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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
RELIEF AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT
SOUTH ANDAMAN

Dated 09th May, 2016

To

The Director Disaster Management
A & N Administration
Port Blair
A & N Islands.

Sub: - Forwarding the District Disaster Management Plan regd:-

Kindly find enclosed herewith a copy of District Disaster Management Plan for South Andaman District approved by Chairman District Disaster Management Authority of South Andaman District for kind information and further necessary action.

Yours faithfully

Encl :-

Assistant Commissioner (R&DM)
South Andaman

Copy to: - The PA to Principal Secretary (R & R) for kind information Principal Secretary(R & R).

9/5/16

Assistant Commissioner (R&DM)
South Andaman

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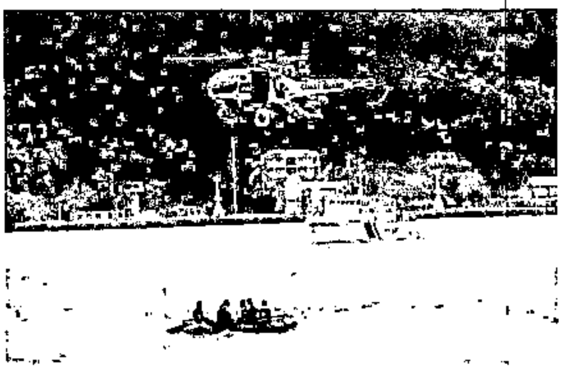
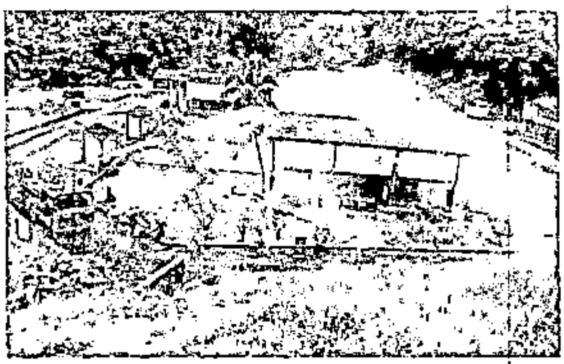
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
SOUTH ANDAMAN DISTRICT

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN SOUTH ANDAMAN DISTRICT



INTRODUCTION

The District Disaster Management Plan – South Andaman has been prepared keeping in mind the Geographical location of the islands and institutional set up in south Andaman district from the Disaster Management point of view.

District Disaster Management Plan, which is a statutory requirement, is a comprehensive plan which factors-in the local knowledge of the people in evolving response strategies and an outcome of participating appraisals, GPS mapping and ground verifying exercises.

One of the main highlights of the District Disaster Management Plan South Andaman is the detailing of various Emergency Support Functions required during the time of Disasters, in a simple and easily understandable manner.

It has 21 Chapters of which chapter number 1 to 3 are related to general introduction of South Andaman District & various aspects of Disaster Management. Chapter 4 describes Incident Command System for the district during disasters. Chapters 5 to 21 contain the roles and responsibilities of various Emergency Support Functionaries. It also has 13 Annexures Containing various useful maps, list of relief shelters, relief godowns in the district and important contact numbers etc.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER - I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

What is Disaster? "Disaster" means any event that is, or expected to lead to, an unstable and dangerous situation affecting an individual, group, community, or whole society. Disaster are deemed to be negative changes in the security, economic, political, societal, or environmental affairs, especially when they occur abruptly, with little or no warning. More loosely, it is a term meaning 'a testing time' or an 'emergency event'.

Careful reading of the definition will broaden our understanding of the word 'Disaster'. In the context of public policy, an event or occurrence can be termed as a Disaster situation if it poses a threat to human life and property or causes or threaten to cause large scale disruption of human life. Thus, 'Disaster' may be defined as "an emergency situation arising out of natural or human activity which poses a threat to human life and property or leads to large scale disruption of normal life, the emergency situation may arise suddenly or it may be an outcome of a simmering problem or issue, which has not been nipped at the bud'. A Disaster may degenerate into a disaster if it is not properly managed results in loss of human life and property on a large scale.

Normal perception of emergency situation focuses on earthquake, volcano and now tsunami but ignores legions of other forms of locally relevant emergency situations like disruption of shipping services (the life line of South Andaman district) / Helicopter services, Medical emergency in remote areas and separate Islands of South Andaman like Neil, Havelock, Little Andaman and State Island settlements and last but not the least the lack of adequate and capable manpower in vital departments leading to lack of any direction or focus of the concerned department (it is a creeping disaster due to the manifestation of the latent inefficiency in the system.

A series of great disasters struck India in recent past along with the regular annual cycle of flood and famine. Latur and Bhuj earthquakes, Lehar cyclone and tsunami in Indian Ocean are very fresh in memory. Human conscience got shocked and forced the leaders to put time and energy in learning and devising a strategy for a better management of disasters. Government of India took a giant step towards this end by passing the Disaster Management Act 2005. It envisages a comprehensive planning for reducing the loss of human life and property to minimal and better management of post-disaster phase and bringing life back to normalcy.

Although a disaster management plan for South Andaman Islands was existing, it proves to be inadequate in meeting the challenges that were forced by the unprecedented and unexpected earthquake followed by tsunami that struck these islands in 2004, which necessitated to re-visit the disaster management plan and thereby bringing the changes in tune with recently enacted DM Act 2005 and formation of District Management Plan (Cr. MP for every island that is inhabited). Lessons learnt and experience gained while dealing with aftermaths of the tsunami was taken into account while preparing a new and comprehensive DrMP for South Andaman. Due care has been taken to incorporate the views of different agencies and all stakeholders through wide range consultations and also keeping in view the specific local geo climatic conditions.

All the departments playing major role in handling the aftermaths of disaster have contributed greatly in the preparation of District Management Plan. DDMA for the district has been constituted and notified by the A&N Administration, which has representations from various departments, and which has formed various advisory bodies for its proper functioning. Present DrMP has taken into account the disaster management plan of different departments framed at the state level to synchronize both.

The District Management Plan – South Andaman has twenty one chapters, wherein the first chapter consists of introduction, the second chapter deals with phases of District Management Plan, the third chapter comprises of the district profile of south Andaman , the geo climatic conditions with details of risk assessment and setting up of objectives of this plan and methodology in achieving these objectives. In next chapter, roles of different functional groups formed under ICS (Incident Command System) have been described. Chapter five to Chapter 21 deals with Constitution of Emergency Support Functions, its functions, SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for different departments, response plan of different groups in case disaster strikes. One of the main highlights of the DrMP South Andaman is the Evacuation routes that has been designed and optimized considering the ground realities and tribal knowledge on short cut routes to reach the safest points by the DDMA – task Force comprising a small group of individuals who possess a strong inner drive and dedication while designing the evacuation and escape routes using the google earth, GPS equipments and the ever relevant Appraisal

Techniques by involving the people who are very knowledgeable when it comes to basic survival tactics and techniques.

1.2 Disasters:

Disasters have been an integral part of human history right from the dawn of civilization. The rise and fall of the Indus Valley and Babylonian civilizations are a testimony to this. In the early days, individuals and communities would lead the response to Disaster. However, with the emergence of the modern welfare state and the 20th century trends of globalization, urbanization, large-scale migrations of human population and climate changes, the nature of Disaster facing nations has increased both in magnitude and complexity. For example, while the frequency of calamities may have remained unchanged, increasing population densities and urbanization have resulted in greater impact on human lives and property. Similarly, while frequency of wars has declined, modern weapons and mass urbanization have increased manifold. The scourge of terrorism has created new types of Disaster and increasing dependence on communications and computer networks have increased the threat of newer emergencies in case these are disabled by accident or design. Further, phenomena like modernization, information explosion, transnational migrations, and the economic interdependence among nations have all contributed to extending the impact of Disaster situations over larger areas.

Types of Disasters:

Disaster can be classified into the following categories:

1.3.1. Disaster caused by acts of nature. These can further be divided into the Following sub-categories

1.3.1.1 Climatic events, cyclones and storms (associated sea erosion), Floods and drought.

1.3.1.2Geological events: earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and avalanches

1.3.2. Disaster caused by environmental degradation and disturbance of the ecological balance;

1.3.3. Disaster caused by accidents. These, again, can be further classified into: industrial, nuclear mishaps, Oil spills in open sea/jetty and fire related accidents;

1.3.4. Disaster caused by biological activities, public health Disaster, epidemics etc;

1.3.5. Disaster caused by hostile elements: war, terrorism, extremism, insurgency etc;

1.3.6. Disaster caused by disruption of essential services viz., transport services (Helicopter/Shipping/Bus), Essential commodities, etc.

1.3.7. Disaster caused by disruption/failure of major infrastructure facilities including communication systems, large-scale strikes etc; and

1.3.8. Disaster caused by large crowds getting out of control.

These Disaster situations and their specific features are captured in a 'Disaster Management Matrix': ***(Annexure-4)***

1.4 Scale of Disaster:

Depending on its intensity and area of impact, a Disaster situation may be labeled as Local, Sub-district, District, State/UT or National level. State Governments and their agencies, district officials and local Governments have important roles to play along with communities in Disaster management. The scale of Disaster determines the nature and level of response. The Union Government has to step in for major disasters by way of providing financial, material and human resources support. Also, in case of certain specific Disaster situations, which affect the national interest, a national level response is necessary. Such contingent situations may be terrorist incidents like hijacking of an aircraft, suicidal attacks, sabotage, attacks on important installations/buildings or community symbols, hostage Disaster, threat or actual use of nuclear / chemical / biological weapons; war or war-like situations; mutiny; migration / infiltration; breakdown of important services like Shipping, Chemical/biological disasters and those relating to major ship-mishaps; oil spills; cyber terrorism etc. 2

In this District Management Plan, all the possible Disaster for which this Island is prone to are identified and the SOP and resources for managing the same were documented for better response by the Emergency Support Functionaries who are the Disaster Responders.

1.5 Elements of Disaster Management

These three stages – preparedness and risk management, emergency response and recovery and rehabilitation may be subdivided into various detailed activities as presented in the Disaster Management Matrix.

Chapter – 2

THE PROFILE OF SOUTH ANDAMAN DISTRICT

2.1 In the traditional disaster management approach, the focus is on emergency relief and immediate rehabilitation

It is also necessary to recognize that often a Disaster does not emerge suddenly; it has a life cycle, which may take days, months or even decades to develop depending on its causative factors. A Disaster, therefore, needs to be examined in terms of its management cycle that would enable us to anticipate the Disaster, prevent and mitigate it to the extent possible and deal with the Disaster situation as it emerges. This 'life cycle' of Disaster management may be divided broadly in three phases such as pre-Disaster, during Disaster and post Disaster.

2.2 Pre-Disaster: Preparedness

There is a strong relationship between any Disaster and our preparedness. As a Thumb rule, Disaster will strike us when we are least prepared. In other words, in general, the law governing any, Disaster is always in consonance with Murphy's Law, the law which governs the possibility of impossibility! Murphy's Law is best epitomized by this hypothetical situation "the moment you go to the bathroom and switch on the shower, there will be a very important call from your boss in your mobile phone!" Disasters or Disaster as a result of any disaster also happen in the same way i.e. Strike us when we are least prepared.

This is the period when the potential hazard risk and vulnerabilities can be assessed and steps taken for preventing and mitigating the Disaster and preparing ourselves for facing the eventuality. These include long-term prevention measures like construction of sea wall to prevent sea water intrusion, creating bio shield around the island and adopting water shed management as drought proofing measures, increasing plantations for reducing the occurrence of landslides, construction of earthquake resistant structures and sound consulting network.

Disaster can also be mitigated through various short term measures, which either reduce or modify the scale and intensity of the threat or improve the durability and capacity of the elements at risk, for example, better enforcement of building codes and zoning regulations, proper maintenance of drainage systems, better awareness and public education to reduce the risks of hazards etc.

For different types of disasters, mitigation measures may vary but what needs to be emphasized is the priority and importance to be attached to

various measures. In order to do that, an appropriate legal and operational framework is essential.

2.3 During Disaster – Emergency Response

When a Disaster actually occurs, those affected by it require a speedy response to alleviate and minimize suffering and losses. In this phase, certain 'primary activities' become indispensable. These are evacuation, search and rescue, followed by provision of basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, medicines and other necessities essential to bring the life of the affected community back to a degree of normalcy.

2.4 Post –Disaster

Recovery

This is the stage when efforts are made to achieve early recovery and reduce vulnerability and future risks. It comprises activities that encompass two overlapping phases of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

RehabilitationIncludes provision of temporary public utilities and housing as interim measures to assist long term recovery.

2.5 Reconstruction

Includes reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and habitats and enabling a sustainable livelihood.

CHAPTER – 3

PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

3.1 The South Andaman district is one of the three districts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, located in the Bay of Bengal Region. The Total Area of the District is 2980 Sq. Km. The capital of the Island's, Port Blair it is situated in South Andaman District. There are four primitive tribes in the South Andaman District and they have been recognized as belonging to the Negrito stock, namely Onges, Jarawas, Great Andamanese and sentinelese. The District of South Andaman has three Tehsils namely "Port Blair"," Ferrargunj" and "Little Andaman(Hut Bay).

Geographical Particulars

Geographical Particulars	
Name of UT	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Name of District	South Andaman (The erstwhile Andaman District divided into two districts - South Andaman and North & Middle Andaman on 18th August 2006.)
Head Quarters	Port Blair (Since 1789, Originally, Port Cornwallis)
Location	Bay of Bengal
Longitude	E 92° to E 94°
Latitude	N 10° to N 12°
Geographical Area	2672 Sq. Km
Forest Area	2613.53 Sq.km
Urban Area -	26.10 sq.km
Port Blair (Town)	16.64 sq. km.
Bamboo Flat (Townships)	3.59 sq. km.
Garacharama (Townships)	5.86 sq. km.
Rural Area	340.37 sq. km.
Revenue Area	366.47 sq. km
Port Blair	
Ferrargunj	12,539.29 Hectares
Little Andaman	20,673.14 Hectares

	3,434.13 Hectares
Cultivable Area	9137 Hectares
Sub Division	1 (South Andaman)
Tehsils	3 (Port Blair, Ferrargunj & Little Andaman)
Revenue Inspector Circles	9
Patwari Circles	29
No. of Revenue villages	99
Tribal Villages	3 (Harminder Bay: Nicobarese, Dugong Creek: Onges, Strait Island: Great Andamanese)
Highest Peak in South Andaman	Mount Harriet (Height - 365 m)
Normal Rainfall at Port Blair	3180 mm (Yearly)
Rainy Days around the year	130 (approx)
Temperature	230 C(Min) to 300C(Max)
Relative Humidity	70% to 90%
Best Season	October to May
Distance by sea from main land	
Port Blair to Kolkata	1255 kms
Port Blair to Chennai	1190 kms
Port Blair to Vishakhapatnam	1200 kms
Harbours (Major Ships for Mainland)	Haddo Wharf & Chatham
Inter Island Vessels	Phoenix Bay
Other Small Jetties	Aberdeen, Junglighat, Bambooflat, Dundas Point, Hope Town
Air Port	Veer Savarkar Air Port
Inter Island Air Connectivity	Pawan Hans Helicopter Service
Vessels	Passenger, Cargo & Speed Boats
State Highway	1
Andaman Trunk Road	99 kms
Vulnerability	Earthquake (Type V Zone), Tsunami, Cyclones, Land Slides, Floods, etc.

Geo-climatic conditions of South Andaman District that makes it vulnerable to a number of natural disasters. A brief introduction is given below:

3.2 Biological threats: Any outbreak of epidemic such as bird flu, swine flu in this region would make it difficult to access, address the immediate need, to take preventive measures and to reach the affected area immediately.

3.3 Chemical threats: South Andaman is susceptible for chemical disaster due to the transportation and storage of POL for POL outlets run by IOC and for IOC's depots for aviation fuel.LPG Bottling plant is also situated here. Though preventive measures are in place accidental spillage of POL in sea or at land is not ruled out.

3.4 Cyclone: The South Andaman is a cyclone prone region due to its geographical location, with a long coastline which is exposed to the worlds tropical cyclones. Of these, the majority has their genesis over the Bay of Bengal and at regular interval strike the district. On an average, two to three tropical cyclones form every year, of which two could be severe.

3.5 Earthquake: As per the current seismic zone map of South Andaman (IS 1893: 2002), the whole district is under threat of severe seismic hazard. Scientific publications have warned that the occurrence of severe earthquakes in the South Andaman region is likely, as it is situated near an inter-plate boundary.

3.6 Risks due to frequent Helicopter Traffic: Frequent movement of civilian and defense helicopters in South Andaman Island give rise to the possibilities of some incident/accident. Indian Air Force (HQ) in South Andaman is prepared for meeting any such emergent situation.

3.7 Failure of Communication System: South Andaman lying at the brink of satellite coverage. BSNL is the only company that is providing communication services to the island. Lying on the edge of satellite coverage and covered by dense forest on difficult terrain, makes it prone to highly frequent communication breakdown. This is a Disaster on a daily basis.

3.8 Forest fire/other fires: The dense forest cover are the more vulnerable to forest fires especially the thick plantations at South Andaman The thick forests/plantations have a high probability of forest fires which can be both due to natural and manmade reasons.

3.9 Heavy rain: Most of the rainfall in South Andaman (80%) takes place under the influence of South-West monsoon between June and September. Remaining (20%) rainfall is received from North-East monsoon, cyclone storm, local storms and cloud burst are common in these months. Sometimes, incessant rain for three or more days causes local flood like situation.

Sea erosion: This is a natural phenomenon as all the islands are surrounded by sea. Continuous hit of sea waves damages the fragile seashores.

3.10 Straying/Sinking of ships: Ships of all sizes provide the interconnectivity between the islands. Due to prevalence of high wind in Indian Ocean, straying of small to large ships is not uncommon around South Andaman District like Hut Bay, Havelock and Neil. Frequent ship movements in turbulent weather leads to danger related to ship accidents.

3.11 Tsunami: If Tsunami waves are generated by earthquake the small and low lying Islands will be more prone to inundation. Hut Bay, Havelock and Neil Islands are more susceptible towards large scale loss of life and property as these have the flat topography and high population density.

3.12 Objective

Before setting the objectives, it is worthy to reproduce the National vision in this regard:

"To build a safer and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, pro-active, multi-disaster and technology-driven strategy for disaster management through collective efforts of all Government Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations"

Present District Management Plan has been drafted by the DDMA – South Andaman by keeping in mind the national vision and sticking to its framework.

"To draw a practicable District Management Plan, in tune with the local geographical and social need, in conformity with the DM Act 2005, after wide consultation among various stakeholders, especially the local tribal society"

3.12 Methodology for achieving the objectives of Disaster Management Plan (DrMP):-

The aim of the District Management Plan is to ensure that the components of Disaster Management are addressed to facilitate planning, preparedness, operational coordination and community participation. Flowing from the national vision and the aforementioned approach, the methodology followed in plan formulation is detailed hereunder:

Identifying vulnerable locations and vulnerable groups within the community vulnerable to different forms of disasters: The location and the physical features of this island make it vulnerable to wind and water related disasters like cyclones, tsunami, high tidal waves etc. As this island is lying in Zone V of Seismic zonation, it puts the communities in constant danger of an impending earthquake. South Andaman lies near to the fault line i.e. near to the probable epicenter of future earthquakes, which is also being experienced on day to day basis that is reflected in the registered seismographic readings of the IMD.

South Andaman being a flat when clubbed with the absence of a proper drainage system in some parts of the island makes it prone to localized flood like situation in case of an incessant rain for three to four days. However, the district administration is well equipped to handle any flood situation.

The island is mostly covered with forest and coconut plantation, which on the one hand form the prime source of economy of the people and on the other hand sometimes makes the island more prone to forest fires.

Other man-made disasters such as accidents related to ship, helicopter, health hazard such as malaria are well taken care of by the respective departments through their respective contingency plans. Chemical hazards are less probable due to non-existence of any such industry. However the risk associated with oil spills cannot be ruled out.

3.13 Identifying safe sites/locations to set up relief shelters in each village/Island at the time of disaster: The District Administration has already identified the Relief Shelters and Godowns where in during times of an emergency warning, people can take shelter. There are 14 nos. of locations identified at south Andaman *(Annexure – 14,15)*. Criteria of selecting the sites were the elevation, storage of food items, connectivity, and accessibility. Consultation with local authority and publicity of selected location among the general public were other steps taken in this regard.

3.14 Identifying the members for Task Force Group within the community and to impart necessary training to the groups: There are 47 (Forty Seven) different Task Force Groups under the VDMP comprising of volunteers from all the villages. These groups are categorized into Early Warning, Search & Rescue, First Aid etc Requisite training needs to be imparted to the members of the community task force as they are the first and foremost responders.

3.15 Initiating proper co-ordination among all stakeholders: To achieve this, Mock Drills at regular intervals needs to be conducted in all the villages of south Andaman where in participants from all the Government agencies and the community need to be trained. Mock drills are to be conducted in all the islands in order to update the methodology in the field of Disaster response.

3.16 Promoting the culture of prevention and preparedness by ensuring that the DM receives the highest priority at all levels: It is obvious that one cannot prevent the occurrence of disasters but we can mitigate its effects with the active participation of the community in the process of mitigation, preparedness and response. Training to the Task Force group members helps the community to be prepared to face any disaster and to sustain itself until outside help reaches them.

3.17 Ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the DM process: No plan is ever successful without the active participation of the different stakeholders. Before initiating any type of plan, one should seek the involvement of the community for whom the plan has been prepared. VDMP is one such plan, which involves community participation at each & every stage.

3.18 Mainstreaming DM concerns into the developmental planning process: It is essential that whenever any Government organization or the community plans or proposes to undertake any development work, one should take into consideration all the aspects of Disaster management, like vulnerability of the location, type and nature of construction materials, building codes, other safety codes, etc. Instructions have been issued in this regard to different departments to give utmost priority to the national and state level guidelines issued from time to time while formulating their developmental plans and due care is also being taken by District Planning Committee while approving such developmental plans.

3.19 Developing modern forecasting and early warning systems backed by a robust communication system and Information Technology support: It is generally observed that in a disaster situation like earthquake, cyclone etc, the communication tower/system is affected which may make disaster communication impossible. Under such circumstances it is essential to have an alternative communication system in place. Satellite phone, Police Radio, Bulk SMS, HF/VHF sets can play a crucial role in handling such situations. EOC (Emergency Operation Centers) handles the situation as they operate for, communication and co-ordination with different agencies in time of disaster/emergency.

3.20 Promoting a productive partnership with the media to create awareness and contributing towards capacity development: Media can play an important role in spreading awareness among the people regarding the preventive measures to be taken for safety.

3.21 Ensuring efficient response and relief with a special consideration of vulnerable sections of the society: It is essential to draw a list of different kinds of relief material needed especially for the vulnerable groups as women, child, and elderly people during preparation of VDMP. While distributing relief materials, cultural background of the community, and priority to the women section should be considered.

The preparedness and the response plan are aimed to alleviate human suffering arising out of calamity and that those affected have a right to live with dignity and therefore a right to assistance. The plan insists on improve quality of assistance to the affected people and to improve the accountability of state, donors and the affected community.

Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat: While under taking any construction the basic requirement of the community needs to be analyzed. Disaster resilient buildings are of importance for mitigating future disasters. While implementing Tsunami Rehabilitation Project (TRP) of which construction of permanent shelters has been a major component, due consideration has been given to make the structure disaster resilient. Hence all the permanent shelters constructed in south Andaman after 2004 tsunami are disaster resilient.

3.22 Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage: The main intention of any District Management Plan is to restore normalcy. All disasters teach us a lesson of our ignorance and mistakes of the past. Hence all our activities post disaster must be undertaken by keeping in view our past lessons. From the lessons that we learnt from tsunami and the that rock these Islands including south Andaman, it has become mandatory that while preparing the response plan we take into account all the aspects right from identification of the vulnerable sites, creating awareness among the community, identification of vulnerable sections within the community, identification of the task force members and imparting training to them, do's and don'ts about different disasters, identification of relief Godowns and relief shelters and initiate various livelihood Programmes likely to be taken up to bring the community back to normalcy.

Chapter – 4

THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FOR PORT BLAIR

4.1 The Incident Command System (ICS) is an on-scene, all-risk, flexible modular system adaptable to any scale of natural as well as man-made emergency/incidents. The ICS seeks to strengthen the existing disaster response management system by ensuring that the designated controlling/responsible authorities at different levels are backed by trained Incident Command Teams (ICTs), whose members have been trained in the different facets of emergency/disaster response management. The ICS will not put in place any new hierarchy or supplant the existing system, but will only reinforce it. When an ICT is deployed for an incident, all concerned agencies of the Government will respond as per the assessment of the Team.

This system therefore enables proper coordination amongst the different agencies of the Government. The five Command functions in the Incident Command System are as follows:

4.1.1 Incident command - Has overall responsibility at the incident. Determines objectives and Establishes priorities based on the nature of the incident, available resources and Government policy.

4.1.2 Operations- Develops tactical organization and directs all resources to carry out the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

4.1.3 Planning- Develops the Incident Action Plan (IAP) to accomplish the objectives. Collects and evaluates information, and maintains status of assigned resources.

4.1.4 Logistics- Provides resources and all other services needed to support the organization

4.1.5 Finance/Administration-Monitors costs related to the incident, provides accounting Procurement, time recording, cost analysis, and overall fiscal guidance.

4.2 State Level Incident Response Team:

The State/UT Level Incident Command System is headed by the responsible Officer (Chief Secretary) and Incident Commander at the State/UT Level is the Commissioner-cum-Sectary (Disaster Management and Relief & Rehabilitation).

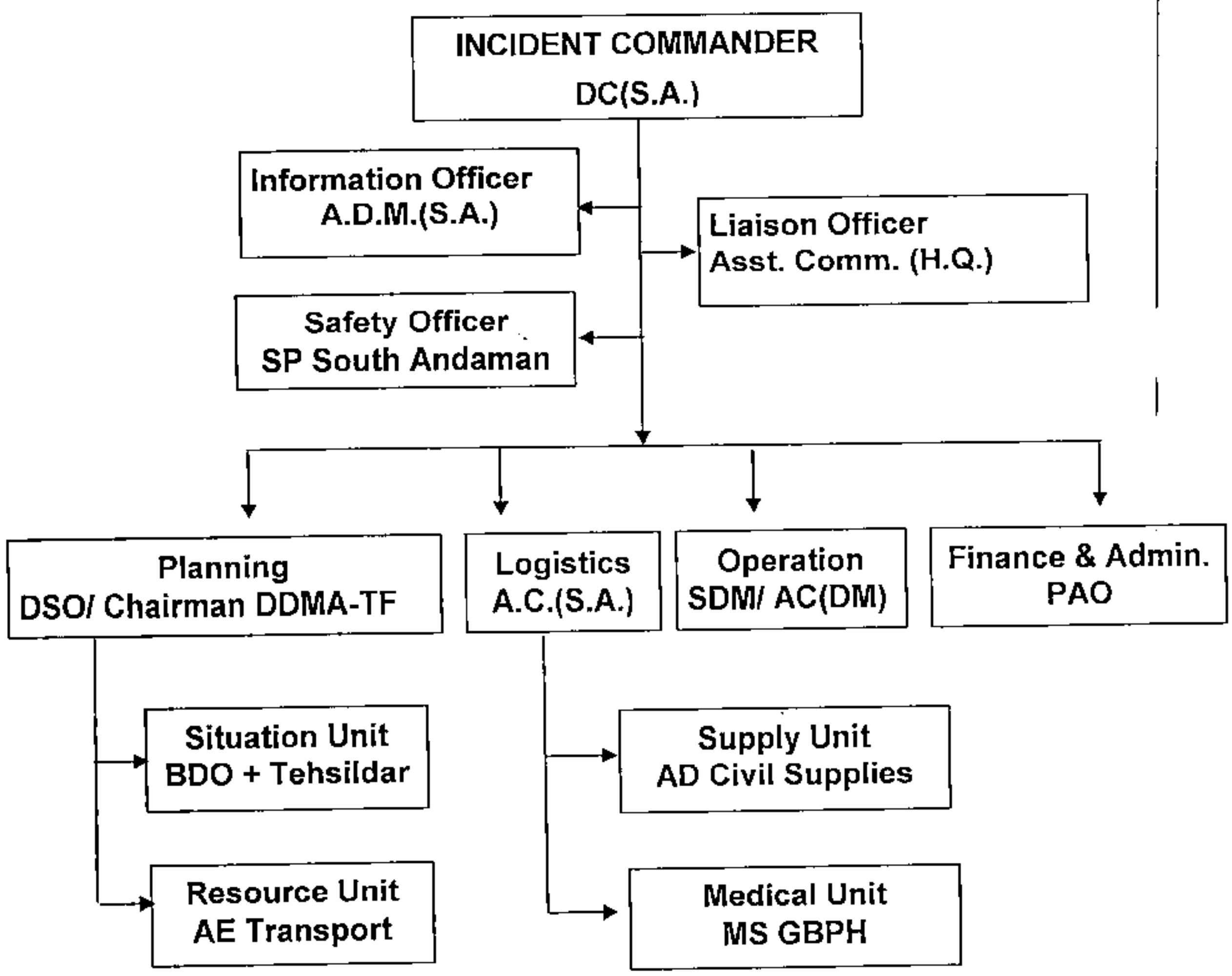
The Incident Commander is assisted by Information and Media Officer Secretary (Information & Publicity), Safety Officer (DGP) and Liaison Officer. Three different sections i.e. Operation Section, Planning Section and Logistics Section function under the direct control of the Incident Commander.

Revenue, Police and Fire mostly combine to form the Operation Section. Planning & Research, Finance Department and Statistics Department combine to form Planning Section, while, APWD, PBMC and Transport combine to form Logistics Section

4.3 District Level Incident Response Team:

At the District level, one District Headquarters Team with the primary function of assisting the Deputy Commissioner (Incident Commander) in handling tasks like general coordination, setting of relief camps , distribution of relief materials, media management and the overall logistics is envisaged.

In the District level Incident Command System, the Deputy Commissioner is the Incident Commander. Superintendent of Police (S.A.) is the Safety Officer, Chairman DDMA-TF is the Information Officer, Assistant Commissioner (H.Q.), District Office is the Liaison Officer to the Incident Commander. Planning Unit headed by Assistant Commissioner ,Settlement /Chairman DDMA-TF, Logistic Unit headed by Assistant Commissioner (S.A.), Operation Unit headed by Assistant Commissioner (R&DM) and Finance headed by Pay & Accounts Officer. Situation unit headed by Block Development Officer and area Tehsildar, Resource Unit headed by Assistant Engineer (Transport), Supply unit by Deputy Director (Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs) and Medical Unit by Deputy Director (Health). As Port Blair is the district head quarters the ICS for the district will be the same for this island as well.



4.4 Incident Command System for Hut Bay, Neil and Havelock Bay Regions:

Incident command system for Hut Bay, Neil and Havelock will be headed by the Assistant Commissioners concerned and supported by the representatives of the Departments as shown for the District Incident Command System.

Chapter – 5

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

5.1 Emergency Support Functions are some of the most common functions carried out in any response activity to a disaster either man-made or natural. The District Management Plan is based on the premise that the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) performed by various Departments and organizations during emergency operations generally are similar to the normal day to day functions. The same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. Day-to-day tasks or operations that do not contribute directly to the emergency may be suspended or re-directed for the duration of any emergency disaster and efforts that would normally be assigned to those tasks will be channeled towards emergency and disaster ESF as assigned.

Emergency Support Functions is a functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of critical assistance required during their immediate response phase of a disaster / Disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety.

It is important to note that while the causes of emergencies vary greatly, the potential effects of emergencies do not. This means that the District can plan to deal with effects common to several hazards, rather than develop separate plans for each hazard. For example, earthquakes and floods, can force people from their homes. The District administration can develop a plan and an organization around the task, or function, of finding shelter and food for the displaced with minor adjustments for the probable rapidity, duration, location, and intensity of different hazards based on the requirements. The District Administration can do the same for other common tasks. In fact, a critical aspect of planning for the response to emergency situations is to identify all of these common tasks, or functions, that must be performed, assign responsibility for accomplishing each function, and ensure that tasked organizations have prepared SOPs that detail how they will carry out critical tasks associated with the larger function.

The incident commander at District level (Deputy Commissioner, South Andaman) is authorized to trigger a particular ESF into operation based on the nature and magnitude of Disaster/Disaster.

The entire spectrum of the responsibility of the various Emergency Support Functions and the Nodal Department/Supporting Agencies are summarized in the Emergency Support Functions for South Andaman as *Table 3 in Annexure 6* and Responsibility Matrix as *Table 4 in Annexure 7.*

Chapter – 6

ESF 1 – COMMUNICATION

SCOPE:

6.1 The major requirement during any natural or man-made disaster response is the presence of a fool-proof communication system which should serve as a life-line of all Emergency Support Functions and the overall co-ordination effort.

6.2 ASSUMPTION:

Existing communication systems may have been disrupted owing to the disaster.

Whatever existing communication, channels may be heavily crowded – owing to heavy usage of the network by many persons.

6.3 PRIMARY AGENCY: Police Department

TEAM LEADER: Superintendent of Police (SA)

SUPPORT AGENCY: BSNL, Electricity Dept, DD/AIR, Police Wireless, Directorate of Shipping Services, Port Management Board, Forest

MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Sub Divisional Officer	BSNL, South Andaman	943485005
2	District Informatics Officer	NIC, South Andaman	9933290220
3	Executive Engineer, SAD Assistant Engineer, Hut Bay Assistant Engineer, Chouldari Assistant Engineer, Ferrargunj Assistant Engineer, (Neil& Havelock)	Electricity Department, South Andaman	9434266970 9434273002 9434275415 9434269506
4	Director	Doordarshan and All India Radio, South Andaman	230797 9434282306

5	Inspector (PRO)	Police Wireless, South Andaman	9434260888	
6	Chief Port Administrator	Port Management Board, South Andaman	238465	
7	Director	Directorate of Shipping Services, South Andaman	9434260414	

6.4 SOP FOR COMMUNICATION ESF:

Team Leader (TL) of communication ESF/ Superintendent of Police (SA) will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of the disaster from EOC.

SP (SA) would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.

SP (SA) requests for reports on the incident from the local ESF contact person (this would be the local office of ESF Nodal Agency- DySP/SHO of the region concerned).

Within half-an-hour of the occurrence of the disaster, the Team Leader convenes an urgent meeting of all ESF Members and seeks a status report on the extent of damage to telecom services and network.

Based on the inputs from the Support Agencies, the Team Leader works out a Contingency Communication Plan, which is reliable and appropriate.

TL issues orders to establish systems and reports to State and District EOCs on the action taken. New members 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 and information on this is announced through media and ESF 2 Public Emergency Information / Warning.

TL informs the Incident Commander of the status of telecom services and the alternate arrangements made.

6.5 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON COMMUNICATION:

The main task of the QRT on Communication is to secure and provide a reliable and quick communication network for the Incident Command Team at the site and the Incident Commander of the Headquarters/EOC.

The QRT of Communication ESF will be headed by the Superintendent of Police (South Andaman).

The other Members of the QRT are SDO of BSNL, DIO of NIC, Assistant Engineer, Electricity Department, Representative of DD/AIR and Representative of Indian Air Force.

After briefing by the Team Leader, the QRT rushes immediately to the site.

Superintendent of Police (South Andaman) will ensure that soon after the disaster is reported, he will close down all normal communication and keep the network available for communication regarding the disaster.

Superintendent of Police (South Andaman) liaises with the Incident Commander at the site and the number of deaths, injured and preliminary extent of damage to public and private property is conveyed to the Team Leader for briefing the Incident Commander at Headquarters.

He will operate a separate log to register the communication done pertaining to disaster.

The QRTs on communication will liaise with other QRTs for the requirement of vehicle, materials and manpower for repair and normalization of the communication system.

Meanwhile, the State owned BSNL through their local staff carry out repair works to revive the communication network.

The District Scientific Officer of NIC will assist the Incident Command Team at the site in sending reports and other information through E-Mail on a dedicated leased line provided by BSNL.

Chapter – 7

ESF 2 – EMERGENCY WARNING, PUBLIC INFORMATION AND HELPLINE

7.1 SCOPE

The flow of accurate and timely emergency information is critical for the protection of lives and property in the wake of a disaster. Preparation and dissemination of notifications, updates, warnings and providing emergency Toll-free help-line for public to enquire the whereabouts of their near and dear, 1070 .

7.2 ASSUMPTION:

During calamities, lots of unsubstantiated news, i.e. rumors may circulate which may further aggravate the situation.

Therefore, there is a need to provide Genuine / Authentic information about the incident, number of deaths, injured, missing, etc.

7.3 PRIMARY AGENCY: District Administration

TEAM LEADER: Deputy Commissioner

SUPPORT AGENCY: NIC, DD/AIR, Police, Community Task Force, BSNL, Electricity, Fisheries.

MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Assistant Commissioner (R&DM)	DC South Andaman	9531809566
2	Director , (Tourism)	Directorate of Tourism	9531856933
3	Director, (I.P)	Directorate Information & Publicity	9933235306,230234
4	Sub Divisional Officer	BSNL, South Andaman	943485005
5	District Informatics Officer	NIC, South Andaman	9933290220

6	Executive Engineer, SAD Assistant Engineer, Hut Bay Assistant Engineer, Chouldari Assistant Engineer, Ferrargunj Assistant Engineer, (Neil & Havelock)	Electricity Department, South Andaman	9434266970 9434273002 9434275415 9434269506
7	Director	Doordarshan, South Andaman	230797
8	Director	All India Radio, South Andaman	9434282306
9	Inspector (PRO)	Police Wireless, South Andaman	9434260888
10	Chief Port Administrator	Port Management Board, South Andaman	238465
11	Director (Shipping)	Directorate of Shipping Services, A & N Island	230480
12	Assistant Fisheries Development Officer	Directorate of Fisheries	9679503269

7.4 SOP FOR EMERGENCY WARNING & PUBLIC INFORMATION AND HELP LINE:

The Deputy Commissioner will be the Team Leader (TL) of the ESF Emergency Warning and Public Information.

The Deputy Commissioner as the Head of the Emergency Operation Centre will be the first person to be alerted of any natural disaster for which early warning systems exist.

As soon as the EOC / Deputy Commissioner receive information about any impending disaster like Tsunami, Cyclone, Flash Floods from Agencies like INCOIS, Meteorological Department / Ministry of Home Affairs, the Deputy Commissioner is briefed by the AC/SRO/IAC about the information received and the veracity of the information is confirmed.

Immediately, a meeting is convened by the Deputy Commissioner with the Team Leaders of Communication, Evacuation and Transportation ESFs.

For all the natural disasters, for which Early Warning is possible, the lead time to alert the vulnerable population will vary from 10 minutes for Tsunami to one day for heavy rain.

If the Early Warning is for Tsunami, the Warning is disseminated to the coastal communities through the Vehicle mounted Siren.

Before the announcement is made through the public address system, the corresponding ESFs required for Evacuation and Transportation will be alerted through the EOC.

The Assistant Commissioner (R & DM) will be the Nodal Officer for Warning dissemination for Tsunami.

For Cyclones and Flash Floods, where lead time is a day or more, advance warning is given through Mass Media, Private Cable TV Operators. The Nodal Officer will be Assistant Commissioner (R & DM).

7.5 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAMS:

The Block Development Officer, EOC's / Disaster Management will be the Team Leader of the Quick Response Team.

The other Members of the QRT are DIO of NIC, Statistical Officer, Education Officer and DD/AIR.

QRT will rush to the site within one hour of the occurrence of the disaster.

DIO of NIC will be stationed at the Emergency Operation Centre and liaise between the EOC and the Mass Media and will facilitate opening of the Media Centre at the site of the Disaster.

The Statistical Officer will compile a status report on the number of deaths and injured persons, if any.

DIO of NIC will cause flash news of latest updates, donation requirements for disaster area to be displayed in all cable and television channels. He will also set up the toll free number for emergency information / assistance regarding the missing relatives, friends, etc.

The help desk at the site of the disaster will be manned by the Tehsildar, Port Blair.

The Assistant Director (Admn) will supplement, required Ministerial Staff for ESF.

Chapter – 8

ESF 3– EVACUATION

8.1 SCOPE:

Any major calamity would involve movement of large group of people from the disaster area to a safer area. This ESF is primarily concerned with establishing shortest routes, alternate routes and along with Transportation, ESF ensure safe evacuation of affected population.

8.2 ASSUMPTION:

Many of structures and buildings may be damaged though may not be visible from outside.

Such weak structures and buildings may collapse after the occurrence of the disaster and hence the necessity of evacuation.

8.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: District Administration.

8.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Deputy Commissioner

8.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: Transport, Police, IAF, APWD, PBMC, Electricity, Community Task Force, ANC, Social Welfare, CD Block, NDRF

8.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Superintendent of Police	Superintendent of Police, South Andaman	9531856175, 233077(O)
2	Nodal Officer EE(PLG)	APWD, South Andaman	9474276855
3	Executive Engineer	PBMC	9434281805 9434274118, 231161(O)
4	**Block Development Officer** a) BDO, Prothrapur b) BDO Ferrargunj c) BDO Hut Bay	DC(SA)	9434266720 9434283951 9434291264

5	Executive Engineer, SAD Assistant Engineer, Hut Bay Assistant Engineer Chouldari Assistant Engineer Ferrargunj Assistant Engineer, (Neil & Havelock)	Electricity Department, South Andaman	9434266970 9434273002 9434275415 9474280002 9434269506
6	Mechanical Engineer	STS Department	9476065958, 240012 (O)
7	Directorate of Social Welfare	Social Welfare Department, South Andaman	9434281026
8	Inspector (PRO)	Police Wireless, South Andaman	9434260888
9	District Informatics Officer	NIC, South Andaman	9933290220
10	Assistant Fisheries Development Officer	Fisheries	9679503269
11	In-charge	Doordarshan, South Andaman	230797
12	Representative of Indian Air Force	Air Force, South Andaman	9531856337

8.3 SOP FOR EVACUATION:

The Deputy Commissioner will activate the ESF on receiving warning of the disaster from EOC.

The TL would inform Nodal Officers of Support Agencies about the event and ESF activation.

The TL will gather information about the availability of pre-defined evacuation routes.

The TL will get in contact with the TL of transportation ESF for getting the required number of transportation vehicles to evacuate the given number of population from the vulnerable areas to safer places.

In case of non-availability of pre-defined evacuation routes, the Nodal Officer would coordinate through EOC with other ESF Nodal Officers and support agencies for identifying alternative routes.

Further, in case of no evacuation routes, Indian Air Force may be requested for evacuation.

8.4 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON EVACUATION:

The QRT on Evacuation will be headed by the respective jurisdiction of Assistant Commissioner.

The other Members of the evacuation QRT are Transport, IAF, APWD, PBMC, Police, Electricity.

Block Development Officer will provide the evacuation routes from affected areas to safe shelter/Government Schools or designated relief camps.

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 intimation from the nodal officer for reaching the site they would rush to the site.

On reaching the site the QRT members will take stock of the situation from the incident management team at the site and their counterparts.

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 which have been worst affected by the disasters.

Report all activities to Head Office.

In case of non-availability of pre-defined evacuation routes, the Nodal Officer would coordinate through EOC with other ESF Nodal Officers and Support Agencies for identifying alternative routes.

If the disaster strikes in the coastal areas like Tsunami, Cyclonic storm, etc. the Assistant Fisheries Development Officer will mobilize the fishermen community to Board the Buses arranged by the RTO for evacuation.

The Child Development Project Officer will concentrate on convincing the specific target groups (Women and Children) in evacuation.

Chapter – 9

ESF 4 - SEARCH AND RESCUE

9.1 SCOPE

Search and rescue operations are one of the primary activities in a disaster situation. The Swiftness and promptness in carrying out search and rescue operations can make a remarkable difference in loss of life and property. It also involves removal of trapped and injured persons from collapsed buildings/rubble, administering first aid and assisting them in transporting the injured to medical facilities.

9.2 ASSUMPTIONS:

The local population will initiate search and rescue at their level.

Spontaneous volunteers involved in search and rescue will require coordination.

Access to affected areas will be limited. Some sites may be accessible only through air.

9.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Fire Services, Police, Home Guards IRBn.

SUPPORT AGENCY: Police, (Home guard, IRBn), Health Dept, APWD, PBMC, Electricity Dept, Community Task Force, Fisheries Dept, Indian Air Force, Andaman and Nicobar Command, Forest Department & NDRF

9.2.2 TEAM LEADER: SP (SA)

9.2.3 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Medical Superintendent	Medical Superintendent, G.B Pant Hospital	943428199, 232564 (O)
2	Nodal Officer EE(PLG)	APWD, South Andaman	9474276855
3	Executive Engineer	PBMC	9434281805 9434274118, 231161(O)

4	Executive Engineer, SAD Assistant Engineer, Hut Bay Assistant Engineer Chouldari Assistant Engineer Ferrargunj Assistant Engineer, (Neil & Havelock)	Electricity Department, South Andaman	9434266970 9434273002 9434275415 9434269506
5	Assistant Fisheries Development officer	Fisheries	9679503269
6	Representative of Andaman and Nicobar Command	A & N Command	232584
7	**Block Development Officer** a) BDO, Prothrapur b) BDO Ferrargunj c) BDO Hut Bay	Director of Social welfare	 9434266720 9434283951 9434291264
8	Mechanical Engineer	STS Department	9476065958, 240012 (O)
9	**<u>Rangers</u>** a) Mannarghat b) Tushnabad c) Manglutan d) Garacharama e) Jirkatang f) Mobile Squad	Range Officer , Forest Department, South Andaman	 9474221677 9474248496 9531920828, 9434288387 9474290171 9434295053 9476062719

9.3 SOP FOR SEARCH AND RESCUE:

The TL of the ESF will get the information about the disaster from the EOC. The TL will alert the Nodal Officers of the Supporting Agencies.

The TL will make a quick assessment on the scale of damages and the possible number of people trapped inside the collapsed buildings.

The Quick Response Team (QRT) for search and rescue will be formed by the Nodal Officers of the Supporting Agencies.

The TL makes a realistic assessment of the specific skill sets and other equipments required.

Using the local resource network, the availability of earth moving equipments and concrete cutting machines is undertaken.

9.4 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM:

The Quick Response Team (QRT) formed from among the support agencies will be dispatched to the disaster site.

The QRT will make an assessment of the damage (No. of buildings damaged, severity of damage and the no. of people suspected to be rapped and the no. of people died).

The QRTs will send an incident status report to the TL.

The QRT will be headed by Dy. SP of the respective region.

Executive Engineer, APWD, PBMC, Secretary, BDO, Asst. Fisheries Development Officer, In-charge IRBN, Range Officer, Forest Department.

As soon as the QRT identifies any survivor trapped inside rubble, the concrete cutter is used to cut the rubble and retrieve survivors.

The Medical Officer from the Primary Health Centre immediately administer first Aid and if required referred to G. B. Pant Hospital or other specialty hospitals for further treatment.

The professional dog teams will be pressed into service by the police team for rescue.

The DY SP, South Andaman will plan and assist in rescuing people caught in fire in high rise buildings.

Fire Engine with ladder, rope repelling unit will be pressed into service for rescue effort in heavy floods, fire etc.

In case of missing fisherman, the AFDO of Fisheries will follow the established procedure as per the Departmental SOP.

Chapter – 10

ESF 5 – TRANSPORTATION

10.1 SCOPE:

Safe and quick movement of men and materials are a pre-requisite for a emergency response mechanism. The transportation ESF should co-ordinate the use of transportation resources to support the needs of other ESF's requiring transport capacity.

10.2 ASSUMPTION:

The existing transportation infrastructure would have sustained heavy damages and would not be able to deliver.

The movement of relief supplies and goods will further congest the transport services.

10.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Transport Department

10.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Deputy Director (Transport), South Andaman.

10.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: Police, APWD, PBMC, Andaman and Nicobar Command.

10.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police , A & N Police, South Andaman	9434288673, 232405(O)
2	Nodal Officer EE(PLG)	APWD, South Andaman	9474276855
3	Executive Engineer, Water Executive Engineer, Works	Executive Engineer, PBMC	9434281805 9434274118, 231161(O)
4	Representative of Indian Air Force	A & N Command	9531856337

10.3 SOP FOR TRANSPORTATION:

The Deputy Director (Transport) of the transportation ESF will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of disaster from EOC.

Deputy Director (Transport) would inform nodal officers of Support Agencies about the event and ESF activation.

The Deputy Director (Transport) convenes an emergency meeting within two hours of the occurrence of the disaster with the Nodal Officers of all Support Agencies and takes stock of the transportation network, infrastructure in affected areas.

The Deputy Director (Transport) seeks interim report from the Nodal Officers of the Support Agencies within three hours from the occurrence of the disaster and briefs the Incident Commander of the status and requirements thereof.

The Deputy Director (Transport) contacts the TL of Public Works & Engineering (Executive Engineer, APWD) and ascertains the damage to road network, alternative route arrangements and ongoing repair works scheduled.

Deputy Director (Transport) contacts the ESF- Evacuation, ESF-Medical Services and ESF-Debris Clearance for augmenting their Transportation needs.

Deputy Director (Transport) would keep ready a list of all road worthy Government vehicle category wise with Drivers for sparing them to various ESFs which need transportation.

In case of in accessible areas / terrain, Air Support will be requisitioned by the Deputy Director (Transport) through the Incident Commander to the responsible Officer.

10.5 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM:

The Leader of the Quick Response Team is the Deputy Director (Transport). The other Members of the QRT are DySP, Police Department, Representative of IAF, Executive Engineer APWD & Managing Director.

The QRT is briefed by the Deputy Director (Transport) within one hour of the occurrence of disaster and ordered to proceed to the site of the occurrence.

The QRT Leader will get in touch with all activated ESFs and ascertain their needs of vehicles for their respective QRTs and attempt is made to provide vehicles to all other activated QRTs within two hours of the occurrence of disaster.

The QRT Leader will contact the QRT Leader of Search and Rescue ESF for provision of boats for Search and Rescue operation in sea.

Chapter – 11

ESF 6 – EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

11.1 SCOPE:

The Emergency Medical Services ESF will primarily look after emergency treatment for the injured people immediately after the disaster and also be responsible for ensuring that there is no outbreak of any epidemic.

11.2 ASSUMPTIONS:

Emergency Medical Services are required for the affected population to save precious lives and treat the injured.

Emergency Medical Services are required to prevent possible outbreak of epidemic after a disaster.

Normal Health care facilities might have also been affected. (Hospital Buildings too might have collapsed by earthquake).

11.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Health Department

11.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Director (Health) / MS, G.B Pant Hospital, Dhanvanthri South Andaman

11.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: AC (HQ), Police, Community Task Force, Andaman and Nicobar Command.

11.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police , A & N Police, South Andaman	9434288673, 232405(O)
2	Assistant Commissioner HQ	Deputy Commissioner South Andaman	9531925184, 237825
3	Executive Engineer (SAD) Assistant Engineer, Hut Bay Assistant Engineer, Chouldari Assistant Engineer, Ferrargunj	Electricity Department, South Andaman	9434266970 9434273002 9434275415 9434280002

	Assistant Engineer (Neil & Havelock)		9434269506
	Executive Engineer, HQ		9434284484
	Assistant Engineer-I		9434272799
	Assistant Engineer-II		9434270346
	Assistant Engineer-III		9434292118
	Assistant Engineer, Garacharma Sub Station		9476063909

11.3 SOP FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

The Joint Director / MS, G.B Pant Hospital (Team Leader) will get the information of the disaster from the IC/EOC.

The TL will immediately convene an urgent meeting of Nodal Officers of Supporting Agencies within half an hour of the occurrence of the disaster.

The TL would conduct an assessment of the damage/disruption of any facility existing owing to the disaster.

Additional Medical practitioners or specialists needed for dealing with specific influenza stains like H1N1, Bird Flu, etc. will be alerted and teamed for duty in disaster areas.

The TL will coordinate with ESF – Transport, ESF-Search & Rescue and ESF – Relief Camps for providing and augmenting medical services.

If Temporary shelters are being made for the affected population, the TL should ensure high standards of sanitation and prevent outbreak of epidemic.

TL should provide medicines and other medical facilities required at the site.

TL should contact ESF – Electricity for provision of back-up services for medical equipments.

11.4 SOPs FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM (QRT) FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH ESF:

The QRT will be headed by Joint Director / Medical Superintendent of G .B Pant Hospital, South Andaman, if the site of occurrence of disaster is within South Andaman region.

If the site of occurrence of the disaster is Nancowry Group of Islands or Campbell Bay, the CMO of the respective Govt. Hospital will be the Team Leader.

The other Members of the QRT are AC (HQ), AE (Electricity), DySP.

The QRT will rush to the site of the incident within half-an-hour of the occurrence of the event with necessary equipments, ambulances and Medical / Paramedical staff trained in Mass Casualty Management.

The QRT sets up a command site near the disaster area.

Chapter – 12

ESF 7 - ELECTRICITY RESTORATION

12.1 SCOPE

One of the essential services to be affected during a calamity like cyclone, floods, earthquakes and heavy winds are disruption in power supply and the potential threat to habitations because of the danger of collapse of precarious electrical poles/transformers.

12.2 SITUATION ASSUMPTIONS:

Expect electric short circuits in the affected area which may aggravate the fire and explosions.

Electric fitting of the affected areas may get damaged and need repairing.

There may be a requirement of temporary lightening provisions in the relief shelters and local commandant post.

12.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Electricity Department

12.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Executive Engineer (Electricity)

12.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: PBMC, APWD, ALHW, CPWD

12.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Assistant Engineer-I	APWD, South Andaman	9434299335
2	Assistant Engineer	ALHW, South Andaman	9531935281
3	Executive Engineer, Water Executive Engineer, Works	Executive Engineer, PBMC	9434281805 9434274118, 231161(O)
4	Assistant Engineer	CPWD	9176176339

12.3 SOP FOR ESF ELECTRICITY RESTORATION:

The Executive Engineer (Electricity) will be informed by the EOC of any disaster.

The Team Leader, Executive Engineer (Electricity) will activate the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) by informing his headquarter team and field team

Team Leader will inform Nodal and Supporting Agencies about the incident.

If early warning of Tsunami, cyclonic storm, heavy wind laden rain is forecasted, the TL takes precautionary measures like pre-emptive shut down of power regulating in affected areas.

The TL should contact other activated ESFs like Emergency Medical Services, Search and Rescue and other operations which may require power back-up for operation.

12.4 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM (QRT):

Executive Engineer (Electricity) will be the Team Leader for the QRT.

The QRT will reach the site of disaster within three hours from the occurrence of the disaster.

The QRT will give a rapid assessment report of the damaged poles, lines, transformers, etc.

The Assistant Engineer, APWD along with

The Assistant Engineer, ALHW will be the other Members of the QRT.

The QRTs will also assess the requirement of power supply and provide them immediately for relief Camps in consultation with the QRT of Relief Camp through local contractors.

QRTs will send a requisition for electrical poles and cables to the Team Leader of the Headquarters.

Chapter – 13

ESF 8– RELIEF CAMPS

13.1 SCOPE

In the event of a disaster, there would be a need for temporary structures like Tents or thatched pandals for accommodating the evacuated people from marooned hamlets or disaster area. The ESF on Relief should ensure coordination of activities involved 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.

13.2 SITUATION ASSUMPTION:

The possibility of the affected population staying in their own houses near / in the disaster area is unlikely and should be avoided.

The houses in disaster affected areas may appear to be unaffected but from within they may suffer structural failure and continued usage would put the lives of those living in jeopardy.

Therefore, the evacuated people should be kept in Camps until danger signal is withdrawn.

13.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: District Administration.

13.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Assistant Commissioner, South Andaman

13.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: Education Dept, CD Block, Electricity Dept, PBMC, Gram Panchayat, Police, ALHW, Community Task Force, BDO, APWD, Social Welfare, Health Dept.,

13.2.4 MEMBERS:-

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	District Education Officer South Andaman	Directorate of Education	9434282009
2	**Block Development Officers** Prothrapur Ferrargunj Little Andaman (Hut Bay)	DC(SA)	 9434266720 9434283951 9434291264

3 .	Executive Engineer(SAD) **Assistant Engineers** Little Andaman, (Hut Bay) Chouldari Ferrargunj Neil &Havelock	Electricity Department, South Andaman	9434266970 9434273002 9434275415 9434269506
4	Executive Engineer, Water Executive Engineer, Works	Executive Engineer, PBMC	9434281805 9434274118, 231161(O)
5	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police , A & N Police, South Andaman	9434288673, 232405(O)
6	Assistant Engineer	ALHW, South Andaman	9531935281
7	Director Social Welfare	Directorate of Social Welfare	9434281026
8	Nodal Officer Executive Engineer	APWD, South Andaman	9474276855
9	Medical Superintendent	G.B Pant Hospital	943428199, 232564 (O)

13.3 SOP FOR RELIEF CAMPS:

The Team Leader (TL) i.e. the Assistant Commissioner, South Andaman of ESF on relief will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of the disaster from State EOC.

The TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of Support Agencies about the event and ESF activation.

The TL will coordinate with all State and District level suppliers as identified with under IDRN.

The TL will coordinate with other ESFs like transportation, debris and road clearance to ensure quality supply chain management of relief materials.

The TL will convene a meeting of the Nodal Officers of Support Agencies within three hours of the occurrence of the disaster and ascertain the need for relief camps. Based on the need and input from sub-offices in the disaster area number of tents or thatched shelters required are arrived at.

13.4 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM (QRT) ON RELIEF:

The QRTs for relief will be headed by the Assistant Commissioner, South Andaman.

The other Members of the QRT on relief are Education Officer, Assistant Engineer (Electricity), Secretary, Tribal Council, BDO, Executive Engineer, APWD, Child Development Project Officer-ICDS, Joint Director/Medical Superintendent, GB, Pant Hospital.

QRTs will report to disaster site within five hours from the occurrence of the disaster.

The QRT Leader will analyze the ground situation and assess the requirement of relief camps. As far as possible, QRTs will attempt to locate the relief camps in public buildings like Community Hall / Cyclone Shelter / School Buildings. Whenever such facility is not present in the near vicinity, then, make shift temporary shelters are put up under the direction and supervision of the QRT.

The Education Officer will furnish a list of School going Children and total victims in the Relief Camp.

The Child Development Project Officer will furnish list of Women and Children (0 to 5 years) in the Relief Camp.

The Child Development Project Officer will prepare a comprehensive list of victims (other disadvantaged sections of the Society including old aged and handicapped persons) and forward it to the Team Leader.

The QRT Leader will liaise with Emergency Medical Services QRT and requisition for a Team of Doctors / Paramedics for treating the injured in the Relief Camps.

The Executive Engineer, APWD will be responsible for contracting the task of setting up of temporary shelters or putting up of tents.

The QRT will in turn nominate Nodal Officers belonging to the same Primary and Secondary Agencies in the region / area concerned.

The TL will convene a meeting of the Nodal Officers of Support Agencies within three hours of the occurrence of the disaster and ascertain the need for relief camps. Based on the need and input from sub-offices in the disaster area number of tents or thatched shelters required are arrived at.

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The other Members of the QRT on relief are Education Officer, Assistant Engineer (Electricity), Secretary, Tribal Council, BDO, Executive Engineer, APWD, Child Development Project Officer-ICDS, Joint Director/Medical Superintendent, GB, Pant Hospital.

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The QRT Leader will liaise with Emergency Medical Services QRT and requisition for a Team of Doctors / Paramedics for treating the injured in the Relief Camps.

The Executive Engineer, APWD will be responsible for contracting the task of setting up of temporary shelters or putting up of tents.

The QRT will in turn nominate Nodal Officers belonging to the same Primary and Secondary Agencies in the region / area concerned.

The QRTs will be responsible for management and distribution of relief items to the affected victims.

The QRTs will be responsible for reporting the progress on action taken by the team to the EOC.

The Child Development Project Officer will take special care in food distribution for women with infants, pregnant women and children.

Chapter – 14

ESF 9 – WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

14.1 SCOPE:

During disasters the normal water supply mains/lines would be heavily damaged and availability of water for drinking, cooking/sanitation would be scarce which may hinder rehabilitation efforts.

14.2 SITUATION ASSUMPTIONS:

There may be a need of supplying water for firefighting 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.

14.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Andaman Public Works Department (APWD), PBMC, Zilla Parishad, Gram Panchayat

14.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Superintendant Engineer (APWD)

14.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: Executive Engineer (PBMC), Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad,(Assistant Director)

14.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Food Inspector	G B Pant Hospital, South Andaman	9434262833

14.3 SOP FOR ESF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION:

Executive Engineer, APWD will be the Team Leader (TL) for ESF Water Supply and Sanitation.

The TL of the ESF will contact the EOC and ascertain the number of ESFs activated.

The TL will call a meeting of the Support Agencies within five hours of the occurrence of the disaster.

The TL shall coordinate with the Relief Camp ESF and ascertain the requirement of drinking water and water for sanitation purposes.

The TL also contact the Fire Fighting ESF for replenishing the depleted stock of water for the Fire Engines engaged in fire fighting.

TL will ensure that QRTs are on the site along with the required resources.

TL shall be ensuring uninterrupted supply of water for fire-fighting to all the brigades in operation.

TL shall coordinate with the transport coordinator for replenishing the depleted stick of fire water at the incident site through water tanks.

Establish temporary sanitation facilities at the shelters.

Ensure cleanliness of sanitation facilities, relief shelters and local commandant post.

14.4 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAMS:

The QRT will be headed by the Executive Engineer (APWD).

The other Members of the QRT are Health/Food Inspector from Health Department.

The QRTs will reach the disaster sites within five hours from the occurrence of the disaster.

The immediate priority for the QRT is to identify the damage to the potable water pipe line and water supply system.

The next step is to do immediate patch of repair work to resume water supply.

If the QRT finds that the water source is contaminated, the water supply through pipe line is temporarily stopped and potable water is delivered through tanker lorries to areas.

To prevent outbreak of diseases, chlorination of potable water containers will be carried out under the supervision of the Health Inspector.

The Executive Engineer(APWD) will ensure temporary sanitation facilities at the relief camps.

Chapter – 15

ESF 10 – FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

15.1 SCOPE

The persons affected by most common disasters are mostly shifted to relief Camps which may be far away from their households and would required to be fed until rehabilitation packages are put in place.

15.2 SITUATION ASSUMPTION:

Chance of cooking their own food in a disaster area would not be possible. There may be a need to distribute food packets and drinking water to the victims in far flung area. Cooked food need to be served to inmates of relief camps.

15.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Civil Supplies Department

15.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Deputy Director (CS&CA)

15.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: Social Welfare, Education Department, Community Task Force

15.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Society	RCS, South Andaman	9434231759
2	Assistant Director	Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, South Andaman.	9679526777
3	Child Development Project Officer (UP)	Directorate of Social welfare	9434281026
4	Deputy Education Officer (S/A)	Education Department	9434282009

15.3 SOP FOR ESF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES:

The Team Leader (TL) i.e. the Assistant Commissioner (HQ), South Andaman will activate ESF on receiving the information about the incident and will also inform to the supporting agencies.

The TL will contact the TL of the ESF Relief Camp and ascertain the number of relief camps functioning and total number of people accommodated in such camps.

The TL also will liaise with ESF Search and Rescue Team Leader to ascertain whether there are any inaccessible areas for air dropping of food and water packets.

The TL will convene a meeting with all the Nodal Officers of the Supporting Agencies within five hours from the occurrence of the disaster.

The TL will contact the EOC to find out the number of ESFs activated and the number of personnel involved in the task of the emergency response so as to provide food for all the various categories of QRTs on the site and off the site.

Education Officer will be the key person for ensuring that all Central Kitchens are kept ready and ensure the presence of Cooks/Workers to dispatch food to Quick Response Teams.

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.

In case of shortage of food items, the TL will arrange more food packages and will ensure continuous supply.

15.4 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAMS:

The QRT on Food and Civil Supplies will be lead by the Assistant Commissioner (HQ), South Andaman.

The Education Officer will coordinate with the Relief Camps and the Central Kitchens for provision of food to the victims.

Conveying the food from the Central Kitchens to Relief Camps will be the duty of the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Society.

The QRT Leader will liaise with the Water and Sanitation QRT for ensuring uninterrupted water supply for the Central Kitchen and other places where the food is cooked.

Management and distribution of relief items to affected victims.

Report the progress on action to the TL.

Inform the TL about more requirements of staff members, additional materials and food packages.

Initiate procurement of food items available at nearby markets.

Prepare take-home food packets for the families.

Ensuring equal distribution of relief material including children, aged groups, women and poor people.

Chapter – 16

ESF 11 – FIRE FIGHTING AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

16.1 SCOPE:

An accidental fire either due to short circuit or otherwise, if unattended within the least possible time can aggravate and spread to neighboring buildings. So, prompt action in containing the small fire or gas leak is always required to contain it from growing to larger proportions. Fire in industrial premises or factory can also lead to explosions.

16.1.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Fire Service Department

16.1.2 SUPPORT AGENCY: Police, IRBn, Health.

16.1.3 TEAM LEADER: Deputy Superintendent of Police

16.1.4 MEMBERS: Medical Superintendent, GB Pant Hospital, South Andaman

16.2 SOP FOR ESF FIRE FIGHTING:- Chief Fire Officer, (A& N Fire Service)

Chief Fire Officer (CFO) of Fire Service is the Team Leader who will activate the ESF and give instructions to the QRTs to reach an incident site to person rescue operations.

Deputy Superintendent of Police will coordinate with the fire officers and EOCs (on site and off site) to judge the situation.

Deputy Superintendent of Police will coordinate with technical experts, safety coordinators and material coordinator of quick response in case of any requirement in conducing rescue operations.

16.3 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM ON FIRE FIGHTING:

16.3.1 On-Scene Assessment:

First fire vehicle to reach at incident site will contact at site controller and collect the necessary information regarding

action taken, current status and type of equipment required.

Driver will park their vehicle in a manner to prevent exposure to fire explosions.

Each crew member will wear the necessary PPEs (Personnel Protective Equipments) before entering in the "hot zone". They will work in pairs and coordination.

The situation will be communicated to the District Control Room/EOC to provide the update of additional resource and manpower requirement.

16.3.2 Plugging/Stopping of Leaks:

Few crew members 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.

16.3.3 Search and Rescue Operations:

According to the instructions of rescue coordinators, QRTs should enter into the hazardous areas and rescue injured and trapped people.

For common safety practice, QRTs should work in pairs.

QRT should initiate search and rescue operations of trapped people under the guidance of technical experts.

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 units 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.

TL gets the temporary telephone facilities established for the public and information on this is announced through media.

16.4 SOP FOR QRT ON FIRE FIGHTING:

The QRTs for fire and hazardous materials response will be lead by the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The other Members of the QRT are Inspector of Police, Police IRBn, Medical Superintendent, G.B. Pant Hospital

The QRT will reach the site with the required protective equipments as quick as possible.

Each Team Member will necessarily wear the personnel protective equipments before entering the site.

The QRTs will have volunteers from Home Guards, IRBn for search and rescue in fires in high raised buildings.

The QRT Leader will remain in touch with Medical, Search and Rescue ESF.

Chapter – 17

ESF 12 - LAW AND ORDER ENFORCEMENT

17.1 SCOPE:

The ESF on Law and Order maintains the law and order to protect the property and valuables. It is mainly responsible in controlling crowd and preventing riots.

17.2 SITUATION ASSUMPTION:

There would be panic and people will gather at a place.

The crowds may go out of control.

Riots may also take place.

17.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Police Department

17.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Superintendent of Police

17.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: Judicial, District Administration, Forest Department, Community Task Force, Andaman and Nicobar Command, CISF, CRPF, Forest.

17.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Assistant Commissioner, South Andaman	Revenue Department	9474220034, 232575
2	**Rangers** a) Mannarghat b) Tushnabad c) Manglutan d) Garacharama e) Jirkatang f) Mobile Squad	Range Officer , Forest Department, South Andaman	 9474221677 9474248496 9531920828 9434288387 9474290171 9434295053 9476062719

3	Asst. Commandant (CISF)	CISF	9434288420	
4	Asst. Commandant (CRPF)	CRPF	9476046469	
5	Representative of Andaman and Nicobar Command	A & N Command	9531856337	

17.3 SOP FOR ESF LAW AND ORDER:

Deploying Quick Response Teams (QRTs) to maintain law and order at the incident site.

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 rioting and looting and cordon off affected areas.

Provide traffic diversions so as 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 rehabilitation centers.

Communicate with PCR on regular basis regarding field activities including deployment of manpower and resources.

To advice home-guards to remain alert for responding to call from Police.

To contact nearby hospitals for making emergency arrangements for receiving injured persons.

To keep contact and communicate with the Executive Magistrate on duty at the place.

Chapter – 18

ESF 13 - PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

SCOPE:

During any natural calamity, major infrastructure, bridges, water tanks and other critical assets heavily damaged. Therefore, it is mandatory to protect the remaining assets from further damage and also to repair the damaged roads and buildings for ensuring speedy relief and response works.

ASSUMPTIONS:

Many buildings may appear to be safe from outside. But in a post disaster situation, the structure of the buildings may be weak and it becomes necessary for this ESF to periodically check the buildings and cause demolition, if necessary.

Major roads and transportation would have been affected during a natural calamity. And it may not be possible to reach all the affected areas by various ESFs. Therefore, it becomes necessary to repair the damages to roads / bridges in a war footing manner.

PRIMARY AGENCY: Andaman Public Works Department (APWD).

TEAM LEADER: Executive Engineer (APWD)

SUPPORTING AGENY: ALHW, PBMC, Zilla Parishad

MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Assistant Engineer	ALHW, South Andaman	9531935281
2	Executive Engineer, Water Executive Engineer, Works	Executive Engineer, PBMC	9434281805 9434274118, 231161(O)
3	Executive Engineer	Zilla Parishad	9434281042

SOP FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING:

The Executive Engineer (APWD) is alerted of the disaster/Disaster by the EOC.

Immediately, the EE convenes a meeting of all the Nodal Officers and briefs them about the situation and seeks the status from all the support agencies within half-an-hour.

Multiple Quick Response Teams (QRTs) are formed according the necessity of the situation by the Executive Engineer as per requirement.

SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM (QRT):

QRTs will rush to the site immediately on receiving information from the Executive Engineer (APWD)

Chapter – 19

ESF 14- DEBRIS CLEARANCE

19.1 SCOPE:

This emergency function is a common feature in most large scale disasters such as Earth quakes, cyclones, and floods etc. which primarily affect the building structures.

This ESF would identify, remove and dispose rubble and wreckage which may hamper the performance of emergency response.

19.2 ASSUMPTIONS:

Access to disaster affected areas would depend upon the clearing of access routes of the Debris.

19.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: Andaman Public Works Department (APWD)

19.2.2 SUPPORT AGENCY: PBMC, Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW), Community Task Force, Police, Electricity Dept, CD Block, Fire Services

19.2.3 TEAM LEADER: Executive Engineer (APWD)

19.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Executive Engineer, Water Executive Engineer, Works	Executive Engineer, PBMC	9434281805 9434274118, 231161(O)
2	Assistant Engineer	ALHW, South Andaman	9434280493
3	Assistant Engineer-Division I	APWD, South Andaman	9434299535
4	Executive Engineer, SAD Assistant Engineer, Hut Bay Assistant Engineer, Chouldari Assistant Engineer,Ferrargunj Assistant Engineer, (Neil & Havelock)	Electricity Department, South Andaman	9434266970 9434273002 9434275415 9434269506

5	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police , A & N Police, South Andaman	9434288673, 232405(O)	
6	**Block Development Officers** Prothrapur Ferrargunj Little Andaman, Hut Bay	Block Development Officer	9434266720 9434283951 9434291264	
7	Chief Fire Officer	Fire Services, South Andaman	9434282817	

19.3 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR ESF DEBRIS CLEARANCE:

The Team Leader i.e. Executive Engineer, APWD will activate the ESF on receiving the information of the disaster from the EOC.

The TL would inform the Nodal Officers (NO) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.

The TL will immediately convene an urgent meeting with the Nodal Officers of all Support Agencies within one hour of the occurrence of the disaster.

The Quick Response Team members will also be briefed by the Executive Engineer, APWD on the magnitude of the task and seek their views on the available resources and requirements of earth moving equipments and concrete cutting machinery for the purpose of debris clearance.

The Assistant Engineer of ALHW, Secretary, Assistant Engineer, Electricity, Block Development Officer, Sub Inspector of Fire Services, Deputy Superintendent of Police will furnish the respective plans for the task at hand.

The Executive Engineer, APWD will consolidate the individual plans and brief the Incident Commander about the plan of action for Debris clearance within three hours of the occurrence of the disaster.

The TL will co-ordinate with the support agencies to mobilize equipments required for Debris clearances through local resources inventory.

The Executive Engineer, APWD will also ensure coordination with Medical ESF and Search and Rescue ESF for disposal of dead bodies and carcasses.

The Team Leader will review the situation and ask support agencies to take precautionary measures for enabling operationalization of the transportation ESF.

19.4 SOP FOR QUICK RESPONSE TEAM (QRT) ON EQUIPMENT SUPPORT AND DEBRIS CLEARANCE:

The Executive Engineer, APWD (TL) will nominate Nodal Officer (NO) from the Primary Agency and form a team of Nodal Officers from support agencies as the Quick Response Team to be dispatched to the disaster site.

Assistant Engineer-Division I will be the Nodal Officer for the APWD (Primary Agency).

Executive Engineer APWD will lead the QRT on Debris clearance and Equipment Support ESF.

The other Members of the QRT are Secretary, Tribal Council, Assistant Engineer Electricity, BDO, MD, EHL, Sub Inspector, Fire services, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Executive Engineer will visit the site of the disaster within 3 hours.

The Executive Engineer will chalk out a contingency road approach, if roads are severed /damaged.

By passing of broken bridges, culverts will be attempted.

Assistant Engineer, Electricity will chalk out plans to revive power supply, but only after ensuring safety of existing poles, or else backup support will be provided for emergency response.

The QRT leader will request for earth moving equipments from local list of machine inventory or else from IDRN inventory.

Chapter – 20

ESF 15 - DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

20.1 SCOPE:

Conduct of ground surveys to determine the scope of the damage, causalities, and the status of key facilities. The reports to form the basis for actions taken by the Incident Commander(IC) and further initial actions by the Team Leaders (TL) of the activated ESFs.

20.2 SITUATION ASSUMPTIONS:

A Disaster situation has arisen, but adequate information to base further decisions not available. The loss of life and damage of critical infrastructures not known.

20.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: District Administration

20.2.2 SUPPORT AGENCY: AC (SA), Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, APWD, ALHW, Electricity Dept, Industries Dept ,Fisheries,.

20.2.3 ESF TEAM LEADER (TL): Deputy Commissioner

20.2.4 MEMBERS:

SL.NO	OFFICIALS	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER
1	Assistant Commissioner, South Andaman	Revenue Department	9474220034, 232575
2	**Block Development Officers** Prothrapur Ferrargunj Little Andaman, Hut Bay	Block Development Officer	9434266720 9434283951 9434291264
3	Dy. Director AH & VS	AH &VS	9434281834
4	Executive Engineer	APWD, South Andaman	9434280493
5	Director	Agriculture, South Andaman	9434263829
6	Assistant Engineer	ALHW, South Andaman	9531935281
7	Executive Engineer, SAD	Electricity Department,	9434266970

	Assistant Engineer, Hut Bay Assistant Engineer, Chouldari Assistant Engineer,Ferrargunj Assistant Engineer, (Neil & Havelock)	South Andaman	9434273002 9434275415 9434269506
8	Industries Promotion Officer	District Industries Centre	9434263782
9	Assistant Fisheries Development Officer	Fisheries	9434263479

20.3 SOP FOR DAMAGE ASSESSMENT ESF:

The Deputy Commissioner will activate the ESF as soon as he receives information from the EOC about the disaster.

An urgent meeting is convened by the Deputy Commissioner with all the Support Agencies represented by their Nodal Officers within an hour of the occurrence of the disaster.

The Deputy Commissioner will seek a Incident Status Report (ISR) from the Nodal Officer of Support Agencies within 24 hours.

A Rapid Assessment Report on the damages is submitted within 2 days to the IC.

The QRT is also called for a meeting and they are briefed on their mandate and ordered to proceed to the site of the disaster within three hours from the occurrence of the disaster. Meanwhile, a Rapid Assessment Report is prepared by the TL and presented to the Incident Commander within two hours of the occurrence of the disaster.

20.4 SOP for Quick Response Team:

The Quick response team of damage assessment ESF will be lead by Sub Divisional Magistrate of the respective jurisdiction.

The Nodal Officers from Support Agencies will form the other Members of the QRT.

The Executive Engineer (APWD) will provide a Rapid Assessment Report on the damage (cost) to buildings and roads within the disaster area.

The Executive Engineer (APWD) will report the damage (cost) to roads.

The Executive Engineer (APWD) will report damage to river banks / bridges / culverts.

The Assistant Director (Agriculture) will report on the damage in hectares of standing crops.

The Senior Veterinary Officer (Animal Husbandry) will report on the damage to cattle & Livestock.

Block Development Officer will provide damage assessment report on the loss of human lives, damage to houses, number of missing / injured.

Chapter – 21

ESF16- RESOURCE MOBILISATION; CONTRACTING SERVICES VOLUNTEER AND DONATION SUPPORT

21.1 COPE:

In the aftermath of any disaster there will be loss of lives and property depending upon scale and magnitude of the disaster. When the scale of the disaster becomes unmanageable, the response activity needs to be augmented with other resources of personnel, material, and equipment.

21.2 SITUATION ASSUMPTION:

If the scale of the disaster is enormous then the response mechanism available needs to be augmented by Mobilizing additional resources, enlisting volunteers and contracting / out sourcing of essential services before the onset of disaster.

21.2.1 PRIMARY AGENCY: District Administration.

21.2.2 TEAM LEADER: Assistant Commissioner (HQ)

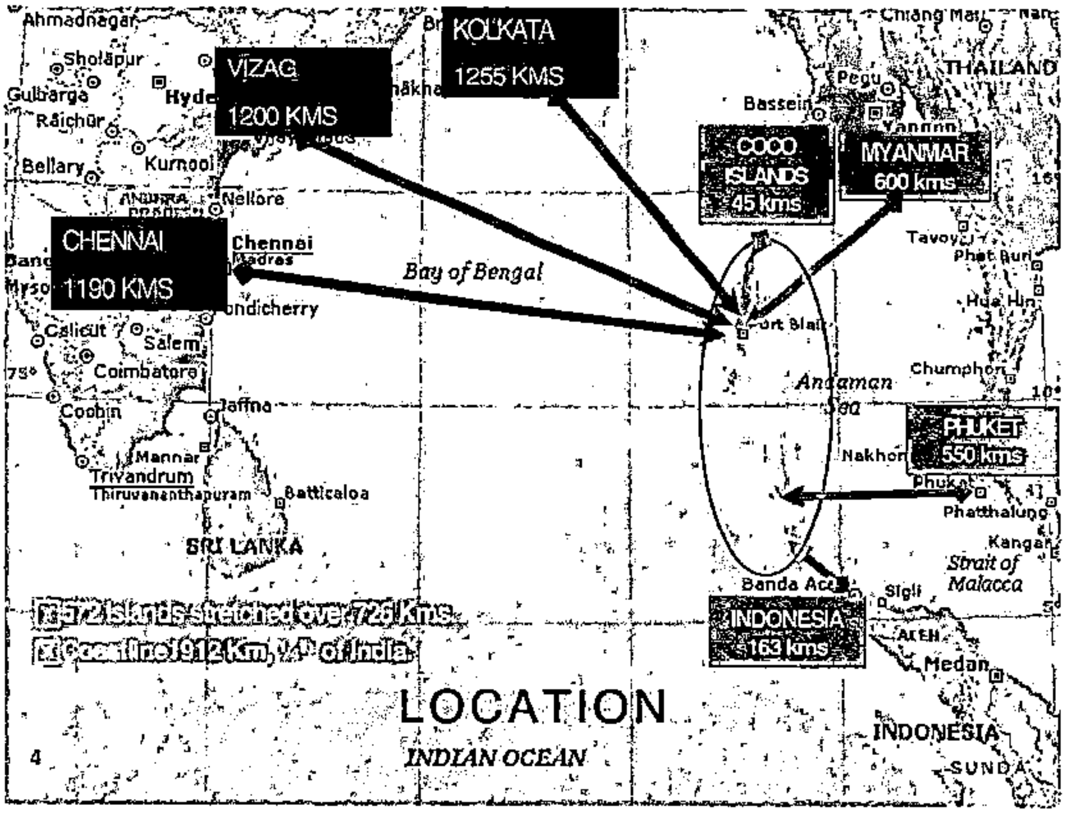
21.2.3 SUPPORT AGENCY: All ESF's

21.2.4 Members: All ESF's

NB: - The Concerned, EE/AE/JE of APWD, will assist the team leader in mobilizing the resources from South Andaman.

Annexure-1

Location of Port Blair & South Andaman Islands

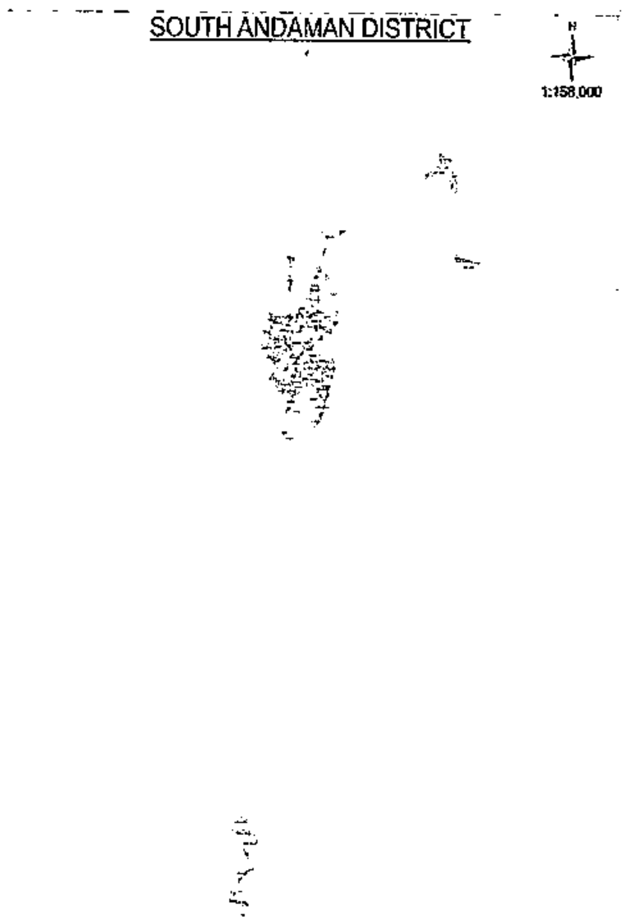


Distance

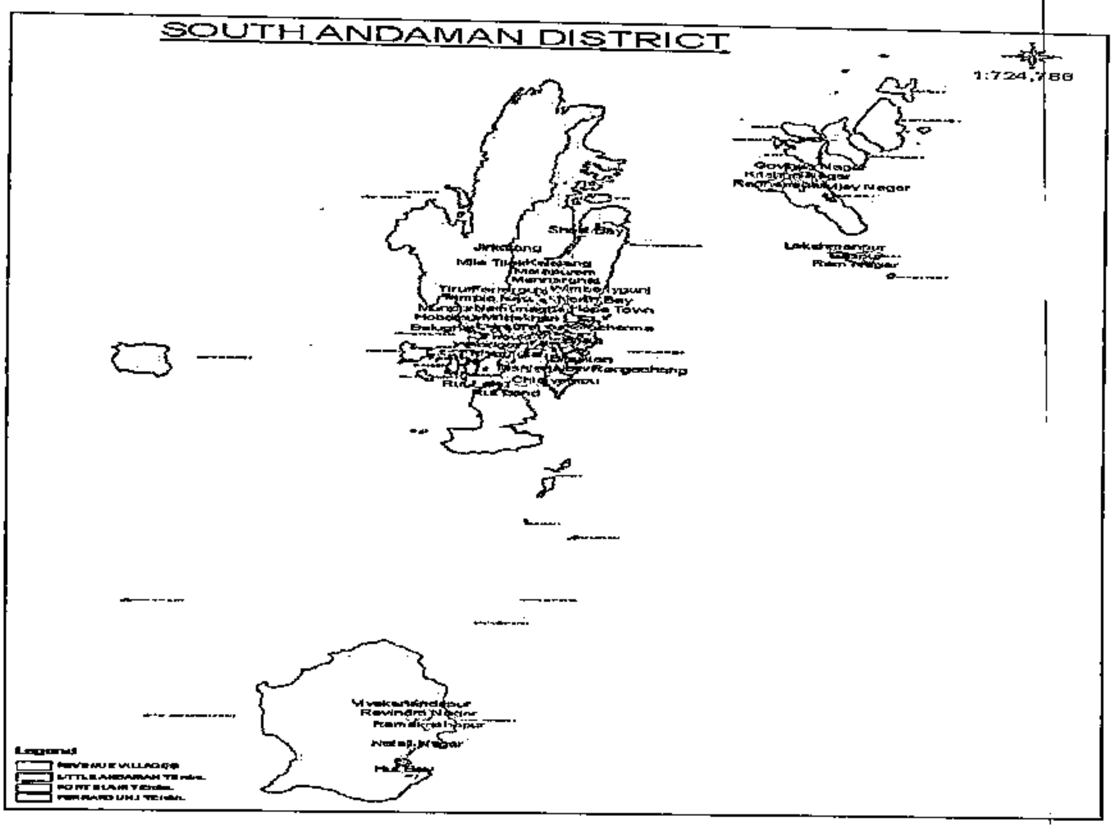
Port Blair to South Andaman	- 152	N. miles (282 Kms)
Port Blair to Katchal	- 230	N. miles (426 Kms)
Port Blair to Nancowry	- 244	N. miles (452 Kms)
Port Blair to Campbell Bay	- 298	N. miles (552 Kms)
Port Blair lair to Phuket (Thailand)	- 297	N. miles (550 Kms)
Port Blair to Chennai	- 643	N. miles (1190 Kms)
Port Blair to Vizag	- 648	N. miles (1200 Kms)
Port Blair to Kolkata	- 678	N. miles (1255 Kms)
South Andaman to Campbell Bay	- 155	N. miles (287 Kms)
Sumatra(Indonesia) to Indira Point, Campbell Bay	- 88	N. miles (163 Kms)

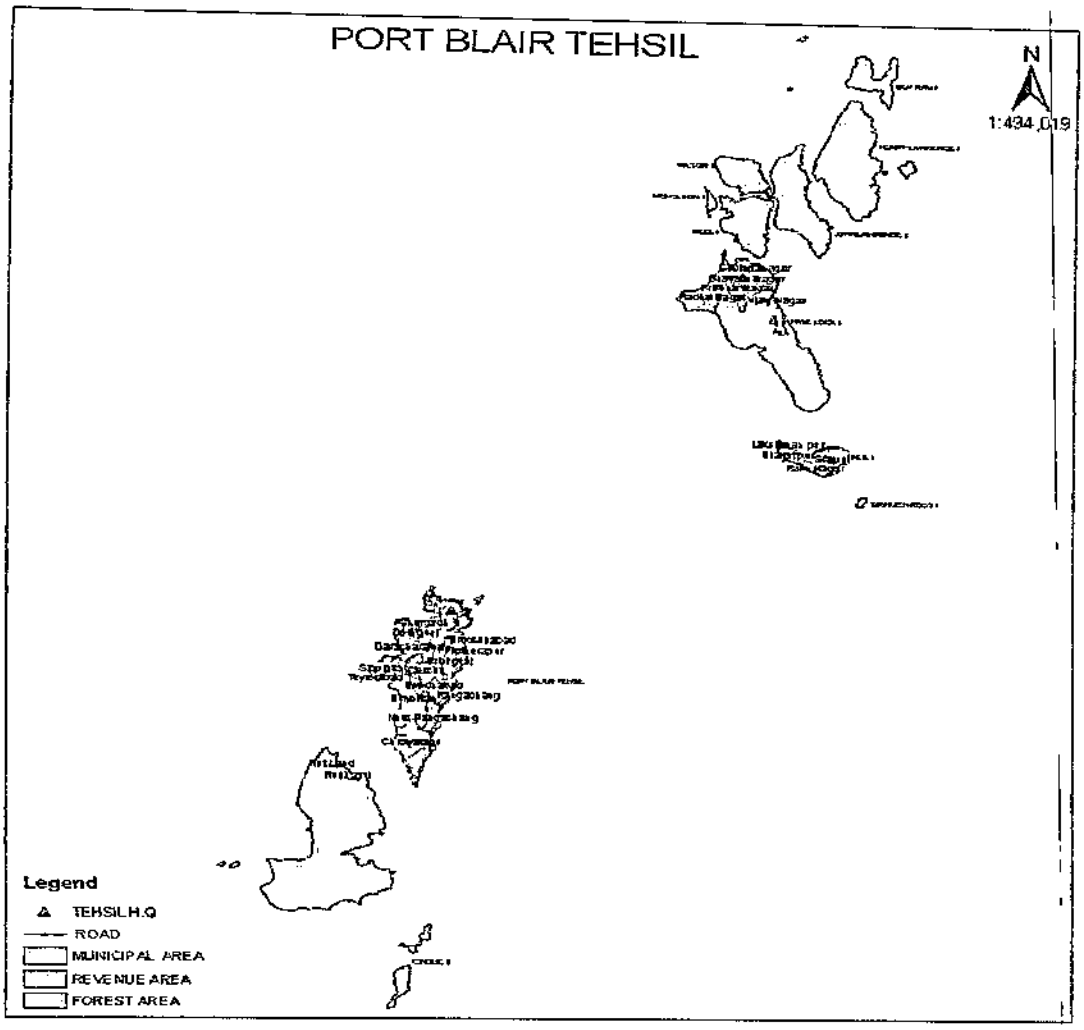
Annexure-2

Location of South Andaman District



Annexure-3


SOUTH ANDAMAN DISTRICT
Hope Town
Ram Nagar
Netaji Nagar
Legend


PORT BLAIR TEHSIL
N
1:434,019
Legend
TEHSIL H.Q
ROAD
MUNICIPAL AREA
REVENUE AREA
FOREST AREA

Annexure-5

Table 2: List of Disasters & Related Departments

S.No.	Name of the Disaster	Nodal Department	Disaster Management Formations
1	Spread of Cattle diseases (Anthrax, Foot & Mouth, etc)	Animal Husbandry	ESF Emergency Health Services
2	Spread of Poultry diseases (bird flu, etc)		
3	Fire accidents leading to disastrous situation	Fire Services	ESF Fire
4	Mass casualty due to accidents, etc	Health Department	ESF Health Service
5	Oil spill	Forest Department/ PMB, Pollution Control, Defence	ESF Hazardous Substance leak/ spill
6	Terror attack	Police / Indian Air Force/ Indian Coast Guard /Indian Navy, Defence	Department SOP
7	Hijacking		
8	Riot		
9	Attack on vital installations		
10	Damage to Bridges	APWD / ALHW ESF Debris clearance ESF Public Works and Engineering	
11	Damage to Government buildings		
12	Damage of water tanks		

ANNEXURE-6

Table 3: Emergency Support Functions for South Andaman

Emergency Support Function (EFS)	Scope	EFS Team Leader	Primary Agency	Support Agency
Communication EFS # 1	Establishing, using, maintaining, augmenting, and providing backup for all of the types of communications devices needed during emergency response operations.	Superintendent of Police	POLICE	BSNL, Electricity Dept, DD/AIR, Police Radio, Port Management Board, DSS
Emergency Warning, Public Information & Help Line ESF # 2	The flow of accurate and timely emergency information is critical to the protection of lives and property in the wake of a catastrophic event. Preparation and dissemination of notifications, updates, warnings, and instructional messages making the help line operational.	Deputy Commissioner	District Administration	Police, Revenue Department, Electricity, forest, BSNL. DD/AIR, Community Task Force , Port Management Board, DSS
Evacuation ESF # 3	Immediately following an earth quake people may need to be evacuated from structures that have been damaged and are likely to receive more damage when hit by one or more of the aftershocks.	Deputy Commissioner	District Administration	Transport, Revenue Deptt, Police, Fire APWD, Community Task Force, DSS ,PBMC

Search & Rescue ESF # 4	Removal of trapped and injured persons from building collapses, administering first aid, and assisting in transporting the seriously injured to medical facilities. This activity involves the use of professional and volunteer search teams including the use of dog teams.	Chief Fire Officer	Fire Services	Police (Home Guards, IRBn), Revenue field officers, APWD, Community Task Force, Fisheries Dept, Forest Department.
Transport ESF # 5	Provides transportation out of a disaster area of people in need, and provides transportation essential to support emergency response in the event of a disaster, coordinating for resurrection of transport infrastructure.	Director (Transport)	Transport Department	Police, APWD, PBMC
Emergency Medical Services and Public health ESF # 6	Mass causality Management, Public health, Medical, mental health Services.	Director(Health)	Health Department	Police, Community Task Force
Electricity Restoration ESF # 7	Restoration and repair of electrical power system to minimize the impact on critical service to the public.	Superintendent Engineer	Electricity Department	APWD, PBMC, DRD / Zilla Parishad ,
Relief Camps ESF # 8	Accommodating homeless and affected people and providing mass care.	Assistant Commissioner (R&DM)	District Administration	Education Dept, DRD, Electricity Department, Police, Revenue Deptt, Community Task Force, APWD, Social Welfare, health Dept. PBMC, Fishries.

Water Supply and Sanitation ESF # 9	Restoration and repair of water supply system to minimize the impact on critical Service to the public at Rural Area.	Chief Engineer	APWD	DSS, Zilla Parishad, DRD, Community Task Force
	Restoration and repair of water supply system to minimize the impact on critical Service to the public at Urban Area (PBMC).	Executive Engineer (PBMC)	PBMC	APWD,DSS, Community Task Force
Food and Civil Supplies ESF # 10	Optimizing food and Civil Supplies to the needful.	Director Of Civil Supplies	Civil Supplies Department	District Administration PBMC, Zilla Parishad, DRD, Community Task Force
Fire Fighting / Hazardous Materials Response ESF # 11	Coordinating of firefighting, operations, Hazardous materials (Chemical, Biological, radiological, etc) response Environment Short-term clean up.	Chief Fire Officer	Police	Police, IRBn, Home Guards, Community Task Force
Law and Order Enforcement ESF # 12	Law and Order Enforcement for public safety	IGP (L & O)	Police	Judicial, SDM, Tehsildar , Fire Services, Community Task Force
Public Works and Engineering ESF # 13	Infrastructure protection and emergency repair, Infrastructure restoration.	Chief Engineer	APWD,	PBMC, DRD Zilla Parishad, Forest, Community Task Force

Water Supply and Sanitation ESF # 9	**Restoration and repair of water supply system to minimize the impact on critical Service to the public at Rural Area.**	**Chief Engineer**	**APWD**	**DSS, Zilla Parishad, DRD, Community Task Force**
	Restoration and repair of water supply system to minimize the impact on critical Service to the public at Urban Area (PBMC).	**Executive Engineer (PBMC)**	**PBMC**	**APWD,DSS, Community Task Force**
Food and Civil Supplies ESF # 10	**Optimizing food and Civil Supplies to the needful.**	**Director Of Civil Supplies**	**Civil Supplies Department**	**District Administration PBMC, Zilla Parishad, DRD, Community Task Force**
Fire Fighting / Hazardous Materials Response ESF # 11	**Coordinating of firefighting, operations, Hazardous materials (Chemical, Biological, radiological, etc) response Environment Short-term clean up.**	**Chief Fire Officer**	**Police**	**Police, IRBn, Home Guards, Community Task Force**
Law and Order Enforcement ESF # 12	**Law and Order Enforcement for public safety**	**IGP (L & O)**	**Police**	**Judicial, SDM, Tehsildar , Fire Services, Community Task Force**
Public Works and Engineering ESF # 13	**Infrastructure protection and emergency repair, Infrastructure restoration.**	**Chief Engineer**	**APWD,**	**PBMC, DRD Zilla Parishad, Forest, Community Task Force**

Debris Clearance & Equipment support ESF # 14	**The identification, removal, and disposal of rubble, wreckage, and other materials which block or hamper the performance of emergency response function and procure needed equipments from support agencies using IDRN, should be a high priority action.**	**Chief Engineer**	**APWD**	**PBMC, Zilla Parishad, DRD, Police, , Fire Services ,APWD Community Task Force**
Damage Assessment ESF# 15	**Conduct of Ground surveys to determine the scope of the damage, causalities, and the status of key facilities.**	**Deputy Commissioner**	**District Administration**	**AC(R&DM) and area Tehsildar, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary services, APWD, Fisheries, Industries.**
Resources Mobilization Contracting services; Volunteer and Donation support ESF # 16	**Mobilizing Support (Human, Equipments and others) from various organizations contracting services, mobilizing volunteer support, facilitating donations,**	**AC (R&DM)**	**District Administration,**	**Social Welfare, NGOs**

Annexure-7

Table 4: Responsibility Matrix

Emergency Responsibility Matrix for South Andaman

ESF	TL	DC	POL	Fire	APWD	ALHW	Elect	BSNL	PBMC	STS	DD	Fish	SW	Z /P	PMB	FOR	EDU	Agr	MED	AH &VS	DRD	DSS	CTF
ESF 1 Communication	SP (D)	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y				Y	Y						Y	Y
ESF Warning	DC	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y				Y			Y	Y						Y	Y
ESF 3 Evacuation	DC	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y				Y		Y							Y
ESF 4 Search & Rescue	CFO	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y			Y				Y			Y		Y	Y	Y
ESF 5 Transportation	Dir.	Y	Y		Y					Y												Y	Y
ESF 6 Medical	Dir.	Y	Y																				Y
ESF 7 Electricity	SE	Y	Y		Y		Y							Y									
ESF 8 Relief Camps	AC (R& DM)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y

SF 9 ater upply	CE	Y			Y				Y					Y	Y							Y	Y
SF 10 ivil Supplies	Dir	Y							Y					Y	Y							Y	Y
ESF 11 Fire	CFO	Y	Y	Y															Y				Y
ESF 12 Law & Order	IGP (L & O)	Y	Y																Y				
ESF 13 Public Works	CE	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y		Y		Y		Y	Y		Y
ESF 14 Debris Clearance	CE	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y					Y							Y		Y
ESF 15 Damage Assessment	DC	Y	Y		Y				Y			Y		Y				Y		Y	Y		Y
ESF 16 Resource Mobilization	AC (R& DM)	Y											Y	Y				Y			Y		Y

Annexure –8

Table 5: IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

S. No.	OFFICIALS	PHONE/FAX NUMBERS
1	Hon'ble Lt. Governor, A&N Islands	233333, 233300 (R)
2	Hon'ble Member of Parliament, A&N Islands	236835, 236835(F)
3	Chief Secretary, A&N Admn	233110, 232656,
4	Director General of Police, A&N Admn.	230262, 234011
5	Commander in Chief, A&N Commands	246338,
7	P.C.C.F, A&N Admn	233321
8	Principal Secretary (Revenue) A&N Admn	233205,
9	Prinicipal Secretary (Shipping), A&N Admn.	233364
10	Secretary(R&R), A&N Admn	233364
11	Commissioner- Cum- Secretary (Health), A&N Admn	233227
12	Chief General Manager(BSNL), A&N Islands	233800,9434287828
13	In-Charge, Meteorological Department, A&N Islands	229480,9434282799 228891
14	Officer – in- Charge, National Institute of Ocean Technology, Port Blair, A&N Islands	225011,9434284554 225083, 225095
15	State Control Room	238880, 240147
16	DC Control Room , (Nicobar)	265220,265999,265241
17	MHA Control Room, Delhi	011-23092923, 23093054 011-23093750(F)
18	PMB Control Room (P/B)	233683, 236069
19	Port Control (P/B)	233674, 233690
20	Shipping Control Room (P/B)	231794,245555,246494
21	Coast Guard (P/B)	232798, 245942
22	IMD, (P/B)	228891, 227750, 229480
23	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC)	245530, 232424, 235612, 242948,245942
24	District Emergency Control Room, M/Bundar	260960,273137,262997

Annexure-9

Table 6: Important Telephone Numbers in Port Blair

S. No.	OFFICIALS	PHONE/ FAX NUMBERS
1	Deputy Commissioner, South Andaman	245444, 233089
2	Deputy Commissioner, North & Middle Andaman	262997
3	Chief Port Administrator, PMB, Port Blair	237084
4	Director of Shipping Services, Port Blair	246494, 231794
5	Superintendent of Police(PMF)/SA, P/Blair	233077
6	Superintendent of Police (CBI), Port Blair)	230362, 230339
7	Director of Tourism, Port Blair	230933
8	Director of Fisheries, Port Blair	231474, 231473
9	Director of RD, PRIs & ULBs, Port Blair	233397,242708
10	Commandant, IRBN, Port Blair	231827, 239475
11	OIC, NAU, Port Blair	248260
12	Deputy Superintendent of Police (Police CID)	233307
13	Deputy Superintendent of Police (Immigration)	237793, 233077
14	Director Lighthouse & Lightship, Port Blair	244577
15	In-charge, Special Bureau	246100
16	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau	228222
17	Assistant Commissioner of Customs	233698
18	Assistant Director of Fisheries, South Andaman	231473
19	Assistant Commandant, CISF Unit, P/B Airport	244253
20	Assistant Commandant, CISF Unit, Haddo Port	242026, 233683/ 221951
21	Assistant Secretary (Home), A&N Admn.	232656
22	Director General {for Director(CS)}, CG HQ	011 – 23383196
23	Commander-in-Chief {for JOC(CS)}, HQ ANC	242833, 232727

Annexure-10

Table 7: Control Room Numbers of South Andaman District

S. No.	Control Rooms	Phone Nos.
1.	District Control Room (SA)	238881,240127, 1070
2.	State Control Room	234287,240126, 1077
3.	IMD Control Room	228891,227750
4.	Police Control Room	232100,100
5.	Fire Control Room	232101,101
6.	PMB Control Room	233683,236069
7.	Port Control Room	233674,233690
8.	Shipping Control Room	231794,245555
9.	BSNL Control Room	240052,1500
10.	Municipal Control Room	245798,231179
11.	Coast Guard Control Room	235612,245942
12	EOC,Havelock	03192-262960
13	EOC, Hut Bay	03192-284016, 03192-284014
14	EOC, Ferrargunj	03192-265220
15	EOC, Neil Island	03192-263222
16	EOC, Campbell Bay	03192-264020

Table 8: Important Telephone Numbers of Revenue Officials, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

SL.No	Name	Office	Fax	Residence	Mobile
1	Shri. Vijay Kumar Bidhuri, IAS, DC (SA)	233089	233253	245444	9434280018
2	Shri.Arava Gopi Krishna, IAS DC North & Middle Andaman	262999	262997		9434286261
3	Smti. Neha Bansal, IAS, DC Nicobar	265220	265177		9476046496
4	Shri. Arun Gupta (ADM)& Sub Registrar, South Andaman	231951	231945	240814	9531944347
5	Miss.Mithali Goel, SDM & AC (SA)	232575			9474220034
6	Shri. Nagendra Tripati AC(SETTL), South Andaman	232229		227090	9434284401
7	Shri. B.K.Tiwari, AC (R&DM),South Andaman				9531944347
8	Shri. S.S.Rawat, AC (HQ), South Andaman	237825	231945		
9	Shri. Sudhakar AC(Nicobar)	265566	265177	265201	9434284562
10	Shri. Casper James AC(Nancowry)	263222	263212	263202	9474264111
11	Dr.Mohd.Rehan Raza AC (Cambellbay)	264264 264222	264263	264233	9434284570

12	'Shri. Mahendra Pal AC (Mayabunder)	273208			9474260895
13	Shri.A.K.Trivedi AC (Diglipur)	271888	272574	271933	9434292911
14	Shri. Rajesh Chaudhary AC (Rangat)	274222	274201		9476069567
15	Shri.Gopa Kumar, Tehsildar, TSD Port Blair				9434278629
16	Shri. S.Jaladharan Tehsildar, Port Blair, TLR,TDM, TS-I				9933210371
17	Shri. S.K.Paul, Tehsildar, Ferrargunj	.			9933214653
18	Shri.Ramesh Kumar Dy. Tehsildar Mayabunder	273236			9474283406
19	Shri Govind Lall, Dy. Tehsildar, Rangat				9434281185
20	Shri.M.Roy, Tehsildar, Cambell Bay				9476006202
21	Shri. Biju Vargesh, (i/c) Deputy Tehsildar, Hut Bay				9434274351
22	Shri. B.K. Das, Tehsildar Diglipur				9474294551
23	Shri Sunil Kumar, Tehsildar, Car Nicobar				9434263213

Table: 9. Emergency Phone numbers of South Andaman District

Raj Niwas Control Room	0392 233333, 230372, 232100
G. B Pant Hospital Blood Bank Nursing Home GBP Hospital Emergency Duty Room OPD	232102 230628/ 234821 2322237 233473
Jet Airways(Airport) Indian Airlines, Airport: Spice Jet:	03192 235911 234744 244670
Shipping Services Inter Island Vessels: Haddo Jetty: Afloat Communication (DSS): Port Control Tower Atlanta Point:	 03192 232528, 245555 03192 232879 03192 231794 03192 233683
Other Emergency Services Inspector of general of Police: Disaster Management Control Room Telephone complaint: Electricity Complaint: Water supply complaint: Telephone Directory Enquiry: Bus Terminus: LPG Booking Unit: Railway Reservation Counter: Tourism Information: Mainland Shipping Information: Shipping Corporation of India: Head of Post Office: Airport: Tourism Police Office:	 03192 230216/ 230346 (R) 03192 238881 230005, 198, 234000 03192 232786, 233522 03192 230237 197 03192 232278 03192 2332357 03192 233042 03192 232747/ 232694 03192 245555 03192 233347 03192 232226 03192 233390 03192 231346

Annexure 11

Table 11: LIST OF RELIEF GODOWNS AT SOUTH ANDAMAN

S. No.	Name of Relief Godown / School	Village	Tehsil
1.	GSSS. Bathu Basti		Port Blair Tehsil
2.	GSSS. Garacharma		Port Blair Tehsil
3.	GSS. Prothrapur		Port Blair Tehsil
4.	GSSS. Rangachang		Port Blair Tehsil
5.	PS. Chidya Tapu		Port Blair Tehsil
6.	PS. Rut Land		Port Blair Tehsil
7.	Forest Guest House		Port Blair Tehsil
8.	GP. Brichgunj		Port Blair Tehsil
9.	GP. Market Calicut		Port Blair Tehsil
10.	MS. Sippighat		Port Blair Tehsil
11.	PS. Bimlitan		Port Blair Tehsil
12.	GMS. Dollygunj		Port Blair Tehsil
13.	GP. Govind Nagar		Port Blair Tehsil
14.	GP. Shyam Nagar		Port Blair Tehsil
15.	GP. Neil Kendra		Port Blair Tehsil
16	GSS. Manglutan		Ferrargunj Tehsil

17	MS Wandoor		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
18.	MS Chouldari		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
19.	GSS. Manpur		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
20.	GSS. Ferrargunj		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
21.	PS. Brindaban		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
22.	MS. Ograbraj		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
23	GSS. Namunaghar		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
24.	PS. North Bay		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
25.	MS. Shore Point		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
26.	GSS. Bambooflat		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
27.	Panchayat Ghar S/Gunj		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
28.	GSS. Wimberlygunj		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
29.	GSS. Malapuram		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
30.	Panchayat Ghar Shoal Bay		Ferrargunj Tehsil	
31.	Mini Stadium		Hutbay Tehsil	
32.	GMS. Netaji Nagar		Hutbay Tehsil	
33.	GSSS. R.K. Pur		Hutbay Tehsil	
34.	GMSSS. Hut Bay		Hutbay Tehsil	

Annexure 12

Table 12: List of Relief Shelters at South Andaman

S. No.	Name of Relief Shelter
1.	Brookshabad, Community Hall
2.	GSS Rangachang
3.	Panchayat Hall, Beodnabad
4.	Panchayat Hall, Neil Island
5.	GMS Havelock
6.	Haddo Community Hall, Ward-2
7.	Panchayat Hall, Havelock
8.	GSSS Govindnagar, Havelock
9.	Vitala Public school, Hope Town
10	Panchayat Hall, W/Gunj
11.	Hutbay, Onge Tikry, Community Hall
12	GSSS W/Gunj
13	Community Hall, Ograbranj
14.	PS Hope Town
15.	Ograbranj, Tsunami Shelter
16.	Dollygunj Middle School

17.	Dollygunj Panchayat Office
18	Dairy Farm School
19.	PS Kadadachang
20.	PS Mathura
21	GSSS. Bambooflat
22.	PS Shore Point
23.	Calicut Community Hall
24.	Nayasahar Sub Center
25.	Wandoor Panchayat Hall
26.	MS Dignabad
27.	Mithakhari, Tsunami Shelter
28.	Namunaghar, Community Hall
29.	GSS Ferrargunj
30.	GMS Shoal Bay 12

17.	Dollygunj Panchayat Office
18	Dairy Farm School
19.	PS Kadadachang
20.	PS Mathura
21	GSSS. Bambooflat
22.	PS Shore Point
23.	Calicut Community Hall
24.	Nayasahar Sub Center
25.	Wandoor Panchayat Hall
26.	MS Dignabad
27.	Mithakhari, Tsunami Shelter
28.	Namunaghar, Community Hall
29.	GSS Ferrargunj
30.	GMS Shoal Bay 12

Andaman Nicobar Public Works Department

Name/ Designation	Office	Resident	Fax	Mobile
Dr.S.K. Sharma CE/Commissioner- cum Secretary (APWD) Ex-Office	232852	228766	230215	9476046410
M.K. Verma , E.O to C.E	238776	-	230215	9434276690
M. Balamurugan, ATCP	232181	232458	-	9434281285
S. Das Gupta, FO to CE	232444	-	232444	9434266779
R. Ramesh Kumar Sr. Architect	232422	-	-	9434281047
Jose P.John, AE (works)	238725	212044	-	9474261777
P.K, Singh, SE,PBCC	232206	233381	-	9434272083
Sumit Choudhary (Dy.Secy.PWD),EE (plg), PBCC	232182 (PBCC) (DS.23280)	-	-	9434272083
D.Balaji,EE,SAD	232217 233661	231508	-	9474245151
A.Subramaniam EE,PBND	232329	-	232329	9933219403
H.M.Linga Raju, EE, PBSD	232266 232784	-	232784	9434280493

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1. Andaman & Nicobar Disaster Management Plan, Port Blair
2. District Management Plan of Nicobar
3. The link between the great earthquakes and the subduction of oceanic fracture zones by R. D. Miller and T.C.W. Landgrebe in Solid earth, 3, 447-465, 2012. http://www.solid-earth.net/3/447/2012/se-3-447-2012.html