food items available at near by markets
5. Prepare take-home food packets for the families
6. Ensuring equal distribution of relief material including children, aged groups, women and poor people

**Coordinating ESFs:** Evacuation, Shelter, Water and Sanitation and Medical response

**B. Shelter Arrangements**

Situation Assumption:

There may be a situation of transferring victims to the safer temporary shelter, there may also be a need to establish triage station for medical treatments

Primary Agency : Revenue Department

**Supporting Agencies:** Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, ARADHYA-NGO, Education Dept, NSS,  
NCC

**a. Immediate Actions :**

- b. The team leader (TL) would be the in-charge of rehabilitation centers who will ensure number of people evacuated , care of evacuees and availability of essential supplies
- c. Those who will reach to the relief centers would also like to know about their missing members. TL will response to their queries and also pass on the message to the evacuation and rescue related coordinators
- d. The Quick Response Team(QRT) will help them in arranging temporary shelters, food and sanitary facilities

e. Medical facilities will also be provided to the victims and injured people

**Coordinating ESFs:** Search and Rescue, Evacuation, Medical Response, Law and Order, Relief Supply and Water and Sanitation

## **8. Equipment Support, Debris and Road Clearance, Sanitation**

Situation Assumptions: There may be a requirement of arranging equipments to perform fire fighting and search and rescue and roads may get blocked due to debris

Primary Agency : SDMC (South Zone)

Supporting Agencies : PWD, DJB, DMRC, DDA, Installations (BPCL, IOCL, HPCL),

Task Involved :

- a. TL will inform Quick Response Teams(QRTs) and Supporting agencies about the incident
- b. Coordinate with supporting agencies to mobilize equipment form warehouse
- c. Assessing road blockage and building damage through QRTs

**In addition to the above, coordinator would also coordinate with following activities**

### **a. Availability of respiratory protective devices**

In case of large scale explosion, sometimes there may be a shortage of protective devices. Therefore, coordinator would judge the requirement of personal protective equipments and clothing for members of emergency teams.

### **b. Availability of Special Protective Clothing**

In the crises situation sometimes there may be requirement of more complete protection of the body by clothing that is resistant to the damaging effects of the spilled substance. Such situation may require clothing such as boots, gloves and disposable suits, air-tight fully encapsulating 'astronaut' suits made of chemical resistant materials.

### **c. Ensuring availability of support services for response teams**

Field response teams would be working day and night at incident site. These personnel will require rest areas, food and sanitation facilities etc. Therefore material coordinator along with the NGOs and coordinators of food and shelter will arrange rest areas, food, shelter and other facilities.

### **d. Maintenance of Apparatus and Equipments**

There would be few equipments requiring refueling and minor maintenance for uninterrupted operation. Therefore on-scene services should be arranged so that operation can be continued without any problem.

**Tasks for Quick Response Teams :**

- d. Conduct damage assessment including location, number of structure damaged and severity of damage
- e. Enlisting type of equipments required for conducting debris clearance
- f. Report the situation and progress report to EOC and TL
- g. Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to the site by other response agencies

**Coordinating ESFs:** Search and Rescue, Medical, Evacuation, Helplines and warning dissemination, Food and Shelter

**9. Help Lines**

Situation Assumptions: A large number of reporters are arriving at the scene to get the correct information. There is a need to spread cautions to the local people about their movement towards safer areas. There may be rumors about the information.

**Primary Agency :** Revenue Department

**Supporting Agencies:** NIC, MTNL, Publicity and Information department, Press trust of India, Important Media channels and newspapers, AIR, Doordarshan and Press Information Bureau

**Tasks Involved :**

- a. Coordinator will transfer an adequate information to the large number of reporters arriving on scene and attempting to interview response teams and officers so that unwanted rumors can be reduced
- b. Designate one specific individual and an alternate press officer to join the team of press officers
- c. Coordinator should try to communicate the timely and right information so that confusions and rumors can be reduced
- d. Compile the list of telephone numbers of local radio, televisions and other related personnel who can help in air announcements
- e. Provide the desired support to the press officers with secretariat support, photocopy machines, and means of communications with overall command of the response operations
- f. Establish a firm policy among all local officials and response personnel as to who should speak or should not speak to media personnel
- g. Ensure that key emergency response personnel understand the need to relay up-to-date “status report” to press on a regular basis

**Coordinating ESFs:** Search and Rescue, Evacuation, Relief and Shelter, Transport, law and Order and Medical Response etc.

## **10. Electricity**

Situation Assumptions: Expect electric short circuits in the affected area which may aggravate the fire explosions. Electric fitting of the affected areas may get damaged and may need to be repaired, there may be a requirement of temporary lightening arrangements in the relief shelters and local commandant post.

**Primary Agency** : BSES-Rajdhani Limited/Reliance Energy

**Supporting Agencies:** NDPL, SDMC (WZ, KBZ, NGZ), TRANSCO

**Task Involved** :

- (a) Team leader will activate the Emergency Support Function(ESF) by informing his headquarter team and field team
- (b) Informing nodal and supporting agencies about the incident

### **a. Notification and shutdown of electricity utilities**

Major explosions may be caused by breaking of power supply line and electrocution hazard to those who might contact with any downed lines. To avoid such cases, it is desired to shutdown electric power system rapidly in the area and near by areas. As per the instruction given by IC, coordinator should instruct to concerned officers of BSES/NDPL to shut down the power supply immediately.

### **b. Provisioning Backup Power during Emergency**

Once power system is closed down, but power would still be required for response teams, LCP, EOC, water supply stations, temporary houses and temporary hospitals. Therefore electricity coordinator will be responsible for providing back-up or alternate source of uninterrupted power supply for smooth operations

***In addition to the above, QRTs should also undertake following responsibilities:***

- (a) Take stock of situation immediately on reaching the incident site
- (b) Coordinate with other team leaders and provide essential help expected form the electricity department
- (c) Conduct repairing work of dismantled connections
- (d) Provide temporary electricity supply to EOC, LCP and relief centers
- (e) Report to the team leader about the situation appraisal

**Coordinating ESFs:** Road and Debris Clearance, Incident Command Post, Relief and Shelter, Medical response etc



## **11. Transport**

Situation Assumptions: There may be a need of diverting transport immediately or there may be a need to transport affected population to the safer places

**Primary Agency** : **Department of Transport**

**Supporting Agencies** : Delhi Transport Corporation, SDMC (WZ, KBZ, NGZ)

**Immediate Tasks** :

1. Direct the local transport coordinator to direct the fleet(drivers)and coordinate the following transport activities during emergency
2. Closely liaison with the communication and evacuation coordinators
3. On the basis of instructions delivers by IC, he will effect the warning/ Instructions/ notification /operation
4. Arrange for the fleet of vehicles at a pre-designated location so that they can transport the affected population of safer areas(relief centre)
5. Transporting people from vulnerable areas to safer areas
6. Also transporting required equipments, materials and personnel etc.

**Coordinating ESFs:** Medical Response, Law and Order, Debris and Clearance, Evacuation, Search and Rescue.

## **7.6 Action plan for selected NGOs/ RWAs and NYKS**

Emerging trends in managing natural disasters have highlighted the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as one of the most effective alternative means of achieving an efficient communications link between the disaster management agencies and the effected community. In typical disaster situation, they can be of help in preparedness, relief and rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction and also in monitoring and feedback.

The role of NGOs is a potential key element in disaster management. The NGOs operating at grassroots level can provide a suitable alternative as they have an edge over governmental agencies for invoking community involvement. This is chiefly because; the NGO sector has strong linkages with the community base and can exhibit great flexibility in procedural matters vis-à-vis the government. Based on the identified types of NGOs and their capabilities, organised action of NGOs can be very useful in following activities in different stages of disaster management.

Organized activities of NGOs/RWAs/NYKS/ at different stages of Disaster Management

<b>Stage</b>	<b>Activity</b>
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Pre-Disaster	Awareness and information campaigns, Training of local volunteers, Advocacy and planning
During Disaster	Immediate rescue and first-aid, including psychological aid, supply of food, water, medicines and other immediate need materials ensuring sanitation and hygiene damage assessment
Post-Disaster	Technical and material aid in reconstruction assistance in seeking financial aid monitoring

### **7.7. Incident Command Post**

In case of emergency IC should propose an incident command post as a complimentary unit to EOC, which will operate close to the disaster site and shall be linked directly with the District Emergency Operations Centre. Concerned SDM shall be the nodal officer from district administration responsible of coordinating with emergency response teams at field level. The Incident Commander shall also appoint an administrative officer to monitor and co-ordinate the activities of Incident Command Post. All information shall be conveyed to the Collector from the SDM and administrative officer appointed at SOC. The QRT unit of the respective vital departments would be responsible to execute activities at disaster site, however the tasks would be controlled and coordinated from EOC through nodal desk officers/ESF team leaders.

### **7.8 Reception Centre**

Recent experience of disasters has shown that, if they believe their friends and relatives may have been affected, it is likely that many people will travel to the scene or to meeting points such as travel terminals. If necessary a reception centre for friends and relatives should be established by the police in consultation with the local authority and commercial, industrial or other organizations concerned and staffed by the police, local authority and suitably prepared voluntary organizations. The fullest possible information should be given to enquirers seeking news of those affected in a disaster. Experience has shown that this is best done in a controlled way with general enquiries being referred to a specific source. This helps to ensure consistent and non-contradictory information being given out. Friends and relatives who may be feel intense anxiety, shock or grief, need to be treated with sympathy and understanding. Access to the reception centre should be controlled to prevent those inside from being disturbed by uninvited media representatives or onlookers.

### **7.9 Intimation regarding foreigners**

If foreign nationals have been involved in the disaster, the police will in accordance with the Vienna convention on Consular relations, inform the Consular authorities of the death or injured to any of their nationals by quickest possible means.

## **7.10 Overall Role of District Magistrate (South District)**

The DM (S) will be the focal point at the district level for directing, supervising and monitoring rescue and relief measures for disasters and for preparation of district level plans. He will exercise coordinating and supervisory powers over functionaries of all the departments at the district level. During actual operations for disaster mitigation or relief, the powers of all DMs are considerably enhanced, generally, by standing instructions or orders on the subject, or by specific Governments order, if so required. Sometimes, the administrative culture of the concerned state permits, although informally, the DM to exercise higher powers in emergency situations and the decisions are later ratified by the competent authority.

The DM (S) will maintain the close liaison with the central government authorities in the districts, namely army, air force and ministry of water resources etc, who supplement the effort of the district administration in the rescue and the relief operations. The DM (S) will also coordinate all voluntary efforts by mobilizing the non-government organizations capable of working in such situations.

In the event of a serious disaster, the DM will have sole right to appoint senior officers of any State Government Department, posted in the district as '*Field Relief Managers*' for monitoring and coordinating the relief operations in the affected area.

### **7.10.1 Duties at the time of disaster**

- Maintenance of law and order; prevention of trespassing, looting, keeping roads clear from sightseeing persons so that free movement of rescue vehicles is assured, etc.
- Evacuation of people
- Recovery of dead bodies and their disposal
- Medical care for the injured
- Supply of food and water and restoration of water supply lines.
- Temporary shelters like tents, metal sheds
- Restoring lines of communications and information
- Restoring transport routes
- Quick assessment of damage and demarcation of damaged areas according to grade of damage
- Cordoning off of severely damaged structures that are liable to collapse during aftershocks
- Temporary shoring of certain precariously standing building to avoid collapse and damage to other adjoining buildings.

## **7.11 Relief Measures**

Once the rescue phase is over, the district administration shall provide immediate relief assistance either in cash or in kind to the victims of the disaster. The DD MA(S)/ESFs South shall enter in to pre-contract well in advance and procure materials required for life saving. The office of Deputy Commissioner is responsible for providing relief to the victims of natural & manmade disasters like fire, flood, drought, earthquakes, riots, terrorist attacks, accidents etc. The scales for grant of ex-gratia relief in various eventualities after Cabinet decisions No. 1005 of 31.10.2005 and No. 912 of 11.09.2004 are as per details given below:

### **(i) Fire & Other Accidents (caused by individual or natural calamities):**

a) Death (Major)	:	Rs10,00,000/- in each case
b) Death (Minor)	:	Rs. 5,00,000/- in each case
c) Serious Injury	:	Rs. 2,00,000/- in each case
d) Minor Injury	:	Rs. 20,000/- in each case
e) Orphaned children	:	Rs. 3,00,000/- in each case

### **(ii) Bomb Blasts, Communal Riots & Other Riots, Terrorist Attacks:**

a) Death (Major)	:	Rs. 5,00,000/- in each case
b) Death (Minor)	:	Rs. 5,00,000/- in each case
c) Permanent Incapacitation	:	Rs. 500,000/- in each case
d) Serious Injury	:	Rs. 2,00,000/- in each case
e) Minor Injury	:	Rs. 20,000/- in each case
f) Orphaned children	:	Rs. 3,00,000/- in each case

### **(iii) Loss of Moveable Property (in riots):**

a) Animals (Source of Income / livelihood)	:	Rs. 5,000/- each
i) Farm Animals	:	Cows, Buffaloes, Sheeps
ii) Cart Animals	:	Hoses, Oxen, Camel
b) Rickshaw	:	Rs. 2,5000/- each

### **(iv) Damage to residential unit (In riots / fire / natural calamities [other than jhuggies]):**

a) Total Damage	:	Rs. 500,000/-
b) Substantial Damage	:	Rs. 25,0000/-
c) Minor Damage	:	Rs. 25,000/-

(v) **Damage to uninsured commercial property / commercial articles (In riots / fire / natural calamities etc.):**

50% of the loss up to a maximum of Rs. 5,00,000/-.

(vi) **Damage to Jhuggies (In case of fire / riots etc.):**

Total damage of Jhuggies : Rs. 25,000/- in each case.  
(Rupees Five thousand only)

The Divisional Commissioner's Office, Delhi and District Offices each have been allotted budget under their respective heads of Accounts - Major Head 2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities to meet the expenditure on payments of gratuitous relief, Tentage, food etc. in cases of natural calamities like fire, bomb blasts, flood, earthquake, etc.

Further, powers to sanction of relief to the victims have already been delegated to all the Deputy Commissioner, being Head of Department in all cases, in accordance with the scale approved in the order dated 04.01.2012 to ensure timely disbursement of relief.

# Chapter 8: Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures

## 8.1. Introduction

Rehabilitation relates to the work undertaken in the following weeks and months, for the restoration of basic services to enable the population to return to normalcy. Actions taken during the period following the emergency phase is often defined as the recovery phase, which encompasses both rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Rehabilitation refers to the actions taken in the aftermath of a disaster to enable basic services to resume functioning, assist victims' self-help efforts to repair physical damage and community facilities, revive economic activities and provide support for the psychological and social well being of the survivors. It focuses on enabling the affected population to resume more-or-less normal (pre-disaster) patterns of life. It may be considered as transitional phase between immediate relief and more major, long-term development.

**Reconstruction** refers to the full restoration of all services, and local infrastructure, replacement of damaged physical structures, the revitalization of economy and the restoration of social and cultural life. Reconstruction must be fully integrated into long-term development plans, taking into account future disaster risks and possibilities to reduce such risks by incorporating appropriate measures. Damaged structures and services may not necessarily be restored in their previous form or location. It may include the replacement of any temporary arrangements established as part of emergency response or rehabilitation.

The following sectors can be vulnerable to disaster impact, and which, therefore, will require rehabilitation and reconstruction inputs.

- Buildings
- Infrastructure
- Economic assets (including formal and formal commercial sectors, industrial and agricultural activities etc.)
- Administrative and political
- Psychological
- Cultural
- Social
- Environmental

“The disaster scenario offers a range of opportunities for affected communities to respond to the crisis, how community responds to a disaster and post disaster aid sets the tone for the transition from disaster to development”. After earthquake in Latur, people of that area started to monitor construction works, retrofitting of houses and behaved like “community construction watch dogs” (IDR, Oxford, 2000).

As discussed earlier rehabilitation and reconstruction comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal. This phase mainly covers damage assessment, disposal of debris, disbursement of

assistance for houses, formulation of assistance packages, monitoring and review, cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses, relocation, town planning and development plans, awareness and capacity building, housing insurance, grievance redressal and social rehabilitation etc.

## **8.2 Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation**

Post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation should pay attention to the following activities for speedy recovery in disaster hit areas. The contribution of both government as well as affected people is significant to deal with all the issues properly.

- Damage assessment
- Disposal of debris
- Disbursement of assistance for houses
- Formulation of assistance packages
- Monitoring and review
- Cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses
- Relocation
- Town planning and development plans
- Reconstruction as Housing Replacement Policy
- Awareness and capacity building
- Housing insurance
- Grievance redressal

## **8.3 Administrative Relief**

The district is the primary level with requisite resources to respond to any natural calamity, through the issue of essential commodities, group assistance to the affected people, damage assessment and administrating appropriate rehabilitation and restoration measures. The district level relief committee consisting of official and non-official members including the local legislators and the members of parliament review the relief measures. South district is sub-divided into 3 sub-division i.e. Mehrauli, Hauz Khas and Saket. The head of a subdivision is called the Sub-District magistrate (SDM) while the head of a Tehsil is known as a Tehsildar. When a disaster is apprehended, the entire machinery of the district, including the officers of technical and other departments, swings into action and maintains almost continuous contact with each village in the disaster threatened area.

## **8.4 Reconstruction of Houses Damaged / Destroyed**

Houses should be reconstructed in the disaster hit areas according to the following Instructions:

- Owner Driven Reconstruction
- Public Private Partnership Program (PPPP)
- Under the PPPP the houses are reconstructed by the NGOs for the beneficiaries to be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife.
- All the houses should be insured.
- Owner Driven Reconstruction
- Financial, technical and material assistance provided by the government.
- The designs for seismic reconstruction of houses provided by the government.
- The material assistance provided through material banks at subsidized rates.
- Design of 20 model houses provided to the public to choose from with an option to have one's own design.

### **8.5 Military Assistance**

If the district administration feels that the situation is beyond its control then immediate military assistance could be sought for carrying out the relief operations.

### **8.6 Medical Care**

Specialized Medical Care may be required to help the affected population. Preventive medicine may have to be taken to prevent outbreak of diseases.

### **8.7 Epidemics**

In the relief camps set up for the affected population, there is a likelihood of epidemics from a number of sources. The strategy should be to subdue such sources and immunize the population against them. The public health centers, health departments can practice vaccination drives, public awareness to drink boiled water, use chlorine tablets to purify the water sources.

### **8.8 Corpse Disposal**

Disposal of dead bodies is to be carried out as a part of the operation to prevent outbreak of epidemics. Minimum official requirements should be maintained as it is a very sensitive issue. The following points may be considered by the concerned authorities at the time of corpse disposal:-

1. Mass photographs of corpses,
2. Consent of the relatives or hand over to them



3. Make a panchnama of concerned localities.

## **8.9 Salvage**

A major effort is needed to salvage destroyed structure and property. Essential services like communications, roads, bridges, electricity would have to be repaired and restored for normalization of activities.

## **8.10 Outside Assistance**

During disaster situations, considerable relief flows in from outside, thus there is an immediate need to coordinate the relief flows so that the maximum coverage is achieved and there is no duplication of work in the same area.

## **8.11 Special Relief**

Along with compensation packages, essential items may have to be distributed to the affected population to provide for temporary sustenance.

## **8.12 Information**

Information flow and review is essential part of the relief exercises. Constant monitoring is required to assess the extent of damage, which forms the basis of further relief to the affected areas.

## **8.13 Social Rehabilitation**

### **Disabled persons**

- Artificial limbs fitted to affected persons.
- Modern wheelchairs, supportive devices provided.

### **Children**

- Orphaned children are fostered.
- Day centers set up
- Orphanages established.
- Child help lines established.

### **Paraplegics**

- Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics.
- Physiotherapy under continuous supervision of doctors.

### **Old Persons**

- Aged persons given pensions.
- Old Age Homes established.

### **Women**

- Pension sanctioned

## **8.14 Recovery**

The long-term response plans are related with Recovery and Reconstruction activities on one side and institutionalizing disaster management in district administration on the other side. There are Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Emergency Support Functions. In long term measures the following actions shall be undertaken duly:

- Constitution of Emergency Support Functions, Disaster Management Teams, Quick Response Teams, Field Response Teams
- Refresher trainings for all such teams in a regular interval of time and exercise of Mock Drills
- Continuous awareness/sensitization programmes for the stakeholders and the general Public.
- Getting pre-contract with venders and merchant establishments to procure relief materials in times of disaster

Most of the Line Departments in the District, Autonomous Bodies and Organizations are part of the Emergency Support Functions. The action plans for ESFs for disaster management are discussed in other chapter of the plan. The DDMA (S)/ESFs shall ensure that these actions plans are updated bi annually and practiced through mock drills and other activities in the district.

Recovery and rehabilitation is the final step. The incident Command System shall be deactivated as the rehabilitation phase is over. Thereafter the normal administration shall take up the remaining reconstruction works in the disaster-affected areas. These activities shall be performed by the Working Group for relief and rehabilitation under the direction of the DDMA (S)/ESFs.

## **Chapter 9: Financial Resources for implementation of DDMP**

### **9.1 The Indian Context**

In most countries where relief activity is primarily the responsibility of State/Provincial Governments, assistance from the Federal/Central Government to the lower levels of government is mostly in the form of case-specific grants/ reimbursement. These are more in the nature of the NCCF scheme of our country and, in that sense, the CRF scheme that provides for a structured fiscal transfer from the Central to State Governments for the purpose of financing relief expenditure is unique. Through the CRF scheme, successive Finance Commissions have built in the requirement of relief expenditure financing in the overall scheme of fiscal transfers. In the case of the NCT of Delhi, even calamity relief fund is not available. Fortunately, the concept is developing such a way that the Planning Commission has conceptually agreed to have an exclusive mechanism to fund and to monitor the financial arrangements of disaster management.

### **9.2 Recommendation by 13<sup>th</sup> finance commission**

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (2010-2015) has responded very positively to the long pending request for greater allocation of fund for disaster management. The finance commissioner suggested various recommendations to solve the issue in state and district level.

Every state has a State Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for immediate action after math of a disaster. But in the case of the state of NCT of Delhi, there is no CRF. There is police modernization fund, which is utilized mostly to modernize the police department to fight against disaster.

An alternative mechanism is to be constituted in all the districts of Delhi to tackle the disasters. As the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommends it, District South shall set apart 10 % of its development fund for disaster preparedness and mitigation measures. Every year, the annual allocation of 10 per cent will be a relief to the administration to organize various disaster preparedness activities in the district. Similarly each line department in the district shall allocate minimum 2 per cent to 10 per cent of its developmental fund with the same purpose

### **9.3 District Calamity Relief Fund**

Besides, the DDMA (S)/ ESFs South Delhi is planning to constitute a District Calamity Relief Fund (DCRF). This amount shall be raised purely from the General Public through donations. There can be a committee under the leadership of the District Magistrate, South, to operate the fund. Once the fund is created, every year the DDMA (S)/ ESFs shall prepare reports on the utilization of fund, disasters faced in the previous financial year as well as potential programme planning for utilization of this fund.

### **9.4 State Allocations**

As an alternative option, the DDMA (S)/ ESFs shall forward a request to the Government of NCT of Delhi to grant 50 per cent of the targeted DCRF as one time grant and a matching amount shall be collected from the general public through donations.

Section 46 to section 49 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 seeks to provide for the constitution of the following funds:

1. Section 46, Constitution of National Disaster Response Fund
2. Section 47, Constitution of National Disaster Mitigation Fund
3. Section 48, Seeks to provide for the establishment of State & District Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Funds.
4. Section 49, Seeks to enjoin upon every ministry or department of Government of India to make provision of funds in its annual budget for the purposes of carrying out the activities or programmes set out in its Disaster Management Plan.

### **9.5 District Allocations**

The district authority gets 100% financial assistance from Govt. of NCT of Delhi for carrying out various activities such as sensitization programmes, trainings, street plays, mock drills etc.

**Table 9.1: The budgetary details of DDMA (S) for the year 2021-22 are as under:**

Budget allocated	Rs. 75,00,000/-
Utilized	Rs. 75,00,000/-

### **9.6 Risk Pooling and Insurance**

As regards risk pooling and insurance, we are inclined to agree with the views expressed by the earlier Finance Commissions on this subject, that the pooling of disaster risk at the individual level poses huge administrative challenges in a country like India where the majority impacted by disasters are primarily the poor who have, consequently, very little capacity to pay the risk premia involved. Apart from the fact that payment of risk premia towards insurance against natural disasters could be a highly unpopular step, the administrative cost of collection of such premia from a large number of potential beneficiaries spread over a wide geographical area would, indeed, be daunting. Disaster relief has long come to be viewed as a public good, to be delivered gratis by the state, and in the very likely event that no (or an insignificantly small) insurance premia can be levied, the very concept of risk pooling would become infructuous. In our view, for high-frequency-low intensity disaster events, it would indeed be cheaper for the State Governments to directly provide disaster relief, as is being done presently, instead of going through an

insurance intermediary. For low frequency-high impact disasters, financing through insurance mechanisms is certainly a feasible option. However, given the low level of insurance penetration in India, insurance products covering disaster events may only materialize sometime in the future

## **Chapter 10: Procedure and Methodology for Monitoring, Evaluation, Updation and Maintenance of DDMP**

### **10.1 PREPARATION AND UPDATION OF DDMP**

District Disaster Management Plan for the South Delhi is a public document. It is neither a confidential document nor restricted to any particular section or department of administration. The underlying principal of disaster management is that it has to be part of all departments and none can fold fingers against it.

The District Disaster Management Plan is the sum and substance of the *Horizontal and the Vertical* disaster management plans in the district. Horizontal plans included plans prepared by line departments such as Delhi Police, Delhi Fire Service, MCD, Irrigation and Flood Control, Delhi Civil Defence, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works Departments etc where as the Vertical plan includes Sub Divisional Plans, Community Plans, School/Hospital plans and all other logical units' plan at the lower level and State disaster management plans and National disaster management plans at the higher level.

- ❖ Preparation of plan is the ultimate responsibility of the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMA (S)/ESFs) or the person / sub committee appointed by the DDMA (S)/ESFs in the district. The first draft plan is to be discussed in the DDMA (S)/ESFs and later the Chairman of the DDMA (S)/ESFs shall ratify it.
- ❖ The same procedure is to be followed in updating of the plan document. The District plan is to be updated biannually by the District Disaster Management Committee or the sub committee appointed by the DDMA (S)/ESFs. In order to update the document, all Vertical and Horizontal plans shall be collected and incorporated to the District Plan.
- ❖ After each biannual updation of the DDMP, version number shall be given serially. A copy of the updated document shall be circulated to each stakeholder of disaster management in District South West.

### **10.2 REGULAR UPDATION OF DDMP**

Besides the above said procedure of updation of the DDMP, a regular data collection system shall be set up at district EOC. This is just to be ready to face any situation, though the Plan Document has not been updated since last few couple of months. The EOC in-charge, under the supervision of the DDMA (S)/ESFs Chairman shall enter the collected data to an online system or shall be documented properly.

### **10.3 POST DISASTER EVALUATION MECHANISM**

Disasters are always unexpected. Each disaster causes huge loss of human lives, live stocks and property as well. It is said that, every disaster repeats after a particular interval. Also lessons learnt from a particular disaster will help to plan for another potential hazard.

The DDMA (S)/ESFs Chairman shall make special arrangements to collect data on a particular disaster irrespective of size and vulnerability. This post disaster evaluation mechanism shall be set up with qualified professionals and researchers and the collected data shall be thoroughly crosschecked and documented in the EOC for further reference.

#### **10.4 MEDIA MANAGEMENT**

Media Management is one of the core issues related to disaster management. Usually, in case of disaster, hundreds of media crew reaches the site even before the outside disaster management agencies and they assess the situation. The report they release on air is contradicting and creates panic. In order to control the situation certain arrangements shall be made by the district. As a disaster is noticed the Incident Commander shall do the following measures to control the media:

1. Along with information dissemination to the vertical and horizontal agencies, press people also shall be called and given preliminary data based on assessment. This shall reduce the guesswork of the media people.
2. Only the state owned electronic, print media should be taken to the site. More people mean more confusion and hazard in disaster management.
3. In every one hour or so the Incident commander shall give press release in order to control false information to the outside world.
4. No media shall be allowed to air or print pictures of dead bodies with worst condition. There is a tendency to do so by the media to make sensitivity.

In a disaster situation, only the incident commander or his assignee in district level will communicate with the media and provide brief, No other parallel agency or ESF or voluntary agency involved in the disaster management shall give any sort of press briefings.

#### **10.5 Uploading of updated plans at DDMA/SDMA websites:**

District Disaster Management Plan of the district shall be a public document & should be uploaded at the DDMA/SDMA websites under the supervision of the District Information Officer.

#### **10.6 Disaster Mock Drills**

The ultimate objective of the Training programme on preparedness and mitigation is to conduct mock drill, which is an artificial scenario of a disaster. The objectives encompassed in the mock drill are to

validate the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and ascertain the capabilities created by District Disaster Management Committee (DDMA (S)/ESFs) in managing and responding to natural disasters.

A sample note, which describes a likely scenario of earthquake in district South has been given below. It also lays down the sequence of actions to be taken by different agencies in response to the scenario.

### **10.7 Model Scenario for Mock Drill in South**

The objectives encompassed in the mock drill are to validate the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and ascertain the capabilities created by district Disaster Management Committee (DDMA (S)/ESFs - S) in managing and responding to natural disasters.

#### **10.7.1 Concept**

1. This document describes a likely scenario of earthquake in South Delhi. It also lays down the sequence of actions to be taken by different agencies in response.
2. The emergency response to the scenario is to be evaluated at four phases of activity levels, as given below:
  - Notification Phase: During this phase the incident will be identified and relevant agencies will be notified and their responses ascertained.
  - Response Phase: In this phase the capabilities available with the government at various levels will be put into effect for controlling the situation.
  - Recovery Phase: the setbacks suffered as a result of the earthquake will be restored.
  - Restoration Phase: the site clearance and resumption of normal activity will be ensured.

#### **10.7.2 Specific assumptions**

- Certain aspects of damage assessment system are purported to be in place.
- Restricted avenues of reaching the incident site.
- Certain fire tenders/rescue vehicles are declared off-road due to mechanical faults and routine commitments.

#### **10.7.3 Instructions**

1. The following control rooms to be activated:
  - a. Delhi Disaster Management Authority
  - b. Delhi Police
  - c. Delhi Fire Service
  - d. Municipal Corporation of Delhi
  - e. Department of Irrigation and Flood Control

- f. Delhi Jal Board
- g. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
- h. Delhi Transco
- i. Public Works Department
- j. Ministry of Home Affairs
- k. Indian Army

1. Other critical departments/agencies
2. Wherever the control room does not exist, a nominated officer will be the duty officer. He will receive messages and disseminate information as per the Standard Operating Procedures.
3. Traffic rules will not be violated while responding
4. Wherever a road is declared out of use, detours will be taken to reach the site of incident.
5. A report pertaining to this exercise should be submitted within next two working days to the Divisional Commissioner of Delhi.

### **10.8 Monitoring & gap evaluation:**

The District Authority shall check whether all the personnel involved in execution of DDMP are trained & updated on the latest skills necessary in line with the updated plans. As per Section 30 (2) (xii) of DM Act 2005, the District Authority shall organize & coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees & voluntary rescue workers in the district.

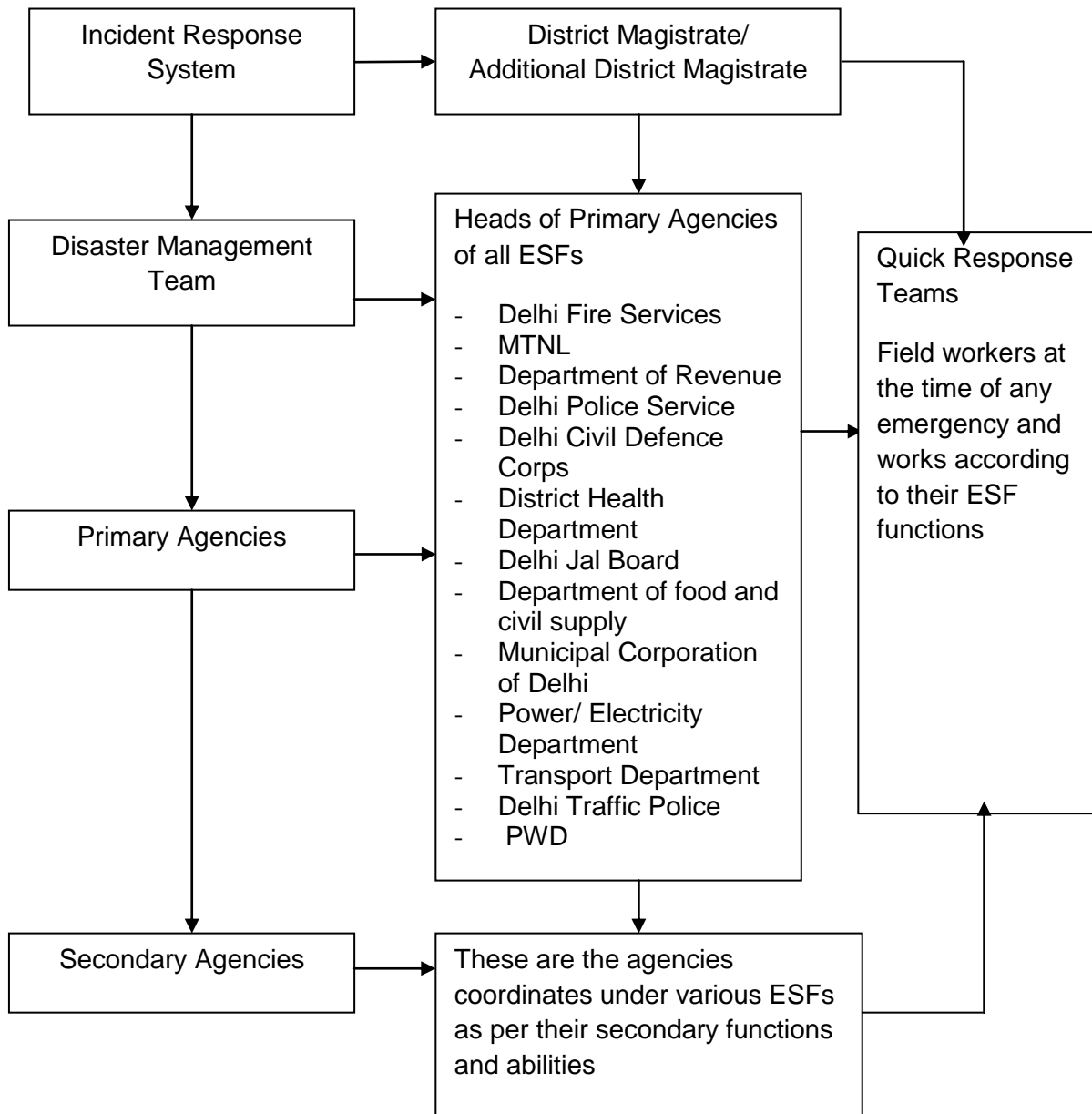
### **10.9 Plans of Major Accidental Hazard Units**

India has traditionally been vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo climatic conditions and it has, of late, like all other countries in the world, become equally vulnerable to various man-made disasters. Nuclear, Chemical and radiological emergencies as one such facet of man-made disasters are of relevance and concern to us. Any radiation incident resulting in or having a potential to result in exposure and/or contamination of the workers or the public in excess of the respective permissible limits can lead to a nuclear/radiological/Chemical emergency.

Presence of major installations in the district like Oil terminals & upcoming water treatment plant in Dwarka calls for special attention. Thus, all these installations were directed to prepare & submit their on-site & off-site plans to this office. Their plans have been enclosed as Annexure.



# Chapter 11: Coordination Mechanism for implementation of DDMP



## **11.1 INTRODUCTION**

There are a number of participants in a typical disaster relief operation. Participants may include; national government, local government, national and international humanitarian organizations, expert and volunteer rescue teams, third-party logistics providers, suppliers of goods used for disaster relief, and the affected people.

## **11.2 Department Wise Role Of Primary And Secondary Agencies**

### **11.2.1 SDMC (MCD, Green Park)**

SDMC will be involved in the following activities:

- Search and Rescue operations
- Providing Temporary Shelters
- Public Information
- Relief Distribution
- Construction materials
- Restoration of infrastructure

### **11.2.2 DDA**

DDA will be involved in the following activities:

- Providing Temporary Shelters
- Construction materials
- Restoration of infrastructure

### **11.2.3 Fire Services**

Fire will be involved in the following activities:

- Search and Rescue operations
- Evacuation
- Disposal of Dead (as per customs)
- Public Information

### **11.2.4 PWD**

PWD will be involved in the following activities:

- Construction materials

- Restoration of infrastructure
- Providing temporary shelters

### **11.2.5 Civil Defence**

Civil Defence and Home Guards will be involved in the following activities:

- Cordoning of area
- Search and Rescue operations
- Evacuation
- First Aid operations

### **11.2.6 Home Guards**

- Providing Temporary Shelters
- Relief Distribution
- Reception/ Information Centres

### **11.2.7 District . of Health**

Deptment of Health will be involved in the following activities:

- Medical aid (Treatment of injuries and surgical operations)
- Health and sanitation
- Disposal of Dead ( as per customs)

### **11.2.8 Irrigation and Flood Control**

Irrigation and Flood Control Dept. will be involved in the following activities:

- Construction materials
- Restoration of infrastructure

### **11.2.9 MTNL**

MTNL will be involved in the following activities:

- Communication
- Reception/ Information Centres
- Restoration of infrastructure

### **11.2.10 Delhi Jal Board**

Delhi Jal Board will be involved in the following activities:

- Drinking Water arrangements
- Restoration of infrastructure

### **11.2.11 Delhi Transport Corporation**

Delhi Transport Corporation will be involved in the following activities:

- Provision of vehicles
- Transportation of materials, manpower etc

### **11.2.12. BSES**

BSES will be involved in the following activities:

- Restoration of infrastructure
- Provision of power

### **11.2.13 CATS**

CATS will be involved in the following activities:

- Emergency ambulance services round the clock through trained paramedics who will be mainly performing following functions:
  - Assessing the patients
  - Resuscitation
  - Stabilizing that includes clearing airway, control of bleeding and circulation, splintage etc
  - Rushing the patient to the suitable hospital
  - Paramedic services in case of disasters
  - Training of the public, students and others in emergency first aid
- Maintaining round the clock control room, wireless connectivity with CATS control room numbers:  
102/1099/23861102/23860160

### **11.2.14 Red Cross**

Red Cross will be involved in the following activities:

- Providing Temporary Shelters
- Medical aid (Treatment of injuries and surgical operations)

- Health and sanitation
- Relief Distribution

#### **11.2.15 St. John Ambulance**

St. John Ambulance will be involved in the following activities:

- Providing first aid training
- Ambulance services
- Relief Distribution

#### **11.2.16 I & PR Deptt.**

I & PR will be involved in the following activities:

- Public Information
- Communication
- Reception/ Information Centres

#### **11.2.17 Army and NCC**

Army will be involved in the following activities:

- Search and Rescue operations
- Evacuation
- Traffic Management and Security of properties
- Temporary Shelters
- Disposal of Dead
- Relief Distribution
- Relief Supplies

#### **11.2.18 Air Force**

Air Force will be involved in the following activities:

- Search and Rescue operations
- Aerial Reconnaissance
- Evacuation
- Disposal of Dead
- Relief Distribution

- Relief Supplies
- Restoration of infrastructure

### **11.2.19 NGOs/ RWAs and NYKS**

Emerging trends in managing natural disasters have highlighted the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as one of the most effective alternative means of achieving an efficient communications link between the disaster management agencies and the effected community. In typical disaster situation, they can be of help in preparedness, relief and rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction and also in monitoring and feedback. The role of NGOs is a potential key element in disaster management. The NGOs operating at grassroots level can provide a suitable alternative as they have an edge over governmental agencies for invoking community involvement. This is chiefly because; the NGO sector has strong linkages with the community base and can exhibit great flexibility in procedural matters vis-à-vis the government.

## **Chapter 12: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**

### **12.1 Introduction**

Disasters lead to loss of human lives on a large scale. If a formalized and timely response does not take place, the death toll can increase immensely. Therefore each district in coordination with the State formulates a District Response Plan consisting of 11 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) related to Communication, Search and Rescue, evacuation, law and order, medical response and Trauma Counseling, water supply, electricity, warning and transport etc. All of these emergency functions consist of emergency plans that would be activated at the time of emergency.

The ESFs document outlines the purpose, scope, organization setup and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for each function of operation that is to be followed by the respective ESF agencies when the Incident commander activates the response plan. Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) provides a basic concept of the operations and responsibilities of Disaster Management Team, Nodal and Secondary agencies.

### **12.2 ESF Response Actions, Organisational Setup and Inter-relationships**

The Response plan establishes an organised setup to conduct ESF operations for any of the Natural and Manmade Disasters. It outlines an implementing framework of sharing resources as per the requirement within National and State level department will be engaged to support during an emergency situation. The Response Plan has structured the response of all line department i.e. primary and supporting departments to be organized and function together with grouping capabilities, skills, resources, and authorities across the State and district Government with the ESF plan. The plan unifies the efforts of State Departments and supporting agencies to be involved in emergency management for a comprehensive effort to reduce the effects of any emergency or disaster within the state.

The ESF activates under the guidance of Responsible Officer (District Magistrate, South ) who is also a head of Incident Response System (IRS). Under the IRS a team of 11 ESFs nodal officers works together also called as Disaster Management Team (DMT). DMT would also be constituted at District level

with district level nodal officers. The members of Disaster Management team would also heads primary agency and simultaneously coordinate with the secondary agencies. Each of the primary and secondary agencies would also comprise of quick response team trained to carry out their functions at the response site. The success of ESF will be of critical importance and would reflect in the lives saved in the golden hour. Below a list of ESFs has been given which will activate at district level during emergency situation

### **12.3 ESFs Activated at the Time of a Disaster**

<b>ESF</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Nodal Agency/ Officer</b>	<b>Supporting Agencies</b>
ESF1	Communication	MTNL/GM, West	Private telecom service operators, Mobile phone services operators
ESF2	Evacuation	Department of Revenue/DM, S	Delhi Police, Delhi fire Service, Directorate of Health Service and Civil Defence etc
ESF3	Search and Rescue	Delhi Fire Service/Deputy Chief Fire Officer, S	Department of Revenue, Delhi Police, Civil Defence and Directorate of Health Services..
ESF4	Law & order	Delhi Police/DCP, S	Home guards, Central paramilitary forces etc
ESF5	Medical Response and Trauma Counseling	State Health Department/CDMO, S	CATS, MCD, DGHS (Central Govt), Indian Red Cross, Civil Defence, Delhi Fire Service
ESF6	Water Supply	Delhi Jal Board/SE, S	MCD, NDMC, CGWC, CWC, Irrigation and Flood Control.
ESF7	Relief (Food and Shelter)	Department of Food and Civil Supplies/Assist. Commissioner, S	Department of Revenue, Urban Development, MCD, PWD/CPWD, MES, HUDCO, DDA
ESF8	Equipment support, debris and road clearance	MCD/DC, Green Park	NDMC, PWD, CPWD, Cant Board, Military Engineering Services



ESF9	Help lines, warning dissemination	Department of Revenue/DM, S	Department of Information and Publicity, MTNL, AIR, Doordarshan, UNI, Press Information Bureau, Press Trust of India, PTI
ESF10	Electricity	Secy. Power/GM, BSES	BSES, NDPL, TRANSCO, DERC
ESF11	Transport	Secy. Transport/Deputy Commissioner (Enfor.)	DTC, DMRC, Northern Railways, Civil Aviation, PWD, MCD and Civil Defence etc.

All ESFs have to assist the Responsible Officer or Incident Commander i.e. Deputy Commissioner or ADM at District level as per their assigned duties described in the SOP's. A detailed organisational setup of all ESFs and team leaders has been given below.

## **12.4 ESF - 1 Communications**

### ***12.4.1 Background:***

The communication ESF is primarily responsible for restoration of communication facilities. The ESF on Communication should ensure the smooth flow of information that can cater to the outreach in a time-sensitive manner at District level in response efforts.

### ***12.4.2 Situation Assumptions***

- There would be a congestion in the network because of increased calls to control rooms due to panic created in the community.
- The initial reports on damage may not give a clear picture of the extent of damage to communication network.
- The affected site may cut off from the state control rooms and the officials on site and find difficulty in communicating to the District EOC.

### ***12.4.3 Nodal agency at District level: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)***

***Suggested supporting agencies:*** NIC, Revenue wireless, Ham Operators, Private tele-communication service operators and mobile phone services operators etc

### ***12.4.4 SOPs for Nodal Agency:***

- Team leader (TL) of Communication ESF will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of occurrence of the disaster from the State EOC.

- TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- TL would establish contact with the district EOC for First Information Report
- TL requests for reports from local ESF contact persons (this would be the local office of ESF Nodal Agency) to understand the current situation and action taken
- Based on information given by the supporting agencies, TL decides on the need to launch an assessment mission to estimate the extent of damage to telecom services and network as well as to come up with possible arrangements to establishing reliable and appropriate network.
- TL communicates situation to supporting agencies and also requests to provide details on the status of equipment and infrastructure in the affected area(s).
- TL informs the Incident Commander on the status of telecom services.
- TL works out a plan of action for private telecom companies and convenes a meeting of all ESF members to discuss and finalise the modalities.
- TL issues orders to establish systems and reports to EOC, S, on the action taken. New phone numbers and details of contact persons would also be communicated. If required mobile exchanges would be deployed.
- TL gets the temporary telephone facilities established for the public. Prior information on this would be announced through media
- HAM radio operators would be informed about the current requirements and coordination mechanisms shared.
- TL monitors the situation and arranges emergency staff required to operate established systems.
- TL sends the Sub-division Quick Response (SQR) team at the affected site with the required equipments and other resources.

#### **12.4.5 SOPs for Quick Response Team on Communication**

- The QRT (Quick Response Team) members will reach to the nodal office as soon as they will get instructions from the TL.
- Once the QRTs receive any intimation from the nodal officer to reach at the site they would rush to the site.
- At the emergency site QRT members will take stock of the situation from the IC and would also know about their counter parts.
- QRTs would assess the ground situation and would send sectoral report to the District ESF agency. A sectoral report would contain following contents:

- An assessment of overall damage, listing specifically:
  - Overhead route damage (in miles/kilometres).
  - Cable damage (in yards/meters).
  - Specific equipment damaged.
  - Establish a temporary communication facility for use by the public
- Identify requirements of manpower, vehicles and other materials and equipments Give priority and concentrate on repairs and normalization of communication system at disaster affected areas.
  - Begin restoration by removing and salvaging wires and poles from the roadways with the help of casual labourers.
  - Carry out temporary building repairs to establish a secured storage area for the s equipments and salvaged materials.
  - Report all activities to head office
  - Begin restoration by removing and salvaging wires and poles from the roadways through recruited casual labourers.
  - Establish a secure storage area for incoming equipments and salvaged materials.

## **12.5 ESF-2 Evacuation**

**12.5.1 Background:** The ESF on evacuation is primarily responsible for establishing evacuation plans, identification of fastest evacuation routes and alternate routes and coordinating evacuation logistics during field operations.

### ***12.5.2 Situation Assumptions***

- Most of the buildings would be damaged and would not remain serviceable.
- Many structures would be damaged and there would be an urgent need to evacuate.

**12.5.3 Nodal agency at District level:** Office of the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner, South

**12.5.4 Suggested supporting agencies:** Delhi Police, Delhi fire Service, Directorate of Health Service and Civil Defence, NCC, Army etc

### **12.5.5 SOPs for Nodal Agency:**

- Team leader (TL) of Evacuation ESF would activate the ESF on receiving the warning of the disaster from EOC, S.

- TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of supporting agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- TL will direct the QRTs to be deployed at the affected site.
- TL will gather information on availability of predefined evacuation routes.
- Where the predefined evacuation routes are not available, the nodal officer would coordinate through EOC, S, with other ESFs nodal officers and the support agencies about clearing of routes and identifying alternate routes.

#### **12.5.6 SOPs for Quick Response Team on Evacuation:**

- The QRT members will reach the nodal office as soon as they get instructions to do so from the TL.
- Once the quick response teams receive an order from the nodal officer for reaching the site they would rush to the site.
- On reaching at the site the QRT members will take stock of the situation from the Incident Management Team at the site and their counter parts.
- The quick response teams with the help of local task forces will start evacuating peoples to safe shelters or open areas.
- The QRT members should concentrate more on evacuation in areas that have been worst affected by the disasters.
- Reporting about all the activities to head office

### **12.6 ESF-3 Search and Rescue**

**12.6.1 Background:** Search and Rescue operations are one of the primary activities taken up in a post disaster situation. The promptness in these operations can make a remarkable difference in the amount of loss of life and property.

#### **12.6.2 Situation Assumptions**

- Local community task forces will initiate search and rescue at residential level
- Spontaneous volunteers will require coordination
- Access to affected areas will be limited.
- Some sites may be accessible only through air routes only

#### **12.6.3 Suggested Nodal Agency: Delhi Fire Service**

**12.6.4 Support agency:** Department of Revenue, Delhi Police, Civil Defence, NDRF & Army

### **12.6.5 SOPs for Nodal Agency**

- R.O. will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
- TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
- TL would activate the Quick Response Team.
- Quick Assessment of the S& R operations through Aerial surveys
- Assessments of the specific skill sets and the other equipments required.
- Using IDRN network to check and map the availability of resources in and round the disaster site.

### **12.6.6 SOP for Quick Response Team on Search & Rescue**

- Assessment of damage (locations, number. of structures damaged, severity of damage)
- The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
- Enlisting the types of equipment required for conducting the S&R
- QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.

## **12.7 ESF - 4 Law and Order**

**12.7.1 Background:** The ESF on Law and Order maintains the law and protects the property and valuable commodities. It is mainly responsible to control crowd and avoid riots situations.

### **12.7.2 Situation Assumptions**

- There would be panic and people will gather at a place.
- The crowds may go out of control.
- Riots may also take place.

**12.7.3 Nodal Agency:** DCP, S, Delhi Police Service

**12.7.4 Suggested Support Agencies:** Civil Defence, Home guards, Central Paramilitary Forces, Army etc

### **12.7.5 SOPs for Nodal Agency**

- R.O. will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
- TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
- TL would activate the Quick Response Team.
- The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.

- Cordoning of area to restrict movement of onlookers, vehicular and pedestrian traffic should be done.
- Any additional requirements at site to be taken care of.

### **12.7.6 SOPs for Quick Response Team on Law and order**

- Quick assessment of law and order situation in affected areas
- Support and coordinate with Local Administration
- Prepare updates on the law and order situation every 4-6 hours and brief the authorities
- Controlling situations like rioting and looting, and cordon off sensitive areas
- QRTs will guide property and valuables in affected areas.
- Control and monitor traffic movement.
- QRTs will provide diversion of traffic on alternate routes as and when it is necessary.
- The QRTs will also provide information about traffic flow along various corridors, especially heavy traffic or congested roads.
- QRTs will communicate to police control rooms, details on the field activities including deployment and reinforcement of staff and resources and communicate nature of additional requirements.

## **12.8 ESF -5 Medical Responses and Trauma Counseling**

**12.8.1 Background:** The ESF on Medical Response and Trauma Counseling will look after emergency treatment for the injured people immediate after the disaster take place.

### **12.8.2 Situation Assumptions**

- Emergency Medical services will be required by affected population
- Likely outbreaks of epidemic diseases after the disaster.
- Hospital services would be affected

**12.8.3 Suggested Nodal Agency:** CDMO Office, Department of Health Services

**12.8.4 Suggested Support Agencies:** CATS, MCD, DGHS (Central Govt.), Indian Red Cross, Civil Defence, Delhi Fire Service etc

### **12.8.5 SOPs for Nodal Agency**

- R.O. will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
- Team leader (TL) of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.

- In coordination with the transportation ESF, it will ensure a critical number of medical professionals to be reached at the site including specialists from other states.
- If temporary housing arrangements are being made for the affected population, the ESF must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to reduce epidemic outbreak.
- Ensuring the provision and continuous supply of medical facilities (medicines, equipments, ambulances, doctors and manpower etc) required at the disaster affected site and the hospital health centers catering to disaster victims.
- In case of orthopedic care required in disasters like earthquakes the immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patients in/ near their place of residence.
- Trained professionals should be mobilized by psychosocial support.
- Ensuring setting up of temporary information centers at hospitals with the help of ESF through help lines and warning dissemination system.
- TL will coordinate, direct, and integrate state level response to provide medical and sanitation health assistances.
- On the recommendations of the EOC, S, the TL also responsible to :
  - Send required medicines, vaccines, drugs, plasters, syringes, etc.
  - Arrange for additional blood supply. Send additional medical personnel equipped with food, bedding and tents etc.
  - Send vehicles and any additional medical equipment.

#### **12.8.6 SOP for Quick Response Team (QRT) on Medical Response and Trauma Counseling**

- QRTs will provide situation and progress reports on the action taken by the team to the respective EOCs
- QRT's will assess type of injuries, number of people affected and possible medical assistance needs
- QRTs should maintain check posts and surveillance at each railway junction, ST (full form) depots and all entry and exit points from the affected area, especially during the threat or existence of an epidemic
- QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims such as:
  - Establishing health facility and treatment centers at disaster sites.
  - Providing medical services as reported by the Chief District Medical Officer with District Control Room.
  - Procedures should be clarified in between:
    - Peripheral hospitals

- Private hospitals
- Blood banks
- General hospitals and
- Health services established at transit camps, relief camps and affected villages.

## **12.9 ESF- 6 Water Supply**

### **12.9.1 Background**

The ESF on drinking water and water supply will ensure provision of basic quantity of clean drinking water and water for other purposes in a manner that does not allow the spread of diseases through the contamination of water.

### **12.9.2 Situation Assumptions:**

- Existing water storage bodies will be damaged and unusable.
- There would be an urgent need of water to assist victims in rescue operation.
- Break down of sanitation system.
- Contamination of water due to outflow from sewers or due to breakage of water pipelines.

### **12.9.3 District Nodal agency: Delhi Jal Board**

### **12.9.4 Support Agency: MCD, Irrigation and Flood Control**

### **12.9.5 SOPs for Nodal Agency**

- Team leader (TL) of ESF on Water Supply will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of the disaster from EOC, S.
- TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- TL will ensure special care for women with infants and pregnant women.
- Provide for sending additional support along with food, bedding, tents
- Send vehicles and any additional tools and equipments needed.

### **12.9.6 SOP for Quick Response Team (QRT) on Water Supply**

- QRTs will ensure that supply of drinking water is made available at the affected site and relief camps
- QRT's will ensure the temporary sewerage lines and drainage lines are kept separate.
- QRTs will report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the EOC, S.



- QRTs will intimate their TL of the additional resources needed.
- Carry out emergency repairs of all damages to water supply systems.
- Assist health authorities to identify appropriate sources of potable water.
- Identify unacceptable water sources and take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from such sources, either by sealing such arrangements or by posting the department guards.
- Arrange for alternate water supply and storage in all transit camps, feeding centres, relief camps, cattle camps, and also the affected areas, till normal water supply is restored.
- Ensure that potable water supply is restored as per the standards and procedures laid down in “Standards for Potable Water”.
- Plan for emergency accommodations for staff from outside the area.
- QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims.
- QRTs will set up temporary sanitation facilities at the relief camps.

### **12.10 ESF – 7 Reliefs (Food and Shelter)**

**12.10.1 Back Ground:** In the event of a disaster there would be a need of disbursing relief materials due to massive destruction of life and property taken place. The ESF on Relief should ensure coordination of activities involving with the emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding and bulk distribution of relief supplies to the disaster victims as also the disaster managers and relief workers.

#### **12.10.2 Situation Assumptions**

- Probability of shortage of a critical resources
- Immediate assistance to the community at the time of resource shortage particularly when affected area is larger.

**12.10.3 District Nodal Agency:** Department of Food and Civil Supplies

**12.10.4 Support Agency:** Office of DM, SW, Urban Development, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, PWD, Delhi Development Authority,

#### **12.10.5 SOPs for Nodal agency**

- TL will activate the ESF on receiving the information of the disaster from EOC, S.
- TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.

- TL will coordinate with all state and district level suppliers as identified with under IDRN.
- TL will coordinate with other ESFs related to transportation, debris and road clearance to ensure quality supply chain management of relief materials.
- Ensuring composite relief with availability of complimentary relief material.

#### **12.10.6 SOP for Quick Response Team (QRT) on Relief**

- QRTs will report to site of the relief camps
- QRTs will be responsible to manage and distribute relief items to the affected victims
- QRT's will be responsible for reporting the progress on action taken by the team to the EOC.
- QRTs will provide information to their TL about the need of additional resources.
- Clearing of the areas to establish relief camps
- Setting up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that can save time
- Assist local authorities to set up important telecom and other service related facilities
- Initiate, direct and market procurement of food available from different inventories and reassuring food supplies to the affected population
- Preparing take-home food packets for the families
- Ensuring distribution of relief material to the all the people including vulnerable groups of the target area such as women with infants, pregnant women, children, aged people and handicapped.
- Ensuring support to Local Administration
- Locating adequate relief camps based on damage survey
- Develop alternative arrangements for population living in structures that might be affected even after the disaster

### **12.11 ESF- 8 Equipment support, Debris and Road clearance**

**12.11.1 Background:** The importance of this ESF emanates from the fact that most large scale hazards such as earthquakes, cyclones, floods primarily affect the building structures.

#### **12.11.2 Situation Assumptions**

- Access to disaster-affected area would depend upon the re-establishment of ground and water routes.
- Early damage assessment may be incomplete, inaccurate and general. A rapid assessment may be required to determine response time.

- Engineers and masons may be required in large scale for the inspection of present buildings

**12.11.3 District Nodal agency:** Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Green Park

**12.11.4 Support Agencies:** PWD, DDA, DMRC, DTC

**12.11.5 SOPs for Nodal Agency:**

- Team leader (TL) will activate the ESF on receiving the information of the disaster from EOC, S.
- TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- TL will coordinate with the supporting agency to mobilize equipments from the ware houses through IDRN database
- The respective supporting agencies will contact their respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse
- The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
- As per the information the nodal officer of Debris road clearance will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and built structures at the site and surrounding areas
- The nodal officers of Supporting Agencies will immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
- Review of the current situation is taken up by the nodal agency to update the support agencies and to delegate their respective personnel to take precautionary measure to plan de-routes for the transportation ESF's to be operational
- All supporting agencies will inspect the road and rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.
- TL will also ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.

## **12.12 ESF – 9 Electricity**

**12.12.1 Background:** The ESF on electricity will facilitate restoration of electricity distribution systems after a disaster. In the event of a disaster there would be major electricity failure and many power stations damaged.

**12.12.2 Situation assumptions**

- Prolonged electricity failure.

- The affected victims may be panicked
- Halt of all activities specially jamming communication networking systems in the affected site.

### **12.12.3 District Nodal agency: BSES**

### **12.12.4 Support Agencies: Transco, MCD, DDA**

### **12.12.5 SOPs for Nodal Agency:**

- R.O. will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
- TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
- TL would activate the State Quick response Team.
- The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
- TL will dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents and food.

### **12.12.6 SOP for Quick Response Team on Electricity**

- The QRT members will reach the nodal office as soon as they get instructions to do so from the TL.
- QRT members would reach to the site immediately after receiving instructions from the nodal officer
- On the site QRT members will take stock of the situation from the IC at the site and their counter parts.
- The QRTs will coordinate, collect, process, report and display essential elements of information and facilitate support for planning efforts in response operations.
- Begin repairing and reconstruction work
- Assisting hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments, if necessary.
- The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for other key public and private water systems
- The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for transit camps, feeding centres, relief camps, District Control Room and on access roads to the same.
- The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material godowns.
- Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centers and sub-centers.
- Report about all the activities to the head office.

### **12.13 ESF -10 Transport**

**12.13.1 Background:** The ESF on Transport should ensure smooth transportation links at state and district level. Within the disaster context, quick and safe movement of material and humans are a priority. It should coordinate the use of transportation resources to support the needs of emergency support forces requiring transport capacity to perform their emergency response, recovery and assistance missions.

### **12.13.2 Situation assumptions**

- The state civil transportation infrastructure will sustain damage, limiting access to the disaster area.
- Access will improve as routes are cleared and repaired.
- The movement of relief supplies will create congestion in the transportation services.

### **12.13.3 District Nodal agency:** Transport Department

**12.13.4 Support Agencies:** DTC, DMRC, Northern Railways, Civil Aviation, PWD, MCD and Civil Defence etc.

### **12.13.5 SOPs for Nodal Agency:**

- TL of Transportation ESF will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of the disaster from EOC, S.
- TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- TL establishes contact with the district EOC for FIR
- TL requests for reports from local Transportation ESF contact person
- TL communicates situation to support agencies and requests for detailed information on the status of transportation infrastructure in the affected area(s).

### **12.13.6 SOP for Quick Response Team on Transport**

- The QRT members will reach to the nodal office as soon as they will get instructions to do so from the TL.
- As quick response teams will receive instructions from the nodal officer they would reach to the site immediately.
- QRTs would report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the respective EOCs
- QRT will send a requirement schedule for the different modes of transportation eg. trucks, boats, helicopters to be put on stand-by.
- QRTs will ensure timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links.
- The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go-downs.

- Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centres and sub-centres.
- Reporting about all activities to the head office.

#### 12.14. **Standard Operating Procedure for building collapse**

Immediate actions by major ESFs during building collapse:

ESF	Function	Nodal Agency	Support Agency	Immediate actions to be taken by ESFs
ESF 1	Law & Order	Delhi Police (DCP, S)	Delhi Civil Defence and Home Guards, Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cordon off the affected area to facilitate the Search and Rescue Operations.</li> <li>• Mob management.</li> <li>• Traffic management for facilitating the free movement of vehicles to the affected area. (Especially Emergency Vehicles).</li> <li>• Maintenance of law and order in the site.</li> <li>• Important warning dissemination.</li> <li>• The Volunteers will also assist the Delhi Police in maintenance of law and order at the site.</li> </ul>
ESF 2	Search & Rescue	Delhi Fire Services (DCFO, S)	Police, Civil Defence, NCC, Home Guard, NDRF, local representative's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evacuate the persons from the debris.</li> <li>• The Civil Defence Volunteers will assist the Delhi Fire Service Personnel in Search and Rescue Operations.</li> </ul>
ESF 3	Medical Response/Trauma	Delhi Health Services (CDMO, S)	NDMC, MCD, CATS, Civil Defence, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hospitals, NGO representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up a emergency first aid &amp; triage centre on the site</li> <li>• Transport the casualties to the hospitals.</li> <li>• Hospital management as per the SOP of hospital.</li> <li>• Medical support to Response Personnel's.</li> <li>• Medical Support at temporary shelters</li> <li>• C.D. assist the Medical team in providing first aid and transportation of casualties</li> </ul>

ESF 4	Equipment Support & Debris Clearance	SDMC (MCD, Green Park,	PWD, DJB, DDA, NDMC, DMRC, Private builders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide immediate equipments support for debris Clearances</li> <li>• Manpower for debris Clearance.</li> <li>• Coordinate with supporting agencies for required Machineries.</li> </ul>
ESF 5	Electricity	BSES	NDPL, DERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disconnect the power supply from the local station.</li> <li>• Restore supply after complete operation/ necessary instruction.</li> <li>• Will establish temporary power supply to the incident site.</li> </ul>
ESF 6	Relief & Rehabilitation, Help Lines, Information Dissemination	Revenue Department (DDMA, S)	NGO Representatives, Community representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The incident command post will be set up at the incident site.</li> <li>• Accommodation arrangements will be made for the various ESF functions.</li> <li>• If required temporary shelter arrangements will be made.</li> <li>• Damage assessment will be conducted along with the officials &amp; local representative.</li> <li>• Coordination of food relief activities as per need.</li> <li>• Overall coordination with all the ESF and update report to state level officers.</li> <li>• Media management</li> </ul>
ESF-7	Water Supply	DJB (S, DJB)	DDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring uninterrupted supply of water for meeting arising requirements</li> <li>• Carry out the task of repairing all damages to water supply system</li> <li>• Arranging alternate storage of potable water at temporary shelters</li> <li>• Ensure restoration of potable water as per standards and procedures laid down under 'Standards for Potable Water.'</li> </ul>

All ESFs have to assist the Incident Commander at District level as per their assigned duties described in the detailed SOP's and to be followed during emergency within the District. A detailed disaster

management SOPs of all ESFs and team leaders has been given earlier in District Disaster Management Plan.

### **12.15. Standard Operating Procedure for Earthquake**

Immediate actions by major ESFs during Earthquake:

#### **1. Communication: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) (GM, South)**

**Supporting Agencies:** NIC, Private telecommunication and Mobile phone operators, HAM Radio etc

#### **Immediate Actions :**

- The Team Leader (TL) will activate ESF immediately and intimate to his supporting officers.
- He will establish a contact with EOC for First Information Report.
- He will decide upon the extent of damage to telecom services and network and will provide possible arrangements to establish reliable networks.
- In a high intensity Earthquake, the communication systems of the affected installation may get severely damaged and be rendered useless. In such case communication coordinator would be responsible to provide emergency communication system to the incident site. It shall comprise of wireless (available within the Delhi Administration), mobile phones and land lines available with the industries.
- Coordinator will establish an all call system on telephonic network for notification of emergency in the areas likely to be affected.
- Prepare a standard message format (in Hindi and English) for use in radio/television broadcast or outdoor notification through megaphone to facilitate and reduce time necessary to alert the public of a problem and inform them of the protective actions to be taken.
- Establish a warning system for different levels of emergency.
- Team Leader should send Quick Response Team (QRT) at the incident site with required equipments and resources.
- The Team Leader will inform to IC about the restoration of telecom services and will communicate new phone numbers.
- HAM radio operators would be informed about the current requirement and coordination mechanism.
- The Team Leader monitors the situation and arranges staff required to operate established systems.

#### **2. Evacuation: Delhi Police (DCP, S)**

**Supporting Agencies :** Revenue, Fire department, MCD, Civil Defence and Home Guard Department, NCC, NSS, NYKS, NGOs

#### **a. Identification of people to be evacuated**



**Team Leader will take decision based on the prevailing conditions about which areas requires immediate evacuation**

**b. Evacuation of general public**

- On the directions of Incident Commander (IC), the ESF Team Leader will perform evacuation. He will instruct the team to initiate evacuation of the areas expected to be exposed to more threat in future.
- The QRT shall move along with adequate material and resources to carry out evacuation. People will be directed to move towards safer areas identified by technical experts.
- The team leader will designate in-charge of relief centers and keep in touch with them for regular head count and care of evacuees.
- Police, Fire, Civil Defence & Home Guard (CD & HG) and other government employees may have to go door to door to ensure that residents have been alerted about the emergency.

**c. Evacuation routes and assembly points**

- In the planning process routes shall be defined well in advance. These routes should be clearly spelt out in warning signals as also the location of the shelters to where people proceed and gather.
- Designated evacuation routes should be major roads preferably.
- Police and fire dept. should be prepared to control roads and traffic on evacuation routes.

**3. Search and Rescue, Fire Fighting: Delhi Fire Service, NDRF, Army (DCFO, South)**

**Supporting Agencies:** Civil Defence and Home Guard, Police department

**Immediate Tasks:**

The Team Leader will activate the ESF and give instructions to the QRTs to reach at incident site to person rescue operations

- The team leader will coordinate with Incident Commander to judge the situation.
- The team leader will coordinate in deputed rescue team to enter in worst affected areas.
- The team leader will coordinate with technical experts, safety coordinators and material coordinator for quick response incase of any requirement in conducting rescue operations.

**4. Law and Order: Police Department (Police and Traffic Police)**

**Supporting Agencies :** Civil Defence and Home Guard

**Immediate Actions: Deploying a quick response teams (QRTs) to maintain law and order at the incident site**

- The QRTs deployed at the site will be equipped and will coordinate with following activities.
- Quick Assessment of law and order situation in affected areas.
- Cordon off the site to restrict movement of curious onlookers, vehicles and pedestrians.
- Control and monitor traffic movements.

- Support and coordinate with local administration.
- Prepare updates on the law and order situation in every 2 hours and brief the authorities.
- Ensure law and order at assembly points and evacuation points.
- Control situation of looting and cordon off affected areas.
- Provide traffic diversions to ease movement of response vehicles to incident site.
- Gather and disseminate information about the traffic flow on alternate routes for decongestion.
- Ensuring law and order in relief camps and rehabilitation centers.
- Communicate with PCR on regular basis regarding field activities including deployment of manpower and resources.
- To advice home-guards and civil defence to remain alert for responding to call from Police.
- To contact nearby hospitals for making emergency arrangements for receiving injured persons.

#### **Immediate actions of Traffic Police:**

- To coordinate and communicate with concerned functionaries.
- To detail traffic staff to reach the place of occurrence.
- To give directions whenever necessary to ensure free passage for fire brigade ambulance, police vehicles and vehicles of other respondents.
- DCP (traffic) to coordinate with the DTC and other private transporters for additional vehicles.

#### **5. Medical Response and Trauma Counseling: Directorate of Health Service (CDMO, South)**

**Secondary Agencies:** All major hospitals, MCD-Health department, CGHS, St. John Ambulance, , CD & HG, IMA representatives, NCC, NSS, NYKS and NGOs

#### **Immediate Actions :**

- Ensure the adequate number of medical professional to reach at the site including specialist in handling fractures etc.
- Team Leader with the respective medical superintendents of major hospitals should also responsible to prepare a mass casualty plan before hand for accommodating the expected demand.
- Ensure high sanitation standards at resettlement site to reduce epidemic outbreak.
- Providing adequate treatments to the victims of explosions.
- Trained profession should be mobilized by psychological support.
- Ensure setting up of temporary information center at hospitals with the help of communication ESF.
- Send vehicle and additional equipments.

#### **6. Water Supply: Delhi Jal Board (DJB) (SE, DJB)**

Supporting Agencies: **Irrigation and Flood Control Department, MCD, Railways, Private Companies**

#### **Immediate Tasks:**

- The team leader will ensure that Quick Response Teams are on the site along with the required resources.
- He shall be ensuring uninterrupted supply of water for meeting arising requirements.

- He shall coordinate with the transport coordinator for replenishing the water supply.
- Carry out the task of repairing all damages to water supply system.
- Arranging alternate storage of potable water at temporary shelters.
- Ensure restoration of potable water as per standards and procedures laid down under ‘Standards for Potable Water’.
- Plan for emergency accommodation of water supply in or near temporary shelters.
- Establish temporary sanitation facilities at the shelters.
- Ensure cleanliness of sanitation facilities, relief shelters and local commandant post.

## **7. Relief (Food and Shelter) Supply:**

### **A. Food Supply**

**Primary Agency:** Food and Civil Supplies Department

**Supporting Agencies:** Indian Red Cross Society, NGOs, NYKS, NCC, NSS and Education Department

#### **Immediate Tasks:**

- The team leader (TL) will activate ESF on receiving the information about the incident and will also inform to the supporting agencies.
- Food coordinator would gather information about the locations of shelters and number of persons housed in each of these shelters.
- The TL will guide QRTs to reach at rehabilitation centers to provide food packages.
- The TL will keep on coordinating about the distribution of food items to the evacuees and will give appraisal to the IC.
- Incase of shortage of food items the TL will arrange more food packages and will ensure continuous supply.

### **B. Shelter Arrangements: Revenue Department (DDMA, South)**

**Supporting Agencies:** Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, NGOs, Education Deptt, NSS, NCC

#### **Immediate Actions :**

- The team leader (TL) would be the in-charge of rehabilitation centers who will ensure number of people evacuated , care of evacuees and availability of essential supplies.
- Those who will reach to the relief centers would also like to know about their missing members. TL will response to their queries and also pass on the message to the evacuation and rescue related coordinators.
- The Quick Response Team (QRT) will help them in arranging temporary shelters, food and sanitary facilities.
- Medical facilities will also be provided to the victims and injured people.

## **8. Equipment Support, Debris and Road Clearance: SDMC (MCD, Green Park)**

Supporting Agencies: **Public Works Department (PWD), Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB), Military Engineering Services (MES), Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and other private construction agencies**

### **Task Involved:**

- Team leader (TL) will activate the ESF on receiving the information of the disaster from EOC, S.
- TL would inform Nodal Officers of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
- TL will coordinate with the supporting agency to mobilize equipments from the ware houses through IDRN database.
- The respective supporting agencies will contact their respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse.
- The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
- As per the information the nodal officer of Debris road clearance will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and built structures at the site and surrounding areas.
- The nodal officers of Supporting Agencies will immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
- Review of the current situation is taken up by the nodal agency to update the support agencies and to delegate their respective personnel to take precautionary measure to plan de-routes for the transportation ESF's to be operational.
- All supporting agencies will inspect the road and rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.
- TL will also ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.
- There would be few equipments requiring refueling and minor maintenance for uninterrupted operation. Therefore on-scene services should be arranged so that operation can be continued without any problem.

## **9. Help Lines, Information Dissemination**

### **Primary Agency: Revenue Department (DDMA, S)**

Supporting Agencies : NIC, MTNL, Publicity and Information department, Press trust of India, Important Media channels and newspapers, AIR, Doordarshan and Press Information Bureau

### **Tasks Involved :**

- Coordinator will transfer adequate information to the large number of reporters arriving on scene and attempting to interview response teams and officers so that unwanted rumors can be reduced.
- Designate one specific individual and an alternate press officer to join the team of press officers.
- Coordinator should try to communicate the timely and right information so that confusions and rumors can be reduced.

- Compile the list of telephone numbers of local radio, televisions and other related personnel who can help in air announcements.
- Provide the desired support to the press officers with secretariat support, photocopy machines, and means of communications with overall command of the response operations.
- Establish a firm policy among all local officials and response personnel as to who should speak or should not speak to media personnel.
- Ensure that key emergency response personnel understand the need to relay up-to-date “status report” to press on a regular basis.

## **10. Electricity: BSES-Yamuna Limited**

**Supporting Agencies:** NDPL, MCD, TRANSCO, Revenue

### **Task Involved:**

Team leader will activate the Emergency Support Function (ESF) by informing his headquarter team and field team informing nodal and supporting agencies about the incident

#### **a. Notification and shutdown of electricity utilities**

Earthquake or terrorist attacks may cause breaking of power supply line and electrocution hazard to those who might get contacted with any downed lines. To avoid such cases, it is desired to shutdown electric power system rapidly in the area and near by areas. As per the instruction given by IC, coordinator should instruct to concerned officers of BSES/NDPL to shut down the power supply immediately.

#### **b. Provisioning Backup Power during Emergency**

Once power system is closed down, but power would still be required for response teams, EOC, water supply stations, temporary houses and temporary hospitals. Therefore, electricity coordinator will be responsible for providing back-up or alternate source of uninterrupted power supply for smooth operations.

## **11. Transport: Department of Transport (Zonal Officer, S)**

**Supporting Agencies** : Delhi Transport Corporation, MCD (WZ, KBZ, NGZ)

### **Immediate Tasks:**

- Direct the local transport coordinator to direct the fleet (drivers)and coordinate the transport activities during emergency.
- Closely liaison with the communication and evacuation coordinators.
- On the basis of instructions delivers by IC, he will effect the warning/ Instructions/ notification /operation.
- Arrange for the fleet of vehicles at a pre-designated location so that they can transport the affected population of safer areas (relief centre).
- Transporting people from vulnerable areas to safer areas.
- Also transporting required equipments, materials and personnel etc.

## **12.16. Standard Operating Procedure for Fire**

### **Management of fire and role of ESF's:**

When operating at emergency incident condition may develop that would necessitate an immediate evacuation of the fire building along with stopping the fire with the support of police department. Once the fire stop main work start with search and rescue of burnt body who could not be evacuated with support of Civil defence volunteers providing first aid with support of ESF Medical and Trauma and in the end comes the assessment of damage and identifying the cause of fire whether that is short circuit or any other reason with support of BSES and NDPL .Thus the details role of all the ESF involved in management of fire are as follow:

### **Stopping fire:**

This will be primarily done by Fire department and most important for fire management.

#### **Search and rescue: Delhi Fire Services (DCFO, S)**

**Nodal Officer:** Police, Civil Defence, NCC, NDRF, local representative

#### **Role:**

- Evacuate the persons from the debris.
- The Civil Defence Volunteers will assist the Delhi Fire Service Personnel in Search and Rescue Operations.

#### **Evacuation: Police Department (DCP, S)**

**Nodal Officer:** Police, Fire Services, Civil Defence, NCC, Army

#### **Role:**

- On the directions of Incident Commander (IC), the ESF Team Leader will perform evacuation. He will instruct the team to initiate evacuation of the areas expected to be exposed to more threat in future.
- The QRT shall move along with adequate material and resources to carry out evacuation. People will be directed to move towards safer areas identified by technical experts.
- The team leader will designate in-charge of relief centers and keep in touch with them for regular head count and care of evacuees.
- Police, Fire, Civil Defence & Home Guard (CD & HG) and other government employees may have to go door to door to ensure that residents have been alerted about the emergency.

## **Medical Response/Trauma: Delhi Health Service (CDMO, S)**

Supporting Agency: CATS, Civil Defence, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hospitals, NGO representatives

### **Role:**

- Set up a emergency first aid & triage centre on the site
- Transport the casualties to the hospitals.
- Hospital management as per the SOP of hospital.
- Medical support to Response Personnel's.
- Medical Support at temporary shelters
- C.D. assist the Medical team in providing first aid and transportation of casualties

### **Electricity: BSES**

Supporting agency: NDPL, DERC

### **Role:**

- Disconnect the power supply from the local station.
- Restore supply after complete operation/ necessary instruction.
- Will establish temporary power supply to the incident site.
- Assessing the causes of fire if that found to be related to electrical .

### **Media Watch:**

The role of media is very important in case of Disaster management. These people should not be allowed to misquote the situation by exaggerating the figure of loss of life and property .It should be the duty of local administration to issue a press briefing on daily bases mentioning facts and figures. In the absence of such briefing the media persons will give the figure on its own or from unauthorized means which may create the confusion throughout the outside world.

## **Donation and Relief Material Management**

### **Purpose**

Donation management is necessary to control the flow of goods and services into disaster areas. This active function will help in coordinating with the volunteer organizations, international donor agencies and other stakeholders to expedite the delivery of volunteer goods, services and funds.

### **Transparency:**

It is essential to make the process of identification of receipts and distribution of relief as transparent and public as possible. The criteria adopted for relief distribution should be clearly told to the recipients of relief supply, otherwise confusion may develop.

**Primary Agency:** Revenue Department/DDMA

**Secondary Agencies:** International, National and Local NGOs, Community representatives

### **Operating Procedures for Donation Management**

- EOC will activate the donation management Cell and toll free numbers. These toll free numbers will help people/donors to know what donation they would like to make.
- Team leader activates the secondary agencies and quick response teams and will direct them to reach at donation management cell for finalizing the plan of action.
- Identify the minimum standards on guidelines on specific types of items, emergency tool kits, developing a donation needs lists for volunteer agencies, equipment damage assessment, onsite operations check lists, planning check lists, deactivation checklists, list of public and private agencies etc for donation management purpose which will help in reducing collecting unnecessary goods and services.
- Team leader will identify collection and sorting points and depute necessary number of field teams for collecting funds, services and goods.
- Quick Response Teams in direction to their field team leader collect information about the agencies willing to assist. Response team will also prepare inventory indicating the type of services and assistance they may provide and send regular reports to the disaster management cell.
- Separate points would be identified to collect the goods from local communities and other donors. Field team also sorts the goods details and will send regular reports to the donation management cell.
- Team leader- Headquarter will compile the inventory and revise the plan of action. He may conduct meetings with the volunteer organisations to discuss their roles in providing goods and services to the affected site.

### **Conclusion:**

However, sometimes it is possible that during earthquake, fire may happen or after building collapse fire happen due to shot circuit in that case all the ESF will work in coordinated way.

### **12.17. SOPs for Voluntary Organization/Community Task Forces**



<b>Task Force Group</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
Search and Rescue	<p>To trace and locate people who are physically trapped and distressed, people in the buildings and houses etc.</p> <p>To move out these people to the safe locations identified in advance and to organize further care</p>	<p>Administering primary health care to rescued victims</p> <p>Assisting the sanitation group in carcass disposal and the cremation of dead bodies</p> <p>Coordination with the evacuation team to shift rescued persons to safe shelters in case of recurring heavy rains</p>
First Aid and Health	<p>To provide primary health care to the ill or injured until more advanced care is provided and the patient is transported to a hospital</p>	<p>Assisting the sanitation team to inoculate against water borne and other diseases</p> <p>Assisting the communication team to disseminate precautionary information on post-disaster health hazards and remedies</p>
Water	<p>Restoring and maintaining the water supply and minimum quality and quantity parameters</p>	<p>Assisting the sanitation team in ensure that there is enough water stored in buckets at latrines and for bathing</p> <p>Assisting the sanitation team in deciding the location for the construction of latrines away from ground water sources</p> <p>Assisting the shelter group to ensure that there is sufficient water stored in the water tank in the safe shelter</p>
Sanitation	<p>To ensure that the minimum basic facilities such as temporary toilets and common bathing units are constructed near the relief camp, that these facilities and the surroundings are kept clean, garbage disposed, dead bodies cremated and that normal drainage systems function smoothly</p>	<p>Assisting the shelter team to ensure that water spouts and water harvesting tanks at the safe shelter are clean and functional</p> <p>Assisting the relief group to ensure that containers for storing water are clean, narrow necked and covered</p>
Relief Coordination	<p>To establishing contact with the District Control Room and organising the distribution of assistance in terms of food, water,</p>	<p>Co-ordinating with the shelter group in the distribution of material for the construction of temporary shelters</p> <p>Assisting the shelter group to ensure that the</p>

	medicines and so on, in a fair and equitable manner	safe shelter is well stocked in terms of dry food, water and so on in order to cater for the needs of evacuees after a cyclone or flood warning has been issued
Warning and communication	To ensure that: (a) the warning of the impending disaster reaches every single household, thereby allowing people to take timely action to protect their lives and property (b) accurate information is provided regularly as events unfold (c) information flows quickly and reliably upwards to District level and downwards from District level to Community/Neighbourhood/Village level.	Assisting the relief group in disseminating information about the quantity and type of ration to be distributed for each distribution cycle  Assisting the sanitation group in raising awareness about water borne diseases and vaccination programs
Evacuation and Temporary Shelter Management	To construct/identify maintain and make repairs to the flood shelter, to evacuate people on receipt of a warning and to make all the necessary arrangements to accommodate evacuees during a flood.	Assisting the communities in accessing compensation  Assisting the relief group in stocking up dry food, medicines, water and temporary shelter materials  Assisting the sanitation group in the construction of latrines, soak pits and drainage channels

### **12.18 Operational Check-Up of Warning Systems:**

It is imperative that preparedness and warning systems are designed to reach the entire population, including seasonal populations and remote locations. These communication systems should be two-way and interactive to allow for verification that warnings have been received, and to be able to monitor the impact of an event. Warning alerts and messages should be geographically specific so that warnings are targeted to those at risk only.

It is also advisable to ensure that multiple communication mediums are used for warning dissemination (e.g. mass media and informal communication). Warnings generated should be distributed to those at risk by credible sources (e.g. government, spiritual leaders, respected community organisations). Volunteer networks can also be trained and empowered to receive and widely disseminate hazard warnings

to remote households and communities. Relying solely on technology, such as mobile telephone communications, which are vulnerable during hazard events, should be avoided.

Dissemination systems should be tailored to the needs of individual communities (e.g. radio or television for those with access; and sirens, warning flags or messenger runners for remote communities). Warning alerts and messages should also be tailored to the specific needs of those at particularly high risk (e.g. for diverse cultural, social, gender, linguistic and educational backgrounds). Messages should incorporate the understanding of the values, concerns and interests of those who will need to take action (e.g. instructions for safeguarding livestock and pets).

It is also important to try to minimize the number of false alarms to maintain trust in the warning system.

### **12.19 Early Warning Dissemination**

<b>PREPAREDNESS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Setting up control room and manning of control-room round-the-clock.</li> <li>➤ Assignment of duties to the District level officials and Deputy Collectors/ BDOs.</li> <li>➤ Arrangement of vehicle and sound system for information dissemination.</li> <li>➤ NGO coordination and assignment of duty.</li> <li>➤ Proper record-keeping and transmission of information to all the levels.</li> <li>➤ Early warning to fisherman.</li> <li>➤ Holding of DDMC meeting.</li> <li>➤ Ensure functioning of warning systems &amp; communication systems.</li> <li>➤ Create awareness with the target groups.</li> <li>➤ Ensure Mock drill.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* District Collector.</li> <li>* All District level officials.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All SDOs/Deputy collectors.</li> <li>➤ All SDPOs/ PIs.</li> <li>➤ All BDOs</li> </ul> </li> <li>* <b>Director</b> Fisheries.</li> <li>* Captain of Ports.</li> <li>* Station Director AIR/DD.</li> <li>* Director Panchayats</li> <li>* Leading NGOs.</li> </ul>

### **12.20 VVIP/VIP Visits**

Visits by VIP's can lift the morale of those affected by the disaster as well as those who are involved in the response. It has been seen that the Ministers, members of Parliament and State legislatures, local councilors, leaders of various political parties, etc. visit the scene of a disaster and the injured to mark public concern and see the disaster response. It may be possible that the scale of a disaster may in addition prompt visits of the Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, etc. Sometimes their visit to the disaster site is likely to adversely affect the rescue operations, particularly if casualties are still trapped. It should be ensured that

their visits do not interrupt rescue and life saving work and the police, as co-ordinator of the disaster response, should explain the ground situation to them and try to avoid their visit, if possible. However, in case the visit becomes impossible to avoid, it should fix up the timings of visits. The additional need for their security would also cause a problem. The police and the local services are, however, experienced at handling VIP visits and many of the usual considerations will apply to their visit to a disaster site.

It would be desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits, in which case the police should liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to minimum. It may also be necessary for the police to brief the VVIP/VIP beforehand about the details of casualties, damage and the nature of the disaster. It should, therefore, prepare a brief note for such briefings.

## ANNEXURES

### Annexure –13.1

#### ALL AREA IN SOUTH DISTRICT

Sub-Division Mehrauli	Sub-Division Hauz Khas	Sub-Division Saket
1. Ber Sarai	1. Chirag Delhi	1. Bhati Mins
2. Dera Mandi	2. Hauz Rani	2. Asola
3. Jonapur	3. Sahapur Jat	3. Shahurpur
4. Katwariya Sarai	4. Khirki	4. Chhattarpur
5. Ayanagar	5. Masjid Moth	5. Satbari
6. Fatehpur Beri	6. Yusuf Sarai	6. Rajpur Khurd
7. Mehrauli	7. Khanpur	7. Maidangarhi
8. Sultanpur	8. Madangir	8. Saidulazaib
9. Chandanhulla	9. Zamrudpur	9. Neb Sarai
10. Jai Sarai	10. Kherera	10. Devli
11. Gadaipur	11. Kalu Sarai	11. Tigri
12. Vasant Kunj Sect-(A)(B)(C)	12. Shaikh Sarai	12. Ladha Sarai
13. Gadaipur	13. Begumpur	13. Lado Sarai
14. New Manglapuri	14. Sarai Sahji	

<b>15.Kishangarh</b>	<b>15.Hauz Khas</b> <b>16.Humanyunpur</b> <b>17.Adhchini</b> <b>18.Toot Sarai</b> <b>19.Greater kailash-1</b> <b>20.South Extn. Part-II</b> <b>21.Saket</b> <b>22.Green park</b> <b>23.Panchsheel</b>	<b>14. Sangam Vihar</b>
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**Annexure – 13.2**

**Statistical Profile of South Delhi District**

**Current Population of India 2011**

S.No.	State or union territory	Population (2011 Census)	Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Sex ratio
1	Delhi	16,787,947	11312	868

NCT OF DELHI	Population		Literacy				
			Male	Female		Male	Female
	<b>Total</b>	16,787,941	8,987,326	7,800,615	86.57	91.73	80.55
	<b>Rural</b>	419,042	226,321	192,721	78.75	87.15	68.23
	<b>Urban</b>	16,368,899	8,761,005	7,607,894	82.04	87.38	75.49
<b>South</b>	Total	2,731,929	1,467,428	1,264,501	86.57	91.73	80.55
	Rural	12193	6819	5374	78.26	85.54	68.75
	Urban	2719736	1460609	1259127	86.60	91.76	80.60

**Climate Condition of District South**

<b>Annual Temperature &amp; Rainfall Chart</b>			
<b>Months</b>	<b>Temperature (Max) in Cel.</b>	<b>Temperature (Min.) in Cel.</b>	<b>Rainfall (in mm)</b>
January	21	08	25
February	24	10	05
March	30	16	17
April	37	21	07
May	40	26	08
June	39	28	65
July	35	27	211
August	34	26	173
September	34	25	150
October	33	19	31
November	28	13	01
December	23	08	05

**List of Logical Units in the District South:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Logical Units Identified for DMP</b>	<b>Mehrauli</b>	<b>Hauz Khas</b>	<b>Saket</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.	RWAs	11	73	60	144
2.	Villages	30	22	27	79
3.	Resettlement and JJ Clusters	13	06	04	23
4.	Unauthorized Colonies	36	24	93	153
5.	Slums	6	14	02	22
6.	Industrial Area	00	0	0	0
7.	Commercial Area/District Centers	02	05	03	10
8.	Government Offices	02	1	3	6
9.	Non-Government Organisations	08	21	18	47
10.	Hospitals	36	17	12	52
11.	School	21	71	40	132
12.	Colleges	02	36	16	54
13.	Farm Houses	15	17	22	54
14.	Religious Centers	01	02	02	05
15	Monumental and Heritage Building	06	2	0	08
16	University		1		01

**Socio-economic Profile of the District**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Actual Population</b>	<b>2,731,929</b>
Male	1,467,428
Female	1,264,501
<b>Population growth</b>	<b>20.51%</b>
Area Sq. Km	247
<b>Density/Km</b>	<b>11,060</b>
Proportion to Delhi Population	16.27%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	862
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age )	885
<b>Average Literacy</b>	<b>86.57</b>
Male Literacy	91.76
Female Literacy	80.60
<b>Total child Population (0-6 Age)</b>	<b>331043</b>
Male Population (0-6 Age)	175,592
Female Population (0-6 Age )	155,451
<b>Literates</b>	<b>2,078,402</b>
Male Literates	1,185,036
Female Literates	893,366
<b>Child Proportion (0-6 Age)</b>	<b>12.12%</b>
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	11.97%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.29%



**Transportation Network of South**

Major District Roads : 42.5 Kms (PWD)  
Major District Roads : 102 Kms. (DDA)  
Village Roads : (MCD)

❖ **DTC DEPOT**

<b>Location of DTC Depot</b>	<b>Distance form DC Office</b>	<b>Depot Manager</b>	<b>Contact no.</b>
Ambedkar Depot M. B. Raod Khanpur, New Delhi.	2.8 Kms.	Girdhar Singh 9818002568	01129967926
Mehrauli Terminal	02 Kms.		26642883

## METRO

<b>Location of Metro stations</b>	<b>Distance from DC Office</b>	<b>Contacts No.</b>
1.AIIMS	7.1 Kms.	8800793140
2.GREEN PARK	6 Kms.	8800793140
3.HAUZ KHAS	4.8 Kms.	8800793142
4.MALVIYA NAGAR	1.6 Kms.	8800793143
5.SAKET	1 Kms.	8800793144
6.QUTAB MINAR	3 Kms.	8800793145
7.CHATTARPUR	4.4 Kms.	8800793146
8.SULTANPUR	6.9 Kms.	8800793147
9.GHITORNI	7.4 Kms.	8800793148
10.ARJANGARH	10 Kms.	8800793149
11.CHIRAG DELHI	5.2 Kms	
12.PANCHSHEEL PARK	6.6 Kms	
13.GREATER KAILASH	6.5 Kms	
14.SOUTH EXTENSION	8.5 Kms	
15. IIT	7 Kms	

**Communication Network in South :**

**TELEVISION**

<b>Name of the Channel</b>	<b>Address of TV Channel</b>	<b>Contact No.</b>
Door Darshan Kendra	Akashvani Bhawan, Sansad Marg, Parliament Street	23421005/06,23715411, 23421540

**RADIO**

<b>Name of the Channel</b>	<b>Address of TV Channel</b>	<b>Contact No.</b>
Radio FM 92.7	Mathura Road	011-39191500
Radio FM 91.1	Okhla Industrial Area	011- 41619191
Radio FM 98.3	Noida Sector -16	206767983
Radio FM 93.5	Noida Sector - 2	204022935

**NEWS PAPER**

<b>Name of the News Paper</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Contact No.</b>
Times of India	ITO	23302000
Hindustan Time	Media Limited Connaught Place	66561234
Navbharat Time	ITO	43505340

**Economic Profile of the District South :****Distribution of Establishment of Major Economic Activity**

<b>District South</b>	<b>Agriculture activity</b>	<b>No.</b>
<b>1</b>	Farming of Animal	<b>777</b>
<b>2</b>	Agriculture services	<b>2</b>
	Sub Total-I	<b>779</b>
<b>District South West</b>	<b>Non -Agriculture activity</b>	
<b>1</b>	Manufacturing	<b>6997</b>
<b>2</b>	Maint & Repair of M/V &M/C and Personal & Household goods	<b>1414</b>
<b>3</b>	Electric Gas & Water	<b>170</b>
<b>4</b>	Construction	<b>615</b>
<b>5</b>	Whole sale Trade	<b>1143</b>
<b>6</b>	Retail Trade	30833 (52.26)
<b>7</b>	Restaurant & Hotels	3788
<b>8</b>	Transport & Storage	2633
<b>9</b>	Communications	2692
<b>10</b>	Financial ,Insurance, Real estate & Business Services	3374
<b>11</b>	Community, Social, Personal Services & Others.	7068
<b>12</b>	Sub Total-II	60727
	Total Establishment	61506

**Distribution of Employment by type of Major Economic Activity Group of Establishment in South**

<b>District</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>Agriculture activity</b>	<b>No.</b>
<b>West</b>			
<b>1</b>		Farming of Animal	<b>2254</b>
<b>2</b>		Agriculture services	<b>11</b>
		Sub Total-I	<b>2265</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>Non -Agriculture activity</b>	<b>No.</b>
<b>West</b>			
<b>1</b>		Manufacturing	73033
<b>2</b>		Maint & Repair of M/V &M/C and Personal & Household goods	<b>7079</b>
<b>3</b>		Electric Gas & Water	4193
<b>4</b>		Construction	<b>1815</b>
<b>5</b>		Whole sale Trade	<b>5831</b>
<b>6</b>		Retail Trade	69767
<b>7</b>		Restaurant & Hotels	17613
<b>8</b>		Transport & Storage	20081
<b>9</b>		Communications	10577
<b>10</b>		Financial ,Insurance, Real estate & Business Services	20871

11	Community, Social, Personal Services & Others.	59377
12	Sub Total-II	290248
	Total Establishment	290248

Source: Report on Fifth Economic Census 2005 in Delhi

**South District Principal Characteristic of Own Account Establishment**

District	Total	Non Personal	Without Premises	Without power	Social Group of Ownership		No of Employment	
					SC	OBC	Male	Female
South	29429	417	10820	19994	3374	6681	30998	2966

Source: Report on Fifth Economic Census 2005 in Delhi

**Annexure –13.10**

**South District Principal Characteristic of Establishment with having at least one hired worker (Estt. H)**

District	Total Establishment (H)	Type of Ownership					Non Premises	Without premises	Social Group of Ownership of private establishment		No of Employment		Hired Employment	
		Govt.	Private NPI	Private Corporate	Co-operative	Private			SC	OBC	Male	Female	Male	Female

South West	32077	1482	447	159	104	29885	225	841	2178	6109	233115	25434	20265	22913
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Source: Report on Fifth Economic Census 2005 in Delhi

**Number of establishment & Employment therein by Size-Class of employment**

District	Employment Size Class									
	1-5		6-9		10-99		100 & Above		All Classes	
	Estt.	Emp	Estt	Emp.	Estt.	Emp	Estt.	Emp	Estt	Emp
South West	54092	105594	5960	43843	1042	42480	412(0.67)	100596(34.39)	61506	292513

Source: Report on Fifth Economic Census 2005 in Delhi

**Index of Industrial Production (April 2012)-South**

## Monthly Index of Industrial Production

	Manufacturing		% Inc/Dec	Electricity		% Inc/Dec	General Index		% Inc/Dec
	April 2011	April 2012		April 2011	April 2012		April 2011	April 2012	
<b>Delhi</b>	141.9	124.71	-12.11	83.98	85.59	1.92	124.7	113.1	-9.30
<b>All India</b>	176.1	176.2	0.1	146	152.7	4.6	166.2	166.4	0.1

Base Year: 2004-05=100

Source: Dept. of Economic and Statistics, Govt. of NCT Delhi

## Monthly Based Index Of Industrial Production

Monthly Used Based Index				
Sr. No.	Description	Weight	2011-2012	2012-2013
			April	April
1	Basic Goods	344.27	91.54	87.11
2	Capital Goods	56.09	70.47	60.32
3	Intermediate Goods	92.26	71.03	55.23
4	Consumer Goods	507.37	162.94	147.08
	Consumer non durable Goods	473.51	171.65	154.77
	Consumer durable Goods	33.86	41.00	39.56

Base Year: 2004-05=100

Source: Dept. of Economic and Statistics, Govt. of NCT Delhi



**Social Profile: Rural-Urban Composition of Population in South- 2011**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Population (%)	0.45%	99.55%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>12,193</b>	<b>2,719,736</b>
Male Population	6,819	1,460,609
Female Population	5,374	1,259,127
Sex Ratio	788	862
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	783	885
<b>Child Population (0-6)</b>	<b>1797</b>	<b>329246</b>
Male Child	932	174660
Female Child	865	154586
<b>Child Percentage(0-6)</b>	<b>14.74</b>	<b>12.12%</b>
Male Child Percentage	13.67%	11.96%
Female Child Percentage	16.10%	12.28%
<b>Literates</b>	<b>8136</b>	<b>2070266</b>
Male Literates	5036	1180000
Female Literates	3100	890266
<b>Average Literacy</b>	<b>78.26%</b>	<b>86.60%</b>
Male Literacy	85.54%	91.76%
Female Literacy	68.75%	80.60%

**Educational Profile in District South**

**Educational Institutes:**

Sr. No	Level of Education	2019-20	
		Govt.	Private
1	Primary	68	42
2	Senior Secondary	83	89
3	College	08	23
4	University (General Education)	01	-
5	University (Professional Education)	01	-
6.	University (Technical and Professional)	02	-

**❖ Type of Structure of Primary Schools:**

S.No.	Type of structure	No. of Schools		
		Govt.	Private	
1	Pucca	97	0	97
2	Tent	1	0	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>

**Disabled Population In South Delhi- 2011**

Type of Disability	S E X	Total Disabled Population			South District
		Total	Rural	Urban	
Total Disabled	T				
	M				
	F				
In Seeing	T				
	M				
	F				
In Speech	T				
	M				
	F				
In Hearing	T				
	M				
	F				
In Movement	T				
	M				
	F				
Mental	T				
	M				
	F				

List of all ESF's of District South

**List of Revenue official of District South :**

S.N O.	Name of Officer	Designation	Telephone Numbers	
			MOBILE NO.	OFFICE NO.
1.	SH. HEMANT KUMAR	DM (SOUTH)	8132031248	011-29535025 FX.29535797
2.	SMT. PRIYANAKA KUMARI	ADM (SOUTH)	7827185093	011-29536774
3.	Dr. NIDHI SAROHE	SDM , HAUZ KHAS/ LINK OFFICER	9990437227	011-29536904
4.	SH. MUKESH RAJORA	SDM, MEHRAULI	9818809361	011-26641772
5.	Dr. NIDHI SAROHE	SDM, SAKET/LINK OFFICER	9990437227	011-29535190
6.	SH. MUKESH RAJORA	SDM, HQ (S)/LINK OFFICER	9818809361	011-29532310
7.	SH. SANTOSH KUMAR	TEHSIL MEHRAULI	9289038839	
8.	SH. SHASHI KUMAR	TEHSILDAR SAKET	9810882721	
9.	SH. ANIL KUMAR	TEHSILDAR HAUZ KHAS	8700755590	011-26531082 (o)
11.	SH. SUJAN SINGH	CASHEIR	9728770965	
12.	SMT. SANJU BALA	S. A ( IT)	9999841866	
16.	SH. NARESH KUMARE	S.O. CTB	9810298851	
17.	SH. KULDEEP LOHAN	DPO, DDMA	9896994201	011-29531277 011-29533222
19.	MD USMAN	PC, DDMA	9716535090	011-29531277 011-29533222

# DELHI POLICE STATIONS (SOUTH)

S.NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	Contact no.	Mobile no.	Email ID
1	SH. ATUL THAKUR	DCP SOUTH	011-26857726	9818099047	dcpsouth@delhip.gov.in
2	SH. PARVINDER SINGH	Addl.DCP-I-South	011-268552095	9818099067	Adcp1.south@delhipolice.gov.in
3	SH. ANUJ KUMAR	Addl.DCP-II-south	011-26865965	8750870803	adl.dcp2@gmial.com
4	SH. DEVESH CHANDRA SRIVASTAVA	Joint C.P. South	011-01123469520	9818099020	Jtcp.ser@delhipolice.govt.gov.in
5	SH. RAJNISH KUMAR	ACP Hauz Khas	011-29562842	8750870804	Acp.hauzkhas@delhipolice.govt.in
6	SH.ISHWAR SINGH	ACP SAFDARJUNG	011-24657510	7065036207	acp.sjung@delhipolice.gov.in
7	SH. VIJAY SINGH	ACP Ambedkar Nagar	011-29054705	8750870807	
8	SH. RANBIR SINGH	ACP Mehrauli	011-26644203	8750870805	Acp.mehrauli@delhipolice.gov.in
9	SH. KESHAV MATHUR	SHO P.S. Saket	011-29562300	8750870823	shosaketdl@nic.in
10	SH. MUKESH KUMAR	SHO P.S. Ambedkar Nagar	011-29051917	8750870832	shoambedkarngrdl@nic.in
11	SH. VIJAYPAL	SHO P.S. SANGAM VIHAR	011-26044546	8750870833	shosangamvhrdl@dl@nic.in

12	SH. NARESH KUMAR	SHO P.S. NEB SARAI	011-29551326	8750870835	<a href="mailto:shonebsaraidl@nic.in">shonebsaraidl@nic.in</a>
13	SH. HARINDER SINGH	SHO P.S. MEHRAULI	011-26643200 26455050	8750870824	<a href="mailto:shomehraulidl@nic.in">shomehraulidl@nic.in</a>
14	SH. AKSHAY KUMAR RASTOGI	SHO P.S. Hauz Khas	011-26867878	8750870821	<a href="mailto:shohauzkhasdl@nic.in">shohauzkhasdl@nic.in</a>
15	SH. UMESH BHARDWAJ	SHO P.S. Safdarjung Enclave	011-24106345	7065036231	<a href="mailto:shosafdarjungdl@nic.in">shosafdarjungdl@nic.in</a>
16	SH. DALEEP KUMAR	SHO P.S. Fatehpur Beri	011-26659511	8750870826	<a href="mailto:shofberidl@nic.in">shofberidl@nic.in</a>
17	SH. SANJEEV KUMAR	SHO P.S. Vasant Kunj (South)	011-26139362	7065036231	<a href="mailto:shovksouthdl@nic.in">shovksouthdl@nic.in</a>
18	SH. JATIN SINGH	SHO P.S. Maidangarhi	011-26645050	8750870825	<a href="mailto:shomaidangarhi@dlehipolice.govt.in">shomaidangarhi@dlehipolice.govt.in</a>
19	SH. UDHVIR SINGH	SHO P.S. Malviya Nagar	011-26691863 26691861 26691862	8750870822	<a href="mailto:shomalviyangrdl@nic.in">shomalviyangrdl@nic.in</a>
20	SH. JITENDER MALIK	SHO P.S. Defence Colony	011-26253402	8750870827	<a href="mailto:shodefenceclnydl@nic.in">shodefenceclnydl@nic.in</a>
21	SH. RAM PHOOL MEENA	SHO P.S. Tigri	011-26041472- 26041474	8750870834	<a href="mailto:Sho.tigri@delhipolice.gov.in">Sho.tigri@delhipolice.gov.in</a>
22	SH. RAJESH MAURYA	SHO P.S. Kishan Garh	011-26510075	7065036264	<a href="mailto:Sho-kishangarh-dl@nic.in">Sho-kishangarh-dl@nic.in</a>
23	SH. PARTH SOMNATH	SHO P.S. G.K. -I,	011-26241077 011-26241076	8750870831	<a href="mailto:Shogk1dl@nic.in">Shogk1dl@nic.in</a>

# FIRE DEPARTMENT

S. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
1	MR RAJESH PAWAR	CHIEF FIRE OFFICER BHIKAJI CAMA PLACE	26189168	9868116052	
2	MR ATUL GARAG	DIRECTOR FIRE SERVICE, HQ, CONNAUGHT PLACE	23414000 23412593 23414333 23414500	9868022790 9810705870	<a href="mailto:Director.dfire@nic.in">Director.dfire@nic.in</a>
3	MR. SUNIL Chaudhary	DEPUTY FIRE OFFICER		9811338552	
4	MR VINEY KUMAR	STO BHIKAJI	26173583	9971907087	
5	MR RAJESH KUMAR	ADO BHIKAJI		9868601282	
6	MR A.K. JAISWAL	ADO SAFDARJUNG		9868812990	
8	HELP LINE FIRE		23412222		

## TRAFFIC POLICE (S)

S. NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO	MOBILE NO	EMAIL ID
1	SH. VIKRAM SINGH	DCP TRAFFIC	011-20842016	8130099064	
2	JITENDER NARAIN JHA	ACP TRAFFIC(S)	26182355	8750871417	<a href="mailto:ACPSD15@gmail.com">ACPSD15@gmail.com</a>
3	MANOJ KUMAR	T/I HAUZ KHAS		8750371483	
4	KULDEEP KUMAR TIWARI	T/I SAKET		9716313000	
5	KANCHAN LAL	T/I MEHURALI		9968391622	
6	TRAFFIC CONTROL ROOM NO	SOUTH	23378840		

## HEALTH (SOUTH)

### SAFDURJUNG HOSPITAL

S. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
1	DR. Prem	NODAL	011-	9212577407	<a href="mailto:amssjhpk@gmail.c">amssjhpk@gmail.c</a>



	Kumar	OFFICER DISASTER MANAGEMENT	26164277, 26707564		om
2	DDU	CONTROL ROOM NO.	26161960, 26194690		
3	Dr.Naresh Bharadwaj  Dr.Surender Kumar SMO	CMO(NFSG)&/ C CASUALTY DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY  NUMBER	26730000,  26194690, 24369134	9810829682	nareshib@yahoo.com

## ALL INDIA INSTITUTE MEDICAL SCIENCE (AIIMS)

4	Dr. D.K Sharma	MEDICAL SUPERINTEND ANT	26594700		ms.aiims.@aiims.edu
5	-	NODAL OFFICER  DMS	26588500,		diretor@aiims.ac.in  aiimsgrievance@gmail.com
6	CASUALTY INCHARGE	CASUALTY HELPLINE NO. 26594405,  26594706	26588500, 26588700, 26589900		

**PT. MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA HOSPITAL MALVIYA NAGAR**

**PH-011-26680603,26674757**

7	Dr. Ramesh Kumar Chugh	MEDICAL SUPERINTEN DANT	26680603, 26832166	9810144882	
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**INSTITUTE OF LIVER & BILIARY SCIENCES (ILBS)  
VASANT KUNJ -PH -46300000**

8	DR. K.B PATEL	CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER, CCM	011- 43000000		<a href="mailto:kbpatel@ilbs.in">kbpatel@ilbs.in</a> <a href="mailto:kbpatelilbs@gmail.com">kbpatelilbs@gmail.com</a>
9	DR. Anil Agarwal	Head (Administratio n)	011- 46300000		

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TUBERCULOSIS & RESPIRATORY  
DISEASES MEHARULI-011-26517826,26517829**

10	DR. ROHIT SARIN	DIRECTOR	26963335		<a href="mailto:r.sarin@nitrd.nic.in">r.sarin@nitrd.nic.in</a>
	DR. PARVESH YADAV	ASTT. MEDICAL SUPRINTE NDENT	26517827		<a href="mailto:p.yadav@nitrd.nic.in">p.yadav@nitrd.nic.in</a>

11	DR. G.C. MALIK	CDMO SOUTH	25089596 25081252	8745011335 9818000234	cdmosouth.delhi@gov.in
12	DR. RITU SAXENA	NODAL OFFICER MEDICAL DDMA		9953420031	
13	DR. ANUJA VASUDEVA  DR. ANJALA CHOUDHARY  DR. SAURABH NAGPURKAR	DISTRICT SURVILLANCE OFFICER(DSO)		7897981376  9540757688  7835940399	

## NDRF EIGHT BATTALION GHAZIABAD

S. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
1	MR P.K TIWARI	COMMANDANT	120-2766618	09810583604	

## NDMA

S. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
1	HEPLINE NO.		01126701728  01126701729  FAX		

## BSES

S. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
1	MR. B.N. SINGH	DEPTY GENERAL MANAGER (SOUTH)		08467815015	
2	MR. VIJAY PANPALIA	ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT (SOUTH)		9819956069	
3	MR. RAJEEV BHATT	ASSISTANT MANEGAR (MEHARULI)		9555659104	
4	MR. HIMANSHU SUKLA	ASSISTANT MANEGAR/SDO (SAKET)  Lado Sarai, Neb Sarai, IGNOU, Saidulajab, Sainik Farm,		9555660393	
5	V.K. Kapil	ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT (SOUTH)		9311352635	Vinod.kapil@relianceada.com
7	Rishi Sharma	SDO Vasant Kunj		9350261265	
8	Ashok Bhadoria	Division Head (Business) Khanpur		011-39997284	<a href="mailto:Ashok.bhadoria@relianceada.com">Ashok.bhadoria@relianceada.com</a>
9	Anurag K. Gupta	Division Head (Business) Saket		011-39999003	<a href="mailto:Anurag.k.gupta@relianceada">Anurag.k.gupta@relianceada</a>

10	Vikas S Jain	Division Head (Business) Vasant Kunj		011-39997240	<a href="mailto:Vikas.s.jain@relianceada.com">Vikas.s.jain@relianceada.com</a>
11	Arvind Yadav	Division Head (Business) Hauz Khas		011-39995787	<a href="mailto:Arvind.yadav@relianceada.com">Arvind.yadav@relianceada.com</a>
12	Ajay N Sharma	Division Head (O&M) Khanpur		011-39999017	<a href="mailto:Ajay.n.sharma@relianceada.com">Ajay.n.sharma@relianceada.com</a>
13	Ved Prakash Sharma	Division Head (O&M) Hauz Khas		7835017565	<a href="mailto:Vedprakash.sharma@relianceada.com">Vedprakash.sharma@relianceada.com</a>
14	Ranbir Singh	Division Head (O&M) Vasant Kunj		9350110237	<a href="mailto:Ranbir.singh@relianceada.com">Ranbir.singh@relianceada.com</a>
15	BSES	HELPLINE NO.		011-39999808 011-26273311 9555010022	<a href="mailto:Brpl.customercare@relianceada.com">Brpl.customercare@relianceada.com</a> <a href="mailto:Brpl.vigilance@relianceada.com">Brpl.vigilance@relianceada.com</a> <a href="mailto:Brplhead.customercare@relianceada.com">Brplhead.customercare@relianceada.com</a> <a href="mailto:cgrfbrpl@gmail.com">cgrfbrpl@gmail.com</a>

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

S. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
1	MR M.M GUPTA	DC/ SOUTH	23322237 23717789	9312229681	
2	R.K KHER	DC SOUTH	23322237 23717789	09312731726	

3	N. K BHATTI	NODAL OFFICER		9350720453	
4	MR. PURSHOTAM VARKYA	AC		9810501586	
5	DIRECTOR VANSH SHREE	BLOOD BANK		09312735553	

## CAT'S AMBULANCE

### LIST OF DESIGNATED OFFICERS OF CATS CONTROL ROOM:

S.No.	Name & Address of Officers	Phones with STD
1.	Sh. S.D.Khan, Supervisor, CATS CONTROL ROOM (Centralised control Room for all 11 Districts) Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	Mobile: 9717655774
2.	Sh. Anil Dhawan, Shift In-Charge/Asstt. Ambulance Officer ( A Shift)-	Mobile :8527548005

	CTAS CONTROL ROOM, Laxmi Nagarm, Delhi.	
3.	Sh. Charan Das, Shift In-Charge/Asstt. Ambulance Officer (Shift B) CATS CONTROL ROOM , Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	Mobile No. 9968767640
4.	Sh. Dori lal, Shift In-Charge/Asstt. Ambulance officer (Shift C) CATS CONTROL Room, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	Mobile No. 9013444257
5.	Sh. Raj Kumar Anand, Shift In- Charge/ Asstt. Ambulance officer (Shift D) CATS CONTROL ROOM, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	Mobile No. 9999737953

S. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID
1	Sh. P.K. Nayak,	ASST. AMBULANCE OFFICER(CATS)/Nodal Officer  South District	102  011-23860169  26860071 FAX	9990015521	catsambulance@yahoo.com
2	Sh. Sanjay Tyagi	Alternate Nodal Officer South District		7235008241	
3	Mangal Sain Administrative Officer (CATS)/Alternate Nodal Officer/HQs.	Administrative Officer (CATS)/Alternate Nodal Officer/HQs.	(O) 011-23860169	9910641121	catsambulance@yahoo.com

### CONTROL ROOM

CATS CONTROL ROOM (Centralized Control Room) Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi.	<b>102</b>
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## MTNL

S. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL
1	Mr. Anish Mehta	General Manager (BCP)		9868136111	
2	Mr. Chautan Lal	AM(Hauz Khas)		9013134899	
3	Ms. Babita Kaul	DET (Hauz Khas)		9868132226	
4	Rakesh	SDO (Hauz Khas)		8743876340	

### List of Dispensaries/Seed Puch's (South)

<b>LIST OF DISPENSARIES/SEED PUCH'S (SOUTH DISTRICT)</b>		
S. No	Dispensaries/PUHC and Full Address	TEL NO.
1	<b>DGD Bgumpur</b> : Ner Malviya Nagar Kalu Sarai, New Delhi-110017	26693943
2	<b>DGD Saket</b> : near PVR Complex Saket, New Delhi.	26521099
3	<b>DGD Ber Sarai: Op.</b> Main Gate JNU Campus New Delhi-110018	26526942



4	<b>Seed PUHC Neb Sarai :</b> H.No. 447, Bangla Chowk, Neb Sarai, New Delhi fffff	29531357
5	<b>DGD Chatterpur:</b> Chatterpur Village, Delhi-30	26801602
6	<b>DGD Jonapur:</b> Jonapur Village, Delhi-47 (MPCC)	26658444
7	<b>Seed PUHC Aya Nagar:</b> H. No. 32, Ghoda Mohalla, Aya Nagar, New Delhi (PUHC)	26501042
8	<b>Seed PUHC SANGAM VIHAR:</b> 1010, L-2 Block Sangam Vihar New Delhi – 62	29914597
9	<b>DGD Khanpur:</b> JJ Colony, Khanpur, Delhi (SCSP)	29960981
10	<b>Seed PUHC Jawahar Park:</b> H. No. B-85, Deoli road, Jawahar Park, Khanpur, Delhi	29913539
11	<b>DGD DAKSHINPURI:</b> opp. Kali Building Main Road Dakshinpuri New Delhi – 62	29051383
12	<b>DGD MADANGIR:</b> BLOCK NO. J2, JJ COLONY, MADANGIR PH-II DELHI – 62	29961371
13	<b>DGD Saket Court Complex:</b> In District Court Complex, Saket, New Delhi	29564800
14	<b>DGD Chirag Delhi:</b> H. No. 828, Chirag Delhi, Delhi – 17	29252371
15	<b>DGD Sangam Vihar:</b> K- II, New Delhi-62	26046306

**Location Point Of Ambulance In South Distt.**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Location Point Of Ambulance In South-West Distt.</b>	<b>Call Sing.</b>
1.	VASANT KUNJ	B-94
2.	VASANT KUNJ	B-115
3.	VASANT KUNJ	B-131
4.	AYA NAGAR	B-142
5.	BHATI MINES	B-46

6.	JAUNAPUR	B-47
7.	DC OFFICE SAKET	B-49
8.	SANGAM VIHAR	B-50
9.	ILBS HOSPITAL	B-98
10.	INDIAN SPINAL HOSPITAL VASANT KUNJ	B-99
11.	AYA NAGAR	B-100
12.	MEHRAULI DISPENSARY	B-101
13.	SPINAL IJURY CENTER	B-148
14.	SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL	B-103
15.	AIIMS	B-104
16.	IIT CROSSING	S-1
17.	KHANPUR T POINT	S-2
18.	M.M.M. HOSPITAL	S-4
19.	SANGAM VIHAR	S-13
20.	CHHATTARPUR METRO STATION	S-22
21.	FETEHPUR BERI	S-24
22.	AIIMS	S-27
23.	GHITORNI METRO STATION	S-28
24.	FETEHPUR BERI	S-18
25.	SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL	S-25
26.	KHANPUR T POIT	S-33
27.	GHITORNI METRO STATION	S-34
28.	JAUNAPUR	S-35

**Annexure –13.28**

**List of RWA in Sub-Division Mehrauli, South**

S.no	Regn no.	Name of the RWA Registered under Societies Registration act.	Office of the Registered Society	Date of issue of Certificate
1	280	Residents Welfare Association, Nirvana Apartment Gadaipur, Mehrauli ,New Delhi	Nirvana Apartment , Plot NO.10-11, Gadaipur, Mehrauli, New Delhi, -110030	27-12-10

2	697	United Resident Welfare Association ST .John Church Colony	NO-1/1093/50,Word No-1 <sup>st</sup> ST, John Church Compound-I, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030	11-01-11
3	1046	Hira Apartment Residents Welfare Association	Flat. No.-301, Top Floor, 886E, Word No, 06 Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030	14-08-12
4	1068	Harihar Apartment Residents Welfares Association	S-03, 2 <sup>ND</sup> Floor, Plot no-15-16, New Mangla Puri Sultanpur, New Delhi	29-08-12
5	1121	Shri Bankey Bihri ji Home Resident Welfare Association	A-,212A, Ward No-2 Ist Floor, Meharuli , New Delhi-110030	18-10-12
6	1301	Shamshi Talaab Resident Welfare Association No-8, Mehrauli	Flat No-B-2, Plot No-886, KH. NO,1151/3, Word -8, Mehrauli - 110030`	22-3-13
7	1326	Auliya Colony Residential Welfare Association	J-412, KH. No-1151/3, Word No – 8 Mehrauli , New Delhi- 110030	04-10-13
8	1317	Dera Housing Resident Welfare Society	16, Dera Housing, Dera Extn, New Delhi-110074	02-04-13
9	1334	Jagmag Apartments Residents Welfare Association	Flat No,5,Plot No-72/4C/9, Kishangarh Vasant Kunj New Delhi-110047	04-11-13
10	1361	S.S Residents Welfare Association	A-1/127, Flat No-201, S S Apartment-I, Aya Nagar Extn. Ph-5, New Delhi -110047	26-04-13
11	1370	Residential Welfare Association Prajapati Colony Kishangarh	III-A/9, Kishangarh Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070	05-08-13
12	1464	Residential Welfare Association Masjid Gandhak Ki bawali Colony Meharuli	1083- A2, Word No-1 Masjid Gandhak ki Bawali Colony Mehrauli New Delhi-110030	09-05-13
13	1465	Residential Welfare Association Shri Sai Colony Adarah Enclave ph VI Jeewan Block Aya Nagar	H No-78, Ground Floor Village Aya Nagar , Chaupal, New Delhi-110047	09-06-13

14	1556	Residential Welfare Association G-2 PH-VI, Aya Nagar	G-2/50, PH-6, Aya Nagar Extn, New Delhi-110047	28-02-14
15	1617	Millenium Residential Welfare Association	403, III rd Floor Plot No-281, C/3/1 Word No-2,Mehrauli,New Delhi-30	16-06-16
16	1687	Navyug Apartmet Residents Welfare	Plot No-10/9, Kishan garh Meharuli, New Delhi-110070	
17	1768	Yash Apartment Residents Welfare Association	96-E, Word No,-2,Lomman Block, MEHRAULI , New Delhi-110030	
18	1803	Shalom Apartment Residents Welfare Association	Flat No-13, T/F 96A/,Kishan garh, Near Goshala Mandir New Delhi-110070	
19	1867	Maarut Plaza Residents Welfare (MPRWA)	Main Market Mehrauli Near SBI, word No-8, New Delhi-110030	27-7-15
20	1889	Lord Krishna Apartment Residents Welfare Association	Plot No-195-198, Lado Krishna Apartment Word no,6 Mehrauli New Delhi-110030	9-09-15
21	1943	Ram Mandir Road Apartment Residents Welfare Association	Kh.no.14/23/1 ground floor ram mandir road kishan garh Mehrauli New Delhi-110030	18-12-15
22	1944	Navkar apartment residents	Peop. No.602-b/10 ward no. 3 f no. 10 sf.Mehrauli New Delhi-110030	22-12-15
23	2153	Evergreen Apartment Residents Welfare Association	3 Property No-T 90/B, Word No-6, Mehrauli , New Delhi-110030	28-10-16
24	2172	Aditya Apartment Residents Residents Welfare Association	Flat No-4, U/G/F,Plat No-,886, A/49-B- Word No-8,KH. No-1077 Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030	23-11-16
25	2251	Residents welfare association Aam Bagh Mehrauli	T-118 ground floor ward no. 6 Mehruli new Delhi-110030	18-04-17
26	2335	Royal Residency Residents Welfare	KH. No-774/26 And 774/27, Village Dera, Mandi, New Delhi-	01-08-17

		Association	110047	
27	2429	187 (A) & 187 (E) Excellence Residential Welfare Association	B-2, First Floor Plot No-187-A, Kannau Priya Apartment , Ward No.-6, Mehrauli, New Delhi-30	11-01-18
28	2470	Mehrauli Ward No-6 Residents Welfare Association	248/5, Ground Floor, Right Side, Flat No.1 Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030	12-04-18
29	2573	R.W.A Vikas Manch Sultanpur Extn New Delhi-30	82-T.F RISHT Sile KH No-420 Sultanpur Extn New Delhi-30	29-09-18
30	2672	R.W.A Of Garual Colony	F-17/11, Ward No-2, Mehrauli New Delhi-110030	30-05-19
31	1896	Park Street -3 Resident Welfare Association	602-D, 16-W No-3 Ground Floor, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030	13-10-15
32	1291	Katwaria sarai C block Resident Welfare Association	C-114, DDA Flat, Qutub Enclave, Phase-I, New Delhi.	14-03-13
33	1377	Resident Welfare Association Ber Sarai	H. No. 30-B, Ber Sarai, New Delhi.	
34	68	Mooligt Apartment Residents Welfare Association	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor No-5, Flot No-31/1, Word No-1 Mehrauli New Delhi -110030	08-04-10
35	153	J-1043/2 Green View Apartment Residents Welfare Association	3-A, Green View Apartment, DADA Bari, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030	6-10-10
36	1487	Baniya Pada Ward No-5 Residential Welfare Association Mehrauli	H No-5/634, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030	10-10-13
37	2292	Residents Welfare Association, Gadaipur Village	H.No. 67, First Floor Village Gadaipur, New Delhi	31-05-17
38	1511	D-Block Aya Nagar Extension Resident Welfare Association	D-325, Phase-IV Street No. 8 Aya Nagar EXTN., New Delhi	19-12-2013
39	1968	Surya Apartment Resident Welfare Association	Prop. No. 257 & 52A , Common Service Flat No. C-2, KH.No.1708, Surya Apptt. Aya	26-02-16

			nagar near Balka Chowk New Delhi	
40	2617	R.W.A DDA Flats Phase-2 Qutub Enclave Katwaria Sarai New Delhi	Flat No. 29 A, DDA Flats Phase 2 Qutub Enclave, Katwaria Sarai New Delhi-110016	19/11/18
41	2540	R.W.A Gaon Jonapur	H.No. 117 Gaon Jonapur New Delhi-110047	27/06/19
42	2564	R.W.A Gramin Vikas	12 Gadaipur New Delhi-110030	08/08/18
43	2507	Green View Appartment Residents Welfare Association Mandi-IV New Delhi	Flat No. F-6, Green View Appartment-IV Mandi New Delhi	10/05/18
44	2264	Green Valley Appartment Residents, Welfare Association	Flat No. G-2, Ground Floor Property No. 112-A/9, Kishan garh, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	09/05/17
45	2190	Jawahar Colony Extension Residents Welfare Assn.	9,G/Floor Jawahar Colony Extn. Mandi Pahari New Delhi	14/12/16
46	S/2721	Nakshatera Apartment Resident's Welfare Association	H.No. 10, G/F, Kh.No. 257, Jonapur New Delhi-110047	09/09/2019
47	S/2750	United Shamshi Talab Farms Residents Welfare Association	887 Ward No. 8 Kh.No. 1151/3, Flat No. 3 UGF Mehrauli New Delhi.110030	19/02/2020
48	S/ 2762	Royal Complex Residents Welfare Association	29/D/4F/F Rihgt Side Ward No. 1, Bhagwati Hospital Mehrauli New Delhi-110030	24/02/2020
49	S/ 2745	ShivVihar R.W.A G-Block Band Road Adrash Enclave Aya Nagar Extn.	582 Block G Kh. No. 1532 & 1533 PH-VI AYA Nagar Near WPS New Delhi-110047	17/02/2020

***List of RWA in Sub-Division HAUZ KHAS, South***

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Reg. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address of RWA's</b>	<b>OFFICE OF THE REGISTERED SOCIETY</b>	<b>DATE OF ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE</b>
1	306	M-Block Residents Wefare Association Malviya Nagar New Delhi, Add. M-28A, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	M-28A, Malviya Nagar New Delhi	01-11-11
2	383	Residents Welfare Association Mayfari Garden, Add. Mayfari Apartment, Mayfair Garden, New Delhi	Mayfari Apartment, Mayfair Garden, New Delhi	04-03-11
3	498	South Delhi (Shahpur Jat) Residents Welfare Association, Add. Property No1/F, Shahpur Jat, Near Asian, Games Village, New Delhi	Property No1/F, Shahpur Jat, Near Asian, Games Village, New Delhi	26-05-11
4	503	B-I & G Block Hauz Khas Residents Welfare Association, Add. B-1/30, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	B-1/30, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	30-05-11
5	532	Masid Moth DDA Flats Phase-2 Residents Welfare Society, Add. 70-D, Masjid Moth DDA Flats, Phase-2, New Delhi	70-D, Masjid Moth DDA Flats, Phase-2, New Delhi	22-06-11
6	579	Residents Welfare Association DDA Janta Flats Vijay Mandal Kalu Sarai New Delhi,	Flat No.1-A, G/f, DDA Janta Flats, Kalu Sarai, New Delhi	29-07-11
7	602	Ekta Complex Residnets Welfare Association F-Block Jawahar Park Devli Khanpur Road,	F-139-C, Jawahar Park, Devli Khanpur Road, New Delhi	19-08-11
8	630	Residents Welfare Society Raju Park B Block Khanpur New Delhi,	B-22, Raju Park, Khanpur, New Delhi	09-09-11
9	681	Paramjyoti Complex Residents Welfare Association 210-C Shahpur Jat N.D.,	B-1, 210-C, Shahpur Jat, New Delhi	18-10-11
10	754	Resident Welfare Association Block No 16-17 Dakshinpuri,	16/30, Dakshinpuri, New Delhi	22-12-11
11	777	Residents Welfare Association MCD Officer's Flat R Block G.K.I,	A-1, MCD Officers Flats R-block, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi	18-01-12
12	790	South Niketan Residents Welfare Association Block 20 DDA Flats Dakshinpuri Extn.	Flat No.20/590, First Floor, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi	24-01-12
13	828	W Block Resident Welfare Association Greater Kailash-I,	W-111, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi	22-03-12

14	835	Residential Welfare Association Main Road And Adjoining Area Chirag Delhi,	. 578. Main Road, Chirag Delhi, New Delhi	22-03-10
15	858	Residents Welfare Association Khanpur Extn. (A&B Block) Devli Road, N. Delhi,	B-14, Khanpur Extension, New Delhi	27-04-11
16	860	The Sarva Priya Vihar Residents Welfare Association,	9/2, Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi	27-04-12
17	885	Sai Kunj Residential Welfare Association Block 12-13 New Delhi-62,	13/132, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi	21-05-12
18	996	Sjree Deep Apartment Resident Welfare Association	101/146, Nai Basti Raod, Devli Khanpur, New Delhi	07-10-12
19	1122	Adhichini Resident Welfare Association,	73, Adhichini, Sri Aurbindo Marg, New Delhi	19-10-12
20	1198	Adharsh Resident Welfare Association, Hind Block Madangir,	I-II Block, Madangir J.J. Colony, Madangir, New Delhi.	28-12-12
21	1285	Resident Welfare Association Madangir Village,	92, A/1, Madangir Village, New Delhi	11-03-13
22	1322	Central Government Employees Resident Welfare Association, i	QTR No.120, F-1, Sector-03, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi	04-04-13
23	1362	Resident Welfare Association Block-2, And Dakshinpuri Extn.,	1/31, Ground Floor, Dakshi Puri Extn. New Delhi	30-04-13
24	1407	Begumpur Resident Welfare Association H.No.36 To T-137,	T-137, Begum Pur Post Office Malviya Nagar, Near Mata Mandir, New Delhi	28-06-13
25	1425	Resident Welfare Association B Block Jawahar Park Khanpur,	B-150, Ground Floor, G-I, Jawahar Park, Devli, New Delhi	19-07-13
26	1438	Block J4 J-3, Resident Welfare Association Khirki Extn., Malviya Nagar,	J-4/84, A Khirki Extn. Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	08-05-13
27	1463	Saket N Block Resident Welfare Association,	20-B, Block-N, Saket, New Delhi	09-04-13
28	1580	Resident Welfare Association Q No. 21 To 28, Block-1, Sector-IV, M.B. Road, Pushp Vihar,	QTR No. 24-M Block Sector-IV Pushp Vihar, New Delhi	24-03-14
29	1613	Resident Welfare Association (RWA) TYPE-1, QTR, No 1209, To 1376, Double Storey & 1722 to 1961, Multi Storey Sec-3, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi-	QTR No.1236, Sec.-03, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi	06-09-14



		110017,		
30	1644	Bapu Colony Resident Welfare Association,	A-1/35, Ground Floor, Bapu Camp Madangir, New Delhi	07-10-14
31	1650	Resident Welfare Association D-Block (D-61-135)	D-106, Saket Ground Floor, New Delhi	07-11-14
32	1718	Resident Welfare Association J-Pocket Sheikh Sarai-II, New Delhi-110017,	1-B, J-PKT., Sheikh Sarai-II, New Delhi.	
33	1719	Adarsh Resident Welfare Association Madangir Phase-1, Central Market	Stall no. 2 Ground Floor, Gurudwara Market, Madangir, New Delhi.	
34	1743	Dr. Ambedkar Resident Welfare Association, Add. F-605, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Sec-5, New Delhi	. F-605, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Sec-5, New Delhi	
35	1773	Resident Welfare Association	J-56 To J-65, Saket, New Delhi.	
36	1776	Resident Welfare Association,	Avenue-31, House J-56 to J65, Saket, New Delhi	
37	1797	Block A,B and C Resident Welfare Association	B-39-C, Duggal Colony, Khanpur, New Delhi.	
38	1816	The Resident Welfare Association	J-3/33, Khirki Extn. Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	25-03-12
39	1828	Resident Welfare Association	15-C, MIG DDA Flats, Sheikh Sarai-1, New Delhi.	05-01-15
40	1834	RPS Green (Residents Welfare Association).	Flat No. 242, RPS Flats, Sheikh Sarai, Phase-1, New Delhi.	05-01-15
41	2291	White House-A Resident Welfare Association,	100 A/1, Gautam Nagar, New Delhi.	26-05-17
42	1846	K & L Block Resident Welfare Association.	K-513, Dakshinpuri Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi.	20-05-15
43	1879	United Federation of Resident Welfare Association	J9/50, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Khirki Exrn. Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	14-08-15
44	1880	Flat Owners and Residents Association	E-1, Greater Kailash Enclave-1, New Delhi.	18-08-15
45	1891	Residents Welfare Association	7-1 <sup>st</sup> 57, F/F, J.J. Colony Madangir, New Delhi.	10-01-15
46	2392	X-29 Residents Association,	X-29, Hauz Khas, New	09-11-17

			Delhi.	
47	1962	Gautam Apartment Residents Association (REGD).	Still Below Flat No. 43 Gautam Apartmens, DDA SFS Hats Gulmohar Park, New Delhi.	18-02-16
48	1999	A-Block Dakshinpuri Residents Welfare Association	A-228, Ground Floor, Dakshinpuri, New Delhi.	05-04-16
49	2013	SDA(C-1) Residents Welfare Association	C-1-52, Ground Floor, Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi.	28-04-16
50	2032	Bada Moholla Residents Welfare Association	A-20, Bada Moholla, Devli Road, Khanpur, New Delhi.	30-05-16
51	2041	Residents Welfare Association Ward No. 180,	7/65 Ground Floor Dakshinpuri Extn Near Tarawanti Hospital, New Delhi	08-06-16
52	2042	Jai Kapish Apartment Resident Welfare Association (jkarwa)	Flat No.-A-2, Ground Floor, Jai Kapish Apartment, Kh. No.149/19, Export Enclave, Khanpur, New Delhi..	09-06-16
53	2363	Hauz Rani Kumhar Basti (KOT) Resident Welfare Association,	268, A/116, Hauz Rani, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	21-09-17
54	2052	Madangir Residents Welfare Assocation	. A-11, 160 Madangir, New Delhi.	23-06-16
55	2143	Hauz Khas Apartments (SFS) Resident Welfare Association	Gate No. 1 S.F.S Apartment, Huaz Khas, New Delhi.	19-10-16
56	2157	Kedarnath Apartment Resident Welfare Association	D-151 Krishna Park, Devli Road Khanpur, New Delhi.	09-11-16
57	2246	Sant Shree Durbalnath Residents Welfare Association.	. B-11-315, First Floor, Madangir, New Delhi.	06-04-17
58	2393	SDA Residents Welfare Association,	C-4/54(SF), Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi.	09-11-17
59	2410	Ambedkar Nagar Samiti Residents Welfare Association,	F-2-323, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Sector-4, Madangir, New Delhi.	08-12-17
60	2412	Block T, K, J3, Khirki Extension,	T-23, Ground Floor,	20-12-17

		Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017 Residents Welfare Association	Khirki Extension, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	
61	2419	Sarvapriya Vihar Residents Welfare And Development Association (Street No.1 to 4).	. 2/31, Stilt Parking, Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi.	10-01-18
62	2457	Residents Welfare Association Geetanjali Enclave Block A,B,C,D,E, & F	A20, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Rear Paction, Geetanjali Enclave, New Delhi	05-03-18
63	2458	Geeta Bhawan Lane Hauz Khas, Residents Welfare Association,	D-1/9, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.	26-03-18
64	2478	Voice of Residents E Block Greater Kailash-I, Add. E-97 (LGF) Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi.	E-97 (LGF) Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi.	18-04-18
65	2513	R.P.S. Vasundhra Colony Residents Welfare Association,	. Flat No..120, R.P.S. Colony Khanpur, Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi.	10-05-18
66	2547	R.W.A Go Green Geetanjali Enclave,	R.W.A Go Green Geetanjali Enclave, Add. F-09, Geetanjali Enclave, New Delhi-17	11-07-18
67	2563	R.W.A. East Malviya Nagar B1-Block Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-17	. N-11, Basement, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	08-08-18
68	2587	R.W.A. Sheikh Sarai Gaitri Nagar, New Delhi-17,	Shop No.1133, Sheikh Sarai, N. Delhi-17	24-09-18
69	2595	R. W. A. G Block Marg 25,	G-62, Saket, New Delhi.	01-10-18
70	2636	R.W.A. W-4.	E-28, 4/18 Lane-W4 Club Westen Avenue Sainik Farm, New Delhi.	
71	2638	R.W.A. Indira Virat & MCD Market Association	A-1-433-F/F, J.J. Colony, Madangir, New Delhi.	19-12-18
72	2654	R.W.A. Panchsheel Vihar A,B,C,H Block,	A-29/1, G.F. Back Side Panchsheel Vikas, New Delhi-17	31-01-19
73	2668	R.W.A S-Block Residents Community G. K-I, New Delhi.	S-424 (G/F), Greater Kailash, New Delhi.	1-04-19
74	2681	R.W.A Hauz Khas Central	A-6 Hauz Khas New Delhi-110013	06/06/19
75	2676	R.W.A. Hauz Khas Central, A-6, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110013		06-06-19
76	2694	R.W.A. Bihari Park Khanpur, New Delhi-110062	House No.8 G/F, Shop Bihari Park, Devli	26-06-19

			Road Khanpur, New Delhi-110062	
77	2698	R.W.A. Sai Lane, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	C-35, Sector Flat Side Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	15-07-19
78	2702	R.W.A. NJVHS,	Add. 30-G/F, Navjivan Vihar, New Delhi-110017	31-07-19
79	1894	Zamrudpur (East) Residents Welfare Association,	27-B, Ground Floor, Shop No-1, FP, Punjabi Mohalla, Zamrudpur, New Delhi.	10-05-15
80	1993	Hauz Khas A,D & C Block Residents Welfare Association	D-16/D, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.	18-03-16
81	46	Garden Pride Residents Welfare Association D-1, Block Malviya, Delhi.	B-1/10, Block-B-1, LGF, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-17.	16-07-10
82	77	Jan Sahyon Residents Welfare Association,	E-51, Ambedkar Nagar, Sector-5, Dakshinpuri, New Delhi.	06-06-10
83	156	DDA Flats Residents Welfare Association, Khirki,.	336, DDA Flats, Khirki, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	08-10-10
84	243	Village Kalu Sarai Residential & Social Welfare Association,	. 56, Vallage Kalu Sarai, New Delhi.	
85	260	Residents Welfare Association (A&B Block), Sarvodaya Enclave, New Delhi-110017,	B-69, Sarvodaya Enclave, New Delhi-110017	
86	1479	Ganpati Apartment Residents Welfare Association Toot Sarai, Malviya Nagar,.	Plot No-3, Flat No.15, Kh. No.122/1, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor, Ganpati Apartment, Toot Sarai, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	19-09-13
87	1484	Aiswarya Apartments Residents Welfare Association Khanpur Extn.	Flat No. D-13, Khanpur Extn. New Delhi.	30-09-13
88	S/2739	D-Block Krishna Park Residents Welfare Association	D-357 Devli Khanpur New Delhi.	13-12-19
89	S/2744	Harmony Residents Welfare Association	L-57-C Saket.	17-02-20
90	S/2755	Safdarjung Enclave Senior Residents Welfare Association	B-5/7G/F Block B-5 Safdarjung Enclave	20-02-20
91	S/2775	Pragati Resident Welfare Association	B-1/71 Safdarjung Enclave	29-10-20

**Annexure –13.26**

**List of RWA in Sub-Division SAKET, South**

<b>S NO</b>	<b>REGN NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF THE RWA REGISTERED UNDER SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT.</b>	<b>OFFICE OF THE REGISTERED SOCIETY</b>	<b>DATE OF ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE</b>
1	431	N Block Residents Welfare Association	Rectangle No. 54, Part of Khasra No. 24/2,25/2 village Devli, Tehsil Mehrauli Now Known As N-50, Sainik Farm New Delhi	04/01/11
2	330	C-B Sangam vihar Resident Welfare Association New Delhi	C-669,Sangam Vihar New Delhi	02-01-11
3	380	G-Block Tigri Resident Welfare Association	H no-.G-1874 , Tigri Colony, New Delhi	28-02-11
4	418	Anupam Apartment (LOT-II) Residents Welfare Association B.M . Road Saket.	190, Anupam Apartment M.B.Road, Saket, New Delhi	28-03-11
5	490	Resident Welfare Association Block A To H JJ colony Tigri New Delhi	C-1134, J.J. colony Tigri, New Delhi	23-5-11
6	125	Farm View Apartment Resident Welfare Association	1,Lower Ground Floor, Block-I, Kh-40, Faram View Apartment Satbari, New Delhi-110074	23-09-2010
7	521	Resident Welfare Society	D-528, Tigri Colony New Delhi	15-6-11
8	625	Swabhiman Sangam Samit Residents Welfare Association Sector-2 L-1STH Sangam vihar New Delhi	L-1 House NO-1354/8-A, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi.- 110080	9-06-11
9	1021	Residents Welfare Association Rajpur Extn. Colony New Delhi	C-74, Rajpur Extn. Colony, New Delhi.	25/07/2012
10	1591	Tigria Block Resident Welfare Associatoin	A-149, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tigri J.J Colony, New Delhi	27-4-14
11	1586	C-Block (85-170) Resident Welfare Association Chattarpur Extension	C-Block Plot NO,85 TO 170 Chattarpur Extension New Delhi	27-03-14
12	1585	Angel Apartment Residents Welfae Association	H No-81, Ground Floor, Chattarpur , New Delhi	26-3-14
13	1552	Residents Welfare Associatio B- Block	H No-B-125, DR, , Ambedkar	02-11-14

		DR, Ambedkar Colony Chhattarpur	Colony Chhattarpur New Delhi	
14	1614	20 Point Program Plots residents Welfare Association Asola Delhi-110017	338, Asola Housing Complex, Asola Extn. New Delhi	06/09/14
15	1672	Bari Bhati And Choti Bhati Residential Welfare Association	B-59, Behind Primary School, Bari Bhati, New Delhi.	
16	2043	K- Block Residentas Welfare Association	H NO-168/9, Ground Floor, Lane ,W-12/30, Western Aenue Sainik Farm, New Delhi	10-06-16
17	1840	Surya Apartment Residential Welfare Association	Flat No. D-1, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Devli Village, New Delhi	05/07/15
18	1991	L-II Block Ekta Resident Welfare Association	L-949/22 Plot No-602, Sangam Vihar New Delhi-110080	17-03-16
19	1985	Ekta Farm View Apartment Resident Welfare Association (S) Block Satbari, Rajpur Khurd Extn,	H No-10/D, Ground Floor Kh No-284, Village Satbari New Delhi, - 110074	14-04-16
20	1967	Sanjay Colony Bhatti Maines Resident Welfare Association	D-9,Sanjay Colony, Bhatti Maines, New Delhi-110074	25-02-16
21	1937	Daffodil Lane Satbari Residents Welfare Society	Kh No-279/1/2 (1-12),279/1/13),280/2(0-19)19 & 280/3(1-12) Satbari New Delhi	14-12-15
22	1904	Resident Welfare Association D,-Block Chattarpur Phari New Delhi-110074	D-B/K, Chattarpur Phari, Located at D-35/727 Chattarpur Phari New Delhi	15-06-2015
23	1903	Rural And Residents Welfare Association Village Maidan Gaarhi	Plot No-184,Village, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi	17-10-2015
24	1902	Resident Welfare Association Tigri Village	H No-Tigri Village New Delhi	13-10-2015
25	2046	Friendz Apartment Residents Welfare Association(Farwa)	Flat No. 3C(2 <sup>nd</sup> flr), Friendz Apartment, 149/2, nai Basti, Devli,New Delhi.	13/06/16
26	229	Resident Welfare Association of Sri Swastik Residency	Flat No-108,1 <sup>ST</sup> Floor Kh No-322.Neb Sarai ,New Delhi-110068	19-11-2010
27	742	Resident Welfare Association Chandan	RZ-54,Saidulajab Village New	12-12-11

		Colony Saidulajab N.D	Delhi	
28	181	Shakti Residents Welfare Association Block –L-1,Part-1,Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-110062	L-I/1593/8,G,F Sangam Vihar, New Delhi -110062	21-10-2010
29	760	IGNOU Road Ned Sarai Resident Welfare Association	D-1/A, Ground Floor Neb Sarai, New Delhi.	29-12-11
30	880	Vedaansh Resident Welfare Association Neb Sarai (RWANS)	APTT 157,KHASRA NO-322, Neb Sarai Village, New Delhi	17-05-12
31	893	LOT-I Anupam Apartments Resident Welfare Association	Flat No-63,DDA, Saidulajab, New Delhi	23-5-12
32	895	Shree Bala ji apartments Residents Welfare Association Nai Basti Devli Village	641/2, Grond Floor, Flat No-3A,VillageDevli, New Delhi.	23-5-12
33	914	King Appartments Resident Welfare Association	Flat No-8, Khasra No-150, New Basti Road, Devli Village, New Delhi	28-5-12
34	1000	Chhattar Pur Ph-II Sangam Apartment Resident Welfare Association	Flat No-07,Tower No-03. First Floor A-273, Chaudhary Malkhan Singh Marg, Chhattarpur Extension ,New Delhi.	7-11-12
35	1393	NEELKANTH Apartment Resident Welfare Association Export Enclave Devli	B-1-UGF, Neelkanth Apartment, KH. NO-149/2, Export Enclave, Devli, New Delhi	13- 6- 2-13
36	1405	Dev Apartment Residents Welfare Association Devli	C-7,1/F Plot no.657/1, Gali NO-1, Near Telephone Exchange, New Delhi	26-6-13
37	1436	Chhattarpur Village Residents Welfare Association	Khasra NO-311/30 Polt No-64,Basement Chattarpur, New Delhi	8-2-1 3
38	1446	Residents Welfare association Asola Fatehpur Beri	Kh. NO-165, Main Road, Near Shiv Mandir, Asola Fatehpur Beri, New Delhi	14-8-13
39	1474	N/J Block Devli Residents Welfare Association	J-500,Western Avenue Sainik Farm Near Saket, Delhi	19-9-13
40	1536	Maruti Apartment Resident Welfare	Flat NO-1,Ground Floor Maruti Apartment Export Enclave Devli,	29-1-14

		Association	New Delhi	
41	1720	Katwaria Sarai Residents Welfare Association	L-1-2377-B-15, Sangam vihar, New Delhi	
42	1726	Resident Welfare Association Angal Apartments-2	Property no-257 KHASRA no-619/21, Angel Apartment-2 Chhattarpur, New Delhi	
43	1836	A,B & C Block Residents	Plot No-B-110/2 Chhattarpur Enclave Ph-II, New Delhi	5-5-15
44	1874	D-Block Resident Welfare Association	D-32, Chhattarpur Extn, New Delhi	8-3-15
45	2050	Ram Mehar Enclave Rajpur Residents Welfare Association	C-47, C-48, Ground Floor, KH-No-63 Hari Govind Enclave, Rajpur Khurd, New Delhi	22-6-16
46	2095	Pragatisheel Residents Association F-2 BLK	F-2/28, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi	23-6-16
47	2115	Neb Sarai Apartments Resident Welfare Association	KH. NO-322 to-517,169, Ground Floor, KH,NO-322, Neb Sarai New Delhi	23-8-16
48	2197	Radheyshyam Residents Welfare Association	A-7/17, G/F, KH. NO.884/1, Village Satbari Kharak Rewara, New DelhiS	22-12-16
49	2211	Residents Welfare Association C-BLK, Tigri Colony, New Delhi	C-1429,Ground Floor, J J. Colony, Tigri, New Delhi	24-1-17
50	2241	H, Block lane W-10 Residents Welfare Association	H-NO-24 Lane No.10 Western Avenue, Sainik Farms, New Delhi	21-3-17
51	2271	Asola enclave Residential Welfare Association(RWA)	Plot No. 4 Village Asola Kh. No. 453-458,450,172,446,449 Tehsil Hauz Khas Near Shani Mandir Delhi.	12/05/17
52	2355	Shiv Sadhbhawana Residential Welfare Association	H.No.548, 2/f, Bank Colony F.No C-4, Devli New Delhi	04/09/17
53	2365	Ashiyana Appartment Residents Welfare Association	F.No.4 U/G/F Block-B, Plot No. 679, Nai Basti, Devli, New Delhi	21/09/17
54	2408	Sangam Adarsh Residents Welfare	332/1-A,Ground Floor, Gali NO-	24-11-17



		Association , D-Block Sangam Vihar, New Delhi	1, Sangam vihar New Delhi	
55	2409	RESIDENTS Welfare Association A-Block (Gali NO-27 TO-32) Chattarpur Enclave PH-II, New Delhi	A-85, Chattarpur Enclave Ph-II New Delhi	29-11-17
56	2413	JVTS Neelanchal Vihar Residential Welfare Association	C-39, JUTS Garden, C Block Chhattarpur Extension, New Delhi	20/12/17
57	2437	New Ganga Apartment Devli, Residents Welfare Association	KH,NO-613,Second Floor Flat NO. C-7, Devli Village, New Delhi	29-1-18
58	2515	P-108,NEELKANTH Apartment Residents Welfare Association	P-108,CT-4,Neelkanth Apartment, Near Durga, Ashram Mandir, Village Chattarpur, New Delhi	10-5-18
59	2559	R.W.A Ravalli Association	C-601 JVTS Chhattarpur Extn New Delhi	30-7-18
60	2570	R.W.A Chattarpur Enclave PH-II New Delhi	B-160 Flat NO-6 KH-232 Chhattarpur New Delhi	23-8-18
61	2619	R.W.A G Block Marg 25	G-62 Saket New Delhi 110017	26/11/18
62	2655	R.W.A Ambika Apartment Resident Welfare Association	KH NO-258, Lane -4 Westend Marg Saidulajab Extn New Delhi	31-1-19
63	2673	R.W.A Shaoorpur	H.No. 11 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor shahoorpur New Delhi	09/01/19
64	2691	R.W.A. Chattarpur Pahari	H. NO-122 G/F Ambedkar Colony Chattarpur New Delhi	24-6-19
65	1911	Sangat Apartment Residents Welfare Association	150,Flat NO-B-4, First Floor, Khasra NO-150 Devli New Delhi	11-2-15
66	S/2749	Westend DLF Chattarpur Farms Residents Welfare Association	7 Westend DLF Chattarpur Farms Mandi Road Chhattarpur New Delhi-74	19/02/2020
67	S/2738	Andheria Morh Resident Welfare Association	D-144 DR. Ambedkar Colony Andheria Morh Chhattarpur.	
68	S/2765	Galaxy Apartment Resident Welfare	Plot No.156 Kh. No.322 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor	

		Association	Flat No. TF01 Neb Sarai.	
67	2166	Bhavishya apartment Resident welfare association	PROP.NO.150A s/f Flat no.C4,KH NO 150 Sangam viher, new delhi	15/11/2016

**Annexure –13.29**

**List of Govt. School in ZONE-23 in South District**

S. No.	School ID	School Name	Principal Name	Mobile No.
1	1719106	GSV (CO-ED)SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE	Sangeeta Chauhan	9868506070
2	1923004	GSBV SSS QUTAB MEHARLI	Amit Pandey	9891333455
3	1923005	YOGI SBV SEC-IV DR.AMB.NGR	Dharma Singh	9810297844
4	1923008	GBSSS NO-1, SEC-IV, DR. AMB NGR	Hari Das Meena	9540686565
5	1923009	GBSSS NO-2 SEC-IV, DR. AMB NGR	Banwari Lal	9971866515
6	1923010	GBSSS MALVIYA NAGAR	Dinesh Kumar	8800727070
7	1923011	SAP GBSSS SEC-V, DR. AMB NGR.	Shailesh Sharma	9891085919
8	1923012	GBSSS CHIRAG DELHI	DR. Jai Kishan PL	9711283028
9	1923013	GBSSS BEGUMPUR	Gajraj Singh	9013322696
10	1923016	GBSS NO-1 SEC-V, DR. AMB NGR	Dinesh Kr Kuldeep	8079091067
11	1923017	GBSSS TIGRI DR.AMB NGR.	Piyare Lal	9654047574
12	1923019	GSBV SEC-IV, DR. AMB NGR	Devender	9811213821
13	1923021	GBSSS HAUZ RANI	Ramesh Baboo	8700098015
14	1923036	ISHANI SKV G BLOCK SAKET	Kiran Bahoria	9350043831

15	1923037	SKV CHIRAG DELHI	Rekha Singh	9990574607
16	1923041	RRMR SKV HAUZ RANI	Seema Bahl	9818857006
17	1923044	GGSSS, No.1 DR. AMBEDKAR NAGAR	Manju Gautam	8368678965
18	1923045	GGSSS NO-2 SEC-IV, DR. AMB NGR	Santosh Bhardwaj	9911235121
19	1923046	SKV MALVIYA NAGAR	Kiran Bala	9873429484
20	1923047	GGSSS SEC-V, DR. AMB NGR	Sudehsh Chaudhry	9968787940
21	1923050	GGSSS NO-2 SEC-V, DR. AMB NGR	Kanchan Aghi	9891956571
22	1923051	GGSS LADO SARAI	Sunita Sharma	9871780871
23	1923055	GGSSS M.B. ROAD	Ratna Kalra	9911150536
24	1923056	VCSG, SBV J-BLOCK SAKET	Dr. V.K. Kaushik	9811660916
25	1923057	NSKV BEGUMPUR	Ravinder Kaur Malhotra	9810320458
26	1923058	GBSSS M.B.ROAD	Roshan Lal	9717271331
27	1923060	GGSSS NO-3 SEC-IV, DR. AMB NGR	Aruna Anand	9810178802
28	1923065	GBSSS NO-3 SEC-IV, DR. AMB NGR	Ram Dyal Khatik	9999608225
29	1923066	GBSSS NO-3 SEC-V, DR. AMB NGR	B P Meena	8447094676
30	1923068	GBSSS G BLOCK SAKET	R.P. Meena	9718985131
31	1923071	GSKV PUSHP VIHAR	Veena Sejwal	9911557697
32	1923072	GGSS BEGUMPUR	Roli Shrenath	9910574869
33	1923078	GGSS NO-1 SEC-V, DR. AMB NGR	Lalita Baxela V PL	9910954327
34	1923080	GGSSS TIGRI,	Soniya Ahuja V PL	9810044982
35	1925032	SKV(GARGI) GREEN PARK EXTN.	Manish Malhotra	9810018155
36	1925333	SV(CO-ED) SHAHPUR JAT	Savita Arya V PL	9810430623

37	1923351	GSV.CO-ED SSS DAKSHINPURI EXTN.DR.AMB.NGR	Jag Roshni	9818198050
38	1923393	SBV NO 2 DR AMB NGR	Sahev Singh	9968893415

**List of Govt. School in ZONE-24 in South District**

S. No.	School ID	School Name	Principal Name	Contact No.
1	1720026	Vasant Kunj,B-1GGSSS	Parveen Kumari (V.Pri)	26894530
2	1720031	Vasant Kunj B-1 RPVV	Ms.Anju Chawla (PRI)	26122308
3	1720173	Vasant Kunj B-1 GBSSS	Sh. Om Prakash (V.Pri)	26133199
4	1923003	Jonapur BNKSKV	Rekha Mudgal (V Pri)	26658104
5	1923014	Fatehpur Beri SBV	Shri Chand Vashista (V.Pri)	26654815
6	1923015	Mehrauli No. - 2 GBSSS	Hansraj Meena (V.PRI)	26646788
7	1923018	Deoli GBSSS	Rakesh Singh (V.PRI)	26048091
8	1923020	Khanpur No. -1 GBSSS	Samandra Pal (V.Pri)	29968874
9	1923023	Dera Gaon GGSSS	Neeta Varshneya (V.PRI)	26652214
10	1923026	Bharti Mines G(co ed)SSS	Anil Kumar Kispotta (V.PRI)	26652223
11	1923027	Sangam Vihar GBSSS	Raja Ram Singh (V Pri)	26043132
12	1923031	Neb Sarai G(Co ed)SS	Ram Dhan (V.Pri)	29533530
13	1923033	Maidan Garhi G(co ed)SS	Abha Aggarwal (V.PRI)	26301363
14	1923038	Mehrauli RSKV	Mrs. Sarda Arya (V.Pri)	26644813
15	1923042	Deoli BPSKV	MRS.Lalita Tirkey (PRI)	26047659
16	1923048	Chattarpur GGSSS	Mrs. Ameeta Gandhi (Pri) Renu (V Pri)	26806242
17	1923052	Sangam Vihar GGSSS	Pushpa Ekka (Pri) Sonu Nijhawan (V.PRI)	26047045
18	1923059	Fatehpur Beri PDSKV	Anshu Bhardwaj (PRI)	26653784
19	1923061	Sultanpur SKV	Ms.Kanta Devi (V Pri)	26805825
20	1923062	Khanpur HRSKV	Meena Tuli (V.P)	29965681
21	1923063	Aya Nagar SKV	Dr.Neeta Tyagi (V.Pri) Babita (V.Pri)	26502462
22	1923064	Mandi GGSSS	Amiel Dungdung (V.Pri)	26651367

23	1923069	Khanpur No - 2 GBSS	Kalu Ram Meena (V.PRI)	29962436
24	1923070	Mehrauli No - 3 GBSS	V.Selvarasu (V.PRI)	26645218
25	1923079	Mehrauli No - 2 SKV	Ms. Seema Khtrapal (VP) Ms. Lalita Rani (V.Pri)	26641383
26	1923081	Chattarpur ATSBV	Rajbir singh (V.PRI)	26804615
27	1923354	Aya Nagar GBSSS	Bachan Pandit (V Pri)	26501961
28	1923355	Sultanpur GBSSS	Daya Shanker (V. PRI)	26804571
29	1923358	Mandi GBSSS	Rajbir (V.PRI)	26651367
30	1923359	Jonapur SBV	Vivek Kumar (V.Pri)	26658103
31	1923360	Dera Gaon GBSSS	Sh. Leela Ram (V Pri)	26652213

**Annexure –13.31**

**List of Private School in Zone-23 in South District**

S. No.	School ID	School Name	School Address	Contact No.
1	1719113	Ambience Public School	A-1, SAD Enclave, NEW DELHI-	26109739
2	1719116	Delhi Police Public School	B-4 SAD Encl NEW DELHI	26177094
3	1719117	St. Paul's School (Minority)	C-3, SDA, HAUZ KHAS NEW DELHI	26511725
4	1719120	Green Fields School	A-2 BLOCK, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE, NEW DELHI	26101106
5	1923249	Laxman Public School	HAUZ KHAS ENCLAVE, NEW DELHI - 16	26967041/26963240/26963246
6	1923250	Birla Vidya Niketan	PUSHP VIHAR IV, NEW DELHI	29562672
7	1923253	Baba Banda Bahadur Singh Memorial Sec. School	MEHRAULI, NEW DELHI - 30	26861006
8	1923255	General Raj's School	BALBIR SEXENA MARG HAUZ KHAS - 16	26528516/26531911/ 2861006
9	1923259	Manav Bharti India International School	PANCHSHEEL PARK (SOUTH), NEW DELHI - 17	26014515/26016397
10	1923261	Sahodya Sr. Sec. School (Minority)	C-1, S.D AREA NEW DELHI - 16	26512344
11	1923264	Mother's International School	SRI AUROBINDO NEW DELHI - 16	26854512/26964140
12	1923267	Vidya Niketan School	D- BLOCK SAKET NEW DELHI - 17	26569425/26851350
13	1923269	Mirambika Free Progress School	SRI AUROBINDO EDUCATION SOCIETY, SRI AUROBINDO MARG NEW	26863741

			DELHI – 16	
14	1923275	Malviya Public School	T - 55 KHISKI EXTN, MALVIYA NAGAR NEW DELHI - 17	29541831
15	1923282	Arya Public School	ARYA SAMAJ, MALVIYA NAGAR, NEW DELHI - 17	26680415
16	1923285	Amity International School	ROAD NO. 44, M - BLOCK SAJET NEW DELHI - 17	29563185/29563046/47/98
17	1923297	Apeejay School	J - BLOCK, GURUDWARA ROAD, SAKET, NEW DELHI- 17	29555208/29551634
18	1923340	Red Roses Public School	D-BLOCK SAKET NEW DELHI - 17	26962977
19	1923347	Amrita Vidyalayam	SEC-VII, PUSWHP VIHAR, SAKET, NEW DELHI - 17	29561744/29561363
20	1923350	Amity International School	SEC-7, PUSHP VIHAR, NEW DELHI - 17	29561778/29562024
21	1924144	The Indian School	JOSUP BROZ TITO MARG, NEW DELHI - 49	26265956
22	1924147	The Waulden School	A- BLOCK NITI BAGH NEW DELHI - 49	26855421
23	1924189	Fr. Agnel Sr.Sec.School (Minority)	GAUTAM NAGR NEW DELHI - 49	41034441
24	1925252	Apeejay School	SHEIKH SARI- I, Panchsheel Park, NEW DELHI - 17	26102218/26013134, 7303096825
25	1925257	St. Anthony's Sr. Sec. School (Minority)	C- 6, S.D - A HAUZ KHAS, 16	26514779
26	1925267	Gyan Bharti School	SAKET, (NEAR PVR), NEW DELHI - 17	26960146
27	1925279	DAV Model School	YUSUF SARAI NEW DELHI - 16	26854631
28	1925282	The Pinnacle School	D - BLOCK PANCHSHEEL ENCLAVE NEW DELHI - 17	26490952
29	1925350	New Green Field School	MARG 22, SAKET, NEW DELHI - 17	26960721
30	1923263	Mount Columbus School	C- Block, Dakshinpuri, New Delhi-110062	26051111/29961111
31	1923392	The Foundation School	Josip Broz Tito Marg, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi- 110049	26257551/26265956
32	1923372	Swarn Public School	171 A, Khirki Main Road, Malviya Nagar	29541652 / 29542675
33	1925365	Jain Modern Public	Green Park Extn New	26192543

		School	Delhi -110016	
34	1923391	Sant Nirankari Public School	T-23, Khirki Road Village, Opposite M Block, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017	29541280
35	1925398	NGF, Khirki Extn	Malviya Nagar T-21, Khirki Extn., Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	29542064/29544018
36	1923389	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Adarsh Vidyalaya	Sec-5, Dakshinpuri, Ambedkar Nagar New Delhi	9717787830

**Annexure -13.32**

**List of Private School in Zone-24 in South District**

S. No.	School ID	School Name	Principal Name	Contact No.
1	1719123	St. Mary's School Safdarjung Enclave	Annie Koshni	26103926
2	1923252	Sarawati Bal Mandir Sr. sec. School. Mehrauli	Narender pandy	26644171 26645770
3	1923254	Prince Public School Mehrauli	Mr. Upadhaya	26644669
4	1923256	St. John's Public School, Mehrauli	Ms. Usha Sharma	26644278 26641398
5	1923257	St. Robin Public School, Neb Sarai	Ms.Vineeta verma	
6	1923260	Gyan Jyoti Vidya Niketan, saidulazab	Mrs. Archana Sharma	29535494
7	1923262	Sona modern School Khanpur	Mr. Balraj Singh	29960469 29960470
8	1923268	Hamdard public school, Sangam vihar	Mr. Zubair Khan	26046737
9	1923270	Bal Niketan public school, A-59, sangam vihar	Mr. B. N. KK Chaturvedi	26047575 26057905 26043855 26043856
10	1923271	St. Mary's public school, Forest lane Neb sarai	Mr. Thomas Jorge	29532211 29533610
11	1923272	Tinu Public School,Sangam Vihar	Mrs. Urmila Malik	26047255 65673221 26047256

12	1923273	Amrita Public School, Sangam Vihar	Ms. Taruna Trehan	26047373 26043924 26043925
13	1923274	K.S.K. Academy,H-117, Ratia Marg,Sangam Vihar	Dr. Ompal Singh	26044177 26044755
14	1923276	Modern New Delhi Public School,	Mrs. Madhu Bala	29915070 32588510
15	1923277	Rajdhani Public School Raju Park, Khanpur	Mrs.Divya	65477729
16	1923278	New Jai Bharti Public school	Mr. Jagdish Kumar	26043859
17	1923279	Satyanam Public School, L-Block,Sangam Vihar	Mrs. Madhu Sharma	29251698
18	1923280	R.C.C.E. Public School, Chandan Hola Mehrauli	Mr. Rajender kumar Saini	64741464
19	1923281	Modern Gyan Deep Public School, Tigri Extn.	Mrs. Aarti Sharma	26042222
20	1923283	Savitri Public School Sangam Vihar	Mrs. Ashita	64617853 65023646
21	1923284	Anand Vidya Bharti Edn. Society School Sangam Vihar	Mrs. Neha Chandel	64707503
22	1923286	The Cambridge International School, Raju Park, Deoli	Ms. Neelam Singh	29912901 29912900 65655360
23	1923296	Col. Satsangi Kiran Memorial Public School, Sat Bari, Chhattarpur	S.S. Jaiman	26653344 26652130
24	1923339	Sai Nath Public School Tigri Extn.	Mrs. Bidhu Bala	65176767 26099355
25	1923349	Saptarishi Public School Chhattarpur	Mr. Ramesh Yadav	26303014
26	1923352	Indian Modern Public School Chhattarpur	Mrs. Sushma Sharma	65694922
27	1923353	Modern Green Valley Public School sangam Vihar	Mrs. Sangeeta	65757423
28	1923356	Hari Vidya Bhawan, K-II Block, Sangam Vihar	Ms. Meenakshi Sehrawat	64650700 26047700
29	1923362	Mandi Vidya Niketan (Sardar Patel Vidya	Mrs. Sangeeta Sharma	26651065 26651066



		Niketan)		
30	1923364	M.R.Jain Public School, H-16 Shiv Mandir Marg Sangam Vihar New Delhi-62	Sandeep Jain	
31	1924202	Shiv Shakti Model Public School, L-Ist, Sangam Vihar New Delhi-62	Satish	
32	1923376	Cambridge Public School, L-2, Sangam Vihar, ND-62	Sanjay	
33		Bloom Public School	Ms. Shyama Vinod	26897972, 26890415

**Annexure –13.33**

**List of Relief Shelter in District South**

- ▶ Night Shelter at AIIMS near footover bridge Gate No.3 (Opposite site)
- ▶ Night Shelter at AIIMS Metro Gate No.2 New Delhi.
- ▶ Night Shelter at AIIMS Metro Gate No. 3, New Delhi.
- ▶ Night Shelter at Block -3, Dashinpuri near P.S. Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi.
- ▶ Night Shelter at 100Foota Road Chhattarpur ,New Delhi.
- ▶ GGSS School Arjun Nagar, New Delhi.

**List of staging area in District South**

***Kendriya Vidhyalya Sector-3, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.***

***Katyani Mandir, Chhattarpur, New Delhi.***

***Mother International School .***

**List of NGO's in the District South:**

S.NO	NAME OF NGO	ADRESS	CONTACT NO
<b><u>1</u></b>	AADI	2-Balbir saxena marg, Hauz khas New Delhi	9868324263
<b><u>2</u></b>	Prerna Mahila Samiti	C-100,j.j. Colony, Khanpur, New Delhi	9891772434
<b><u>3</u></b>	Dalip Critian Society Yuva Mandal	H.No-18, Gandhi Camp Sangam Vihar, N.D	7503226832
<b><u>4</u></b>	Disha Mahila Mandal	G-76, Sangam Vihar, Bandh RD. Veer Bazar	9250296715
<b><u>5</u></b>	Shakti Mahila Mandal	L-1,29/1,1800 Sangam Vihar, N.D	9250296715
<b><u>6</u></b>	Umang Youth Club	O-1/74, Madangri, N.D	9953846683
<b><u>7</u></b>	Concern For Humanity	326, Grd Fir, Shanti Cly Sultanpur Road N.D	9958989144
<b><u>8</u></b>	Yuva Jan Kalyan	C-5, Bhati Mines, N.D	9312236848
<b><u>9</u></b>	Mahila Unnati Mandal	43, Madangir Gaon, N.D	995835018
<b><u>10</u></b>	Jan Lok Kalyan Samati	12/70, Dakshinpuri, N. D	9873238919
<b><u>11</u></b>	Unnati Mahila Mahila	G-19 Dakshinpuri, Nr- Tigri More Fruit Mkt N.D	9953846683
<b><u>12</u></b>	Sikha Mahila Mandal	G-19, Dakshinpuri, N.D	9953846683
<b><u>13</u></b>	Khushi Mahila Mandal	B-194, Dakshinpuri,ND	9953846683
<b><u>14</u></b>	Shakti Mahila Mandal	K-286, Dakshinpuri, ND	8586914938
<b><u>15</u></b>	Disha Mahila Mandal	B-300 Sanjay Camp,	9953846683

		Dakshinpuri, ND	
<b><u>16</u></b>	Bhagat Singh Youth Club	275, Maidan Garhi, ND	9810405358
<b><u>17</u></b>	Tulsi Youth Club	CCTR Computer Education, Lado Sarai, ND	9871076832
<b><u>18</u></b>	Nav Yuvak Club	300, Dakshinpuri,ND	9355240822
<b><u>19</u></b>	Yuva Vikas Mandal	S-158, A-1 H.No.140, Shanti Cly, Mandi Village, ND	8800443286
<b><u>20</u></b>	Jan Vikas Samiti	275, Maidan Garhi ,ND	9717173993
<b><u>21</u></b>	Ekta Mahila Mandal	G-19, Dakshinpuri, ND	9953846683
<b><u>22</u></b>	Yuva Vikas Sangtan	477/6, Sambhav cly Mandi Pahari, N.D	9650161623
<b><u>23</u></b>	Anjli Yuva Mandal	E-107, Jawahar Park Devli Rd. ND	9868637927
<b><u>24</u></b>	Mamta Heath Institute For Mother & Child	265/16, Col Farm, JJ Camp, Tigri	7503565069
<b><u>25</u></b>	Kalyanam	c-1/4/108, Sangam Vihar, N.D	64994202
<b><u>26</u></b>	Sakkar Outreach Ambedkar Nagar	F-2/42, Nr- SBI Madangri Ambedkar Nagar, ND	9868314251
<b><u>27</u></b>	Kalyanam	D-1/143, Rtiya Marg Sangam Vihar, N.D	64994202
<b><u>28</u></b>	Natural Care	J-3/11, Hauz Rani Khirki Extn, Malviya Nagar, ND	9711982265
<b><u>29</u></b>	Srijan	4-CSC,1 <sup>st</sup> Flr, Anupam Appt. M.B RD. Saidulajab, ND	9968734683
<b><u>30</u></b>	CASP Plan Project	G—1377, Neem Chowk Sangam Vihar, , N.D	9971683223

<b><u>31</u></b>	Kalpana Youth Club	S-158, Shanti Cly, Mandi Village, ND	750332268
<b><u>32</u></b>	Jan Kalyan Yuva Mandal	S-165/D-42, N=Main Rd, Barat Ghar Sanjay Cly, Bhati Mines, ND	965488321
<b><u>33</u></b>	Aurobindo choudhary Memorial Great Indian Dream	H.No-19B Ward No-7 Mehrauli, N.D	9717722638
<b><u>34</u></b>	Love India Childrens Home	91-CWard No-2 Mehrauli, ND	981095884
<b><u>35</u></b>	Society For Promotion of Masses (SPYM)	111/9 Opp-B-4, Vasant kunj, N.D	9968384328
<b><u>36</u></b>	Arohan	B-127, Ground Floor, Malviya Nagar ND	243621160
<b><u>37</u></b>	Nav Sristi	306, Holi Chowk, Neb Sarai, ND	26833248
<b><u>38</u></b>	Sadhbhavna Samaj Kalyan Samiti	19/70, Dakshinpuri Extn. ND	9958075961
<b><u>39</u></b>	Nai Soch	G-12/276 B, Sangam Vihar ND	9210839643
<b><u>40</u></b>	Temple of Inspiration prayas	C-211B, Chattarpur Encl. ND	9911412684
<b><u>41</u></b>	Swecha We For Change	R-84 khirki Extn, ND	9810168181
<b><u>42</u></b>	Sakshi-GRC	kH.No.156, Chandan Hulla, ND	9540304220
<b><u>43</u></b>	Life Care Regeneration	A-223 LGF Shivalik Malviya Nagar, ND	9810424855
<b><u>44</u></b>	The Nand&jeet Khemka	11, Community Centre, 1 <sup>st</sup>	9899663623

	Foudation	FLr, Saket, ND	
<b><u>45</u></b>	Youth Reach	11, Community Centre, 1 <sup>st</sup> Flr , Saket ND	9899663623
<b><u>46</u></b>	Anjlik Yuva Mandal	E-107, jawahar park, Devli Rd, ND	9868637927
<b><u>47</u></b>	Dastkar	Kisan Hat, Nature Bazar, Andheria More, ND	

**Annexure –13.35**

**JJ Cluster in South District**

S. No.	Address	House holds	Land owning agency	Division
1.	Jjc sangam vihar (shiv mandir)	92	Forest dept.DDA.	Saket
2.	Jona pur bhim basti	656	Forest deptt.	Mehrauli

3.	Mandi village bapu camp	358	Forest deptt.	Mehrauli
4.	Mandi pahari (shambhav camp)	312	Forest deptt.	Mehrauli
5.	Mandi village (diru camp)	170	Forest deptt.	Mehrauli
6.	Mandi village (shanti camp)	408	Forest deptt	Mehrauli
7.	Dr.ambedkar satwari mehrauli	230	Gram sabha	Mehrauli
8.	Sahurpur mehrauli	51	Gram sabha	Mehrauli
9.	Kharak riwara satwari mehrauli	628	Gram sabha	Mehrauli
10.	Sanjay colony –mehrauli bhati mines	1263	Forest deptt	Mehrauli
11.	Ambedkar colony Andheriya more	87	Gram sabha	Mehrauli
12.	Chatter pur pahari	114	Gram sabha	Saket
13.	Janta jeevan tigari part -1	5419	DUSIB	Saket
14.	Harijan camp khan pur and banjra camp opposite pnb khanpur	348	DUSIB	Haus khas
15.	Sanjay camp dakshin puri extnsion	915	DUSIB	Haus khas
16.	Jjc sheheed camp block-16 dakshin puri extension	205	DUSIB	Hauz khas
17.	Mini subhash camp near police station dakhshin puri extension	195	DUSIB	Haus khas
18.	Subhash camp block -4-5-6-7 dakhshin puri	1230	DUSIB	Haus khas
19.	Jjc near virt cinema c- block Dakshinpuri	101	DUSIB	Haus khas
20.	Rana colony-11 Mehrauli	397	Forest deptt.DDA	Mehrauli
21.	Islam colony mehrauli	450	Forest deptt.DDA	Merauli
22.	In front ,b-4, b-5 vasant kunj	59	DDA	Mehrauli
23.	Janta jeewan camp tigri part -2	1755	DUSIB	Saket

**Suggested Formats for Reporting:**

**FORMAT FOR AN INITIAL REPORT**

**PART 1 – SITUATION**

- 1.1. Type of disaster
- 1.2. Date and time
- 1.3. Affected area
- 1.4. Number of dead (approx)

**PART 2 – SEARCH & RESCUE**

S.No.	Location (district, town or RWA)	Total number of people missing (approx)	Response Status (local S&R resources deployed)	Unmet needs for which additional S&R resources are requested (give details e.g. teams, special expertise, heavy equipment)	Priority
2.1					
2.2					
2.3					
etc					
<b>Total</b>					

**PART 3 – MEDICAL & HEALTH**

S.No.	Location (district, town or RWA)	Injured		Response Status (condition of medical facilities, hospital wards, asualty rooms, operating theaters, laboratories, water supply, ancillary equipment)	Unmet Needs (List personnel, supplies and equip. required from external sources)	Priority
		Serious	Walking wounded			

3.1						
3.2						
3.3						
etc						
<b>Total</b>						

#### PART 4 - SHELTER AND CLOTHING

S.No.	Location (district, town or village)	Total number of People requiring shelter or clothing	<b>Response Status</b> (number of people being provided with shelter or clothing under local arrangements)	<b>Unmet needs</b> (number of people for whom external assistance is requested (specify <i>type</i> of assistance required e.g. tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets, clothing))	Priority
4.1					
4.2					
4.3					
etc					
<b>Total</b>					

#### PART 5 - FOOD

S.No.	Location (district, town or village)	Total number of people requiring food	<b>Response Status</b> (number of people being provided with food under local arrangements)	<b>Unmet needs</b> (number of people for whom external supplies of food are requested. Say if cooking equipment and cooking fuel are required)	Priority
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
etc					
<b>Total</b>					

#### PART 6 - WATER

S.No.	Location (district, town or village)	Total number of people without potable water	<b>Response Status</b> (number of people being supplied with potable water under local arrangements; condition of supply)	<b>Unmet needs</b> (number of people for whom external supplies of water are requested. Say if treatment)	Priority



			system and repair status; availability of surface water)	supplies, containers or trucks are needed)	
6.1					
6.2					
6.3					
etc					
<b>Total</b>					

### PART 7 – SANITATION

S.No.	Location (district, town or village)	Total number of people without adequate sanitation	<b>Response Status</b> (number of people being provided with adequate sanitation under local arrangements)	<b>Unmet needs</b> (number of people for whom external arrangements for sanitation are requested. Say what arrangements are needed e.g. latrines, soap, detergents, chlorine powder, insecticides, sprayers)	Priority
7.1					
7.2					
7.3					
etc					
<b>Total</b>					

### PART 8 – LIFELINE SYSTEMS

S.No.	Location (district, town or village, or place to place)	<b>Response Status</b> (condition of systems)				<b>Unmet Needs</b> (List personnel, supplies and equipment requested from external sources)	Priority
		Roads & Bridges	Railways	Power Supplies	Communication System		
7.1							
7.2							
7.3							
etc							
<b>Total</b>							

**Name:**

**Designation:**

**Date:**

Signature:

## Consolidated Report on the Status and Actions

Items of Information	Details and Remarks
<b>I. Status</b>	
! Nature of event	
!! Estimates of number of locations affected and names of these locations	
!!! Estimates of number of DTC routes affected and name of these routes	
!!! Overall assessment of impact:	
. Estimated persons stranded/affected:	
• Number of persons needing evacuation from following locations	
• Estimated loss of lives:	
Estimated number of injured:	
• Names of roads blocked/congested:	
• Estimated number of houses/structures/area damaged:	
III. Damage to infrastructure	
i. Road transport	
ii. Power supply	
iii. water supply	
iv. Telecommunication	
v. Drainage systems	
vi. Railway power supply	
ix. Hospitals	

**SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR A FLASH REPORT**

**PART 1 – SITUATION**

- 1.1. Type of disaster
- 1.2. Date and time
- 1.3. Affected area
- 1.4. Possibility of after effects

**PART 2 – INITIAL ESTIMATE OF EFFECTS (*Very Approximate Numbers*)**

- 2.1. Dead
- 2.2. Injured
- 2.3. Missing
- 2.4. In need of shelter and/or clothing
- 2.5. In need of food
- 2.6. In need of water
- 2.7. In need of sanitation
- 2.8. Damage to lifeline systems

**PART 3 – POSSIBLE NEEDS FOR EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE**

- 3.1 Search and Rescue Yes/No
- 3.2 Evacuation Yes/No
- 3.3 Protection Yes/No
- 3.4 Medical and Health Yes/No
- 3.5 Shelter and clothing Yes/No
- 3.6 Food Yes/No
- 3.7 Water Yes/No
- 3.8 Sanitation Yes/No
- 3.9 Repair of lifeline systems Yes/No

**PART 4 – NEXT REPORT**

The next report, with more details, will be sent at ..... (date/time).

**Requisitioning Defence Forces for Disaster Relief**

1. Divisional HQ of Affected Area  
With name of Divisional Commissioner  
Tele and Fax Nos. With STD Code
2. District HQ of Affected Areas with  
Name of DC/DM, Tele and Fax nos. With STD code
3. Details of Affected Area
  - (a) District (s)
  - (b) Town (s)
  - (c) Blocks
  - (d) Villages
  - (e) Extent of Areas under Disaster (Kms X Kms)
4. Resources already deployed
  - (a) No. of NDRF teams
  - (b) No. of country Bouats with Civil Administration/  
Hired (in flood cases)
  - (c) No. of Motor Boats with Civil Admn./hired (in flood cases)
  - (d) Wireless Sets with Frequency and / Rang
5. Assistance Expected from Defence Forces
  - (a) Approximate Number of Persons to be evacuated
  - (b) Approximate ton of Relief; Material to be distributed
  - (c) Approximate water distances to be traversed by Boats per trip (in flood cases)
  - (d) Relief Material and Labor to handle those likely  
To be in post by (date/time)
  - (e) Any other help envisaged
6. Coordination with Civil Administration
  - (a) Exact Location for reporting of the teams/contingent
  - (b) Name and telephone/mobile no. of Coordinator from District Administration
  - (c) Name and telephone/mobile no. of Liaison officer from District Administration  
for Liaison and Guidance
  - (d) Name of Local Guides to accompany boats with knowledge of ground, bunds and  
pipeline under water, HT Wires, snapped live Electrical cables etc.

(Signature)  
District Magistrate, South West

**Requisition Form for NDRF Disaster Relief**

From;

Date of Report:

To:

(a) Nature of calamity:

(b) Date & Time of occurrence:

(c) Affected area (number and names of affected districts):

(d) Population affected (Approx.):

(e) Nearest Railhead:

(f) Nearest Airport:

(g) Relief measures undertaken in brief:

(h) Immediate response & relief assistance required:

(i) Forecast of possible future developments including new risks:

(j) Any other relevant information:

**Incident Report to be submitted by the SDM's**

**1) Incident Details :-**

- a) Date of Incident :
- b) Time of Incident :
- c) Location :
- d) Nature of Incident :
- e) Type of Incident (Major/Minor) :
- f) Brief Description of the Incident :

**2) Communication Details :-**

- a) Message received from :
- b) Time of receipt of Message :
- c) Mode of Message :

**3) Response Details :-**

- a) Whether any representation from the Department (Yes/No) :
- b) Name & Designation of the Officer/Official who visited the site :

**4) Response Details of the Line Departments :-**

S.No.	Name of the Agency	Time of Arrival at the Incident Site	Men Power deployed	Resources Deployed	Remarks

5) **No. of the Injured/Casualty :-**

Injured			Casualty
Minor	Major	Total	

6) **Details of the Injured /Casualty :-**

a) Casualty :

S.No.	Name	Father's/ Husband's Name	Age	Gender	Address	Name of the hospital where Referred

b) Injured :

S.No.	Name	Father's/ Husband's Name	Age	Gender	Address	Name of the hospital where referred	MLR No.

7) **Constabulary Details :**

- a) Name of the Police Station :
- b) FIR No.
- c) Name of the I.O. :

8) **Subsequent Action by the SDM :**

9) **Suggestions/Recommendations (if any) :**

**Date :**  
**SDM**

**Seal & Signature of the**





Highlight the activated Sections/ Branches/ Units

**5. Resources Summary**

<b>Resources Ordered</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>Site of Deployment</b>	<b>Assignments</b>

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Prepared by ( Name and Position):**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature**

**Annexure-13.44**

**Incident Response Format- Format-2**

**Incident status Summary (ISS)  
(Major Components)**

<b>1. Name of the Incident</b>  _____	<b>2. Name of the IRT:</b>  _____	<b>3 Operation Period</b>  _____	<b>4 Prepared:</b>  <b>Date:</b> _____  <b>Time:</b> _____				
<b>5. Name of the IC:</b> _____		<b>6. Phone No:</b> _____					
<b>7. Current Situation (Nos. of Casualty)</b>							
<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(e)</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Identified and cremated/ buried dead bodies</b>	<b>Un- identified dead bodies</b>
<b>Locations</b>	<b>Injured</b>	<b>Treated</b>	<b>Discharged</b>	<b>Patients referred ( Specify Hospitals with locations)</b>			
<b>8. Status of infrastructure ( Put tick mark)</b>						<b>9. Threats, if any which may be increases severity of incident may be indicated</b>  _____ _____ _____ _____	
<b>(a)</b>		<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(d)</b>			
<b>Infrastructure</b>		<b>Not Damaged</b>	<b>Partially Damaged</b>	<b>Completely Damaged</b>			
<b>Road</b>							
<b>Railways</b>							
<b>Airport</b>							
<b>Water Supply</b>							
<b>Electricity Supply</b>							
<b>Communication Network</b>							
<b>Communities/ Critical Infrastructure</b>							
<b>Residence</b>							
<b>Any Other ( Specify)</b>							
<b>10. Resources Deployed for Response with description</b>							
<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>			<b>(c)</b>		<b>(d)</b>	

Locations	Resources				ESF involved		Activities
	Humans Resources	Equipments:			Gov.	Non Gov.	
		Kind	Type	Quantity			
<b>11. Need for additional resources</b>							
(a)						(b)	
<b>Resource Details</b>						<b>Source of Mobilization</b>	
<b>Kind</b>			<b>Type</b>		<b>Quantity</b>		
<b>12. Remarks if any:</b>							
<b>13. Name and designation of officer Prepared by</b> _____							

**Incident Response System- Format-03**

**Unit Log**

**(Major Components)**

**Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient**

<b>1. Name of the Incidents</b> _____		<b>2. Name of the Section:</b> _____ _____		<b>3. Operational Period:</b> _____ _____		<b>4. Prepared</b>	
						<b>Date:</b>	
						<b>Time:</b>	
<b>5. Name of the Units</b>	<b>6. Work Assigned with resources</b>	<b>7. Name of the Site</b>	<b>8. Status of work</b>				
			<b>(a)</b>		<b>(b)</b>		
			Completed		Not Completed		
<b>9. Specify accident/ incident/ weather conditions which may increase severity of incident</b>							
<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>			<b>(c)</b>			
<b>Time</b>	<b>Location</b>			<b>Action taken or suggested</b>			
<b>10. Name and designation of officer Prepared by</b>							

**Incident Response System- Format 04**

**Record of Performed Activities**

**(Major Components)**

(Attach a separate sheet, if space is not sufficient)

<b>1.Name of the Incident:</b> _____ _____	<b>2. Operation period:</b> _____ _____	<b>3. Prepared</b> Date: _____ Time: _____
<b>4.Name of the Facilities where( ICP/Incident Base/ Camp/ Relief Camp/ Staging Area, Medical Camp/ Helibase/ Helipad/ Any Other) Division or Unit is deployed ( specify with exact location).</b> _____ _____		
<b>6.Work Assigned</b>	<b>7. Status of work (Put tick mark)</b>	
	(a)	(B)
	Completed	Non Completed
<b>8. Any incident/ accident during the response and action taken</b>		
(a)	(b)	
<b>Incident/ Accident ( Specify, if any)</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>	
<b>9. Name and designation of officer Prepared by</b> <i>(Specify Name Position and Section)</i> _____ _____  <i>(Prepared by all responder bellow the Section)</i>	<b>10. Despatch:</b>  Date: _____  Time: _____  _____  <b>11. Signature of Receiving Officer</b>	

**Incident Response System- Format 05**

**Organization Assignment List**

**(Major Components)**

*(Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient)*

This assignment list will be prepared as per IAP and will be circulated among all the responders and supervisory staff at the beginning of each operational period by the respective section chiefs

<b>1.Name of the Incident:</b> _____	<b>2.Operational Period:</b> _____	<b>3.Prepare:</b>
		Date: _____
Time: _____		
<b>4.Name of the section to whom work assigned:</b> _____		
<b>5.Name of the Supervisory Officer concerned:</b> _____		
<b>6.Name of the Responder:</b> _____		
<b>7.List of task assigned</b>		
a) _____		
_____		
b) _____		
_____		
c) _____		
_____		
d) _____		
_____		
e) _____		
_____		
f) _____		
_____		
g) _____		
_____		
h) _____		
_____		
i) _____		
_____		
<b>8. Name and designation of officer Prepared by:</b>	<b>9. Approved by:</b>	

**Incident Response System- Format 06**

**Incident Check-in and Deployment list  
(Major Components)**

(Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient)

<b>1.Name of the Incident:</b> _____ _____		<b>2. Name of the Section/ Branch/ Division/ Unit and facility</b> _____ _____				<b>3. Operational Period:</b> _____			<b>4. Prepared</b>		
									<b>Date:</b>		
									<b>Time:</b>		
<b>5. Resource Check- in Information</b>		<b>6. Source of Mobilisations</b>		<b>7. Check-in</b>		<b>8. Status of Resources</b>					
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
Personnel	Equipment		Govt.	Private	Date	Time	If still in Facility	Sick/ Out of service/ maintenance	Location of site if deployed (Specify)	Date	Time
	Kind	Type									
<b>9. Name and designation of officer Prepared by:</b> _____											



**Incident Response System- Format 07**

**On Duty Officer List  
(Major Components)**

*(Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient)*

*This will be maintained by all the Section and sent to RO through IC*

<b>1.Name of the incident</b> _____		<b>2.Name of Section/Branch/Division/Unit</b> _____			<b>3.Operational Period:</b> _____		<b>4.Prepared</b>	
							<b>Date:</b>	
							<b>Time:</b>	
<b>SI</b>	<b>5.Name of Officer</b>	<b>6.Designation in Normal Period</b>	<b>7.Phone No./E-mail ID</b>	<b>8.IRS Position for the Incident</b>	<b>9.Location of Deployment</b>	<b>10.Location of Camp with Contact Details</b>	<b>11.Any other Information</b>	
<b>12.Name and designation of officer Prepared by</b>				<b>13.Signature of the Section Chief</b> _____			<b>14.Dispatch</b>	
							<b>Date</b>	
							<b>Time</b>	

**Incident Response System- Format 08****Medical Plan  
(Major Components)**

Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient

1.Name of incident :		2. Operational period:		3. Prepared			4.Total Nos. of medical aid camp to be established:							
_____		_____		Date :										
_____		_____		Time:										
4.1 SI No.	4.2 Location (s)	4.3 Resources Available in the medical camp												
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(e)		(f)					
		No. of Medical Officers	No. of Paramedics staff	Others (ANM & trained volunteers specify)	Life saving drugs/ Appliances		Facilities of referral services and Blood Banks		Any other (Specify)					
					Yes	No	Yes	No						
5.Status of Ambulances Services			6. Availability of Regular Medical Facilities (Specify in Nos.)											
(a)	(b)	(c)	6.1 Govt					6.2 Private						
Name of the Ambul ance Service Provid er	Address & Contact No.	Paramedics		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Yes	No	Location	Sub Centre	PHC	Hospital	Medical College	Location	Clinic	Nursing Home	Hospital	Medical College	RMP
7. Road map of the area circulated among the ambulance service		8. Referral Medical Facilities in the Neighborhood												
(a)	(b)	(a)			(b)			(c)						
Yes	No	Location			Address			Specialization						
9. Name and designation of officer Prepared by (Medical Unit)				10.Approved by _____										
_____														

**Incident Response System- Format 09**

**(Major components)**

**(Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient)**

<b>1.Name of the Incident:</b> _____				<b>2.Operational Period:</b> _____				<b>3.Prepared</b>						
								<b>Date:</b>						
								<b>Time:</b>						
<b>4. List of locations where communications is available</b>														
(a) Name of Locations	(B) Organisation	(C) Requirement of Backup power supply		(D) Type of communication										
		Yes	No	Wireless			Telephone			HAM Radio	Web			
				HF	VHF	Morse	Land Line	Mobile	Satellite		E-mail	Skype		
<b>5.List of locations where communication has to be setup</b>														
(a) Name of Locations	(B) Organisation	(C) Requirement of Backup power supply		(D) Personnel requirement (specify Nos. if required)		(E) Type of communication								
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Wireless			Telephone			HAM Radio	Web	
						HF	VHF	Morse	Land Line	Mobile	Satellite		E-mail	Skype
<b>6.Arrangements for repair and replacement of faulty sets:</b> _____ _____ _____						<b>7.In stock available sets ( Specify Nos., Kind and type:</b> _____ _____								
<b>8.Networking plan for integrating inter-organisational communication facilities with the local setup (Army/ NDRF, etc.) –weather repeater or relay setup is required or not</b>						<b>9. Transport requirements for supervision and maintenance</b>								
<b>10. Name and designation of officer Prepared by</b> _____														

**Incident Response System- Format 10**

**Demobilization Plan  
(Major Components)**

*(Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient)*

<b>1.Name of the Incident</b> _____	<b>2.Name of Section/Branch/ Division/ Unit to be demobilized (Specify):</b> _____	<b>3.Operational Period:</b>				<b>4.Prepared</b>	
						Date:	
						Time:	
<b>5.Name of responder (s)/ details of resources to be demobilized</b>	<b>6.Location from where demobilization will take place</b>	<b>7.Date &amp; Time</b>	<b>8.Mode of transport</b>	<b>9.Transit destination, if any</b>	<b>10. Final Destination &amp; name of agency to whom returned</b>	<b>11. Ultimate destination agency notified or not</b>	
						Yes	No
<b>12. Demobilization plan for out of service equipments and sick personnel</b>							
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
<b>Name of sick personnel/out of service equipments</b>	<b>Location from where demobilization will take place</b>	<b>Date &amp; Time</b>	<b>Mode of transport</b>	<b>Transit destination, if any</b>	<b>Final Destination &amp; name of agency to whom returned</b>	<b>Ultimate destination agency notified or not</b>	
						Yes	No
<b>13.Name and designation of officer Prepared by</b> _____							
				<b>14.Approved by</b> _____		<b>15.Issued by</b> _____	

**List of Equipments in Emergency Operation Center and ORV South**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1	V sat Phone	1
2	Blankets (5x 8 feet)	1
3	Dust Masks (3")	1
4	Torch	05
5	Searching Lights	3
6	Rope Ladder	02
7	Safety Vest (Florescent)	1
8	First Aid Box	3
9	Inflatable Emergency Lightening System	1
10	Fire Proof Gloves	2
11	Min Max Thermometer	3
12	Emergency Light	3
13	Basic Hand Toolkit	1

**Quick Response Vechicle**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1	Oxygen Cylinder & Mask	1
2	Protective Helmets	4
3	Folding Stretchen (04 Fold)	1
4	First Aid Kit	1
5	Rope	1
6	Search Light	2
7	Ambu Bag (For Adults)	0
8	Ambu Bag(For Childrens)	0
9	Hammer	1
10	Shovel	1
11	Integrated Light Bar With Public Address Systems	1

**List of Equipments at DMC, MCD, Green Park**

S.No.	Name of the Items & Specification	Quantity
01	M.M.V Make Eisher	1 No.
02	3D Excavator cum loader with H.M.	1 No.
03	Rotary Rescue Saws Model NO.CE735R 14A	2 No.
04	Portable Inflatable Lighting System	1 No.
05	Trozen Power Rack Unit	1 Set
06	a) Gas Cylinder Oxygen & Gas Cylinder D.A. b) Trolley c) Gas Holder d) Water Pump Spanner e) Flash Back f) Open & Spanner g) Len Key h) Pipe Clamp i) Clamp Regulator j) Nozzle & Nozzle Pin Box k) Burning Lighter	01
07	Tata make double face sludge hammer- 20 pounds	12 Nos.
08	Tata make double face sludge hammer – 12 Pounds	12 Nos.
10	Crow Bars size 1650 mtr long x 25 mm (High Carbon steel)	12 Nos
11	a) Fire Extinguisher – 1 Kg. b) Fire Extinguisher – 5 Kg.	5 Nos 5 Nos
	P.A. System (Make-Ahuja)	1 Set
12	Mega Phone (Make - Ahuja)	1 No.
13	Manila Rope – 1 Roll	50 KG
14	Safety Helmet	60 Nos.
15	Goggles	60 Nos.
16	Respirators	60 Nos.
17	Safety Belt	10 Nos.
18	Aluminum Ladder – 4 mtr. (Height)	1 No.
19	Aluminum Ladder – 6 mtr. (Height)	1 No.
20	Face Protection	4 Nos.
21	Body Protections (Teri cotton overall)	60 Nos.
22	Eye wash, Face wash & Body wash, combination shower	1 No.
23	Gum Boot	60 Nos.
24	Reflective Jacket	30 Nos.
25	Hand Protection Gloves	60 Nos.
26	Barricading Tape	15 KG
27	Heavy Duty Multi Purpose Cone	30 Nos.
28	Ear Muff	6 Nos.
29	Steel Rack Size 8' x 6'	1 No
30	Steel Rack Size 6' x 3'	1 No

***List of Equipments at DTC Depot.- Khanpur***

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1	Fire Extinguisher Stand/Stand Buckets	3
2	Oil Drum Stand	2
3	Tyre Stand	3
4	Inspection Trolley	3
5	Gear Box Lifting Scissor Crane	1
6	Engine Lift Crane	1
7	Tyre Puncture Jacks	5
8	Battery Trolley	3
9	Car Washer Jets And Its Pump	2
10	Rivet Machine	1
11	Cng Leak Detector	1
12	Air Compressor	2
13	Battery Charger	4
14	Washing Plant Automatic	1
15	Air Inflation Gauge	2
16	Welding Set Arc	2
17	Grease Machine(Pneumatic Pump)	2
18	Oil Pump (Barre Pump)	7
19	Vulcanizing Machine	0
20	Bench Wise	1
21	Drill Machine	3
22	Tyre Dismantle Machine	1
23	Vaccum Clearner	1
24	Grinding M/C	1
25	Paint Gun	2
26	Battery Hydrometer	2
27	Generator	1